

A photograph of a palm tree on a beach at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a vibrant orange and red sky. The water reflects the colors of the sky. The palm tree is in the foreground on the left side.

JAFFNA PLAN 2003



**Ministry of Rehabilitation,
Resettlement & Refugees**

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**PROGRAMME
FRAMEWORK FOR
RESETTLEMENT,
REHABILITATION,
RECONSTRUCTION
AND
DEVELOPMENT**



**JAFFNA DISTRICT
("JAFFNA PLAN")**

**Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees
June 2003**



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Preface

The Programme Framework for Rehabilitation, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Development of the Jaffna District is the result of a time consuming exercise undertaken by the officials of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees and District Secretariat Jaffna with the Technical Assistance Support of the German Technical Corporation Agency (GTZ). Though this is a revised and updated version of the original programme framework prepared in 1998, this programme framework is different in scope coverage as well as in the depth of sectoral presentations. Several significant changes have taken place after the initiation of the peace process in the political, social and economic situation in the Jaffna District as well as in the country. This programme framework attempts to accommodate all these changes that have taken place and reflect the aspirations and desires of the people of the war torn area. The entire exercise had a very broad participation and the programmes has been carefully prepared on the basis of general consensus arrived at among all stakeholders at various discussions and workshops. Though initially, the entire programme was sectoral in approach, cross sectoral linkages particularly in areas of resettlement of displaced persons, environmental management, generation of employment and income and capacity building has been carefully look into. The necessary programmes have been formulated for rehabilitation and development of the various sectors with a view not only to provide the basic amenities of life of the resettled population but also for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged social and economic infrastructure and lay the basis for a sustainable development of the Jaffna district in the long run.

I wish that this plan will serve as an extremely useful document for all policy makers and enable them to prepare the programmes in respect of the identified sectors and mobilise necessary resources for its successful implementation. I wish to thank all individuals and the organisations that have contributed towards the formulation of this valuable document and the German Technical Corporation Agency for providing the technical assistance and the necessary financial support.

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Message from the Secretary to the Hon. Prime Minister

The Programme Framework of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development of Jaffna District prepared by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees with the support of the District Secretariat of Jaffna and the German Technical Cooperation Agency is a praiseworthy attempt and reflects the changes that have taken place in the political, social and economic structure of the Jaffna district as well as in the country particularly after the Ceasefire Agreement. The original Jaffna Plan published in 1998 was prepared in a conflict situation and did not reflect the actual needs of the people of the area. Destruction that has been caused to the social as well as to the economic foundation are of high magnitude and it is very heartening that attempts have been made to undertake realistic assessments of the situation and prepare programmes that could be implemented in the short, medium and long term. It is essential that attempts be made to implement programmes with the available physical, financial and human resources in the quickest possible time so that the problems of the Jaffna population could be addressed and their conditions ameliorated.

This programme framework has been prepared with the broad participation of the stakeholders and a general consensus has been arrived both at the district and national workshops in arriving at priorities. The non availability of acceptable programmes and project proposals is one of the main constraints faced by the government in mobilising necessary resources from the international community. It is my hope that this document would be useful in identifying appropriate programmes that are realistic and presentable to the donor community for mobilisation of resources. The scale of destruction caused to the social and economic infrastructure and productive sectors is of high magnitude and needs investment of a high order. These have been reflected in this document.

The government has entered into a partnership with the LTTE which is reflected in the establishment of SIHRN. The government recognizes that an organisational structure acceptable to all parties is put in place to oversee the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation based on mutual trust and confidence. This basis of equal partnership is the key to a firm foundation at arriving at a lasting political solution.

R.B.Weerakoon,
Secretary to the Prime Minister



Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees

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I wish to thank each of them for their contributions and co-operation without which this Plan would have never become possible. It is the wish of the Hon. Minister that these persons contribute actively and enthusiastically in the implementation of this Plan on behalf of the entire Jaffna population.

The development of the Jaffna Plan is a product of an extremely fruitful co-operation between the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees, the District Planning Secretariat Jaffna, the North East Provincial Council (NEPC) and the German Technical Corporation (GTZ) and all Line Ministries and Agencies in Colombo. GTZ has made available the services of the international experts and also national consultants under its Technical Assistance Programme to the Ministry. GTZ has also provided the necessary funds for conducting of the District and National Workshops and the publication of the Plan document.

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Last but not the least, special thanks is due to the Hon. Minister, Prof. Jayalath Jayawardana, Minister of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees and Honourable Members of Parliament of the Jaffna Peninsula and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam for having given the necessary support and encouragement for this very important exercise which has resulted in the publication of the Jaffna Plan.

A. Jeyaratnam
Secretary
Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement
& Refugees



Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| ACF | Action Contre La Faim |
| ADA | Assistant Director of Agriculture |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AI | Agriculture Instructor |
| BMC | Building Materials Corporation |
| CWE | Co-operative Wholesale Establishment |
| CCB | Coconut Cultivation Board |
| CEB | Ceylon Electricity Board |
| CFC | Ceylon Fisheries Corporation |
| CFHC | Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Corporation |
| DAP&H | Department of Animal Production and Health |
| DAS | Department of Agrarian Services |
| DATC | District Agricultural Training Centre |
| DCC | District Co-ordination Committee |
| DDP | Deputy Director Planning |
| DFDC | District Fisheries Development Committee |
| DFEO | District Fisheries Extension Officer |
| DOA | Department of Agriculture |
| DOF | Department of Fisheries |
| DPDHS | Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services |
| DPS | District Planning Secretariat |
| DRCC | District Rehabilitation Co-ordination Committee |
| ECHO | European Commission Humanitarian Office |
| ETF | Employees Trust Fund |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FI | Fisheries Inspector |
| FTC | Fisheries Training Centre |
| GA | Government Agent |
| GTZ | German Agency for Technical Corporation |
| GN | Grama Niladhari |
| GS | Grama Sevaka |
| IDB | Industrial Development Board |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| JDDCS | Jaffna District Development Co-operative Society Ltd. |
| JMC | Jaffna Municipal Council |
| KKS | Kankesanthurai |
| LIBCOSS | Livestock Breeders' Co-operative Societies |
| MOFARD | Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development |
| MPCSS | Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies |
| MRRR | Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Refugees |
| NCCR | National Co-ordinating Committee on Rehabilitation |
| NEPC | North East Provincial Council |



Abbreviations

| | |
|------------|---|
| NGO | Non Government Organisation |
| NHDA | National Housing Development Authority |
| NLDB | National Livestock Development Board |
| NRTB | Northern Region Transport Board |
| NWS&DB | National Water Supply and Drainage Board |
| NYSC | National Youth Services Council |
| PCCR | Provincial Co-ordinating Committee on Rehabilitation |
| PDB | Palmyrah Development Board |
| PRS | Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| RDA | Road Development Authority |
| RDD | Road Development Department |
| REAP | Rural Economic Advancement Programme |
| RRAN | Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the North |
| RVTC | Rural Vocational Training Centre |
| SMI | Small and Medium Sized Industries |
| SCF | Save the Children Fund |
| SIHRN | Sub-committee on Immediate Human and Rehabilitation Needs |
| SMO | Subject Matter Officer |
| SSWD | Social Security Welfare Divisions |
| TCCSS | Thrift Credit Co-operative Societies |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education & Training |
| Triple RRR | Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children and Education Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VC | Vice Chancellor |
| VCR | Village Committee on Rehabilitation |
| VLFCSS | Village Level Fisheries Co-operative Societies |
| VS | Veterinary Surgeon |
| VTA | Vocation Training Authority |
| WB | Word Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WRB | Water Resources Board |
| WUSC | World University Service Council |



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1 Basic Features

The total area of the Jaffna Peninsula is 1,129.9 sq. km of which lagoons cover 45.7 sq. km. Its dominant geographical feature is a long stretch of water, forming an internal lagoon, which divides the area almost into two. The area is flat and of low elevation except in northern central part of the western sector, where the elevation rises up to 10.5 m above M.S.L. The soil pattern varies from reddish brown to sandy tracts. The reddish brown soil has the best potential for cultivation of upland crops and fruits. Sand dunes are generally found in the north and the south. The low land soil is gray. Areas bordering the lagoons are covered with saline and alkaline soils.

Out of the total land area of 98,360 hectares 34.2%, i.e. 33,732 ha is agricultural land with crops like paddy, vegetables, fruit trees, coconut and palmyrah trees. Buildings and roads cover 21.3% of the land. The rest is of sandy scrub jungle and barren lands. Due to the unstable conditions over the last 15 years approximately 10,203 ha of agricultural land have been abandoned.

A distinctive feature of the Peninsula is the underground formation of limestone, in which groundwater is stored at depths of 6 to 14 meters. The water is extracted through about 110,000 open dug wells for domestic and agricultural purposes. Surface water is scarce, although there are over 1000 ponds. In some

areas water has been extracted excessively, resulting in increased salinity seasonally in some areas and permanently in others. Especially in areas close to the sea there is a high risk of salt water intruding into the fresh water permanently.

The population in 1981 census was 830,655 and it had been estimated that the population for 1991 and 1995 would rise through natural increase, to 933,000 in 1995. But due to the continuous displacements since 1990, the present population is around 541,383, which is about one half of the projected population. For the purpose of resettlement it has been estimated that the population of Jaffna Peninsula would reach 625,000 by the end of 2003.

Administrative Structure

The District includes 14 administrative divisions of Jaffna. The Government Agent of Jaffna District is functioning as coordinating and executing officer of the entire District. The Government administration works at four levels: central, provincial, district and division. Broadly, the central and provincial levels are responsible for planning, budgeting, monitoring and review. The central and devolved institutions in the district level are responsible for backstopping, coordination and implementation. The divisional level agencies are responsible for implementation of programmes and delivery of services.

Local Government institutions com-



Local Government institutions comprise the Jaffna Municipal Council, 3 Urban Councils and 12 Pradeshya Sabhas. Since the mid of March 1998 legitimate representatives of the population elected at the end of January 1998 have headed the local bodies. The Local Government institutions came under the supervision of the Commissioner of Local Government (CLG). The NEPC will be in supervisory role over activities like prevention of pollution, preventive health and nutrition, Local Authority roads, town planning and development, libraries and pre-schools.

The civil society organizations include village level organizations such as Rural Development Societies, Youth Clubs, Farmers' Organizations, Cooperative Societies. They are involved in identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring of all people oriented development activities. Local and International Non-Government Organizations are important partners in this context.

Socio-Economic Situation

The socio-economic conditions of the Jaffna District depend mainly on primary economic activities, agriculture, livestock and fisheries. Land ownership is governed by the traditional land tenure system. In the premium agricultural areas of Valikamam and Vadamarachy the percentage of tenant landless cultivators are very high. Further, the land holdings are very small. The total number of 84,416 holdings

covers only an extent of 24,924 hectares, which gives an average of 0.3 hectares per allotment. Further, the smallest 73,483 allotments cover only an extent of 9,051 hectares, which gives an average holding size of about 0.12 hectares.

Since the beginning of the conflict 1983 local production and supply of food items have been decreasing drastically. Food production, except certain items, has never been and will never be sufficient to meet the local demand. Only 10% of the requirements of the rice were produced locally. 60% were brought in from the other Districts in Vanni, from Trincomalee and Batticaloa. The rest had to be imported through Colombo. Vegetables and fruits were produced in Jaffna in excess and a substantial part of it is marketed to Colombo and the Vanni. The excess of seafood is also sold in the Colombo market. 50% of the milk products were produced locally and 80% of the meat. 50% of the milk needs were met by imports through Colombo (milk powder). 20% of the meat comes from the Vanni.

Industrial production has collapsed completely, but the number of cottage and small-scale industries and self-employment schemes have been increasing since 1997. The service sector has always been underdeveloped, and trade is recovering slowly. The financial sector is well represented with branches of all the national banks, but operational performance does not meet the needs.

2 Present Situation and Problems

The ethnic conflict has had a disastrous impact on the Jaffna Peninsula and its entire population. It was the focal point of the armed conflict for more than 13 years. This came to an end only after the Sri Lankan Army succeeded in clearing the Peninsula from occupation in May 1996.

- Continued ethnic violence and lack of positive intervention by the Government during the 6 year period of occupation by the LTTE have caused massive dislocation of the economy and society and social and economic infrastructure of Jaffna. It resulted in the permanent and temporary exodus of more than 400,000 people with repeated displacements. 40% of the population remain displaced or refugees. Thousands lost their lives, or are disabled. A high percentage of households lost their breadwinner, and are headed by women. There is an unbalanced sex ratio with women more than men. In addition to war damages, people became increasingly isolated from the rest of the country and the world, which inflicted social and economic life. One of the major problems evolved out of this is that there are only very limited opportunities for social and economic recovery and development of the whole Jaffna population under the present circumstances.

Overall problems and the rationale for the programmes

A summary of the in-depth analysis of the actual situation in Jaffna can be characterised in the following generalised way:



Central Problem

Displacement of a large section of the population, Damage and destruction to social, economic infrastructure and productive capacity and loss of opportunities for social and economic recovery and development for the entire population.

Underlying causes

- Risks and uncertainty of the future
- Security concerns
- Civil society and administration not yet finally built-up
- Displacement of people including migration of skilled workers and professionals
- Poor business environment
- Communication system not adequate to cope up with the needs
- Railway transportation completely destroyed
- Irrigation networks are in a state of repair
- Social structure and infrastructure severely affected
- Low performance of civil administration including Local Government

Shortage of Basic Social Services and Physical Infrastructure

The conflict has led to a complete breakdown of basic social services that are necessary for the people to live in a congenial environment and improve the quality of life. There is an acute shortage of physical infrastructure facilities, which have deteriorated.

- Quality Drinking water supplies are not adequate
- Drainage and sewerage disposal systems are non-existent or out of order
- Markets and other urban facilities dysfunctional
- Access roads still under repair
- Power supply from the national grid cut off
- Agricultural Production
- Fisheries Production
- Livestock Breeding
- Industrial Activities
- Trade and Commerce and Banking
- Performance of financial sector
- Availability of skilled persons in the required technical fields
- Inflow of capital

Decline in economic growth and productive activities resulting in high rate of unemployment especially among educated youth and slowing down of the economy in key economic sectors such as:

This has resulted in low performance of the key sectors of the economy, unemployment, low incomes and decline in the standard of living and quality of life of the people.

Deterioration of Social Infrastructure

● Deterioration of preventive and curative health care services. Damages to hospitals and facilities, lack of necessary staff and support services had led to decline in nutritional and health standards and spread of communicable diseases like malaria and water borne diseases. There is a breakdown of health care service system in these areas.

● Education-educational standards have dropped. Many schools have been damaged and do not have the necessary laboratory and library facilities as

well as the staff required. There is a high drop out rate since students are displaced and students in welfare camps are unable to attend schools. The percentage of nonschooling children is very high. The content and quality of education too has been affected.

● Large number of private houses and public property too has been damaged and most of the people have been displaced.

● Repeated displacement has led to depopulation and environmental degradation



and disruption of the social structure.

Food and nutritional insecurity

- Large number of displaced persons are still on relief provisions and supply of food by the Government
- Not enough food available on the local market due to low production in the Peninsula and transport difficulties
- Restricted access to food due to low income and high food prices, low purchasing power
- Inadequate quality and utilization of food

Limited fresh water resources

- Exclusive dependence on short rainfall period
- Low underground water storage capacity on the islands
- Excessive use of water in agriculture and homesteads
- Concentration of water use in high potential agricultural areas
- Decrease in water quality through excessive use
- Increased salinity
- Increased pollution through agro-chemicals

Fragile environment

- Reduced green cover
- Palmyrah reserve reduced to 1/3 of original size
- Uncontrolled excavation of limestone
- Exploitation of sand dunes
- Risk of degrading soil fertility through overuse

Limited land resources for agriculture

- Arable lands lost due to salinity
- Loss of top soils

Loss of Institutional and Infrastructural Support Services

The conflict has seriously weakened the institutional capacity of the civil administration and the support services provided by the various departments and the line agencies to economic development programmes. Damages to buildings, office equipment, vehicles, research facilities, training facilities, breakdown of communication system, all contributed to weakening of the capacity of the civil administration to provide the necessary support services to productive activities. There is an acute shortage of specialized and professional and skilled staff in all departments largely due to problem and migration and this has aggravated the problem.

- Facilities for vocational and technical education are not adequate. Migration of skilled personnel and lack of adequate facilities for vocational training had created an acute shortage of skilled people in relevant technical fields.

- Lack of appropriate institutional and infrastructural supports services from all relevant line agencies is a major constraint in implementing programmes of resettlement, rehabilitation and development.

- Local NGO and CBOO (community based organizations) too are not developed adequately

enough to provide the necessary support services

- Local government institutions do not have the necessary infrastructural support services and trained personnel to maintain satisfactory delivery-services connected with solid waste disposal, environmental pollution, sewerage disposal, water supply, sanitation and power supply.

Lack of attractive investment climate

- The investment climate is still not attractive and investors are reluctant to invest in the current social and economic context and uncertain future.
- Banks are reluctant to issue loans for long-term capital investment. In fact most of the commercial banks are reluctant to grant loans to industry and manufacturing.
- Concessionary financing is not made available to investors in the North.
- Inflow of foreign capital is still not adequate. There is still fear of uncertainty in their minds and there is a need to create a very favourable image of Sri Lanka abroad.
- Crippling losses, imposed isolation, lack of self reliance, security concerns, non availability of basic economic infrastructure facilities, travel restrictions are some of the factors of the economy of this conflict affected region.

These problems have the following effects:



- Continued decline in the standard of living and quality of life leading to
- Frustration and resignation
- Migration and a large number of people displaced and reluctant to return and resettle
- Social unrest among those who stay behind, especially among the youth

Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Displaced Population & Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Damaged Social and Economic Infrastructure

Policy Framework

Policy framework has been formulated by the government taking into consideration all the problems and constraints, which will be the guiding principles for all programmes for rehabilitation, resettlement, reconstruction and development of the conflict affected areas and also to restore peace and stability in the whole country. Its objectives are to help to strengthen government's capacity.

- 1) To ensure that the basic needs of people affected by conflict are met
- 2) Rebuild productive livelihoods
- 3) To facilitate reconciliation across ethnic lines

In the final analysis the vision of ultimate reconciliation and peace constitutes the necessary foundation of the Policy framework. Central to the framework is the recognition that years of conflict had seriously aggra-

vated the condition of poverty among the large sections of the people and particularly the displaced living in the conflict areas. It calls for special measures to give effect to their overriding goals of poverty reduction, mainly to create opportunities for growth and better access to social services among the poor to ensure an effective social protective system and to empower the poor by giving them a voice in the matters affecting their lives.

RRR – a framework of policies and strategies

The RRR framework on policies and strategies relates not only to issue of human rights and the specific rights of the displaced but also touch on the relationship between relief and development and persons and goods

8) **Policy on transition to peace and recovery**

In its quest for peace building and reconciliation RR framework process is a part and partial of the government's poverty reduction strategy. In the final analysis the vision of ultimate reconciliation and peace constitutes the necessary foundations of the framework. These two documents together will regaining Sri Lanka constitute the policy foundation and specific recommendations offered and lend basic legitimacy to the entire process.

Poverty reduction strategy focuses attention on conflict related poverty and has identified the following activities:-

- Forge and consolidate a lasting peace
- Deliver more effective relief
- Ease, within bounds posed by security concerns, restrictions inhibiting private and public relief delivery
- Foster better institutional coordination on relief delivery
- Ensure that the conflict devastated poor can meet minimum consumption needs
- Promote voluntary settlement of internally displaced persons to reduce the numbers of those in welfare centers from about 700,000 to third or less by 2005
- Fostering rehabilitation in conflict affected regions
- Fostering social harmony by investing in ethnic reconciliation

The poverty reduction strategy attempts to incorporate the main elements of the economic reform programme developed by the government with the objective of the poverty reduction strategy to achieve optimum results to reduce conflict related poverty. The central focus is to encourage and facilitate the more productive use of all resources necessary in an internationally competitive economy.

The following six major pillars constitute the strategic foundation for future poverty reduction efforts:

- Building a supportive macroeconomic environment
- Reducing conflict related poverty
- Creating opportunities for the poor to participate in economic growth
- Investing in people



- Empowering the poor and strengthening governance
- Implementing an effective monitoring and evaluation system.

Institutional Mechanism for implementing the RRR Framework

The institutional mechanism for co-ordination aims at instituting practical and workable arrangements in the shape of coordinating committees at national level and local levels. It envisages the necessary steps leading to a meaningful delegation of responsibilities for programme planning and operational control and seek to foster the participation of beneficiaries in needs assessments and project identification. At the same time they uphold the principle in the interest of uniformity and equal standards of vesting central and provincial mechanisms with the tasks of policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation.

National Level

Office of the Commissioner General

The Office of the Commissioner General has been established to provide high-level organizational support for speeding the process of relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation and eventually reconciliation activities in conflict related provinces. General OCG reports to the ministerial committee for conflict related development (MCCRD) on all matters affecting policy, although the overall oversight function rests with the Prime Minister. MCCRD meets as necessary to review and consider policy

options, recommendations and reports submitted through OCG.

The location of the Office of the Commissioner General under the Prime Minister gives it the necessary status and authority to serve as a focal point for international and inter agency coordination.

The national coordinating committee on relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation will ensure that uniform strategies, programmes and procedures are addressed by all stakeholders and that adequate financial resources are made available and that the overall humanitarian situation regularly assessed.

Provincial Level

At the provincial level coordinating committees will be established and it will be the coordinating mechanisms to facilitate proper coordination, execution, and monitoring of programmes for which, provincial council is responsible.

District, Divisional and Village Level

In order to decentralize planning and operational coordination and control, it is proposed to establish in all districts coordinating committees on relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The district coordinating committees will be at the district level, the divisional coordinating committees (DIVR) will be functioning at the divisional level and village rehabilitation committees (VRC) will be functioning at the village level Grama Niladhari divisions.

These committees will ensure that the plan formulated will be based on district needs and provide locally based approaches in planning and implementing RRR projects. These committees will facilitate bottom up planning and community participation in identification of projects. It will mobilize community participation in identification and implementation as well.

The DCCR will be chaired by the District Secretary/Government Agent and DIVR will be chaired by the Divisional Secretary and VRC will be chaired by the Grama Niladhari.

Strengthening of institutional capacity and capacity building and human resource development will form a vital component of all rehabilitation and development programmes to be implemented in the conflict affected areas. There are serious doubts about the capacity of public, private and communal institutions to facilitate effective design and delivery of efficient, effective and sustainable relief, reconstruction and development programmes.

There is a need to make a direct frontal attack on inadequate capacity and competence of public and private and commercial institutions.

A series of institutional reforms for capacity building for the public and private sector have to be introduced to make programme implementation cost effective, time efficient and result oriented.



Programme framework for Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development

Programme framework for resettlement, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Jaffna District called "Jaffna Plan" was prepared in 1998 by the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the North in collaboration with the District Secretariat Jaffna. The priorities and general orientation for a first approach towards the integrated resettlement, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programme was worked out jointly and presented in this document titled the Jaffna Plan. In the last four years and particularly after the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding and Ceasefire Agreement, significant changes have taken place in the political, social and economic situations of Jaffna society and the conflict affected areas and even in the country as a whole. The inflows of returning refugees and the demand of the people for immediate humanitarian assistance and provision of basic amenities of life, coupled with the urgent need for rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure, have brought to near enormous pressure on the government to implement programmes which will provide immediate relief to the affected people and at the same time lay the basis for sustainable development.

The government had issued a new policy guideline based on Triple R and Poverty Reduction Strategy and evolved new institutional mechanism for formulation and implementation

of rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programmes particularly in the conflict affected areas. The Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Refugees being the focal point for implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation programmes in the north has taken the initiative to revise and update the programme framework for Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development of Jaffna, prepared in 1998, with the objective of keeping abreast of the current changes that have taken place and also to reflect the aspirations of the people. The Ministry of RR&R in cooperation with the District Secretary, Jaffna, District and Provincial institutions, representatives of NGOO and other government institutions had been involved in a legitimate planning process and undertaken a situation analysis of the principal sectors in Jaffna and revised the Jaffna Plan which reflect not only the current needs and aspirations of the people but also with a future vision of laying sustainable basis of development of the whole district in the long run.

The goal of the revised Programme Framework is to

"CREATE THE NECESSARY BASIC CONDITIONS FOR THE PERMANENT RESETTLEMENT OF THE REFUGEE AND DISPLACED POPULATION AND IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE WHOLE JAFFNA POPULATION".

The general objective is to

"ENHANCE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAFFNA POPULATION AND IMPROVE THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE."

The following priority programmes have been identified to achieve the objectives: -

- Resettlement of displaced persons in their original places and provision of basic amenities essential for resettled families to lead a quality life (Housing, Health, Education, Access Roads).
- Rehabilitation and improvement of basic services such as physical and economic infrastructure and enhancing the performance of civil administration and service delivery of local authorities and rehabilitating of the social welfare and social protection system paying special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable groups.
- Increasing the employment opportunities
- by increasing the number of technically skilled people by providing increased opportunities for Technical Education



Monitoring and Evaluation

Ministry of RRR will keep track and coordinate the programmes of resettlement, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development in the north and it requires well-established monitoring and evaluation unit. The main output of such a system is the condensed information of the implementation status (monitoring) and

benefits and impacts (evaluation) of the varied programmes, projects and activities with regard to achievement of goals and objectives, targets set before. Thus the Ministry of RRR will undertake the monitoring and evaluation of projects for which necessary resources are mobilized through the ministry, yet it does not absolve the

implementing agency from having their own monitoring and evaluation system which is also necessary for successful implementation. The ministry of RRR is mainly a coordinating agency and its role will be confined to coordination and will exercise overall supervision to ensure effective and sustainable implementation.



Introduction

1

Introduction

1.1 The Background

The Resettlement and Reability of the North was created in 1996 under Emergency Regulations by the President of the Socialist and DEmocratic Republic of Sri Lanka and it was entrusted with the sole responsibility of formulating and implementing programmes of Resettlement and Rehabilitation in the five districts of the North including Jaffna District. Since 1997 RRAN took a lead role and initiated a more systematic Planning process of which the final product was the Programme Framework for Resettlemnt, Rehabilitation, Recon-struction and Development of the Jaffna Plan.

This document provided the basis to identify programmes and projects for rehabilitation in all major productive sectors as well as social and economic infrastructure, which could be implemented effectively from funds provided from the National Budget or with donor support. The Programme Framework also served as an effective instrument to mobilize donor support.

Five years have lapsed since this document was prepared and significant changes have taken place particularly after the signing of the ceasefire agreement between

the Government and the LTTE, in the political, social and economic sphere in the Jaffna District and in the whole country as well. In addition the plan document prepared in 1998 had its limitations in the sense that the data collected did not reflect the actual picture, and beneficiary participation was not feasible, since most of the people were displaced and many areas were not accessible. Hence there is a need to revise and update the document prepared in 1998 to reflect the current changes as well as the aspirations and needs of the people of the district.

1.2 The Planning Process

The planning process to revise and update the document of 1998 was initiated by M/RRR involving the national level, provincial level and district level officials with the objective of reflecting the real needs of the people and involve beneficiary participation and grass root level. In the first step sectoral sub committees were formed with a wider membership involving local NGOO, CBOO and other relevant village level organizations. The group members represented a cross section of the public and private sector organizations and also the Community Based Organizations. This composition together with the Divisional Secretaries and Grama Niladharies ensured that the people's needs were taken into consideration.

A series of meetings were held by the sectoral groups to identify people's needs and priority



programmes before the sectoral plans were drafted by the sector specialists. The situation analysis had a broader and representative foundation on which the sectoral plans were formulated. In the second step more responsibility was given to the District Planning Secretariat and make it responsible for coordinating the work of sub groups. The work of the sectoral committees were coordinated by the District Planning Secretariat under the supervision of the Government Agent. Further the entire process was strengthened by periodical participation of the international consultants provided under the Technical Assistance Support Programme provided by the German Technical Cooperation and the Consultants from the Ministry of RRR.

In the third step, the Ministry of RRR organized a district level workshop where all the district level sectoral agencies and the Consultants of M/RRR and officers of NEPC participated. The participants of the workshop confirmed the situation analysis, and the setting of priorities and drew up general and specific short term and long term objectives and strategies for resettlement, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. The workshop has given clear recommendations for the ongoing planning process, the identification and appraisal of programmes and projects, human resources development and capacity building and the institutional frame for programme execution and

implementation. The sectoral plan was prepared on the basis of recommendations of the district workshops and subsequently edited by a team of consultants at the ministry of RRR. The ministry of RRR organized a national workshop in Colombo where final draft of the Programme Framework for rehabilitation, resettlement, reconstruction and development of Jaffna district was discussed at various committee sessions of the workshop. This plan document took its final shape with the incorporation of the suggestions and findings of this workshop and now constitutes a firm 'Programme Framework for Rehabilitation, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Development of the Jaffna District'. This document will serve as the basis of identification and preparation of project concept papers which could be effectively utilized for mobilizing necessary foreign resources and for implementation of successful programmes that will lead to social and economic recovery of the Jaffna district. The planning, replanning process which seeks more and more participation from the people, the top down planning (in order to set the out reaching conditions / frame conditions) has to coincide with the bottom up local planning. Although the initial discussions of the plan had started in sector sub groups, further steps have been taken to follow a more integrated approach by defining the priority or focal areas of the Jaffna district and avoid sector related shortsightedness particularly in the following areas

which cuts across a number of sectors:-

- Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons
- Creation of Employment opportunities particularly for the educated youth
- Water resources and environment management
- Reactivation and strengthening of democracy and conflict management
- Capacity building and Institutional development
- Creation of attractive investment climate and setting general conducive frame conditions.

1.3 The Document

This document reflects the actual state of knowledge of the planning process. It contains the most recent basic facts and figures of Jaffna, as far as given an in depth view of the problems, constraints and potentials of the major sectors, the private and public sectors of Jaffna. It sets out priorities for programme development and implementation based on transparent criteria. It states the objectives and strategies on short, mid and long-term basis and lays principles for programme implementation appraisal, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, strengthening the database and replanning. It needs involvement of all the local government institutions, the people and Community Based Organisations as well.



Basic Facts

2.1 Geography

The Jaffna Peninsula is situated in the extreme north of Sri Lanka (map 1). It covers the entire Jaffna District. Pachilapalli AGA Division of the Kilinochchi District, which was temporarily attached to the Jaffna District earlier, has been transferred back. There are small and large islands around the Peninsula. The Peninsula is linked with the southern mainland at Elephant Pass. The total area of the Peninsula is 1,129.9 sq. km of which lagoons cover 45.7 sq. km.

Geographically Jaffna Peninsula is divided into 4 sub-regions:

1. Islands
2. Vadamarachchi
3. Thenmarachchi and Pachilapalli
4. Valikamam

2.2 Climate

The climate is tropical dry zone with temperatures ranging from 26° C to 30° C. The highest temperature is normally recorded in the months of April and May. Annual precipitation ranges from 696 mm to 1,125 mm. It is fairly evenly spread over the area, but the North East Monsoon rains from October to December account for 90% of the annual rainfalls.

2.3 Topography and Soils

The dominant feature is a long stretch of water, forming an internal lagoon, which divides the area almost into two, with the northern

outlet at Thondamanaru and the southern outlet at Ariyalai. The area is flat and of low elevation except in the northern central part of the western sector, in the area around Tellipalai, where the elevation rises upto 10.5 M above M.S.L. from here it slopes down gently towards the south and south-east, but to the north the elevation tends to drop abruptly towards the sea.

The soil pattern of the Peninsula varies from reddish brown to sandy tracts. The reddish brown soil, which dominates in North Western and North Eastern areas, has the best potential for cultivation of up-land crops and fruits. Sand dunes are generally found in the north and the south. Some of the sand dunes reach even an elevation of 15m above M.S.L. Further to the south the area between Kodikamam and Elephant Pass becomes low and flat with sandy soils. The low land soil is gray. Areas bordering the lagoons are covered with saline and alkaline soils.

2.4 Ecology and Land Use

Jaffna Peninsula is divided into two agro-ecological zones (Panabokke and Kannangara 1975). The main distinguishing characteristic of each of these zones is shown in Table 2.4.1.

Table 2.4.2 (see also Map 2, Land Use) shows that the land use for agricultural purpose, for crops like paddy, vegetables, fruit trees, coconut and palmyrah, has declined by 14 per cent between 1986 and 2001. It was 44,160 hectares in year 1986 declined to 38,347 hectares in



2001. The notable feature is the land with arable crops has been declined by 25 per cent, fruit crops by 22 per cent and coconut by 37%. It has been estimated that about 5,800 hectares of lands have been abandoned due to unstable conditions over the last 15 years. Buildings and roads cover 21.3% of the land use in 1986 remains more or less constant throughout. The balance extent of land is composed of sandy scrub jungle and barren lands. Although these lands have no economic use, substantial investment is required to convert these lands for cultivation by soil reconditioning and retenuing etc. and also choice of appropriate crops of salt tolerance varieties.

2.5 Water Resources

There is no river in the peninsula. Therefore, surface water for domestic and agricultural purposes is scarce. However, there are over 1,000 ponds scattered all over the Peninsula, which are replenished during the rainy season. Most of them serve agricultural purposes, but some of them are also used for

domestic water supply and feeding livestock. These ponds also increase the aquifer reserves (map 3) as water percolates through the limestone into the underground. A distinctive feature of the Peninsula is the underground formation of limestone. Due to this natural geological formation groundwater is available at depths of 6 to 14 meters. The water is extracted through open dug wells constructed by the inhabitants for their domestic and agricultural purposes.

So far no comprehensive hydrological survey has been carried out to assess the quantity and quality of water available. In some areas water has been extracted excessively, resulting in increased salinity seasonally in some areas and permanently in others. Especially in areas close to the sea there is a high risk of salt water intruding into the fresh water permanently.

Apart from all the conflict related social and economic problems and constraints water is or will be one of the most limiting factors of development in the future if the status quo is maintained. The need is to get all water users to a common

forum and work out strategies to overcome shortages and pollution of fresh water.

2.6 POPULATION

The population in 1981 census was 830,655 and it had been estimated that the population for 1990 and 1995 would rise through natural increase, to 844,000 and 933,000 respectively. But due to the continuous displacement from 1990, the actual population was 738,788 and 549,325 in 1990 and 1995 respectively. Due to massive displacement took place in 1995, the total population had declined to 426,560 in 1996.

For the purpose of resettlement it has been estimated that the population of Jaffna peninsula would reach 500,000 by the end of 1997 and 600,000 by the end of 1998. The actual population in 1997 and 1998 was 463,906 and 457,264 respectively. As programmes for resettlement of IDPs are being implemented during the last few years, it is estimated that the population will be in the region of 570,353 by the end of year 2002.



Table 2.4.1.
Characteristics of Agro-Ecological Zones

| Symbol | Annual Rainfall (mm) | Terrain and Dominant Soilop |
|--------|----------------------|---|
| DL3 | >575 | Terrain: Flat to slightly undulating Soils: Red yellow Latosoils and Regosoils |
| DL4 | >575 | Terrain: Flat Soils: Solodized solonetz, Solonchake |

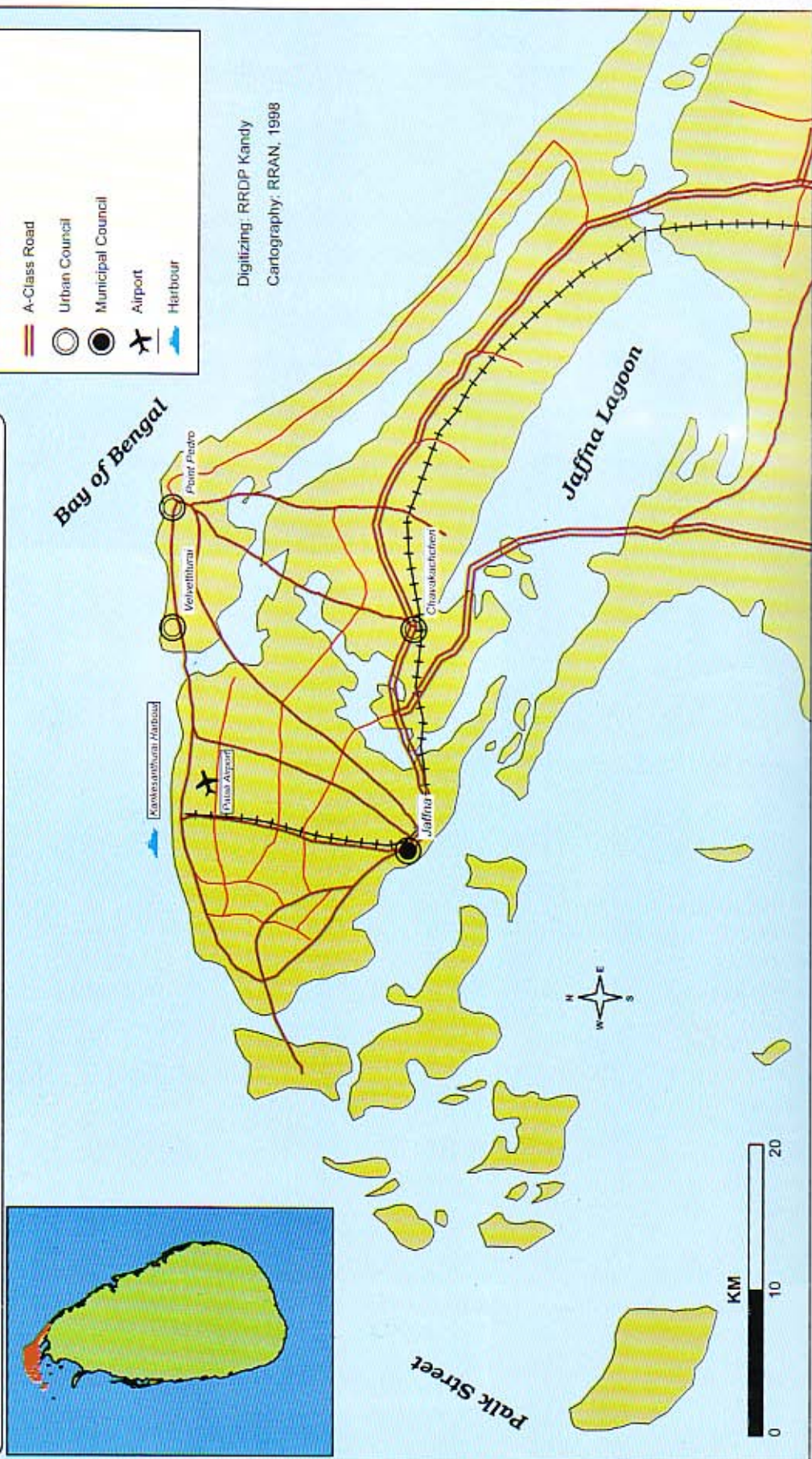
Source: *Arjuna's Atlas of Sri Lanka*

Table 2.4.2.
Land Use of Jaffna District (in hectares)

| Category | 1986 | % | 1996 | % | 1999 | % | 2001 | % |
|--|----------------|------|---------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| Paddy | 12,760 | 12.9 | 7,740 | 13.0 | 12,750 | 12.0 | 12,750 | 12.4 |
| Arable Crops | 12,000 | 12.2 | 7,499 | 12.2 | 8,975 | 8.7 | 8,975 | 8.7 |
| Fruit Crops | 2,000 | 2.2 | 1,433 | 2.2 | 1,550 | 1.5 | 1,550 | 1.5 |
| Coconut | 4,400 | 4.4 | 4,100 | 4.5 | 2,770 | 2.0 | 2,770 | 2.0 |
| Palmyrah | 13,000 | 13.2 | 12,050 | 13.2 | 12,500 | 12.1 | 12,302 | 12.0 |
| Economic trees | 1,000 | 1.0 | 910 | 1.0 | 890 | 0.8 | 890 | 0.8 |
| Rocky lands | 3,000 | 3.0 | 2,925 | 3.1 | 2,925 | 2.0 | 2,925 | 2.0 |
| Sandy and scrup jungles | 12,000 | 12.2 | 13,500 | 12.2 | 12,000 | 11.7 | 12,000 | 11.7 |
| Saline, Alkaline and barren lands | 16,000 | 16.2 | 17,000 | 16.3 | 16,000 | 15.6 | 16,000 | 15.6 |
| Buildings, roads, other lands and economical lands | 21,000 | 21.3 | 21,000 | 21.4 | 22,000 | 21.4 | 22,000 | 21.5 |
| Other use | 10,000 | 1.0 | 10,203 | 10.4 | 10,160 | 10.0 | 10,160 | 9.8 |
| Total | 107,160 | | 98,360 | | 102,560 | | 102,322 | |

Source: *Census & Statistics Department, Secretariat, Jaffna*

Map 1:
Jaffna Peninsula, Northern Sri Lanka
Geographical Overview

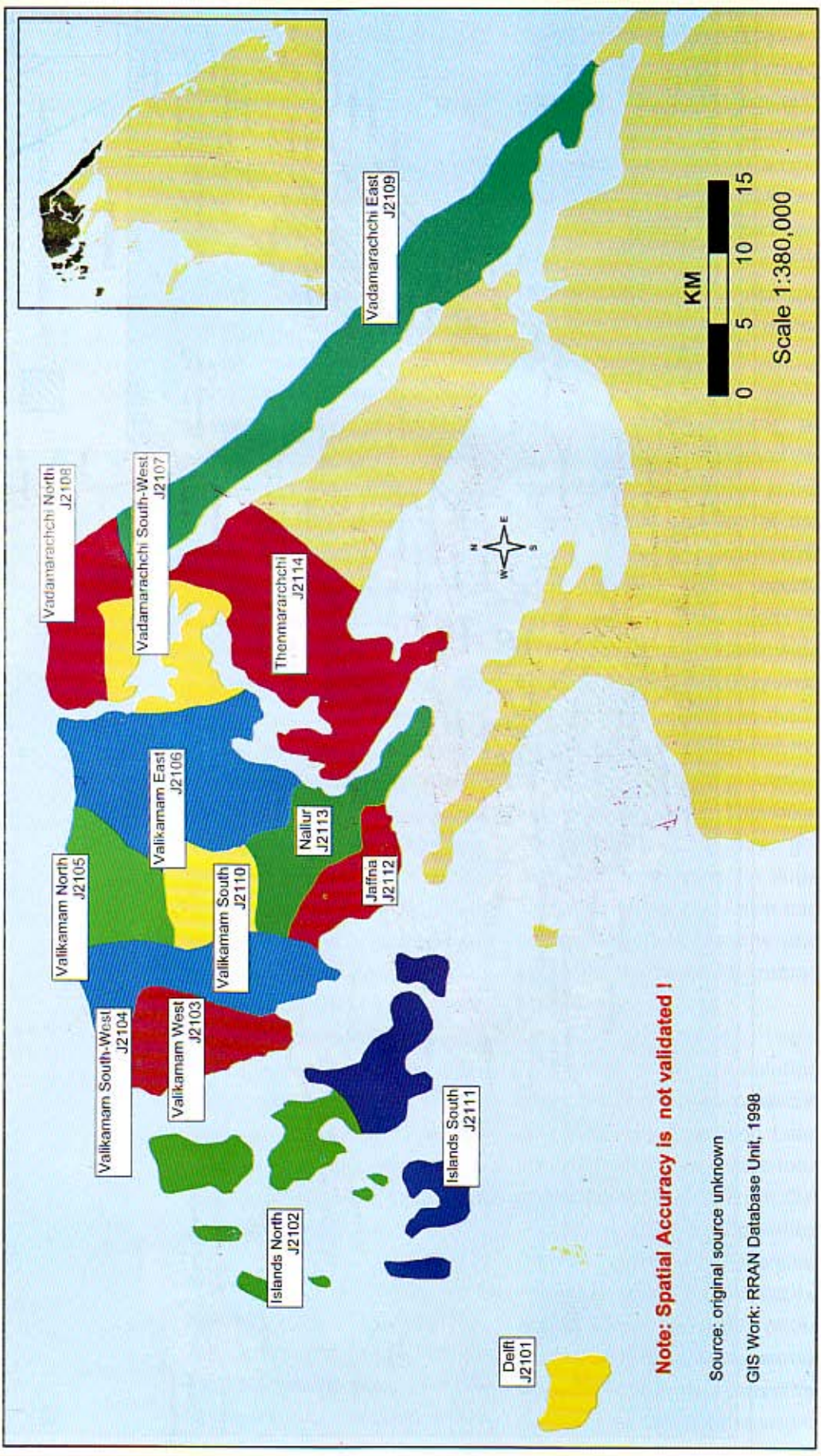




Map 2 :

Jaffna District, Administrative Boundaries of DS Divisions

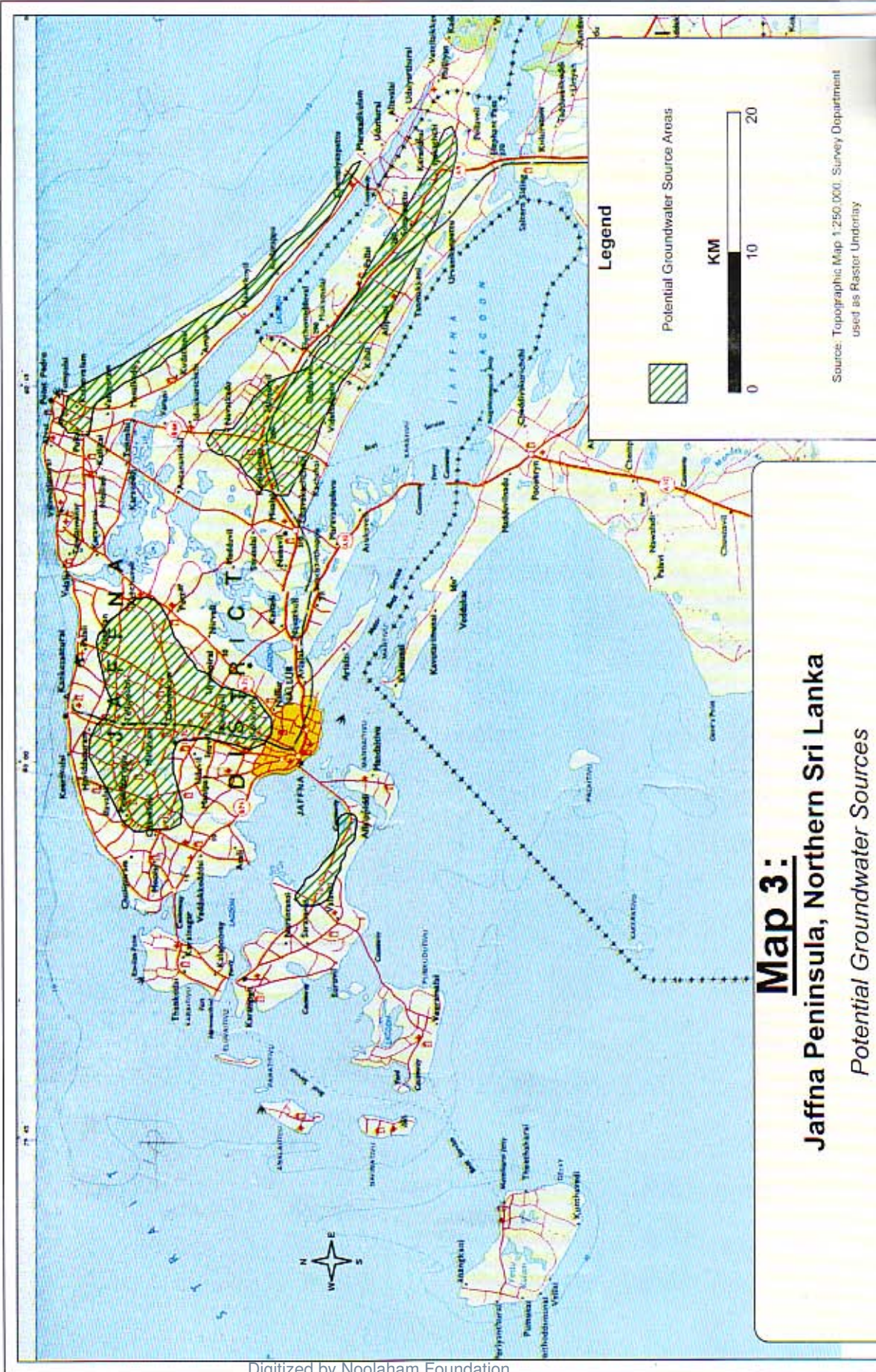
Table : Name and Government Code



Note: Spatial Accuracy is not validated !

Source: original source unknown

GIS Work: RRAN Database Unit, 1998



Map 3:
Jaffna Peninsula, Northern Sri Lanka
Potential Groundwater Sources

Source: Topographic Map 1:250,000, Survey Department used as Raster Underlay



3

Social & Economic Decline & New Hope – Historical Background of an Extended Crisis

Several events, for example the destruction of the Jaffna Public Library and parts of the city in May 1981, were of major political significance but were largely localised and their direct impact on the economy of Jaffna was modest. Even the riots of 1983 occurred mostly outside Jaffna, and although most of Jaffna's Sinhalese population of 6,000 were displaced and there were some other ill effects on account of the heightened tension and sudden large scale influx of Tamils displaced from elsewhere, temporarily doubling the population of the Peninsula, the local economy was not undermined.

A significant deterioration of the economy set in during the latter half of the 80s due to the rapid breakdown in law and order, continued conflict involving, at different times, Sri Lankan and Indian armies and various militant groups. The loss, first of the rail link and then of the road link to the south, the breakdown of transport services, the undermining of civil administration and Local Authorities the increasing restrictions on the availability of petroleum products, the loss, later on, of the power supply, the limitations of off-shore fishing and other security regulations have constrained social and economic activities.

The entry of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF), in September 1987, first brought a respite from the conflict. There appeared to be a drift back to normalcy, introducing a new

buoyancy into social life and the economy, but this spell was soon broken and the conflict reappeared with greater intensity. It spread throughout the Peninsula and increased in complexity on account of the entry into the fray of a new major party, the IPKF. The departure of the IPKF after much bloodshed and disruption towards the end of 1989 reduced the number of parties involved but not the level of the conflict.

The local displacement of population near the periphery of the bases of the armed forces in the Peninsula and in some of the islands occurred from time to time since April 1990. As the security forces extended their areas of control, more of the population were displaced and social and economic activities were affected in these areas. In October 1990, when the LTTE took control of Jaffna Peninsula, the Muslim population numbering 15,000 has got displaced from Jaffna. A large proportion of this population had been resident in the city and operated many of its trading establishments.

The scale of the population displacement in Jaffna escalated in July 1995 with Operation Leap Forward, and further escalated to an unprecedented level from 30th October 1995 with Operation Riviresa I followed by Operation Riviresa II in May 1996. Almost the entirety of the population of the divisions comprising Valikamam became displaced to other parts of the Peninsula, or across the lagoon to



the mainland districts of Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya and in many cases, beyond.

The Thenmarachchi conflict occurred in year 2000 has displaced almost all the people, over 72,000 from 19,000 families and moved large number of people towards Valikamam, Jaffna and Vadamarachchi areas. Few have crossed the lagoon and went to Vanni area.

The displacement took place for a number of reasons. In most cases the immediate cause was either fear among the public of the approaching armed forces, or forced evacuation of civilians by the LTTE prior to LTTE evacuation. In many cases the army too, for security reasons, preferred not to have Tamil civilians dispersed in their homes when the army enter an area.

The war had caused much disruption of social life, and destruction of the economy and created much insecurity and despair within the community. A large proportion of those in the Peninsula became homeless, unemployed, and impoverished. They simply wanted to get away out of the conflict areas to more peaceful districts, or to homes of friends and relatives or even camps in Colombo or elsewhere or, in many cases, to go overseas to another country.

Thus, in addition to displacement close to and away from the areas of conflict, there was also continuing migration further away, on both

sides of and sometimes across the frontier. The migration continued even in period of lull in between major offensives. In a large number of cases, perhaps the vast majority, the dispersal was in several stages, the timing and direction of displacement of each stage being determined more by the immediate circumstances than by any long-term objective.

Thus the pattern of migration is a collection of zigzag routes. Some of these intersected or were retracted in opposite directions. The population of Jaffna Peninsula, which was close to 900,000 in early 1995, dropped to approximately a half of that number within a year. The bulk of the population was displaced to areas in which the available housing, schooling, health and other infrastructure facilities could cater to only a minor fraction of the temporary addition to the local population.

Prior to the exodus, Jaffna had a well-established population of size approaching, perhaps, a million towards the turn of the century, with a middle class of significant size spread over the Peninsula. Nearly every part of the Peninsula was semi-urban, with well developed infrastructure facilities such as schools and hospitals, satisfactory public administration and civic services, a good communication, road and public transport network, and living standards, particularly respect of housing, significantly higher than in most other parts of the island. But the sequence of destruction and displacement to which the Peninsula and its population have been subject

to within the last few years transformed the Peninsula into chaos and deprivation.

Virtually every building and institution was repeatedly looted and the few who returned to Jaffna on their own initiative in 1996 found that much of their property had been stolen or destroyed by unknown groups or individuals, and much of what remained had decayed on account of neglect. Much of the public infrastructure had also disappeared, and many public institutions had collapsed. Many of the schools and hospitals were not functioning. There were virtually no economic activities. The few shops that were open had little to sell. While the people had very little purchasing power, the prices of such essentials as were available were mostly exorbitant.

When Jaffna district brought under the control of the Government forces in 1995/96, the displaced people particularly from within the peninsula gradually returned to their places of origin but not all were able to return their homes because of security restrictions. Many lived in welfare camps established by the government and with relatives and friends.

