

**EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FOR
RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
OF THE DISPLACED PEOPLE
IN THENMARACHCHI**



**Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Authority of the North**

JUNE - 2001

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Executive Summary

Background

Thenmarachchi, which is a major region in the Jaffna Peninsula, assumed importance following the armed conflict in May, 2000 which led to the displacement of its entire population for the first time and destruction of its physical assets. With the reduced intensity of the conflict and the political solution to the ethnic problem receiving priority, the resettlement of the internally displaced people (IDP) in their original places of residence is being seriously considered. The present project proposal is the out come of a study to design a resettlement programme that meet the socio-economic objectives within the prevailing financial and other constraints.

Productive sectors such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries provided economic sustenance to the majority of the population. Irrigation facilities and agrarian services supported the agriculture activities effectively. It has an agrarian based economy. Land is mainly used for paddy cultivation and home gardens. Palmyrah and coconut are the important tree crops that complement the income of people.

Many families in this region depended on industries and trade for their livelihood. A number of industries and shops were in operation. Because of its central location of Chavakachcheri in the Jaffna peninsula, there were active markets in operation where buyers and sellers of agricultural produce met regularly. As in other areas of the peninsula, Co-operatives did play a vital role in distributing the essential goods such as food etc.

Thenmarachchi covers the largest Assistant Government Agent (AGA)/Divisional Secretary (DS) Division, namely Chavakachcheri in the Jaffna District. Before the devastation, it had 19,673 families with 72,071 members. At present, all the families are living outside the Thenmarachchi region, mostly in Vadamarachchi and Valikamam. Work of the public administration and the local authorities have been completely disrupted.

Objective and Methodology

The major objective of this project is to resettle the IDPs in their original home environment effectively and on a sustainable manner. Government Agent (GA) Jaffna had set up several sector committees for the preparation of this project proposal. On the basis of the reports of the Sector committees, a consolidated and comprehensive

project proposal was prepared. This was further discussed with the planning and administrative authorities at the Divisional and District levels. It will be discussed further at a workshop where the stakeholders would participate before the finalisation.

Sectoral Situation

Thenmarachchi had a good network of road and a developed transport system. As a result of the fighting, almost all the physical assets such as roads, transport, electricity, telecommunication, and government buildings, have been destroyed. The extent of the damages has not been assessed. Non-availability of trained manpower and lack of machinery will be the major constraints to rehabilitate the economic infrastructure. Social infrastructure, which covers education, health, housing, sanitation and water supply, were also seriously affected. Of the 20,000 houses, 11,000 were permanent and the rest were semi-permanent houses. In the absence of data relating to the assessment of the extent of the damage, it has been assumed that all the temporary (semi-permanent) houses numbering 9000 have been fully damaged and 50% of the permanent houses were partly damaged. Wells provided whole the drinking water requirement of the region.

Destruction of the entire infrastructure has led to massive debris.

Major Issues

One of the major issues among the IDPs is the concern about their safety on return. Presence of land mines is a major discouraging factor. Places where the mines were planted have not been identified. No proper assessments have been made on the extent of damage to the physical assets. Therefore, the estimated costs may be subject to considerable error. Speedy transportation of materials and other inputs essential for rehabilitation is a serious problem. Given the nature of the on going conflict, the IDPs have to bear an element of risk.

Strategies

Therefore, it is essential to clear all land mines first in order to facilitate the resettlement of IDPs. Security authorities should instil confidence among the IDPs. There should be close co-ordination with security authorities at Divisional, District and National level to facilitate the delivery of goods that are not available in Jaffna but necessary for the speedy restoration of infrastructure. Institutional capacity of the government agencies has to be improved.

Emergency Programme

An emergency Programme has been developed for implementation in two stages. Stage-I will cover Thenmarachchi and parts of Nallur and Kopay DS divisions. Stage-II will cover Pallai and Maruthankerny DS divisions. Originally the programme focussed only on Thenmarachchi. However since the adjoining Divisions partly on the western side and fully on the eastern side too had under gone similar experience, they also need to be brought into the resettlement programme. It was therefore decided to develop the programme in two stages; the first one to concentrate on the areas presently under the control of security forces and second one to cover those outside their control. The total programme will cost Rs. 1,804.7/= Millions (US\$ 20.0 Mn.) Stage I is Rs. 1,352/= Mn. (US\$ 15.0 Mn.). And stage II is Rs. 452.7/= Mn.. (US\$ 5.0 Mn.). The housing activity will account for more than 35% and de-mining will account 17% of the total. Other infrastructure will account for the balance.

Priority

Of the activities, de-mining is an essential pre-requisite. Without de-mining, resettlement cannot take off. The roads, communications, transport must be in place for people to have access to their own homesteads. The basic facilities such as water, sanitation and housing must be in place followed by health, education and community services. In order to sustain resettlement, economic activities have to commence both in goods and services sectors.

Implementation

The implementation of the programme would be by the Ministry of Development Rehabilitation, Reconstruction of the North and Tamil Affairs North and East. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the North (RRAN) would execute the project through GA and DS and Project Management Office (PMO) located in the Thenmarachchi Division. There will be two Steering Committees, one at the District level headed by the GA and other one at the Divisional level headed by the Divisional Secretary. They will steer and co-ordinate the activities of the programme. All the implementing agencies and other stakeholders will be represented in the steering committees. The duration of the project is 1 year.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Sri Lanka, in general and the North and East Province in particular have been continuously plagued by an ethnic conflict of varying intensity since 1983. One major event in this conflict took place in May 2000 at Thenmarachchi of the Jaffna Peninsula, when this particular area became the site of bitter fighting between the contending parties. For the ordinary people this was an unfortunate experience of great significance. Unlike the people in the rest of North, Thenmarachchi residents have never been subjected to displacement by the civil conflict.

With the declined intensity of the war, and the preparatory efforts for finding a political solution to the ethnic problem, the resettlement of the displaced in their original places of residence is being seriously considered. This project proposal is an outcome of a study undertaken to design an appropriate resettlement programme. What are the immediate steps to be taken if the displaced people are to be resettled? In order to answer the specific question, several sub committees covering various sectors were set up by the Government Agent (GA) of Jaffna. These committees consisting of the major stakeholders were asked to -

- (a) Assess fully the sectoral situation after the devastation.
- (b) Identify the issues/problems for resettlement rehabilitation and development.
- (c) Consider the options available to address the issues identified in B.
- (d) Recommend the preferred options.
- (e) Identify programmes & projects to achieve the objectives of options identified in D.
- (f) Prioritise the programmes & projects into immediate, short term, medium term and long term.
- (g) Estimate the tentative cost for the programmes and projects identified.

On this basis, sectoral reports were prepared. Since the conditions that prevail in the neighbouring Assistant Government Agent/Divisional Secretary (AGA/DVS) Divisions namely Pallai and Maruthankerny are similar they too have been included in the study. An attempt has been made to put together all the sector reports with a view to preparing a comprehensive Emergency Programme in draft form. This was discussed with planing authorities and divisional administrative authorities. It is hoped that this draft programme will be discussed at a workshop with the sub group members and finalised.

1.1. Background

Jaffna Peninsula consists of four geographical zones, viz.,

- Valikamam
- Thenmarachchi and Pachchilaipallai
- Vadamarachchi
- Islands (see map 1.1)

Thenmarachchi, which consists of the Chavakachcheri AGA/DS division, is the largest division in the Jaffna district. This division covers an area of 232.9 square kilometres in the southern part of the Jaffna Peninsula. It is bounded by Thondamanaru inland lagoon on the north and by Thondamanaru lagoon on the east and Pachchilaipallai Division of Kilinochchi District on the south and by Jaffna lagoon on the west (map1.2). This division falls into the northern part of the dry zone. The mean rainfall is 52.7 inches. The geological foundations of the area, which consists of a layer of permeable Miocene limestone rock formations, determine the soil and drainage pattern of Thenmarachchi. The geographical conditions are highly favourable to agriculture.

Land use

One-fifth of the land is used for paddy cultivation and little less than one-fifth for home gardens. Palmyrah is grown in little less than one-fourth of the land area and one-tenth of the land is covered by grass. Thus it is clear that the region's economy is based on agriculture.

Population

According to the available statistics prior to the devastation, 19,673 families with 72,071 members were living in this area. This gives a family size of 3.7. The female population consists of 52 percent and suggesting the sex ratio is biased towards females.

The displaced people from Thenmarachchi Division are residing in other Divisions or other Districts with friends, relations or Welfare Centres. According to the census taken in December 2000, the entire population in Thenmarachchi was displaced. The distribution of these 19,673 families residing in the various Divisions, of the district and outside is given in Table 1.1.

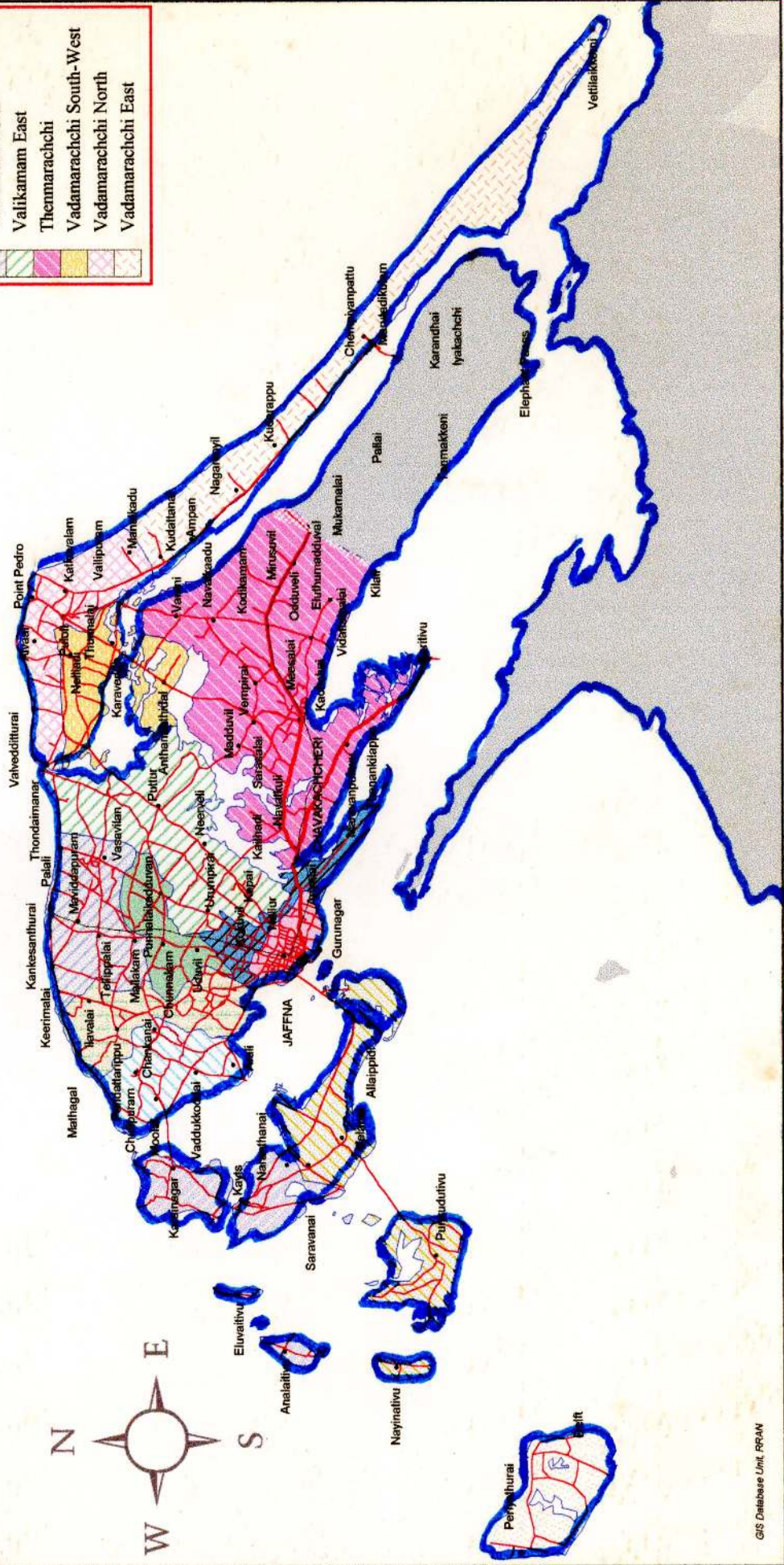
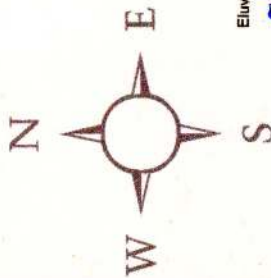
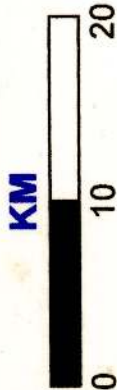
The resettlement of the displaced families presently living in other parts of the peninsula in Chavakachcheri AGA/DS Division is the major task before the authorities.

MAP 1.1

JAFFNA DISTRICT

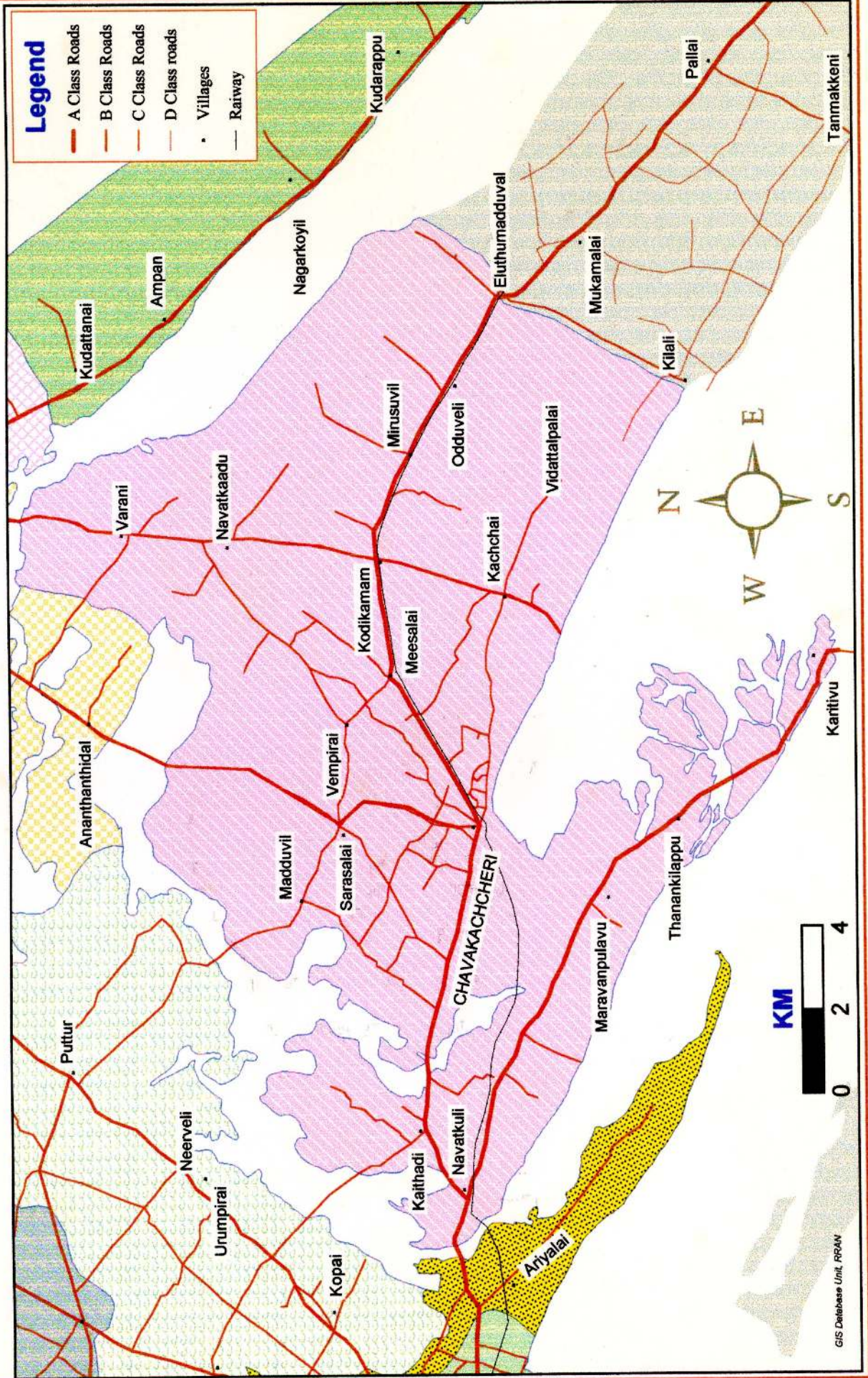
D.S. Divisions

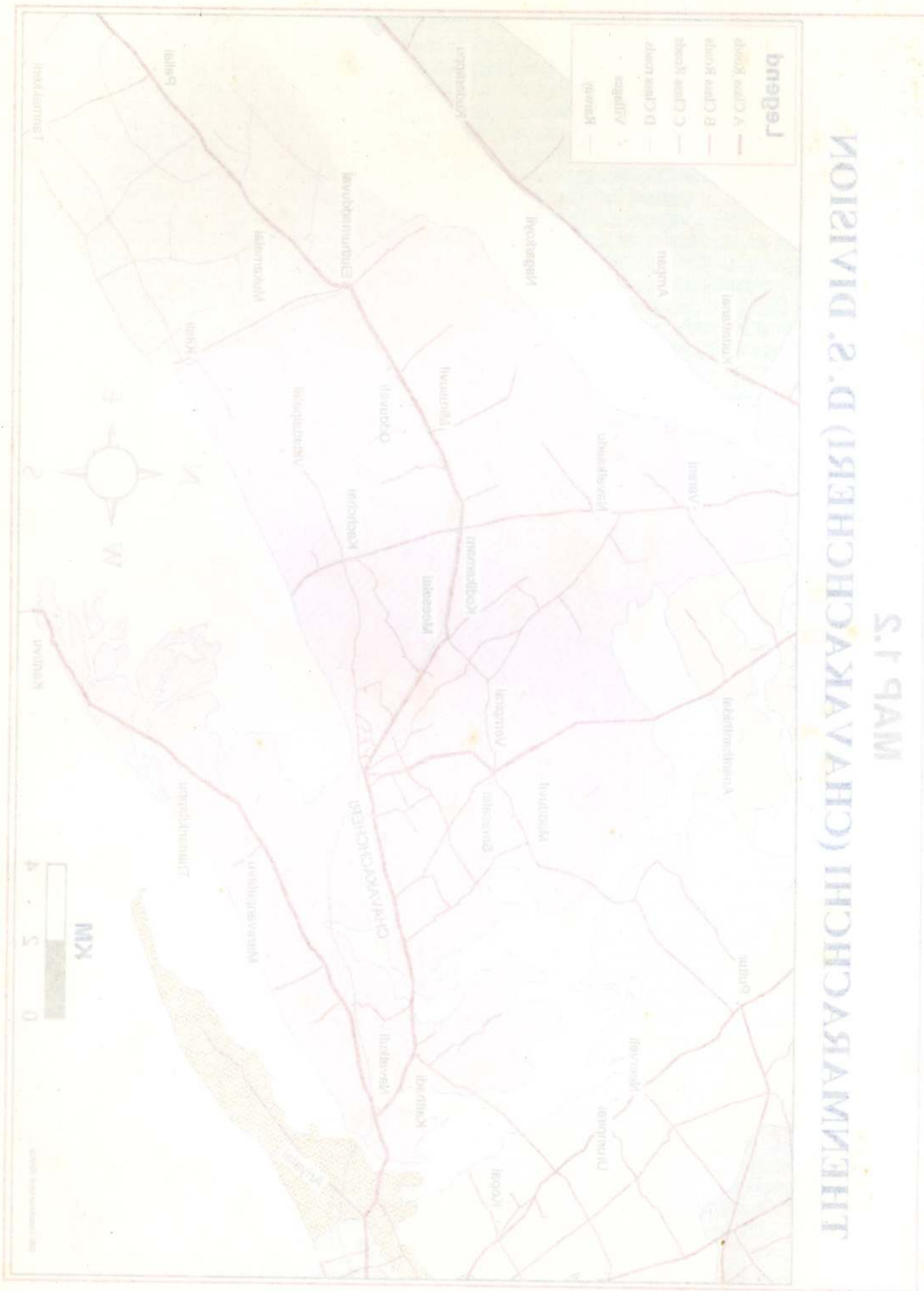
- Delft
- Islands South
- Islands North
- Jaffna
- Nallur
- Valikamam South-West
- Valikamam West
- Valikamam South
- Valikamam North
- Valikamam East
- Thenmarachchi
- Vadamarachchi South-West
- Vadamarachchi North
- Vadamarachchi East



MAP 1.2

THENMARACHCHI (CHAVAKACHCHERI) D. S. DIVISION





ЧЕЧЕНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ (CHECHENSKAYA DISTRICT) D. S. DISTRICT

С. Т. РАЙОН

TABLE 1.1

**LOCALY DISPLACED FAMILIES FROM THENMARACHCHI DIVISION
LIVING IN OTHER DIVISIONS AS AT 10.12.2000**

No	Division	No. of Families	Members
1.	Delft	03	14
2.	Island South (Velanai)	94	410
3.	Island North (Kayts)	02	05
4.	Jaffna	106	351
5.	Nallur	1,125	3,656
6.	Vali South West (Sandilipay)	1,673	6,244
7.	Valli West	1,243	4,592
8.	Vali South (Uduvil)	1,873	6,479
9.	Vali North (Tellippallai)	516	1,972
10.	Vali East (Kopay)	2,325	8,089
11.	Thenmarachchi (Chavakachcheri)	-	-
12.	Vada South West (Karaveddy)	5,978	22,753
13.	Vada North (Point Pedro)	2,537	9,283
14.	Vada East (Maruthankerny)	43	173
Sub Total		17,518	64,021
No. of Displaced families in other Divisions		2,155	8,050
Grand Total		19,673	72,071

Chapter 2

SECTOR ANALYSIS

This section gives the current situation sectorally. Economic Infrastructure covering Roads, Transport, Communication and Electricity will be dealt first. This will be followed by Social Infrastructure, which covers Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing, Education, Vocational and Technical Education and Health. Thereafter the Productive Sectors consisting of Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Industry will be dealt with. The section on the Service Sector covers Markets, Co-operatives, Banks and Trade, and the section on Government and Local Administration, covers Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabahas.