Until the Cease Fire Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding were signed in February 2002, people from the peninsula do not have access to Vanni and vice versa. The displaced people who went to Vanni and other southern districts have to travel by ship via Trincomalee or by air. Although travel by ship is cheaper in price but



long delays in getting seats and limited seats in the ship etc. caused immense problem to the returnees in Trincomalee. The government has to establish temporary transit camps at Trincomalee and K.K.S. with minimum facilities.

The signing of CFA and MOU paved the way to open A 9 road which facilitated opening of the closed Jaffna economy in April 2002. The displaced people started to move into the district by road. During the year 2002 alone 155,316 people have returned to the district from Vanni and other districts.

Opening of A 9 road acted as a catalyst for the reactivation and development of entire Jaffna economy. Goods and services were available in plenty and number of distributing agencies, the public, private

and co-operative sectors started functioning actively thereby enabling free flow of goods. The hoarding of essential food items and consequent high prices was disappeared and there is a resurgence of free market activities. The availability of food supply is not a matter of concern but the purchasing power of the people are low and sometimes affordability may be an issue which can affect the quality of life of the people. The productive activities have not yet been fully restored and rehabilitated and it is very essential that the people are provided with the necessary support services to engage in income generating activities to enable them to enjoy a higher standard of living. But the disappearance of the checkpoints has enabled free flow of traffic and the availability of goods in the market has lead to reduction in price

and this is a major boom to the public of Jaffna. Fishermen are allowed to do fishing day and night and transport of both fish products and agricultural produce to the Colombo market is possible. These have a cumulative effect on the regeneration of the economy of the Jaffna Peninsula.

The peace process is bound to pay dividends but the process is long and arduous and much have to be done by both the government and the LTTE to restore semblance of normalcy to the war torn economy of the district. Resettlement of IDPs, restoration of livelihood support activities and rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure will only provide the necessary impetus for development and to the subsequent improvement of the quality of life of the people and enable them to live with self-respect and dignity.

Analysis of the Present Situation

4.1 Demographic Aspects

4.1.1 Population Growth

According to the 1981 census, the population of the Jaffna Peninsula was 830,655, which is 214,755 higher than in 1971 population census. The annual growth rate in this decade was 1.9%, which is 0.2% higher than the national average rate of 1.7%.

The main factors that influence the rapidly changing regional distribution of population in the Peninsula are:

- Natural growth
- Internal migration
- Net out migration

Based on the natural annual growth rate of 1.9% it has been estimated that the population of the district would have been 968,000 by now (Table 4.1.1). But actual total population is 570,353.

The estimated actual population figures for Jaffna district in 2000 and 2002 are given below in Tables 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4.

The latest population figures available suggest the following:

(a) The family size is reducing due to the dispersal of the family members to two or more locations on account of the prevailing unsettled conditions (Table 4.1.5).

(b) 25% of the families have one or two members only, mostly the elders, which increases the dependency ratio in the society.

(c) Reduction of the economically active population due to out-migration of the skilled workforce.

4.1.2 Migration

No reliable data are available on the number of persons migrating out of the country. In principle there are 3 categories of migrations:

(a) Migration out of the Peninsula.

- (1) permanently;
- (2) temporarily.

(b) Migration within the Peninsula (Intra district migration)

(c) Migration out of the country

- (1) permanently
(as settlers)
- (2) temporarily
(as political refugees)

a) Migration out of the Peninsula

Even in the past, there was a trend of net out-migration from Jaffna to the south, particularly to Colombo for professional reasons and to the Vanni district for settlement and agricultural production.

The pushing factors were the population pressure on the limited land resources and lack of other productive resources in the Peninsula. The pulling factors were



Table 4.1.1.
Estimation of Population for Jaffna District 31.12.2002

| Category | Period | Jaffna |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| Mid Year Population | 1991 | 844,000 |
| Natural Growth | 1991 – 2002 | 124,000 |
| Population Estimate* | 2002 | 968,000 |

Table 4.1.2.
Population of Jaffna District (1981 - 2002)

| Year | Estimated Population | Actual Population |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1981 – * Census Year | --- | 830,655 |
| 1991 | 844,000 | 738,788 |
| 1993 | 868,000 | 722,788 |
| 1995 | 933,000 | 549,925 |
| 1996 | 940,000 | 426,560 |
| 1997 | 974,000 | 463,906 |
| 1998 | 924,000 | 457,264 |
| 1999 | 936,000 | 491,007 |
| 2000 | 947,000 | 502,356 |
| 2001 | 957,000 | 459,403 |
| 2002 | 968,000 | 561,377 |

the economic opportunities in Colombo and the availability of land in the Vanni district.

Since June 1990 due to the continuous and escalating civil war in Jaffna Peninsula, out-migration increased especially from the neighbourhood of military establishments, leading to the exodus beginning October 1995. Many of those who migrated to the Vanni

district have been living with friends and relatives, or have got housing accommodation from the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations. Very few went on to Colombo, Vavuniya and other districts. They found their own accommodation, or have stayed in Welfare Centres.

It is expected that a good portion of this migrated population will return to Jaffna permanently when the situation returns to normal.

b) Migration within the Peninsula

The population of Thenmarachchi, 72,071 of 19,673 families were forced to move out with the beginning of conflict between government forces and L.T.T.E. in May, 2000. A substantial number of families moved to Valigamam and Vadamarachchi and few of them went to Vanni districts. Some of the families lived with their friends and relatives, and also on their own and many of them lived in welfare camps. Nearly 70% of the population was from farming community and they were unable to recommence any economic livelihood activities and had to merely depend on government assistance.

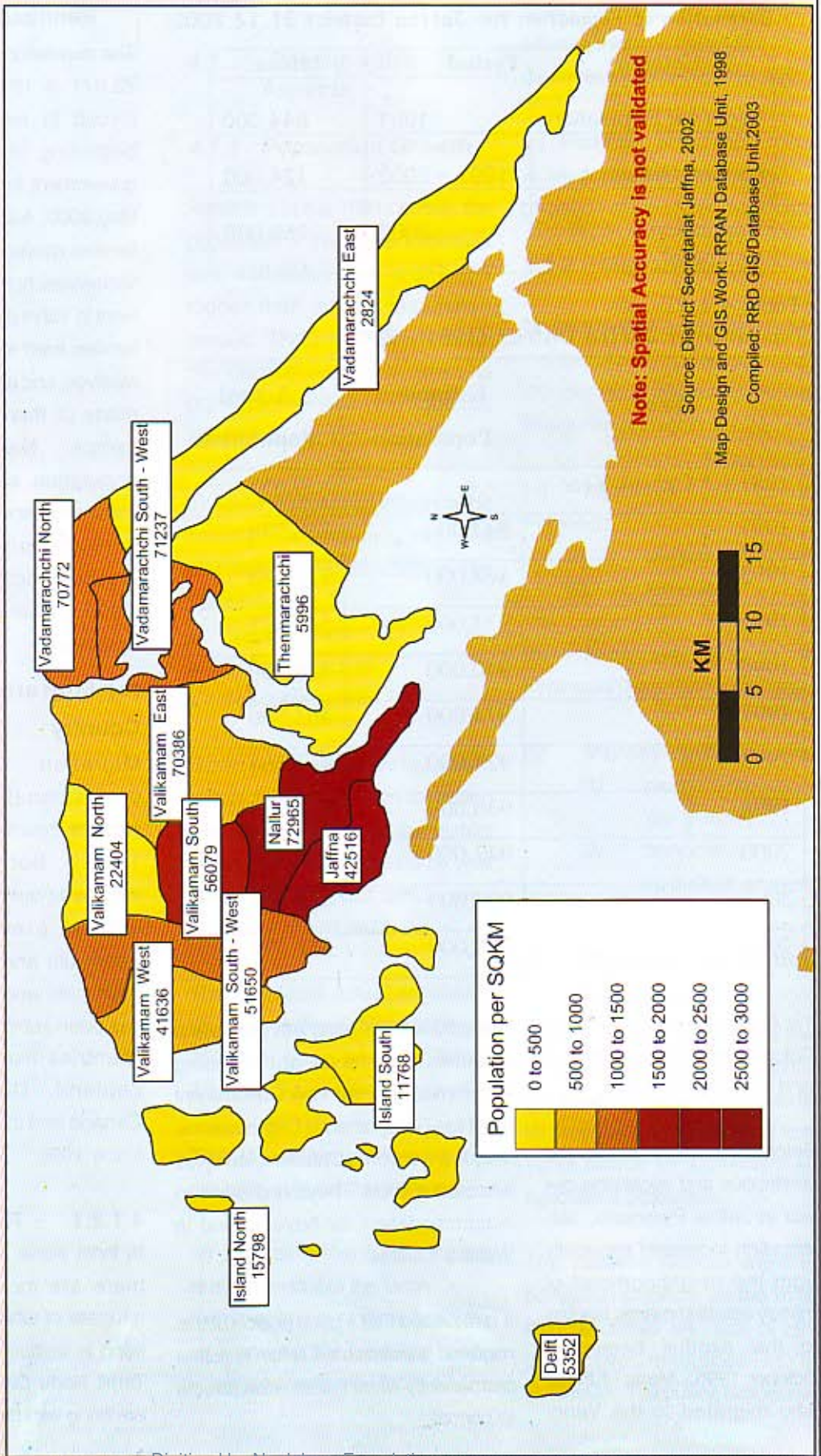
(c) Migration out of the Country

Migration of qualified professionals mostly to the western countries started during 1970. But since 1983 it increased remarkably due to the unrest prevailing in the Peninsula and for the safety of their lives and property. There has been substantial migration to countries like Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Canada and the European Union since 1990.

4.1.2.1 Refugees

In India alone, it is estimated that there are more than 100,000 refugees of which over 66,000 are living in welfare camps run by the Tamil Nadu Government. Others are living with friends, relatives and

Map 4:
Jaffna District, Northern Sri Lanka
Population Density, 31/10/2001 (Labels: absolute Population Number)





on their own. Apart from this, there are more than 100,000 refugees living in U.K. and other West European countries, Canada and Australia. There is certain degree of uncertainty regarding the outcome of the peace process and if lasting peace is achieved nearly 35% - 50% of them may return.

4.1.2.2 Internally Displaced Persons

Due to the continuous security operation during 1983 to 1996 the larger population of the peninsula, especially from Valigamam, Vadamarachchi and Island regions has got displaced. The Thenmarachchi region which has provided refuge to others, was affected badly in year 2000. Almost all the people were displaced.

The people displaced from Valigamam, Vadamarachchi and the Islands regions have gradually returned and resettled in their places of origin. But, certain areas are still not accessible to the people due to security restrictions and they remain either in the welfare camps, or outside. Signing of the Cease Fire Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and L.T.T.E. paved the way to accelerate resettlement. Uncleared areas, high security zones are not accessible for resettlement of IDPs. As at 31.12.2002, there are 21,414 families still displaced, of which only 2,198 families are living in welfare centres and 19,216 are outside welfare centres.

4.1.2.3 Returning Population

After the security forces had cleared the Jaffna Peninsula the people who were displaced within the peninsula started to return on their own. This process has been accelerated after signing of Cease Fire Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding. Those who were in the Vanni districts and other districts have started to return by road. Some of the refugees from India have returned by boats.

Since signing of MOU, 42,182 families have returned to their original places in Jaffna district upto December 2002.

It is estimated that the balance displaced families of 21,414 within the district and those who have migrated to other countries, especially to India will return as soon as permanent peace is achieved.

However, there are constraints in the resettlement process. There are a large number of mines in Thenmarachchi, Colombuthurai and other areas. The present rate of demining will take some more years for completion. Returnees are not allowed to resettle in their places of origin where the areas have been demarcated as high security zones. Damages to infrastructure such as

Table 4.1.3.
Distribution of Population by Administrative Division

| Divisions | Population 2000 | | Population 2002 | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Families | Members | Families | Members |
| Delft | 1,768 | 5,343 | 1,882 | 6,322 |
| Velanai | 3,306 | 11,408 | 4,238 | 15,164 |
| Kayts | 5,044 | 15,632 | 6,598 | 20,807 |
| Jaffna | 6,493 | 22,958 | 13,128 | 48,067 |
| Nallur | 17,907 | 58,529 | 18,533 | 62,661 |
| Sandilipay | 19,241 | 69,212 | 16,084 | 58,102 |
| Chankanai | 14,059 | 49,100 | 12,743 | 43,408 |
| Uduvil | 16,973 | 57,142 | 5,851 | 52,362 |
| Tellipallai | 5,576 | 19,310 | 15,518 | 20,559 |
| Kopay | 18,671 | 63,121 | 19,115 | 65,906 |
| Thenmarachchi | 203 | 692 | 17,849 | 65,190 |
| Karaveddy | 19,670 | 72,990 | 13,937 | 49,687 |
| Point Pedro | 16,509 | 53,872 | 13,223 | 46,345 |
| Maruthankerny | 887 | 3,047 | 4,013 | 15,773 |
| Total | 146,307 | 502,356 | 162,712 | 570,353 |

Table 4.1.4.
Area and Distribution of Population by Administrative Divisions 2002
(actual and projected)

| DS/AGA Division | Area Sq. Km. | Projected Population 2002 | % | Actual Population 2002 | % |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Delft | 47.5 | 7,744 | 0.8 | 6,322 | 1.11 |
| Velani | 94.6 | 51,304 | 5.3 | 15,164 | 2.66 |
| Kayts | 62.7 | 49,360 | 5.1 | 20,807 | 3.65 |
| Jaffna | 20.8 | 102,680 | 10.6 | 48,067 | 8.43 |
| Nallur | 26.0 | 106,480 | 11.0 | 62,661 | 10.99 |
| Sandilipay | 48.0 | 73,568 | 7.6 | 58,102 | 10.19 |
| Chankanai | 47.3 | 61,952 | 6.4 | 43,408 | 7.61 |
| Uduvil | 31.2 | 71,632 | 7.4 | 52,362 | 9.18 |
| Tellipalai | 58.5 | 94,864 | 9.8 | 20,559 | 3.60 |
| Kopay | 101.1 | 95,832 | 9.9 | 65,906 | 11.56 |
| Chavakacheri | 217.1 | 93,836 | 9.7 | 65,190 | 11.43 |
| Karaveddy | 63.7 | 82,280 | 8.5 | 49,687 | 8.71 |
| Point Pedro | 50.2 | 59,048 | 6.1 | 46,345 | 8.13 |
| Maruthankerny | 114.9 | 17,424 | 1.8 | 15,773 | 2.77 |
| Total | 983.6 | 968,000 | 100.0 | 570,353 | 100.00 |

Source: Statistics Branch, District Secretariat, Jaffna

schools, health, roads, markets and community buildings have not yet been fully rehabilitated. Damages to houses, drinking water facilities and environmental sanitation are major constraints. People do not have resources to initiate livelihood activities.

4.1.5 Age Structure

Tables 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 show the age structure according to the 1981 census of population. The male and female ratio was 49.2% and 50.8% respectively.

The present age structure indicates that the female population is nearly 54 per cent and of the total among the females, 45 per cent are in the

The situation of voluntary returnees as of 31.12.2002

| Category | Families | Persons |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Within Jaffna district | 16,273 | 59,291 |
| From Vanni districts | 24,276 | 94,064 |
| From Eastern Province (Trinco, Batticaloa & Ampara) | 188 | 609 |
| From India | 324 | 1,089 |
| Other districts | 1,121 | 3,263 |
| Total | 42,182 | 155,316 |

age group of 15 and 44 years old. The population pyramid of the year 1981 shows a different feature than the one of 2002. There had been a substantial increase of the population over 65 years during this period.



Table 4.1.5.
Age Structure - Jaffna District 1981

| Age | Male | Female | Total | % |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| <1 | 9,590 | 9,240 | 18,830 | 2.5 |
| 1-4 | 35,892 | 34,253 | 70,146 | 9.5 |
| 5-9 | 42,759 | 41,272 | 84,031 | 11.4 |
| 10-14 | 43,789 | 41,696 | 85,485 | 11.6 |
| 15-19 | 42,249 | 41,466 | 83,715 | 11.3 |
| 20-24 | 33,371 | 36,286 | 69,657 | 9.4 |
| 25-44 | 84,512 | 96,918 | 181,430 | 24.6 |
| 45-64 | 50,666 | 54,472 | 105,138 | 14.2 |
| 65> | 20,970 | 19,386 | 40,356 | 5.5 |
| TOTAL | 363,798 | 374,990 | 738,788 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistical Hand Book - 1990, Jaffna

Table 4.1.6.
Age Structure - Jaffna District 30.10.2002

| Age | Male | Female | Total | % |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0-4 | 20,378 | 21,259 | 41,637 | 7.39 |
| 5-9 | 23,632 | 26,027 | 49,659 | 8.81 |
| 10-14 | 25,523 | 27,505 | 53,028 | 9.41 |
| 15-19 | 25,523 | 28,345 | 53,868 | 9.56 |
| 20-24 | 21,907 | 25,749 | 47,656 | 8.46 |
| 25-44 | 67,519 | 84,030 | 151,549 | 26.89 |
| 45-64 | 54,315 | 64,726 | 119,041 | 21.12 |
| 65> | 21,611 | 25,467 | 47,078 | 8.35 |
| TOTAL | 260,408 | 303,108 | 563,516 | 100.00 |

Source: Statistical Hand Book - 1990, Jaffna

The Table 4.1.9 shows that out of 162,712 people of 21,414 families are still displaced in the district. 2,198 families are living in the welfare centres and the balance 19,216 living

outside welfare centres. However, 491,019 people of 141,298 families have already returned to their places of origin and resettled.

4.2 SCIOIO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

4.2.1 Socio-Economic Situation

The socio-economic conditions of the Jaffna Peninsula depend mainly on primary economic activities, agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

The most important resources for development of the agricultural and livestock sector are land potential and water resources. The farmers have been able to utilize the underground water to the maximum. A sizeable number of people receive income from the backyard poultry breeding, and goat rearing as well as from homestead gardens.

Land ownership is governed by the traditional land tenure system. Out of 84,416 plots of cultivated land in 1982 only 58,493 are owned by the cultivators. The balance is cultivated by tenant cultivators. In the premium agricultural areas of Valikamam and Vadamarachchi the percentages of tenant landless cultivators are very high, as shown in Table 4.2.1. It is evident from the Table that 51% of the farm families are tenant cultivators who do not own land.

The land holdings are very small. The total number of 84,416 holdings cover only an extent of 24,924 hectares, which gives an average of 0.3 hectares per allotment. The smallest 73,483 allotments cover only an extent of 9,051 hectares, which gives an average holding size of about 0.12 hectares. These figures reflect the

Table 4.1.9.
POPULATION OF JAFFNA DISTRICT AS AT 31.12.2002

| NO | DIVISION | Permanent No. of Members | | | | Displaced No. of Families | | | Displaced No. of Members | | | Total Population | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | No. of Families | Males | Females | Total | In WCC | Outside WCC | Total | Males | Females | Total | No. of Families | Males | Females | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | DELFT | 1,874 | 3,169 | 3,113 | 6,282 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 1,882 | 3,192 | 3,130 | 6,322 |
| 2 | ISLAND SOUTH (VELANAI) | 4,177 | 7,227 | 7,668 | 14,895 | 0 | 60 | 60 | 130 | 139 | 269 | 4,237 | 7,357 | 7,807 | 15,164 |
| 3 | ISLAND NORTH (KAYTS) | 6,598 | 9,872 | 10,935 | 20,807 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,598 | 9,872 | 10,935 | 20,807 |
| 4 | JAFFNA | 11,855 | 20,781 | 22,525 | 43,306 | 0 | 1,273 | 1,273 | 2,134 | 2,627 | 4,761 | 13,128 | 22,915 | 25,152 | 48,067 |
| 5 | NALLUR | 14,597 | 23,274 | 25,947 | 49,221 | 38 | 3,899 | 3,937 | 6,134 | 7,306 | 13,440 | 18,534 | 29,408 | 33,253 | 62,661 |
| 6 | VALI SOUTH WEST (SANDILIPAY) | 13,989 | 20,303 | 30,453 | 50,756 | 285 | 1,810 | 2,095 | 2,950 | 4,396 | 7,346 | 16,084 | 23,253 | 34,849 | 58,102 |
| 7 | VALI WEST (CHANKANAI) | 11,165 | 17,964 | 19,681 | 37,645 | 452 | 1,126 | 1,578 | 2,714 | 3,049 | 5,763 | 12,743 | 20,678 | 22,730 | 43,408 |
| 8 | VALI SOUTH (UDUVIL) | 12,283 | 19,466 | 21,595 | 41,061 | 318 | 2,917 | 3,235 | 5,500 | 5,801 | 11,301 | 15,518 | 24,966 | 27,396 | 52,362 |
| 9 | VALI NORTH (TELLIPPALAI) | 4,670 | 7,829 | 8,377 | 16,206 | 244 | 937 | 1,181 | 2,141 | 2,212 | 4,353 | 5,851 | 9,970 | 10,589 | 20,559 |
| 10 | VALI EAST (KOPAY) | 17,302 | 28,782 | 30,484 | 59,266 | 146 | 1,667 | 1,813 | 3,126 | 3,514 | 6,640 | 19,115 | 31,908 | 33,998 | 65,906 |
| 11 | THENMARACHCHI (CHAVAKACHERI) | 17,849 | 31,271 | 33,919 | 65,190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,849 | 31,271 | 33,919 | 65,190 |
| 12 | VADA SOUTH WEST (KARAVEDDY) | 13,254 | 22,155 | 24,526 | 46,681 | 68 | 615 | 683 | 1,365 | 1,641 | 3,006 | 13,937 | 23,520 | 26,167 | 49,687 |
| 13 | VADA NORTH (POINT PEDRO) | 11,164 | 18,312 | 19,499 | 37,811 | 547 | 1,512 | 2,059 | 4,002 | 4,552 | 8,554 | 13,223 | 22,314 | 24,031 | 46,345 |
| 14 | VADA EAST (MARUTHANKERNY) | 521 | 892 | 1,000 | 1,892 | 100 | 3,392 | 3,492 | 6,813 | 7,068 | 13,881 | 4,013 | 7,705 | 8,068 | 15,773 |
| | TOTAL (JAFFNA DISTRICT) | 141,298 | 231,297 | 259,722 | 491,019 | 2,198 | 19,216 | 21,414 | 37,032 | 42,302 | 79,334 | 162,712 | 268,329 | 302,024 | 570,353 |



Table 4.2.1.
Land Ownership by Administrative Division - 1982

| AGA Division | Total No. of operators | Extent owned By operators (Acres) | Not owning land |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Jaffna District | 84,416 | 58,493 | 5,977 |
| Delft | 851 | 1,282 | 5 |
| Islands South | 5,435 | 5,024 | 198 |
| Islands North | 4,931 | 4,319 | 372 |
| Jaffna | 3,088 | 2,293 | 313 |
| Nallur | 6,690 | 3,855 | 360 |
| Valikamam South West | 7,169 | 3,080 | 380 |
| Valikamam West | 5,421 | 3,175 | 314 |
| Valikamam South | 7,052 | 3,138 | 614 |
| Valikamam North | 8,150 | 3,621 | 501 |
| Valikamam East | 9,268 | 5,511 | 1,118 |
| Thenmarachchy | 12,173 | 16,595 | 951 |
| Vadamarachchy S & W | 7,623 | 3,800 | 450 |
| *Vadamarachchy N & E | 6,565 | 2,800 | 401 |

*Source: Statistical Hand Book - 2001
District Secretariat, Jaffna*

*** Four GSN Divisions transferred from Pallai
AGA Division not included**

that most of the farm holdings are less than 0.2 hectares. Extensive landlessness and the small size of bulk of the land holdings have implications for the social structure and economy of Jaffna.

The prevailing social system of giving dowry to the female children, may partly explain the prevalence of smallholdings and also lead to continued fragmentation of land holdings in the future.

The present socio-economic conditions are very much different from those of the recent past. The social conditions that evolved through many centuries are based on rural economy linked with the caste system and close family affiliations. Even during the colonial period significant changes had not taken place except for the emergence of an educated middle class society. The basic social structure remained intact upto the recent conflict.

4.2.2. Employment and Income

The available information is not sufficient to explain the present situation of the work force in Jaffna District. However, the census of 1981, and the estimated population in 1996 may give some idea. It had been estimated that of a total of 6 – 7 million people are now “employed” leaving 528,000 people that are officially unemployed in the country. But it is not included the unemployed in the North East where the number of new jobs that will be required is not known, although it will be substantial.

The outbreak of war in the North-east Province has disrupted development in all sectors of the economy such as agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and trade. As a result of the slowdown of economic activities in Jaffna, skilled workforce started migrating to foreign countries and other districts to find security and employment.

The participation of women in economic activities in 1996 has shown an upward trend when compared with the census figure of 1981.

The main source of income in the district is derived from agriculture, fisheries and industries. The total population in 2002 is 570,353. About 9,879 persons are employed in industries according to the survey conducted by the Statistical Unit of Kachcheri, Jaffna.

The number of families engaged in



agriculture and fisheries sectors in the year 2001 is 50,216 and 11,375 respectively.

Fisheries is one of the most affected sectors. Thousands of families involved in fishing were displaced. Fishermen who are actively involved in this venture have accounted to 14,061 in year 2002.

About 22,958 persons have registered as unemployed and those who have obtained passes in G.C.E. (A.L.) are 12,303 and while those who have passes in G.C.E. (O.L.) and below are 10,655. Further 1,767 graduates were also unemployed in the year 2000. The dropouts from schools are estimated to be 1,004 in 1999.

Those who have passed G.C.E. (A.L.) and above expect employment in the service sectors. The others with lower educational qualifications will form the target group to be absorbed in the agriculture, fisheries and industrial sectors. There is a good demand for carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and allied skills.

The number of farm families have declined to 50,216 in year 2001 from 77,914 in 1999 due to displacement

of farm families from Thenmarachchi in year 2000. On the other hand the number of farm labourers have increased in year 2001, since some of the displaced farmers would have become farm labourers in order to earn for their livelihood.

Fisheries is one of the most affected sectors. Thousands of families involved in fishing were displaced. In many places the returnee fishermen are not allowed access to their places and welfare centres. Until recently, there were of origin. They still live in other many restrictions for fishing but they have been removed gradually after signing of CFA and MOU. The number of active fishermen is increasing and it has reached 14,000 in year 2002.

4.2.3. Food Security

Food production in Jaffna Peninsula, except for certain items, has never been and will never be sufficient to meet the local demand. Only 10% of the requirements of rice were produced locally. 60% were brought in by private mill owners from the other districts in the Vanni, from Trincomalee and Batticaloa. The balance 30% had to be supplied from Colombo. Wheat flour

comes from the Trincomalee flour mill through M.P.C.SS and private traders.

The requirement of pulses were met partly by local production and partly brought from the Vanni. Dhal had to be imported entirely. Vegetables and fruits were produced in Jaffna in excess and a substantial part of it marketed to Colombo and the Vanni. The excess of seafood could also be sold in the Colombo market while 50% of the milk products and 80% of the meat were produced locally. 50% of the milk needs were met by imports through Colombo (milk powder). The balance 20% of the meat requirements come from the Vanni.

Since the beginning of the conflict in 1983 local production and supply of food items have declined drastically. Until signing of Cease Fire Agreement and MOU, regular and sufficient food supply and good quality was one of the major problems. This situation has been reversed to a certain extent now. It was the availability of agricultural inputs, transport and marketing facilities that encourage local production and there is an improvement in these areas since the signing of the Cease Fire Agreement.

Table 4.2.2.
Population by Type of Activity and Sex (Age 10 years and over), 1981

| Gender | Population | Economically active | Employed | Unemployed |
|--------|------------|---------------------|----------|------------|
| MALE | 307,384 | 182,448 | 164,720 | 17,728 |
| FEMALE | 323,203 | 29,995 | 17,764 | 12,228 |
| TOTAL | 630,587 | 212,443 | 182,487 | 29,956 |

Source: Census & Statistics



Table 4.2.3.
Percentage of Active Population in North East Province by District, 1981

| Gender | Jaffna | Mannar | Vavuniya | Mullaitivu | Batticaloa | Amparai | Trincomalee |
|--------|--------|--------|----------|------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| Male | 59.4 | 74.2 | 71.9 | 75.9 | 68.8 | 65.0 | 67.6 |
| Female | 9.3 | 9.6 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 8.0 | 11.7 | 8.1 |
| Total | 33.7 | 45.2 | 46.8 | 49.4 | 38.7 | 39.6 | 40.4 |

Source: Census & Statistics

Table 4.2.4.
Population aged 10 years and over by sex, Jaffna District, 1996

| Population | Economically | Active | Percentage |
|------------|--------------|---------|------------|
| Male | 162,078 | 105,306 | 64.97 |
| Female | 178,724 | 37,710 | 21.10 |
| Total | 340,802 | 143,016 | 41.97 |

Source: Statistical Branch, Kachcheri, Jaffna

Table 4.2.5.
Number of Employees in Private Sector, Jaffna District, 1997

| Type of Industry | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Production SMI & Cottage | Service | Non Functioning | Total | Total Employees |
| 2,090 | 558 | 453 | 3,101 | 9,879 |

Source: Industrial Survey, Statistical Branch, Kachcheri, Jaffna

Table 4.2.6.
Farm Families and Labourers, Jaffna District, 2001

| | Year | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1986 | 1989 | 1997 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| Farm Families | 77,491 | 76,383 | 40,881 | 77,914 | 67,189 | 50,216 |
| Farm Labourers | 48,216 | 44,409 | 22,283 | 21,255 | 20,297 | 31,176 |

Source: District Planning Secretariat, Jaffna

Table 4.2.7.
Fishing Families and Active Fishermen, Jaffna District, 2002

| | Year | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1995 | 1997 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| Fishing Families | 19,237 | 8,035 | 10,877 | 11,182 | 11,395 | 14,262 |
| Active Fishermen | 24,289 | 3,871 | 11,402 | 11,337 | 11,478 | 14,061 |

Source: District Operation Room, Kachcheri, Jaffna



Table 4.2.8.
Wage pattern, Jaffna District, 2002

| Type of Labour | Daily Wages |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Skilled – Grade 1 | Rs. 325.00 |
| Skilled – Grade 2 | Rs. 300.00 |
| Semi skilled | Rs. 275.00 |
| Unskilled | Rs. 250.00 |

Source: District Operation Room, Kachcheri, Jaffna

Table 4.2.9 shows the quantity of food items supplied to the district under the Essential Services Programme in 2002.

Table 4.2.9.
Food items dispatched to Jaffna - 2002
(under Essential Service Programme)

| Items | Quantity (M. Tons) |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Rice | 24,555 |
| Sugar | 5,822 |
| Dhal | 1,377 |
| Milk Food | 556 |

Source: District ES

The above food items were distributed to 120,339 families consisting of 387,011 persons in 2002. The number of families that received dry rations was 105,056 in year 2001.

Since opening of A9 road, private traders and co-operative societies directly transport food items from Colombo and other major supply sources (wheat flour, Trinco). As a result, availability of food is not a problem at present, even though prices are relatively higher than in other districts due to local levies, cost of loading and unloading in two checkpoints and delays in transport. Further, most of the storage facilities owned by the Government, Co-operatives and private traders have

been damaged and are partially being rehabilitated/repared.

To ensure food security, it is important that food should be available in adequate quantity and quality and at affordable prices at all places in the right time. Lack of employment opportunities and low level of income and lack of purchasing power are the causes for food insecurity and it should be addressed immediately in a systematic and planned manner.

4.2.4 Social Structure and Social Organization

Contrast between the ideals set forth in the constitution of Sri Lanka and the life of the Tamils is the crux of today's problem. Social class and power are respectively economic and political categories, status represents the overall social esteem in the Peninsula. Previous studies on a social stratification in the Peninsula have made use of the concepts of 'Caste', 'Class', 'Kinship', 'elite' and professional-occupational categories. But recent studies have attempted to put emphasis on class and power as bases of stratification. Social changes in Jaffna show today that caste does not determine solely every aspect. There have been

changes in the traditional social values and not change of the society.

Deprivation of the three "L" i.e. land, language and liberty have pushed the youth of the North to move on a different direction deviating from the traditional political exercise. The destabilization of the social structure owing to the displacement that occurred in 1995 aggravated the situation.

The social structure of the peninsula and the adjoining Islands has experienced a tremor, which has caused a considerable damage to the population. Hitherto, the socialization process has been going on through the various social institutions according to the expectations of the community. The ethnic problem had affected this process of socialization. The grip of the social institutions such as family, school, religion, caste etc. has been weakened. The aspirations of the youth to build their future in an atmosphere of freedom were curtailed owing to the ethnic problem. In other words, the structure and the prevailing social institutions could not meet the demand of the youth's aspirations. As a result the social, religious and ethical norms of the community began to be undermined by the youth. The disappearance of the local traditional leadership added fuel to this burning issue. The consequences of this change have been far-reaching.

The present socio-economic condition of the Jaffna Peninsula is



very much different from that of the recent past. The social conditions that evolved through many centuries based on rural agricultural economy linked with caste system and close family affiliation have changed. Even during the colonial period significant changes have not taken place except the emergence of an educated middle class society. The basic social structure remained intact up to the recent conflict.

Many factors have contributed for the recent changes in the social structure of the Jaffna society and most of the factors are interlinked with the ongoing conflict.

The armed struggle had brought destruction of life and property, misery and displacement for the people and had an undesirable impact on the day-to-day life. Owing to the conflict a large number of families had lost one or more family members. These include breadwinners and promising children. Many were widowed by the war; loss of life in those families had hardened the feelings and they were also affected mentally. These events have caused a sense of insecurity in the minds of the people. Besides, a good number lost their limbs and became incapacitated for the rest of their life and the Jaffna society has responsibility to look after them.

Social Impact

The social impact of the conflict though difficult to quantify, has left its mark on the psychology of the people. A broad range of social and economic issues prevail in the

conflict areas. They lack the basic social service facilities in areas of Health, Education, necessary economic infrastructure such as rural electrification, Water Supply and Sanitation. While the conflict has created refugees, internally displaced persons, women headed families, orphans, who are particularly vulnerable to lack of basic needs, the people in the conflict areas are also affected since access to these services and source of livelihood has decreased or totally disappeared.

The people of many villages who had been forced to flee from their traditional villages eventually abandoned their dwellings, and had to live in the dwelling units with new environment. A number of village communities had lost their community life in their places of birth and lost their means of livelihood. Therefore, the internal displacement had changed the traditional social structure.

The major exodus in 1995 had also brought another social dislocation.

Although the Jaffna society was strong with own institutions, the institutions had faced destruction and are unable to provide intended services. All economic activities came to a standstill with the exodus of population from Valikamam region in October 1995. Some of the Government, provincial and semi-government institutions were shifted temporarily to Thenmaradchy and Vadammaradchy. Although the economic activities resumed to

some extent with the return of the people the progress was slow. The problems that had impeded socio-economic conditions were not remedied fully even after the return of the population to Valikamam.

A large number of families who live in Jaffna at present have their kith and kin abroad. This situation had linked the people of Jaffna with the international communities. The volume of air letters delivered in Jaffna daily, regular remittances, migration of youths abroad for marriages indicate the close link. The people who had migrated abroad belonged to all strata of society. Upper and middle class youths migrated for studies and employment and other categories of youths migrated for reasons of safety and employment. Owing to their pattern of migration the age composition of the peninsula tilted towards dependent age group. In other words the old, the poor and the sick constitute a higher percentage of the population.

The sex ratio is slightly in favor of female. There are more females in the marriageable age than males. Male members, especially heads of families go abroad and the mothers had to look after their children. The elders in the society are left alone without support of their children. Although they are financially helped by their children to find suitable persons to look after them is a difficult task.

The migration pattern has reduced the size of the family.



The average number in a family is 3.2 persons. The dispersal and selected family migration reduced social activities. The migration and other factors have caused lack of persons with leadership quality at many levels. This could easily be seen in rural areas. The consequences of this change have been far reaching. To mention a few

- Abnormal deaths
- Displacement
- Loss of breadwinners
- Fragmentation of families
- Women headed families
- Emigration of economically active population
- Loss of property
- Psychological trauma
- Uncertain future of the youth
- Destitute children due to war
- Physically handicapped workers due to war
- Geriatrics (old age problem)
- Malnutrition and under weight

4.2.5 Special Groups

4.2.5.1 Displaced Persons without any Livelihood

This category of people is compelled to lead a life in new surroundings. Although many had income resources in the permanent places others were unable to do any form of employment at their present places due to insufficient resources and loss of initiative. This category depends on state aid.

4.2.5.2 Women / Female Headed Households

Even prior to the conflict, in areas where yearlong employment

opportunities were not available in the main sectors of the economy, male members in the families had left their families and sought livelihood elsewhere in Sri Lanka and a sizeable number of educated persons also gained employment in other parts of Sri Lanka. But while the responsibility of providing financial support rested with the male members the women played a nominal role as head of the household.

This situation took a different turn during the period of armed struggle. A number of youths, who were involved directly, died. Besides, many civilian males also died. This in turn had increased the number of female-headed households with responsibility to provide financial support to the family herself and many are widow-headed families. It is estimated that there are 30,000 women headed families in the North and of which 19,000 are in Jaffna Peninsula.

Both internal and international migration of men has increased the number of female-headed households. The migration initially causes temporary separation and some cases eventually become a permanent one and this compels the female to become head of the household. Early marriages and broken homes due to the inability of male members to earn adequate income has also increased the number of female headed households. Disappearances of males without known reasons and extra judicial killings have also

increased the female-headed households.

The status of women in the Jaffna peninsula had changed gradually in the recent past. Feminists have advocated egalitarian approach for women in this area as in other parts of the country. In the middle and upper class women compete with men on equal footing in many spheres of life especially in higher education and employment. The role of women in the rural traditional sectors is somewhat different. In rural areas where agriculture is the predominant occupation most of the women folk is tied to land. Their earning capacity, level of educational opportunities for advancement of life are constrained by the social structure and they do not get equal opportunities with men. The dowry system and female tilted sex ratio have also caused many problems. Many females in marriageable age remained unmarried due to the conditions created by the ongoing conflict.

4.2.5.3 Children

Children of low-income groups have been affected both physically and mentally. Loss of income or reduction of income in a family due to incidents of war would affect directly the pattern of spending of the family. The under privileged families who had been able to provide balanced meals with their own resources before displacement by doing agriculture and fishing, rearing goats, and cows and breeding backyard poultry could not continue those activities after displacement. With the



displacement the mode of living changed completely and children are forced to live in either the houses of relatives or the refugee camps. They do not get adequate meals for their physical and mental development. Pre-school or primary and secondary school facilities are inadequate or sometimes not available to the displaced children. The parents are not in a position to give a decent education. The children in the peninsula are unable to keep abreast of the times because they are deprived of many modern facilities. They are not able to enjoy facilities such as libraries and laboratories they had earlier. But the children are fortunate that they continue to get the services of the dedicated teaching community.

4.2.5.4 Youth / Adolescents

The socio-political and economic situation is not conducive for youth and adolescence. They have a sense of insecurity. The environment in the peninsula does not permit free movement. The economy of Jaffna has not been geared to the needs of the youth. The employment generation has been constrained by the ongoing conflict for the last two decades. The rate of unemployment is reported to be very high. The expansion of the private sector provided more employment at national level but this is not so in the peninsula. Therefore, additional employment opportunities available in either private or public sector are practically inadequate to meet the demand.

In the recent past the increased migration for foreign employment appeared to be the major factor, which reduced the level of unemployment. But the situation at present is unfavourable because they have to face stiff competition for employment in the Middle East and the European Union has placed restrictions on asylum seekers.

Adolescents are in the school leaving age. In the Jaffna peninsula facilities for non-formal and formal education are inadequate. In some areas it is almost nil. A certain percentage of adolescents proceed to higher education. Others find it very difficult to train themselves for future careers. Even the computer education facilities are very much limited. Apart from the shortage of teachers, absence of uninterrupted supply of electricity is a major obstacle in training the youth, and adolescents for the job market. The position regarding electricity supply has improved but yet the necessary infrastructure and institutional facilities for computer education has not been developed due to inadequate capital inflow and nonavailability of specialists in the field.

4.2.5.5 Breakdown of Social Structure

The prolonged conflict has in many ways affected the traditional social structure and relations. Displacements, and refuge in welfare camps coupled with the rise of militancy and violence had led to the breakdown of all informal and formal controls in society. Traditional

and cultural values, public opinion, family unity, religion and caste, role of elders, and village leaders, all had broken down completely. Formal controls like Law and order and rule of law are ineffective. Even community based organizations, involved in providing assistance and relief to vulnerable groups have difficulties in maintaining cohesiveness and organizational strength, in the face of such changes. The consequences of these changes are far reaching and the disruption of traditional social relations should be taken into consideration in preparation of resettlement and rehabilitation programmes.

Social Integration

Thus socially and economically the conflict has severely undermined the productive capacities of these districts and the problems of these districts however are not only those of recovery, but encompass the fundamental issues of sustainability in a backward region with a limited resource base. In addition to heavy loss of life and resources, repeated displacements, unemployment, disease, trauma and disruption of community life have all made a severe impact on the psyche of the people at large. The protracted conflict had damaged the social fabric and structure and the need of the society would not only include reconstruction and development of the material base but also the 'rebuilding' of people, families and communities. A programme for revival and rehabilitation therefore has to pay special attention to the



integration into the main stream of economic activities groups such as long term displaced people resettled in new areas, people who have lost their production base, women headed families, unemployed youth and excombatants. The major social impact of displacement and resettlement are security concerns, lack of self-reliance particularly among those in welfare camps and vulnerable groups to whom the basic services are less accessible and opportunities for economic activities are totally limited. For many, the effects of war had added to the existing impacts of poverty and their physical, social and motivational capacity may have become exhausted. Post-disaster rehabilitation and revival must also plan for the integration of displaced and other vulnerable groups into the mainstream of social and economic life.

4.2.5.6 Social Service and Community Based Organisations

Table 4.2.10 gives the details of the community based organizations functioning in the district and their objectives, their problems and present needs.

Table 4.2.11 gives the details and the actual number of organizations that are in existence now.

The community centers, the rural development societies and the women rural development societies play an important role in most of the development activities in the rural areas and in general, contribute to

the upliftment of the quality of life of the rural population. The community centers and the rural development societies are involved in rural development activities and they often undertake small infrastructure development work on a Shramadana basis. In addition they provide reading rooms and library facilities, preschools and nursery classes, and for providing various types of training. These centers also serve as venues where meetings and discussions take place among village leaders and elders. The women rural development societies play an active role in providing self-employment opportunities to widows, and women headed families and also assist in providing marketing linkages and welfare assistance of various kinds. They also provide training facilities to promote income-generating activities.

The National Youth Service Council undertakes divisional level sports programme and training programme for youth in languages, debates, music, dance classes and training programme for librarians and even promote interdivisional and interdistrict sports competitions. Promotion of such activities will lead to integration of youth in national programmes in sports and culture and also will help in promotion of national integration and reconciliation.

Most of these societies are not actively functioning now in an organized manner. Membership and active leaders have got ans,

useful partners in all rehabilitation and development programmes that are being undertaken in the Jaffna district and thereby increase the standard of living and quality of life of the rural poor.

Social Welfare

The impact of the conflict on the social structure and family ties has been very disruptive and it has led to fragmentation of family life and creation of a large number vulnerable groups who have to be cared for in the long run by some form of welfare assistance programmes. The special vulnerable groups that have to be given immediate consideration are the orphans, infants and children, destitutes who have lost their parents and are in welfare camps or in the care of nonfamily members, the widows who have lost their husbands, the elderly who have lost their wage earners or breadwinners, the mentally retarded due to effects of conflict related trauma and the physically disabled as a result of direct impact of the war. It is estimated that there are about 19,000 widows in Jaffna of which about 1000 are in the age group of 17 – 30 and 8000 between the ages of 30 – 50.

Table 4.2.12 gives the details of physically disabled.

Table 4.2.13 gives the present public assistance programmes in Jaffna district. These do not cover any of the conflict related vulnerable groups mentioned above.



Hence any programme of rehabilitation and development to be meaningful must address the problem of these vulnerable groups and marginalized persons in society. Displacement, deaths, migration of members of the family, particularly the youth, have created a vacuum and disrupted the social ties and social cohesion that existed before. The existing arrangements to provide welfare to these groups is far from adequate. There are some local NGO providing some assistance programmes with the support of international NGO and donor agencies. Donations and charity contributions from expatriates are also an important source of financial assistance to the programmes undertaken by the local NGO. But there must be a systematic planned programme both in the short term and long terms with state support to address the main problem of these groups whose needs are sometimes diverse and of a specialized nature. Direct intervention of the government as well as support to local NGO undertaking such welfare programmes seem to be logical approach and the state can gradually withdraw from the scene if and when a fully fledged social protection system is in place.

The following recommendations should be seriously considered for implementation

1) Orphanages – to look after orphans without parents

- 2) Homes for the elderly
- 3) Training programmes for promotion of income generating activities and self employment programmes for widows and women headed families
- 4) Homes for the physically disabled and promotion of training programmes to suit their aptitudes and needs
- 5) Counseling services for the mentally ill
- 6) Detention items for the seriously affected mental cases
- 7) Creation of awareness locally and among the international community particularly the expatriates.

The above programmes could be implemented with the support of local and international NGO and wherever feasible by direct intervention by the state.

Government Policy on Social Service Reform and Social Protection

Sri Lanka has a long tradition of providing income support to poor groups. A wide range of government agencies operate transfer schemes. The Department of Social Services provides assistance to orphans, poor widows, the disabled, elderly poor and disaster victims. The Samurdhi Programme provides cash grants to some 2.1 million families and separate cash grants to 82,000 families under the infant nutrition programme. It also operates a range of compulsory savings programme, a Samurdhi Bank Society and National youth job creation and village development efforts in the area of social protection. The government aims

are to

1. Improve access and quality of care for the poorest groups
2. Enhance efficiency and impact of income transfer, public works and community development schemes
3. Help the poor to more effectively manage catastrophic risk
4. Address the special poverty needs of socially excluded groups

In the future social protection expenditure will be focused mainly on those who are unable to earn an adequate living such as disabled, orphans, the elderly poor and the socially excluded and vulnerable groups.

Caring for the Poorest Groups

The government has been providing income transfers and special social services to alleviate the efforts of economic misfortune for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. This has been in the form of Public Assistance Grants, assistance to victims of natural disasters, care for poor aged and disabled particularly in state run institutions and voluntary homes. Provisions to vocational training to handicapped are encouraged in these centers.

Government has also a long history of collaborating with NGO on relief, charity and community based programmes aimed at assisting poorest segments of the society.

The main aim of the current social assistance reform is to protect the



rights of the disadvantaged groups and upgrade their skills to make them full partners in economic development. To make social service more accessible, government will establish a network of social service centers at the Divisional level in line with an expansion in the quality of care to the destitute and other hard care poor groups.

Government strategies to achieve these objectives are as follows:

- Protect the disabled abused, exploited and abandoned children by expanding both community based treatment and institutional protection. More rehabilitation centers will need to be established in cooperation with NGO groups to provide equal opportunities for children in need
- Emphasis will also be placed to improve the quality of care in existing state receiving homes, remand and detention centers.
- Foster parents' programmes, increase in training of officers involved in protecting child rights, and expansion child welfare centers will be supported

Disaster risks

to be reduced by adopting of disaster management technology and information system and development of early warning system. Support will be provided to assist those suffering from natural disasters.

II Community Based Rehabilitation

- Under this programme trained volunteers direct disabled persons to medical treatment, provide them with physiotherapeutic and psychiatric treatment and train them for self-employment.

- Vocational and entrepreneurial training programmes will be expanded and special training of the teachers for the disabled will be promoted.

- Promote awareness in the criteria of barrier free environment to provide accessibility for persons with disabilities.

- Steps also must be taken to advance rights of the disabled under the guidance of the National Council for persons with disabilities.

III Improvements to Mental Health

Technical committees will be established to help to integrate created patients and to assist in social reintegration.

Half way houses will be established in the provinces for persons treated and recovery from mental illness.

IV Augment Support for the Elderly Poor

It is proposed to revise public assistance scheme to support the minimal living requirements of the elderly poor.

The main emphasis will be on providing public support for home-based care for the elderly. Families will be encouraged to care for the elderly. Additional elders' homes for

the elderly destitute will only be provided where there is clearly demonstrated need.

Programmes for implementation

The social service organizations such as the Community Centers, Rural Development Societies, Women Rural Development Societies should be rehabilitated and made more active. They could be very effective partners in rehabilitating and uplifting the standard of living of the rural poor.

Funds will be necessary to rehabilitate all the damaged buildings and provide the necessary infrastructure facilities and also to undertake training programmes. Funds could be channeled through the government agent and he could be held for implementation of the programmes connected with rehabilitation of these centers.

It is also necessary to expand the activities of the national youth service council and funds should be made available for the NYSC to undertake divisional level training programmes for both boys and girls according to their aptitudes.

Social welfare programmes like the Samurdhi programmes should also be implemented in the district. It is unfortunate that these important social welfare programmes have not been implemented in the Jaffna District.

Strengthen the social protection system, empowering the poor and strengthening governance and



creating opportunities for pro poor growth are very important welfare measures that have to be implemented with the rehabilitation programmes. There is an urgent need to establish the following institutions in the district according to needs

- Orphanages
- Homes for the elders
- Homes for the physically disabled
- Homes for the mentally ill
- Counseling services for mentally affected
- Half way houses for slightly affected mental cases

This should be done after careful need assessment in most of the

divisions of the district. In addition support to local NGOO who undertake such welfare programmes as very essential. Direct state intervention and support to local NGOO are the most feasible methods of intervention.