The current situation of each sector, and its specific problems are discussed in the following section.

2.1. Economic Infrastructure

2.1.1. Road

Thenmarachchi lies in southern part of Jaffna district and it is the gateway to Jaffna town, Valikamam and the Islands from other parts of Sri Lanka. Thenmarachchi and Pallai have the following network of roads.

	Thenmarachchi	Pallai (Km)
1. "A" Class Roads	81.8	20.9
2. "B" Class Roads	32.2	5.3
3. "C", "D" & "E" Class Roads	98.0	17.5
4. Other Rural Roads	556.0	1651.0
5. Major Bridges	5 Nos.	1 No.

The "A and "B" class roads come under the purview of the Road Development Authority, while the "C", "D" and "E" class roads come under the Road Development Department of North East provincial Council (NEPC) and the rural roads come under the purview of the Local Government institutions.

Roads in Thenmarachchi were the worst affected due to the conflict last year. They were badly damaged and are now in a deplorable state.

Thenmarachchi and other neighbouring areas are now isolated. In order to facilitate the resettling of the people in this area, it is necessary to clear all the land mines and ensure the safety of the workmen to attend to the immediate repairs. The four major bridges on Kandy - Jaffna road, Manipay - Kaithady road and Puttur - Meesalai road had been blasted during the conflict last year. As the reconstruction of these major bridges is time consuming, it is suggested that a bypass road to be constructed for the immediate use of the public.

Other two bridges are also needed reconstruction.

1. There are about 300 culverts in the area and over 40% of them have already collapsed. Therefore repairs and reconstruction are essential.
2. The Carriage way connecting is pitted and needs straightening.
3. Shrubs, bushes, over-hanging branches and roadblocks are obstructing the movement along the roads.

Sector Problems

1. Non availability of funds and the flow of funds as and when it is required to proceed with the work without interruption, and for the purchase of bitumen etc.
2. Difficulty of transport of bitumen and other construction materials from Colombo.
3. Non availability of Machinery and Equipment namely Motor Graders, Earth Movers, Excavators, Wheel Loaders, Road Rollers, Metal Crushers, Dumpers, Pile Hammers, Concrete Mixers, Sludge Pumps, Vibrators, Welding Units etc.
4. Non availability of laboratory and testing facilities.
5. Difficulty in transport of pre-stressed beams and other components required for the major bridges.
6. Communication difficulties.
7. Shortage of trained technical staff.
8. Shortage of competent contractors to take up major works.
9. Non availability of required machinery and a mechanical workshop.
10. Non availability of vehicles for the officers for inspection, setting out works etc.

2.1.2. Transport

Railway lines and the A4 road connecting Jaffna Town with the Colombo and other towns of Sri Lanka pass through Thenmarachchi. Internal road network in Thenmarachchi was in a satisfactory condition before 1990. Jaffna District including Thenmarachchi in general had a very good road and rail transport services.

Roads and rail Transport between Jaffna and other parts of Sri Lanka have not been operational since 1990. All railway lines have been removed. Railway stations at Navatkuli, Thachchanthoppu, Chavakachcheri, Chankathanai, Meesalai, Kodikamam, Mirusuvil were not functioning. Until the track and railway stations between Vavuniya and Jaffna, are constructed or repaired; there is no possibility to re-activate the rail service in Thenmarachchi. Also, the Kerateevu Jetty which is a coastal way connecting Jaffna and Thenmarachchi with Mannar and Kilinochchi cannot be made operational until the opening of Mannar and Kilinochchi roads leading to Jaffna. Therefore, in the present context only the rehabilitation of road transport is considered for the movement of passengers and goods.

Passenger transport is carried out by Northern Region Transport Board (N.R.T.B.) and private mini Bus owners. The N.R.T.B had services on 17 routes with 35 buses before 1990. These services broke down from 1990 to 1996 and later reactivated in 1996. At the beginning of year 2000, 26 buses and 30 mini buses were operating in 14 routes. Presently 3 buses provide services from Point Pedro to Kodikamam.

Sector Problems

1. Shortage of buses, lorries and tractors to implement the resettlement programme and provide facilities to the resettled people.
2. It is difficult to operate transport services due to the bad condition of roads and the damages inflicted to the bridges and culverts.
3. Until roads are rehabilitated to a motorable status, damages and breakdown of vehicles would be high.
4. Difficulties in getting spare parts from Colombo would delay the repairs of vehicles.
5. N.R.T.B. workshop has limited capacity for maintenance and repairs of buses.
6. Passengers are unable to wait in the bus stands due to the poor facilities available including toilets.
7. There is no protection against nature since the shelters at the bus halts are damaged.

8. Owners of minibuses, lorries and tractors have difficulty in obtaining vehicles or spare parts from Colombo due to the problems in transporting.

2.1.3. Electricity

The main sources of energy used to be electricity, firewood and fuels. Electricity accounted for 50% of energy used. This came from the national grid before 1990. Then the supply was as follows:

Bulk Supply	4.5 MW
Transmission Line	
H.T.L	93.4 KM
L.T.L	223 KM
Transformers	30 Nos.
No. of Consumers	
a) Domestic	10,000
b) Others	2,000

The system was disturbed when conflict started in 1990. However the electricity supply recommenced in 1996 when a system based on Generators and Thermal Plant was set up as follows:

Bulk Supply	2 MW
Transmission Line	
H.L.T	22 Km
L.T.L	55 Km
No. of Consumers	
U.C area	} 4000
Thenmarachchi P. S	
Pachchilaipallai P.S.	

The present position is that the entire transmission and distribution network has been damaged and this has to be restored to recommence the supply.

Sector Problems

1. Total capacity of the electricity supply in the District is inadequate.
2. Transmission lines have to be reconstructed /constructed.

3. Inadequate infrastructure available to Ceylon Electricity Board.
4. Shortage of man power.
5. Security.

2.1.4. Postal

The four Post offices and 23 Sub Post offices in the Thenmarachchi, Pachchilaipallai and Vadamarachchi East Divisions were functioning until the recent conflict. All post office buildings except that of Kodikamam are damaged and the properties are also damaged or lost.

Sector Problems

Presently, Kodikamam Post office and 4 Sub Post Offices are functioning in a limited way and others have to be re-activated. For the re-activation, following problems are encountered.

1. Damaged buildings and non-availability of equipment.
2. Vehicles for transport and mail service are not available in sufficient numbers.
3. Telephone and telegram facilities in the post offices are inadequate to meet the requirements of the people.

2.1.5. Telecommunication

The Telecommunication service that consisted of 100 WLL lines and 40 landlines, was paralysed from 1990 as a result of the conflict. All services were disrupted because of the PABX (100 Lines) Exchange and the Transmission link installed at Chavakachcheri were lost along with other power Equipment.

The loss for the Sri Lanka Telecom on Equipment and other Accessories damaged or lost during war is estimated as follows:

Thenmarachchi	-	Rs. 10 M
Jaffna (Prior to 1976)	-	Rs. 30 M
Elephant Pass	-	Rs. 10 M

Sector Problems

1. PCM Channels are not sufficient to originate, and terminate calls. The present Transmission system between Jaffna and Mannar should be expanded to restore WLL Customers.
2. New Exchange is needed at Chavakachcheri to restore landline services in place of the lost one.
3. Transport difficulty is experienced to bring repair crew and items from Colombo.
4. There are financial constrains - to purchasing New PCM Transmission Link and the Exchange, which will have to be installed at Chavakachcheri.
5. There are security concerns such as land mines, preventing the SLT staff working in the field.

2.1.6. Building and Construction

There are about 125 public buildings in Thenmarachchi area. Table 2.1 below is a list of such buildings.

Table 2.1 - Public Buildings in Thenmarachchi

	Particulars of Buildings	No. of Bldgs
a)	Ayurvedic Teaching Hospital, Kaithady	16
b)	Post offices at Chava, Kaithady, Pallai, Kodikamam	18
c)	Courts Building, Chavakachcheri	03
d)	Agrarian Service Centres	02
e)	Education Department, Chavakachcheri	01
f)	School Buildings, Chavakachcheri	25
g)	Palmyrah Development Board, Kaithady	01
h)	D.S. Office, Chavakachcheri	01
i)	Market, Chavakachcheri	12
j)	Central Dispensary, Kaithady	03
k)	Hospital Buildings, Chavakachcheri & Kodikamam	19
l)	Nuffield School Buildings, Kaithady	10
m)	Home for the elders, Kaithady	11
n)	Animal Production & Husbandry - Chavakachcheri	01
o)	Navatkuli Stores (3 Units)	01
p)	Faculty of Siddha Medicine	03
q)	Central Dispensary & Maternity Home, Maruthankerny	02
r)	Peripheral Unit - Pallai	05

The following institutions are implementing the construction work in the District.

1. Department of Buildings (Central)
2. Department of Buildings (Provincial)
3. School Work Engineering Unit
4. Local Government. Department

Both, Provincial and Central Buildings Departments involved with construction works have limited capacity. They face constrains such as transporting materials communication and approvals. Therefore it is suggested to establish two units with the Building Department - Central and Provincial, to implement the rehabilitation programme including school-building work. Thereby requirement of technical staff, approval and arrangements for transportation of material can be sorted out at the District level.

The Building Departments, both central and provincial will implement the immediate rehabilitation programme. They will take steps to establish separate units for this purpose.

2.1.7. Environment

Water Resource

Thenmarachchi is a part of the dry zone. Land is flat and the average temperature is high. Rainfall is highly seasonal with about 90% of the rainfall occurring during October to December (North-East Monsoon). People of the area are solely dependent on the rainfall for their fresh water requirement. Only a fraction of rainwater seeps underground to get stored in lime stone bed. The balance runs off into the sea. The water so accumulated in the limestone layers is extracted through dug wells.

It is estimated that 134,000 AC feet of water is received from rainfall annually and only 42,250 AC feet of water is stored in small tanks and ponds, about 68,950 AC feet of water flows into the lagoons.

Number of small tanks and ponds in this area are as follows: -

Chavakachcheri	-	225
Pallai	-	<u>116</u>
	=	<u>341</u>

In addition to the tanks and ponds, there are 13,576 wells in Chavakachcheri, and 166 wells in Pallai area. They are used for both drinking water and irrigation purpose. Salt

Major Environmental Issues	Recommended Remedial actions
1. Salt water intrusion and salinity	Construction of bund along lagoon side and interior part of the low-lying areas. E.g.:- Kaithady, Navatkuli, Madduvil, Varani and also repair/maintain the bunds regularly.
2. Discharge of rain water into the lagoon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De-silting/deepening of small tanks, ponds and raising of bund in order to retain more water and to facilitate to seeping. 2. Repairs to feeder channels network
3. Removal of vegetation	Reforestation - Replanting Coconut planting Palmyrah planting Cashew planting Pasture land development Other local vegetation
4. Removal of sand deposit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As the sand is required for rehabilitation works - areas to be demarcated from where sand could be collected. 2. Restriction, control be imposed where negative impact may occur.