Training programmes for the physically disabled according to their aptitudes and for young widows to engage in income generating activities have to be undertaken. This could be done by NGOO and also state institutions in collaboration with NGOO. Rehabilitation of the vulnerable or socially excluded groups should be given priority among rehabilitation programmes and necessary funds

should be provided for this purpose by the government. The funds that will be requested for both the rehabilitation of social service and social welfare programmes are as follows:

1. Rehabilitation of community centers, rural development societies and women rural development societies and expansion of NYSC activities - Rs. 200 Mn

2. Establishment of orphanages, elders homes, homes for the mentally ill and physically disabled, promotion of counseling services and training programmes for disabled groups as well as for young widows. - Rs. 300 Mn

Total - Rs. 500 Mn



Table 4.2.10 Community Based Organisations

| Name of Organisation | | Objectives | | Target Group | | Problems | | Needs | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|----------|--|-------|--|
| 1 | Community Centres | Providing facilities for (a) Library Reading Room (b) Preschool & nursery class (c) Sports Activities | The members of the society | Most of the efficient members have not returned Insufficient members Loss of assets | Repairs to building, furniture Training in Leadership | | | | |
| 2 | Rural Development Societies/WRDS | Promoting Rural Development activities Promoting self employment Providing training facilities | The community of the area particularly unemployed youth, widows, etc | Most of the societies have not registered Loss of good leaders | Repairs to building, furniture Lack of training facilities | | | | |
| 3 | Youth Service Councils | Youth Development, guidance and training in various fields & sports | Youths with the age group 15-35 years | Insufficient funds and staff Lack of skill training | MYSC must be provided with funds | | | | |
| 4 | Palm products society | Development of palmyrah resources and human resources based on palmyrah | Members of the society | Loss of assets Damages to buildings Lack of marketing linkages | Funds and training | | | | |
| 5 | Co-operative Societies | Distribution of essential food items for consumers | Members of the society | Loss of assets Damages to buildings Inadequate Funds | Funds Training facilities | | | | |
| 6 | Thrift & Credit Society | Providing loan facilities Providing Savings | Members of the society | No permanent building to these societies, members displaced | Funds organization | | | | |
| 7 | Sports Clubs | Sports Development & physical training | Youth | Loss of sports material | Provide with more funds to conduct training programmes | | | | |
| 8 | Fishermen co-operative societies & Other Functional Cooperative Societies | Providing various types of assistance to members such as loans for purchase of equipment, machinery & implements & fishing gear | Members of the society | Loss of assets Damages to buildings Lack of fishing gears Lack of training facilities & Support services | Funds Training Infrastructure Development | | | | |



Table 4..2.11 Village level Organisation by Administration Division

| No | Divisions | Community centers | | Youth Clubs | | Rural Development Societies | | WRDS | | Sports Clubs | | Thrift / Credit | |
|----|---------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | 2000 | 2001 | 1988 | 2001 | 1988 | 2001 | 1988 | 2001 | 1988 | 2001 | 1988 | 2001 |
| 1 | Delft | 12 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 24 |
| 2 | Kayts | 32 | 36 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 27 | 23 |
| 3 | Velanai | 30 | 30 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 46 | 51 |
| 4 | Jaffna | 69 | 41 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 29 | 40 |
| 5 | Nallur | 75 | 72 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 28 | 24 | 56 |
| 6 | Sandilipay | 71 | 71 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 24 | 35 | 58 |
| 7 | Chankanai | 72 | 70 | 9 | 7 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 21 | 34 | 46 | 52 |
| 8 | Uduvil | 53 | 54 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 28 | 31 | 55 |
| 9 | Tellipallai | 90 | 41 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 25 | 24 | 55 | 73 |
| 10 | Kopay | 114 | 115 | 6 | 21 | 31 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 23 | 42 | 31 | 142 |
| 11 | Thenmaradchy | 114 | 91 | 11 | 0 | 46 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 24 | 60 | 100 |
| 12 | Karaveddy | 86 | 77 | 2 | 30 | 37 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 21 | 31 | 35 | 73 |
| 13 | Point Pedro | 85 | 72 | 11 | 26 | 22 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 31 | 31 | 54 | 56 |
| 14 | Maruthankerny | | 21 | | | | 15 | | | | 16 | | 18 |
| | Total | 903 | 798 | 71 | 128 | 249 | 209 | 108 | 111 | 228 | 321 | 485 | 821 |

Table 4.2.12 Particulars of Disabled Persons in Jaffna - 1999 & 2001

| Blind | Deaf | | Dumb | | Physically Handicapped | | Disability of Leg & Hand | | Mentally Handicapped | | Total | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|----------------------|------|-------|------|
| | 1999 | 2001 | 1999 | 2001 | 1999 | 2001 | 1999 | 2001 | 1999 | 2001 | 1999 | 2001 |
| 398 | 273 | 349 | 449 | 579 | 293 | 337 | 1149 | 1445 | 511 | 693 | 3073 | 3941 |

Table 4.2.13:
Number of Beneficiaries under Social Services Assistances Jaffna Peninsula 2001

| No | Divisional Secretary Division | Public Assistance for Monthly Allowance (PAMA) | TB | Leprosy | Cancer | Casual Relief | Rehabilitation for PAMA Recipients | Total |
|----|-------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 01 | Delft | 73 | 1 | | 1 | | | 75 |
| 02 | Islands South | 823 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 | | 841 |
| 03 | Islands North | 853 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 12 | | 889 |
| 04 | Jaffna | 1030 | 10 | 11 | | | 39 | 1090 |
| 05 | Nallur | 2031 | 13 | | 13 | 3 | 10 | 2070 |
| 06 | Valikamam South West | 1318 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 4 | 2 | 1366 |
| 07 | Valikamam West | 1433 | | 4 | 17 | | | 1454 |
| 08 | Valikamam South | 1906 | 3 | 2 | 44 | 3 | | 1958 |
| 09 | Valikamam North | 2074 | 6 | 7 | 33 | 3 | | 2123 |
| 10 | Valikamam East | 2006 | 9 | 7 | 50 | | | 2072 |
| 11 | Thenmaradchy | 2892 | 9 | 2 | 52 | | | 2955 |
| 12 | Vadamaradchy South West | 2182 | 12 | | 55 | 9 | 14 | 2272 |
| 13 | Vadamaradchy North | 2151 | 2 | 3 | 26 | | | 2182 |
| 14 | Vadamaradchy East | 314 | | | 3 | 1 | 8 | 326 |
| 15 | Pachchilaipalli | 505 | 2 | | 6 | | 4 | 517 |
| | Total | 21591 | 76 | 48 | 361 | 37 | 77 | 22190 |



Table 4.2.4.14. Rehabilitation and Promotion of Social Welfare and Social Protection Schemes for Vulnerable Groups and Community Based Organisations

| Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs. Mn. |
|---|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Rehabilitation of Community Centres, Rural Development Society and Financial Assistance to CBOO and NYSC | Entire Jaffna District | ❖ Rehabilitation of buildings, other facilities of the damaged community centers, rural development societies, community based organizations and provision of financial support to the National Youth Services Council for its promotional activities. | Government Agent, Jaffna | 200.00 |
| 2 Provision of assistance to existing orphanages, elders' homes, homes for the mentally ill and physically disabled and establishment of new homes wherever there is a need in respect of the vulnerable groups mentioned above. | Entire Jaffna District | ❖ Providing financial support to the existing orphanages, elders homes, homes of the mentally and physically disabled and support to the NGOO which are engaged in welfare activities. ❖ Establishing new homes for the above mentioned groups where there is an identified need. ❖ Providing training facilities for young widows, orphans with a view to promote self employment. ❖ Providing counseling services to the needy. | Government Agent, Jaffna | 300.00 |
| Sub Total | | | | 500.00 |



4.3 ENVIRONMENT

Preamble

The major national environmental issues concerning

- *Water pollution*
- *Air pollution*
- *Mosquito vector spread diseases, malaria, dengue filariasis etc*
- *Sanitation deficiencies and water borne diseases etc*
- *Floods and droughts*

are environmental concerns in Jaffna also.

But there are some environmental problems peculiar to Jaffna and not encountered anywhere else.

Peninsular Jaffna is a unique area of flat land almost entirely surrounded by sea and all parts of the land are within 20 kms of the sea. This special geomorphologic feature and the presence of cavernous, karstic limestone below the subsoil strata, throughout the land spread present unique environmental issues – surface as well as subterranean salinity intrusion into ground water.

Another set of environmental hazards such as land mines, damaged buildings standing precariously, infestation with snakes and rodents, and palm trees with the top canopy of foliage knocked off by shell fire, desertification due to felling of trees to construct bunkers etc have raised more distressing issues.

1) Land Mines and Unexploded Devices

The most serious environmental issue in Jaffna at present is presence of buried land mines and unexploded devices (UXO) scattered all over the land. Conservative estimates indicate that there may be a million land mines buried in Jaffna soil. These have been the most hazardous environmental peril and the gravest threat and deterrent to returnees settling back in their own homes.

So far hundreds of people (military personnel and combatants included) have died in mine blasts and several more have been maimed; losing lower limbs being the most common mode of deprivation. Jaipur Foot and such mercy missions are rehabilitating the afflicted with artificial limbs to the best of their ability with meager resources. But the plastic/rubber limbs are a far cry compared to the state of the art electronic devices, similar to those fitted by Mayo Clinic (United States) which can simulate the functions of the lost limbs in a proper rehabilitation therapy.

Under the agencies of UNDP, USAID and other international agencies de-mining activities have commenced and progressing satisfactorily. A specialist organization experienced in other war torn areas – HAIL - has been commissioned to undertake this work. The project is also World Bank assisted. Local personnel who had previous experience with the UNDP teams are also assisting in demining operations.

2) Ground Water Pollution

Ground Water, the most vital but vulnerable resource in Jaffna, has got polluted with several well-known pollutants resulting in depletion of quantity of potable water as well as deterioration in quality.

Sources of Water Pollution

- ❖ **Inorganic pollutants eg Salinity Intrusion**
- ❖ **Leachates from Agrochemicals**
- ❖ **Petroleum products**
- ❖ **Chemicals from Sewage**
- ❖ **Bacteria from Sewage and Livestock**
- ❖ **Detergents from Waste Water (Kitchens, Bathrooms)**
- ❖ **Leachates from Solid Waste**
- ❖ **Eutrophication of Surface water masses due to nutrients**

Inorganic Pollutants - Salt Water Intrusion

Salt water intrusion has become a major environmental hazard due to many causes, some of which are listed below:-

1. Inflow of sea water into fresh water bodies (lakes, ponds) consequent to the damage caused to barrages and salt exclusion bunds during war time, especially at the mouth (sea outfall) of Valluki Aru, Uppu Aru and Thondaman Aru streams
2. Over extraction for crop agriculture (field crops) in intensively cultivated areas
3. Sand Harvesting from Coastal Areas
4. Quarrying of Limestone especially for Manufacture of Cement



A major thrust on counteracting salt water intrusion will be achieved by the Water Conservation and Environmental Management Project funded by NORAD, currently being implemented which includes Salt Exclusion from VallukiAru and Upparu basins.

Leachates from Agrochemicals

Other inorganic chemicals causing Water Pollution in Jaffna are Nitrates and Phosphates. Quality of Ground Water has had been monitored at critical locations (such as Thirunelvely, Kondavil, Vadamaradchy and Jaffna City wells) for several years. Alarming increases in concentration of nitrates, (above 66 ppm) well beyond limits of tolerance according to WHO standards (permissible - 50 ppm) have been recorded in the early eighties. This has been attributed to leachate from agrochemicals percolating down to ground water table.

Organic Pollutants

The most common organic pollutants are petrochemicals from CTB workshops, petrol sheds, service stations and motor garages. Leached organic chemicals from refuse dumps, fermenting of fruits and vegetables in solid waste also pollute the water and cause both pigmentation and smell.

Ground Water Pollution due to Human Waste

Contamination of ground water due to human waste from lavatory pits, septic tanks, soakage pits etc have been found to be alarmingly high especially in urban areas including the Jaffna City bases on sampling and

testing for coliform bacteria carried out by Medical Faculty of the Jaffna University.

The solution as recommended by the Kraft Report (GTZ sponsored) is adopting proper 3 - chamber or vertical shaft septic tanks while keeping to the safe distances to shallow water wells (more than 20 meters). In addition the tile drainage (perforated pipes in covered shallow trenches filled with filter materials) should be adopted for soak-away of the clear effluent from the septic tank. Planting of shrubs that could absorb nutrients (such as nitrates) from the effluent will prevent them leaching into ground water table.

Pollution of Shallow Wells in Jaffna

Since mostly used sources of water supply in Jaffna are shallow dug wells, pollutants easily find their way in especially during rains. Since most wells do not have steening, kerbs and aprons. Consequently rainwater often overflows into wells carrying dust, debris, sewage material and other pollutants.

Ponds in Jaffna

The "Ponds of Jaffna", a characteristic feature of the Jaffna landscape, served the dual function of ground water recharge and flood detention in storm water drainage. The ponds were also used for "watering" livestock and for washing clothes. Villagers grow lotus and water lilies in the ponds, plucking the flowers for "poojahs" and leaves as casual plates for serving food in hotels and restau-

rants. The lotus ponds add beauty and sanctity to temple environment.

The lotus leaves counteract pollution like macrophytes by releasing micro-globules of oxygen in water due to photosynthesis.

People, especially the underprivileged working classes, use the ponds for bathing and the children use them as swimming pools and water sports.. The ponds are thus an essential and enhancing environmental feature, if properly maintained. The ponds need periodic cleaning, de-silting, deepening and replanting with lotus or lilies after de-silting.

During the last two decades, the ponds have been neglected and have got silted up and the banks have collapsed and slumped into the ponds.

Bacteria and mosquitoes breed freely under such conditions in open wells and ponds spreading dysentery, typhoid cholera and such water borne diseases in addition to other diseases such as malaria, dengue, filarial etc carried by mosquitoes.

Action is now being taken to rehabilitate all the ponds (about 1000) assisted by NORAD and World Bank funding.

3. Air Pollution

Dust from Cement Factory The worst air pollutant that was forming dust clouds over Jaffna was the limestone and cement dust from the KKS Cement Factory. The dust was a health hazard causing eye and respiratory illnesses to residents. It was an economic deluge depos-



iting over betel leaf, banana and vegetable plantations. Ironically two Sanitariums that were functioning close to Kankesanthurai which provided therapy for respiratory illnesses had to close down due to the dust storms from the factory. Now there is a temporary respite due to closing down of the factory. **If environmental considerations were to be given due weightage the KKS Cement Factory should not be re-opened or at least scaled down with provisions of dust extractors and limestone being quarried from the sea only.**

Desertification and Wind Erosion

Desertification of Jaffna by cutting down palmyrah and other trees has exposed the sandy top soils to wind erosion causing dust storms, a problem which is likely to persist until vegetal cover is provided in the form of agroforestry pastures etc.

Agroforestry

Agroforestry could be established using types of trees which are essentially dry zone vegetation which can survive droughts and serve the following purposes, which were traditional uses

- Fruit production (horticulture)
- Sugar production
- Toddy, spirits and allied products
- Timber for buildings and furniture
- Energy production as firewood
- Energy production as Wood gas for Electricity generation

- Shade Trees - arboriculture
- Medicinal (herbarium)
- Raw material for art and crafts
- Palmyrah Groves
- Making fishing craft, bullock carts etc.

Traditionally marginal lands have been used for planting palmyrah, coconut and certain hardy trees such as tamarind, wood apple, guava, berries etc, yielding edible products and certain drought resistant trees such as margoza, teak etc for timber. Glycirdia, Ipil-ipil etc have been planted both as fodder and for energy as firewood.

Since agroforestry will not produce immediate benefits to individual farmers the work has to be done by Local Government and NGOO.

Dust from Metal Quarries

There were several metal quarries operating in Jaffna crushing limestone for coarse aggregate and creating dust storms in the process. The crusher equipment have been lost or destroyed and the quarries are at present fortunately inoperative.

Mechanical crushing should be discouraged in Jaffna mainly to conserve the exhaustible limestone which provide the ground water aquifers.

4. Problems caused by the mosquito vector

Jaffna has become endemic to malaria partly because anti-malaria

campaign including spraying has been abandoned in Jaffna.

The Dengue mosquitoes are a new and more dangerous menace as they breed in fresh water and the disease is deadly, especially to infants. Wells can no longer be kept as open wells. They have to be sealed of with cover slab and hand pumps used for extraction

Septic tanks and soakage pits should be sealed. Otherwise the pits form favorable breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Certain varieties of small fish (guppies) are known to eat mosquito larvae and introducing them into pond and lakes help to control the vector biologically.

5. Cracked Buildings and Dilapidated Structures

Many buildings and structures in Jaffna have suffered damage due to bombing, shelling etc during the war. Many others have been attacked by termites and the weather and are in a dilapidated condition. They are hazardous not only to occupants but to repair crews and children who play about in the vicinity without being aware of imminent collapse. The unoccupied buildings are now infested with serpents, rodents and vermin. Rainwater stagnates in crevices and dents and ditches and breeds mosquitoes. These buildings now constitute a grave environmental hazard until they are removed or repaired.



6. Beach Pollution

Most of the fishermen's houses in Jaffna are in congested hamlets. Even in the Jaffna City, Gurunagar area is like that. Many of them are thatched huts erected on the beach. Toilet facilities are seldom provided; the beach being used as open toilet, this is very unsanitary and unsightly. There should be no houses or permanent structures on beach stretches in-between the sea and coastal roads. Rehabilitation of displaced fishermen should be in more orderly homes with attached toilets.

7. Environmental problems of the Jaffna City

There are several critical environmental issues that Jaffna Municipality is facing.

- Inadequate (quantity) water supply
- Poor quality water supply
- Clogged storm water drainage and stagnant water
- Silted city ponds
- Polluted wells - ground water in the city
- Polluted ponds
- Lack of sanitary sewage arrangements
- Inadequate and improper solid waste disposal
- Congestion of households in coastal wards
- Damaged buildings around the Fort and along main street and cross roads

These are chronic problems for a long time but severely aggravated during the conflict due lack of main-

tenance and upkeep and also displacement of residents.

Water Supply to Jaffna City
Pipe borne water is supplied to residents through standpipes only for half the population of dwellers, due to inadequacy of yield from the supply wells at Thirunelvely and Kondavil. Pipe borne water supply is restricted to southern part of the city and Gurunagar area; the northern part of the City being dependent on domestic wells. Attempts to augment city water supply to areas not catered so far have been frustrated due to shortage of water at existing and potential sources.

Quality testing of water supplied to the City indicated increasing salinity and increasing concentration of nitrates. Quality testing of wells in the City itself indicated high bacterial contamination, Future planning has to recognize these constraints

Storm Water Drainage in Jaffna City

Storm Water Drainage in the City is dependent on roadside drains, open canals (both lined and unlined) system of culverts and drainage crossings, about 30 city ponds and sea outfalls. For several years, without any maintenance or repairs the drainage system has gone into dysfunction due to silting, side collapse. Also residents themselves are responsible for wanton misuse such as dumping refuse into drains, canals, culverts and ponds. Also wastewater has been led into drains and ponds in several places.

The entire drainage system requires complete overhaul, reconstruction and establishment of proper maintenance protocols with equipment, facilities, by-laws for enforcement and guidelines and maintenance manuals.

Entry of waste waters into storm water system has to be prevented and rerouted using covered conduits and by-passing ponds.

Solid Waste Disposal

Before the conflict Jaffna city residents were proud of a fairly clean city. Using bullock carts, and Landmaster tractor-trailers, and also a gang of disciplined conservancy labour force etc for garbage collection, the Municipality was able to collect and dispose of refuse.

This mechanism is broken down, due to loss or damage to transport vehicles and displacement of conservancy workers and sanitary inspectors. This disruption resulted in the following hazardous situation:-

- solid waste accumulation and putrefaction
- spread of epidemics,
- spread of mosquitoes
- water pollution
- air pollution and foul smell,
- blockage of roadways and water ways,
- social conflicts etc.

Solid waste was collected and dumped on dumping grounds without consideration for health hazards. Garbage was dumped on 5 dumping grounds within the municipal limits. Solid waste is not collected in any



systematic manner. City dwellers collect all classes of refuse including kitchen waste, cow dung, broken glass, plastics, paper together in their own (usually polythene) bags and dump it themselves at temporary collecting points close to their own homes. Carts are used for house-to-house collection and tractors are used for transport to dumping grounds.

The problem has been identified and studied thoroughly under GTZ sponsorship and solutions offered with guidance on appropriate implementation strategy in the Kraft Report. The recommended strategy for solid waste disposal is by making compost starting with a pilot project and expanding subsequently. This has to be with the participation of all stakeholders sharing responsibility as follows:-

- a) Jaffna Municipality to allocate land for composting yard
- b) City dwellers to **sort out refuse at source** into - glass, paper, metals, rubber, plastics separating compostable material (leaves, kitchen refuse, cow-dung and such bio-reducible organic waste)- bags or bins to be provided
- c) Municipality with donor assistance to issue **multicompartmentalised** refuse bins to facilitate "sorting at source"
- d) Capital Expenditure on setting up the yard to be borne by Ministry of Local Govt. with Donor Aid
- e) Jaffna Municipality vehicles to collect and deliver compostable

refuse by their vehicles to factory yard

- f) Private or Corporative sector in association with Farmer Federation to carry out composting on a commercial basis.

- g) Farmer Federation to retail the composted manure to individual farmers

The compost made with anaerobic digestion of leafy materials only will be graded as "soil conditioner" only and further ingredients such as cow dung or nutrient concentrates may have to be added to qualify as "manure". This item will be readily marketable in Jaffna, where the farmers traditionally are used to organic manure and prefer that to agrochemicals.

After sorting at site (homes) an institutional arrangement should be made to recycle the non-compostable items as illustrated below and intermediary to collect and deliver to end user for a nominal price.

- Broken glass to Neervely glass factory
- Paper for pulp making
- Tyres for re-treading
- Rubber for premix plant
- Metal for foundries
- Polythene to plant nurseries

The Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Refugees assisted by NWS & DB and NGO engaged on Intermediate Technology applications will carry out awareness programs, demonstrations etc to popularize the concepts and also facilitate a pilot

project with NORAD aid to begin the process.

Short Term Proposals

1. Establishment of Mini-compost yards at :-
 - Jaffna Municipality
 - Chavakacheri Market Area
 - Vallikamam West, North and South
 - Vadamaradchy
2. Provision of 2 wheel Tractors to above areas
3. Establishing domestic composting yards

The short term proposals require a funding of Rs. 8 Million

Long Term Proposals

1. Establishment of a large capacity Compost Plant at Kakaitivu in JMC
2. Purchase of Compact loader trucks for JMC-2 Nos
3. Establishing an assembly unit for manufacture of bio-gas plants
4. Establishing small industries with recycled waste as raw material

The longterm proposals require a funding of Rs. 50 Million.

8.) Flora and Fauna

The ecological balances, the bio diversity in the flora and fauna in relation to the human habitat that existed before the war has been drastically upset due to mass displacement of people slaughter of livestock and domestic animals and birds. Vast ex-



tents of lands, especially around the high security zones have either been desertified or overgrown with weeds, thorny bushes etc. Undesirable fauna such as serpents, reptiles, rodents, predator animals and birds and vermin have proliferated and have become a menace to the population left behind. The lagoons were full of colourful cranes, storks, pelicans, flamingoes, some of them as seasonal immigrants; their population has been drastically reduced due hunting sports or for meat by the forces.

Proposals for Environmental Conservation and Enhancement in Jaffna Peninsula

Urgent actions already Commenced with Donor Aid

1. Speedy removal of Land Mines (UNDP, USAID, WB)
2. Speedy reconstruction of Salt Water Exclusion Structures (NORAD)
3. Restoration, de-silting deepening of recharge ponds (World Bank)
4. Agri-forestry and Horticulture (FAIM, Palmyrah Board)
5. Rainwater harvesting in Jaffna City North & the Islands (NORAD)
6. Rehabilitation of Storm Water Drains and Ponds in Jaffna City (NORAD)
7. Establishing Compost making Plant for Solid Waste Disposal (NORAD)

Summary of Long Term Plans for Future

1. Pipe borne sewage treatment and disposal system for all Base Hospitals
2. Pipe borne sewage for all Town Centres and bazaar areas in the Cities
3. Agro forestry and irrigated pasture in all waste lands
4. Construction of Vadamaradchy lagoon scheme
5. Pre-casting factory for Efficacious Septic Tank
6. Pre-casting factory for Rain Water Harvesting Cisterns
7. Prefabricating plant for making bio-gas making barrels and control tubing
8. Sealing of subterranean water leaks in KKS, Myliddy area and the Islands with underground dykes, alternatively pumped re-use of spring waters
9. Compost making and packaging factory in all towns
10. Energy forestry on waste land for Dendro Power Plants (Wood gas fuel)
11. Retaining walls to all ponds with appropriate décor and landscaping (promenades, benches, children's play parks etc around ponds) for enhancing environment.
12. Introducing larvaecidal fish varieties in lakes and pond to counteract mosquito vector

Natural Resources and Environmental Management

The district environment and natural resources management problems

have to be addressed systematically rather than by responding to particular issues. The enforcement laws concerning natural resources like forests, water, solid and liquid waste management and the environment at large has not been seriously addressed to. The district does not have a district representative of the Central Environmental Authority nor an environmental officer to plan and coordinate environmental management and law enforcement. The environmental awareness creation and education to mobilize people to protect the environment should be given high priority. The main challenges and needs are:-

- Identification of safe minimum standards for land use, waste disposal and their adoption and practice
- Desilting and reclaiming of ponds to improve water conservation
- Prevention of deforestation and promotion of agro-forestry and social forestry
- Pollution of ground water tables by use of inorganic chemicals and fertilizer and due to human waste from lavatory pits, septic tanks and soakage pits
- Pollution of shallow wells
- Urban waste management
- Environment awareness creation among the public in general and among the farmers, industrial producers and members of the community

It is strongly recommended that the institutional mechanism for environmental management and enforcement of environmental laws should be streamlined and put in place.

Table 4.3.1. REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT- JAFFNA DISTRICT

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Pilot Composting yards | Jaffna, Point Pedro | Making mini compost manufacturing units and operating for one year | M/RRR & JMC | 20.00 |
| 2 | Composting Yard at Kakaitivu | Jaffna Municipality | Providing Transport vehicles for garbage collection and construction of Compost Factory and packaging at Kakaitivu - Distribution of multibin collectors to householders for sorting at source | M/RRR & JMC | 50.00 |
| Total | | | | | 70.00 |



4.4 SOCIAL SECTORS

4.4.1 Education

A proposal concerning the educational sector has necessarily a rehabilitation aspect in view of the pervasive disruption Jaffna has suffered in the last 15 years of continued civil strife and also a developmental connotation taking into consideration the future needs of society and student community. An even greater extent of disruption had taken place through the displacement of the population and the dislocation of family members than through the actual destruction of physical infrastructure. Taking this aspect into consideration and also the fact that a generation of students who would have no memory of times of normalcy had grown up during the period of conflict, it can be presumed that rehabilitation process has to be a very monumental task, but it could be said that the inherent potential of the education system in Jaffna and its dynamism is a major advantage which could contribute to growth and regeneration.

A distinguishing feature of Jaffna is its long tradition of dedication to education in the modern form and the very high priority afforded to such education. Education in its modern form had its beginnings in the colonial period. Jaffna has the same school system as the rest of Sri Lanka. The provision of schooling is predominantly a state function, with only 5 out of 492 schools listed as private schools. The state function as regards education is exercised through the Provincial

Educational Authorities in Trincomalee. Tertiary education as represented by University and Technical Education is also state funded but through the central authorities, the University Grants Commission and the Technical Education Authority.

The schools are not organized according to distinct grade spans, but have various combinations of the grade spans including the full range, 5:3:3:2. There is no organized system of feeder schools or school districts. The categorization is based on the highest-grade span. Schools having the collegiate span are Type 1 schools even if the enrolment in that span is less than 1% of the total enrolment. Type 1 schools having the science stream, regardless of the number become Type 1AB schools, while others are Type 1C schools. Schools having (terminating with) the secondary 3:3 span are Type 2 schools while those only with the primary span are Type 3 schools. [NEC and World Bank Study Report].

In 1987 Jaffna District had 40 1AB schools, 37 1C schools, 176 Type 2 schools and 227 Type 3 schools among its 480 Government Schools. Jaffna too like the rest of the country, suffers from a wide variation in school-wise pupil enrolment, most of which is owed to a lack of rational school planning. In 1987, there were 27 schools with less than 51 pupils; 54 having between 51 and 100; 90 having between 101 and 200; 168 between

201 and 500; 95 between 501 and 1000; 35 between 1001 and 1500; 8 between 1501 and 2000 and 3 with an enrolment above 2000.

Special Features and Strengths

The main features and special strengths that are peculiar to the Jaffna District stand out distinctly by contrast to other districts of the country. The long tradition of dedication to education and the resulting high priority given to education, the comparatively high concentration of educated manpower and the willingness to adopt reforms are significant features of the educational system in Jaffna District. Another feature not shared by the rest of the country is the great extent of geographical homogeneity. The population is almost entirely resident and as such are stakeholders of developmental activity. Most of the members of the public services are drawn from the resident population and hence there had been a greater extent of participation by public officers, teachers and university personnel in voluntary development activities as evidenced by the Thondaimannar fieldwork centre experience. Any strategy for development of Jaffna Education system as well as that of the region could always utilise and mobilise these strengths. This readiness to come together and participate can be further utilised through the use of special and very effective participatory interaction methodologies that have recently come into pervasive use. Besides motivation among the student



population is very high, largely derived from traditional values, and sense of social security. Both parents and students consider investment in education as high priority.

Major Problems

Major problems relating to rehabilitation and development of the education sector arise from the damage and destructions caused to infrastructure facilities and quality of education by the prolonged civil strife in the district.

- It has led to severe dilution in the availability of infrastructure facilities ultimately resulting in deterioration of quality and lowering standards of education. Damages caused to school buildings, libraries, science laboratories and equipment, playgrounds had resulted in displacement of the stakeholders namely the students, teachers and parents. Nonavailability of regular sources of power and even kerosene until recently was a major impediment in promoting quality education including Information Technology.
- Poor attendances in schools, nonavailability of qualified teachers, lack of suitable facilities in schools for teaching and the limited time available both at home and school for concentration on studies.
- The overall impact has been the inability of the educational system to promote quality education in the required fields, lack of opportunity to learn and general lowering of standards and loss of

competitive edge in public examinations at National level.

- It has also resulted in maldistribution of resources and facilities in the sense, certain schools were underutilised and were with inadequate facilities and hence there is a tendency to seek admission to urban schools with better facilities.

Major Constraints

Major constraints in implementing programmes related to rehabilitation and future development are –

- lack of adequate financial resources for rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities and resettlement of displaced family units
- presence of landmines thus making certain areas inaccessible and leading to closure of a number of schools
- inadequate infrastructure
- acute shortage of adequate quality manpower resources and teaching aids and equipment.

The Potential

The potential for rehabilitation and development of the educational sector lies in its inherent dynamism and traditional values coupled with its comparatively high quality manpower resources though not adequate and commitment and motivation for learning supported by well established system of infrastructure facilities, though subject to disruption by the prolonged civil strife. Rehabilitation programmes has to be carried out on a planned

basis considering the actual needs of the student community and their enrolment potential in the future. Development of the education sector cannot be done in isolation and has to be part of comprehensive detailed plan incorporating resettlement, transport facilities, water supply, sanitation, health and power generation.

The Overall Objective and Scope

The main objective and scope of the rehabilitation and development programme will be -

- To upgrade and extend the educational facilities by rehabilitating and developing the education infrastructural facilities in the district, taking into consideration the needs of present day as well as the future generations.
- Improve the quality of the content of education by providing teacher training facilities and adopting necessary reforms, to meet the needs of present day society and also with a futurist outlook.
- Introduce education outreach programmes in respect of pre-schools, catch up education for the displaced student population and Nonformal education for school leavers.

Current Situation

Jaffna District has 5 education zones, 14 administrative divisions, 435 Grama Niladhari/s divisions, one municipal council, three urban councils, 16 pradeshya sabhas. Jaffna has 489 schools out of which 76 are closed and 89 are displaced, two Teachers' Colleges, one



National College of Education, two Government Technical Colleges, Open University regional centre one, Govt. Agricultural school one, and one university with six faculties. Besides these institutions there are few technical institutions imparting knowledge in various fields.

School administration according to the various types of schools in the zones is given in the following **Table 4.4.1.1.**

In Thenmaradchy schools with less than 30 students have been closed. In the Islands, new schools are needed for Sinnamadu, Kayts and Oori, Karainagar. There is also a need for an Open school for Gr. 1-5 and also for Gr. 6-13. In Vadamarachchi 27 schools have been severely damaged, however, some of them are still functioning. There is a need for various types of schools.

The above tables give a clear picture of the different types of schools as at 2001. There was a total of 489 schools in the District as at 2001 and the breakdown of different types are shown in **Table 4.4.1.1.** Of this total, 326 are functioning in their permanent places, while 89 of them are displaced and functioning in the new location. 76 of them are temporarily closed. **Table 4.4.1.2** gives an indication of the actual number of schools functioning in the original places.

The schools students' population was 103,150 in 1997 and the number of teachers was 4,500, but



Pandatharippu School

the student population in the year 1990 was 209,802 and the number of teachers available was 6,500. The decrease is largely due to the exodus in 1995. The pupil teachers' ratio as obtaining at the end of 1997 was 22.9, lower than the national figure of 24. The position of the school-student population at the end of the 2001 was 130,189, while the number of teachers available was 5,238, giving the pupil teachers ratio of 24.8.

The above table gives the number of schools with the student population as at 2001. It should be noted that there are already 109 schools with a student population of less than 100 in all the 5 Zones. This leads to maldistribution and improper utilization of resources. **A rationalization programme aimed at the schools rationalisation and redevelopment programme will enable a more effective utilization of scarce resources that are available for rehabilitation and development.**

Table 4.4.1.1

Type wise Schools by Zones - 2001

| District | Zone | Total Schools | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1AB | 1C | II | III | Total |
| Jaffna | Jaffna | 15 | 12 | 36 | 51 | 114 |
| | Valikamam | 15 | 13 | 37 | 85 | 150 |
| | Thenmaradchy | 3 | 8 | 22 | 34 | 67 |
| | Vadamaradchy | 10 | 7 | 32 | 33 | 82 |
| | Islands | 4 | 7 | 19 | 46 | 76 |
| District Totals | | 47 | 47 | 146 | 249 | 489 |



Chavakacheri Hindu College

Table 4.4.1.2
Functioning and Temporarily Closed Schools by Zones - 2001

| Zone | Functioning Schools | | | | | | | | | | Temporarily closed schools | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Permanent Place | | | | | Displaced | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1AB | 1C | II | III | Total | 1A B | 1C | II | III | Total | 1AB | 1C | II | III | Total |
| Jaffna | 14 | 11 | 30 | 38 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| Vali-kamam | 12 | 12 | 28 | 65 | 117 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 20 |
| Thenma-radchi | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 19 | 21 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Vadama-radchchi | 10 | 5 | 25 | 25 | 65 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Islands | 4 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| | 40 | 35 | 104 | 147 | 326 | 6 | 11 | 37 | 35 | 89 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 68 | 76 |

Table 4.4.1.3
No. of Schools by Student Population by Zone - 2001

| District | Zone | Below 100 | 101-300 | 301-500 | 501-750 | 751-1000 | 1001-1500 | Over 1500 |
|----------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total |
| Jaffna | Jaffna | 15 | 41 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| | Valikamam | 38 | 46 | 17 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| | Thenmaradchy | 17 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | Vadamaradchy | 21 | 26 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| | Islands | 18 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 109 | 153 | 58 | 46 | 20 | 18 | 7 |

Table 4.4.1.4.
Student Population - September 2002

| Zone | Grade 1-5 | Grade 6-11 | Grade 12-13 | Total | Dropouts |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Jaffna | 16822 | 22702 | 5668 | 45192 | 648 |
| Valikamam | 15529 | 19078 | 3847 | 38454 | 527 |
| Vadamarachchi | 9192 | 12137 | 2739 | 24068 | 270 |
| Thenmarachchi | 8166 | 9795 | 1815 | 19776 | NA |
| Islands | 4087 | 4478 | 483 | 9048 | NA |
| Total | 53796 | 68190 | 14552 | 136538 | |



Further Table 4.4.1.4 reveals that out of a total student population of 136,538 in all the five zones, the dropouts in the three zones amount to 1,445. The dropouts in Thenmaradchy and Islands must be more substantial.

Displacement of family units and migration had its impact in the fluctuation of the school student population and they are largely conflict related problems. As such several parameters have to be considered in arriving at a stable school going population under an assumed normalcy. Corrections have to be made to the gradual decrease in school age population as already seen in the country as a whole with a gradual decline in year I admission figures beginning from 1989, when after a tapering off of annual increases the highest figure of 396478 was reached.

Substantial damages have been caused to the infrastructure facilities such as school buildings, classrooms, science laboratories, libraries, school furniture, toilets and urinals, water supply and playgrounds. Further most of the instruments and equipments too had been damaged or lost. Both the Ordinary Level and Advanced Level Science Laboratories have to be reconditioned and substantial infrastructure facilities have to be provided for installation of necessary computer hardware in schools. **A total of Rs. 1,500 Million has been estimated by the zonal director in Jaffna for the rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities of the**

damaged schools, laboratories, libraries and for the supply of furniture, equipments and for provisions of computer facilities as well as sanitation and water supply (Pl. see Table 4.4.1.5).

Findings of the Need Assessment Study undertaken by the UNICEF and their recommendations

Principals, Teachers and Other Staff

According to figures from the Provincial Department of Education the total teacher shortage in Jaffna District was 358 out of 5,591. The shortage of primary school teachers was 279 out of a required number of 1,908, making a shortage of 14.6%. Full data was not made available according to their report. For Vadamaradchy the data for 2002, shows a deficit of 128 primary school and 99 for English Teachers and an excess of 17 Science and 25 Mathematics and 8 Tamil Teachers. In their report they have stressed the need to collect a complete reliable data on the Teacher Cadre as the shortage of Teacher cadre are quite substantial. In some Zones there are many volunteer teachers with very low salaries. In the Jaffna District there are 126 volunteer teachers serving as primary teachers. The quality of the teaching staff was an important concern and it is generally felt that training programmes have to be undertaken to improve the quality of teachers particularly in the areas of English teaching in primary schools.

Need to motivate Children and Parents

To increase the literacy rates and attendance at school, parents and students must be motivated to release children to attend schools. They must be encouraged by providing them with clothes, stationary, textbooks and money for transport. Attempts must be made under the Poverty Reduction Strategy to reduce poverty level of families of displaced children. Cooperation of NGOO may be solicited in this regard.

It is important that parents should not feel that reschooling will increase their financial difficulties and reduce their family earnings. Awareness programmes could be conducted in this regard. Attention must be paid to residential facilities for students and teachers of the areas where the infrastructure is severely damaged. To enroll the children who are not enrolled and who have dropped out, an appropriate alternative school system, teacher recruitment, teacher training and learning facilities must be identified.

Reconstruction of schools and provision of facilities to attend schools could force the people who are displaced to return to their own areas. "Put the school first" concept would be very effective not only with regard to resettlement, but also in the promotion of schooling. The resettlement programme of Thenmaradchy is proof of this.

It was observed that in some



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affected areas students are keen to go to school but the transport facilities are not available. This is very true of the rural areas and the islands.

Immediate Needs:

a) Provision of tarpaulin, buckets and school kits:

There is a need to supply tarpaulin, buckets and school kits to about 22 schools.

a) Number of buckets required are 6,612

b) Number of School kits required are 27,871

b) Provision of water facilities:

The infrastructure for provision of water to schools which are damaged is an essential item. The overhead tank, pipe lining and other related systems are to be repaired or reconstructed in the following areas:

- Schools in Vadamaradchy East – Maruthankerny area
 - Schools in Thenmaradchi zone
- Schools in Jaffna, Valikamam and Islands that are vacated by the security forces.

c) Provision of Asbestos sheets for roofing of temporary sheds:

In all the five zones, many displaced schools want to replace the leaking roofs of their temporary sheds with asbestos sheets.

d) Supply of school uniform material:

Poor parents who are displaced find

it difficult to provide uniforms to their school going children. Supplying uniform materials to the children of such parents will help to reduce dropouts and nonschooling.

e) Subject – enrichment programme

An enrichment programme for learning the mother tongue for children in grades 6-8 in the five zones is an urgent need. In each zone there are 400 selected children from 20 selected schools.

A similar programme is suggested for mathematics for grade 6 children in the selected 20 schools in each zone. There are 2,000 children to join this programme.

f) Training programme for teachers

There is an acute shortage of qualified English teachers. In each zone at least 50 part-time English teachers ought to be provided with basic training that will develop their skills to teach English in schools.

g) Open schools for dropouts

Open schools need to be organized for the dropouts in each zone to bring them back to a normal school programme. With the consultation of the Director of Education of each zone the grade and the level of learning could be decided when it accepted as a policy. There is a requirement of 19 open schools in Jaffna, 16 in Valikamam and eight in Vadamaradchy, requirements in the Thenmaradchy and the Islands were not available.

Requirement of open schools could be organized on the following manner:

h) Schools for children with disabilities

Due to the war a large number of children have been physically impaired. Individually, they do not know how to overcome this problem. It is vital to organize at least one school in each zone with residential facilities and financial support. There is a strong feeling that such schools should be a part and parcel of the normal school system to make them feel accepted. It is very important to give them some kind of training in vocations that could be found in their own area. Financial assistance from the banks may also be essential to encourage their self-employment.

Non-formal education for school leavers could be organized through Public-Private Partnership (PPP). It is important to reconsider the mismatch of vocational training programmes in the affected rural areas. Government may encourage private sectors and NGOs to regularize nonformal education and training and withdraw itself gradually.

Under nonformal education number of schools in Valikamam, Thenmaradchy, Vamaradchchi and Jaffna are undertaking programmes in dressmaking, computer studies, typing and literacy classes.

Most of the centers are situated in Jaffna zone while there are few centers in other areas as well. It is



| Zone | Dropouts | Need |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| Jaffna | 648 | 19 schools |
| Valikamam | 527 | 16 schools |
| Vadamaradchy | 270 | 08 schools |
| Thenmaradchy | 470 | 15 schools |
| Islands | 360 | 9 schools |

important to reconsider the mismatch of vocational training programmes in the affected rural areas. Government should encourage private sector NGOs to undertake more programmes in respect of nonformal education.

Rehabilitation activities undertaken by NGOO

In all five zones of the Jaffna district, many local and foreign NGOO are involved in the educational upliftment of the people. They have completed many school-based projects according to their priority. The NGOO are identified according to their contributions towards the rehabilitation and relief work of the affected schools: GTZ, TRRO, UNHCR, UNICEF, Sarvodaya, FORUT and others.

They are currently involved in many ongoing programmes in affected schools.

In addition to them, Teachers' Unions, National Teachers' Union and Tamil Teachers' Union are also involved in improving teaching and learning conditions in schools affected by the conflict. Zonal level NGO activities are identified as follows:

Thenmaradchy Zone:

GTZ completed projects

- Latrines and urinals - 35 schools
- Reconstruction of damaged school buildings - 31

UNHCR On-going projects

- Semi permanent building - 4 schools
- Furniture supply - 85 schools

| Jaffna Zone: | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| GTZ completed projects | |
| Latrines and Urinals | 49 schools |
| Supplying furniture | 17 schools |
| Building reconstruction | 17 schools |

UNICEF On-going Programmes

- Provision of plastic buckets
- Supply of Tarpaulin
- Supply of school kits
- Supporting "reinforcement classes" for Tamil, English and Maths
- Helping to replace teachers who "drop-out"
- Distribution of shoes to poor school children
- MRE (Mine Risk Education) for specific schools
- Provision of asbestos sheets
- Supply of uniform materials
- Helping the training programme for English Teachers (part-time)

SCF on-going programme:

Supply of exercise books with MRE material to selected school children.

UNICEF and Save the Children

- Supply of mats, exercise books
- School bags and plastic buckets

ADB, IBRD Planned Projects

New classrooms and school libraries for two schools which are severely damaged.

Island Zone:

On-going programmes as at November 2002

GTZ

- Building reconstruction - 6 schools
- Latrines and Urinals - 35 schools



UNHCR

- Semi-permanent building - 4 schools
- Reconstruction of 58 schools

Vadamaradchy Zone

Many NGO are involved in reconstruction of buildings and supply of furniture, school kits and other learning and teaching materials, but detailed data has not been collected.

Valikamam Zone:

On-going programmes as at November 2002.

GTZ

- Latrine and Urinals 35 schools
- Rehabilitation of building 5 schools

UNHCR

- Urgent repair and improvement regarding semi-permanent sheds in one school.

Long term needs as identified by UNICEF

- An overall comprehensive plan to promote education
- Schools need to have a close contact with the social organizations and local leading business organizations to repair and maintain their buildings, classrooms and furniture.
- Local and foreign NGOs can help to organize one or two industries to produce school kits for their area.

● Rural schools could be maintained by the parents of the children and the government and NGOs could assist them to continue such services. Parents or a body organized by them could help teachers who come from long distances to teach their children by arranging, transport, accommodation and meals for teachers. If this is in order, teachers will not seek transfers from remote areas.

● Leading industries and business organizations should develop a good relationship with the schools, especially 1AB and 1C schools, to provide facilities for vocational training and job opportunities.

● Ministry of Education and NGOs should draw a proper plan for implementation of education in the rural areas that are severely affected by the war and poverty.

● Link programmes should be organized between schools and the University of Jaffna to promote English teaching, science practical, aesthetic education needs and promotion of sports. Resources of the University could be utilized to their optimum level.

● Ministry of Education, UGC and the NGOs can join their hands together in this programme.

● If all these suggestions are implemented in an appropriate manner, in the long run most of the problems of these areas could be reduced. Education will energize these areas at its maximum and it will provide peace and harmony in the Island.

Modernization Procedures:

Modernization procedures in the field of education is to be initiated for the purpose of narrowing down the gap between less developed schools and the rest.

Community Responsibility for

Primary Education:

Along with the provisions by the government and the NGOs, the local community should be made to think in the direction of fostering the Primary School of the area.

Employable Skills

Arrangements to promote employable skills among the school leavers seem practically nil in the Jaffna District and steps have to be taken to rectify this. Promotion of Nonformal Education and Vocational Training and Education must be systematized.

Long Term Programmes Submitted by Provincial Director of Education of NEPC

Following long-term programmes have been proposed by the Provincial Director of Education of the North East Provincial Council and forwarded to SIHRN for mobilization of resources. It is expected that these programmes could be implemented over the five-year period from 2003-2008. The main thrust of the programmes are designed to improve and develop infrastructure facilities, supply of furniture and equipment, improve quality content of education, improving training facilities to the teachers and also aims at development of nonformal



education and development of pre-school education and for catch-up programmes in respect of those categories of students who have been unable to follow normal classes due to disturbances during the conflict period. Programmes identified are as follows:

1. Infrastructure development and Supply of furniture and equipment to all the schools in the Jaffna District over the period of five years.

The main activities identified in respect of the above project proposals are as follows:

- Constructing buildings (infrastructure) necessary to meet the educational needs
- Providing basic facilities that are very urgent in schools
- Providing furniture to meet needs of pupils and teachers
- Providing equipment for the effective implementation and educational reforms
- Providing vehicles for deserving schools
- Providing physical education facilities
- Providing land space where urgently needed
- Providing quarters for principals and teachers
- Providing library facilities
- Providing fencing the boundaries
- Providing hostel facilities for students

Total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 11,357.76 Mn

2. Quality improvement in teaching and learning activities in Junior Secondary Education.

Total estimated cost is Rs . 58.86 Mn

3. Quality improvement on teaching and learning activities in Senior Secondary Education.

Total estimated cost Rs. 5.70 Mn

4. Quality improvement on teaching and learning in Primary Education.

Total estimated cost s.147.86Mn

5. Quality development in nonformal education

Total estimated cost Rs 51.60 Mn

6. Effective Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary Educational Management.

Total estimated cost Rs 2.39 Mn

7. Effective Primary Educational Management.

Total estimated cost Rs.1.30 Mn

**Grand total
Rs.11,625.46 Mn**

National College of Education

National College of Education commenced operations in the year 2000. It does not own a building and is temporarily housed in the Kopay Teachers' Training College.

The objective of the National College of Education is to provide pre-service training to the future teachers of Jaffna Peninsula and the North East Province. It conducts

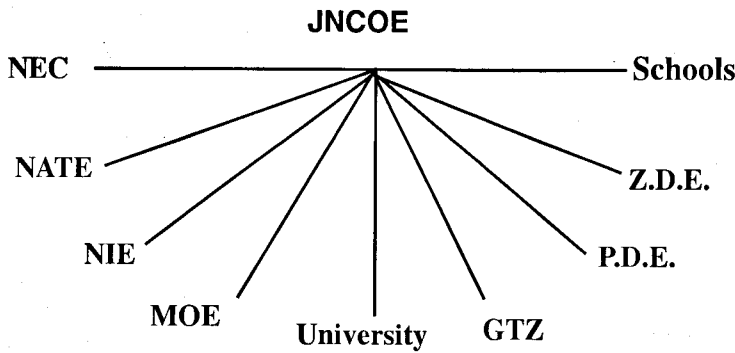
training courses in Primary Education, Science, Mathematics, Art, Music and Dance. As at 2001 there were 64 students following courses of which most of them were in the Primary and Science stream. The college faces an acute shortage of building space and accommodation facilities, permanent lecturers and supporting staff. It aims at providing pre-service residential training and the Curriculum conforms to the recent educational reforms. The college can contribute immensely to solving the problem of acute shortage of trained teachers in the Peninsula, if necessary infrastructure facilities are provided.

World Bank has agreed to provide Rs. 465 million to construct the necessary building consisting of an Administrative Block, Hostel, Kitchen, Residential Quarters and Canteen. This will be implemented by Ministry of Education and World Bank. There is an acute shortage of qualified permanent lecturers and most of the work is being done by part time lecturers. There is an urgent need to fill these vacancies.

Pre-school Development

There are 583 registered pre-schools in Jaffna District serving more than 15,509 children. 852 teachers work in these pre-schools without any remuneration from the government. In addition, there are some pre-schools which are not registered and if you take those into account it is estimated that there are more pre-schools with a teacher cadre of 987. But these pre-schools lack the basic facilities such

JNCOE has the following linkages:



| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| NEC & NATE | - | Policy Formulation regarding Programmes of JNCOE |
| NIE | - | Curriculum Development |
| MOE | - | Monitoring and Provision of necessary funds |
| University of Jaffna | - | Providing Advisory Services to the Curriculum Development |
| | - | Internship Planning |
| GTZ | } | - Block Teaching & Internship Schools |
| PDE | | |
| ZDE | | |

Movement is capable of implementing programmes of rehabilitation and development provided the necessary funds are made available.

The pre-school development will necessarily involve community participation and direct and indirect support from the Department of Education, the Secondary and Higher Schools and the University as well. Besides, pre-school development needs the following facilities and hence the necessary estimate has been provided:-

The rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities that are necessary for pre-school development have been shown in the above table but in addition, to rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure facilities there are certain inputs necessary in the long term to improve the quality of pre-school education. The Provincial Director of the North East Provincial Council has identified the under mentioned project to be implemented in the long run for pre-school development.

as water, sanitation, educational aids and proper accommodation. The following basic facilities have to be provided:-

More than 1/3rd of the pre-school aged are not attending the pre-schools. The quality of teaching in the pre-schools varies according to the availability of the quality teachers and facilities available in the respective schools. Pre-schools activities are mainly undertaken by the NGOO and there is no legal responsibility on the part of the Department of Education to promote the activities of the pre-schools. Further most of the parents in the rural areas do not have an

awareness of the importance of the pre-school education programme. Main problems are low quality teaching staff and less usage of teaching/learning materials and absence of awareness among the parent community.

Pre-schools activities are mainly undertaken by NGOO such as Sarvodaya Movement (LJSSS), SCF, UNICEF, HODEC and few others.

Rehabilitation and development activities of these pre-schools are done at present by Sarvodaya Movement which possesses the necessary experience and Human Resources. The Sarvodaya

| Activity | No of Pre-Schools |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Water Supply | 386 |
| Sanitation | 370 |
| Furniture | 406 |
| Educational Aids | 440 |
| Playing Material | 470 |
| Building | 284 |



| Activity | No. of Pre-schools @ Rate | Cost (Rs.) |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Water Supply | 386 X 30,000/- | 11,580,000/- |
| Sanitation | 370 X 20,000/- | 7,400,000/- |
| Furniture | 406 X 25,000/- | 10,150,000/- |
| Educational Aids | 440 X 7,500/- | 3,300,000/- |
| Playing Material | 470 X 10,000/- | 4,700,000/- |
| Building | 284 X 75,000/- | 21,300,000/- |
| Total | | 58,430,000/- |

The activities to be undertaken in respect of the above project are as follows:

- i. Training the trainers (4 trainer from each zone)
- ii. Two weeks training for pre-school teachers
- iii. Continuing pre-school teacher education for one year certificate course at EUSL
- iv. Two weeks training for new pre-school teachers
- v. Two days per term in service training for preschool teachers
- vi. Provision of learning materials to pre-schools
- vii. 2 days workshop on preparation of teaching/learning materials
- viii. Monitoring the zonal pre-schools by zonal monitoring team
- ix. Developing inter relationship of the preschool with the society by establishing pre-school development association
- x. Establishing pre-school unit at zonal level
- xi. Conducting awareness programme for parents by the pre-school unit of the zone

The total cost of the above programmes has been estimated to be around Rs. 31,248,000/30.

The following common facilities should be made available if the pre-school activities are to be developed. Absorption of pre-school activity in the normal education set up is recommended and payment of allowances to the teachers by government should be considered. Resource Centre for pre-school training with all facilities.

Common curriculum for all the pre-schools in Jaffna District Model pre-schools should be constructed in all the Divisional Secretary areas.

Summary of the main recommendations and Cost Estimates

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Infrastructure development | - Rs. 58,430,000.00 |
| Training of trainers and quality improvement of learning curriculum of pre-schools | - Rs. 31,248,000.30 |
| Total | - Rs. 89,678,000.30 |

Palaly Teachers' Training College

Palaly Teachers' Training College was one of the leading Training Colleges in the Island, with 54 acre campus, complete with a farm, playground, laboratories, libraries, hostels and was training an average of 200 – 230 specialist teachers. It has a long tradition of training teachers in special areas. It is the only institution in Jaffna training specialist teachers – in Science, Mathematics, English, Commerce, Agriculture and Physical Education.

The entire campus has been damaged during the civil strife and is displaced since 1986. It is now housed in Muthuthambi Maha Vidyalayam providing training facilities to about 175 – 200 trained teachers annually.

Over the last few years, large number of teachers have been appointed and are in the waiting list for availability of training opportunities. But the College does not have the facilities to accommodate the demand and hence quality of teaching provided in the district is virtually affected. There is an acute shortage of qualified Tamil medium trained teachers and hence Rehabilitation of Palaly Training College has to be undertaken on priority basis. There is an urgent need to provide the necessary infrastructure facilities and upgrade the teacher training facilities provided by the College.

The estimate given below provides for urgent immediate rehabilitation requirements:-



| Activity | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Buildings | |
| Generator | |
| Computers | |
| Science Equipment | |
| Photocopier | |
| Sports Equipment | |
| Agricultural Implements | |
| TEC (Rs.) | 3,623,175.00 |

Rehabilitation and National Policy on Education

Rehabilitation of Education Sector in Jaffna should be considered as a new opportunity and through, this we could incorporate the development needs and the new educational reforms and also take steps to overcome the weaknesses in the system. The approach should be a participatory one since there is a wealth of education manpower and new technology could be introduced early.

The country invests in its own people through its educational system and provision of social services. Ambitious goals have been set in the national plan. The net enrollment rate in providing education is expected to increase from 96% in the year 2000 to 100% in 2005. Universal secondary enrollment should be reached by 2010 and nearly 85% of the students will attend school in 2005. Students will become increasingly computer literate. Nearly half of all the students will be exposed to computers by 2005

compared to just 5% in 2001. To deliver these results, there will be more trained teachers, more students in the tertiary education and far better equipped schools. The number of trained teachers will be increased from 59% of the total in 2000 to 90% in 2005 and at least half of all schools will have libraries by 2005 and a some of 15% of the students aged 20-24 will be enrolled in tertiary education. The number of students enrolled in vocational training will rise from 48,500 in 2000 just under 72,000 in 2005. At the same time half of all vocational training centers will be converted into competency based training centers.

The Government is also mounting reforms to promote social harmony through education by opening the school curriculum to nation-wide analysis and scrutiny for bias, establishing multi-panels, and exposing stakeholders (including teachers and students) to efforts in other countries to promote social harmony and respect

for diversity through the education system.

A programme is being implemented to improve the quality of secondary education, focusing on the teaching of English, Science and Mathematics, and the provision of new technology courses, teacher training programmes, computer learning centers and career guidance activities.

Performance standards for vocational training will be revised along the lines of competency based training and will be based on standards derived from industry.