2.2. Social Infrastructure

2.2.1. Education

The Education Sector covers pre-schools education, the primary and secondary education and Ayurvedic Faculty of the University of Jaffna. Institutions responsible for the provision of these services are as follows:

<u>Sub sector</u>	<u>Management Authority/Institutions</u>
1. Primary & Secondary Education	Department of Education - Zonal Director of Thenmarachchi
2. Pre - Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government • Rural Development Societies • Palm Product Co-operative Society • Local NGO • Private
3. Siddha Medical Education	University of Jaffna - Department of Siddha Medicine

Thenmarachchi Zone is administrated by a Zonal Director of Education and it has been divided into two Divisions for administrative purpose, namely Chavakachcheri and Pallai. These two divisions are headed by Divisional Officers. Chavakachcheri Office is located at Driberg College and Pallai Office at Pallai Maha Vidyalayam.

Out of the 74 Schools functioning, 61 were under Chavakachcheri Division and 32 were under Pallai Division. Details are given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2. - Distribution of Schools, Teachers & Students

Category	Chavakachcheri Division	Pallai Division	Total No. of Schools
1) IAB School	03	01	04
2) IC School	08	00	08
3) Grade 2 School	21	05	26
4) Grade 3 School	29	07	36
Total No of Schools	61	13	74
Total No. of Students	12,960	8,675	21,365
Total No. of Teachers	536	426	962

With the outbreak of conflict in January and February 2000, most of the people from Thanankilappu, Maravanpulavu, Koyilakandy and Navatkuli were displaced. They found shelter in Vadamarachchi, Valikamam and few of them in Vanni. Again, during the months of March, April and May of the same year almost all the people of Pallai and 99% of the people in the Villages of Kaithady, Nunavil, Madduvil, Meesalai, Chavakachcheri, Kodikamam, Sarasalai and Mirusuvil left their homes and moved to Vadamarachchi and Valikamam.

In this situation, all 13 Schools in Pallai Division and 56 Schools in Thenmarachchi Division were closed down. However, the following five Schools are functioning at the same location with 355 Students and 32 Teachers.

- 1) J/Idaikurichchi Sri Subramaniya Vidyalayam
- 2) J/Karampikuruchchi A.T.M. School
- 3) J/Varani Sivapiragasa Vidyalayam
- 4) J/Varani North A.T.M. School
- 5) J/Karampai A.T.M. School

Out of the 69 schools that were closed down, 24 have re-started. These are now functioning in Government Schools and Private Tutorials in Vadamarachchi, Vallikamam and Jaffna Education Zonal areas. The students of other schools have been accommodated in the schools in locations where the IDPs found temporary shelter.

Due to heavy shelling that occurred during the recent conflict, almost all buildings in 25 schools, as well as furniture and equipment belonging to the Zonal Education Office and 32 Schools, have been damaged in Thenmarachchi Division. The damage is estimated at Rs. 207 Million. Both primary and secondary educational institutions have been affected.

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of damaged Buildings, Furniture and Equipment could be categorised into three types.

- 1) Repair to the existing buildings and construction of temporary sheds.
- 2) Replacement of furniture and equipment.
- 3) Replacement of totally destroyed buildings.

2.2.1.1.Pre - Schools

There were 79 Pre-schools functioning in the Thenmarachchi division serving 1,446 children. These pre-schools were managed by Local Authorities, Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, Palm Product Co-operative Societies, Rural Development Societies (RDS), local NGOO, temple trust boards and private individuals. All the schools were functioning in the Government Buildings or common places such as temple premises or private building. These details are given in Table 2.3

Table 2.3. - PRE-SCHOOLS BEFORE DISPLACEMENT

No.	Management /ownership	Number of Schools
01	Community Centre	14
02	Rural Development Society	10
03	Aravazhi Organisation	16
04	Palm product Co-operative Society	14
05	Sarvothaya	02
06	Temple Trustee	04
07	Pradeshiya Sabaha	03
08	Thrift Society	01
09	Private	15
Total		79

As a result of the conflict, all the pre-schools were abandoned and the furniture used by students and teachers are either missing or damaged. It is estimated that the 48 pre - schools were affected and the loss is estimated at Rs. 537,000/=.

2.2.1.2 Department of Siddha Medicine, University of Jaffna at Kaithady

The Department of Siddha Medicine, which earlier functioned at the Institute of Indigenous Medicine, Rajagiriya, affiliated to the University of Colombo, was transferred to University of Jaffna in 1984. Since then, the Department was functioning at Kaithady.

The Institute is conducting a degree course, leading to Bachelor of Siddha Medicine and Surgery, which is of 5 years duration. Each batch consists of around 25 students. The curriculum of the degree programme consists lectures, tutorials, practical, field projects, and bedside clinical demonstrations.

The institute was functioning with full capacity in regard to buildings communications facilities (telephone, facsimile machine), teaching aids, office equipment, furniture, electrical appliances, transport facilities etc before the displacement.

This institution was also badly damaged due to shelling and bombing.

Sector Problems

1. At present most of the displaced students have been accommodated in the leading schools in Jaffna, Valikamam and Vadamarachchi Zones. Unless proper educational facilities are provided and a safe learning environment is created, it will be very difficult to get them back to their former schools.
2. As the damage caused by the conflict to the educational sector is extremely high, it is not feasible to execute the rehabilitation activities with the limited allocation provided by the Department annually.
3. In the present circumstances, procurement of building materials such as timber, asbestos sheets etc in large quantities is difficult for the speedy reconstruction.
4. Parents are concerned about the safety of children in view of the presence of land mines. They are reluctant to send their children back to schools in Thenmarachchi.

2.2.2. Health

The Thenmaradchi area is under one Medical Officer of Health, stationed at Chavakachcheri. The type of Medical Institutions, in the area is given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Medical Institutions in Thenmarachchi Region

Institutions	Location	Total OPD (1997)	Number of beds	Hospital discharges (1997)	Total births
District hospital	Chavakachcheri	117,226	127	13,860	465
Central dispensary & Maternity homes (02)	Kodikamam Varani	64729 26632	08 19	215 238	74 52
Central Dispensaries	Kaithady	29,592	nil	nil	nil
Private Dispensaries Practising Western Medicine (07)	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Ayurvedic Teaching hospital at Kaithady.

This hospital is an important institution and the only state Ayurvedic hospital in Jaffna district. It has 120 beds (4 wards) and is also the teaching hospital for the Department of Siddha Medicine University of Jaffna.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients for the past 3 years is given Table 2.5

Table 2.5 - Outdoor & Indoor statistics, Ayurvedic Hospital, Kaithady

Year	Out-door patients (Average daily attendance)	Indoor patients (Ave, daily indoor)	Number of Births
1997	72,439 (198)	6939 (19)	98
1998	68,576 (187)	6675 (18)	82
1999	77,439 (212)	7239 (20)	109

2.2.3. Housing

The details regarding the housing situation in the Division is given in Table 2.6

Table 2.6 - Type of Houses

Permanent Houses	10,314
Semi-Permanent Houses	5,362
Temporary Huts	4,406
Housing Schemes Houses	-
Total	20,082

In the absence of any data on the extend of damage, it has been assumed that all the semi permanent houses and temporary houses have been completely destroyed, while half of the permanent houses have been fully damaged.

2.2.4. Water Supply

Water supply mainly depends on the dug wells, as it is customary for each house to have its own well. The distribution of the wells by their quality is given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7. - Distribution of wells

Water Quality	Public Wells	Private Wells	Total
Good Water	190	3,374	3,564
Saline	107	2,299	2,406
Salt	99	4,549	4,648
Brakish	74	1,162	1,236
Total	470	11,384	11,854

As a result of the conflict the displacement of people and the disuse the entire well need cleaning and chlorination before they are used again. Meanwhile the distribution of water by bowsers can be undertaken.

2.2.5. Sanitation

It could safely be assumed that there are 18,000 latrines pit or water seal type that are damaged either fully or partially.

Sector Problems

Lack of raw materials and fittings such as cement, squatting pans, pipes etc. Steps may be taken to supply them via BMC, STC and co-operatives.

2.2.6. Garbage Disposal

The garbage disposals will assume importance when trading and marketing activities becomes normal in the urban areas. With the mobility of people, this will turn to be a problem.

In addition, the debris have accumulated in large quantities as a result of the destruction of the physical assets and they need to be disposed.

Community and Social Services

Thenmarachchi area has much Socio - Cultural importance similar to that of the Jaffna Peninsula. There are many cultural institutions and social services centres. These include temples and churches. Table 2.8 lists out the all the institutions in the region.

Table 2.8 - Community and Social Services Organisations in Thenmarachchi

	Organisation	No.
1	The social Work/Social Service Centres	1
	1.1 Home for Elders - 'Shanthi Nilayam'	1
	1.2 Orphanage - Saiva Siruvar Illam	1
	1.3 Nuffield School for Deaf & Blind	1
	1.4 Home for affected Children - 'Salvation Army'	1
2	No of Temples	419
3	No. of Rural Development Centres	37
4	No. of Community Centres	106
5	No. of Sports Clubs	13
6	No. of Cultural ((Moral) Schools	3
7	No of Community Halls	3

Almost all the Community based organisations, institutions, Social Work/Social Service Centres together with their personal homes and belongings were destroyed during the conflict.

2.3 Productive Sector

2.3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main activity in Thenmarachchi Division providing employment for 13,700 farming families. Rain-fed paddy is one of the major crops cultivated in Thenmarachchi. Little over 4000 ha of rain -fed paddy was cultivated during 1999, which amounts 42% of the total extent of paddy land in the Jaffna district. The average yield has been about of 2 Mt. /ha (40 bushels per acre).

Many field crops were also cultivated in paddy land and highlands during Yala season with the help of lift irrigation. Major cash crops such as chilli, onion and tobacco were cultivated in 177 ha during 1998. Cereal crops like kurakkan, grain legumes (pulses) such as green gram, black gram and cowpea, oil seed crops such as gingerly and groundnut were also cultivated in 140 ha of land. Further 140 ha of land were under vegetables. Brinjal is one of the important each crops and about 18% of the brinjal production of Jaffna came from Thenmarachchi. This crop used to be cultivated in about 50 ha of land.

Thenmarachchi is also famous for orchard crops especially for mango, jak and oranges. About 28% of the mangoes in Jaffna District came from Thenmarachchi.

Sector Problems

Agriculture is one of the badly affected sectors. Almost all the farmers were internally displaced and are unable to get back to their land. They also lost many of their farming equipment and machinery left behind. Hence rehabilitating the agriculture sector is of paramount importance to restore the incomes of farmer families.

2.3.1.1 Coconut

The natural condition in Thenmarachchi Division and Pallai area are favourable for coconut cultivation. Ground water, which is most important for successful coconut plantation is available due to its proximity to the sea and the lagoon. The soil is also very much suitable for coconut cultivation.