Development has been hindered by current language policies. Lack of fluency and competency in modern international languages, especially English, has limited the potential of school graduates to participation in the global marketplace and in the lucrative domestic private sector employment in the economy.

It is proposed in the National Plan to accommodate more students in the Open- University System by 2004. It is also proposed to have 23 Open-University tele-centres by the Open University and Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technical Education by 2005 providing training and community internet access to more than 5000,000 Lankans nationwide.

The above national goals have to be applied to the Jaffna District if not immediately in the near not too distant future. It is necessary to have a



vision of the national goals while planning rehabilitation programmes in Jaffna. As pointed out earlier, Jaffna schools suffer from acute shortage of infrastructure facilities, inadequate trained teachers and training facilities. There are no infrastructure facilities for installing computer hardware and providing computer education in all the schools. In this connection most of the rural schools are far worse than the schools in the urban areas and there is a tendency for the students to seek admission in urban schools. There is a key shortage of quality inputs particularly the teaching materials in subjects such as Science, Mathematics and English. As a result most parents seek admission for their children in urban areas. The urban schools find it dif-

ficult to cope with these pressures due to a lack of infrastructure facilities and resources. This leads to unequal distribution of educational resources between schools and regions thus leading to regional disparities in the provision of educational facilities and teachers. Hence an effort should be made to redress regional inequalities and provision of basic educational facilities and teachers, particularly for children in rural areas. There is inadequate teacher deployment in the rural areas. Not only local training facilities are very inadequate even facilities for participation in seminars, workshops and training programmes outside the district are not readily available to teachers in the Jaffna District. Modern technol-

ogy and computer facilities too are not available in Jaffna as in the other parts of the world. A regional management center has not been established in Jaffna but they are available in most of the other districts.

In implementing the rehabilitation programmes in Jaffna district it is very essential to have an overall perspective of the national goals and provide the basic infrastructure facilities and programmes to improve the quality of education so that the district could catch up with the national goals and objectives in the future.

Summary of Proposals

Please see tables 4.4.1.5 & 4.4.1.6

TABLE : 4.4.1.5
REHABILITATION OF SCHOOLS IN JAFFNA PENINSULA - SUMMARY OF FIVE ZONES

| NO. OF SCHOOLS | JAFFNA | VALIKAMAM | VADAMARADCHY | THENMARADCHY | ISLAND | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Repairs of school buildings (Million) | 25.5 | 6.5 | | 20.0 | 7.1 | 59.1 |
| Reconstruction of school buildings | 165.5 | 58.5 | 101.3 | 170.0 | 7.9 | 503.2 |
| A/L Science Laboratories | 7.4 | 4.5 | 12.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 26.3 |
| O/L Science Laboratories | 35.0 | 14.0 | 37.5 | 28.5 | 6.5 | 121.5 |
| Construction of Computer Room | 6.0 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 36.9 |
| Construction of Libraries | 27.9 | 21.6 | 30.6 | 26.3 | 13.0 | 119.4 |
| Activity rooms | | | | | | |
| (a) Construction | 31.5 | 6.2 | 28.5 | 18.0 | 28.5 | 112.7 |
| (b) Renovation | 10.0 | 0.5 | 10.5 | | | 21.0 |
| Furniture | | | | | | |
| (a) Students | 11.1 | 5.0 | 8.15 | 7.5 | 3.53 | 35.28 |
| (b) Teachers | 0.6 | 8.0 | 5.75 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 19.35 |
| (c) Steel Cabinets | 10.5 | 13.5 | 0.34 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 30.04 |
| (d) Filing Cabinets | 8.0 | 10.5 | 0.12 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 23.12 |
| Construction of office complex | 7.5 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 53.6 |
| Playground | 13.0 | 1.8 | 15.0 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 45.7 |
| Sports materials | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.4 |
| Aesthetic instruments | 1.6 | | 1.1 | | 1.75 | 4.45 |
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| (a) Senior sets | 0.24 | 1.0 | | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.54 |
| (b) Junior sets | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 6.6 |
| Purchase of computers | 10.8 | 3.9 | | 2.8 | 2.8 | 20.3 |
| Purchase of over head projectors | 1.8 | | | | | 1.8 |
| Public addressing system | 0.45 | | | | | 0.45 |
| Purchase of typewriters | 3.6 | | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 6.3 |
| Educational development prog. | 78.15 | 15.0 | 2.16 | 0.85 | 7.1 | 103.26 |
| Roneo machines | | 0.91 | | 2.0 | | 2.91 |
| Construction of quarters | | 6.0 | 1.6 | 19.8 | 16.2 | 43.6 |
| Construction of auditorium | | 22.0 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 18.0 | 57.2 |
| Construction of Management centre | | 12.0 | | 3.5 | 3.5 | 19.0 |
| Water supply | | 6.0 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 16.6 |
| Internet facilities | | | 20.0 | | | 20.0 |
| Band Instruments | | | 0.15 | | | 0.15 |
| Toilets & Urinals | | | | 0.7 | | 0.7 |
| Vehicles | 1.0 | | | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| Total | 460.04 | 243.81 | 312.27 | 347.85 | 157.48 | 1521.45 |



Table 4.4.1.6 Short and Medium Term Proposals

REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IDENTIFIED FOR THE EDUCATION SECTOR

| | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn- |
|------------------|--|--|--|---|----------------|
| 1 | Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Facilities of the affected schools | All Zonal Division of the Education Sector in Jaffna | Rehabilitation of School Buildings, Classrooms, Science Laboratories, Libraries, Computer Rooms, Activity Rooms, Playground and Water Supply & Sanitation Facilities, Provision of Furniture, Equipments & Aesthetic Instruments | Zonal Directors of the Department of Education in Jaffna | 1,521.45 |
| 2 | Rehabilitation of Palaly Training College (Temporary Rehabilitation) | Jaffna | Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Facilities & Buildings | Zonal Director and Principal Palaly Training College | 3.62 |
| 3 | Rehabilitation of National College of Education | Jaffna | Provision of Buildings, Furniture and necessary equipments | Zonal Director and Principal of National College of Education | 425.00 |
| 4 | Preschool Education | All five zones of the Education Sector | Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Facilities, such as buildings, sanitation and provision of Water facilities, furniture and educational aids, quality improvement of teaching and learning activities in preschool education. | All five Zonal Directors of Education in Jaffna | 89.68 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 2039.75 |

Table 4.4.1.6 Long Term Proposals

REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IDENTIFIED FOR THE EDUCATION SECTOR

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------|
| 1 | Quality improvement of teaching learning activities in Primary Education | All Five Zones in the Jaffna District | Quality improvement of teachers training and learning activities in Primary Education | Zonal Directors of the Department of Education in Jaffna | 147.86 |
| 2 | Effective Primary Educational Management | All Five Zones in the Jaffna District | Training in Effective Management of Primary Education | Zonal Directors of the Department of Education in Jaffna | 1.30 |
| 3 | Quality Improvement of teaching learning activities in Junior Secondary Education | All Five Zones in the Jaffna District | Quality improvement of teachers training and learning activities in Junior Secondary Education | Zonal Directors of the Department of Education in Jaffna | 58.86 |
| 4 | Quality Improvement of teaching learning activities in Senior Secondary Education | All five zones in the Jaffna District | Quality improvement of teachers training and learning activities in Senior Secondary Education | Zonal Directors of the Department of Education in Jaffna | 5.70 |
| 5 | Effective Junior Secondary & Senior Secondary Educational Management | All Five Zones in the Jaffna District | Quality improvement of effective Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary Education Management | Zonal Directors of the Department of Education in Jaffna | 2.39 |
| 6 | Quality Development in Nonformal Education | All Five Zones in the Jaffna District | Quality Development and improvement in nonformal education | Zonal Directors of the Department of Education in Jaffna | 51.60 |
| 7 | Infrastructure Development & Provision of additional facilities to all schools in the district. | All Five Zones in the Jaffna District | Provision of additional class rooms, buildings, furniture, library, equipments, computer facilities, laboratories and learning facilities of all schools in Jaffna over a five year period | Zonal Directors of the Department of Education in Jaffna | 11,375.76 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 11,643.47 |
| Short and Medium Term Proposals | | | | | 2,039.75 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | 13,683.22 |



4.4.2 Technical and Vocational Education and Training

The establishment of an effective system of technical/vocational education and training (TVET) is one of the critical components in the social and economic recovery of Jaffna. The conflict has had a significant impact on the resources and personnel available to mount training programmes. The slowdown in the economy has also resulted in a lack of demand for trained workers, which further encourages potential trainees to leave the region.

Impact of the Conflict on TVET

- Lack of institutional capacity and infrastructure facilities
- Lack of good instructors
- Migration of good students
- Low educational standards
- Lack of co-ordination among providers of training

Main consequences

- Insufficiency of skilled persons in required technical fields.
- High rate of unemployment particularly among educated youth, increasing frustration, social and economic insecurity, leading to increased migration.
- Lack of potential for employment and self-employment avenues.
- Low performance of the economic sectors such as agriculture, industries, fisheries, trade and finance and slowing down of the growth of the economy.

- Decline in the standard of living and quality of life of the people.

This being said, the insufficiency of skilled workers in Jaffna will continue to be a central problem, which has a negative impact on any rehabilitation programmes that are likely to take place. In addressing this problem, planners and policy makers will have to take into account and address the key factors, which have resulted in this situation.

- Number of students who applied for GCE Ordinary Level Examination to be held in December 1998 - 18,684.
- Number of students who applied for GCE Advanced Level Examination held in August 1998 - 6,293.
- Number of students admitted to the Universities in 1997/98 - 703 (this includes Medicine, Engineering, Bio-Science, Physical Science, Arts & Commerce).
- School dropouts amount to 5% of the school population (before completing ordinary level).
- Students who left schools without proceeding for higher education after completing ordinary level amount to about 10-15%.
- Number of unemployed, registered in the Jaffna Job Bank is 22,958.

Situation Analysis

It is very important to realize that out of some 400,000 children who enter the school system in each year, only 1.8% end up schooling by entering University. The balance 98.2% enters the job market or other alternative educational avenues. But in fact, there are not enough opportunities for such a very large number of youth to acquire market-oriented skills. Out of 130,139 of the school student population, only 1,039 entered the university in 2001. About 10,000 students are leaving schools every year and they are not in a position to find suitable employment for want of skills and technical knowledge. There is an urgent need for formulation of a well-planned, vocational training and educational system for the youth to develop skills needed for industries and enterprises. It is in this context, technical and vocational educational system becomes important.

Main Problems

A number of problems facing the development of technical vocational education and training in Jaffna have been identified. They are as follows:

- lack of trained resource personnel
- lack of funding to carry out training
- lack of adequate training facilities and inadequate equipment

Student Population

| 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 210,858 | 190,321 | 122,392 | 130,139 |



- lack of co-ordination among the training providers
- low attendance of trainees
- apparent mismatch between the training provided and the demands of employers. inadequate levels of allowance support for trainees
- lack of information on job placement and training outcomes

These problems are reflected in the development limitations of the principal economic sectors in Jaffna including agriculture, fishing and industry and entrepreneurship.

Target Groups for Training

- the youth of the area, both employed and unemployed. This group includes school leavers, graduates and dropouts.
- the employed adults and youth requiring skills upgrading
- the self employed, both established entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs
- the female population comprising housewives, widows and disadvantaged, unsupported women
- physically handicapped individuals
- returnees to the region from other areas
- selected groups from industry sectors such as fishing and agriculture

Required Training and Skills Upgrading by Sector

Preliminary training priorities by sector have been identified as follows:

- **Construction:** carpentry, masonry, plumbing, electrical wiring, bar benders, construction supervision, steel fabrication
- **Agriculture:** crop production technology, farm mechanization, coconut based industries, palmyrah, livestock production, food preservation.
- **Fishing:** marine aquaculture technology, boat building, fishing gear technology, cold storage for fish preservation.
- **Industry:** light engineering, sheet metal welding, machine shop practice, cottage industries, non-ferrous casting, distilling, blacksmithy, soap production, leather production, handloom industry.
- **Services:** infrastructure services, auto repair, leather training, computer maintenance, mechanical trades, electrical trades, watch repair, pharmaceuticals, photography, home economics, electronic Radio and Television repairs.

Assessment of Current Training Institution and Capacity of Training Providers

Theoretically the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission (TVEC) which was started in 1990 is mainly responsible for the quality control and standardization of technical training including the development of standards of competency, development of curricula and methods of evaluation. This was mainly started to address the problems of duplication of programming and ineffective use of available resources. At present the

TVET system for the most part is not capable of supplying skills required by the industry and the market. There is a mismatch between the training institutions and the labour market. It is mandatory that all training providers have to register with the TVEC.

There are three agencies providing training that comes under the Ministry of Tertiary Education and Vocational Training. The Vocational Training Authority (VTA) has more than 175 rural vocational training centres through out the country and about 12 divisional vocational training centres and 1 national vocational training center providing training courses of different levels to suit varying degrees of qualifications and aptitudes. The Department of Technical Education and Training also has 32 Technical Colleges with full time and part time courses. Even there is a National Institute of Technical Education, which provides instructor training and development of curricula for institutions.

Public Sector Institutions

The public sector institutions that are providing training in Jaffna are very limited in number. They are

- Jaffna Technical College
- Agriculture Training Institute
- Jaffna College/Technical Institute
- Fisheries Training Centre
- The National Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA)
- The National Youth Services Council



Unfortunately, the Vocational Training Authority which is the leading agency in providing vocational training, do not have institutional arrangements for providing vocational training in Jaffna.

Jaffna Technical College:

The College is providing training for more than 700 students, both during the daytime and part time. Demand for training far exceeds the college's ability to respond as over 2,500 applications were received annually for enrollment. They provide 12 Engineering Craft courses of one and two years duration and another five National Certificate courses of three years duration. The Engineering courses include courses in Automotive Mechanism, Machinist Course, Electrical Appliances, Radio and Television Electronics, Wood Mechanism, Plumbing, Electrical Wiring, Water Pump and Motor Cycle Repair. The National Certificate Course includes courses in Civil Engineering, Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Quantity Surveying and Draughtsman Apprenticeship. The Jaffna Technical College does not provide vocational training for school leavers and dropouts who do not possess ordinary level qualifications.

NAITA:

Supports 600 trainees in over 40 trades through the provision of allowances. They do not provide institutional training and most of the training provided are at the employer's site. The trainees are

provided with an allowance for a month and their training are largely un-monitored due to the lack of manpower. Most of the apprenticeships are in industrial systems and they do not provide much support for training of masons and carpenters

The National Youth Services Council:

Has been training primarily through its youth centres, which number over 120. A three-month programme in home economics and six months on English Language training programmes are also offered. They offer short-term training programmes of one-month duration on cultural skills, writing, drawing, music and drama. Training in sports and sports skills are offered by NYSC. Quick impact short-term vocational training in four areas

, radio/TV repair, house wiring, dress making and typing are also carried out by the NYSC.

Agriculture Training Institute:

Provides one-year training programmes to farmers.

Jaffna Cooperatives Council

Provides training in small business management skills to some 500 members of its Thrift Credit Co-operative Society.

The following Non Governmental Organisations are also providing vocational training in various fields.

- Patncian Training Institute
- Sri Lanka Red Cross
- Tamil Refugees Rehabilitation Association

- Non Violent Direct Action Group
- Social Development Foundation
- Church of South India
- People's Welfare Organization
- Centre for Women's Development

The above institutions undertake vocational training courses of short-term duration mainly on Lathe operation, carpentry, metal work, computer technology and typing.

Jaffna College/Technical Institute

has the capacity to provide programmes of six months duration in metal works, radio technology, electrical wiring and related trades. Its services were disrupted during the conflict period and it has now recommenced its activities.

Fisheries Training Centre is no longer operational due to destruction, but plans are underway to get it partly operational.

Computer Training Centres in Jaffna –

- i. IIS
- ii. IBMS
- iii. STP
- iv. DCS
- v. MCS
- vi. Information Technology Park.



CEFE Training in Jaffna

Competency based Economics through Formation of Enterprise (CEFE) provides comprehensive set of training instruments designed to stimulate positive interventions in the small and medium enterprise development process. It uses experiential learning methods to develop and enhance the competencies of existing and potential entrepreneurs.

The objectives of the CEFE training programme in Jaffna are -

- Contributing to the economic development of the Peninsula
- Developing the managerial capability of the entrepreneurs
- Creating employment opportunities

It is clear that a number of public and private NGOs are engaged in providing vocational training to the Jaffna District. There has been a lack of coordination among training providers and there is hardly any rationalization of training programmes that are offered. Support services like counselling, job placement and an effective training system required are not available and the TVET programmes face an acute shortage of qualified instructors.

The current situation in Jaffna makes the development and delivery of demand based training a difficult task. Yet in the medium and long-term it is expected that a level of normalcy will return and the

need for skilled personnel to meet the needs for rehabilitation, resettlement and reconstruction will increase and hence there is a compelling need for a well planned vocational training system in the district.

Proposal for Strengthening Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Jaffna

It is obvious from the above analysis that the institutional capacity of the training providers both in the public sector as well as the private sector is incapable of producing skilled personnel required not only to meet the demands of the market but also the current on-coming needs of Resettlement, Reconstruction and Development of the districts of the North. There is an urgent need, not only to strengthen the institutional capacity and infrastructure facilities of the Jaffna Technical College and the Advanced Institute of Technical College but also to involve the vocational training authority in setting up the necessary institutional mechanisms for providing vocational training and also to provide the necessary support for private sector training providers. VTA has the monopoly in this field and it is envisaged in this proposal to involve the vocational training authority to set up a number of training institutions in the Jaffna District in accordance with its

declared policies and programmes.

VTA's Mission:

"To meet the vocational training needs of Sri Lankans by providing learning opportunities through excellent entry-level programmes & services".

Main functions of the VTA are:

- To formulate vocational training programmes, and to provide vocational training by itself or through other agencies to youth, practicing craftsmen and others, and thereby make them competitive in the world of work.
- To conduct national trade tests and examinations, and to issue national trade certificates, and thereby help to promote rationalization and uniformity in the field of vocational education and training.
- To conduct R & D work in vocational training in order to determine, among others, occupations in demand, optimum modes of training delivery and effective course contents.
- To offer career guidance and counselling to those completing vocational training.
- To coordinate and facilitate the training of trainers required in effective and efficient dispensing of vocational training.



Main objective of VTA is to establish and maintain a flexible and demand driven Vocational Skills Development Programme to increase the people's participation for wider development purposes leading to higher productivity in the country. In this respect VTA has introduced an integrated skills development programme with horizontal and vertical linkages between all sectors in the economy. Following 03 types of Vocational Training Centres have been introduced all over the country to achieve the above target in this regard. These 03 types of Vocational Training Centres have been formed to develop a vocational training system to provide training facilities in entry (Rural), middle (District) and higher (National) levels. Any one could be developed in their vocation from entry level to higher level in the ladder.

(I) Rural Vocational Training Centres (RVTC)

To cater to the unemployed rural youth and for providing Vocational training in large variety of trades RVTCs are formed in Divisional Secretariat level. VTA has taken steps to concentrate its activities on this programme because 75% of Youth Population in the country is living in rural areas. Under this programme VTA has taken steps to formulate 02 RVTCs in each Divisional Secretariat area all over the country with the assistance of NGOs and other relevant agencies. Private sector participation will be encouraged to a large extent to conduct demand driven training

courses in all training centres. RVTCs are conducting entry level Vocational Training Courses to suit requirements of the industries and enterprises. VTA has organized these RVTCs to conduct several training courses simultaneously in one center. All courses are demand driven and employment oriented.

(II) District Vocational Training Centres (DVTC)

District Vocational Training Centres (DVTC) have been formed to facilitate Rural Vocational Training Centres and those are the feeding centers for RVTCs. In each District VTA is going to form one DVTC. There are 12 DVTCs in 12 Districts all over the country at present. DVTCs are conducting Vocational Training Courses in higher level than the courses in RVTCs to provide middle level training for the industry and enterprises.

(III) National Vocational Training Centres (NVTC)

National Vocational Training Centres (NVTC) have been formed to facilitate the District Vocational Training Centres to cater to the people who wanted to have master craftsman level training needed by the industries and enterprises. There is one NVTC functioning under the VTA in Colombo at present. That is the Industrial Engineering and Business Management Training Institute, Narahenpita. NVTC is conducting Vocational Training Courses in higher level than the courses in DVTC in District Level.

A special task force appointed to prepare a proposal for the development of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Jaffna recommended the establishment of -

- (i) multi-skills development centre
- (ii) a number of rural skill training centres
- (iii) an establishment of a Training Advisory Council to coordinate the activities of the vocational educational training and
- (iv) advisory services on job placement and career guidance.

At a national workshop held to discuss this proposal, it was decided that establishment of a multi-skills development centre was contrary to the national policy and hence the idea has been dropped. but in the plan for the development of a vocational training and education, it is recommended to establish over a three year period 12 Rural Vocational Training Centres, 1 District Level Vocational Training Centre and 1 National Level Training Centre with facilities to conduct courses that are conducted at national level in other parts of the country and also to provide:-

- (a) Career guidance services
- (b) Advisory services on job placement and
- (c) to provide effective coordination of all training programmes in the District.



Courses offered by these sectors will be flexible and demand-oriented and will follow VTA curriculum and course content. They will include –

(a) An institutional component and a job component which will help and provide trainees with exposure to the private sector and provide a better opportunity for eventual employment and self employment.

(b) A Training Advisory Council will serve the purpose of better coordinating the delivery of TVET Programme in Jaffna. In addition to the established government and private training providers, there was a growing number of training programmes emerging through the support of international agencies. The need to coordinate programming and avoid duplication was seen as an important function.

The Training Advisory Council is a natural evolution from the work of the TVET Task Force and also one of its major recommendations.

(c) The career service and job placement center would serve as the primary link with employers and facilitate trainee work attachments and eventual placement with full time employment.

A database would be developed to maintain information on employer demand for training collected through establishment and follow up tracer studies of trainees. Information would also be collected on the supply of trainees.

It is estimated that the total cost of establishing 12 RVTCC, 1DVTCC and 1 NVTCC will be Rs 100,500,000.

Advanced Technical Institute of Education

The Advanced Technical Institute of Education was established in May 1996 in Jaffna and in most of the other provinces as well. It is not a duplication of the Existing Technical College, Jaffna.

The Technical College has G.C.E. (O.Level) as its minimum qualification for admission where as the minimum qualification for admission to ATI is GCE Advance Level. The ATI conducts classes in special courses that are not conducted by the Technical College, Jaffna. It specially caters to the students who failed to gain admission to the universities. These dropouts are not in a position to seek avenues in the job market since their job qualifications do not meet the requirements of the job market in the private sector where demand is for skilled personnel in business management, information technology and production techniques.

The ATI conducts the following courses at present:

1. National Diploma in accountancy of four years duration.
2. National Diploma in commerce of four years duration.
3. National Diploma in Business Studies.
4. National Diploma in Business and Finance.

5. National Diploma in English.
6. It was proposed to have a National Diploma in Engineering but this proposal did not take off the ground because of the conflict
7. It also conducts some other special courses that are not conducted in the Technical college.

The ATI is producing middle level Technicians and Junior Managers and could attract the aspirants to higher education who could not gain admission to the universities particularly in the Districts of Jaffna, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mannar and Mullaitivu when normalcy returns and land transport to Jaffna is restored.

It is the only institute involved with advanced entrepreneurial education through teaching and on the job training and there are no equivalent substitutes comparable to ATI, which provides such training. The main draw back is that the ATI does not have necessary arrangements to provide inplant training with leading advanced industrial and services organizations. But, ATI has the advantage of having necessary linkages with the following institutions

1. University of Jaffna
2. Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technical education
3. Jaffna Technical College and
4. The Department of Education.

This institute has been badly affected by the ongoing conflict and



most of the buildings and equipment and library have been either damaged or suffered losses.

Due to inadequate capacity the ATI in Jaffna had to shut out large numbers who applied for admission to various courses.

The following figures give an indication of the number of students who are eligible but have been refused admission since the ATI does not have the capacity to admit them.

There are about 617 students enrolled in 2001 for all the courses

The ATI is faced with acute problems of inadequate building space, library facilities and computers for conducting courses on Information Technology.

It does not have a fully-fledged staff of its own and engages university lecturers on part time basis and hence the following

proposals have been submitted for obtaining necessary financial assistance to remedy these acute problems that ATI is faced with. The estimates given below are for immediate requirements of land, building and necessary equipment and other facilities to carry out the existing programmes.

Immediate Programmes that have to be implemented to provide essential infrastructure facilities:-

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| 1995 | - | 401 |
| 1996 | - | 128 |
| 1997 | - | 290 |
| 1998 | - | 394 |
| 1999 | - | 450 |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Land | |
| 200 Lachems of land to start the three Departments | 10,000,000.00 |
| 2. Buildings necessary for the establishment of a fully fledged Advanced Technical Institute | |
| 2.1 Parapet Wall (Approximately 5000 L.ft) | 2,500,000.00 |
| 2.2 Water Tank 15000 litre capacity with necessary Pipelines, Pumps, etc. | 1,000,000.00 |
| 2.3 Construction of 3 storeyed building (Approximately 60,000 Sq. feet) | 70,000,000.00 |
| 2.4 Construction of students' toilet (Approximately 1000 Sq.feet) | 1,400,000.00 |
| 2.5 Construction of students cycle park (Approximately 200 x 15) | 1,800,000.00 |
| 2.6 Construction of Library (Approximately 5000 Sq.feet) | 7,500,000.00 |
| 2.7 Construction of three storeyes Student Hostel (Approximately 12,000 Sq.feet) | 12,500,000.00 |
| 2.8 Construction of Staff Quarters (Approximately 10,000 Sq.feet) | 11,000,000.00 |
| 2.9. Levelling Playground | 1,000,000.00 |
| Total Estimated Cost | 118,700,000.00 |

**Long Term Programmes:**

The Institute does not conduct engineering courses at present but it proposes to commence engineering courses in the future and following estimates are given with a view to mobilize resources that are necessary to provide the undermentioned engineering courses.

1. Higher National Diploma in Civil EngineeringCapital Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 1.1 | Instruments (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th years) | 1,500,000.00 |
| 1.2 | Furniture (for 4 years) | 500,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 2,000,000.00 |

Recurrent Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 1.3 | 02 Lecturers (per year 2 X 216,000) | 432,000.00 |
| 1.4 | 04 Assistant Lecturers (per year 4X 162,000) | 648,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 1,180,000.00 |

3,180,000.00

2. Higher National Diploma in Mechanical EngineeringCapital Expenditure

| | | |
|------|--|---------------------|
| 2.1. | Instruments (1 st year to 4 th year) | 1,800,000.00 |
| 2.2 | Furniture (1 st year to 4 th year) | 500,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 2,300,000.00 |

Recurrent Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 2.3 | 02 Lecturers (per year 2 X 216,000) | 432,000.00 |
| 2.4 | 04 Assistant Lecturers (per year 4 X 162,000) | 648,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 1,180,000.00 |

3,480,000.00

3. Higher National Diploma in Electrical EngineeringCapital Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 3.1 | Instruments (1 st to 4 th Years) | 1,800,000.00 |
| 3.2 | Furniture (1 st to 4 th years) | 500,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 2,300,000.00 |

Recurrent Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 3.3 | 02 Lecturers (per year 2 X 216,000) | 432,000.00 |
| 3.4 | 04 Assistant Lecturers (per year 4 X 162,000) | 648,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 1,180,000.00 |

3,380,000.00



4. Higher National Diploma in Electronic Engineering

Capital Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 4.1 | Instruments (1 st to 4 th Years) | 2,000,000.00 |
| 4.2 | Furniture (1 st to 4 th years) | 600,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 2,600,000.00 |

Recurrent Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 4.3 | 02 Lecturers (per year 2 X 216,000) | 432,000.00 |
| 4.4 | 04 Assistant Lecturers (per year 4 X 162,000) | 648,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 1,180,000.00 |

3,780,000.00

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Total | |
| Capital Expenditure | 9,200,000.00 |
| Recurrent Expenditure | 4,720,000.00 |
| | 13,920,000.00 |

5. Higher National Diploma in Information Technology

Capital Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 5.1 | 35 Computers | 2,800,000.00 |
| 5.2 | Furniture (Computer table & Chair) | 500,000.00 |
| 5.3 | Server (2 X 150,000) | 300,000.00 |
| 5.4 | Printer (10 X 20000) | 200,000.00 |
| 5.5 | Air conditioner | 150,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 3,950,000.00 |

Recurrent Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 5.6 | 03 Assistant Lecturer (per year 3 X 162,000) | 486,000.00 |
| 5.7 | 04 Instructors (per year 4 X 126,000) | 504,000.00 |
| 5.8 | Computer Technician (1 X 120,000) | 120,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 1,110,000.00 |

5,060,000.00

6. Agriculture and Natural Science

Higher National Diploma in Agriculture Science

Capital Expenditure

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 6.1 | Machinery & Instrument (1 st year to 4 th year) | 4,000,000.00 |
| 6.2 | Furniture (1 st year to 4 th year) | 800,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | 4,800,000.00 |

Recurrent Expenditure

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 6.3 | 02 Lecturer (per year 2 X 216,000) | 432,000.00 | |
| 6.4 | Asst. Lecturer (per year 4 X 162,000) | 648,000.00 | |
| | Sub Total | 1,180,000.00 | 5,980,000.00 |

7. Library Books

| | | | |
|----|--|------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Management & Accountancy Books | 500,000.00 | |
| 2. | Engineering books for Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Electronics | 500,000.00 | |
| 3. | Agriculture Science Book | 500,000.00 | |
| 4. | Purchase of Furniture | 500,000.00 | 3,000,000.00 |
| 8. | Two Vehicles for the Institute | | 2,500,000.00 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Grand Total | | | |
| I | Capital Expenditure | - | 142.15 |
| II | Recurrent Expenditure | - | 7.01 |
| | | | 149.16 Million |

Summary of Proposals & Recommendations

Please See Table 4.4.2.1.



Development Programmes to promote Technical and Vocational Education and Training
Table 4.4.2.1

| Srl. No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs. Mn. |
|---|--|---|--|---|---------------|
| Short and Medium Term Programmes | | | | | |
| 1. | Establishment of 12 Rural Vocational Training Centres | Selected 12 D.S. divisions in Jaffna District | Vocational Training Authority will set up 12 RVTCs in selected D.S. Divisions and conduct skilled training programmes based on needs and demand according to VTA curriculum to rural youth with a view to provide employment opportunities. | VTA | |
| | Establishment of 01 District Vocational Training Centre | Jaffna, Town | VTA will set up 01 District Vocational Training Centre and 01 National level VTC on the model as in other parts of the country and in Colombo to cater to the demand of the youth with higher qualifications and also to provide advisory services and counseling services in respect of job placement, training opportunities and other services. | VTA | 105.50 |
| 2. | Rehabilitation of Advanced Institute of Technical Education (AITE) | Jaffna | Rehabilitation of necessary infrastructure facilities required to conduct advanced technical education such as land, buildings, libraries and computer facilities. | Ministry of Tertiary and Technical Education and Principal, AITE. | 118.70 |
| Long Term Programmes | | | | | |
| 1. | Development programmes to expand and provide additional facilities to AITE to enable to conduct 5 new courses. | Jaffna | To commence HND programmes in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electronic engineering, information technology, agriculture and natural science. | Ministry of Tertiary and Technical Education and Principal, AITE. | 149.16 |
| Sub Total (Short Term) | | | | | 219.20 |
| Sub Total (Long Term) | | | | | 149.16 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 368.36 |



4.4.3 Health Care Services

The Health Services of Jaffna have been neglected during the past two decades, and health indices show a downward trend indicating a fall

in the health status of the people. The health of the people of Jaffna and the Health Services were comparable to those in the rest of the country until 1983 and in some instances even better. But since the onset of the ethnic conflict and the continued war the health status and

the services have deteriorated to a very great extent. As a result of the deterioration of Health Care Services the morbidity and mortality especially among vulnerable groups of the population has increased.

(Table 4.4.3.1)

Table 4.4.3.1.
Health Indicators pre-war and post war periods

| Indicator | Pre-war (year) | Source | Present status (year) | Source |
|--|----------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) | 19.0 (1982) | 1 | 38.7 (1994) | 3 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate (per 10,000 live births) | 6.0 (1982) | 1 | 22.0 (1988) (1990) (1995) | 4 4 4 |
| Wasting in children | 3.7 (1975/76) | 2 | 18.9 (1993) | 5 |

Source:

1. Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services, Annual District Health Plan – Jaffna
2. Statistical Profile of Children – 1977 Sri Lanka (1978)
3. Sivrajah N. (1993) Nutrition Survey of Children in the Jaffna District. Department of Community Medicine, University of Jaffna.

Current Status & Trends Demography

The Jaffna District has a population of 541,383 at the end of 2001. The population of Jaffna had been subjected to displacement on several occasions and 40% still continue to remain displaced.

The population in Jaffna is shown in **Table 4.4.3.3**. It could be reasonably estimated that with Peace the population will gradually increase to about 800,000 during the next 5 years.



District Hospital Tellipalai



Health Service Facilities

The Health Service facilities have deteriorated during the past 20 years. During the past 2 decades no new hospitals were constructed and no new major development programmes were undertaken and on the other hand extensive damage and destruction has been caused to the Health Sector facilities during the conflict period.

Most of the hospital buildings are damaged and need urgent repairs. Even the undamaged buildings have not been maintained regularly for the past two decades.

Jaffna District was above the level of National health and Nutrition Status before the conflict due to well-established network of hospitals & Community health services. Number of these units have suffered damages. **Annex 1** gives the details of Institutions which are functioning and those which are not functioning.

The chest clinic and the cancer hospital have been destroyed and abandoned. Some of the Gramodaya Health Centres and Central Dispensaries and Maternity Homes are also not functioning. Many of the institutional and infrastructure facilities of the health institutions in the Jaffna District have been partly or fully damaged and all of them face an acute shortage of human resource, bed strength, laboratory and diagnostic services, necessary equipments, vehicles and ambulances. The entire referral system is not functioning, as it should. Both the Teaching hospital

Table 4.4.3.3.

Population of Jaffna 1981-2000

| Category | Number | % |
|----------------------|---------|-------|
| Internally Displaced | 202,000 | 40.2% |
| Resettled | 245,000 | 48.8% |
| Not Displaced | 55,000 | 11.0% |
| Total | 502,000 | 100% |

Source: District Secretariat

in Jaffna and base hospital at Point Pedro are overcrowded and unable to cope with the number of out-door and in-door patients. Even preventive services including the offices of the Medical Officer of Health in various parts of the districts have been affected during the conflict. Both preventive and curative health services suffer from inadequate institutional infrastructure facilities and inadequate manpower resources. Almost all Health facilities need repairs and upgrading. The Jaffna Teaching Hospital, which is spread out on 17 acres of land needs remodeling. Currently it lacks most of the basic facilities that are available in other teaching hospitals in the island.

The District Hospital of Tellipalai had been damaged and abandoned and it is functioning at a new place without adequate facilities. Similarly 95% of the Chavakachcheri District Hospital has been damaged and it is functioning at a low key. In addition, very many peripheral units, rural hospitals, central dispensaries and maternity clinics, Gramodaya Health Centres and office of the Medical Officers of Health have been damaged. Hence, it is

necessary to reconstruct most of the damaged institutions on the basis of a well-conceived plan and equip them with the necessary facilities that are required to function effectively as a Health Care Institution.

The breakdown in the preventive health services has resulted in increase in the incidence and prevalence of several diseases, which are uncommon or less common in the rest of the country.

- Due to breakdown in sanitation and shortage of Public Health staff, water borne diseases like Typhoid and Infective Hepatitis have increased.
- Local transmission of malaria which was almost non-existent in the Jaffna District is now a common disease.
- Available evidence points to a deterioration of the nutritional status of the people especially among children and pregnant women.

Health Manpower

There is an acute shortage of manpower. The shortage exists in all categories although the reasons

for the shortage differ for the different categories. The shortage of doctors is mainly tied up with, Colombo centered post-graduate education, poor transport & communication facilities between Colombo & Jaffna etc. This should ease with the new peace initiatives and improvement of communication & transport.

However the cause of shortage of Paramedical staff is different. The reason for shortage is lack of training of paramedics who could work in the Tamil area. The availability of key health personnel is identified by WHO is given in **Annex II**. There is an acute shortage of Medical Laboratory Technologists, Pharmacists, Physiotherapists, Radiographers, Microscopists, School Dental Therapists, Nurses, Family Health Workers & Public Health Inspectors.

Communicable Diseases

Malaria

Local transmission of Malaria was unknown in Jaffna two decades ago. With onset of the war and the need to stay overnight in Kilinochchi during to- and from Colombo resulted in the transmission of malaria from the Wannai. This led to an epidemic of malaria in the mid and late nineties. With appropriate and effective intervention, the incidence of malaria has decreased. **(Fig.4.4.3.1)**. But with the opening of the A9 route to Colombo resurgence of malaria could be expected. Hence it is necessary to monitor and sustain all control measures and also strengthen the control activities.

Nutrition

Under-nutrition (Protein Energy malnutrition) among children is a common feature. Repeated surveys done during the past few years have shown that the acute under-nutrition is 18.9% to 23%.

Anemia among women is another major nutritional problem. Recent studies done among refugee populations in Jaffna (Sivarajah N, 2001) have shown that the incidence of anaemia is high among Adolescent girls and Pregnant & lactating women. **(Table 4.4.3.4)**

Prevention & Control of Under-nutrition

Under-nutrition among children and women should be seriously considered in the Rehabilitation & Development Programmes. Therapeutic Feeding centers should be established, where severe under-nutrition is present. Initially a Therapeutic Feeding Centre (Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre) should be established in Jaffna working in collaboration with the Pediatric Units of the Jaffna Teaching Hospital and the Department of community medicine of the University of Jaffna.

A centre should be established to produce protein mixes for children and pregnant and lactating women.

Therapeutic iron supplementation for adolescent children in schools and school dropouts (especially young girls) should be started and carried out at least for the next three years. A supplementary feeding programme for all school children should be introduced and continued for the next five years. This could be gradually phased out as the nutritional status improves.

Sanitary Disposal of Sewage

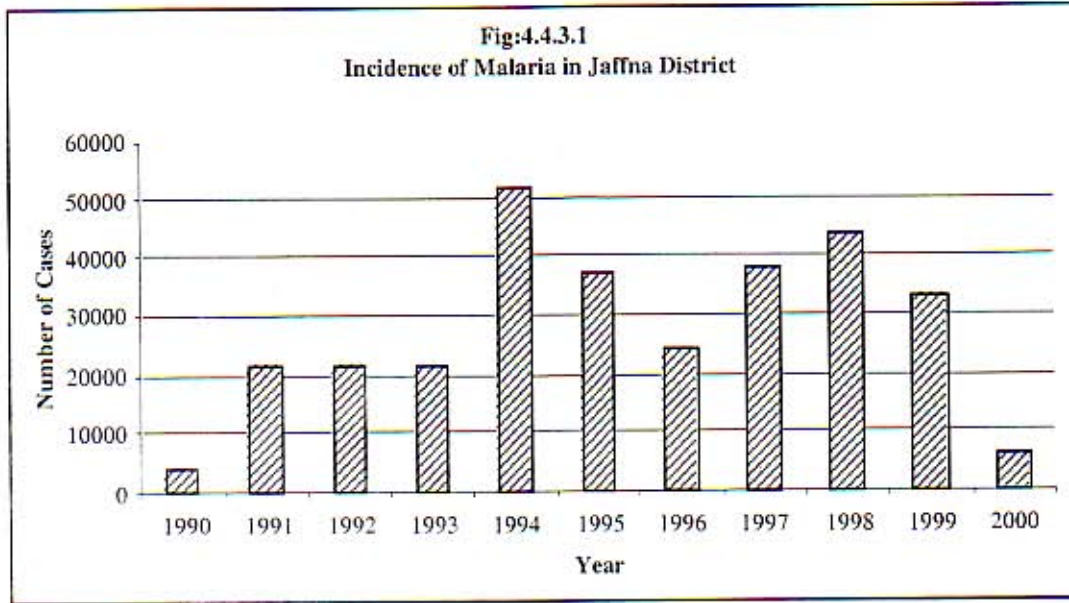
None of the towns including the Jaffna Municipality has a sewage disposal and treatment plant. None of the hospitals in the Jaffna district have a proper sewage treatment and disposal system. Raw sewage from the Teaching Hospital Jaffna is pumped into the sea through open drains running through residential places without any form of treatment. Most of the seafood consumed by the population comes from the areas where sewage is dumped.

It is suggested that sewage treatment and disposal system be established in all major towns. This will cover

Table 4.4.3.4.
Anaemia among women in Welfare Centres in Jaffna

| Category | % Anaemic |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Adolescent girls (15-19 years) | 56.2% |
| Pregnant Women | 61 % |
| Lactating Women | 60 % |

Source: Sivarajah N (2001) Nutrition survey of welfare centers – Jaffna District. World Food Programme, Colombo.



more than a third of the population of Jaffna district.

Sewage from all hospitals should lead into the sewage disposal system of local bodies. Where ever such a system is not available, sewage that leaves a hospital should have been treated.

Food Sanitation

An important aspect of food sanitation is the slaughter of cattle and goats. There are no suitable slaughterhouses in the Jaffna district. One which was within Jaffna Municipality, was damaged and a 'make-shift' slaughterhouse is being used.

The number of cattle and goats slaughtered during the past 3 years at the Municipal Council slaughterhouse is given in **Table 4.4.3.5.**

Jaffna District initially needs five slaughterhouses constructed in the

- Jaffna Municipal area
- Manipay
- Point Pedro
- Thenmarachchi
- Velanai

Mental Health Services

The mental health problem, especially among children & elderly, are above acceptable limits. With return to peace, combatants are expected to return to civilian life. A fair number of them are liable to have been affected by war trauma and they will add to the population that needs Mental Health Services. A mental health service planned for the future will have to take this into consideration.

Although there are some psychiatric services available in the state sector, there are absolutely no psychological or counseling services available. The only available service is that of a psychologist at the Faculty of Medicine and limited counseling

services by a few Non-Governmental Organizations.

**Table 4.4.3.5.
Animals slaughtered at Jaffna Municipal Slaughterhouse**

| Year | Cattle | Goats | Total |
|------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1999 | 2414 | 2051 | 4465 |
| 2000 | 1955 | 2651 | 4606 |
| 2001 | 2888 | 3386 | 6274 |

Source: Jaffna Municipal Council

Restoration and Development Priorities Programmes

The development priorities are described under the following sections:

- a. Human resources in health
- b. Restoration of Health Administration and technical support for management
- c. Restoration of Primary health care with special reference to community



- health services and divisional hospitals
- d. Restoration of selected secondary care institutions
 - e. Restoration of Tertiary care
 - f. Establishment of cancer care services
 - g. Restoration of Blood bank services
 - h. Restoration of Mental Health services
 - i. Restoration of Specialized control programmes such as Malaria, STD / AIDS, Chest diseases, Rabies, Nutrition and Cancer Services

Human Resources in Health

The rate-determining step to restoration of health services is in providing the human resources for service provision, at least to fill the existing cadre vacancies. However, cadre revision is also urgently required to enable proper phasing out of development activities.

The current practice of filling vacancies, which are dependent on training rates and staff deployment according to their preferences and seniority, may not be conducive or sufficient in this instance to facilitate a programme of restoration.

However the Ministry of Health has taken some steps to accelerate the filling of vacancies (priority

appointments given to newly qualified specialist doctors returning from post graduate overseas training to fill specialist vacancies in the North & East, reemployment of retired Health personnel to North & East on contract basis, advertising the reemployment of retired Specialists through foreign Embassies to serve on contract basis.

A Human Resource Development Plan for the North & East will be developed which will consider ways and means of staff recruitment and deployment taking into consideration the restoration and development programmes and the short-term policy changes that will enable restoration of health services.

Continuing the services of trained health volunteers:

Currently a large number of health volunteers have been trained by international NGOs. With the ceasefire these NGOs are now withdrawing funds that was provided to health volunteers as monthly allowance/salary. Since the Human resources situation cannot improve within a short time it is important that suitable measures be taken to retain or absorb already trained personnel into available suitable vacant health cadre positions.

Restoration of Health Administration and technical support for management of Health services

The disruption of Health administration activities is mainly

due to the severe shortage of Health management and technical support staff. The Human Resource development plan needs to consider how the acute shortage can be solved and how management training can be given. Such training needs to include use of management information systems and acquiring relevant skills for performance management.

Other institutions that function at district level that require infrastructure development are the regional/divisional drugstores and the Bio engineering services and maintenance department. Training of relevant personnel to carry out these functions can commence immediately to provide services even from temporary locations before the construction of new facilities.

Restoration of Primary Health care

Primary Health care that includes curative care and community health services severely lack trained Human resource.

Priority attention needs to be given to deployment of staff for community Health Programmes. Filling up the existing vacancies in Health units for Medical Officers of Health, Public Health Nursing Sisters, Public Health Inspectors and Public Health mid wives should be given priority attention.

a. Construction of Primary health care facilities:



In 6 MOH areas there are no permanent office buildings from where the Health staff can operate and many Maternal and child welfare clinics currently function in temporary buildings such as in primary schools, private houses or in open-air make shift arrangements.

Priority should be given to construction of permanent MOH office buildings and clinic centers in areas with relatively higher population density, in areas which health services are currently deficient or has been inaccessible for a long time and in areas where the population is resettling at a faster rate. The construction of such facilities will need to match the rate of staff deployment to these areas.

Construction of Gramodaya health centers in place of Clinic centers should be encouraged as it provides accommodation and office facility to the Public Health Midwife of the area, at the same premises as the clinic centre. A suitable type plan that includes adequate clinic waiting area with verandah, examination/consultation room, injection room, store room, family accommodation (bedroom and living room) with attached toilet and kitchen and office room for Public Health Midwife and separate toilet for mothers and children should be designed. These centers should have adequate water supply and electricity. Usually a clinic center should be provided for 2 to 3 Public Health midwife areas. However where the population is large or the

geographical area is fairly extensive one such centre can be provided for every one or two Public Health midwife areas.

Generally Community clinic services for pregnant mothers and children are provided at antenatal and child welfare clinic centers, Gramodaya health centres (which also have midwife office and accommodation) or at antenatal, child welfare or polyclinics conducted at Primary medical care units such as Central dispensaries, maternity homes, Rural hospitals, Peripheral Units and District hospitals.

Facilities for accommodation should be provided to Medical officers of Health to reside in their respective areas. This could be situated close to the MOH office.

b. Increasing coverage of community health services through the provision of transport facilities:

The major limitation to providing community health services through the existing limited staff is the deficiency in transport facility. Medical Officers of Health should be immediately provided with suitable transport facility and other community field staff such as Public Health Inspectors, Public Health Nursing sisters, Supervising Public Health midwives and Public Health Midwives should also be provided with suitable mode of transport.

c. Coordination of

Community Health Programmes:

This is once again linked to the dearth of trained Human Resource in health. Immediate steps need to be taken to fill vacancies for the Regional Epidemiologist (RE) and adequate training should be given to the RE and the Medical Officer in charge of Maternal & child Health to improve supervision and monitoring of health programmes. Their activities should be reviewed at the regional and central level. Other support staff such as Programme officers needs to be in place at the DPDHS office to assist in data analysis, which will enable timely feedback to the field staff.

d. In-service training of

Community Health staff:

The limited available field staff needs to be updated in relevant knowledge and skills to deliver community health programmes to be on par with their counterparts in the rest of the country.

e. Restoration of Divisional Hospitals

There had been 14 institutions of this category (6 District hospitals, 6 Peripheral Units and 4 Rural hospitals). According to the recent recategorization of health institutions these hospitals would be Divisional hospitals.

The following hospitals have been given priority over others for restoration as they serve a relatively large population and or are in



strategic positions catering to an otherwise service deficient area.

- a. DH Tellipalai
- b. DH Chavakachcheri. The suitability of locating this hospital at Kodikamam is being considered
- c. RH Maruthenkerny
- d. PU Chankanai
- e. DH Delft
- f. DH Kayts

These hospitals need to be restored to their original status. Under the new re-categorization classification all of these will be Divisional Hospitals. The development plan of each of these institutions should be to achieve this level of facilities as given in *italic* for divisional hospital on page 73 above. However in the District development plan DH Tellipalai and Chavakachcheri are to be upgraded to the level of District Base hospitals. As these two hospitals are completely damaged, a reconstruction plan needs to be developed immediately to bring them to the level of District Base hospitals.

DH Chavakachcheri – The distance between Chavakachcheri and TH Jaffna is only 10 Km Chavakachcheri is situated on the A9 route passing Kodikamam area, which is also in the Thenamarachchi Divisional secretariat area. Considering that locating the Base hospital at Kodikamam will improve access to services to a larger catchments area and that there are no secondary or tertiary care facilities in this area, it is more suitable to locate a base hospital in Kodikamam than

in Chavakachcheri. Kodikamam currently has a Central dispensary, which was originally meant to also have a maternity home. Considering this need Chavakachcheri could be restored up to the level of a Primary medical care unit (*pl. see page 81*) for facility description in *italic*) and the Base hospital could be located in Kodikamam.

Restoration of Secondary Care

The only secondary care hospital is Base hospital Point Pedro.

Restoration and development of Point Pedro Hospital to the level of a District General Hospital-

Although it is proposed that Point Pedro Hospital should be upgraded as the District General hospital, the initial emphasis should be to restore its function to the level of a Base hospital.

A Master plan should be developed for the development of this hospital and the first phase of the master plan should be on restoration to provide the facilities of a Base hospital. Subsequent development should be to upgrade as a General Hospital.

Restoration of Tertiary care

The only tertiary care providing facility is the Teaching hospital Jaffna.

Development of Teaching Hospital Jaffna-

The development of Teaching hospital Jaffna will be at its current location. An Architectural Master plan comprising of 4 phases of development that will give a completely modern outlook to the hospital with all the facilities of a teaching hospital has been developed. The phasing out of the construction activities has mainly focused on achieving a final layout that consists of several zones namely; Outpatient (General outpatient and special clinics, Accidents and emergency services), services common to outpatient and in patients that should centrally located (diagnostic services), Inpatients, service areas (kitchen, laundry, waste disposal, water storage, maintenance), management services, on call accommodation etc, that conforms to "good hospital practice in patient flows". Please See figs. in pages 91, 92 & 93) Proposed layout with zoning of service areas. This master plan also considers the practicality



District Hospital Chavakachcheri



Table 4.4.3.6.

| Requirements to set up cancer therapy | Requirements for establishing a fully equipped cancer unit |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radiotherapy machine (cobalt or linear accelerator) 2. X rays and Ultrasound machine (to plan therapy of solid tumours) 3. Laboratory facilities for monitoring progress and side effects 4. Inward facility 5. Blood bank facility – storage and cross match 6. Human resource: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1. Oncologist 6.2. Radiologist/ Senior House officer in radiology 6.3. Radiographer 6.4. Physicist/ visiting physicist 6.5. Pathologist / visiting Pathologist 6.6. Medical officers 6.7. Nurses 6.8. Medical Laboratory Technicians | <p>A fully equipped cancer unit will require following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipment- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Linear accelerator 1.2. Brachytherapy unit 1.3. Radiotherapy plan unit 1.4. Mould room unit 1.5. Theatre equipment 1.6. ICU equipment 1.7. Diagnostic equipment 1.8. Laboratory equipment 2. In ward facilities 3. Operating theatre 4. Intensive care/High dependency unit 5. Laboratory 6. Blood bank facility 7. Transport facility 8. Human Resource: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1. Oncologist 8.2. Surgeons 8.3. Gynecologist 8.4. Pathologist 8.5. Physicist 8.6. Other surgical specialists (head & neck, thorax, Gastroenterology) 8.7. Radiologist 8.8. Radiographers 8.9. Nurses 8.10. the medical staff – theatre and ICU staff 8.11. Medical Laboratory Technician <p>Maintenance staff</p> |

of undertaking the giant task of construction without much affect to ongoing service provision.

Establishment of Cancer Services

Cancer is a leading cause of hospital admission in the Jaffna District and currently there are no specific treatment facilities available in Jaffna. All such patients have to be transferred to Colombo for treatment.

The need is two fold.

1. Urgent need to set up cancer therapy
2. Long term need for establishing a fully equipped cancer unit in close proximity to the Teaching hospital Jaffna in order to operate on resource sharing basis.

The requirements for setting up an urgent therapy unit and a fully equipped cancer unit are listed in the **Table. 4.4.3.6**

Strengthening Mental Health Services

The Report of the Third National Workshop on Mental Health Planning (National Mental Health Plan upto the year 2000, 1988) planned to

- Ensure at least minimum Mental Health Care by 2000 AD which is accessible to all particularly the underprivileged in Sri Lanka
- Integrate mental health care into the general health care system,

Damaged Cancer Hospital



particularly the primary care system.

- Increase community participation (In Mental Care), which will be complementary to state health care.

The disorganized Mental Health Services in Jaffna District should be re-organized to achieve these objectives. It should be also noted that Mental Health is inseparable from General Health Care and community development. A Mental Health Service cannot be considered in isolation.

The Mental Health service restoration programme consists of the following components:

1. Acute care
2. Long term care (patient rehabilitation)
3. Primary Mental health care

NGOs could assist by

- Funding the training of counselors and establishing Counselling Services
- Training Primary Health Care Workers in Counselling
- Training teachers and Community Development Officers in

- Mental health
- Care of mentally retarded children
- Establishing institutions for Elderly
- Assisting Programmes for combating Alcohol & Drug abuse
- Providing day care centres for ambulant psychiatric patients
- Establishment of 'Half way' homes for chronically psychiatrically disabled patients
- Expansion of facilities at the Deaf and Blind School at Kaithady and establishment of further schools in Valigamam and Vadamarachchi
- Establishment of Homes for mentally retarded
- Immediate interventions for restoration of mental health services are given in table 4.4.3.7.