Therefore Coconut has been identified as one of the cash crops of this division. Different projects are identified to rehabilitate the homestead coconut cultivation and also for new planting and improving the yield of existing small coconut estates.

Sector Problems

In 1989, 240,000 coconut palms were cultivated in 1500 ha. This extent was reduced to 1250 ha over a period of 10 years. About 250 ha of coconut plantation was lost. One important reason was that many coconut trees were cut and removed for security purposes. Further, the small estate owners and farmers failed to maintain their coconut plantation. As a result the yields came down. Homestead coconut palms were also destroyed during the recent conflict.

2.3.1.2. Palmyrah

Palmyrah is one of the income generating perennial crops in Thenmarachchi and Pallai area. Nearly 20% of the land area in Thenmarachchi or 6000 ha. come under palmyrah. The statistics reveals that there are 321,500 and 1,530,000 palmyrah palms available at Thenmarachchi and Pallai respectively. Based on the present assessments, projects have been proposed to reactivate the toddy tapping and replanting palmyrah palms.

Sector Problems

Indiscriminate felling of palmyrah palms in this region had depleted the natural resources and thereby reduced the income earning capacity of the people. Approximately 20% of the palmyrah plantation in Thenmarachchi were destroyed during the last 10 years. As a result about 1300, toddy and sweet toddy tappers lost their income and tapping utensils.

2.3.1.3. Agrarian Services

Agrarian services play an important role in rehabilitating the agriculture sector. In this regard, the supply of essential inputs like seed, fertiliser, agro chemicals and supply of farm equipment and machinery, repairing of minor irrigation and farm roads, reconstruction of Agrarian Service Centres are identified as important. All these agrarian services in Thenmarachchi have to be reactivated for the development of Agriculture in the region.

2.3.2. Irrigation

In Thenmarachchi, the recharge of under ground water for the wells from which water for consumption and irrigation are drawn is influenced by the lagoon water. Barrage at Ariyalai situated between 195th and 196th milepost on Kandy road is being constructed to control the seawater entry into the Upparu lagoon.

Sector Problems

At present, all the gates of this barrage are badly damaged and need replacement. The piers are also cracked.

2.3.3 Livestock

Thenmarachchi is the potential division for livestock development in Jaffna district. The region has 10% grassland and 4% scrubland. These are used for milk and meat production.

Annual milk production during 1993 in this Division was 1,980,000 liters. This production was reduced to 6,58,000 liters in 1999. Annual egg production of 6,061 692 in 1993 was also reduced to 1,415 568 in 1999.

Sector Problems

Due to the recent displacement, many farmers lost their milking cows, goats and poultry birds.

2.3.4 Fisheries Sector

The fisheries activities were carried out in the Thenmarachchi D.S. Division from Kaithady -Navatkuli up to Elephant Pass coast of the Jaffna lagoon. Maruthankerny D.S. Division is a highly potential area-specially for "madal" fishing and deep-sea fishing. The average annual fish production was 600 M.T.

The particulars of fishing families and losses caused to the industry during the period March to May 2000 in Thenmarachchi and during 1995 - 2000 in Maruthankerny are given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 - Particulars of Fishing Industries

D.S. Division	No. of Fishing Families	Active Fishermen	No. of crafts	No. of Societies	Fishing Gear Damage (Rs.Mn.)	Fishing Craft Damage (Rs.Mn.)
Chavakachcheri	418	326	35	08	12.54	2.4
Pallai	113	78	-	02	2.1	0.4
Maruthankerny	1091	1200	450	11	55.5	16.8
Total	1622	1604	485	21	70.14	19.6

Fishing sector was badly affected by the ethnic conflict. Fishing was prohibited at one stage and later was allowed for a limited time and distance. The fishermen could not earn sufficient income to maintain their families. During March to May 2000, the entire fishing population vacated the area, leaving behind their fishing equipment in the area. All the fishermen's Co-operative Societies lost their assets and the entire infrastructure such as fisheries, roads and ice plants were also devastated.

Sector Problems

1. Almost all the houses of the fishermen were fully damaged and need major repairs. The drinking water wells and sanitary facilities (latrines) need immediate attention.
2. The fishing equipment such as Madal Vallanm and Catamaran were lost or damaged. The fishermen do not possess any fishing equipment for fishing.
3. Limited fishing hours and limited distance cause loss of income for fishermen.
4. As the fishing "vaadies" and auction sheds are damaged, the basic facilities of marketing are not available. Ice plants are also not available.

2.3.5. Industrial Sector

The outbreak of the conflict by the end of May 2000 had a serious impact on the industrial establishment of Thenmarachchi area. According to the 1997 Statistical Handbook of Thenmarachchi division there were 3063 industrial units in operation and 352 units were not functioning. Details are given in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 The Industrial Units of Thenmarachchi Region - 1997.

Particulars of the Industry	No. of Units
Palmyrah based Industries	225
Coconut based Industries	1400
Carpentry	167
Weaving	33
Metal Crusher	62
Metal Sheet Works	11
Reed Mat Weaving	34
Jewellery Works	39
Light Engineering	30
Pottery/Clay Works	68
Brass Works	63
Cycle Repair Shop	54
Saloon	34
Laundry	26
Communication Centre	30
Grinding Mill	16
Printing Press	04
Studio	04
Motor Mechanic Shop	05
Radio and Watch Repair	05
Electric Repair Shop	11
Other Industries	27
Total	2348

The following resources have been identified in the Themarachchi area for the promotion of industries:

- Coconut
- Palmyrah
- Coconut Fiber
- Fruits and Vegetable
- Sea Food
- Quarrying of Sand
- Salt

Training on Weaving Industry

There were 07 weaving training centres operated by the Department of Industries of the North - East Provincial Council. They were located in;

1. Vidathal Pallai
2. Verakerny
3. Manthuvil
4. Sarasalai
5. Navatkuly
6. Kaithady and
7. Kalvayal

Sector Problems

1. Only the micro and small projects could satisfy the immediate requirements of the people who resettle in this area.
2. The industrial sector is basically owned and managed by private sector. Its contribution to the economy may be minimal.
3. Due to the conflict most of the buildings were damaged either fully or partially and machinery, equipment have been destroyed or lost.
4. Past experiences show that a rehabilitation programme in the industrial sector would definitely require finance for capital investment. Thus, the estimation of needed cost for any project should include at least a portion of cost of fixed assets.

Trade & Marketing

Trade

Trading activities in Thenmarachchi was booming after 1995 due to the addition of trade formerly carried out in Valikamam. Trade expertise and well-established enterprises with large capital from Valikamam was transferred to the new location. However, most of these business moved from Valikamam, shifted back in 2000.

Although, one thousand private sector business ventures had been functioning in Thenmarachchi prior to the devastation, none exists at present.

Marketing

The market at Chavakachcheri was the main agricultural market in the region. It was created for agricultural products, mainly Palmyrah, coconut, handicraft, cottage industrial goods and poultry products. Now, the market is completely devastated. Therefore a model market complex is an urgent need.

Sector Problems

- All the trading activities came to a stand-still due to the devastation. The co-operative sector faced severe losses. The agricultural produce fail to attract reasonable prices due to the stiff competition from other areas.
- More than 50% of these people engaged in trading activities are over the age of 60 years. New entrepreneurs are discouraged from investment due to prevailing uncertainty and high risks.
- Now, there is a feeling among the entrepreneurs that Thenmarachchi is insecure for business and the traders parents who are engaged in trade discourage their children to continue trading activities.
- There are financial difficulties for resumption of trade activities. No soft loan facilities are available at present due to the absence of acceptable collateral requirements. The prevailing market interest rates are too high.
- Very low access to consumer goods, intermediate goods and capital goods.
- Transportation difficulties.

General Administration

General Administration includes Public Administration and Local Government Administration. The conflict had the effect of disrupting all administration activities. Therefore it has become necessary to strengthen the administrative institutions by providing adequate staff and facilities for office space, furniture, equipment and training. The morale of the staff has to be restored and skills have to be developed.

Sector Problems

- (1) Six Office Buildings were completely damaged and could not be used.
- (2) 90% of the furniture was either completely damaged or missing.
- (3) 90% of the equipment has been either fully damaged/lost.
- (4) There is shortage of staff as some of them have left on transfer or retired from the service.
- (5) Due to trauma caused by war, morale of the staff has been at low ebb. Their skill had also been affected.
- (6) Security concern especially land mines affects the self confidence of the public servants the general public who need to attend their official transactions.
- (7) There is shortfall in the capacity of the Public Service to implement the Rehabilitation Programme. This is due to lack of training to up-grade the knowledge, attitude and skill.

Chapter 3

Major Issues and the options/strategies

The sector specific problems were discussed in chapter 2. On the basis of this analysis, major problems and constraints which are common to all sectors towards the implementation of this programme are identified in this section. Strategies to overcome those problems also have been identified within the given resources and implementation capacity.

Major Issues

- The general security situation prevailing in this area and the lack of confidence among the returnees in the context of ongoing conflict.
- Danger associated with land mines is a major concern. The areas, that were mined by both parties, have not been identified. According to international conventions, when the warring parties leave, they indicate the area where the mines are planted. In the case of Thenmarachchi, the areas with mines have not been marked. Therefore identification of the mines and de-mining will be a major exercise.
- Limited accessibility for the IDPs to their original places of residence on account of security and mining.
- No proper assessment has been done to assess the extent of the damage to ascertain whether the assets have fully or partly damaged. In the absence of correct assessment, realistic costs cannot be worked out.
- It is evident that most of the basic facilities - roads, water and sanitation, health and education, which are essential for resettlement, have been damaged. These facilities either have to be repaired or rehabilitated.
- Transportation of materials, such as cement and building materials that are essential for rehabilitation, is a problem and this had added to the cost.
- Inadequate technical capacity - both trained personnel and equipment.

Strategies

At first, socio-economic conditions of the displaced population should be reviewed in order to resettle them effectively. This will facilitate identification of the needs of the displaced population. It is useful if different groups are identified in terms of income level, occupation, age, sex and their status in the family. In this process vulnerable groups, such as widows, woman-headed families, orphans, physically and mentally handicapped should be separately identified so that schemes of assistance could be designed to suite their specific needs. In the absence of information on the socio-economic conditions of the IDPs, following strategies are suggested.

- Provision of a safe and secure environment is a must for the effective resettlement. Confidence among the returnees can be established for the smooth operation of the resettlement programme only with the de-escalation of hostilities between the warring parties.
- All the land mines should be cleared in Thenmarachchi. International assistance should be sought in order to utilise competent experts in this field. At first, it is essential to identify the areas where the mines are planted. In this exercise the co-operation of both government and the militant groups have to be obtained.
- IDPs should be given permission to access their properties in order to create confidence among them for resettlement. The security authorities should facilitate the IDPs to have easy access to their original places of residence once de-mining is completed.
- Proper assessment of the damaged building and other properties such as equipment, vehicles have to be undertaken. In this exercise, the services of technically competent staff have to be sought. If there are no such competent staff in the North to carry out that task, contracting out or outsourcing may be the best solution.
- Basic essential infrastructure facilities such as roads, housing, drinking water, sanitation, health and education, should be restored immediately in order to attract the displaced population to the resettlement programme. Otherwise it will be rather difficult to convince the people to resettle in their own places.