Table : 4.4.3.7.

Immediate interventions for restoration of Mental health services

| Institution identified for immediate intervention | HR needs | Urgent equipment | Drugs | Other interventions |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <p><u>Acute care</u> DH Tellipalai</p> | 2 MO, 4 nurses, Multi disciplinary team to be absorbed into regular cadre or as minor staff. | List available | Supply of regular request | Major renovation including basic commodities, furniture etc. |
| BH Point Pedro | 1 MO, 4 Nurses, Multi disciplinary team to be absorbed as minor staff | Equipment for Occupational therapy | Supply of regular request | 2 wards to be rebuilt |
| TH Jaffna | 8 Nurses, 10 minor staff | EEG machine and Bio feedback equipment | Essential drugs to be supplied | A new acute care ward (30 beds to include 10 beds for children) |
| <p><u>Long term care</u> RH Pandatharippu</p> | 1 RMO/MO, 8 Nurses, 10 minor staff (to be recruited and trained) | Occupational therapy equipment - | Essential psychotropic drugs, new allocation required | Currently an under performing RH, to convert to include a long stay home. Parapet wall, electricity, water supply and well to be covered. |
| <u>Primary care</u> | Training of MOH, public health staff, and other target groups eg. Teachers in basic mental health Cost of training | | | |
| Transport | | Vehicle for mental health activities Van with 4 wheel drive, Required for out reach clinics to other districts and for training programmes, transport of chronic patients to their homes. | | |

Strengthening Blood Transfusion services

The regional Blood bank will be established in Teaching Hospital Jaffna. All other secondary care institutions with operating theatres will require blood bank facilities to enable storage and cross match of blood. There fore blood bank facilities will be set up in General Hospital Point Pedro, and the other proposed Base Hospitals.

Restoration of specialized control programmes

The restoration programme once again should focus on Human resource mobilization to carry out the control programmes and other infrastructure development such as the construction of buildings and support facilities to implement these programmes. Community interventions to support specialized control programmes are however dependant on the human resource availability of field health staff attached to the Medical Officers of Health. These programmes should be coordinated and monitored by the Deputy provincial director.

Malaria:

Provincial Health Authorities carry out malaria control activities with the district in accordance with the National Plan for Malaria Control, and in the context of the "Roll Back Malaria Initiative" recommended by the WHO. Under the 5 year intensive Malaria Control Project which has just commenced with funding from the "Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

(GFATM)", Jaffna district has been included as one of the districts covered. The following strategies will continue as long as the transmission of malaria exists in the district:

1. Early detection and prompt treatment of malaria patients through the mechanism of blood smear examination at medical institutions or by performing the Rapid Diagnostic Tests at medical institutions.
2. Screening of all returnees to Jaffna district from the "Vanni" district by the Mobile Malaria clinics.
3. Prevention of transmission by spraying houses with indoor residual insecticides in selected localities where malaria risk is high.
4. Promotion of the use of Insecticide-Treated Nets (10,000 nets already provided through the IDA/World Bank Project. More nets to be provided through GFATM).
5. Protection of pregnant women from Malaria by a programme of giving weekly chemoprophylaxis.
6. Practice of biological larviciding (destruction of larvae) by the use of larvivorous fish.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases / HIV /AIDS:

STD Clinics need to be set up in TH Jaffna, GH Point Pedro immediately and then extended to the other proposed Secondary care institutions once in operation.

TH Jaffna should re-establish its laboratory for diagnosis of STDs.

Other Medical officers managing outpatients at institutions (secondary

care level) that have high outpatient attendance need to be trained to diagnose and treat patients.

All Field Health staff attached to Medical Officers of Health needs to be trained on STD /AIDS control activities and key health messages.

All pregnant mothers should have antenatal testing of blood for VDRL.

Respiratory diseases:

There is no organized respiratory diseases control programme and particularly for control of Tuberculosis.

Medical officers in Hospitals and in Community Health services need to be trained according to current control strategies. A District Tuberculosis Control Medical Officer needs to be appointed and trained to coordinate these activities. A Chest Hospital needs to be constructed which shall be the focal institute for control activities.

Rabies:

There is virtual breakdown of Rabies control activities. A Rabies control unit has to be established at the Office of the Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services. This will consist of trained staff to vaccinate dogs and for dog seizing. The district will require at least 2 vehicles for vaccinating dogs and for dog seizing.

The programme depends on the availability of such trained staff, vehicles and Public health inspectors in the MOH areas to



organize the programme at community level. The MOH office of the area will be responsible to organize community publicity prior to a dog vaccination programme. Publicity equipment and transport should be available at the MOH office. PHIs should also have transport facility.

Long term Development programme

The long-term goal of the development programme for curative care services is the implementation of a health referral system that is based on geographical clusters of health institutions referring patients from primary through secondary to tertiary level and relevant back-referral within the cluster, that will provide an accessible health service to the community with optimal utilization at all levels of care. The apex tertiary care institution will be the Teaching hospital Jaffna. In order to implement such a referral system, optimum level of care should be provided at all levels of care so that there is minimal bypassing at any level.

The three-tiered system is based on the recent re-categorization of health institutions by the Ministry of Health. **Table 4.4.3.8** shows the three-tiered system and the proposed referral clusters are given in **Table 4.4.3.9**

Primary Medical Care Unit: These units will have Out patient care, limited emergency care (facilities for stabilization of patients before

referring to secondary or tertiary care medical institutions), facilities for a poly-clinic including Ante-natal & Post -natal, family planning, child health, well women etc..

Divisional Hospital: Each DDHS area will be served by one such institution according to availability of resources. Out patient care with an Emergency Treatment Unit for limited emergency care and screening, Basic laboratory facilities, minor operation facilities, Labour room, Wards (maternity, one male and female medical and surgical ward each and one children's ward), Dental unit, facilities for continuation of treatment of patients referred by tertiary medical institutions for a

limited period, facilities for polyclinics and Ambulance services will be available.

Currently there is a deficiency in secondary care. It is proposed that DH Tellipalai and DH Chavakachcheri (with change of location to Kodikamam) be upgraded to the level of District Base Hospitals to provide secondary care.

It will be seen that some of the existing hospitals that are currently under performing, have been identified for upgrading. Priority should be given for restoration of such facilities at least to its originally intended level and subsequently to develop to the proposed upgraded status.

Table 4.4.3.8. Re-categorization of Health institutions (primary, secondary and tertiary levels)

| Level | Health Institutions -old classification | Health Institutions- New classification |
|-----------|--|--|
| Primary | Central Dispensary, Central Dispensary & maternity home, Maternity Home, | Primary Medical Care unit |
| | Rural Hospital, Peripheral Unit, District Hospital | Divisional Hospital |
| Secondary | Base hospitals, General hospitals | District base hospital District General hospital |
| Tertiary | Teaching Hospital, Provincial Hospital, Specialized care hospitals | Teaching Hospital Provincial hospital Specialized care hospitals |

Paramedical Training

To improve and maintain the health of people, building of hospitals alone is insufficient. Manpower is of paramount importance and this is lacking in Jaffna. Training had been a function of the Central Government and had not been implemented satisfactorily at Regional level and hence there is a shortage of paramedics in the NEP.

Although one of the national strategies for HFA 2000 adopted in 1980 emphasized on decentralization, training, especially that of paramedics has not been decentralized. A Regional Training Centre is essential in Jaffna, where local persons could be trained in a local atmosphere, encouraging them to work under local conditions.

Training takes a long time. For example the filling of existing vacancies of PHMs alone will take over 7 years at the rate 50 per year.

With over 1000 new doctors seeking employment every year, the doctors will have to be posted in the peripheral hospitals. The work of doctors without paramedics will be frustrating and may lead to migration of doctors outside the region and country. Further, with more and more privatization of Health, the need for more paramedical staff is essential to work in the private sector.

Hence, top priority has to be given to the establishment of a Paramedical training center in Jaffna. It has to be one of the first activities in Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

The para-medical Training Centre should be capable of training the following categories of staff immediately.

- Medical Laboratory Technologists
- Physiotherapists
- School Dental Therapists
- Radiographers
- Pharmacists
- Microscopists
- Public Health Midwives (Family Health Workers)
- Public Health Inspectors
- Assistant Medical Officers

The center should also be capable of providing the following training at a later date.

- In-service training for Paramedical Health Workers
- Post-basic training for Paramedical Personnel
- Public Health training for Medical Officers

Development of Traditional Medicine & Integration of Traditional Medicine into existing Health Care System

Traditional Medicine has been in use and well accepted in Jaffna for a long time. There is approximately one traditional physician for 1500 people in Jaffna. This programme should include:

- Integration of Siddha Medicine with the existing Health Care System. Siddha Physicians with University degrees should be utilized for this purpose. They could be appointed to the Divisional Health Centres.
- Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Siddha Dept. of the University of Jaffna, at Kaithady, which has been severely damaged during the war.
- Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the Ayurvedic Hospital at Kaithady, which was damaged following the recent war
- Establishment of a Centre for Traditional Medicine, where
 - Coordinate the work of the traditional physicians
 - The problem of shortage of drugs used in traditional medicine could be addressed
 - Research for the improvement of traditional medicine could be carried out


Financial Assistance to the Private Health Sector

The Private Sector in Jaffna catered to a vast majority of the people. The existence of the private missionary hospitals such as The Green Memorial Hospital at Manipay and McLeod Hospital at Inuvil for over a century and the other hospitals in Moolai in Tellippalai were a boon to the people of Valikamam. In addition there were several private hospitals in Jaffna town which were taking the burden off the State hospitals. Some of these are no more or functioning at low gear.



Table : 4.3.3.9.
Proposed Referral system for Jaffna district

| Primary Medical care level | Proposed hospitals (current mentioned) | divisional care name | Secondary care (district base, District General Hospital) | Tertiary Care |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. CD Mulliyar | RH Maruthankerny | | } DGH Point Pedro | } |
| 2. CD Puttur | PU Atchchuveli | | | |
| 3. CD & MH Karaveddy | | | | |
| 4. CD & MH Varany | | | | |
| 5. CD & MH Ampan | | | | |
| | DH Valvetithurai | | | |
| 6. CD&MH Pandatharippu | | | } BH Tellipalai | } TH Jaffna |
| 7. CD & MH Manipay | DH Chankanai | | | |
| 8. CD Uduvil | | | | |
| 9. CD Tholpuran | | | | |
| 10. CD Illavalai | | | | |
| 11. CD Vadukkodai | RH Vadukkodai | | | |
| | PU Karainagar | | | |
| 12. CD KKS | | | | |
| 13. CD Punnalakadduvan | | | | |
| 14. CD Palali | | | | |
| 15. CD Chunnakam | | | | |
| 16. CD Eralai | | | | |
| 17. CD & MH Alaveddi | | | | |
| 18. CD Inuvil | | | | |
| | DH kayts | | | |
| | PU Analaitivu | | | |
| | PU Nainativu | | | |
| | DH Punguditivu | | | |
| | DH Delft | | | |
| | RH Velannai | | | |
| 19. CD & MH Mandaitivu | | | | |
| 20. CD & MH Gurunagar | | | | |
| 21. CD Kaithady | | | } BH Kodikamam (Proposed) | } |
| 22. CD&MH Chavakachcheri (proposed) | | | | |
| 23. CD Urumpirai | | | | |
| 24. CD Kokuvil | } PU Kopai | | | |
| 25. CD & MH Kondavil | | | | |



Reactivation of these hospitals is an urgent need. The Rehabilitation plan should provide loans at low interest and long-term repayment basis to these institutions to re-start their activities. Grants for damages

caused by the war should be provided to these institutions as is provided to others. However, the ceiling should be raised so that it adequately compensates for the losses.

Loans at low interest rates should also be provided to new investors in Private sector involved in Health Care.

Rehabilitation and Development programmes are given in Table 4.4.3.11.

| Health Care Institutions in Jaffna District | | | |
|--|---|-------------|--|
| Type of Institution | Location | No. of Beds | Present Status |
| Teaching Hospital (TH) | Jaffna | 927 | This hospital under the administration of the central ministry in Colombo has few specialists most of them retired and re-employed supplemented by MSF-F consultants. Had been repeatedly damaged since 1987 hence partly functioning. New wards had been constructed by UNHCR and Govt. had done few repairs recently but the hospital needs remodelling. JICA is undertaking architectural designing and possibly construct a new hospital. There is no sewerage system, at present the hospital waste is carried into the open drain of the town. |
| Base Hospital (BH) | Point Pedro | 264 | Functioning with MSF-F consultants |
| District Hospital (DH) | Valvetithurai | 94 | Functioning |
| | Chavakachcheri | (131) | Destroyed |
| | Tellipallai (Hospital in high security area) | 102 | Functioning at Co-operative Hospital |
| | Kayts | 59 | Functioning |
| | Delft | 29 | Functioning as a CD |
| | Pungudutivu | (32) | |
| Peripheral Units | Atchuvvely | 60 | Functioning |
| | Kopay | 51 | Functioning |
| | Chankanai | 50 | Functioning |
| | Karainagar | 20 | Functioning partly |
| | Nainativu | 20 | Functioning partly |
| | Analaitivu | 35 | Functioning |
| Rural Hospitals (RH) | Maruthankerny | 24 | Destroyed |
| | Pandaitharippu | | Functioning as a CD |
| | Vaddukodai | 19 | Functioning |
| | Velanai | 16 | Damaged. Functioning partly |
| Central Dispensary & Maternity Homes (CD&MH) | Karaveddy | 10 | Functioning |
| | Kodikamam | 08 | Functioning |
| | Varany | 12 | Functioning |
| | Ampan | 22 | Functioning |
| | Alaveddy | 03 | Functioning & CD |
| | Kondavil | 08 | Functioning |
| | Manipay | 04 | Functioning in a private building |
| | Gurunagar | 08 | Functioning & CD |
| | Mandaitivu | | Destroyed |



| | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| Central Dispensary (CD) (Out Patient care only) | Point Pedro Mulliyar Kaithdy Kankesanthurai Palaly Chunnakam Eralai Inuvil Uduvil Punnalaikaddu- van/Puthur Urumpirai Kokuvil Tholpuram Vaddukoddai Illavalai | | Functioning Destroyed Destroyed; Functioning now Closed for security reasons Closed for security reasons Functioning Functioning Functioning Functioning Functioning Functioning Functioning Functioning Functioning Functioning Functioning |
| Chest Hospital | Palaly (Myliddy) | 40 | Functioning at PU Kopay. Shifted for security reasons |
| Chest Clinic | Jaffna (Pannai) | | Destroyed |
| MOH Or Health Units (No beds) | Tellippalai Point Pedro Kopay Chavakachcheri Manipay Kayts Jaffna (MC) | | Office in a private house, acting Office in Base Hospital, DMO acting Retired Chest Physician is acting No office, no MOH; PHI acting No office MOH available No office, no MOH; PHI acting No MOH;RMP acting |
| RMO (Malaria) | Jaffna | - | Functioning. Re-employed officer |
| STD/AIDS Clinic | Jaffna | - | Functioning. Full facilities not available |
| R/MSD | Jaffna | - | Destroyed. Functioning at DPDHS office |
| DPDHS Office | Jaffna | - | Destroyed. Functioning in a private house |

Source: WHO Report



| Approved Cadre Distribution, Staff in Position & Vacancy as at 31.12.2001 – Jaffna District | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cadre Categories | TH Jaffna | | | Jaffna | | |
| | C | P | V | C | P | V |
| MOO(Specialist) | 32 | 6 | 26 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| DMO Base Hospitals | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| MOO | 87 | | | 59 | 4 | 55 |
| MOHH | | | | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Asst. MOHs | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOMCH | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Regional Epidemiologist | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Regional Dental Surgeon | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regional Malaria Officer | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dental Surgeons (Specialists) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dental Surgeons | 8 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| Dental Surgeons(H.OO) | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Div./Prov. AMOO/RMOO | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| AMOO/RMOO | 2 | 1 | 1 | 58 | 20 | 38 |
| Para Medical Service | | | | | | |
| Pharmacists (Pro/Div) | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Pharmacist | 22 | 22 | 0 | 27 | 21 | 6 |
| PHII (Pro/Div) | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| SPHII | | | | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| PHII | 1 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 47 | 53 |
| Prov. Food & Drugs Inspectors | | | | | | |
| Food & Drugs Inspectors | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Health Edu. Officer (Province) | | | | | | |
| Health Education Officer | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Regional Supervising Public Health Nurses | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Public Health Nursing Sisters | | | | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Public Health Tutors | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nursing Officer (Special Grade) | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Nursing Officer (Class I) | 22 | 2 | 20 | 14 | 1 | 13 |
| Nursing Officer (Class IA & B) | 382 | 240 | 142 | 254 | 72 | 182 |
| School Dental Therapist | | | | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Supervising Public Health Midwives | | | | 19 | 2 | 17 |
| Public Health Midwives | 31 | 15 | 5 | 342 | 87 | 255 |
| Physiotherapist | 15 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Occupational Therapist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Radiographer | 14 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| ECG Recordist | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Ophthalmic Asst. | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Dental Technicians | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Med. Lab. Technologist | 20 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 14 |
| Microscopist | | | | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Malaria Supervisor | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ento. Assts. | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dispensers | | | | 38 | 26 | 12 |
| Field Assts.(AMC) | | | | 51 | 29 | 22 |
| Field Assts./AMC(Casual) | | | | | | |
| EEG Technician | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Speech Therapist | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Psychiatric Social Worker | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CATEGORIES Excluding TH | | | | 2189 | 1165 | 1003 |

Source: WHO Report

C – Cadre

P – Present Position

V - Vacancy

Table No. 4.4.3.11.

Restoration and Development Programmes for Health Care Services

| Short and Medium Term Programmes | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
| 1 | Restoration of Primary Health Care Services | Jaffna District (Locations to be identified) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of 6 Central Dispensaries 2. Rehabilitation and construction of new buildings required for 11 Central Dispensaries 3. Construction of 6 MOH Offices at Chankanai, Kayts, Point Pedro, Velanai, Chavakachcheri and Manipay. 4. Rehabilitation and improvements to 14 Gramodhaya Health Centres 5. Construction of 30 new Gramodhaya Health Centres | Secretary of Health Services NEPC & DPDHS, Jaffna | 12.00 16.00 36.00 21.00 45.00 |
| 2 | Rehabilitation and restoration of Primary Medical Care | Maruthankerny Chankanai Delft, Kayts | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Rural Hospital at Maruthankerny 2. Restoration of PU at Chankanai 3. Restoration of DH at Delft 4. Restoration of DH at Kayts | PDHS & DPDHS | 25.00 25.00 50.00 50.00 |
| 3 | Restoration and Development of Secondary Care services | Point Pedro Tellipalai Kodikamam | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of Point Pedro Hospital to a Base Hospital 2. Reconstruction of District Hospital at Tellipalai 3. Construction of a Base Hospital at Kodikamam or Chavakachcheri | PDHS & DPDHS | 400.00 500.00 600.00 |
| 4 | Development of Tertiary Care Services | Jaffna Teaching Hospital | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Teaching Hospital, Jaffna - Phase I & Phase II 2. Supplying urgently required medical equipment to TH, Jaffna | Ministry of Health & Indigenous Medicine. PDHS & DPDHS | 1600.00 200.00 |
| 5 | Strengthening of Blood Transfusion Services | Jaffna Point Pedro | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of a Regional Blood Bank at TH Jaffna until Master Plan for TH is implemented 2. Setting up of Blood Bank facilities at Base Hospital Point Pedro | PDHS & DPDHS | 10.00 |



| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| 6 | Strengthening of Mental Health Services | DH Tellipalai BH Point Pedro TH Jaffna RH Pandatharippu | <p>Immediate interventions are identified in Table 4.4.3.8.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply of necessary personnel, urgent equipment & drugs to DH Tellipalai, BH Point Pedro, TH Jaffna. 2. RH Pandatharippu to be converted into a Long Term Care Unit 3. Training of Primary Health Care Staff on Basic Mental Health Care 4. Provision of additional wards to BH Point Pedro 5. Provision of an Acute Care Unit to TH Jaffna 6. Provision of vehicles 7. Support to NGO to undertake counseling and Mental Health Care Service | PDHS & DPDHS | 5.00 50.00 2.00 25.00 25.00 5.00 5.00 |
| 7 | Specialized Services 1. Malaria Control | Entire Jaffna District | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing of WHO Recommended Control Strategies 2. Strengthening Health Education 3. Expansion of Entomological Unit 4. Mobile clinics in areas of resettlement 5. Rapid diagnostic tests units and net impregnation programme 6. Introduction of larvivorous fish 7. Insecticide spraying in houses of high risk areas 8. Supply of two vehicles | DPDHS Director AMC | 5.00 10.00 2.00 5.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 3.00 |
| | 2. Chest Diseases | Jaffna District | Training & Development of Human Resources and Implementing the programme for Control of Tuberculosis | DPDHS, Jaffna | 2.00 |
| | 3. STD / AIDS | Jaffna District | Training & Development of Human Resources and establishing STD clinics in selected hospitals | DPDHS, Jaffna | 2.00 |
| | 4. Rabies | Jaffna District | Training of Human Resources and Programme implementation | DPDHS, Jaffna | 2.00 |
| | 5. Cancer Services | Jaffna District | Urgent requirements to set up cancer unit is identified in Table 4.4.3.7. Supply of necessary equipment, Laboratory facilities, Personnel & Vehicles | Ministry of Health & Indigenous Medicine, DPDHS, Jaffna | 200.00 |



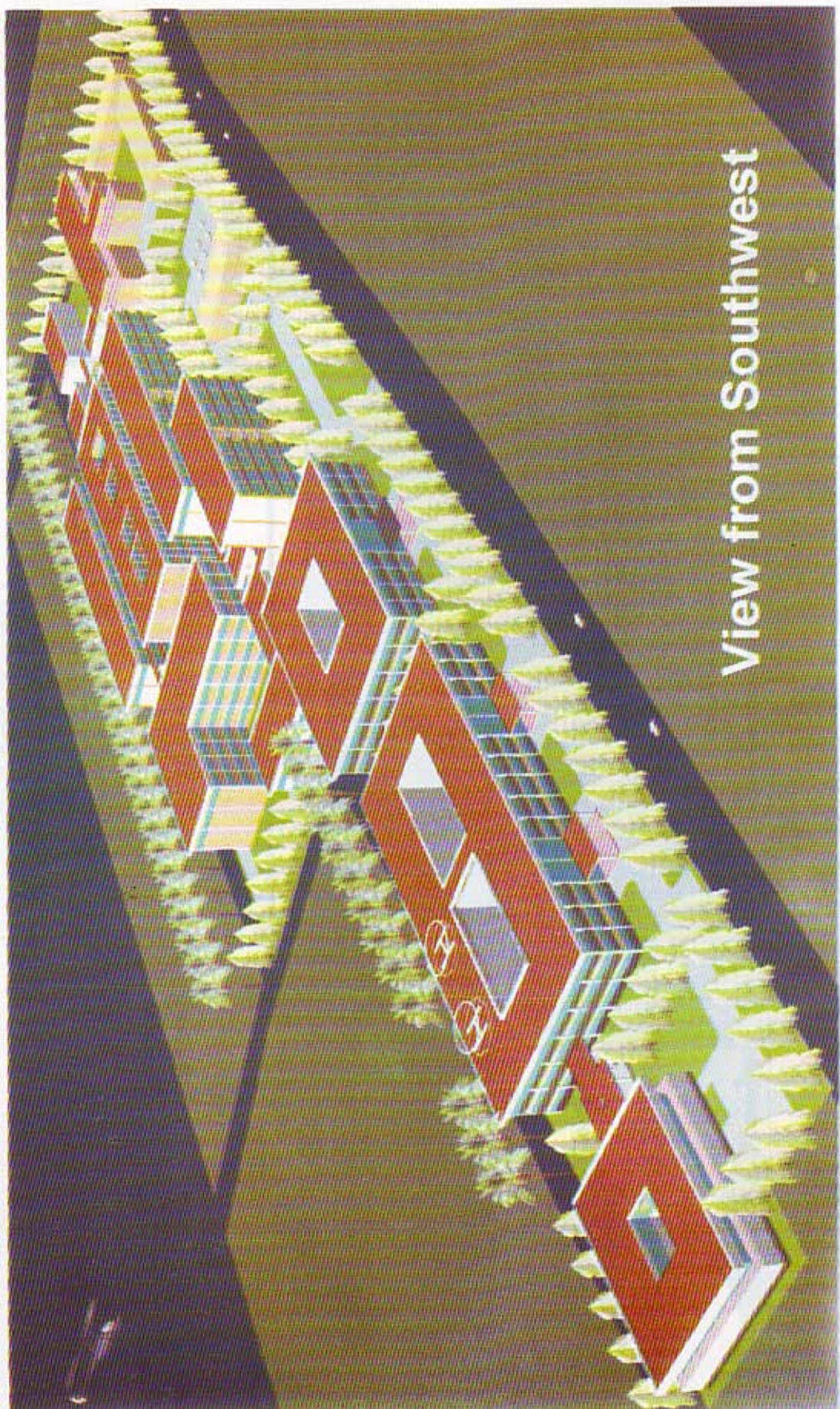
| | | | | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|-------|
| 8 | Nutrition | | | 1. Establishment of one Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit in Jaffna 2. Food and Therapeutic iron nutrition supplement to school children | | 7.50 |
| 9 | Ayurvedic Hospital | | | • Reconstruction of a Government Ayurvedic Hospital at Kalthady | | 50.00 |
| 10 | Improving Sidha Medical Services | | | • Strengthening of the Sidha Department of the University of Jaffna | | 50.00 |
| 11 | Transport | Entire Jaffna District | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles for DPDHS • Regional Epidemiologists • MO (Maternal & Child Health) • Vehicles for Rabies Control works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vaccination Van and 2 lorries for Regional Medical supplies division ▪ Vehicle for bio Engineering Division ▪ Vehicles for MOH ▪ Motor cycles of PH 11 & Scooter for PHMW ▪ Ambulance for RH Maruthankerny, Chest Clinic Jaffna ▪ Ambulance boat to Islands | PDHS, NEPC & DPDHS, Jaffna | 50.00 |
| 12 | Communications | Jaffna District | | • Telephone facilities for all existing Health Institutions, Hospitals and MOH Office | | 2.00 |
| 13 | Management of Health Services | Jaffna District | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and Training in Human Resources Development for managerial support services including management information systems • Establishment of a Bio Medical Engineering Unit with Technical Staff, Tools and Vehicles | PDHS & DPDHS | 2.00 |
| 14 | Drug Supply | Jaffna District | | • Construction of a Regional Medical Stores & Supply Division & Transport | PDHS & DPDHS | 15.00 |
| 15 | Disease surveillance Systems including Laboratory Services | Jaffna District | | • Restoration of Laboratory Services of Secondary & Tertiary Hospitals | PDHS & DPDHS | 50.00 |



Long Term Programmes

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Primary Health Care Services | Jaffna District, Tellipalai, Karaveddy, Ampan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new Primary Medical Care Units Construction of MOH Offices at Tellipalai, Karaveddy, Ampan and Jaffna Municipal Council Area Construction of 30 new Gramodhaya Health Centres | PDHS & DPDHS, Jaffna | 30.00 15.00 45.00 |
| 2 | Primary Medical Care | Maruthankerny Chankanai | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of RH Maruthankerny to level of Divisional Hospital (District Hospital) Development of PU Chankanai to level of Divisional Hospital (District Hospital) | PDHS & DPDHS, Jaffna | 250.00 250.00 |
| 3 | Secondary Health Care Services | Point Pedro Tellipalai | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of BH Point Pedro to the level of a District General Hospital Development of DH Tellipalai to the level of a District Base Hospital | PDHS & DPDHS, Jaffna | 400.00 500.00 |
| 4 | Tertiary Care Services | Jaffna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of TH, Jaffna – Phase III & IV | Ministry of Health & DPDHS, Jaffna | 1400.00 |
| 5 | Strengthening Blood Transfusion Services | Jaffna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a blood bank services in all proposed secondary and tertiary care hospitals that will have operating theatres | Ministry of Health & PDHS, DPDHS, Jaffna | 50.00 |
| 6 | Strengthening mental health services | Jaffna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of a Detoxification Unit Establishing of a Secure Care Unit at DH Tellipalai | | 100.00 |
| 7 | Chest diseases | Jaffna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a Chest hospital | | 350.00 |
| 8 | Cancer services | Jaffna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a full fledged cancer hospital | | 1500.00 |
| 9 | Paramedical Training | Jaffna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Paramedical Training Centre | | 50.00 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------|--|----------------|
| 10 | Center for Traditional Medicine | | Establishment of a Centre for traditional medicine in order to improve – i. Production and distribution of drugs used in traditional medicine ii. Carry out a survey in traditional medicine | 50.00 |
| 11 | Communication | Jaffna | • Communication facilities and health transportation facilities | 5.00 |
| 12 | Management of health services | Jaffna | • Regular in service management training • Training to all levels of management personnel | 2.00 |
| 13 | Disease surveillance system including laboratory services | Jaffna | • Construction of a Public Health Laboratory | 50.00 |
| Sub Total | | | | 4997.00 |
| Grand Total | | | | 9229.50 |



View from Southwest

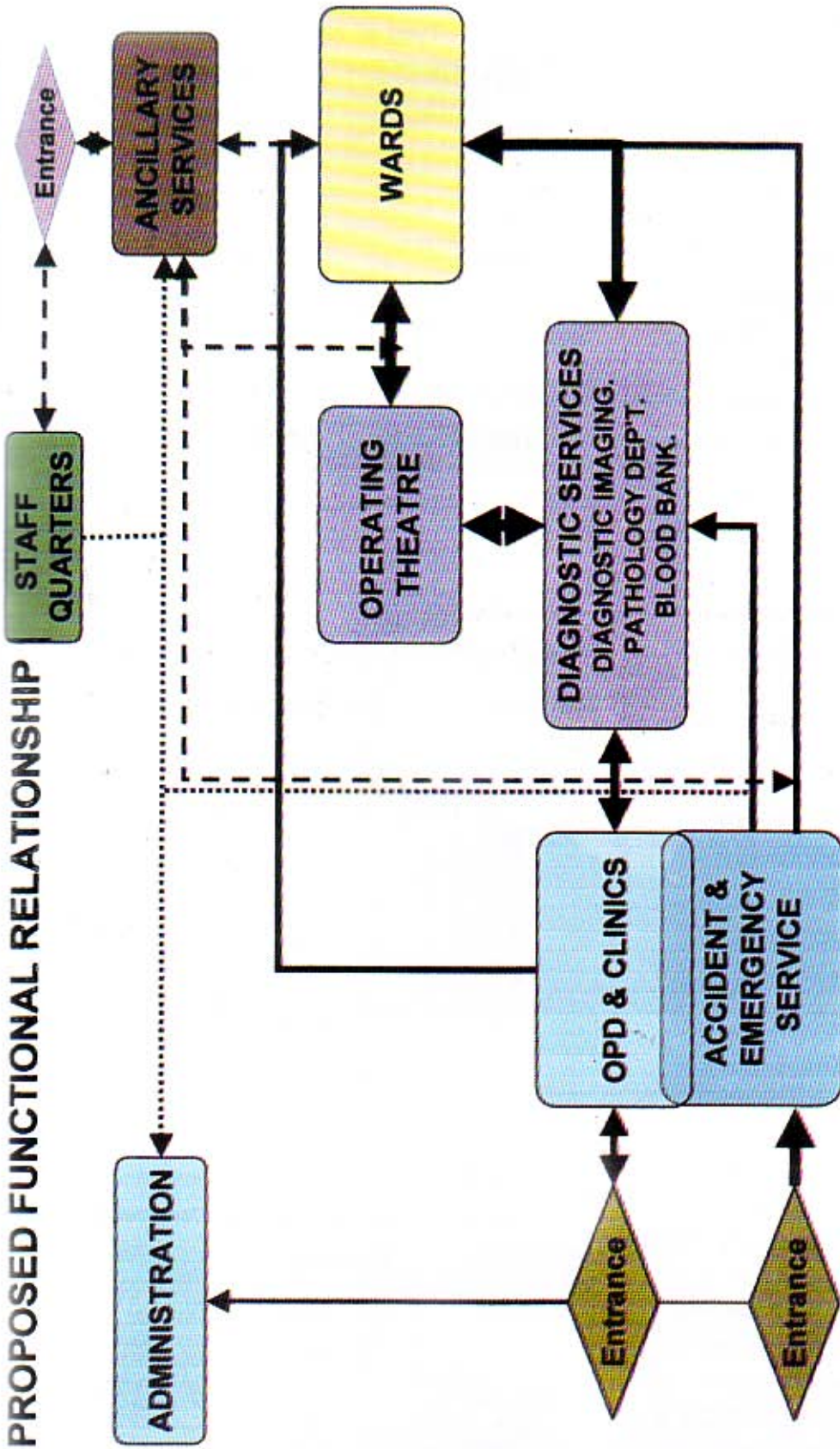
TEACHING HOSPITAL – JAFFNA

Master Plan

PROPOSED LAYOUT Zoning



TEACHING HOSPITAL – JAFFNA Master Plan



TEACHING HOSPITAL – JAFFNA

Master Plan



4.4.4 HOUSING

The Jaffna Peninsula had 166,085 housing units in 1981 out of which 89,532 were permanent structures, 53,532 were semi-permanent structures and the balance 22,702 were improvised unclassified structures (Census of Population and Housing 1981). The last survey of demographic and social aspects of Sri Lanka conducted in 1986/87 by Census and Statistics Department describes the situation of housing in Jaffna district as shown in **Table 4.4.4.1**

Table 4.4.4.1.
Type of Houses

| Type of Houses | Numbers | % |
|-----------------------|----------------|------|
| Single houses | 131,855 | 79.3 |
| Attached houses | 2,229 | 1.3 |
| Flats | 5,298 | 3.0 |
| Annexes | 1,540 | 0.9 |
| Improvised Structures | 25,236 | 15.1 |
| Line Houses | 27 | 0.4 |
| Total Units | 166,085 | |

The Survey revealed that 94% of the inhabitants lived in individual houses. This is one of the cultural attitudes of the Jaffna population.

Table 4.4.4.2. indicates that 80% of the population lives in one and two roomed houses. Even though the average family size is 5.1, they were mostly satisfied with small individual houses.

Table 4.4.4.3 shows a declining trend of the construction industry in the period 1981 to 1984. This trend continued further till 1996. This is due to continued unsettled conditions prevailing in the Peninsula during the period from 1983 to 1996. Due to this situation as well as non-availability of building materials most of the inhabitants have shown reluctance to invest money in the construction of new dwellings. **Tables 4.4.4.4** and **4.4.4.5** show the type of building materials used in the past.

Table 4.4.4.2.
Number of Rooms used for Living Purposes

| No. of rooms | No. of Households | % |
|--------------|-------------------|------|
| 1 | 67,690 | 40.9 |
| 2 | 64,791 | 39.2 |
| 3 | 23,796 | 14.3 |
| 4 | 6,569 | 3.9 |
| 5 | 2,519 | 1.4 |
| 6 | 720 | 0.4 |
| Total | 166,085 | |

Table 4.4.4.3.
Number of Houses by period of Construction

| Period | No. of Households | % |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Before 1970 | 62,341 | 37.5 |
| 1970-1975 | 32,200 | 20.0 |
| 1976-1980 | 41,009 | 24.7 |
| 1981-1984 | 29,535 | 17.8 |
| Total | 166,085 | 100.0 |



Table 4.4.4.4.
Principal Material of Walls

| Material | Numbers | % |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Cement blocks | 112,921 | 68.0 |
| Bricks | 1,531 | 0.9 |
| Mud | 34,444 | 20.7 |
| Wood | 278 | 0.2 |
| Cadjan | 11,186 | 3.4 |
| Others | 5,725 | 3.4 |
| Total | 166,085 | 100.0 |

Table 4.4.4.5.
Principal Material of Roofs

| Material | No. of Households | % |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Tiles | 85,855 | 51.7 |
| Asbestos Material | 22,001 | 13.2 |
| Metallic Sheets | 839 | 0.5 |
| Cadjan | 54,639 | 32.9 |
| Others | 2,751 | 1.6 |
| | 166,085 | 100.0 |

The housing sector in Jaffna shows the following characteristics:

- Most of the inhabitants live in their own house.
- Most of the houses were constructed before 1984, which shows that repairs and maintenance are necessary.
- There was preference for cement rather than clay bricks and tiles rather than asbestos or other roofing material.

Assessment of Damages

In order to make a full assessment of the damages the following constraints have to be taken into consideration:

- Resettlement is not allowed in the high security zone.
- Houses are occupied by security forces
- Resettlement is not possible in areas, which have not been cleared from land-mines
- All house owners have not yet returned. Most of the displaced families have not returned to Valikamam and Island areas
- There is lack of sufficient technical staff to assess the actual physical damages and the financial

requirements for rehabilitation and re-construction.

* The above figures do not include data regarding housing stock in the high security zones and areas which

are inaccessible due to presence of land mines.

The above information has been collected from the respective DSS Division.



Pommaiveli Housing Scheme



Pinaimurunkayadi Housing Scheme –Navatkuli

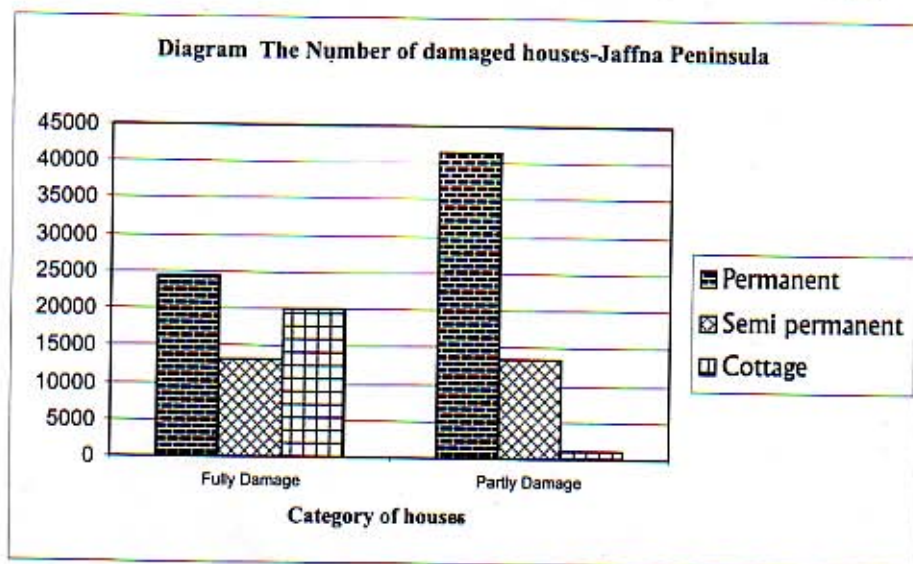
Table 4.4.4.6.
Housing Stock as at 2002

| D.S.Division | No. of houses | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Permanent | Semi-Permanent | Cottage |
| Delft | 652 | 473 | 699 |
| Velanai | 5660 | 1411 | 1845 |
| Kayts | 10776 | 397 | 2767 |
| Nallur | 5484 | 1175 | 582 |
| Kopay | 5186 | 2812 | 9848 |
| Uduvil | 7937 | 2466 | 2111 |
| Tellipalai* | 3515 | 1211 | 1144 |
| Sandilipay | 8426 | 1254 | 2304 |
| Karaveddy | 6744 | 1766 | 3265 |
| Maruthankerney | 2099 | 1833 | 1128 |
| Point-Pedro | 8272 | 2656 | 1471 |
| Chavakacheri* | 10684 | 5197 | 4387 |
| Chankanai | 7147 | 1910 | 1793 |
| Jaffna | 11625 | 1709 | 1072 |
| Total | 94207 | 26270 | 34416 |

Total No. of Housing Stock : 210017

Issues relating to Rehabilitation of Housing in Jaffna

- The housing stock is inadequate to house the population satisfactorily.
- Extensive damage and destruction have been caused to the housing stock during the conflict period.
- Overcrowding of houses in the urban centers and rural area due to frequent internal displacement of people.
- The internally displaced people of the high security zones have been rendered homeless.
- In some areas most of the houses, in good condition have been abandoned by the owners due to displacement and migration. The areas such as Pungudutivu, Leydan Island, Mandaitivu and Karainagar large number of houses have been abandoned.
- There is derelict housing stock in the city of Jaffna on valuable lands.
- Unauthorized occupation of houses will be a serious problem in time to come.



District Manager NHDA Jaffna



Table 4.4.4.7.
Damaged Houses as at 2002

| D.S.Division | No. of houses damaged during the past disturbances | | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Permanent | | Semi-permanent | | Cottage | |
| | Fully Damaged | Partly Damaged | Fully Damaged | Partly Damaged | Fully Damaged | Partly Damaged |
| | 42 | 406 | 138 | 313 | 1373 | 242 |
| Velanai | 1301 | 3818 | 972 | 355 | 1546 | 28 |
| Kayts | 2063 | 1296 | 1636 | 1416 | 2459 | --- |
| Nallur | 1062 | 2357 | 278 | 623 | 582 | --- |
| Kopay | 1026 | 3658 | 681 | 1863 | 1843 | --- |
| Uduvil | 1306 | 6631 | 2001 | 465 | 2111 | --- |
| Tellipalai* | 556 | 2649 | 596 | 786 | 1131 | 106 |
| Sandilipay | 1529 | 5228 | 416 | 604 | 1880 | 340 |
| Karaveddy | 481 | 1780 | 452 | 586 | 2156 | --- |
| Maruthankerney | 2000 | 99 | 1800 | 33 | 1128 | --- |
| Point-Pedro | 543 | 3099 | 304 | 942 | 958 | 41 |
| Chavakacheri* | 5395 | 4559 | 3550 | 4230 | 2173 | 299 |
| Chankanai | 1337 | 1890 | 189 | 629 | 962 | --- |
| Jaffna | 4628 | 3989 | 277 | 694 | 615 | 144 |
| Total | 24331 | 41459 | 13200 | 13439 | 19917 | 1200 |

*The above data does not include damages to houses which are in the high security zones and areas which are inaccessible due to presence of land mines.

The above information has been collected from the respective DSS Division.

● Inadequate housing facilities for the vulnerable sections of the population such

as women headed families, the disabled, and farm labourers.

● The lack of basic amenities such as toilets and satisfactory water supply. These facilities have to be made available for resettled families.

● There is high rate of occupancy and consequent overcrowding even in the superannuated housing stock in the urban and rural areas.

● Population in shanties within city of Jaffna is growing.

● Landlessness for constructing houses for low income groups. The available state lands are almost marginal and not sustainable for dwelling purposes.

Short-term Problems

- Lack of adequate housing finance
- Lack of building materials
- High costs of building materials
- Lack of transport & communication facilities
- Lack of alternative temporary accommodation in close vicinity for those whose houses are occupied by security forces or whose houses are in the high security zone.



- Pilferage of materials from the houses that are not occupied at present.

Long-term Problems

- Limited capacity for comprehensive damage assessments
- Breakdown of Local Civil Society Organisations
- Shortage of skilled labour, specially masons, carpenters, plumbers and welders
- Environment damage if timber and sand are used from local resources
- Health risks in using asbestos roofing sheets



Damaged Houses

Government Policy regarding Payment of Compensation to Damaged Houses

The grants and loan component to beneficiaries for resettlement, repair and reconstruction of houses damaged during the conflict period and the government policy for providing financial assistance for the above purposes are listed below:-

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Initial Settlement Allowance | -Rs 25,000 |
| Housing Grant | -Rs 75,000 |
| Total | -Rs 100,000 |

This scheme has been found to be inadequate and does not meet the actual needs of the resettled families. Hence, a Cabinet memorandum was submitted and cabinet approval was obtained to revise the present Unified Assistance Scheme and pay an

increased compensation allowance to resettled families on a more simplified basis as show above:

Under the new scheme, an individual family unit is entitled to receive a package on the above basis of Compensation Payment upto Rs. 100,000/- In addition all the families receiving an income of Rs. 1,500 or below are also entitled to receive Rs. 50,000 as loan at 9% interest with a repayment period of 10 years.

A policy decision has been taken recently to increase the monthly income ceiling from Rs 1,500 to Rs 2,500 which will form the basis for resettled families to become eligible for the Unified Assistance Scheme. Under this scheme all

families having a monthly income of Rs 2,500 or below will be entitled for the allowance given under the Unified Assistance Scheme.

In respect of persons receiving monthly income of over Rs 1500/- the existing Assistance Scheme is detailed below:-

- (i) The members of the general public whose income is above Rs 1,500 are entitled for a lump sum payment of Rs.100,000 or 20% of the actual damage whichever is less as compensation for damage caused to movable and immovable properties.
- (ii) Public servants are entitled for a lump sum payment of Rs 150,000 per person as compensation.



In addition they are also entitled for a loan of Rs 150,000 at 9% interest with a repayment period of 10 years.

The assistance given by the Government under the above policy guidelines has not had much impact on the Housing Rehabilitation Programme. There is an acute shortage of funds and the financial resources available at the disposal of the Government at present are hardly inadequate to meet the needs of resettlement and rehabilitation of all the Internally Displaced People as well as the damaged houses in the Jaffna district. Even the National Housing Development Authority (NHDA) has not been able to do much progress in this field and the following table gives an indication of the actual amount of assistance provided by the NHDA to the individual members of the public to build houses.

The above **Table 4.4.4.8** gives the actual amount of beneficiaries who have benefited from the NHDA Programme. This programme mainly consists of a grant component of Rs. 10,000 to an individual and a loan component of Rs 30,000 and the balance amount required to build the houses has to be met by the beneficiary. The above refers to programmes for construction of new houses as well as for rehabilitation.

Housing Finance

The problem of housing finance is very acute, particularly in the Jaffna district. Most of the specialized banks in housing such as the National Development Bank, Housing Development Finance Corporation and State Mortgage and Investment Bank, do not have branches in the Jaffna district. Commercial banks are not giving long-term loans for housing. Hence it is upto the Government to ensure that the specialized banks open up branches in Jaffna and at the same time make adequate funds available to the housing sector through the banking system. Growth and development in the housing sector has been constrained by the lack of sustained housing finance for low and middle-income wage earners. The Government through its own financial resources could cater only upto 5% of the total housing requirement at a national level in the country. The balance 95% has been made through the initiatives of individual house builders and private sector developers. Therefore, there is a primary need to have a substantial increase in the availability of long-term funds at reasonable rates of interest in the housing finance market to enable access to individual house builders and property developers. Most of the private sector lending institutions including commercial banks are not substantially involved in housing

Table 4.4.4.8.
Housing Programme
1997-2002 (NHDA)

| Year | Number of Beneficiaries |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 285 |
| 1998 | 574 |
| 1999 | 1205 |
| 2000 | 138 |
| 2001 | 173 |
| 2002 | 252 |

finance. This is mainly due to liquidity risk and interest risk that will arise from their trying to borrow short-term funds at variable interest rates to lend long-term housing loans at fixed interest rates.

Funding is a critical factor in the housing finance sector and long-term funding sources has to be ensured by the Government to promote housing development. For housing to develop and become affordable the government must maintain and sustain a low and stable interest rate and facilitate the flow of long-term funds into the housing finance funds.

Construction Technology

The other crucial factor is the cost of construction. It is not only the cost of building material that matters but the construction methodology itself needs review. The present model of building houses is very much traditional and time consuming and has a large element of over-designing. There is a need to review the construction methodology and introduce more cost effective and



time efficient practices so that housing becomes more affordable. There are cost effective alternative construction methodology that are based on sound engineering practice and validity tested available both locally and internationally but the local housing sector has been reluctant if not resistant to introduction and use of such new technology.

The Government should step in and offer some incentives for the introduction of cost effective construction systems in the housing field. The phrase "low cost housing" sometimes lead to misunderstanding and misinterpretation. It is associated with low standards of construction. Cost effective construction methodologies are available and housing builders should be educated with regard to vast strides of progress that has been made in areas of civil engineering design, construction methodology, construction management and use of appropriate building materials. It appears that the National Housing Development Authority has introduced low cost housing technology in the estate sector and it will be useful if the National Housing Development Authority creates an awareness of the available forms of Technology by building and exhibiting models in North East provinces so that house builders could make use of low cost technology if they chose to use it.

Sri Lanka is basically a house owning society where occupants themselves privately own 80% of the national housing stock. However, as a result of the ongoing conflict, over 1 million have been displaced in the North & Eastern provinces. It's an accepted fact that the living environment largely contributes to the physical and mental development of the human personality and the standard of housing reflects the social and economic standards and preferences of society. The right to adequate housing is one of the basic rights and is accepted as the cardinal principle by the government of Sri Lanka.

It is tragic that inspite of all the commitments & the principles of United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UNHCS) there are still large number of Internally Displaced People in the Jaffna District and efforts made to rehabilitate them are inadequate to face upto the magnitude of the problem. The issue of providing shelter and substandard housing is one of the serious challenges facing the country. Provision of better housing for improving quality of living habitat by ensuring security of tenure and provision of basic amenities are major development objectives.

Priority Programmes for Rehabilitation and Development of the Housing Sector

Please see Table 4.4.4.9.

1. The assessed damage to the housing stock is in the region of 113,545. But this figure does not include houses that are in the areas of high security zone and in places inaccessible due to the presence of land mines. It could roughly be presumed that the total amount of houses that have been damaged both partly and fully is in the region of 130,000 or more. At present the government is paying compensation at the rate of Rs 100,000/- per family and hence, even if it is assumed that 20,000 houses have to be rehabilitated for which compensation has to be paid, the amount of funds required to pay according to the present government policy is in the region of Rs 5,000 million. This is on the basis of Rs.100,000 as compensation and Rs 150,000 as loan to each individual. This assessment excludes the provision made for payment of compensation to those Internally Displaced People with a monthly income of less than Rs 2,500/-. This is in the region of 80,000 families.



Total amount of funds required to rehabilitate 20,000 damaged housing units belonging to families whose monthly income is over Rs 2,500/- or more will be Rs 5,000 million. This is inclusive of the compensation payment of Rs 100,000/- and the loan component of Rs 150,000/- per family unit.

In real fact, the sum of Rs.100,000 is inadequate to meet the total cost of reconstruction of a single housing unit. German Technical Corporation Agency has undertaken housing promotion in the Jaffna district to rehabilitate IDPs who have returned to the Jaffna district and the cost of construction of a single unit under this programme was in the region of Rs 140,000 without toilet and kitchen. The floor area is in the

region of 260 sq.ft. and it has only one room and an open verandah.

There is a growing demand for increased compensation to be paid for rehabilitation of housing units that have been damaged during the conflict period. Under these circumstances the total amount of funds required for rehabilitation programme is substantially large. This is one of the main constraints and the government will have to mobilize adequate donor funds to meet the needs of the housing sector in the Jaffna district and at the same time facilitate the development of a Housing Finance Market.

2. It is also necessary to facilitate the availability of building materials at affordable prices and it

is suggested that import of building materials like cement from Madras direct to KKS Harbour be made possible since this will make available cement at cheap prices.

3 Policies and strategies should be adopted to increase the availability of skilled labour in the district by providing necessary training programmes through the Technical Colleges and other Vocational Training Institutes that are available at the moment or that are likely to be set up in the near future.

4. Cost effective and time efficient construction methodologies have to be introduced to make housing affordable and within the reach of low and middle-income groups.