Difficulties for the transportation of materials that are essential for rehabilitation and resettlement programmes should be eased. There should be a considerable reduction in the sea and air transport charges. Free flow of cement and other building materials should be allowed. Procedures should be streamlined to facilitate and speed up the process. Building materials should be made available at reasonable prices. In addition, regular transport facilities should be provided.

- Relief assistance should be provided for a reasonable period of time until the resettlers are able to sustain of their own.

Chapter 4

Emergency Programme

Introduction

In terms of TOR given to the sub committees, programmes on immediate, short, medium and long term have to be identified. Some of the sectors have neither identified the immediate programmes nor the cost. An attempt was made to put together immediate programmes of all the sectors with a view to arriving at an Emergency Programme.

Discussion with planning and administrative authorities at the District and Divisional levels focussed on the fundamental issue of whether to formulate a programme confined to the administrative division of Chavakachcheri or to consider adjoining parts of Kopay and Nallur DS divisions & Pallai and Maruthankerny DS divisions as well. The latter areas also had been subjected to similar conditions such as displacement of people and loss of properties etc. If the programme is confined only to Chavakachcheri it may create dissatisfaction among the adjoining villages that are also in the similar conditions. However one distinction has to be made. Pallai and Maruthankerny DS divisions are presently not under the control of the security authorities and therefore the security situation in these two regions are quite different. However, Kopay and Nallur divisions are similar in terms of the Low and Order situation. Therefore, in order to avoid the potential tensions among adjoining villages the programme is designed in the following manner. There will be two stages. The Stage 1 will cover Chavakachcheri DS division, adjoining parts of Kopay and Nallur DS divisions while the Stage 2 will cover Pallai and Maruthankerny DS divisions. Details of these two programmes are shown as Annex - I & II. A summary of these two stages is given as Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

Summary of the Emergency Programme- Stage I & II. (Rs in Mn)

Sector	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
<u>Economic infrastructure</u>			
Road	24.9	11.6	36.5
Transport	9.5	2.5	12
Electricity	13.2	4.1	17.3
Postal	3.2	1.7	4.9
Telecommunication	15.0	0.5	15.5
Sub Total	65.8	20.4	86.2
<u>II. Social Infrastructure</u>			
Education	68.9	10.5	79.4
Health	73.0	19.0	92
Housing	480.0	160.0	640
Sanitation	90.0	20.6	110.6
Water Supply	26.0	7.3	33.3
Garbage Disposal	14.5	3.6	18.1
Community & Social Services	38.0	7.3	45.3
Sub Total	790.4	228.3	1018.7
<u>III. productive Sector</u>			
Agriculture	3.6	1.3	4.9
Coconut	1.0	1.0	2
Palmyrah	1.0	0.3	1.3
Vegetable Seeds	0.2	-	0.2
Agrarian Services	30.4	7.3	37.7
Forest	1.0	-	1
Irrigation	2.5	-	2.5
Livestock	9.2	2.5	11.7
Fisheries	6.0	17.0	23
Sub Total	54.9	29.4	84.3
<u>IV. Industry</u>			
Industry	30.0	10.0	40
Sub Total	30.0	10.0	40.0
<u>V. Services</u>			
Trade	25.0	4.0	29
Co-operative Sector	15.0	5.0	20
Government Institutions	32.5	4.0	36.5
Sub Total	72.5	13.0	85.5
De-mining Programme	200.0	100.0	300.0
Capacity Building	10.0	5.0	15.0
Project Management	5.5	5.5	11.0
Contingencies	122.9	41.2	164.0
Grand Total	1352.0	452.7	1804.7

From Table 4.1 it is evident that total investment needed for the stage 1 & 2 of the programme is Rs. 1804.7 Mn. In US\$ terms it would be around 20.0 Mn. (US\$ 1=Rs. 90/=) For the Stage 1 the amount needed is Rs. 1352.0 Mn. (US\$ 15.0 Mn.) and for the Stage 2 the amount needed is Rs 452.7 Mn. (US\$ 5.0 Mn.) The housing programme which is the main focus of the programme accounts for 35% of the total and the De-mining Programme which is a pre requisite for the resettlement accounts for 17% of the total. Around 26% of the total is needed for the urgent repairs of the socio-economic infrastructure excluding the housing programme. The remaining 22% is to reactivate the productive sectors and services and for the contingencies (10%).

Prioritisation

The fundamental objective of the programme is to resettle the displaced people back in Thenmarachchi Region. The activities included in the programme should be undertaken on an emergency and priority basis, since, all activities cannot be undertaken simultaneously.

Firstly, the de-mining programme should be undertaken without which other activities cannot be undertaken. The de-mining programme will contain three activities; (a) Mine awareness, (b) Mine identification (Level 1) and (c) De-mining (Level 2). The IDPS could be resettled and other rehabilitation of infrastructure could take place only in areas cleared of land mines. Rs. 300 Mn. has been earmarked for both Stages.

Secondly, the basic infrastructure and other services should be established. This include roads, transport, telecommunications, postal, general administration and co-operatives. **Road & Transport.** These facilities will enable IDPs to have access to their original places of residence. Communications will enable authorities to co-ordinate the resettlement programme effectively and IDPs to have contact with their kith and kin, which is a necessary input in the resettlement process. Since the Government has to play a vital role of co-ordination and facilitation of the resettlement programme, the government machinery should be in place. Most of the essential items such as food and inputs is usually made available through the co-operatives and therefore they should be reactivated.

Thirdly, water supply, sanitation, garbage clearing and housing activities have to be undertaken simultaneously. For the purpose of water supply all the wells have to be cleared along with the debris (garbage). This should be followed by the repairs and reconstruction to the houses and provision of sanitation.

Fourthly, services such as health, education and community services should be provided. People in Jaffna, generally, attach considerable importance to education. Hence its provision is essential.

Once the IDPs are resettled they should get involved **in economic activities**. The relief activities cannot be continued forever. In order to sustain the resettlement, the facilities for the resumption of economic activities- Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Industries, Trade, should be carried out. In addition some assistance should also be provided. The industries and trading are the exclusively owned and managed by the private sector. Since the owners have lost all their assets, some form of financial assistance should be provided. Though the compensation and other loan schemes are currently in operation, the procedures involved are time consuming. Therefore in the interim an advance against the loans has been suggested. Grant assistance has been recommended for the unregistered businesses/skilled personal in the informal sector.

Provision of electricity, which is vital for the operation of industries and environmental activities, has to be undertaken.

Chapter 5

Implementation.

The implementation agency of the project would be the Ministry of Development, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of North and North and East Tamil affairs while the execution would be done by the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the North (RRAN). The details of the implementation mechanism is explained in the organisational Chart shown in Annex 3.

RRAN will execute the project through a Project Management Office. (PMO) located in the Divisional Secretariat office at Chavakachcheri. The Divisional Secretary (DS) will be the Project Director who will bear the overall responsibility for implementation. PMO will be manned by a Project Manager (PM) assisted by an Assistant Project Manager, a Technical Officer (Housing) and an Administrative and Financial Assistant. PMO will also have close association with District Rehabilitation Secretariat (DRS) and PD will report to the GA who will in turn keep the Ministry concerned informed through RRAN.

Two Steering Committees will be set up. One would be at the District level and the one would be at the Divisional level. The District Steering Committee will be chaired by GA and consists of DS (PD), PM, and representatives of line agencies, donors and civil societies as members. The Divisional Steering Committee will be chaired by DS as the PD and consist of PM, and representatives of line agencies, donors and civil societies which operate in the division as members. These two committees will steer and co-ordinate the resettlement programme at both levels.

Funds would be channelled by the Ministry and the RRAN through GA to the PMO. Procurement of goods and services will be done according to the Government Procurement Guidelines. PMO will co-ordinate the activities of the project with other implementing agencies.

One of the major constrain would be the limited implementation capacity of the agencies involved in carrying out the activities of the programme. The PMO has to identify the weaknesses of the agencies concerned and take actions to strengthen them. Necessary provision has been made for this purpose.

A 10% contingency has been provided. The use of this fund should be on the recommendation of the Steering Committees and after approval by the RRAN/Ministry. The same procedure could be followed in the use of funds earmarked for capacity building.

The duration of the project would be 01 year.

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Major Bridges	Tranvancherry	HDA	2 Patching For holes with Road Platform	5.40
Rural Roads	Chavakkadan Kottayam	UC PSS	2 Patching For holes with Jungle Clearing Details	2.90
TOTAL COST				8.30

ELECTRICITY

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Supply of 4 Generators 250 KVA each.	Kottayam & Kottayam	CEB	Supply 1000 KVA Tower	10.00
Laying of 1.1 Lines (8 Kms)	to	CEB	8 Km	3.20
TOTAL COST				13.20

TRANSPORT

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Provision of 4 Buses	Kondavil	NRTE	New Buses	8.00
Bus Stand Shelters - 2 No & Rest room for Night Park Crews	Chavakkadan, Kottayam	UC PSS	Foundation Work For Seat Queue Railing and Yard	1.50
TOTAL COST				9.50

STAGE - I**Annex 1****THENMARACHCHI, PART OF KOPAY AND PART OF NALLUR DS DIVISIONS****ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME****ROADS**

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
A & B class Roads 100 km	Thenmarachchi Part of Nallur & Kopay	RDA	1. Cleaning Jungles & Road Blocks 2. Filling Ditches & Ruts on road Platform 3. Patching Pot holes with Bitumen	10.00
C, D & E class Roads - 120	Thenmarachchi Part of Nallur & Kopay	RDD	1. Cleaning Jungles & Road Blocks 2. Filling Ditches & Ruts on road Platform 3. Patching Pot holes with Bitumen	7.50
Major Bridges (4 Nos)	Thenmarachchi	RDA	By Pass Roads	2.40
Rural Roads	Chavakachcheri Chavakachcheri Border areas Ariyalai & Kopay	UC PSS	Jungle Clearing Debris, Clearing Filling Depressions Patching Pot Holes with Bitumen	5.00
TOTAL COST				24.90

ELECTRICITY

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Supply of 4 Generators. 250 KVA each.	Chavakachcheri - Kodikamam & Kaithady - Madduvil	CEB	Supply 1000 KVA Power	10.00
Laying of L.T Lines (8 Kms)	do	CEB	8 Km	3.20
TOTAL COST				13.20

TRANSPORT

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Provision of 4 Buses	Kondavil	NRTB	New Buses	8.00
Bus Stand Shelters - 2 No & Rest room for Night Park Crews	Chavakachcheri, Kodikamam	UC. PS	Foundation, Walls, Roof, Seat Gueue Railing and yard	1.50
TOTAL COST				9.50

TELECOMMUNICATION

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Installing a 16 Mbps Transmission Link between Jaffna - Madukanthe	Jaffna, Madukanthe & Chavakachcheri	SLT	To increase the No. of out going & incoming lines by four times from the existing capacity to enable to provide 300 telephones in the Thenmaradchchi	15.00
TOTAL COST				15.00