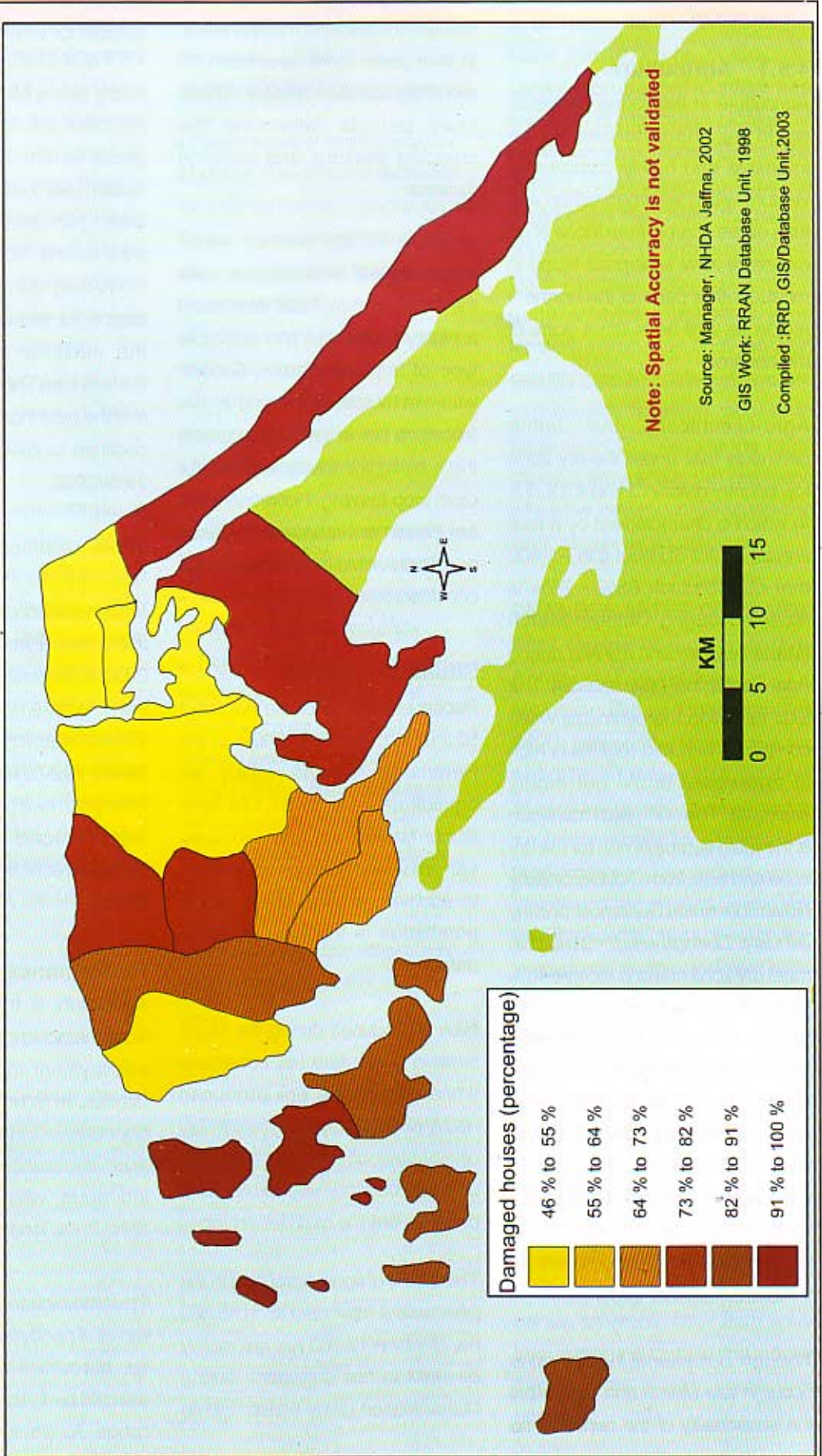
Table 4.4.4.9.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES FOR THE HOUSING SECTOR

| Short Term Proposals | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
| 1 | Payment of compensation to the owners of damaged houses | Jaffna District | Compensation should be paid to damages caused to movable and immovable properties according to present government policy. Payments are being made at the rate of Rs. 100,000 per family with a monthly income of over Rs. 2500. It is proposed to pay 10,000 families at the rate of Rs. 100,000 per family in the Short Term. | M/RRR GA, Jaffna NHDA | 1000.00 |
| 2 | Provision for payment of loan to owners of damaged houses on concessionary rates | Jaffna District | According to present government policy, an individual whose house is damaged and has a monthly income of over Rs. 2500 is entitled for a loan of Rs. 150,000 at 9% interest and 15 year repayment period. | M/RRR GA, Jaffna NHDA Banks | 1500.00 |
| Long Term Proposals | | | | | |
| 1 | Payment of compensation for an additional 10,000 families | Jaffna District | It is estimated that the total amount of damaged houses for which compensation has to be paid is in the region of 20,000. This is in respect of those having a monthly income of over Rs. 2500. Hence provision is made for payment of compensation to another 10,000 families in the Long Term if the need arises. | M/RRR GA, Jaffna NHDA | 1000.00 |
| 2 | Provision is made for Payment of Loan to additional 10,000 families | Jaffna District | On the above basis provision is made for the payment of loan of Rs. 150,000 to additional 10,000 families if the need arises. | M/RRR, GA, Jaffna, NHDA, Banks | 1500.00 |
| Sub Total (Short Term) | | | | | 2,500.00 |
| Sub Total (Long Term) | | | | | 2,500.00 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 5,000.00 |



Map 06:
Jaffna District, Northern Sri Lanka
Damaged Houses, 2002





4.5 ECONOMIC SECTORS

4.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture in the Jaffna peninsula could be characterised as an intensive and highly commercial venture within an urban set-up and thus differs sharply from those of an extensive rural enterprise found in most of other parts of the northern region as well as in other parts of the country.

Agro-climatically, the Jaffna peninsula falls under the dry zone low country division 3 and 4 (DL 3 & 4) which is characterised by a total annual rainfall of about 635 – 1,400 mm out of which 65% - 75% is received during October-March (Maha season) and the rest during April-September (Yala season). The total rainfall in the peninsula when compared with arid regions is high in aggregate terms but highly seasonal. The north-east monsoon is the main source of rain for the dry zone and lasts from October or early November to late December or early January. During these 2–3 months, most dry zone stations receive 45% - 50% of the total annual rainfall. The rainfall during the pre north-east monsoon period, that is in very late September or early October is caused largely by cyclonic activity and provides another 20% - 25% of the average rainfall. Thus about 65% - 75% of the rainfall is concentrated into a period less than 4 months (October to January).

Though occasional heavy rains occur in late March and early April the seasonality of the rainfall is so

marked that three to four months of drought is common in normal years. In lean years there have been six months of absolute drought. These rainy periods determine the cropping seasons and cropping systems.

In spite of the limited water resources and relatively poor soils, the small farmers have developed a highly successful and profitable type of farming system. Ground water resources are found in the limestone belt in the Peninsula and this is being intensively exploited for cash crop farming. However, there are certain environmental features peculiar to Jaffna that needs serious consideration.

Situation Analysis

Recent estimates indicate that about 50,216 farm families (2001) in the Peninsula depend solely on agriculture. Up to 31,174 farm labour families are farm labourers with small land holdings or landless. In addition, a large share of the population is involved in home gardening.

Rice is produced during the Maha season under rain fed conditions while vegetables are produced nearly all year around under rain fed or irrigated conditions. Onions, chillies, tobacco, vegetables and potatoes are the main cash crops.

The extent of agricultural land in the peninsula is estimated to be 45,360 ha, of which 12,760 ha. are mainly devoted to rice cultivation during Maha season (rainy season) while

12,000 ha. are high land more suitable for other field crops (Table 4.5.1 and 4.5.2). The production of paddy during Maha 2000/2001 was estimated at 6,608 Metric Tons. The gross extent sown during this season was 5,469 ha. and the gross extent harvested was 4,484 ha. It was nearly 50% of the extent harvested during 1998/99. The reason for reduction in extent was the massive displacement of farmers from Thenmarachchi region and the extent cultivated with paddy declined to 699 ha. during Maha 1999/2000.

While displaced people have returned to Valigamam and Vadamarachchi regions since 1996, there was a major conflict during 2000, in Thenmarachchi. As a result, the entire population of Thenmarachchi was displaced. Nearly 19,673 families with 72,071 members have been affected. They were forced to move into Vadamarachchi and Valigamam areas.

Performance of the Sector

Agriculture is the main activity in Thenmarachchi Division providing employment for 13,770 farming families, which is nearly 70% of the population. On the other hand, it is estimated that there are 3,675 farm labourers, who do not own any agricultural land.

Thenmarachchi has the highest extent of paddy land, little over 4,000 ha., but cultivation of these lands is affected badly by displacement and mines. As shown in **Table 4.5.1.1**,



the extent cultivated during Maha 1999/2000 was only 16% of the total paddy land of the Thenmarachchi. The peninsula has 4,017 ha. under coconut that meets the domestic food needs. Palmyrah grown in marginal areas has also been a source of supplementary income by way of sap, timber, leaf based products and yams. Fruit cultivation is being practiced in the peninsula under intensive management. The extent and production of few selected fruits are given in **Table 4.5.1.3**.

The comparative advantages in producing main cash crops, particularly onions, chillies and potatoes enjoyed by the Jaffna farmers have been lost due to high cost of labour, water (energy) and other inputs whereas in other parts of the country water is supplied free under gravity irrigation and labour is relatively cheaper. Liberalized trade regime promotes unrestricted import of food items at lower prices from other countries, especially from India.

There has been a serious decline in the agricultural output in the peninsula. This can be mainly attributed to the following reasons:

- Displacement of farming population.
- Losses of assets and damages incurred by farmers, private sector firms and supporting institutions.
- Losses/damages incurred by Government Institution.
- Disruption in the transport and marketing of produce.
- Restrictions imposed on the movement of persons and produce.
- Non-accessibility of land for security reasons.
- Lack of access to farm inputs, credits, extension and training.
- Non-availability of spare parts for tractors and water pumps.
- The potential offered by modern research is not accessible to all farmers because of the weak linkages among the research, training and extension divisions of the Department of Agriculture.
- Yield potentials of many varieties decreased due to poor crop management.
- High cost of inputs leading to high cost of production and diminishing profits.

The extent of land left uncultivated is estimated to be 12,000 ha. in Maha and 10,000 ha. in Yala. Sri Lanka's protracted conflict has caused a humanitarian problem of significant proportions. Due to the conflict, quite a large number of farmers lost their lives, thousands and thousands of farm families have been internally displaced and still quite a large number of farm families, particularly from the high security zone are still living in welfare centres with minimum access to basic services. Among the more affected groups are the displaced who have lost productive assets and land, as well as social capital.

CHANGES AFTER CFA & MOU

After signing of the Cease Fire Agreement (CFA) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government and the L.T.T.E. in February 2002, the above situation has changed gradually and as a result some of the impediments have been removed. The present political climate had encouraged people who were displaced from their places of origin to return and resettle. However, some of the highly productive agricultural areas are still under the High Security Zone and the farmers displaced from those areas are unable to gain access to their homes and farmland.

With the assistance of the donors, Government was able to rehabilitate and replace damaged and lost assets of the Government institutions. But, there are not any schemes, other than a few loan schemes to help the private sector firms to reactivate their business.

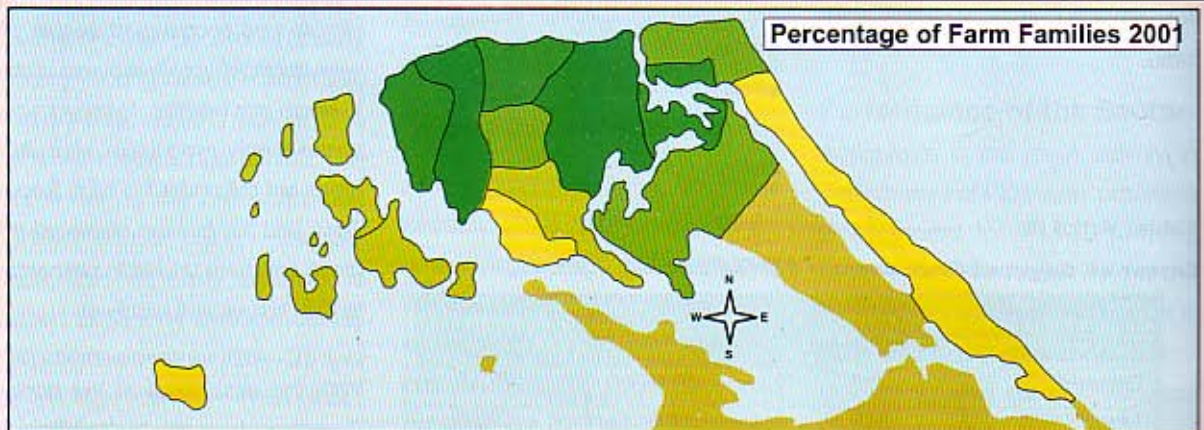
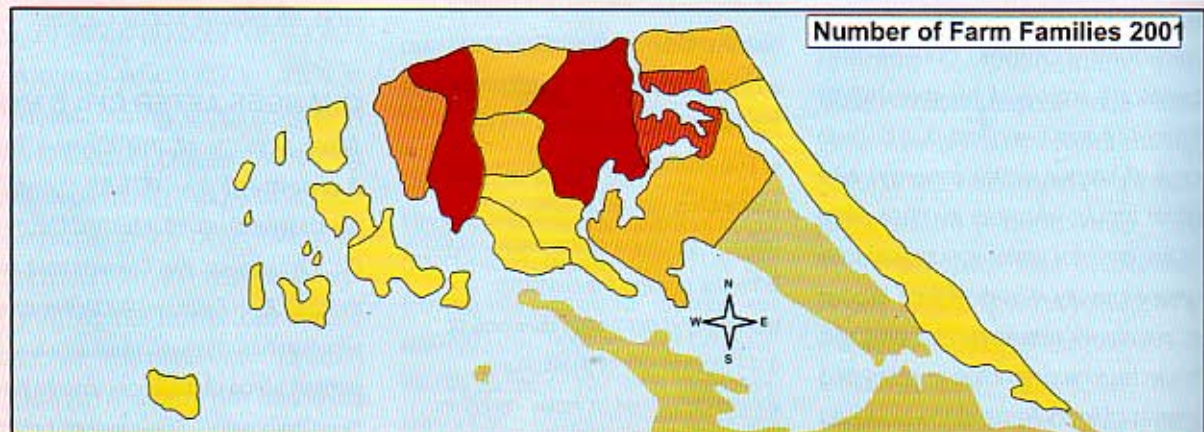
Table: 4.5.1.3

Extent of Selected Fruit Crops - Jaffna District - 2001

| Fruit Crops | Existing Extent (Ha.) | Extent Planted (Ha.) | Total Extent (Ha.) |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Banana | 236.5 | 55.5 | 292.0 |
| Mango | 579.5 | 11.0 | 590.5 |
| Papaw | 33.0 | 2.4 | 35.4 |
| Lime | 171.0 | 11.8 | 183.0 |
| Orange | 30.4 | 3.65 | 34.0 |
| Guava | 54.8 | 4.5 | 59.3 |
| Jak | 285.0 | 3.0 | 288.0 |
| Pomegranate | 40.0 | 4.0 | 44.0 |
| Grapes | 12.0 | 2.5 | 14.5 |

Source: Department of Agriculture, NEP.

Map 5:
Jaffna Peninsula, Northern Sri Lanka
Farm Families 2001 and 1997



No of Farm Families - 2001

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Yellow | Below 2000 |
| Light Orange | 2000 - 4000 |
| Orange | 4000 - 6000 |
| Dark Orange | 6000 - 8000 |
| Red-Orange | 8000 - 10000 |
| Red | 10000 - 12000 |

Percentage Farm Families (2001)

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Light Yellow | 0 % to 1 % |
| Light Green | 1 % to 3 % |
| Medium Green | 3 % to 8 % |
| Dark Green | 8 % to 12 % |
| Very Dark Green | 12 % to 23 % |
| White | Missing |

KM
 0 5 10 15

Note: Spatial Accuracy is not validated
 Source: District Secretariat Jaffna
 GIS Work: RRDAN Database Unit, 1998
 Compiled: RRD GIS/Database Unit, 2003



Table: 4.5.1.1.1.

Paddy Cultivation By AGA Division - Maha 1988/89, 1998/99, 1999/2000 Jc

| AGA Division | Asweddumised Extent Ha. | Maha 1988/89 | | Maha 1998/99 | | Maha 1999/2000 | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Gross Extent Sown | Gross Extent Harvested | Gross Extent Sown | Gross Extent Harvested | Gross Extent Sown | Gross Extent Harvested |
| Delft | 59.3 | 2.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Island Sought | 1,013.4 | 394.0 | 113.2 | 22.7 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 146.5 |
| Island North | 824.4 | 670.8 | 254.8 | --- | --- | 427.1 | 167.3 |
| Jaffna | 45.6 | 11.5 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 0.8 | --- | --- |
| Nallur | 286.4 | 236.6 | 157.2 | 28.3 | 12.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Valikamam South & West | 973.1 | 940.9 | 665.8 | 763.7 | 732.1 | 768.9 | 378.4 |
| Valikamam West | 1,357.2 | 1,336.6 | 1,206.4 | 1,093.7 | 1,045.5 | 1,113.1 | 639.4 |
| Valikamam South | 168.4 | 166.4 | 151.6 | 181.5 | 153.1 | 181.5 | 135.1 |
| Valikamam North | 328.0 | 271.9 | 207.8 | 140.5 | 106.9 | 248.4 | 158.3 |
| Valikamam East | 920.0 | 627.6 | 564.6 | 372.8 | 351.6 | 277.4 | 181.4 |
| Thenmarachchy | 4,147.8 | 3,738.6 | 2,519.5 | 4,125.3 | 3,714.8 | 699.5 | 699.5 |
| Vadamarachchy South & West | 1,431.1 | 1,307.7 | 706.5 | 1,380.8 | 878.9 | 1,379.4 | 1,200.00 |
| Vadamarachchy North | 191.4 | | | 177.8 | 115.5 | 175.6 | 116.1 |
| Vadamarachchy East | 682.9 | 678.7 | 284.0 | 121.4 | 109.6 | 101.2 | 99.9 |
| Total | 12,429.0 | 10,383.3 | 6,839.3 | 8,411.9 | 7,240.1 | 5,391.8 | 3,923.5 |
| Yield M. Ton | | | | | | | |

Sources: ADA (EXT) Department of Agriculture, Jaffna

Statistics Branch, Kachcheri, Jaffna.

Table: 4.5.1.2
Extent and production of other field crops - Maha 1996/97: Yala 1997 and Maha 2000/01 and Yala 2001 - Jaffna

| Crop | Total Extent (Ha) | Production (MT) | Maha 1996/97 | | Yala 1997 | | Maha 2000/01 | | Yala 2001 | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | Extent (Ha.) | Production (MT) | Extent (Ha.) | Production (MT) | Extent (Ha.) | Production (MT) | Extent (Ha.) | Production (MT) |
| Chillies | 427 | 471 | 402 | 500 | 25 | 25 | 336 | 504 | 38 | 76 |
| Red Onions | 717 | 6,466 | 324 | 1,750 | 393 | 4,716 | 370 | 4,440 | 5 | 7,575 |
| B. Onions | 15 | 145 | --- | --- | 15 | 145 | 4 | 60 | 24 | 360 |
| Potatoes | 100 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | --- | --- | 44 | 592 | --- | --- |
| Tobacco | 437 | 2,185 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 290 | *1,450 | --- | --- |
| Manioc | 725 | 12,415 | 308 | 6,160 | 417 | 6,255 | 238 | *5,950 | 198 | *4,950 |
| Beetroot | 51 | 1,000 | 42 | 820 | 09 | 180 | 38 | 570 | 29 | 435 |
| Other Yam | 32 | 473 | 4 | 53 | 28 | 420 | --- | --- | 123 | 2,460 |
| Vegetable | 1,286 | 18,004 | 815 | 11,238 | 423 | 4,802 | 771 | 10,734 | 589 | 8,157 |
| Kurakkan | 71 | 70 | 2 | 02 | 69 | 69 | 25 | 38 | 130 | 195 |
| Green gram | 158 | 124 | 44 | 35 | 114 | 90 | 35 | 28 | 47 | 38 |
| Black gram | 48 | 38 | 18 | 15 | 30 | 24 | 13 | 10 | --- | --- |
| Cow pea | 140 | 103 | 36 | 29 | 104 | 83 | 49 | 44 | 20 | 20 |
| Ground nut | 18 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 28 | 48 | 48 |
| Sweet potato | 18 | 180 | 6 | 86.3 | 18 | 180 | 2 | 30 | --- | --- |
| Gingelly | 337 | 134 | 104 | 41.4 | 7 | 2.5 | 376 | 18 | --- | --- |
| Total | 4,580 | | 2,209 | | 1,666 | | 2,619 | | 1,252 | |

Source: Statistical Handbook, 2000 - Jaffna District

Statistical Information, 2002 - N.E.P. * Maha 1999/2000 and Yala



However, removal of restrictions on movement of people and transport of goods and materials and opening of A9 road have facilitated availability of farm inputs and marketing of agricultural produce. Nevertheless the cost of these inputs are relatively high due to local levies and marketing of perishable agricultural produce are affected due to long delay in transport which in turn affects the quality and price of produce in the market.

Donor Intervention

The conflict also led to loss of direct and indirect employment to a large number in the sector resulting in poverty. 73% of the total population currently depend on food rations (120,339 families consisting of 387,011 persons). More than 50% are unemployed. The many uncertainties and severe constraints experienced coupled with restriction of a closed economy had led to low production. However, the situation in the agricultural sector improved as donor agencies provided necessary assistance in response to the Government of Sri Lanka's plea for aid in major rehabilitation activities. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) fielded a mission to Jaffna in August/September 1996 to assess the most urgent agriculture needs. They recommended the following eight projects:

- Urgent support to rice production during 1996 Maha season.
- Support to production of vegetables and potatoes for 1996-

1997 Maha and 1997 Yala seasons.

- Urgent supply of chicks and establishment of a mini hatchery in Jaffna.
- Support to local vegetable seed multiplication activities and strengthening of the District Agriculture Training Centre (DATC), Thirunelvely.
- Support to resettlement of the displaced farm population through the supply of emergency agricultural kits.
- Limited assistance to fishermen for lagoon and coastal fishing.
- Assistance for the rehabilitation of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries subsectors.
- Assistance for the co-ordination of humanitarian assistance to conflict affected farmers in north-east province.

Due to the intervention of the donors and Government, the following projects/programmes have been implemented:

- (i) 368 MT seed onion and 440 KG. vegetable seeds were issued to farmers free of charge by the Ministry of Agriculture initially.
- (ii) 35,000 bushels of seed paddy was donated by FAO.
- (iii) 20,000 Nos. of Mammotties, 400 Nos. of water pumps and 400 Nos. of sprayers were also issued by FAO.
- (iv) 71 Nos. of ponds and 12 Nos. of agriculture roads were rehabilitated under WFP.
- (v) 59 Channels and 12 agriculture roads were

rehabilitated by Action Contra La Faim. They also distributed 25,000 Nos. of fruit plant seedlings, 5,000 mammotties and 3,200 mango plants to farmers.

- (vi) FAO and UNDP provided funds to reconstruct District Agriculture Training Centre and supplied some urgent equipments and vehicles. Yet 50% rehabilitation be completed.
- (vii) FAO supplied new varieties of plants for diversification of crops.
- (viii) Agrarian Development Department is implementing a revolving loan scheme for purchasing water pumps and two wheel tractors for farmers 1,581 Nos. of water pumps and 101 numbers of two wheel tractors were supplied.
- (ix) SIDA assisted to strengthen the capacity of Agrarian Development Department and to provide assistance (inputs) to farmers.
- (x) A programme for replanting of palmyrah has been implemented by UNDP.
- (xi) UNHCR and CARE have implemented many village level programmes to reactivate crop cultivation, namely repairs of wells, supply of farm equipment and establishment of revolving loan funds.
- (xii) A Co-operative Society (SEEDCO) has been established recently to produce and supply high yielding vegetable seeds and fruit plants to farmers.
- (xiii) Agrarian Development Department has produced and supplied coconut seedlings and nearly 1,00,000 seedlings have



been issued to farmers upto now. In addition the Department of Agriculture Extension and Agrarian Development Department have implemented programmes to improve cultivation practices and productivity. Palmyrah Development Board, Coconut Cultivation Board, Irrigation Department and Agriculture Research Centre are functioning in a limited scale. Meteorological Department has commenced its functions very recently.

The above programmes have been implemented through about 99 sub-projects at a total cost of Rs. 147 Mn. funded by the Government and number of donor agencies. The UNHCR has contributed a major share and supported 72 projects. It has been estimated that about 240,000 individuals have benefited during the period 1997 – 2002. As a result of these projects, about 50% of the agriculture lands have come under cultivation and a large number of resettlers are able to earn their livelihood.

Major Constraints

The following major constraints operate as impediments in the development of agriculture and crop cultivation in Jaffna district. They have been categorized under following headings.

a) Security:

Although the constraints in agriculture development due to security reasons have reduced in the recent past, the following issues

have to be addressed immediately to develop the agricultural sector:

- 6,000 ha. of paddy land, 1,600 ha. of up-land, 6,400 ha. of homesteads are abandoned due to lack of accessibility (including Thenmarachchi). Presence of mines; Displacement of people from Thenmarachchi area and restrictions on resettlement in high security zones are also major security constraints.
- Although checkpoints have been dismantled and there is no delay in internal transport to the markets the two check points on A9 road and restrictions to use only during the day are still the major constraints for agricultural marketing, especially for perishable produce. This has resulted in high cost of inputs and irregular supply of fuel. Private traders are reluctant to buy them and transport to Colombo due to the above risks mentioned.
- Many fruit trees, coconut and palmyrah trees have been cut by the security forces and destroyed by heavy shelling in Thenmarachchi.
- High productive farm lands in Valikamam North area have been declared a High Security Zone and now people do not have access to this land.

b) Water Resources:

One of the pressing problems is the limitation of water resources. Without an assurance of abundance of water supply, it is difficult to embark upon a programme of resettlement and development, on an expanding

and continuing scale. The technical aspect in respect of the water resources should be looked into.

The hydrographic condition in the peninsula has a distinctive pattern of its own with no parallel in any part of the country. The existence of limestone helps the conserving of water. Though several contradicting views have been expressed on the availability of water resource in the Jaffna Peninsula, in general it is adequate for the present population resident in Jaffna now.

Rain is the exclusive source of water in the peninsula. Approximately 40% of the rain water infiltrates into the limestone underground water reservoirs and lifts the water table during the rainy season. The paddy is cultivated completely under rain fed conditions while cultivation of highland crops depends on lift irrigation from 19,261 dug-wells. If water is over drawn from this source drastically especially during the dry season, there is the tendency to turn saline and this will affect the quality of the soil in the long run. Introduction of drip irrigation system became necessary for seasonal and perennial crop cultivation to have proper water management. Lack of capital will be a constraint to farmers to adopt drip irrigation as it will require initial investment.

Further, the thin cover of soil over the ground water table consisting mainly sandy soils with an infiltration capacity of 50 M/d provides no protection against pollution of the ground water from the surface. The



sandy soil has very low absorption and therefore a low purification capacity. Whatever is applied onto this soil or buried into the soil would be expected to leach down into the ground water. Agricultural fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, herbicides as well as solid and liquid waste in these circumstances can pollute the ground water if applied and buried in the soil.

The limestone has no purification capacity and with a very high permeability pollution that reach the groundwater can quickly spread very far. Most of the 100,000 wells are open-dug wells of 3 M and more in diameter and some 1,000 tanks and ponds of one ha. and more in size are cut into the ground water table. Any pollution that reaches these water bodies will spread into the ground water table.

Damaged bunds and barrages cause salt water intrusion into the agricultural lands.

c). Marketing:

Signing of MOU between the Government and L.T.T.E. has paved the way to open the Jaffna economy which continued to be a closed economy for more than fifteen years. Marketing was one of the major constraints for producers in the past. A 9 road has been opened and is possible to transport farm inputs like fertilizer, agro chemicals, and implements from Colombo to Jaffna. Yet the prices seems to be high compared to prices prevailing in Colombo because of cost of

loading and unloading at check points and levy of local taxes and delay in transport. A high cost, low-quality agricultural marketing system discourages poor farmers from shifting out of low-value food crop production into higher-value food and cash crop activities. There is an urgent need to rehabilitate and improve arrangement of the existing agricultural feeder markets – rehabilitating these as well as relocating them from congested town centres will also be required. Private public partnership to revamp the agricultural marketing infrastructure will be central to this effort.

There are private as well as co-operative sector operators in the market. But although agricultural producers of the Jaffna district have access to the Colombo Market and other vegetable markets like Dambulla, they experience the following limitations:

- Long duration to reach Colombo due to poor road conditions, especially between Jaffna and Vavuniya.
- Undue delays due to two check points where all items have to be unloaded and loaded.
- Since A 9 road of the Northern sector operates only in day time, vegetables and fruits get perished quickly due to hot sun.
- Lack of market research and non-dissemination of market information to Jaffna farmers.
- Entrepreneurs are still reluctant to invest on processing due to uncertainty.

- Better processing, grading and packaging technologies have to be introduced and popularised.

The private and corporate sectors should be encouraged through provision of fiscal incentives to undertake processing and other value addition activities.

As noted earlier, Jaffna farmers will find it difficult to regain their competitive edge in producing red onions and chillies unless the regional research station assist them to increase productivity and reduce cost of production. Crop diversification and specialization to capture export market for fresh vegetables and fruits would be a feasible option to Jaffna farming community.

Economic growth can be a powerful engine for poverty reduction if the poor, affected farming communities are provided with opportunities to participate in the growth process. One of the government's main challenges is to effectively connect poor regions to rapidly growing domestic and international market.

d) Land:

Concerning the land use pattern in Jaffna there is no more fertile land available for agriculture as 24,000 ha. are being cultivated. About 17,000 ha. are under permanent trees (coconut, palmyrah, fruit crop and other economic trees). Another 22,000 ha. are being utilized for construction of buildings and roads, leaving 40,000 ha. uncultivated as



being marginal (rocky, saline, sandy and shrub jungle).

The cultivation of any type of crop is the choice of the farmer based on his experience, availability of inputs and marketability of produce. 97,000 farmers own agriculture lands. 31,176 households are agriculture labourers and/or landless. The main constraint in agriculture is the non-availability of cultivable land. There is no state owned agricultural land available. Land availability may even be decreasing due to saline intrusion and related factors. Land fragmentation in smallholdings is another constraint.

The land man ratios of the red soils is low when compared to sandy tracts of Thenmarachchy and the Islands. With the displacement of people many lands are abandoned. The area from Palaly to Punnalaikadduvan is an open stretch of land. All land boundary markings have been destroyed or removed. Due to construction of the bunds for security reasons the topsoil of productive land has been removed, exposing the limestone outgrowths. Many irrigation wells had been closed.

Most poor farmers operate land parcels for which they do not have clear title. As a result, land cannot be used as collateral for loans, reducing the creditworthiness of agricultural land. Most of the poor depend on land and land related activities, to secure their livelihood than any other form of natural

resource. Insecure land tenure affects the poor disproportionately because they cannot afford the cost of litigation and other costs involved in resolving ownership or boundary disputes. As a result of this insecurity and of government restrictions on land use, the poor are not empowered to make choices in land use and land allocation, and hence cannot use their lands to their most productive potential. Further, the lands coming under the high security zone have no boundaries or any Land Marks. Owners will not be able to identify their land in most cases. This would be another problem that will be encountered by the displaced farmers.

e) Technological Gap:

Two decades of conflict created a wide gap in development of technology resulting in non-availability of latest technology, machinery and equipment for cultivation and processing.

Lack of facilities for soil testing, weather forecasting and water management for a long time are also a serious constraint.

f) Institutional Capacity and Support Services:

Agriculture production is in the hands of a large number of small farmers who depend on the services provided by the Government Institutions. The delivery of services by public institutions have recommenced, but the level of performance of these institutions has declined over the

years and needs some serious consideration.

The gradual shift from a war torn economy based on low productivity, subsistence-oriented agriculture to higher-productivity services and industrialization, is the main approach by which economic development can contribute to poverty reduction.

To raise investment and returns in agriculture, government will have to establish a more stable and market based trade and price policy; focus research and extension on competitiveness and productivity improvement.

A large share of the poor who live and work in the rural areas depend directly or indirectly on agricultural activities. Improving productivity and increasing growth in this sector will have a direct impact on alleviating poverty. This will be encouraged by reducing wherever possible the regulatory impediments and market restrictions inhibiting the growth and development of commercial agricultural activities.

The following are some of the issues:

- Some of the public sector assets (buildings, vehicles, furniture, equipment and other facilities) which were damaged during the conflict, particularly in Thenmarachchi have to be rehabilitated/repaired/replaced.
- Many of the affected public servants have not been compensated due to lack of funds.



- Lack of satisfactory transport and communication facilities.
- There is a need to further strengthen the institutional capacity of the Agricultural Research Station, Thirunelvely. The training facilities of DATC, Thirunelvely have been improved. But only 50% of the requirements have been rehabilitated. The training programmes have to be upgraded to suit the present crisis situation and to provide sustainability in farming.
- Lack of co-ordination between research centres and extension services or training is a constraint in the modernization and development of agriculture.
- Some of the agriculture extension ranges, such as Chavakcheri, Keerimalai and Puloly are too large to be managed by a single extension officer.
- Non-availability of transport facilities affect the efficiency of the extension services 5 EOs are only provided with motor cycles.
- Although some of the vacancies of the key positions have been filled in the recent past, still there are the cadre of Agriculture Extension Officers (02) Divisional Agricultural Officers – DAS (06) and Coconut Development Officers – CDO (01) to be filled.

The shortage of field officers in the institutions serving agricultural development affects the reorganization and strengthening of farmer organizations

at village level and timely supply of inputs.

- The marginal producers and re-settled farmers are finding it difficult to obtain credit from the banking sector. Affected and displaced farmers are unable to meet the rigid collateral requirements of the banks.
- To ensure availability of high quality seeds and fertilizer there is a need to strengthen the Seed Producers Co-operative societies and Farmers Co-operative Societies. There is an urgent need to provide storage facilities and adequate working capital to the Agrarian Services Centres especially in the Thenmarachchi area.
- Credit facilities at concessionary interest rate should be made available to private sector and lead farmers to purchase four-wheel and two-wheel tractors.
- Since Coconut Cultivation Board has reactivated its functions and its nursery centre at Atchchuveli is being rehabilitated, quality coconut seedlings, preferably in polybags must be given to re-settled households to plant in homesteads.
- Assessment should be undertaken to value the damages of the coconut plantation caused by the conflict in Thenmarachchi and assistance must be provided in kind and cash for replanting.

g) Losses and Damages in the private sector:

Not only the farmers have suffered losses, but also those who have been involved in activities such as However, the prices of fuel, fertilizer, agro-chemicals etc. are still relatively high due to additional transport cost and local levies.

Since the electricity supply has been restored and being supplied for 24 hours, it facilitates the usage of electric water pumps for lift irrigation. It is more economical to use electrical pumps for lift irrigation than diesel or kerosene driven pumps. Further, electric pumps are more durable and can work long hours. They require less maintenance and do not pollute the environment. machinery hire service, sales of farm inputs and implements, collection and transport of agriculture produce, agro-processing and repair of agricultural implements and machinery have also been affected.

It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that 8,000 Nos. of hand sprayers, 30 power sprayers, 7,000 water pumps, 200 two-wheel tractors, 200 four wheel tractors have been reported lost/damaged during the displacement before the Thenmarachchi conflict. But the Thenmarachchi conflict had caused equal damages and destroyed farm machinery, equipment and implements. It has been estimated at Rs. 300 Mn. Therefore, the total losses of farm implements, machinery and equipment is around Rs. 715 Mn. However, some of these items have been replaced in Valigamam and Vadamarachchi areas by the assistance of UNDP, FAO, USAID, UNHCR and others.

**h) Energy:**

Until the opening of A9 road, the energy crisis has aggravated the problems faced by the farming community, caused by increase of prices of fertilizers, agrochemicals and fuel. Further, escalating tractor charges for ploughing, transport charges of lorries were additional constraints, which have added on to the cost of cultivation and reduced the profit margins of the farmers. Now fuel is being transported in bowsers by road to Jaffna. The shortages and black market prices that prevailed during the last 15 years have been minimized.

Agricultural Institutions and Support Facilities

The following institutions provide support services to the farming community in the peninsula:

1) Department of Agriculture (DOA)

- Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture [ADA(Ext.)
- Agriculture Research Station (ARS), Thirunelvely.
- District Agriculture Training Centre (DATC), Thirunelvely.
- Office of Agriculture – Instructors range office (13 Nos.).

2) Department of Agrarian Development (DAD)

- Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Development – Nallur.
- Agriculture Service Centres (13 Nos).

- Sales outlets (01) number at Thirunelvely.

3) Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB)

- Office of Assistant Regional Manager, Nallur.
- Nursery – Atchchuvvely.
- Demonstration Centre – Palai.
- Seed farm – Tharmankerny.

4) Palmyrah Development Board (PDB)

- PDB Head Office in Jaffna
- Model farms at district level
- Sales outlets in Colombo and Jaffna

Department of Agriculture (DOA)

DOA is responsible for Agriculture research, extension, training and seed production. Agriculture research in the peninsula is carried out at ARS, Thirunelvely. A senior research officer is in charge of the station (ROIC) with supporting staff.

Research

The research station is managed by the Director General of Peradeniya through the Deputy Director of Research, Northern Region, Vavuniya. The research function is not a devolved subject and hence under the control of the central government Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Samurdhi.

The supporting staff consists of 01 Research Officer, 05 Agriculture Instructors, 02 Research Assistants, 01 Laboratory Technician, 02 Work

Supervisors and 08 permanent labourers.

Extension and Training

Agriculture extension and training are under the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture, Trincomalee managed by the Provincial Director of Agriculture. The Assistant Director of Agriculture (Extension), (ADA Ext.) is the officer responsible for the district extension programme. The ADA (Ext.) is assisted by 02 Agriculture Officers (AO), 04 Subject matter officers (SMOs) and 12 Agriculture instructors (AIs) in the field. At present the two AI posts are vacant.

The major task of this division is to provide information and training on improved production technology to the farmers. This is done through many training programmes. The extension division disseminates information to farmers through the training classes mass media and field demonstrations. Agricultural Instructors perform the extension function at farmers level, while agricultural officers and subject matter officers at the district level are responsible for planning, supervising and monitoring the extension programmes. This sub-sector has faced many problems for the last two decades due to the conflict situation. As a result, it has not been able to perform its functions effectively. The Government proposes to sub contract the agricultural extension responsibilities to the private sector in the Southern province. The possibility of introducing a pilot



pumps and other facilities are reported lost. However, there are some good mother plants available in the farm for seed collection. Coconut Cultivation Board has produced and supplied 42,000 Coconut Seedlings to farmers from 1996 to 2002.

In Jaffna district, coconut is cultivated in most homesteads, and in small estates in the Pallai division. It has been estimated that nearly 2,000 ha. of coconut, particularly in Thenmarachchi and Pallai area have been completely destroyed. Replanting of all damaged coconut lands in the coastal areas and in small estates has to be undertaken immediately. A special replanting programme has to be developed to replant coconut in the homesteads of Thenmarachchi and other areas. Lack of fertilizer and its high prices affected the management practices of coconut palms during the last two decades and the yields have declined drastically.

A special programmes to develop coconut lands in Jaffna district has been prepared by the CCB, Jaffna in consultation with major stakeholders. The main objective of this programme is to rehabilitate over 5,000 acres of affected coconut lands through replanting, filling vacancies, moisture conservation, home garden development and undertake new planting wherever it is feasible.

The Coconut Cultivation Board has prepared the following five-year implementation programme for a total cost of Rs. 122 million:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1.Replanting | - 4,000 acres |
| 2.Filling vacancies | - 2,000 acres |
| 3.New planting | -750 acres |
| 4.Moisture conservation | - 2,000 acres |
| 5.Home garden scheme supplying | - 50,000 seedlings |

Palmyrah Development Board

The Palmyrah Development Board (PDB) is now under the Ministry of Hindu Religious Affairs. PDB is managed by a Board of Directors of 7 members. The Chairman is a full-time working member and his office is in Colombo.

Palmyrah Development Board monitors the palmyrah industry from the cultivation stage to the point of production, marketing, research and extension service. Palmyrah based products number over 800. The most significant of them are fruits, sap, fibre, timber, leaf and tuber. Palmyrah Development Board's head office in Jaffna and its main objective is to implement programmes that would help the upliftment of the community dependent on palmyrah for their livelihood specially in the North and East.

The development objective is to service the poverty stricken villages dependant on palmyrah by motivating them to participating in production of palmyrah based products through appropriate programmes based on planned agro industrial technology and thereby help to increase their income levels and standard of living as well. It also promotes

theestablishment of self-reliant women groups by providing necessary training in all palmyrah based handicrafts and cottage industry and at the same time providing them with necessary marketing assistance. It also promotes cultivation of palmyrah palms for the economic purposes as well as for purposes of coast conservation, sanctuary protection and marginal land utilization and improvement. Crop diversification is integrated with an agro forestry system. Homestead farming on the basis of multi-purpose tree species for exploitation of palmyrah together with horticultural crops and livestock farming also encouraged.

Presently, in the North and East of Sri Lanka over 45,000 families are directly and another 25,000 families are indirectly depending on palmyrah. This includes 15,000 families in the islands. They are operating under palm product co-operative societies, 19 of such societies are functioning. Small-scale cottage level producers and tappers are the major beneficiaries. But owing to the indiscriminate felling of the palmyrah palms within the peninsula, the palmyrah based resources have depleted and over 1 million trees have been lost and it lead to an ecological imbalance. The proposed accelerated resettlement and rehabilitation



activities in the district are likely to consume another 1 million matured palms since palmyrah is the major source of timber for construction purpose. It is necessary to provide alternative timber from import sources or metal roofs, door and window frames.

The Palmyrah Development Board is carrying out a replanting programme to increase the stock of palms through palmyrah model farms and also promote the public to plant palmyrah seeds in home gardens, public places like temples, school premises and avenue planting. Palmyrah Development Board provides free seeds to the public for this purpose. Between 1997 and 2002, it is estimated that about 1.6 million seeds were planted. The UNDP assisted Palmyrah Development Board in 1998 to replant about 470,000 seeds. It has been estimated that there are 3.5 million palms available in the district. The islands and Valikamam North D.S. divisions are having the largest numbers.

In order to revive the commercial activities of the Palmyrah Development Board infusion of capital is necessary. The government would arrange credit facilities to the Co-operatives and private sector on concessionary terms.

The following programmes have been identified for implementation during the next five years for the rehabilitation and development of the palmyrah sub-sector:

| | Rs. Mn. |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Palmyrah replanting programme | 2.975 |
| 2. Community mobilization for palmyrah replanting in public and private lands | 0.500 |
| 3. Establishment of 8 palmyrah model farms | 2.320 |
| 4. Establishment of 14 training and production centres (1 in each Divisional Secretariat division) | 7.455 |
| 5. Establishment of a palmyrah handicraft design centre | 0.453 |
| 6. Establishment of a mini laboratory | 2.600 |
| 7. Rehabilitation and Strengthening of PDB | 10.700 |
| Total | 27.003 |

District Agriculture Co-ordinating Committee

The District Agriculture Co-ordinating Committee (DACC) functions under the chairmanship of the Government Agent, Jaffna in the Secretariat. The DACC meets monthly to plan, implement and monitor all agriculture activities in the district. All local heads of departments (DOA, DAS, CCB, PDB, DAPH, DOF), Staff of Planning Secretariat and Project Director, DRCC are members of this committee. The Divisional Agriculture Co-ordinating Committee is chaired by DS of the divisions. All field level staff at the divisional level attend this monthly meeting.

Too much reliance was obviously placed on the existing DACC to steer the overall process in a target-oriented manner. The outcome is not that successful. One crucial element in such programme must be on institution building at the level of steering organization which may require high personnel input.

The losses/damages incurred by all supporting institution over the last fifteen years to their assets are given in Table 4.5.1.4. But this assessment of losses was done during 2001/2002 and the damage caused by Thenmarachchi conflict has been included in this estimate. During this period the normal maintenance work carried out was very minimal. It should be noted that the value of losses assessed was based on the value of the assets at time of damage or loss. Therefore, the cost of replacement of the lost asset or facility with a new one according to the current market prices may be much more.

Policies and Strategies

The main objective of the identified programmes is the rehabilitation and development of the agricultural infrastructural facilities, strengthening of the institutional capacity, replacement of lost production assets, and provision of inputs and marketing with a view to promote restoration of the livelihood support activities of the farming community and enhance

Table 4.5.1.4.

Loss/Damage incurred by the State Institutions including Thenmarachchi and Vadamarachchi East (15 years) (in Rs. '000)

| Item | E/D DOA | R/D DOA | T/D DOA | CCB | DAS | PDB |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Buildings | 2,000 | 3,600 | 7,700 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 |
| Vehicles | 700 | 2,500 | 600 | 800 | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Furniture | 500 | 200 | 600 | 200 | 2,500 | 1,200 |
| Equipment | 700 | 1,000 | 800 | 200 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Others | 200 | 600 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| TOTAL: | 4,100 | 7,900 | 11,500 | 3,200 | 26,500 | 10,700 |

Source: ED & TD Asst. Director, Agriculture, Jaffna

RD - ROIC, AR, Thirunelvely

productivity and thereby increase the standard of living and quality of life of the population.

High Value Crops (HVC)

Government must give priority to encouraging smallholders to cultivate high value horticulture crops, livestock and fisheries products. Low income farm households can increase returns by production of higher value agricultural commodities instead of low value crops. Unemployed secondary educated women could engage in downstream activities, such as fruit processing, to enhance incomes and for this, appropriate technology and better marketing opportunities are the key instruments.

Without good transport facilities farmers continue producing low value crops that can be consumed

locally, thereby remaining locked in a vicious circle of low incomes, low returns and low risk. Production of higher value crops and associated agricultural activities are only the real option for farmers when they become confident that their produce can competitively reach urban and export markets.

Government's strategy in agriculture is based on the need to be competitive in production and marketing by increasing production by lowering production costs and adding value to raw materials. Reactivating agriculture, including crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry, on a competitive basis can make an important contribution to rural poverty reduction in the Jaffna district.

Government will substantially increase the availability of improved technology suitable for small farmers through a more diverse and

intensive programme of adaptive research based largely on borrowed technology. The responsibility for agricultural extension has largely been devolved to the Provincial government. It is expected that a greater measure of local control and popular participation will ensure that the agro-technology policy which is more geared to meet locally felt needs.

The following strategies are proposed to implement to achieve the above objectives.

1. Supply of farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, agrochemicals and agricultural implements, water pumps, sprayers at affordable prices at correct time to increase production of food and cash crops
2. Provide training to young farmers and widows on modern agriculture.
3. Providing seed capital to establish Revolving Loan Scheme to ensure availability of credit facilities to farmers.
4. Recover productive lands from high security zone and increase area under cultivation to increase production.
5. Increase productivity through transfer of technology and reduce cost of production.
6. Integrate agriculture with livestock rearing, promote integrated and organic farming.
7. Diversify agriculture to promote cultivation of high value crops.



- 8. Encourage installation of micro-irrigation (drip irrigation system) for high value annual and perennial crops.
- 9. Ensuring water management through appropriate cropping system.
- 10. Ensure availability of quality seeds and strengthen seed producers' co-operative societies.
- 11. Encouraging private sector to involve in food processing, storage and value addition.
- 12. Establish a market information system.
- 13. Promote producers' co-operative societies to undertake marketing and input supply.

14. Strengthening the extension arm of the DOA through provision of infrastructure and transport facilities, office equipment, filling vacant position and provide training.

15. Strengthening adaptive research station at Thirunelvely.

The programmes designed to achieve the objectives find remedies and solutions to the problem of the agriculture sector as indicated in annex. The programme has been phased out and will be implemented in the short, medium and long term. The tentative cost of the programmes is estimated to be Rs. 650 million.

Summary of Project Components (Please see Table 4.5.1.5)

| | Rs. Mn. |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Immediate relief | 38.1 |
| Short to medium term | 177.6 |
| Medium to long term | 434.3 |
| Total | 650.0 |

4.5.2. Irrigation

Although agricultural production in Jaffna depends nearly exclusively on irrigation there is no major scheme. A network of concrete canals irrigates about 6 ha. of plantain plantation. The rest of the agricultural irrigation depends on individual wells and lift irrigation (Please see 4.6.3. Water)

Table 4.5.1.5. (1)
Rehabilitation and Development Programmes for the Agriculture Sector

District : Jaffna
 Sector : Agriculture
 Sub-sector : Crop Production [Cash and Food Crops]
 Project Type : Immediate Relief

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------------|---|--|--|--|---------------|
| 1. | Reactivation of cash crops and food crops (chilli, onion, pulses, paddy and vegetables) cultivation through resettled farmers | In selected suitable Divisional Secreta -riat Division | Supply of seeds, agri cultural implements, water pump, sprayers and training for resettled farmers (1,825) on modern, commercial agricultural practices | Dept. of Agriculture Extension Division | 25.1 |
| 2. | Reactivation of homestead fruit cultivation promoting grape wine cultivation and establishment of Gerpalsm conservation bank and nursery for fruit crops. | Thenmarachchi, Vadamarachchi, Valigamam regions and Thirunelvely | Supply of selected fruit crops planting materials, farm implements, collection and conservation of traditional Germplasm of fruit crops, multiplication and supply of planting materials | Dept. of Agriculture Extension Division and District Training Centre | 11.0 |
| 3. | Introducing agro -forestry model, promoting avenue planting of trees and installation of micro - irrigation for perennial crops | Vadamarachchi, Thenmarachchi and Jaffna regions | Supply of planting materials of perennial crops, implements and raising nursery for avenue planting. Provision of subsidy to purchase and install micro-irrigation | DOA - Extension division, schools and community centres | 2.0 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 38.1 |



Table 4.5.1.5.(2)

Reactivation of the Development Programmes for the Agricultural Sector

District : Jaffna
 Sector : Agriculture
 Sub-sector : Agriculture Extension [Infrastructure and Office Facilities]
 Project Type : Short to Medium Term

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------|---|--|---|---|---------------|
| 1. | Reconstruction and rehabilitation of buildings, and provision of infrastructure facilities of equipment and transport facilities to the Department of Agriculture Extension | Jaffna (all Divisions) and DTC - Thirunelvely | Provision of accommodation to extension officials, construction of garage to park vehicles, repair to office buildings and stores belonging to the Extension Department, provision of 20 motor cycles for AIs, provision of mobile van equipped with facilities to disseminate research findings and provision of furniture and extension equipment | Dept. of Agriculture Extension Division | 14.7 |
| 2. | Revival and strengthening of agriculture extension system, training and introduction of integrated farming system | All 14 D.S.S divisions; District Training Centre, Thirunelvely | Provision of facilities for conducting training, establishment of integrated farming model with bio gas plant, provision of 4-wheel vehicles, provision of accommodation for AOO | Dept. of Agriculture Extension Division | 19.8 |



Table 4.5.1.5 (3)

District : Jaffna Sector : Agriculture
 Sub-sector : Agriculture – Research Project Type: Short to Medium Term

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------|---|--------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|
| 3. | Strengthening the Agricultural Research Station, Thirunelvely | Thirunelvely | Repairs of building and supply of office and laboratory equipment and vehicles | DOA – Research Centre | 14.58 |
| 4. | Reactivation of Meteorological Unit in Jaffna | Thirunelvely | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new office • Water supply • Provision of furniture and office equipment • Provision of motor cycles | Meteorological Division | 2.25 |

Table 4.5.1.5 (4)

District : Jaffna Sector : Agriculture
 Sub-sector : Agrarian Service [Construction/Repairs of buildings] Project Type : Short to Medium Term

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 5. | Reconstruction, rehabilitation and construction of office, storage and training buildings of the Agrarian Development | Selected Division in Vaikamam, Vadamarachchi, Thenmarachchi areas | Repairing Chavakacheri, Ampan, Keerimalai and Punguduiwu AS Centres; construction of AS Centre building at Sandlipay and Karaveddy; Fertilizer stores construction at Thenmarachchi and Palai (250 MT capacity); construction of 3 seed paddy stores; construction of building to establish Agrarian Research and Training Centre and construction of farmers banks in 5 places and 3 agricultural produce collecting centres | Department of Agrarian Service (Agrarian Development) | 50.7 |



Table 4.5.1.5 (5)

District : Jaffna Sector : Agriculture
 Sub-sector : Agrarian Service [Infrastructure and Transport] Project Type: Short to Medium Term

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|--|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 6. | Renovation of minor tanks, agriculture roads, provision of transport facilities and strengthening of Agrarian Development Department | Jaffna District | Renovation of 120 Minor Tanks that would provide water for 3,600 acres belonging to 5,400 farm families. Renovation will be done in 3 phases Short term – 36 tanks & 24 roads Medium term – 48 tanks & 36 roads Long term – 36 tanks Supply of 5 lorries, 2 pick-ups and 15 motor cycles in Medium term | Department of Agrarian Service | 70.6 |
| 7. | Strengthening of seed production co-operative society (SEEDCO) | Thirunelvely | Production of high quality seeds of field crops and vegetables, processing, testing and packaging for distribution to the farmers | ASD through Farmers Organizations | 5.0 |
| Short & Medium Term Sub Total | | | | | 177.63 |

Table 4.5.1.5 (6)

District : Jaffna
 Sector : Agriculture [Tree Crops]
 Sub-sector : Coconut Cultivation
 Project Type : Medium to Long Term

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Restoration of assistance scheme to revive and reactivate coconut cultivation | Jaffna District | It is envisaged to replant 4,000 acres and fill vacancies in 2,000 acres during the next five years. 750 acres of land will be newly planted during next 7 years. Moisture conservation measures will be adopted in 2,000 acres and 1.5 million seedlings will be distributed for planting in home gardens during the next 5 years | Coconut Development Authority | 95.36 |
| 2. | Rehabilitation and reconstruction of buildings belonging to Coconut Cultivation Board | Jaffna District and Atchuvvely | Necessary repairs to Nursery Office and stores, watchers' hut, labour rest room, wells and underground pipelines, fence; Construction of CDO Office and residential quarters; Supply of equipment and furniture to CDO Office and quarters and supply of training equipment, vehicles, teaching materials to promote extension activities. | Coconut Cultivation Board | 8.1 |



Table 4.5.1.5 (7)

District : Jaffna
 Sub-sector : Palmyrah
 Sector : Agriculture
 Project Type: Medium to Long Term

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 3. | Community Mobilization for palmyrah replanting programme and establishment of model farms | Jaffna District | 500,000 palmyrah seeds will be planted at 10' X 10' space in public and private lands; 8 model farms will be established, each farm will have 10,000 palmyrah with cashew and margosa as inter crops. Purchase 500,000 seeds to issue free to public | Palmyrah Development Board | 5.796 |
| 4. | Irrigation Department office building, field unit office buildings and stores a) New office building b) Field unit office buildings and stores | Jaffna | Construction of a new building in newly purchased land | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 3.0 |
| | c) To reactivate the capacity of the office | Thondamanaru Puttur, Navatkuli, Koddudalai | Construction of new buildings | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 5.0 |
| | Rehabilitation of Vadamarachchi Lagoon Scheme | Jaffna | Capacity building | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 4.0 |
| 5. | Rehabilitation of Thondamanaru Barrage | Vadamarachchi Thondamanaru | Rehabilitation | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 5.0 |
| | | | Rehabilitation | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 50.0 |

Table 4.5.1.5 (8)

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 6. | Rehabilitation of salt water exclusion scheme | Delft | Rehabilitation | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 25.0 |
| | | Kayts | Rehabilitation | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 35.0 |
| | | Karainagar, Araly Mandaitivu, Velanai Saravanai | Rehabilitation | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 40.0 |
| 7. | Rehabilitation of Lift Irrigation Scheme | Puttur tidal well | Rehabilitation | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 5.0 |
| 8. | Rehabilitation of Sonappu Water Storage Scheme | Karaveddy | Rehabilitation | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 3.0 |
| 9. | Rehabilitation of Elephant Pass Lagoon Scheme | Thenmarachchi East Elephant Pass | Rehabilitation | Provincial Irrigation Dept. | 150.0 |
| Medium to Long Term Sub Total | | | | | 434.256 |



4.5.3. Livestock

Livestock forms an important component of the farming system in the Peninsula. It is an important source of supplementary income by way of milk, meat, as well as a source of organic manure to the rural poor who have few alternative opportunities. In addition it makes a major contribution to the economy by utilizing the marginal land as well as substantial amount of crop residue which would have been of little alternate value. Unlike crop husbandry the animal husbandry brings a steady income to the farmer throughout the year. In addition to the regular income farmers consider livestock as their cash reserve.

The dairy management system is intensive. The herds are small with good quality animals. Goats are popular. They are kept for meat and milk purposes. Women in particular look after these animals and the costs of maintaining small numbers in the households are minimal. At one time the poultry industry in the district concentrated in rearing dual purpose birds, but later rearing pure layers only has become popular.

Situation Analysis

Until mid of the 1980s livestock played an important role in Jaffna. Around 10% of the national cattle population, 20% of the goat population, 60% of the sheep population and 7% of the poultry population was found in the District. An estimated number of 52,000 families were directly engaged in livestock by 1990. About 70% of

the families had integrated crop and animal husbandry.

According to the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) of Jaffna, the peninsula was self sufficient in eggs, produced 40% of the total milk requirements, 40% of the poultry meat, 70% of beef and 50% of goat meat during the years 1993 to 1995. Cattle were kept mainly for milk production. Goats are kept for milk and meat, the popular local breed being Sannan and Jamunapari. Among cattle jersey breed and cross breeds of both jersey and Indian breeds were the dominant species.

Goat milk is consumed in the farm household itself. Only the surplus cow milk is sold to the market.

The management system could be classified into 3 types, namely: intensive – 50%, semi intensive – 30% and the balance – 20% extensive. Herd-sizes vary from 1 head of cattle/goat as in the intensive system to 15-50 heads in the extensive system.

Table 4.5.3.1 reveals the changes in total number of livestock and poultry between 1995 and 1996 and again 2001. In 1995, there was a massive displacement of people especially from Valigamam region, where high breed cattle was reared popularly. As a result, people lost their livestock. When compared 1996 data with 1995, it revealed that the cattle population declined to 63%, goat to 46%, sheep to 48%, poultry to 12%. The livestock sector

had been rehabilitated and reactivated by the Government with assistance from donor agencies after 1997. The sector has gradually recovered to a great extent and in 1999, the livestock population, except poultry and goats, reached to near 1995 level.

However, the Thenmarachchi conflict in May 2000 affected the livestock sector. Thenmarachchi was one of the major milk producing divisions and accounted for 3.96 million litres in 1995 and declined to 0.136 million litres in year 2000. It indicates that a large number of livestock was either lost or dead during the conflict in Thenmarachchi. The estimated value of loss is around Rs. 300 million including Thenmarachchi division.

With regard to poultry production Jaffna farmers have been doing very well and as far as egg and poultry meat productions are concerned the district has achieved self-sufficiency and the surplus was exported to other districts. From early 1950s until mid 1980s the livestock enterprises developed very fast and for a considerable number of families this sector provided supplementary source of income. There were poultry farms which had 2,000 or more birds and certain large farms had up to 15,000 birds.

The district had 60% of the national sheep population. Sheep rearing is mainly for fertilizer/compost for agriculture. With the eruption of ethnic conflict followed by



Table 4.5.3.1.
Livestock Statistics Jaffna District

| | 1984 | 1993 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cattle | 113,562 | 111,245 | 84,960 | 53,564 | 57,586 | 63,068 | 83,551 | 71,992 | 71,015 |
| Goat | 96,193 | 65,895 | 71,235 | 32,641 | 39,240 | 40,698 | 56,849 | 46,512 | 42,136 |
| Sheep | --- | --- | 4,637 | 2,230 | 2,551 | 3,872 | 4,074 | 3,344 | 3,340 |
| Poultry | 578,522 | 406,000 | 541,016 | 69,112 | 218,870 | 287,621 | 285,880 | 143,330 | 187,142 |

Source: DAPH, Jaffna

displacement of farming families in 1995 and again in 2000 the livestock sector was badly affected and the goat sub-sector also suffered even though Jaffna district was considered to have high production potential of goats in the whole of Sri Lanka. But today this sector is one of the worst affected.

Performance of the Sector

There has been a serious decline in the output of the livestock sector. This decline is mainly due to the following reasons:

- Displacement of farming population in 1995 and 2000.
- Loss and damage of assets incurred by the farmers, the private sector firms and the institutions.
- Loss of upgraded livestock (high quality breeds) with high productivity.
- Productivity of larger percentage of existing livestock is low.
- Loss of livestock. It is estimated that high percentage of cattle, milking cows, goats and poultry have been lost with displacement in 1995 and in 2000.
- Disruption in the road transport and marketing of animal feed leading to high cost of livestock feed and diminishing profit.
- Poor veterinary services – delivery of extension services have got disrupted.
- Lack of organized collection and distribution network and lack of processing and marketing facilities.
- Low farm gate prices in relation to increased production cost.
- Lack of credit facilities.
- Although Jaffna District Development Co-operative and LIBCO have recommenced their operation on a limited scale they do not have sufficient capital to meet the needs of the farmers.
- The peninsula has received very little consideration in terms of financial investment in the livestock sector in relation to other areas of the country during the last two decades from the Central Government and donor assistance.

After 1996, the government initiated action to obtain assistance from donors and international NGO to rehabilitate and reactivate the livestock which is not only the source of income to the marginal farmers, and women headed families, but also one of the main contributor of animal protein to the affected people, particularly to infants and children.

As a result of government and donor intervention, to assist the resettled families actions have been taken for the revival of the livestock sector in several ways.

- Airlifted one day old chicks from Colombo and distributed to households.
- UNDP provided 200 numbers of 60 chicks capacity and 25 numbers of 180 chicks capacity incubators to the farmers through LIBCO.
- With UNDP technical assistance, a hatchery with the capacity of 20,000 chicks per month was established at Atchchuveli.
- UNDP, UNHCR, High Commission of Australia and RRAN provided assistance to rehabilitate and reactivate the District Development Co-operative Society and strengthened its capacity for collection and distribution of milk, production of milk products, production of cattle and poultry feeds.
- UNDP supplied equipment to the veterinary offices and AD's Office for the preservation of vaccines and Semen.
- Assistance provided to install a nitrogen plant for using deep frozen Semen for artificial insemination services.



The absence of an organized marketing system has been a major constraint to the farmers to improve animal production. The present situation of milk production is as follows:

- There is a large number of small marginal farmers having few animals which produce about 1 – 3 litres of milk per day.
- Many farmers still supply milk to local boutiques or neighbours.
- The Jaffna District Development Co-operative Society Ltd. (JDDCS Ltd.), Thirunelvely is purchasing milk from producers, at a limited scale, at Rs. 20/- per litre and selling to consumers at Rs. 24/- per litre.
- LIBCO, Point Pedro also handles milk marketing.

Artificial insemination (AI) services are being undertaken both by the government and private technicians. AI Centre, Thirunelvely has started to produce chilled semen still on an improvised level. Deep frozen semen (DFS) too has been used, which has made it possible to obtain cross – bred heifers from pure bred Jersey bulls – both imported and local. DFS from Indian breeds of bulls, Sannan and Boer* breeds of goats have also been put in use. During the year 2000, there were 4,637 and 1,695 AI practices adopted in respect of cattle and goats respectively.

The monthly requirement of milk for the present population of Jaffna is 2,358 Mt. Even though there is a production potential of 720 Mt./

month, farmers produce only 300 Mt. In rural areas many farmers do not milk their cows because there is no access to marketing facilities. Out of the 300 Mt. 150 Mt. are consumed on farm and 50 Mt. are sold. The balance 100 Mt. is available for collection by producers' co-operatives. The population of the district is estimated at 500,000. It is anticipated that it will increase to 800,000 in coming years once normalcy is achieved with the restoration of peace. The degree of sufficiency of milk, meat and egg production in relation to the requirement of existing population and anticipated population in the Jaffna district is given below.

The estimated requirement of meat for the present and anticipated increase in population are 2,325 MT and 3,720 MT respectively. The estimated total production of meat would be sufficient to meet the need of about 73 per cent of the present population and 46 per cent of the anticipated population. With regard to milk production potential, it will meet the requirements of 73% of the present population and 46 per cent of the anticipated population.

Regarding production of meat, milk and egg it is important to improve productivity of the different livestock species, which could be achieved through cross breeding programme using artificial insemination especially in case of cattle and goat and stud services for goats and large herds of cattle. In the long run, any excess production can be easily exported to other districts.

Poultry

Although it was anticipated that by the end of 1999 100,000 layers of the improved variety will come into production and with the local breeds of 120,000 birds the egg requirements of the District would be met. Due to delay in rehabilitating and reactivating Atchuveli hatchery, this target could not be achieved in that year. The annual production of eggs in 1998 was 18 million and it has declined to 13.8 million in 2000 due to conflict in Thenmarachchi which caused massive displacement of population and losses to their assets including cattle and poultry.

Table 4.5.3.2.
Requirement of Animal Protein

| Type | Requirement per person/ per year | Total Monthly Requirement (Mt) | Total Annual requirement (Mt) |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Milk | 56.6 Kg. | 2,688 | 32,262 |
| Eggs | 48.0 Nos. | 2,280,000 | 27,360,000 |
| Poultry | Kg. | 47.5 | 570 |
| Meat | 1.2 Kg. | 57 | 684 |
| Beef | 1.1 Kg | 52 | 627 |
| Goat Meat | | | |

Source: Dept. of AP&H, Jaffna

| Livestock Produce | Existing Population | | Anticipated Population | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Requiremen | Degree of Sufficiency (%) | Requirement | Degree of Sufficiency (%) |
| Milk (in Mn. Ltrs.) | 36.5 | 73.2 | 58.4 | 45.7 |
| Meat in '000 Kgs.) | 2,325 | 72.5 | 3,720 | 45.3 |
| Eggs (in Million) | 24.0 | 130.1 | 38.4 | 82 |

Source: Department of Animal Production and Health, Northern Region, Jaffna.

Supporting Institutions

The following institutions provide services for the livestock industry:

1. Department of Animal Production & Health:
 - 1.1 Range Veterinary Surgeons' offices - 10 Nos.
 - 1.2 Veterinary Hospital - 01 No.
 - 1.3 Artificial insemination centre (Thirunelvely) - 01 No.
 - 1.4 Veterinary investigation Centre (Jaffna) to be established
 - 1.5 Regional Poultry Farm and Hatchery (Atchuveli) - 01 No.
 - 1.6 District Assistant Director's Office (Jaffna) - 01 No.
2. Co-operative Department:
 - 2.1 Jaffna District Development Co-operative Society Ltd.
 - 2.1.1 Milk Collection Centre
 - 2.1.2 Provender Plant
 - 2.2 Livestock Breeders' Co-operative Societies (LIBCOSSs)

A reasonably sound network of service deliveries by the public as well as private sector existed during pre-conflict days. The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) is responsible for livestock development activities. DAPH maintains 10 Veterinary Offices, 01 Animal Semen

Production Centre, Thirunelvely (AIC), 01 VIC, 01 Veterinary hospital and office of operatives (LIBCO), which are defunct, are being reactivated. The LIBCO at Tellipalai and Kopay are maintaining goats stud centres and Point Pedro LIBCO is handling milk marketing on a limited scale.

AD/DAPH. There are 10 Veterinary ranges in the peninsula and each Veterinary office is manned by a VS assisted by field staff. In addition there are the AIC, VIC and Hatchery each managed by a VS. The local head of the department is the Assistant Director (AD/DAPH), Jaffna who is a senior VS and responsible for administration, finance and technical management of the department.

The AD/DAPH reports to the Provincial Director PD/DAPH, Trincomalee, which is under the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture. The facilities of hatchery, VIC, VS office Jaffna are completely damaged and AIC and other VS offices partially damaged. The damages and destruction occurred in respect of buildings, vehicles, furniture, equipment and inventory is heavy.

JDDCS Ltd. has got 1,325 members. All of them are dairy farmers. It has further strength of 51 employees and 19 milk collection and sales outlets at different places in the peninsula. JDDCS Ltd. also owns a feed plant, which is functioning at low capacity due to lack of raw materials.



The Livestock Breeder' Co-operatives (LIBCO), which are defunct, are being reactivated. The LIBCO at Tellipalai and Kopay are maintaining goats stud centres and Point Pedro LIBCO is handling milk marketing on a limited scale.

Traditionally the Co-operative Movement in Jaffna was very successful. The livestock industry has also utilized Co-operative Movement as the institution to develop all aspects of the livestock industry and also to involve the people to the maximum. JDDCS and LIBCO had a successful story in the past and won the confidence of the producers as well as consumers. These societies have successfully addressed the problems of milk collection, transport, distribution, marketing and processing in the past. There is a need to revive these societies. But because of the damage and losses they had lost their institutional capacity. Therefore, outside intervention specially by the Government through donor assistance is imperative to revive not only these institutions but also the entire livestock sector on which more than 50,000 farm families are dependent for their livelihood.

- Farmers are now getting used to feeding their livestock with green fodder, apart from the feeding tree fodders and palmyrah leaves. It is imperative that each LIBCO should undertake establishment of a Fodder Resource Centre at least in 2

acres of marginal land where crop production cannot be undertaken. Fodder Resource Centre will be supplying planting material to the farmers as well as fodder to cows and goats of the model farms.

- Recent trend in livestock production is to add value to the product by processing the livestock produce thereby increasing the profitability of the livestock herd. As such LIBCO should be encouraged to establish a centre for milk processing technology to demonstrate the farmers about value addition and profitability in addition to processing of surplus milk at household level, which would otherwise get spoilt.
- LIBCO should be provided with an outright grant for this body to give credit facilities to livestock farmers to establish dairy, goat and poultry units. As such LIBCO will be having a revolving fund (RLF) established for provision of loans to livestock farmers continuously.
- LIBCO should establish Forage and Drug stores which could sell animal feeds, drugs, feed additives, vitamins, minerals, feed ingredients etc., at a reasonable price to the livestock farmers.
- It is important to look after poverty stricken families who cannot afford to raise poultry under intensive system. Under backyard poultry farming, birds are fed with kitchen refuse and 10 – 15 birds are reared.

The cadre for the VS and field staff are 14 and 39 respectively (Table 4.5.3.3). The present strength is 1 VS and 16 field staff leaving 4 VS positions and 23 field staff positions vacant.

The rehabilitation and restoration of these institutions have been estimated on a short, medium and longterm basis at a total cost of Rs. 44.9 million. This cost reflects largely cost of restoration of infrastructure facilities. However, replacement of the lost facilities and high breed livestock will be much more.

The cadre position of the provincial DAP&H is not regularized by the Provincial Council of North East and the key positions of the department remains vacant resulting in a poor service delivery to the farmers. 20 youths were given a two months training in livestock development and assigned as Livestock Development Assistant (LDA) to the LIBCOs. They do the vaccination to poultry, and cattle. They are paid by the LIBCO.

Types of Services provided by the DAP&H:

1. Prevention, control and treatment of animal disease (Live stock, pet animals and birds). These include statutory functions in disease control, animal quarantine work etc.
2. Artificial Insemination in cattle and goat through government and private licensed technicians.
3. Issue of breeding materials cattle, goat, poultry, rabbit, etc.
4. Issue of planting materials for pasture and fodder cultivation.



5. Advisory Services.
6. Training of farmers, NGO officials and others.
7. Field investigations and surveys on animal health and economy related matters.
8. Organizing marketing of livestock products.
9. Organizing and liaising with Credit institutions and Livestock insurance.

Constraints of Livestock Development

(a) Security

The constraints on livestock development due to security reasons can be listed as follows:

- 8,000 ha. paddy land, 7,000 ha. up-land and 4,000 ha. homesteads were abandoned due to lack of accessibility. However, some of these areas are being used for resettlement and reactivation of livelihood activities, but the areas demarcated as high security zones are still not accessible to the people, Valikamam North and Thenmarachchi are the high potential area of livestock production.
- The checkpoints caused delays and inconveniences to the farmers in taking their produce to sales outlets; they have been removed with the dawn of peace initiatives. However, marketing of milk, particularly the rural farmers is still a major constraint as the Jaffna District Development Co-operative Society Ltd. and LIBCO are not able to expand

Table 4.5.3.3.

The cadre position of VS and Field Staff

| Unit | VS | Field Staff | LT |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| AD/DAP&H | 01 | 01 | |
| VS/Range Officer | 10 | 24 | |
| AIC | 01 | --- | |
| VIC | 01 | 02 | 02 |
| Hatchery | 02 | 02 | |
| V. Hospital | | | |
| Total | 14 | 31 | 02 |

their activities of collection, processing and marketing as they do not have necessary capital.

- Cattle and Goats thefts have increased earlier in the villages, but restoration of civil administration in the rural areas, particularly the police service, has brought this problem under control.
- Animals are also the victims of landmines very often.
- The dairy sector lost most of the valuable upgraded cows and heifers, and considerable number of valuable cows have been slaughtered with displacement.
- The Jaffna district was considered to have goats with high production potential in the country but today the population has dwindled by several folds.
- Poultry sector too suffered due to non-availability of poultry feed, breeding stock, drugs, vaccines etc. to poultry farmers.

(b) Land

The carrying capacity of the available agricultural land of Jaffna is extremely limited. 40,000 ha. of land were not cultivated in the past as being marginal (rocky, saline, sandy and shrub jungle). There is no grassland or communal grazing land available at present. But it is not a deterrent for livestock farmers as they rear under intensive methods and feed grass cutting and other residual from their farms, poonac, rice bran and other feeds. Rice straw is one of the major fodder which comes from their own paddy as well as from mainland. Farmers rear cattle according to their feeding capacity. Green leaves from perennial and seasonal trees are the main fodder for goats.

(c) Institutions

A large number of small livestock farmers depend on the services of the Government Institutions. The level of performance of these institutions has declined over the years and needs to be reconsidered seriously. The following are some of the issues:



- Some of the public sector assets (buildings, furniture, equipment facilities) that were damaged and destroyed in Valikamam and Vadamarachchi and Islands have been rehabilitated and repaired, but there are still some more assets to be replaced. The entire assets belonging to the Department of Animal Production and Health in Thenmarachchi were damaged/destroyed and not yet repaired or replaced.
- Mobility of public servants is hampered by lack of transport and communication facilities.
- The establishment of Atchuvelli hatchery had minimized the problem of supply of one day old chicks and it has rebuilt parent stocks which were lost earlier.
- But still some of the key staff positions are vacant.

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| (a) Veterinary Surgeon | 06 |
| (b) Field Assistants | 23 |

This leads to –

- Poor veterinary services;
- Inadequate supply of chicks and livestock;
- Insufficient supply of veterinary medicines;
- Inadequate contact between the farmers and DAP&H;
- Inadequate breeding programmes;
- Lack of support to LIBCOs for the reactivation of milk marketing facilities and poor handling;
- Inadequate coverage of field training programmes;

- Lack of incentives for the private sector to involve in service delivery.

(d) Feed

- The intensive integrated animal husbandry system where the animals are kept in sheds requires grasslands for fodder production. But grassland is limited.
- Rice bran, coconut poonac, dairy mash and poultry mash are available in the open market but still at high prices.
- 60% - 80% of the production cost in the livestock sector is for feed. The high feed costs increase the producers' price of milk and eggs.
- Neglect of feeding by farmers as well as feed shortages and high prices have led to low reproduction.
- Potential of using palmyrah and coconut leaves to produce animal feed in a crushed form should be exploited through obtaining technology from Malaysia.

(e) Milk Marketing

- The supply does not meet the demand. The rural villages are the production areas, but the main demand for milk is in Jaffna town. Lack of adequate milk processing, storage and marketing facilities is the main reason as to why that the present production potential

cannot be fully utilized.

(f) Parent Stock

- Approximately 37% of cattle, 54% of goats and 90% of poultry are lost or missing due to displacement of people in 1995.

That means lack of genetically improved milk producing cows, heifers and goats. Since transport between South and the peninsula has been restored by opening of A9 road, the possibility of importing milking cows or heifers and goats from up-country and other farms should be explored to build up the parent stock. There are no state cattle breeding farms or any other private farms in the peninsula to meet this immediate demand of good quality parent stocks.

- More than 60% of the livestock is kept by small farmers with limited resources. A good proportion of the original herd population needs to be replaced. The farmers need financial and technical assistance for reactivation.

(g) Slaughtering of Cattle

There is no organized beef cattle farming system. Beef is obtained from surplus male studs and culled stud bulls. Cultural values and government regulations restrict slaughtering of cattle. But beef production has increased considerably as the other sources of animal protein such as chicken, mutton and pork are expensive and in short supply. Beef remains the cheapest sources of protein.

The slaughter of cow heifers and cows are banned. But it is very unlikely that illicit slaughtering of such animals has come to a halt.

(h) Credit Facilities

Obtaining credit from formal sources is not easy, but the farmers who lost their assets and animals need capital to restart their economic activity. Establishment of a special credit scheme to revive livestock sector is the urgent need; This scheme should have concessionary interest rate and the credit risk should be covered by insurance.

(i) Why livestock sector gets priority?

- Provides much needed animal protein.
- Provides employment opportunities to both farmers and family members and also source of employment and income for women headed families and widows.
- Promotes efficient utilization of land by making use of marginal land unsuitable and unprofitable for crop production.
- Provides regular income throughout the year.
- Provides natural fertilizer for enrichment of soil.
- Serves as a capital reserve to the farmers.
- Provides drought power for ploughing, harrowing and thrashing.
- Many forward and backward linkages with other sectors, espe-

cially agriculture, fisheries, industries, trade and service sectors.

Government's poverty reduction strategy considers that livestock has considerable potential as a source of supplementary income, particularly for small farmers with limited land holdings. Government will nurture private initiative in livestock development by eliminating import duties on raw materials and divesting some of its farms to private sector. Since there is no Government Livestock farm in Jaffna district, the Government may provide high breed heifers and female goats to Jaffna farmers through a loan scheme that should multiply the beneficiaries.

During the past two decades, several livestock development projects have been implemented but none of them has extended to the Northern province, particularly Jaffna district. Therefore, the ongoing livestock development programmes have to be redesigned to accommodate the poor farmers of the Jaffna district through provision of improved breeds, measures for disease control etc.

The main objective of the identified programme is the rehabilitation and development of the livestock sector through replacement of lost livestock, breed improvement, strengthening of the institutional capacity, improvement of processing and marketing, and strengthening of LIBCO and producers' co-operatives with a view to promote restoration of livelihood

support activities and thereby increase the standard of living and quality of life of the people.

The following strategies will be implemented to achieve the above objectives.

Strategies to Develop the Livestock Sector

1. Integrate livestock with crop production.
2. Procure livestock (cows and goats) from southern districts and distribute to selected farm families.
3. Provision of credit at concessionary rate of interest through RLF scheme to purchase animals.
4. Popularize AI system to improve breed quality and productivity.
5. Establish stud centres in rural areas.
6. Strengthening LIBCO and producers' co-operatives by giving credit facilities to establish milk-collecting centres, processing, storage and marketing.
7. Encourage private and co-operative sectors to undertake cattle and poultry feed production.
8. Establishment of veterinary hospital and investigation centre.
9. Provision of assistance to construct cattle shed and rearing heifer calves.



10. Strengthening the capacity of AP&H, Jaffna through construction of office buildings, provision of transport facilities and office equipment.

11. Provision of training to livestock farmers specially youth and women groups.

(j) Investment Need

The identified livestock rehabilitation and development programme is given in Annex (2). The total estimated cost of the programme could be around Rs. 400 million for next five years.

The programmes have been designed to implement on a phased out basis as short term, short to medium term, medium term and long term. The investment requirement of each phase is given below:

Summary of Project Components (Please see Table 4.5.3.4)

| | Rs. Mn. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Short Term (1 year) | 11.75 |
| 2) Short to Medium Term (1-3 years) | 228.50 |
| 3) Medium Term (3 years) | 96.40 |
| 4) Long Term (5 years) | 60.70 |
| Total | 397.35 |

Table 4.5.3.4.

Livestock Rehabilitation & Development Programme and Estimated Costs

| Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | Tentative Cost Rs. Mn. |
|---|--|---|---|------------------------|
| <u>Short Term Programme</u> | | | | |
| 1. Building for Asst. Director's Office and A.I. Centre | Thirunelvely | Two-storey building for AD Office and A.I. Centre | Dept. of AP&H | 6.0 |
| 2. Building for Surgical Unit | Point Pedro | Building extension and supply of surgical equipment | Dept. of AP&H | 0.5 |
| 3. Milk Processing to improve marketing | Point Pedro Chavakacheri and Tellippalai D.S. Div. | Purchase of cream separator, milk cans, 3 Nos. Ice Cream Maker and 3 Nos. chilling tanks | LIBCO Point Pedro, Vaddukodai Tellippalai | 5.1 |
| 4. Production of livestock feed | Uduvil D.S. Division | Purchase of two grinders | LIBCO Chavakacheri | 0.15 |
| <i>Sub Total</i> | | | | 11.75 |
| <u>Short to Medium Term Programme</u> | | | | |
| 1. Replacement of lost livestock | Selected D.S. Divisions in the district | Procurement of 500 cows and 1,000 goats, transport and distribution, training farmers, procurement of equipment and accessories for animal identification and management | Dept. of AP&H through LIBCO | 131.0 |
| 2. Introduction of Breed Improvement Programme | All V.S. range | Establishing stud centres, purchasing stud goats, pro-curement of equipment for identification and registration of births of A.I. and NS born calves and kids, provision of health care AI and NS born calves and kids, training and seminar. | Dept. of AP&H and LIBCO | 35.2 |



| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 3. | Assistance to LIBCO to improve marketing, in-put supply and strengthening of institutional capacity | V.S. ranges and 10 LIBCO Centres | Improvement to LIBCO building, establishment of model farm with dairy, goat and poultry units, establishment of Fodder Resource Centre in each LIBCO, establishing milk processing centre, e stabilising revolving loan scheme, provision of goat to start backyard poultry farm, conduct training and seminar and monitoring and evaluation. | Dept. of AP&H and LIBCO | 62.3 | |
| | | | | | Sub Total | 228.5 |
| Medium Term Programme | | | | | | |
| 1. | Building for Veterinary hospital | Thirunelvely | Construction of Vet Hospital | Dept. of AP&H | 5.0 | |
| 2. | Building for Veterinary Investigation Centre | Palai | Construction of building for V.I.C. | Dept. of AP&H | 4.0 | |
| 3. | Building for veterinary offices | Chavakacheri, Karaveddi, Kopay Tellippalai and Vaddukodai | Construction of 5 Vet Surgeon Office in respective D.S. Division | Dept. of AP&H | 17.5 | |
| 4. | Repair to Veterinary Office building | Velanai | Repair Velanai V.S. office building | Dept. of AP&H | 0.5 | |
| 5. | Providing additional infra-structure facilities | Vet Office, Point Pedro | Refurbishment of Vet Office | Dept. of AP&H | 0.4 | |
| 6. | Provision of credit facilities to livestock farmers | All D.S. divisions | Establishment of revolving fund to grant credit to purchase livestock and other related activities | 10 selected LIBCOs in the division | 20.0 | |
| 7. | Assistance to Heifer Calf rearing scheme | All D.S. divisions | Provision of financial assistance to 50% of cost of rearing heifer calves for 1 ½ years | 10 LIBCOs | 40.0 | |
| 8. | Assistance for constructing cattle sheds | All D.S. divisions | Financial assistance to meet 50% of cost of construction of cattle sheds | 10 LIBCOs | 7.5 | |
| 9. | Establishment of model farms | All D.S. divisions | Establishment of integrated model farm | 10 LIBCOs | 1.5 | |
| | | | | | Sub Total | 96.4 |

| <u>Long Term Programme</u> | D.S. Division Sandilipay and Uduvil | Construction of Vet Surgeon office building | Dept. of AP&h | 7.0 |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Building for V.S. Office | D.S. Division Sandilipay and Uduvil | Construction of Vet Surgeon office building | Dept. of AP&h | 7.0 |
| 2. Provision of transport facilities | AP&H office North | Purchase of a lorry | Dept. of AP&H | 4.0 |
| 3. Improving milk marketing system | Jaffna Division | Purchase of Batch Sterilizer Plant to increase the milk purchasing capacity | J.D.D. Co-operative | 15.0 |
| 4. Establishment of milk collecting centre | 10 LIBCO areas | Establishment of 37 milk collecting centres | LIBCO | 3.7 |
| 5. Improvement of livestock feed mill | Jaffna district | Increase the capacity of the existing animal feed factory | J.D.D. Co-operative | 21.0 |
| 6. Introduction of milk processing at cottage level | 10 LIBCOs | Establishment of small scale processing units | LIBCO | 10.0 |
| Sub Total | | | | 60.7 |
| Grand Total | | | | 397.35 |



4.5.4 Fisheries

The fisheries sector used to be an important part of the Jaffna economy. Until the mid 1980s it grew at a higher rate than in other parts of the country. In 1983 Jaffna District contributed 26% (48,776 Mt.) of the total fish production and 57% (5,484 Mt.) of total dry fish production in Sri Lanka. It provided direct employment opportunities for 24,839 persons and another 5,000 persons in related occupations in 1990. The civil disturbances reversed this trend and led to a substantial decline in fisheries production and income as a result of damage to public and private sector assets, migration of people and collapse of public sector support services. The collapse of institutional mechanisms and marketing channels that supported and serviced the fisheries sector have further contributed to the devastation of the sector.

Performance of the Sector

The fishing industry is the sector most affected by the conflict. Fishing has been severely restricted for several years and nearly totally banned since October 1995. A large number of boats and fishing gears were damaged by shelling and bombing. Lack of maintenance when the owners were displaced caused additional damage. Some fishermen fled to India with their families in their boats and had left the boats there. Infrastructure of shore facilities (boatyards, ice plants, net factory, processing plants, jetties, co-operative buildings, lorries) have

been completely damaged and will need to be rebuilt from scratch.

By mid of 1997 8,600 fisher families have already returned. Earlier fishing was allowed in certain coastal areas only during day time within 500 M to 1 Km. from the coast. Fishermen were allowed to use traditional wooden Kaddumarams and wooden crafts only. As a consequence of signing Memorandum of Understanding these restrictions have gradually been relaxed and fishermen are allowed to fish throughout the day and night and use of any type of boats and fishing gears are permitted. But fishermen are issued with a separate identity card by the Navy that has to be surrendered when they enter into the water through specified corridors and be collected on their return to shore. Further, fishermen are also not allowed fishing in certain coastal areas that have been demarcated as high security zone by the forces.

During the pre-conflict period there were 24,000 fishing families, 112,000 fishing population of which 27,000 were active fishermen. At present there are 11,375 fishing families and the fishing population is around 49,200. According to the Department of Fisheries, Jaffna, the active fishermen is 11,478 (Table 4.5.11). A large number of people among the refugees in South India are from fishing community. Some of the fishermen who have returned are unable to have access to their places of origin due to security reason and they are unable to resume fishing. This group largely

lives in the welfare camps depending on dry food ration supplied by the Commissioner of Essential Service. There were 7,019 fishing crafts (all types) in the district but now there are only 2,902 crafts of which 1,911 are operational. Shortage of fishing crafts is one of the major constraints faced by fishermen.

Fish has been a traditionally accepted form of animal protein. It is consumed fresh and in dry forms. The average catch per day in the past varied from 2 to 6 Kg. per person due to high security restriction for fishing. During that period the income per person came down to Rs. 2,400 per month. However, the vast majority had no other source of regular income or other venues of employment. This situation has changed gradually after signing of Memorandum of Understanding and Cease Fire Agreement (CFA).

The above table 4.5.4.1 shows the magnitude of damages/destructions of the fishing vessels and equipment during the conflict. Fishermen are the most affected people and they have lost most of their assets including houses. The Department of Fisheries in Jaffna estimates that the damages to the fishing crafts and gears in the period July 1983 to June 1995 amount to Rs. 3,381 million. Damages to fishing boats and gears is estimated at Rs. 91 million in Thenmarachchi area.

Table 4.5.4.3 shows the decline of fish production over the years from 1982 to 2000. The sale of fish to other districts has not been possible since, 1990.



The local marketing system is very much affected by lack of proper distribution facilities and inadequate roads to the fishing villages. The post harvest losses are high for lack of ice and transportation distances of 20 – 30 Km. from the fishing village to the sales area on bicycles.

The average fish production per month was 192 Mt. in 2000. The total production for this year was 2,183 Mt. compared to the past years of 1987 and 1996 this performance is good. But it corresponds only to 4% and 8% of the catch to the best years 1983 and 1989 respectively.

Fish is an important component of the Sri Lankan diet. The average Sri Lankan person consumes 17 Kg. of fish each year. The present catch in Jaffna meets only 26% of the requirements of the Peninsula. Therefore fish is fetching good prices (Rs. 120/- to Rs. 150 - per Kg.) unlike crabs and prawns in the local market.

The market situation for fish, particularly for crabs and prawns has changed drastically and the prices have increased to Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 per KG respectively due to arrival of local tourists from South through A 9 road.

Since fishermen are allowed for fishing day and night and without restrictions on distance, it facilitates more production of fish, specially during the latter months of the year 2002. Increased production has not affected the price as produces are

Table 4.5.4.1.

Fishing Vessels and Equipment damaged during the conflict in the Jaffna Peninsula and Islands

| Type of Vessels and Gear | Number |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 3.5 Tons boats | 569 |
| FRP 17-23 feet | 2,048 |
| Mechanized Traditional Crafts | 1,567 |
| Non-mechanized vallams | 2,135 |
| Kaddumarams | 1,708 |
| Beach Seine | 57 |
| In Board Motors | 567 |
| Out Board Engines | 3,615 |
| Gill nets | 183,375 |
| Stake nets | 3,321 |
| Cast nets | 7,825 |

Source: Department of Fisheries, Jaffna

Table 4.5.4.2.

Number of Fishing Families

| Year | Families | Fishing | Active Fishermen |
|------|----------|---------|------------------|
| 1983 | 24,000 | 112,000 | 27,000 |
| 1989 | 10,266 | 50,305 | 14,650 |
| 1991 | 20,648 | 101,177 | 24,839 |
| 1997 | 8,390 | 41,115 | 9,276 |
| 1998 | 9,053 | 44,363 | 11,048 |
| 1999 | 9,168 | 44,927 | 10,432 |
| 2000 | 9,733 | 47,675 | 11,337 |
| 2001 | 11,347 | 49,263 | 11,467 |
| 2002 | 14,780 | 63,621 | 14,515 |

*Source: Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries, NEP
Statistical Information - 2002*

exported to Colombo in semi processed form with block and flake ice and also through refrigerated trucks. Transporting of fish during daytime, especially between Muhamalai and Omanthai sector of A9 road and checking in two places have detrimental effects on the quality of the fish.

During pre-conflict period, there were two fish processing factories that operated in the district. They processed seafood and exported to foreign countries and earned substantial amount of foreign exchange. In addition a large number of people particularly girls and women were employed. These two factories have been completely destroyed.



The Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources Development with the assistance of donors has provided the following assistance to improve the living condition of fishermen from 1996:

- Value of Rs. 40 million assistance have been provided by UNHCR, UNDP, CARE and Action Faim by way of issuing nets, Kaddumaram, renovation of jetty, resting places, boatyard and an ice plant (Mini).
- Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources Development has provided Rs. 1.68 million for infrastructure.
- UNHCR has constructed about 250 Nos. semi permanent houses for IDP fishing families and 210 Nos. houses are being constructed by Ministry of Fisheries.
- UNICEF, UNHCR, Action Faim and RRAN have assisted to improve the water supply and toilets facilities for fishing community.

Fishermen Pension Scheme

Marine fishing is important to the peninsula but is restricted mostly to the coastal waters. Offshore and deep-sea fishing is limited. Lagoon fishing is also carried out in the peninsula. About 1,100 fishermen from Jaffna are already enrolled under the fishermen pension scheme of which 980 had made the full payments with the assistance of the Fishermen's Co-operative Society. These fishermen will be eligible for their pension at the age of 60 years.

Table 4.5.4.3.
Production of Fresh Fish
1982 - 2000

| Year | Production (Mt.) |
|------|------------------|
| 1982 | 42,677 |
| 1983 | 48,776 |
| 1984 | 23,157 |
| 1985 | 23,775 |
| 1986 | 13,053 |
| 1987 | 1,982 |
| 1988 | 24,702 |
| 1989 | 25,078 |
| 1990 | 11,078 |
| 1991 | 8,363 |
| 1992 | 6,077 |
| 1993 | 6,117 |
| 1994 | 3,934 |
| 1995 | N/A |
| 1996 | 1,540 |
| 1997 | 2,762 |
| 1998 | 2,428 |
| 1999 | 2,428 |
| 2000 | 2,183 |
| 2001 | 2,676 |
| 2001 | 5,311 |
| 2003 | 3,706 |

The development and prosperity of an industry depends on the well being of the people involved in it. Field visits to fishing villages revealed the pathetic conditions under which the fishing communities exist. Sanitation, education, nutrition, child-care are scanty or in some places nil. The causes are manifold. Fishing settlements are remote and isolated from urban areas. If the fishing community is looked after by

providing basic amenities their performance and production will improve.

Institutional Support Services

The Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources Development (MFOR) is responsible for the fisheries activities. The following institutions under the MFOR provide support services to the fishing community in the Jaffna District:

- Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (DFAR), Cey Nor Foundation – the Jaffna branch of the Cey Nor Foundation has been converted to a public company, North Sea Ltd. under the supervision of M/RR&R
- Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC)
- Social Development Division of the MFOR
- National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA)
- Regional Fisheries Training Centre (FTC) of NIFNF
- Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Corporation (CFHC)
- Natural Aquaculture Development Authority.

The district office of the Fisheries Department is under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Jaffna who reports directly to the DFAR in Colombo. Jaffna district is subdivided into 14 fishery divisions. One Fisheries Inspector (FI) is in charge of a division. The cadre for the FIs in Jaffna is 21, which include 14 area FIs, 3 district FIs and 4 FIs for co-operative development work. The present strength is 18 and there

are 3 vacancies. DFAR has to take initiatives to fill these vacancies.

The MFOR has also shifted its focus from subsidy disbursement and welfare oriented programmes to the organization of village level Fisheries Co-operative Societies (VLFCSS) to facilitate extension and increase the marketing power of fisherfolks.

Fisheries Co-operative Societies (FCSs)

FCSs in the Jaffna district had played an important role in the economic life of the fishing community prior to the conflict. There are 98 registered FCSs at village level, and 12 more societies still have to be registered. The societies are grouped into 7 divisional units that are members of the umbrella, Northern Province FCS Union, with headquarters in Jaffna town. Each Society has one vote in the yearly general meeting of the Union.

Fisheries Co-operative Societies Union in Jaffna played an important role to co-ordinate the activities of primary fisheries societies. It contributes in the export of Beach-de-Mer and Chanks and allied products to Bangladesh, Singapore etc. and earned substantial foreign exchange. This Union is engaged in sales of ice, of course on a small-scale basis and sale of fishing gear.

It is reported that the Fishermen Co-operative Societies Union has lost nearly Rs. 67 Mn. worth of assets during the conflict, specially in 1995. This Union is unable to extend its

credit facilities on a large scale due to lack of capital. With assistance of some donor agencies and INGOO to the Union as well as to other FCSs they have recommenced delivery of credit on a limited scale.

DFAR has recently established about 100 Thotupola organizations representing the fishermen at each and every landing site in the district. In future all the development and management activities of fishing industry will be channeled through this organisation. Infrastructure development of the Thotupola, provision of necessary inputs to the fishing activities of the members and basic amenities such as housing and roads will be done through this organisation.

There is a need for training, particularly technical training for the younger generation in engine repairs; management and business skills, especially for the young who have a basic education.

The National Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering (NIFNE)

has a training college in Jaffna, which was the district fisheries training centre. During the conflict the buildings of this fisheries training college were fully damaged and the training programme was abandoned. Since 1999, NIFNE offers a one year programme on a limited scale in a rented out building with the financial assistance from UNHCR. There is a need to rehabilitate this institution and restore training activities.

The Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC) and Cey Nor are the institutions, which were active in the peninsula in the past. CFC was engaged in fish processing and marketing and Cey Nor managed boatyards, net factory and ice plant for production of boats, fishing gears and ice. These facilities are lost and both units have been shifted to Colombo temporarily.

The Cey Nor Foundation was established in 1967 at Karainagar to uplift the fishing community of Sri Lanka under a Norwegian aid project. The first Cey Nor Foundation fishing net factory was built at Gurunagar and a fishing boat-building yard at Karainagar. The Gurunagar net factory is partially operational under the management of North Sea Ltd. but the Karainagar boatyard and other related infrastructures are completely destroyed. The location of this boatyard is not accessible to public as it is coming under high security zone. In 1980, the Government took over the Cey-Nor enterprise, which is functioning under the M/F&OR, Colombo.

During 2001, the assets of the Cey Nor Foundation in the North has been transferred to a public company called North Sea Ltd. by the government and brought under the overall supervision of the then Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Refugees and Tamil Affairs of North and East. The North Sea Ltd. is still under the purview of the present Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees.



Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Corporation is responsible for the construction and maintenance of harbours and anchorages and all its commercial facilities. District Fisheries Development Committee (DFDC) is the co-ordinating body at the District Secretariat. The Government Agent is the Chairman with AD Fisheries as Secretary and the Divisional Secretaries ACCD and bank staff as members. The committee meets once a month to plan out the fisheries development programmes in the district. The Fisheries Department is responsible for:

- Fisheries development resource management and extension services.
- Law enforcement under Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act.
- Monitoring and guiding activities of VLFCS and Thotupola organizations.
- Education and training in modern technology in fishing.
- Fishermen pension scheme and social security welfare scheme.
- Anchorage facilities and other shore facilities.
- Aquaculture development.

Constraints

A) Security related issues

For security reasons the sea and many parts of the coastal areas, fishing villages, fishing harbours remained uncleared for a long time. Also the popular fishing villages have become the strategic security points and well guarded to avoid any entry of people from the sea to land.

This has caused displacement of many people from the fishing villages and fishing is also banned near Palaly Sea area to avoid any attempt to disrupt the air services.

As a consequence of MOU and CFA the above situation has gradually changed and there are few security related restrictions for fishing.

The following are some of the security related issues:

- Many of the displaced fishermen are unable to resettle in their places of origin although they have returned to the district and living in the welfare camps or with relatives or friends.
- This group of fishermen are unable to commence their livelihood activities.
- Certain coastal areas, like part of Mathagal, Kankesanthurai, Thondamanaru are still under high security zone and fishing is completely banned.
- Fishermen are allowed to enter into sea through security specified entry points and should obtain pass by surrendering the National Identity cards and obtain special pass issued by the Navy.

a) Losses, damages and personal calamities sustained by fishing community

The development and prosperity of an industry depend on the well being of the people involved in it. The traditional fishing community of the Jaffna peninsula was the badly

affected lot by the ethnic conflict and they are deprived of their economic activity. The ERRP-II Report categorised the fishing families affected according to the following criteria:

- By deaths
- By disappearance of its family members
- Injuries sustained by its members
- Families displaced
- Physically not displaced but whose fishing boats or gears damaged/lost
- Physically not displaced with fishing boats and gears but with restrictions on fishing.
- Families economically affected.

The war and the consequent displacement have caused them severe hardship and loss. These people have resettled and struggling for daily sustenance as they cannot engage themselves in any other trade other than fishing. Their dwellings, which are either semi permanent or temporary houses, are all in a badly neglected or damaged condition.

b) Loss of Fishing Boats and Gear

A large number of the fishing equipment is lost or damaged. Many of them were damaged due to lack of maintenance and were being abandoned when the owners were displaced. Many of the boats have sunk due to lack of care and maintenance. The cost of losses incurred estimated by the Fisheries Department is Rs. 2,180 million. This includes the fishing gears as well. For future development most

of all such facilities and equipment need to be replaced and new facilities developed with additional investment.

Until recently, only traditional crafts were permitted and those Kaddumaram were in short supply. Earlier the cost of Kaddumaram was in the range of Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- as the particular timber used for construction was not available in Jaffna and has to come from South. Due to the high cost of transport of timber the prices of the Kaddumarams were high. After opening of A9 road, this trend has been reversed.

The facilities of the boat building yards are lost and they have no capacity to meet the demand. However, two private sector entrepreneurs have already started fibreglass boat building on a limited scale. At present, there is an acute shortage of boats and fishermen do not have capital to buy new boats. Some of them are buying second-hand boats from Southern coastal districts.

Cey Nor boat building yard at Gurunagar and Karainagar are not yet rehabilitated. However, the Cey-Nor net factory has been rehabilitated and production of net has been recommenced on a limited scale. In addition to the Cey Nor net factory, which is presently named as North Sea Ltd., there is another net factory belonging to the Vaddukkodai Development Foundation. It has been partially damaged and need rehabilitation.

B) Transport, Market and Infrastructure

After the cease-fire agreement, the main road, (A 9) between Vavuniya and Jaffna was opened for traffic. Trucks bringing ice come directly to the Jaffna district to buy fish for the Colombo market. As a result the producer prices of prawns has increased from Rs. 40 per Kg. to Rs. 280 per Kg.

There is no processing or value addition for the catch, apart from maintaining its quality with the use of ice. But, except a small unit, that produces 150 Kg. of ice per day, no ice is produced in the Jaffna district. There were 11 ice factories producing a total of over 80 Metric tons per day before the conflict. In addition, there existed cold rooms facilities belonging to the private sector.

Infrastructure relates to basic supporting facilities, which are required for the development of the fishing industry. This includes transport, communication, harbours, anchorages equipped with various functional facilities supply of repair facilities, for fishing boats and gears, supply of refrigeration and processing factories. Boat building yards, net making factories, training schools and co-operative facilities are completely damaged.

Many of the lost infrastructure facilities were owned by the private sector. They find it difficult to raise the necessary capital to revive the industry. Infusion of capital to the

private sector through soft loan with concessionary terms with other fiscal incentives would be able to induce private sector investment.

C) Lack of adequate Institutional Support Services

The Department of Fisheries is the government institution responsible for fisheries activities in the peninsula. The office is functioning in a rented house and few key staff positions are still vacant. The assistance received from the Ministry in Colombo is hardly sufficient to carry out any rehabilitation or development work in the district.

Fisheries education and training is needed to improve the skill of the people involved in the sector. The District Fisheries Training Centre, Jaffna is completely damaged and no training programmes are conducted now.

The development of Fishermen Co-operative Societies on village level was believed to be an effective way of solving many of the institutional problems of the fishing community. The VLFCS were defunct and disorganized. Now these VLFCS are reorganized and revived but still they are unable to operate on their own without assistance from Department of Fisheries and Department of Co-operatives. The modernization of the fishing industry, which has many forward and backward linkages, needs large amounts of capital. Due to high risk involved in fish production and marketing and due to uncertainty in production as well



as the perishable nature of fish, investment in this sector is not attractive. Sea erosion is another constraint and there was no activity undertaken by Coast Conservation Department for the last 20 years. The coast conservation work and research are other two neglected areas.

Policies and Strategies

Government has recognized that the coastal fishing communities are amongst the poorest of all those in the rural sector. The plight of the displaced coastal fishermen in the Jaffna district, are in a pathetic situation. The current fisheries policy and strategy are spelt out in the National Fisheries Development Programme and the Coastal Zone Management Programme.

The main strategies that will be pursued to foster fisheries development include: (i) introduction of new and modern technologies to exploit fish resources in off-shore and deep-sea waters; (ii) Provision of supporting infrastructure, such as harbours and access roads; (iii) Protection of the exclusive economic zone through strong monitoring central and surveillance efforts; (iv) Export diversification; (v) intensification of Aqua Culture; (vi) introduction of low cost equipment; and (vii) exploitation of unutilised and under-utilised fish resources.

All commercial activities such as production and marketing of fish,

fishing boats and gear, fuel, ice plants, and processing facilities, will be within the purview of the private sector, with government providing supporting infrastructure, technology and an enabling policy setting.

The rehabilitation and reactivation strategy of fisheries industries in the Jaffna district shall be developed in the light of the above overall strategies.

To exploit the full potential of the sea resources, large-scale fisheries will also be encouraged. Since investment on deep-sea fishing is large, joint ventures will be promoted and large-scale operators will be encouraged to linkup with small-scale operators to upgrade their market ties and knowledge.

However, there is no information about the size of the fishing stocks around the Jaffna peninsula and the Islands. Although different sources vary with respect to catch information, the period between 1979 and 1983 showed highest yield. The maximum catch was about 50,000 M. Tons in 1983. There is concern for over exploitation. Until the total fish resources are known, there should be precautionary measures to be followed in investing on Multiday boats and trawlers in the district.

The main objective of the identified programmes is the rehabilitation and development of the Fisheries related infrastructural facilities, replacement of lost productive

assets and provision of inputs and marketing and strengthening of the institutional capacity with a view to promote restoration of livelihood support activities of the fishercommunity and enhance productivity and thereby increase the standard of living and quality of life of the people.

The following strategies have been identified to be implemented to achieve the above objectives.

Strategies to reactivate the Fishing Industry

1. Establishment of revolving loan scheme to assist fishermen to procure necessary inputs –boats and fishing gears.
2. Promote private and co-operative sectors to establish ice factories, cold storage facilities and purchase refrigerated trucks to handle fish preservation, storage and marketing.
3. Provision of seed capital to Village Level Fishermen Co-operatives to assist women group to initiate self-employment ventures.
4. Strengthening the capacity of the Department of Fisheries through appropriate training and construction of office building, supply of office equipment and provision of transport facilities.
5. Facilitate the rehabilitation of net factories and re-establishment of boat building, boats repair workshop and fuel supply.

6. Facilitate the implementation of the essential welfare facilities – such as sanitation and water supply, community centres etc.

7. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of fisheries infrastructure facilities, anchorages, landing points, resting sheds etc.

8. Provision of credit facilities through commercial banks to purchase multi-day boats.

The Department of Fisheries in consultation with stakeholders, especially village level fishermen co-operatives, Fisheries Co-operative Unions and affected private sector entrepreneurs assessed the damages and losses,

and identified investment needs. Rehabilitation and development programme for the Jaffna fisheries sector has been prepared to be implemented in three phases. The detailed programmes for short-term, medium term and long term are given in Annex. The tentative total estimated cost of the entire programme would be around Rs. 5,655 million.