POSTAL

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Urgent repairing to Building	Chavakachcheri	Buildings Department	Roof, walls, doors etc.	1.00
Equipment and Furniture	Thenmarachchi	Postal Dept	Postal equipment and furniture	1.20
Mail Van	Chavakachcheri	Postal Dept	Supply of Mail Van	1.00
TOTAL COST				3.20

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME**EDUCATION**

PROJECTS	DETAILS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Repairs to Primary & Secondary School Buildings	70 Schools	Chava Border Line	Education Dept	11.50
Construction of Semi Permanent Sheds	15 Sheds	Chava	Do	3.00
Repairs & Reconstruction - Water Supply and Sanitation	70 Schools	Do	Do	5.00
Supply of Furniture, Teaching equipment (Sports & Athletic equipment)		Do	Do	30.00
Training to seminars to Teachers				0.60
Supply of equipment to the pre schools	80 pre-schools	Do	Do	0.80
Urgent repairs to university building				15.00
Equipment, furniture, library books				3.00
TOTAL COST				68.90

HEALTH

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Urgent repairs and reconstruction	Chavakachcheri	Building Dept	Wards, Maternity, kitchen, Administration Block and Quarters	25.00
Equipment / Furniture	Thenmarachchi	Health Dept	Medical / Other Equipment and Furniture to Hospitals and health Centres	30.00
Ambulance	Chavakachcheri	Health Dept	Supply of Ambulance - 01 No	2.00
Urgent Repairs to Ayurvedic Hospitals	Kaithady	Building Dept	OPD Wards, Maternity, Kitchen Pharmacy and Quarters	10.00
Equipment / Furniture	Kaithady	Ayurvedic Dept	Medical / Other Equipment and Furniture	6.00
TOTAL COST				73.00

HOUSING

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	No of Units	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Assistance of Rs 40,000 for urgent Repairs to houses	Kopay - Thenmarachchi Border areas	RRAN	6,000	240.00
Assistance of Rs 40,000 for reconstruction of semi permanent houses	do	RRAN	6,000	240.00
TOTAL COST				480.00

DRINKING WATER

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	No of Wells	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Repairs and Clearing of existing wells	Kopay - Thenmarachchi Border areas	RRAN	11,851	25.00
Chlorinating	do	RRAN	11,851	1.00
TOTAL COST				26.00

SANITATION

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	NO. OF TOILETS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Repairs to existing Toilets	Kopay - Thenmarachchi Border areas	RRAN	4,000	30.00
Reconstruction of Toilets	do	RRAN	4,000	60.00
TOTAL COST				90.00

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	No of Units	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Supply of Hard Carts	Chavakachcheri	UC & PSS	24	1.00
Supply of Garbage Carrier	Chavakachcheri	UC	1	2.00
Supply of Tractors with trailers	Chavakachcheri, Nallur & Kopay	UC & PSS	7	10.50
Supply of Carrier with Wheels	Chavakachcheri	UC & PSS	12	1.00
TOTAL COST				14.50

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
SOCIAL WORK / SOCIAL ORGANISATION				
Home for the elders Shanthi Nilayam	Kaithady	Social Services Dept	Urgent repairs to Building and Supply of furniture & Equipment	3.00
Orphanage - Saiva Siruvar Nilayam	Kaithady	D.S.E	Do	2.00
Nuffield school for Deaf and Blind	Kaithady	D.S.E	Do	8.00
Salvation Army	Kaithady	D.S.E	Do	4.00
Training Center of Blind Persons	Kaithady	D.S.E		4.00
COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS				
Temples & Churches	Thenmarachchi border, Nallur and Kopay	D.S.E	Urgent Repairs	8.00
Rural Development Societies	do	D.S.E	Urgent Repairs	3.00
Community centers	do	AG	do	3.00
Sports Clubs	do	D.S.E	Sports Material	1.00
Cultural & Community Hall	Kaithady	D.S.E	Urgent Repairs	1.00
Capacity Building of Community	do	D.S.E	Training of 600 Person in Various Sectors	1.00
TOTAL COST				38.00

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Production of foundation vegetable seeds	Thiruvady	Agri Research	Production and supply of high quality foundation vegetable seeds for multiplication and supply to Thiruvady farmers	0.50
TOTAL COST				0.50

PRODUCTIVE SECTOR**AGRICULTURE**

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Reactivation Vegetable Cultivation	Kaithady, Madduvil, Mirusuvil	Dept of Agriculture	Supply of vegetables seeds for 2000 from families	0.39
Reactivation of Onion Cultivation	Kaithady, Mirusuvil	do	Supply of seed Onion for 300 families	0.99
Reactivation of Chillie Cultivation	Kaithady, Mirusuvil, Kachchai	do	Supply of Chillie seed for 300 farm families	0.03
Strengthening argiculture extension services	Kaithady, Chavakachcheri, Kodikamam	do	Supply of Training Equipment and Furniture	0.60
Reactivation of maize Cultivation	Kaithady, Mirusuvil	do	Supply of Maize seeds and fertilize for 200	0.08
Reactivation of Orchard Trees	Chavakachcheri	do	Rejuvenation of 1500 mango trees	0.83
Reactivation of orchard Cultivation	Chavakachcheri	do	Supply of orchard Crop Planning for 1600 farmers	0.67
TOTAL COST				3.59

COCOUNUT

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Rehabilitation of Homestead Coconut Cultivation	Thenmarachchi Border - Nallur & Kopay	Coconut Cultivation Board	Issue of coconut seedings and fertilizers	1.00
TOTAL COST				1.00

PALMYRAH

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Reactivation of topping from Palmyrah	Kodikamam, Chavakachcheri, Kopay and Nallur	Palmyrah Development Board	Supply of tapping Utersils to 1000 toppers	1.00
TOTAL COST				1.00

VEGATABLE SEEDS

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Production of foundation vegetable seeds	Thinnavelly	Agri. Research	Production and supply ing high quality foundation Vegetable seeds for multiplication and supply to Thenmarachchi farmers	0.20
TOTAL COST				0.20

AGRARIAN SERVICES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (MN)
Seed paddy and fertilizer	Thenmarachchi Border - Nallur & Kopay	Dept of Agrarian Services	Supply of Seed Paddy fertilizer for 3000 farm families	8.00
Farm Implements	do	do	Supply of Farming implements for 4000 farmers	1.90
Issuing Water Pumps and Sprayer on revolving Scheme	do	do	Supply of Water Pumps and Sprayer for 500 farmers at initial Stage on Revolving Scheme	10.00
Thurava, Agro Wells, Agro roads and urgent Repairs to Minor Tanks	do	do	Repairs / Reconstruction of 20 minor tanks, 200 Agro Wells and Thuravu and Roads	10.00
Repairs to Spills and Anticuts	do	do	Urgent Repairs Including Supply of Plants	0.50
TOTAL COST				30.40

FOREST

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Homestead Planting	Thenmarachchi Border, Nallur and Kopay	Forest Dept	Supply of 10,000 Plants for Home Stead - Teak, Magosa, Mahogany etc.	1.00
TOTAL COST				1.00

IRRIGATION

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Arriyalai Barrage	Navatkuli	Irrigation Dept	Providing Stop Planks and repairs of bays	0.30
Upparu Lagoon	Navatkuli	do	Repairing the Breakage of Upporu Lagoon Spills and Flood protection Bund	0.30
Spill and Flood protection bund of L.B	do	do	Filling of Breaches and Repairing damaged section and construction of Spills of flood protection bund in L.B	0.40
Salt water Exclusion Bund	Thenmarachchi, Kopay and Nallur	do	Urgent Repairs to Salt water Exclusion Bunds	1.50
TOTAL COST				2.50

LIVESTOCK

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Replacement backyard Poultry	Thenmarachchi Border, Nallur & Kopay	Animal health and Product	Supply of Month old Pullets for 1000 families	0.90
Increase the Income from Poultry	do	do	Supply of Month Old Pullets along with drugs needs, equipment for 300 valnerable families	4.50
Replacement of Milking Cows	do	do	Providing Milking cows for 100 families	1.40
Replacement of Goats	do	do	Issuing goats for 1000 families	1.40
Rehabilitation of Vetenary office Chavakacheri	Chavakachcheri	do	Urgent Repairs to the building, Furniture and Equipment including surgical Instruments	1.00
TOTAL COST				9.20

FISHERIES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Reactivation of Fishing	Thenmarachchi	Fisheries Dept	Issuing fishing gears to 600 fishermen	6.00
TOTAL COST				6.00

INDUSTRIES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Provision of tool to Skilled men	Thenmarachchi Border line Nallur & Kopay	IDB	Provision of tools	10.00
Self employment industrial establishment	do	do	Initial assistance to reactivate the industries for 3000	20.00
TOTAL COST				30.00

TRADE

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Rehabilitation of Food Stores	Navatkuli	G.A	Urgent Repairs	5.00
Semi Permanent Structure for Market	Chavakachcheri	U.C	Rehabilitation	5.00
Fish Amrket and Meal Stall 5 Nos	Chavakachcheri	U.C	Construction	2.00
Pradeshya Sabha Markets	Chavakachcheri & Nallur	P.SS	Repairs	3.00
Rectivation of Business Activities	do	D.S	Intial Assistance to reactivate the business for 1000 businessmen	10.00
TOTAL COST				25.00

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Reactivation of Co-operative Stores and Outlets	Nallur and Kopay Thenmarachchi Border areas	Co - operative Dept	Repairs to building and Provision of furniture and Equipment	15.00
TOTAL COST				15.00

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Central Govt & Provincial Institutions	Thenmarachchi Border areas, Nallur & Kopay	Respective Institution	1. Urgent Repairs 2. Provision of Furniture and Equipment	15.00
Local Authorities	do	UC, PSS	do	16.00
Capacity Building of Officers	do	Respective Institutions	Training in various fields for 300 persons	1.50
TOTAL COST				32.50

Stage - II**Pachchilapalai and Part of Vadamarachchi East AGA Division****ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES****ROADS**

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Repairs to A & B class Roads 72 km	Pachchilapalai Maruthankerny	RDA	1. Cleaning Jungles & Road Blocks 2. Filling Ditches & Ruts on road Platform 3. Patching Pot holes with Bitumen	6.0
Repairs to C, D & E class Roads - 40 Km	Pachchilapalai Maruthankerny	RDD	1. Cleaning Jungles & Road Blocks 2. Filling Ditches & Ruts on road Platform 3. Patching Pot holes with Bitumen	3.0
Major Bridges 01 Nos	Pachchilapalai Maruthankerny	RDA	By Pass Roads	0.6
Rural Roads	Pachchilapalai	PS	Jungle Clearing, Debris Clear Filling Depression Patching Pot Holes with Bitumen	2.0
TOTAL COST				11.6

ELECTRICITY

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Generator - 2 Nos	Pachchilapalai & Maruthankerny	CEB	Supply 500 KVA Power	2.5
L.T Lines	do	CEB	04 Km	1.6
TOTAL COST				4.1

TRANSPORT

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Provision of 1 Nos Buses	Kondavil	NRTB	New Buses	2.0
Bus Stand Shelters - 1 No & Night Park Crews Rest room	Maruthankerny	PS	Foundation, Walls, Roof, Seat Gueue Railing and Yard	0.5
TOTAL COST				2.5

TELECOMMUNICATION

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Motorolla Telephone	Pachchilaipallai Maruthankerny	SLT	Providing 50 Telephones	0.5
TOTAL COST				0.5

POSTAL

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Urgent repairs to Building	Pallai	Buidings Department	Roof, walls, doors etc.	1.0
Equipment and Furniture	Pallai, Maruthankerny	Postal Department	Postal Equipment and furniture	0.7
TOTAL COST				1.7

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME**EDUCATION**

PROJECTS	DETAILS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Repairs to Primary & Secondary Sheds Buildings	20 Schools	Pachchilaipallai Maruthankerny	Education Dept	2.0
Construction of Semi Permanent School	10 Schools	Do	Do	2.0
Repairs & Reconstruction - Water Supply and Sanitation	20 Schools	Do	Do	1.0
Supply of Furniture, Teaching Equipment Sports & Athletic Equipment	20 Schools	Do	Do	5.0
Training /seminars to Teachers	-	Do	Do	0.2
Supply of Equipment to Pre-schools	25 Schools	Do	Do	0.3
TOTAL COST				10.5

HEALTH

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Urgent Repairs and Reconstruction of Hospital building	Pachchaipallai, Maruthankerny	Building Dept	Wards, Maternity, kitchen, Administration Block and Quarters	10.0
Equipment / Furniture	Do	Do	Medical / Other Equipment and Furniture to Hospitals and health Centres	5.0
Ambulance	Do	Health Dept	Supply of 02 Ambulances	4.0
TOTAL COST				19.0

HOUSING

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	No of Units	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Assistance of Rs 40,000 for urgent Repairs to houses	Pachchaipallai, Maruthankerny	RRAN	1,000	40.00
Assistance of Rs 40,000 for reconstruction of semi permanent houses	do	RRAN	3,000	120.00
TOTAL COST				160.00

DRINKING WATER

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	No of Wells	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Repairs and Clearing of existing wells	Pachchaipallai, Maruthankerny	RRAN	4,000	7.00
Chlorinating	do	RRAN	4,000	0.30
TOTAL COST				7.30

SANITATION

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	No of Toilets	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Repairs to existing Toilets	Pachchaipallai, Maruthankerny	RRAN	750	5.60
Reconstruction of Toilets	do	RRAN	1,000	15.00
TOTAL COST				20.60

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	No of Units	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Supply of Hard Carts	Pachchaipallai Maruthankerny	PS	6	0.24
Supply of Garbage Carrier	Do	PS	2	3.00
Supply of Carrier with Wheels	Do	PS	4	0.35
TOTAL COST				3.59

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Temple & Churches	Pachchaipallai Maruthankerny	AGA	Urgent Repairs	3.00
Rural Development Societies	Do	AGA	Do	1.00
Community Centres	Do	AGLG	Do	1.00
Sport Clubs	Do	AGA	Do	1.00
Cultural & Community Halls	Do	AGA	Do	1.00
Capacity Building of Community Leaders	Do	AGA	Training of 200 Persons	0.33
TOTAL COST				7.33

PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

AGRICULTURE

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS.MN)
Reactivation Vegatable Cultivation	Maruthankerny / Pachachaipallai	Dept of Agriculture	Supply of vegetables seeds for 500 from families	0.10
Reactivation of Onion Cultivation	Palai	Do	Supply of seed Onion for 100 farm families	0.33
Reactivation of Chillie Cultivation	Palai/ Maruthankerny	Do	Supply of Chillie seed for 100 farm families	0.01
Strengthening argiculture extension services	Do	Do	Supply of Training Equipment and Furniture	0.19
Inter Cropping under Coconut	Do	Do	Supply of ground seeds for 400 families	0.21
Reactivation of maize Cultivation	Palai	Do	Supply of Maize seeds and fertilize for 200 families	0.07
Reactivation of Orchard Trees	Pallai/ Maruthankerny	Do	Rejunenevation of 500 mango trees	0.27
Reactivation of orchard Cultivation	Palai	Do	Supply of orchard Crop Planning for 400 families	0.16
TOTAL COST				1.34

COCOUNUT

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Rehabilitation of Homestead Coconut Cultivation	Pallai Maruthankerny	Coconut Cultivation Board	Issue of Coconut seedings and Fertilisers	1.00
TOTAL COST				1.00

PALMYRAH

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Reactivation of topping from Palmyrah	Pallai Maruthankerny	Palmyrah Development Board	Supply of tapping Utersils to 300 toppers	0.30
TOTAL COST				0.30

AGRARIAN SERVICES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Seed paddy and fertilizer	Pallai Maruthankerny	Dept of Agrarian Services	Supply of Seed Paddy fertilizer for 500 farm families	2.30
Farm Implements	do	do	Supply of Farming implements for 500 farmers	0.24
Water Pumps and Sprayer on revolving Scheme	do	do	Supply of Water Pumps and Sprayer for 100 farmers at initial Stage on Revolving Scheme	1.60
Repairs & Reconstruction of Thurava, Agro Wells, Agro roads and urgent Repairs to Minor Tanks	do	do	Reconstruction of 20 minor tanks, Agro Wells and Thuravu and Roads	3.00
Spills and Anticuts	do	do	Urgent Repairs Including Supply of Plants	0.20
TOTAL COST				7.34

LIVE STOCK

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Replacement backyard Poultry	Pallai Maruthankerny	Dept. of Animal Productive and Health	Supply of Month old Pullets for 300 families	0.30
Increase the Income from Poultry	do	do	Supply of Month Old Pullets along with drugs needs, equipment for 100 valnerable families	1.50
Replacement of Milking Cows	do	do	Issuing Milking cows for 25 farms	0.35
Replacement of Goats	do	do	Issuing goats for 250 families	0.35
TOTAL COST				2.50

FISHERIES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Fishing Gear	Pallai Maruthankerny	Dept. of Fisheries	Issue inputs to reactivate the fishing for 1204	12.00
Katumaram	Maruthankerny	do	To provide 100 Kattumaran on revolving scheme	5.00
TOTAL COST				17.00

INDUSTRIES

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Skill men	Pallai Maruthankerny	IDB	Provision of tools	5.00
Self-employment /industrial establishments	do	do	Initial assistance to activate the industries	5.00
TOTAL COST				10.00

TRADE

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Rehabilitation/reconstruction of Pradesiya Sabah Markets	Pallai Maruthankerny	PS	Urgent Repairs	2.00
Reactivation of business	do	DS	Initial assistance to reactivate business for 200	2.00
TOTAL COST				4.00

CO - OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

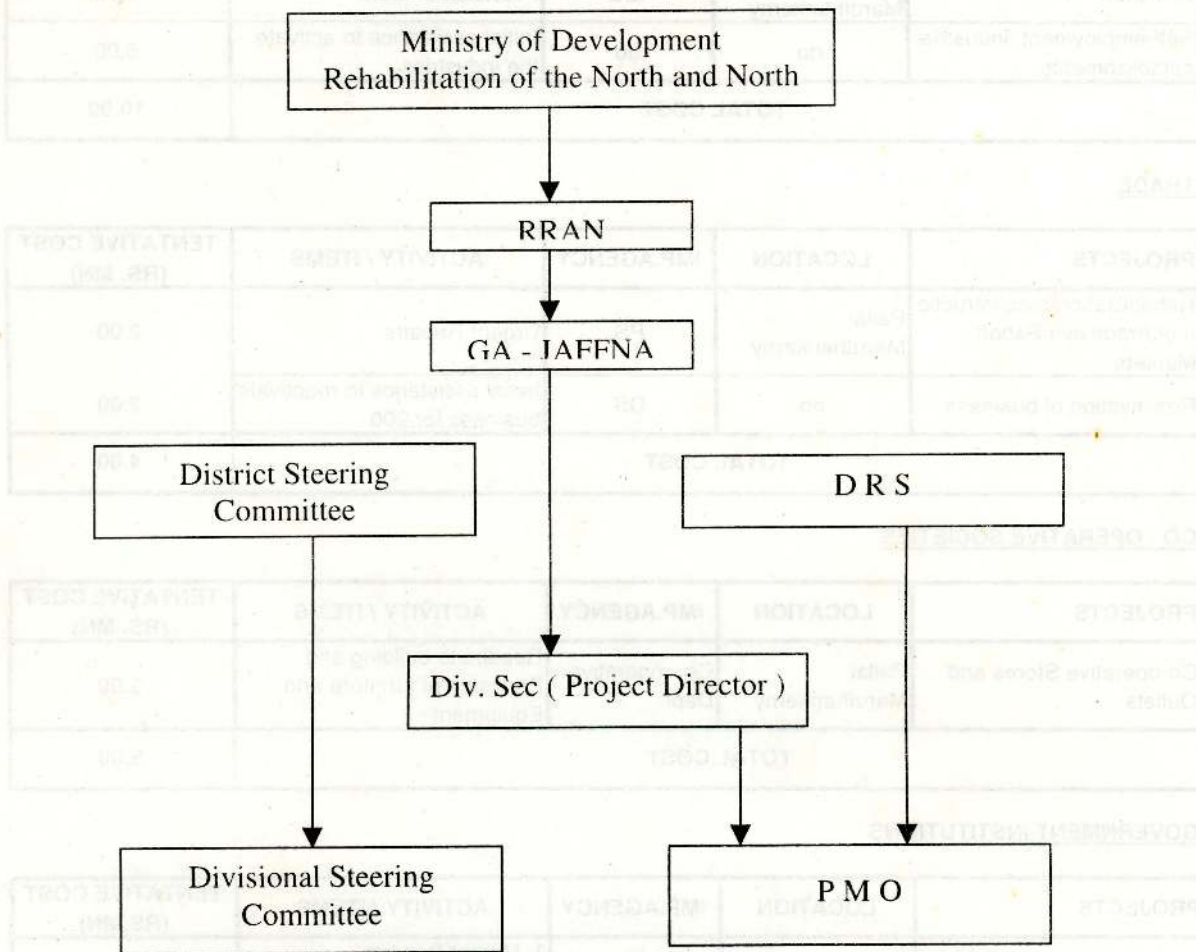
PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS. MN)
Co-operative Stores and Outlets	Pallai Maruthankerny	Co - operative Dept	Repairs to building and Provision of furniture and Equipment	5.00
TOTAL COST				5.00

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

PROJECTS	LOCATION	IMP.AGENCY	ACTIVITY / ITEMS	TENTATIVE COST (RS.MN)
Central Govt & Provincial Institutions	Pallai Maruthankerny	Respective Institution	1. Urgent Repairs Provision of Furniture and Equipment	2.00
Local Authorities	do	PS	do	2.00
TOTAL COST				4.00

Annexure 3

Implementation Mechanism



- Members of the District Steering Committee**
1. Government Agent (Chairman)
 2. Div. Secretary – Project Director
 3. Project Manager
 4. Representatives of Implementing Agencies
 5. Donor Representatives
 6. Representatives of Civil Societies

- Members of Divisional Steering Committee**
1. Div. Secretary (Chairman)
 2. Project Manager
 3. Representatives of Implementing Agencies
 4. Donor Representatives
 5. Representatives of Civil Societies