Summary of Project Components are given in Table 4.5.4.4.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Short term programme | Rs.1,651.00 Mn. |
| Medium term programme | Rs.2,875.56 Mn. |
| Long term programme | Rs.1,128.60 Mn. |
| Total | Rs.5,655.16 Mn. |



Table 4.5.4.4.
Rehabilitation Programme for Fishery Sector

Immediate & Short Term

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------------|---|---|--|---|----------------|
| 1. | Replacement of lost boats and fishing gears | All Fisheries Inspectors Divisions | Supply of 750 kattumaram engine and gear; 350 vallam engine and gear, 75 Nos. 3 ½ tons boat engine and fishing gear; 1,000 Nos. 17' - 23' FGB engine and fishing gear; 50 Nos. Multi -day engine and fishing gear and issue of 50 madhal units | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna through Fishermen Co -operative Unions in the district | 1,343.0 |
| 2. | Assistance for construction of shelter facilities | All Fisheries Inspectors Divisions | Assist the returnees with cash/materials to construct shelters and 5,600 units of shelters to be constructed | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna, village level Fishermen Co-operative Societies and local NGO | 140.0 |
| 3. | Construction of latrines for fishermen families | All Fisheries Inspectors Divisions | 2,700 units of latrine will be constructed with the participation of beneficiaries on self-help basis | Dept. of Fisheries, Jaffna and local NGO | 40.0 |
| 4. | Establishment of processing facilities | Jaffna, Point Pedro, Maruthankerny and Velanai | 4 units of ice plant of 10 ton capacity each and 6 units of salt grinding mill will be established | Fishermen Co-operative Unions and private sector | 83.0 |
| 5. | Rehabilitation and reconstruction of fisheries infrastructure | In selected Fisheries Inspectors Divisions | Construction of 3 Nos. FGB yards; construction of 4 Nos. Kattumaram yards; and construction of 3 Nos. vallamyards | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna in collaboration with Fishermen Co -operative Unions and private sector | 6.5 |
| 6. | Provision of transport facilities with 12 refrigerated trucks | FCS Union in Maruthankerny, Vadamarachchi North, Jaffna, Valli North, Valli West, Valli South West, Velanai, Kayts and Chavakachcheri | Supply of intercooler (Refrigerated Trucks) to transport fish to Colombo and other markets. Necessary capital will be given to these unions as a loan on concessionary terms | Department of Fisheries, FCS Union, ACCD and commercial banks | 32.4 |
| 7. | Provision of seed capital for village level FCS Ltd. | In all Fisheries Inspectors Divisions | Issue of seed capital of Rs. 100,000 to each village level Fishermen Co -operative Society Ltd. to establish a revolving loan scheme | Department of Fisheries and ACCD, Jaffna | 5.6 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 1,651.0 |

**Rehabilitation Programme for Fishery Sector – Jaffna District
Medium Term**

| No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|-----|--|--|--|--|---------------|
| 1. | Replacement of lost boats and fishing gears | All Fisheries Inspectors Divisions | Supply of 50 units Multi boats and fishing gears; 75 Nos. 3 ½ ton boat engine with fishing gears; 2,000 units of 17' – 23' FGB engine with fishing gears, 750 units of Kattumaram engines and fishing gear; 350 units of vallam engine and fishing gear and issue of 60 Mathal units | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna in collaboration with Fishermen Co operative Unions | 1,818.0 |
| 2. | Provision of sanitation facilities and drinking water supply | Selected Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Construction of 2,700 latrines, construction of 23 common wells and construction of 10 water supply schemes in selected fishermen villages | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna, and NGOO | 52.8 |
| 3. | Establishment of ice plants and salt grinding mills | Selected Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Establishment of 6 units of ice plants with 10 MT capacity of each and 8 salt grinding mills to preserve fish as wet and dry | Dept. of Fisheries, FCS Union; ACCDD and private sector | 124.0 |
| 4. | Rehabilitation and reconstruction of shore facilities | Selected Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Reconstruction of 4 units light house and 26 Nos. beacon light, construction of 3 resting sheds, 7 units fish sales centre and 41 units Auction Sheds | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna | 24.45 |
| 5. | Assistance to reconstruct houses | All Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Provide grant assistance of Rs. 100,000/- to reconstruct damaged houses (6,751) | Department of Fisheries and NHDA | 675.1 |
| 6. | Rehabilitation and strengthening of fishery institutions | Jaffna, Thalayaddy | Construction of district office building with all necessary amenities, construction of building and provision of furniture for Fisheries Inspectors' office, relocation of Thalayaddy office and quarters and supply of motor cycle for field staff | Department of Fisheries and Department of Buildings | 18.3 |
| 7. | Establishment of Regional College of Fisheries | Jaffna | Construction of buildings to establish Regional College of Fisheries and provision of necessary equipment for training | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna and M/F&OR | 34.13 |
| 8. | Provision of social amenities | All Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Establishment of 82 units pre-schools and 23 Nos. community centres in the fishermen villages | Department of Fisheries, NGOO | 54.8 |
| 9. | Assisting women headed families | All Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Provision of initial capital grant of Rs. 10,000 to each women headed family to undertake self-employment venture and 1,038 families will be benefited | NGOO | 10.38 |
| 10. | Reactivation of net factories | Jaffna and Vaddukoddai | Rehabilitation and reactivate the Fish net factory belonging to the North Sea Ltd. in Jaffna and Vaddukoddai Development Foundation | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna, North Sea Ltd. and Vaddukoddai Development Foundation | 37.1 |
| 11. | Establishment of revolving loan schemes | All Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Provision of seed capital to establish revolving loan schemes by the village level Fishermen Co-operatives and Fishermen Co-operatives Unions | Department of Fisheries and ACCDD | 9.5 |
| 12. | Assistance to establish engine repair work shop | In selected Fisheries Inspectors | Provision of credit facilities on concessionary terms to the private/co-operative sector to establish engine repair workshop and fuel shed | Fisheries Co-operative Union and private sector | 16.0 |



Rehabilitation Programme for Fishery Sector - Jaffna District

Long Term

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------|---|--|---|---|-----------------|
| | Rehabilitation and development of off-shore facilities and fishery infrastructure | Selected Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions and coastal areas | Construction of 13 units jetty; construction/reconstruction of 3 Nos. Fisheries Harbour, and 15 Nos. of Multi purpose halls | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna, M/F&OR and Fisheries Harbour Corporation | |
| 2. | Construction of new houses for fishermen | Selected Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Provision of financial assistance on concessionary basis to construct 3,750 housing units | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna in collaboration with NHDA | 55.0 |
| 3. | Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities | All Fisheries Inspectors' Divisions | Rehabilitate about 148.75 kilometers of fishery roads and rehabilitation of dredgine channels and reconstruction of retention walls | Dept. of Fisheries, Department of Coast Conservation | 750.0 |
| 4. | Reactivation of fish meal factory | Mandaitivu | Reconstruction and reactivation of fish meal factory at Mandaitivu | Department of Fisheries Fishermen Co-operative Union | 203.5 |
| 5. | Establishment of Fisheries Research and Development Centre | Jaffna District | To undertake the resource study of fisheries sector to design appropriate development programme | Department of Fisheries, Jaffna University of Jaffna NARA | 20.1 |
| | | | | Sub Total | 1,128.6 |
| | | | | Short-term | 1,651.0 |
| | | | | Medium-Term | 2,875.56 |
| | | | | Long-term | 1,128.6 |
| | | | | Grand Total | 5,655.16 |



4.5.5. Forestry

In traditional land use practices trees are important in maximizing and diversifying the productivity of even highly fertile land. Intensive agro-forestry systems are most commonly found in the peninsula because of the population pressure and also because of their general efficiency as a land use system. There are 29,000 ha. of homesteads in the District. Homesteads have the potential for promotion of the agro-forestry and social forestry programme in the District. In addition 6,650 ha of wetland including 6,630 ha of non-forested marshy lands and 20 ha of forested mangroves and 9,284 ha of barren lands have the potential for future afforestation programmes have been carried out in the district in the recent past. Also most of the available trees including 100,000 Palmyrah trees were cut and used in the defence bunds (Palmyrah Development Board data 1996). There is a shortage for firewood in the District. Even forest plantations, which were established by the Forestry Department in the crown lands, were abandoned. Many trees are cut and the status of the plantations is in negligence stage.

Trees like cattle, are an investment at low risk and a vital factor for farmers to tide over financial difficulties and calamities. The monetary value of trees is well known.

A wide variety of tree crops are planted in homesteads. The homestead is an integral element of the farming systems. The scope to intensify planting of trees in homestead for food, fuel, timber and

for security is tremendous.

Chances are promising for

- Greater crop, livestock and timber production by promoting the agroforestry and social forestry in the wetlands, barren lands and non-forested marshy lands.
- Expansion of tree crop plantation in reach homestead with fast growing, valuable tree species.
- Planting of trees in marshy areas for firewood production in the lagoons.
- Promotion of tree planting as, social forestry programme in all public places through
- Participation of the public and supply of suitable species by the state.
- Promotion of school forestry programmes and avenue planting in all possible areas involving the school children to raise the forestry plants in schools.

Constraints

- There are many constraints in the forestry sector due to the war situation and ignorance of environmental protection approaches in the district.
- State oriented forestry programmes in the district have not been implemented in the recent past.
- Due to the shortage of firewood and security reasons many of the valuable trees were cut. Species like poovarasu (thespesth sp), palmyrah, coconut and front trees on highlands and strubs like avizzinia spkandal in marshy areas were severely cut and removed for firewood purpose.
- Most of the land is owned by private people. Crown lands are

available in the form of sand dunes and salty marshy around the lagoon, which have to be reclaimed with high initial investment.

- There is no clear boundary for each land use classes in the district
- Protection of reforested areas especially from stray animals or domesticated animals is difficult.
- Institutional capability of the state owned department to implement the forestry programmes is not fully equipped or manned.

Supporting Institutions

The Department of Forestry is the national authority responsible for the operation of the forestry sector activities. The forestry activities are not devolved and therefore managed by the central government.

The Divisional Forest Office, Jaffna covered the Districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu in the past. During the period of Indian Peace Keeping Forces (1989), Jaffna office was closed and administration was taken over by Vavuniya office.

At present the Jaffna District is covered by the District Forest Office Vavuniya and one Range Forest Officer is stationed in Jaffna assisted by one labourer. The forest office in Jaffna in temporarily functioning in the District Secretariat, Jaffna. Immediate action should be taken to re-establish the Divisional Forest Office in Jaffna even on a low key and gradually strengthen the Division over a period of time. The presence of the Department is very essential for promotion of agro forestry and social forestry programmes.



4.5.6 Industries

The Industries in Jaffna District were well developed and were comparable to any part of the country in the pre-conflict days. The Industrial establishments in the Jaffna District are largely dominated by the private and co-operative sectors. The Sri Lanka cement Ltd. at Kankesanthurai is the sole public corporation located in the District. It was the industrial sector that was most affected by the ethnic conflict which lasted for two decades.

Census of Industries – 1982 Principle Indicators of Industrial Activity – classified by Industrial Sectors

The most authentic database on the industrial sector in the Jaffna District that is available is the census of industries carried out by the Department of Census and Statistics in 1982. Table 4.5.6.1.

gives a detail picture of industrial activity before the commencing of the ethnic conflict.

In terms of the above table there have been 688 industrial units in the manufacturing sector engaging 5 or more persons and another 2,433 industrial units engaging less than five persons. In all a total of 3121 establishments had employed 18,053 persons estimated in the manufacturing sector inclusive of the small and cottage industries. In manufacturing alone, a total of 16,709 persons had been employed.

The conflict and the consequent damage and devastation had resulted in an entire disruption and dislocation of the Jaffna Economy and one of the most affected sector is the industrial sector. Many industrialists have suffered heavy losses and had to abandon their activities.

In 1991, there were 2,389 industrial units in existence with employment capacity for 14,909 persons. But it was observed that 989 units were not functioning.

Table 4.5.6.2. sets out the type of industries in operation in 1997 and the corresponding total number employed. There are 3,101 industries, out of which 2,648 are in operation and 453 are not functioning.

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) set up an industrial estate at **Atchuvely**. The objective of the industrial estate was to stimulate entrepreneurs to commence industries by providing them with basic infrastructure facilities including ready-made factory buildings. This is fully damaged and it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 150 million is required for

Table 4.5.6.1. - Census 1982

| SNo | Major Industry Division | Establishments with 5 and more persons engaged | | Establishments with less than 5 persons engaged | |
|--------------|---|--|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | No. of Establish-ments | No. of persons engaged | No. of Establish-ments | No. of persons engaged |
| 1. | Mining and Quarrying | 21 | 1,344 | - | - |
| 2. | Manufacturing | 667 | 10,787 | 2,433 | 5,922 |
| 3. | Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco | 331 | 3,743 | 596 | 1,637 |
| 4. | Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries | 130 | 1,942 | 436 | 1,010 |
| 5. | Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture | 73 | 474 | 547 | 1,442 |
| 6. | Manufacture of paper products, printing and publishing | 25 | 315 | 36 | 87 |
| 7. | Manufacture of chemical and chemical petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products | 15 | 740 | 5 | 16 |
| 8. | Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum & coal | 7 | 2,392 | 34 | 66 |
| 9. | Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery, machinery and equipment | 59 | 935 | 357 | 866 |
| 10. | Other manufacturing industries basic metal industries | 27 | 196 | 422 | 798 |
| Total | | 1355 | 22,868 | 11,866 | 11,844 |

rehabilitating this estate.

The extent of the land obtained for the estate was 26 Ha of which approximately 10 Ha were developed. The estate, which consisted of 36 factory units, superintendent's bungalow an office, a guesthouse and guardhouse, has been totally destroyed.

Present Trends

The industrial units that are functioning and damaged are facing innumerable problems not only in sustaining themselves, but also in further development and expansion. Government support is very vital to restore the damaged physical economic and industrial infrastructures which are awaiting priority consideration in rehabilitation programmes.

Problems and Constraints

- a. Displacement of potential and active industrialists and skilled and trained labour
- b. Inadequate physical and economic infrastructure facilities such as power supply, transport services, industrial estates and delivery network
- c. Lack of venture capital
- d. Weak functioning of lending mechanism and lack of necessary credit facilities for Industrial Development
- e. Non payment of Insurance claims and compensation for damages

Table 4.5.6.2.

Type and number of industries and employment, Jaffna 1997.

| TYPE OF INDUSTRIES | TOTAL NO. | TOTAL EMPLOYED |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| Small, Medium Scale and Cottage Industries | 2,090 | |
| Service Industries | 558 | 9,579 |
| Industries Not Functioning | 453 | |
| Total | 3,101 | 9,879 |

Source : Survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, 1997.

- f. Lack of access to developed research and process technology
- g. Non availability of quality raw materials, lack of uniform standards and erratic supply
- h. Lack of proper marketing linkages and absence of proper counselling and advisory services on marketing potentials
- i. Absence of conducive investment climate which hampers long term investment
- j. Low quality of products – a result of inferior process technology and absence of skilled manpower and appropriate machinery
- k. Weak backward and forward linkages
- l. Lack of managerial capacity among industrialists and development agencies
- m. Inadequate Institutional support services from state agencies engaged in promotion of Industrial development.
- n. Non availability of an

integrated approach to problems of Technology transfer, Skill development, Entrepreneurial development and supply of credit

Industrial Pattern and the Damages

I Large Scale Industry

● **Cement**

The State owned Cement Corporation at Kankesanthurai namely Sri Lanka Cement Ltd. and Lanka Cement Ltd. remain inoperative to date. The production capacity of these plants was 800 Mt./day and 1,600 Mt./day respectively.

The reconstruction and rehabilitation of these plants will provide the vital infrastructure base to the Jaffna district and provide direct and indirect employment to 1,200 persons.

II Medium Scale Industry

● **Saltern**

The Salt Corporation had two Salterns at ElephantPass which could provide approximately 66,000 MT of salt an year. Both remain inoperative. (They



are located in Kilinochchi District and not in Jaffna District) The salterns at Chemmani, Irupalai and Karanavai are also not functioning. Rehabilitation of these salterns will increase the production of salt and at the same time give more employment. The annual requirement of salt in Jaffna District is 7000 MT, estimated in 1996.

● **Sea Food Processing**

There were two large industries processing cuttle fish and prawns for export and had a processing capacity of 2000 kg of prawns and 1000 kg of cuttle fish per day from each unit.

At least Rs. 20 Million is needed to reactivate these units and it could give employment to about 200 persons.

● **Glass Factory**

The two glass factories in Jaffna and Neervely are completely damaged and will require Rs. 35 million for rehabilitation. They will give employment to about 250 persons.

● **Asbestos Industry**

The asbestos industry at Evinai and Chunnakam was fully damaged. The total cost of rehabilitation is estimated to be around Rs. 125 million. This industry could cater to the needs of the entire North and East and could give employment to about 375 persons. The annual production of this factory in 1989 was 28, 793.901 MT.

● **Distillery**

The Palmyrah Distillery at Thikkam is functioning but has to be

modernized with new technology and the estimated cost is around 195 million.

● **Fishing Net Factory**

A recent study estimated that there is a demand of about 20,000 to 25,000 nets annually of different mesh sizes. A net factory in Jaffna has the advantage of being closer to the consumers and will be able to produce the type of nets required by the fishermen. Northsea Ltd. proposes to invest in the net factory at Gurunagar a sum of Rs. 38 million and Vaddukoddai development foundation plans to invest about Rs. 7.5 million. This will provide employment to about 200 persons and give more indirect benefits.

● **Ice Plants**

There were 11 ice plants in Jaffna before the conflict and the market needs ice to maintain the quality of fish. These ice plants had a production capacity of 80 MT per day and in addition 20 lorries were bringing about 100 blocks of ice (1500 cwt) from Colombo daily. Today there are no ice plants and demand for ice will increase with increasing activity. Total cost of rehabilitation of these ice plants will be in the region of Rs. 150 million and will give employment to about 780 persons.

● **Boat Building**

The CeyNor Foundation operated boat yard at Karainagar. This was destroyed during the conflict period. In this yard vessels upto 65 feet in length were built. This area is now in the "High Security Zone". This has to be released or the boat yard should be

relocated at some other suitable place.

There is more demand for catch of multiday boats. The estimated cost of relocating the yard will be in the region of Rs. 30 million and it could give employment to 60 persons.

● **Rice Milling**

Most of the rice mills remain totally or partly damaged. The rice mills have been playing vital roles in the pre-conflict years. The rehabilitation programme should give high priority for the rehabilitation of these damaged or defunct rice mills.

A study conducted under ERRP II programme had identified 12 rice mills that were damaged and also had estimated the cost of rehabilitation at Rs. 10 million.

● **Power Looms**

Powerloom industries are badly affected due to the nonavailability of power. There were 541 powerlooms available with six co-operatives and 18 private owners. 75% of them are in working condition.

The other medium scale industries to be considered for rehabilitation are the

- ❖ Aluminium Metal Industry
- ❖ Animal Feed and Poultry Feed Industry
- ❖ Garments Industry

● **Hotel Industry**

The two famous hotels at Jaffna namely Yarl Beach Inn and Hotel Ashok have been damaged.



Ice Factory Karainagar

Small and Cottage Industries

Apart from large and medium scale industries there are numerous small and cottage industries, partly public and partly privately owned. They have been partly or completely damaged. The types of industrial units are :

Agro-based Industries

- Coconut oil, gingelly oil extraction
- Grain milling
- Fruits and vegetable preservation and processing
- Tobacco processing and cigar manufacturing
- Confectioneries and bakeries
- Toddy bottling
- Ayurvedic drugs manufacturing
- Milk and milk by-products processing
- Coconut fibre, palmyrah fibre and coir products manufacturing
- Boat building, servicing of out board motor and fishing gear
- Agriculture implements and equipment
- Palmyrah based handicrafts
- Exercise books

Construction Based Industry

- Metal crushers
- Welding
- Carpentry
- Non-Ferrous casting foundries
- Electrical equipment repairs
- Plumbing
- Engineering Service

Other Industries

- Printing
- Soap
- Leather
- Pottery
- Black Smithy
- Gold Smithy
- Electro Plating
- Tailoring
- Paper dolls and decoratives
- Envelopes
- Camphor

Handloom

The Department of small Industries, Co-operative Societies, and private individuals handle the Handloom Textile Industry. There were 65 handloom centers functioning under the supervision of the Department of Industries. Five handloom centers remain damaged and are idling. The total estimated cost for reactivating

the handloom centers is about Rs. 20 million.

Palmyrah Products

There are six training cum production units run by the Palmyrah Development Board which have to be rehabilitated. The total cost of damages is estimated at Rs. 3.0 million.

Estimates of Damages

According to ERRP, phase II report in 1996 the total damages caused to the manufacturing industrial units is estimated at Rs. 2,900 million and the total cost of rehabilitation of all industries is about Rs. 3,106 million which includes Rs. 600 million for buildings, Rs. 2,176 million for furniture and equipment and Rs. 330 million for vehicles.

Potentials of the Sector

Jaffna District is endowed with different types of resources and raw materials. Therefore, it is possible to promote new industries using these indigenous raw material resources or re-activate earlier industries.

Pre-Investment studies are useful tools for investment decisions and project implementation and also to assist in the identification and selection of projects. The identification of industrial opportunities that can be developed into investment projects is a major constraint. With increasing activities in industrial reactivation more and more of such identification is undertaken by the business sector both public and private but there is still need for governmental and



institutional agencies to identify the opportunities that may exist in different sectors and at different stages of development particularly in backward regions. Industrial reactivation and development will cover a wide spectrum ranging from large and medium industries to small and cottage industries, micro enterprises, handicrafts and ornamental manufacturers. The size and scale of the industry will depend on the market mechanism and

entrepreneurial decision regarding the feasibility of identified investment opportunities. The resources identified have the potential to be developed as small and micro enterprises medium scale industries and even on a large scale depending on the availability of technology, capital, and market demand. The potential for reactivation and development are immense. Availability of indigenous raw materials and traditional skills in certain areas is a major comparative advantage.

To meet the requirements of rehabilitation it may be advantageous to promote construction-based industries. Besides agro-based industries and light engineering workshops for manufacture and repair farm implements and water pumps and tractors may have a good market. Further the demand based industries such as bakery products, leather goods, dress making may have advantages. In any case promotion of manufacturing in many of these areas need external inputs in respect of technology, machinery, equipment and power supply.

There are many potential locations in the Jaffna District for traditional handlooms. This sector can provide a large number of employment opportunities. But modern designs and improved techniques have to be supplied. The situation could be improved with the availability of information of new markets, identification of wide range of activities and technology transfer.

4.5.7 Micro Enterprises

Reactivation of Micro Enterprises is a complicated process involving many different factors simultaneously. It is crucial to the revival of the rural economy on a sustainable basis. Micro Enterprise development, in addition to self-employment projects, will include the off farm activities like dairy, poultry and service activities. The Micro Enterprises play a dynamic role in the development of the rural economy by providing self-employment and income opportunities. Micro Enterprises in several instances have been designed and implemented as a social welfare programmes for the benefit of the vulnerable groups like widows who head households and other persons affected by war.

This sector has been very badly affected by the ongoing conflict and face severe constraints. Infrastructure and basic services such as fuel, power and transport have been lacking. Also marketing has faced serious problems including supply of credit. Hence, any attempt for reactivation must be supported by an integrated package of assistance programmes designed to meet the critical needs of the existing and potential entrepreneurs. Well-formulated micro enterprise projects

involving youths and other skilled persons can revitalize the war torn economy of the district. Provision of credit must be a part of an integrated package of assistance including technical assistance and establishing marketing linkages.

The major activities are confined to following areas

- i) Agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry projects
- ii) Small scale trade activities
- iii) Self employed cottage industries and service industries

Problems and Constraints in respect of Promotion of Micro Enterprises

- Inputs not adequate and timely
- Fluctuations in the availability and price of fuel, agricultural inputs and raw materials with good quality
- Limited access to credit
- High cost and very limited availability of spare parts
- Lack of entrepreneurship
- Inadequacy of technical skills and management competence
- Inadequate service centers for skill development
- Lack of technical assistance programmes to service institutions
- Limitation of the field staff in specialized knowledge
- Absence of proper marketing system
- Inferior quality of finished goods and outmode design
- Lack of proper packaging and presentation techniques
- Weak backward and forward linkages



Table 4.5.6.3.
Raw Materials Available for Industrial Development

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Limestone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement • Lime kiln |
| 2. | Livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milk – processed milk • Yoghurt – Ice cream • Dairy and Poultry Farm • Bio gas • Manufacture of compost manure |
| 3. | Marine resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish, Dry fish • Manufacture of fishing gear • Ice plants, boat building • Processing of Beachdemer and Lobsters for export |
| 4. | Palmyrah | Bottling of toddy and sweet toddy, jaggery and palm sugar, distilling arrack, Odiesel and Odiesel flour, fibre and fibre products, mat weaving, palmyrah leaves products |
| 5. | Traditional Skills and allied Industries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Smithy • Light Engineering workshops • Metal fabrication • Aluminium products • Carpentry – Carpentry workshops • Furniture – wooden toys and fixtures • Leather products and hand made shoes |
| 6. | Agro industries a) Fruits & vegetables b) Coconut c) Gingelly d) Grapes e) Paddy and rice f) Chillies g) Herbs h) Tobacco | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit processing • Jams and cordials • Savouries and cordials • Pickles • Dehydrated fruits and vegetables • Coconut oil, soap • Poonac – coconut shell • Charcoal • Fibre and coir products • Gingelly oil • Grape wine (supplement manufacturing alcohol) • Rice milling – packeted flour • Sauces and Powders • Herbal medicine, essential oils, ayurvedic drugs • Cigars - Beedi |
| 7. | Resource based industries a) Granite b) Clay c) Salt | Metal quarry Pottery Table salt – Iodised salt Caustic soda Chlorine Hydrochloric acid |



Table Contd.

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|
| 8. | Construction based materials | Cement concrete blocks, Electrical and fence posts Asbestos roof sheeting Tiles and Bricks |
| 9. | Consumption needs based industries | a) Food products b) Bakery and bakery products c) Confectionery aerated water d) Plastic products e) Paper products – exercise books etc. |
| 10. | Service industries | a) Textile Industry b) Rice Milling c) Coconut oil d) Timber & Furniture e) Printing & Publishing f) Engineering Workshops and Metal Fabrication |

Potential of the Sector

Most of the micro enterprises are utilizing the local resources and local traditional and nontraditional skills. Considering the demand pattern the following activities have been identified for promotion :

- Manufacturing of building materials
- Cultivation of subsidiary food crops
- Dairy and poultry farming
- Manufacturing and repair shops for agricultural implements
- Processing of agricultural products
- Processing of marine products
- Construction needs based and service enterprise
- Service industries (Small and Cottage & micro enterprises)
 - Saving wood
 - Iron and steel based industries (bucket & tinkering)
 - Tyre retreading
 - Furniture
 - Bi-cycle Repairs

- Motor car, motor cycle repair
- Water pumps & tractor repairs
- Lock repairs
- Motor rewinding
- Repair of electrical and electronic equipment
- Welding
- Watch repairs
- Jewellery making
- Tailoring

563 cottage industries were in existence during the year 1991 in the Jaffna District. The survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics in 1997 shows that 1,768 cottage industries were functioning at that time.

In terms of the survey report, the small industries, cottage industries and service industries numbering 3191 had employed 9436 skilled and unskilled workers on an average of 3 per industry. In contrast, according to the census of industry in 1982, manufacturing sector alone had employed total of 16,709 persons.

The service sector units are market oriented and it could expand and diversify further with added support services in areas of finance, technology and technical inputs, raw materials and power supply and availability of machinery and equipment.

Raw material potential and cottage industries that could be promoted are as follows :

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Palmyrah | Jaggery, Handicrafts, Coir Fibre, Coir Fibre Products, Mat weaving |
| Lime | Lime Kiln |
| Gingelly | Gingelly oil |
| Paper | Paper Dolls |
| Cement | Cement Products |
| Rice, Chillies | Grinding Mill, Packed Rice Flour, Packeted Chillie powder |
| Clay | Pottery |
| Herbal | Ayurvedic Medicine |
| Tobacco | Cigar, Beedi |
| Fish | Dry Fish |
| Pan Grass | Mat weaving |

UNHCR assisted Micro Projects

In 1996 UNHCR supported the implementation of micro projects to provide livelihood support to displaced families. This was merely a social welfare scheme to cater to the immediate needs of resettled families. In 1997 UNHCR continued to support micro project development but they were mostly intended to promote self-employment and income generating activities. UNDP, Care International and FORUT are some other International NGO that continue to support micro projects with the objective of promoting self-employment opportunities and income generating activities particularly to the vulnerable groups. In any case micro enterprise promotion should be based on supply and demand and the forces of market mechanism for it to be sustainable. It is advisable to follow the market mechanism and

government could provide the necessary support services to make them sustainable.

Institutional Support Services

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) provides a package of services to assist in the development of S.M.I. These services include :

- a) Industrial Information
- b) Marketing advice and assistance
- c) Sub-contracting arrangement
- d) Investment analysis and feasibility studies
- e) Technical assistance
- f) Engineering assistance
- g) Workshop and foundry facilities
- h) Management training and consultancy
- i) Factory space and common services
- j) Entrepreneurship development
- k) Infrastructure for the establishment of industries

IDB maintains a network of provincial and district offices to make its services available at grass root level. The Provincial Office of the IDB is now functioning in Jaffna and should play a catalytic role on the promotion and development of industries.

The services of the IDB should be rationalized to cope up with the present needs. The Regional Unit in Jaffna does not have the capacity to engage in necessary research and advise on the required Process Technology of the industrial units. It should collaborate with the University of Jaffna and enhance its capacity in this field to provide the necessary advisory services and mechanisms on technology transfer and to facilitate research to suit the needs of activities in the districts.

The Regional Unit should build its capacity to undertake market research and identify the market potential and market linkages and provide the advisory services in the vital area of marketing. There is a strong need to strengthen the Institutional capacity of the IDB in other areas such as identification of investment opportunities, project formulation and training as well.

Department of Small Industries

The functions of the Department of Small Industries have been devolved to the Provincial Council. It is a devolved subject. The small industries division is engaged in providing training in fields of handlooms weaving, carpentry and skills development. This unit too must be strengthened by providing necessary personnel and the required skills.

Sri Lankan – German – CEFE Foundation

This organization undertakes entrepreneurial and managerial training programmes with the collaboration of the University of Jaffna and IDB to existing and potential entrepreneurs. They undertake about three programmes a year and they help to promote self-employment. These training courses are recognized by the banks and they provide necessary financial assistance to trainees to start on self-employment ventures.

Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industries

They play useful role in identifying local investment potential and undertaking feasibility studies, promoting assistance in marketing of products, establishing marketing linkages and collaboration in investment promotion. They do not have necessary institutional capacity and facilities and needs to be strengthened.

Industrial Finance and Role of the Banking System

Finance constitutes the key element in the development of the industrial sector. The industrialists in the Jaffna Districts have suffered heavily and lost all their assets including buildings, machinery and equipment and some of them are unable to repay their loan commitments. In these circumstances it is not easy to reactivate these industries or even promote new investment particularly in the present environment. The government must consider

payment of compensation to the losses sustained.

Further potential and existing entrepreneurs require loan funds to meet requirements of fixed capital and as well as their requirements of working capital. Credit must not only be adequately available in right quantity but also at the required time. They depend on commercial banks for the necessary funds. But Commercial banks are reluctant to lend loan funds to industrialists and do not cater much to project oriented lending. They prefer traditional business lending against gilt edged collateral and securities for the sake of profits.

The government policy accepts the role played by the industrial sector in developing the economy and its potential to generate employment and self employment opportunities and has created more and more credit facilities which are not available in the Jaffna district. The banks in Jaffna are reluctant to take risks and do not give long term funds for industrial finance. The loan schemes operated by the banks are limited in scope and quantum of funds available at their disposal is limited.

The State Banks grant loans to self-employment and agricultural activities on a limited scale. The number and volume of loans given are still rather modest and the banks are not prepared to take risks and not very sure of the customer's ability to repay.

I Bank of Ceylon is implementing the following loan scheme.

1) Surathara Loan Scheme

Maximum of 50,000 at 10% interest – but only limited funds are available and is not fully operational now. The Surathara Loan Scheme could not be continued after 1997 for lack of funds. The Phase II of the scheme could not be implemented continuously due to delay in accepting the refinance facilities required by the Bank of Ceylon.

2) Special Short Term Loans

At 17% interest upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000

II People's Bank

- 1) loan of 50,000 for self-employment at 22%
- 2) Rs. 20 million loan funds were made available by RRAN to be disbursed at a rate of 9%. This amount has been fully utilized and has not been reimbursed.

III Commercial Bank

- 1) Short term loans at 18% rate upto 100,000
- 2) Ediribala scheme at 18% on mortgage of property for infrastructure, machinery, working capital, but investors' share must be 25% of the total investment.

The benefits of the SMI credit schemes have not reached the industrialists and only the customers who have satisfactory past records and sound financial standing are able to benefit from the present credit facilities.



Role of credit is very vital in promotion of industrial development and it is very essential for the government to evolve some policy by which the industries in Jaffna district, particularly those who have suffered during the conflict period are compensated adequately and also the necessary industrial capital is made available on concessionary terms. The industrialists cannot afford to give high collateral as security and also cannot generate sustained profits in the present environment to pay back loan installments with high interest rates. Government must at least in the short term, make available through the Banking System loan funds on concessionary terms with low rates of interests and affordable collateral requirements and there must be continuous availability of funds at all the time if industrial sector is to be reactivated and developed.

Government Policy

The industrial policy of the government recognizes the private sector as the main mechanism for creation of an efficient and effective industrial base. The role of the state is to facilitate and promote industrial development. Further policy statement ensures the provision of basic infrastructure facilities to promote the growth of resource-based industries in rural areas which will give rise to employment and other economic benefits.

Support for Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Government is committed to the development of the Small and

Medium Enterprises sector. Government expects a vibrant SME sector to take the lead in generating employment opportunities and avenues for productivity growth and rising incomes for a large segment of the low-income population. By the year 2005 the number of registered of SME is forecast to increase nearly 120%. The policy environment for SME will be improved by the introduction of a well-formulated white paper and the establishment of a policy unit to monitor SME development and coordinate donor programmes in this sector.

SME are constrained by lack of an overall strategy and policy in this sector. A weak skill base, high transaction costs due to over regulation and complex task systems, lack of managerial and other business skills and limited access to technology are the crucial constraints at the level of individual enterprises. Improving public governance and business environment is central to government strategy to address these issues.

It is estimated that of 52% of the employees of the SME acquire skill on the job in the industry (NIBM Survey 1994). Most of the training is unstructured, lacks adequate coverage and is technically incomplete. Government proposes to rationalize the Industrial Development Board. Institution arrangements to promote adaptation of advanced technology, improved marketing, development of managerial information services

and improved technical advisory services for upgrading SME will be provided. It is proposed to establish a business services support facility to serve SME needs.

Rehabilitation programmes of the industrial sector in Jaffna District has to fall in line with the national policies and goals. At present Jaffna has many of the features of small closed economy. The excessive costs, uncertainty, capacity limitations and constraints in transportation may lead to a degree of protection of local production. But these protectionist features will disappear with return of normalcy and opening of the economy. Hence Jaffna needs to build up the capacity to be competitive with the rest of Sri Lanka and may be with the rest of the world. The objective is not only to restore what existed in the preconflict days. Such a solution could not be acceptable to the national and global economics of The viable option is to develop these resources and promote and reactivate industries that can be import competing and export oriented, based on the comparative advantage of the district, while catering to the demands of the local consumer market. State support is crucial and the private sector must play its role. We will have to plan for the future that will be different from the present in many respects from the past.

Priority programmes for implementation in the industrial sector (Please see Table 4.5.6.4.)



Table 4.5.6.4.
REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
Short and Medium Term Proposals

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|------------|---|-----------------|--|--|---------------|
| 1 | Establishment of a Soft Loan Credit Scheme | Jaffna District | Establishment of an Industrial Credit Fund to be used for issue of Loans to affected Industrialists on concessionary terms on an agreed base. | Industrial Development Board (IDB), Banks GA, Jaffna | 500.00 |
| | Entrepreneurship Development Programme | Jaffna District | To conduct Entrepreneurial Training Programmes for potential and existing industrialists and enhance managerial skills | IDB CEFE University of Jaffna | 5.00 |
| | Promotion of Research Laboratory and Food Technology Development Centre | Jaffna District | To develop a Food Technology Research center in collaboration with the Jaffna University to undertake local research and facilitate Transfer of Technology | IDB University of Jaffna | 20.00 |
| | Capacity Building of Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industries | Jaffna | To strengthen the capacity of Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industries to enable them to give necessary support to promotion of Industrial Development in areas of identifying investment opportunities and marketing and other necessary support services. | Chamber of commerce Chamber of Industries IDB | 2.00 |
| 5 | Capacity Building of Industrial Development Board | Jaffna | To strengthen the institutional capacity of IDB to enable them to functions as an effective Promotional Agency in areas of identifying investment opportunities, transfer of technology and establishing marketing linkages and other support services. | Chamber of Commerce Chamber of Industries, IDB | 5.00 |
| | | | | Sub Total | 532.00 |



| Long Term Proposals | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Rehabilitation of the Industrial Estate Atchuvely | Atchuvely | To rehabilitate damaged Industrial Estate at Atchuvely by providing Infrastructure facilities and Investments to set up industries | IDB | 150.00 |
| 2 | Payment of Compensations to Industrialists | Jaffna District | Compensation payments and payment of insurance claims for losses sustained by industrialists should be considered favourably by the Government. | IDB Banks GA, Jaffna | 300.00 |
| 3 | Issue of loans to affected Industrialists who defaulted due to loss and damage in order to recommence their activities and engage in new investment. | Jaffna District | Moratorium to be placed on all defaults of loans due to the banks from affected industrialists on an agreed basis for a specified period and these industrialists should be considered eligible for granting of loans irrespective of the fact that they are in default until a policy decision is made in respect of this by the Government. | IDB Banks GA, Jaffna | |
| | | | | Sub Total | 450.00 |
| | | | | Grand Total | 982.00 |



4.5.8. Trade

The business environment in the Jaffna District is very complex and it is not by any means attractive. The external environment is not very much conducive and numbers of issues have to be taken into consideration before initiating reforms to build up business confidence and create a very conducive business climate.

The cooperatives, wholesale establishments, CWE, Salusala, Building Materials Corporation and Lanka Trading (General) Corporation have set up retail outlets. The CWE and Salusala deal in wholesale trade as well. But these organizations do not dominate the market and influence market trends. It is the Private Sector and the Cooperative Societies that play a dominant role in influencing the market prices as well as supply and demand for consumer goods in particular. The distribution system is mainly controlled by the Private Sector though the Cooperative Societies still play a leading role in distributing essential food items particularly connected with relief.

The Building Materials Corporation (BMC) and Lanka Trading (general) Corporation supply building materials, machinery and equipment and tools respectively but they are not in a position even to influence the market trends in respect of these items. There are more than 450 supply outlets and more than 10 pharmacies in Jaffna town. The marketing of the local produce, particularly agricultural

produce find their sales outlets in the local markets. There are large number of local markets in all urban and semi urban centers, such as Maruthanamadam, Thirunelvely, Chunnakam, Nelliady, Point Pedro, Chankanai, Chavakacheri and Jaffna. These local markets play an important role in the marketing chain within the district. The main reason for the development of these local markets are the growth and development of agriculture in the hinterland, and availability of plenty of agricultural produce, high density of population in these areas and urbanized characteristics of these towns. In addition local authorities also are given a grant and play a leading role in maintenance of the markets which serve as sales outlets for all local produce. There are also separate markets for sale of fish and seafood and these markets play an important role in reducing the role of the middle men and enable the consumers to buy goods at reasonable prices and also for the producers to get a fair price for other products. With the restoration of normalcy and rehabilitation of productive activities in areas of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and industries, the role of these markets will become very important and hence local authorities have to be assisted in maintaining and expanding the facilities in the market. These markets will serve as valuable centers from where local produce and goods will be transported to the Colombo market. Thus, will contribute to increase in the turn over of business activity and also to increase in incomes and higher standards of living.

Present Trends

- The market is still oligopolistic in nature
- Fluctuation in supply and prices are frequent due to delay in transport of goods from Colombo
- Though A9 road has been opened, number of check points cause delay and add to the cost
- Influential entrepreneurs and oligopolists dominate the market due to their influence with regulatory bodies at all levels
- More entrepreneurs are willing to enter the market but the oligopolistic structure and influence of dominant entrepreneurs prevent them from entering into business
- Availability of storage and processing facilities for local produce is very limited. Most of the local produce and consumables rather than industrial raw materials and hence needs to be preserved if there is delay in marketing

Public Institutions

Trade Department

The Marketing Department existed until 1989. The Trade Department was set up in 1989 by the North East Provincial Council to function in a similar capacity. The onset of the disturbances in mid June 1990 did not permit the Trade Department to achieve any of its objectives in participating in the marketing of local produce. But the Department functioned effectively in distributing essential food items at reasonable prices to the consumers during the strife. The dawn of peace in the Jaffna District provides an opportunity to expand its activities. It can still continue its function of distributing goods to the consumers



and also participate in the marketing of local produce.

Co-operative Sector

The 25 MPCSS are playing a major role in the distribution of essential food items to the consumers and relief supplies that are distributed under the Welfare Scheme. The Sectoral Co-operative Societies find it difficult to perform their functions due to lack of technical know-how among members and employees and lack of credit facilities.

The fisheries cooperative societies play a major role in providing support facilities to the active fishermen who are members of the societies and thereby, contributes to increased catch of fish and its availability in the market.

Nearly 50% of TCCSS are functioning well. The TCCSS provide credit facilities to their members for self-employment and agriculture. The Kamadchi Ambal Industrial Co-operative Society and Jaffna District Development Co-operative Society, which were producing agricultural implements and milk by-products respectively, are in the process of reactivation under the UNHCR Micro Project Scheme. The present activities of MPCSS are not sufficient for their sustainability. The only way to rehabilitate the co-operatives is to make credit facilities at concessionary rates of interest available to them. A rate of 9% per annum or lower would be an ideal rate which will not place burdens on the societies' ability to repay.

Strengthening of the Chamber of Commerce

The trade sector is largely dominated by the private sector, and hence it is necessary to improve the business climate and build up confidence among private sector investors if we are to improve the services to the people of the district. The Chamber of Commerce can play a leading role in developing business confidence and promote the development of the trade sector. It can establish the necessary linkages with the right people, give them access to local and international markets and also provide the necessary expertise. The Chamber also serves as a spokesman of the business sector in liaising with the government. They have attached high priority to information dissemination and export and investment promotion through its information services. There is a need to strengthen the Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industry to play an effective role in private sector development. It is also necessary to improve their vital infrastructure facilities with improved communication network for acquisition and dissemination of information on marketing outlets and potential areas of investment thus contributing to the development of the private sector in general and improved business confidence. Capacity building and enhancement of managerial capacity of the Chamber of Commerce are very vital for any successful promotion of private sector participation in delivery of services.

The government could play a vital role in building up business confidence, by reducing risks, uncertainty, avoiding delay in transport of goods both by sea and road and ensuring adequate flow of credit and provision of infrastructure facilities. The state institutions like the CWE, Salusala, BMC and State Trading Corporation must play an expanded and dynamic role in activating the trade sector and they should be better equipped to meet the challenges of rehabilitation and development.

Strengthening of the Coopera

It is also necessary to strengthen the co-operative movement since its services are of very essential nature and interwoven with the welfare of the large majority of district population. Their role in the distribution of essential food items and providing relief are very vital and cannot be easily replaced. The cooperatives also perform valuable services in areas of production, marketing, credit and distribution. The cooperatives have played a useful role in the past and it is the only organization that can reach the nook and corner of the district in times of crisis. It serves the needs of the rural poor and government must take all possible steps to strengthen and revitalize the sector, which have been badly affected during the conflict period. In spite of all its losses the co-operatives have performed valuable service by alleviating difficulties of the poor and the lower income strata of the society and the displaced and resettled people. Special mention



must be made of the 25 MPCSS with 484 Retail branches, 18 Palmyrah Products Co-operative Societies, 98 Fisheries Co-operative Societies, 788 Thrift & Credit Societies, 1 Livestock Breeders Society, 1 Textile Weavers Co-operative Society and 33 Rural Banks, which are all playing a useful role in various ways in the rehabilitation and development process. Section 4.5.8.1 gives a detail description of Co-operative Sector.

4.5.8.1 Co-operative Development

The Jaffna District is said to be the pioneer in the co-operative movement and four distinct phases can be discerned in the history of the movement.

1914 to 1942

Credit Societies were the predominant form of organization in this period.

1942-1958

Rise of the consumer co-operatives and strengthening of agricultural credit and other types of co-operatives are some of the important developments of this period.

1960 to 1972

A well-developed co-operative movement had developed and functioned during this period.

1972

Re-organization of the co-operatives.

The year 1972 marked an important

change in the co-operative set up of Jaffna Peninsula. The changes introduced resulted in uniform patterns of organization throughout the whole of Sri Lanka and the co-operatives within the Peninsula were also compelled to modify themselves according to the uniform re-organization plan put into effect. The most predominant institutions in the co-operative sector are the Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies (MPCSS). **Table 4.5.8.1.1** gives the full details regarding the number of MPCSS their organization structure and financial performance.

The total membership of these co-operative societies is 224,443. The success of the Co-operative movement in the early stages was due to the participatory process of decision-making and the active role of the membership and though this aspect is still in force yet politicization has interfered with this democratic process. These Societies have well experienced employees both at the top and operational level and there are altogether 1,884 employees working in the MPCSS. Most of these Unions have rural banks of its own. There is a rural banking union at the apex.

Most of the MPCSS own their land, buildings and fleet of lorries, but most of them have lost their infrastructural facilities during the conflict period and most of the physical structures such as buildings, furniture, equipments and vehicles have been damaged or lost. But most of these Societies had

a high level of financial stability prior to 1995. With the conflict, damages, destructions and displacement of people have caused financial losses and as at the end of 1997 except for 6 societies, others had become financially bankrupt.

The MPCSS in Jaffna are responsible for the distribution of most of the relief items to the affected groups including resettled families. At present distribution of essential food items is the main activity. They also serve as the source of banking through the rural banks.

There is a strong necessity to rehabilitate and revamp the organization of the Co-operative structure in the district. Infrastructure facilities, such as building, transport facilities and furniture have to be provided along with the necessary technical and financial assistance support for human resource development and capacity building.

The immediate needs are –

- Renovation and Reconstruction of office buildings, go downs, and consumer branches.
- Equipment including computers must be provided.
- Vehicles to be repaired or procurement of new lorries must be made possible.
- Soft loan and marketing loans to be arranged for rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities and for necessary working capital.

Priority programmes are as follows:

- Reconstruction and renovation of destroyed offices, building, wholesale depots, branch outlets etc in Tellipalai, Chavakacheri, Karainagar and Palai area. The above MPCSS are now functioning in rented buildings.

- Procurement of 2 lorries to each MPCSS and Tellipalai & Chavakacheri should be given priority.

- 14 MPCSS are functioning with less working capital. Soft loan is needed to engage in wholesale trade.

The total estimated cost of damage caused to buildings, vehicles, plant and machinery, furniture and equipment and goods was estimated at 487 million under ERRP in 1995 and it is now estimated to be 695 million.

Palmyrah Products Co-operative Societies

The Palmyrah Products Co-operative Societies are the second important variety of Co-operatives in Jaffna. There are 18 such societies with a membership of 3,229 and 586 employees and the membership is restricted to Tapping workers and their household members. Though these societies too were modelled on the structural pattern of large primary M.P.C. societies they have a distinct feature due to the following reasons:-

- The membership is restricted to the Tappers of the Palmyrah Palm and their household members.
- The activities of Palm products societies centre around their occupation viz. toddy tapping and development activities centred

These societies too suffered loss of assets during the conflict period and need financial assistance to recuperate its activities.

Thikkam Distillery in Jaffna – This distillery was established in 1992 and managed by the Plan Products Co-operative Societies Union in Vadamarachchi. They are:-

1. Achchuvely Palm Co-operative Society
2. Point Pedro Palm Produces Co-operative Society
3. Karaveddy Palm Products Co-operative Society

The above distillery was functioning well with the grant of machinery and equipment by the government. With the decision of the former Ministry of Development, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for North and Tamil Affairs of North & East, the distillery was taken over with assets by the Palmyrah Development Board in Jaffna. From 08.01.2001 Thikkam Distillery was the property of P.D.B. There is a strong request from members of the general body to make suitable arrangement to take back the administration of Thikkam distillery from Palmyrah Board and handover same to the Palm Product Co-operative Societies Union.

Fisheries Co-operatives

Fisheries Co-operatives and its members are engaged in fishing and fisheries related activities. There are 98 fisheries co-operatives societies in the district with the membership of 10,392. Fishing constitutes the second major

economic activity in the district, next to agriculture. Supply of boats, and fishing gear have been made through these Fishermen Co-operative Societies. They have also provided credit to members on soft terms. Supply of fish to Colombo markets used to be a significant activity until the early 1980's. Some of the societies had refrigeration and storage facilities and a few others operated ice plants as well.

Northern Division Fisheries Co-operative Union played an important role in co-coordinating the activities of primary fisheries societies. Its contribution to the export of beche-de-mer and chanks and allied products to Bangladesh, Singapore etc needs special mention. The activities of the Union in this sphere brought valuable foreign exchange. The fisheries societies in the islands had specialized in processing of dried fish and supply the same to local as well to outside markets. These societies also provided an appropriate forum for representing problems and issues relating to fishing industry and assisted in co-ordination with allied Departments and banks. These societies have suffered immensely due to destruction and loss of assets including heavy equipment, buildings, cold storage facilities and machinery. The union itself has lost nearly Rs 66.6 million worth of assets.

Thrift and Credit Co-operative Societies

The credit societies movement in Jaffna has a long history of over 75 years. There are 785 TCCSS in



Jaffna. The total membership of these societies is 37,242 and the average membership of each society is about 46 to 50. The characteristic feature of TCCS varies from other co-operatives. Smallness of the area and the membership is the special characteristic. Most of the TCCSS are now functioning without any working capital. The TCCSS consist of poorer sections of the community as its members. Labourers, small farmers, women, milk collectors, fishermen and other vulnerable groups are the members of TCCSS. These societies lost their membership during the conflict period due to displacement.

Needs

The members are well experienced in farming, handicrafts, milk collecting and processing of fruits, needlework and carpentry works. Soft loan facility is an urgent need for implementation of micro type projects.

Livestock Breeders Co-operative Society

Dairying is one of the popular income generating avenues for many farmers in Jaffna. To facilitate the cattle breeders, Co-operative Dairy Societies were registered with the main objective of facilitating farmers in milk collecting and marketing of value added products.

Jaffna District Development Co-operative Society

This Society was registered in 1976 and is the one and only society

engaged in several dairy activities in Jaffna. At present the society has enrolled about 2463 members and it covers 14. D.S areas.

Present Activities

- a. Collection and sale of milk – The average monthly purchase of milk is 62720 litres and the sale is 51115 litres.
- b. Sale of palletized poultry feed – The society has a factory which produces 10,000 kg of poultry feed monthly and supplies to the entire district.
- c. Sale of milk, mash and calf mash – Another activity of the factory of this society is production of calf mash and the monthly production of calf mash is 54000 kg.
- d. Type of other products – Apart from collection and sale of milk, this society is engaged in other

processing activities as well, like curd, yoghurt etc.

1200 litres of milk is available in Jaffna. There is a demand for products like pasteurized milk. This milk is very popular especially among school children. So the society has decided to start project like 'pasteurized milk' in the name of 'YALKOO MILK'.

The total estimated cost of Capital Investment on this project is Rs 12.2 Mn.

The Society is prepared to invest 1/3rd of the cost of investment from its own funds amounting to Rs. 4 Mn. Lands and buildings are available Assistance is required to meet the balance 2/3rd of the capital investment – Rs. 8.2Mn

Capital Cost for Pasteurized Milk Processing Plant

| Particulars | Cost of Investment |
|--|----------------------|
| Land | Available |
| Building | Available |
| Machinery | 2,000,000.00 |
| Motor Vehicle | |
| Browsers – 02 Nos | 3,000,000.00 |
| Delivery – 04 Nos | 3,000,000.00 |
| Motor Cycle – 04 Nos | 200,000.00 |
| Furniture & Equipment for 37 milk collecting centers | 2,000,000.00 |
| LAB equipment | 2,000,000.00 |
| Total | 12,200,000.00 |



Textile Weavers Co-operative Society

There was only one Textile Weavers Co-operative Society in 1981. Displacement and endemic violence during the last 15 years have caused disorganization of the small-scale industry. A complete re-organization of these societies is an urgent need. The Department of Small Industries (now the Industrial Department of NEPC) concentrates mainly on this industry, which provided employment to rural youth especially women. The Textile Weavers Co-operative Union performed the function of supply of yarn to member societies, marketing of products manufactured by member societies and provided technical and advisory services. The Demonstrators employed by the Small Industries Department provided the necessary training, advice and co-ordination to members of these societies.

This sector could be reorganized and micro projects could be promoted.

Hospital Co-operative Societies

The following two co-operative hospitals earned a reputation for the services rendered by them in the provision of health facilities.

- 1. Moolai Co-operative Hospital
- 2. Tellipalai Co-operative Hospital.

There was another hospital at Vallai. All these three hospitals have to gradually windup their activities due to protracted conflict.

The under mentioned services provided by these Co-operative Hospitals located in Vali West, Vali North and Vadamarachchi formed an ancillary service to that of Government Hospitals.

- a. Outdoor patient treatment
- b. Indoor patient treatment
- c. Maternity wards
- d. Surgical Wards
- e. X-Ray Unit
- f. Laboratory Services

Present Activity

The following activities are being carried out by the Moolai Co-operative Hospital.

| Performance 2001 | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Surgical Ward –Operation | 03 |
| Pharmacy Centre | 02 |
| Outdoor Patient (OPD) | 1568 |

Needs

Revival and re-establishment of these hospitals will contribute to the strengthening of the health services within the District. Special attention should be made to revitalize the Co-operative Hospital at Moolai.

Secondary Societies

The following Secondary Unions are functioning in the field of co-operative education, Agriculture, Industry, Fisheries, Palmyrah products and credit mobilization.

- a. T.C.C.S.Union
- b. Palmyrah Producer Union
- c. Fisherman Co-operative Union
- d. Agricultural Union
- e. Jaffna District Textile Weavers Co-operative Society
- f. Rural Bank Union
- g. District Co-operative Council

The District unions are the apex organization which represent all types of Primary and Secondary Co-operative Institutions within the District.

Area where Intervention is needed
 - Renovation and repairs to the Co-operative Training College, Beach Road, Jaffna.

- Providing furniture and fittings, technical aids, etc for the Co-operative School.

- Installation of new machinery for the co-operative press.

District Co-operative Council and Co-operative School

The District Co-operative Council in Jaffna is the only institution responsible for co-operative education and extension service. Activities of this council in pursuance of its objectives, undertakes, training, seminars and education programmes among members, employees, board of directors and



public to enhance skills and knowledge about conduct and management of all types of co-operative education.

A Co-operative School is also functioning under the purview of this council. This Co-operative School is responsible for conducting the co-operative Ordinary and Advanced levels and high-level training for employees and school leavers at district level.

Needs

To provide a satisfactory education and extension services, the D.C.C. and Co-operative School at Jaffna must be developed and all necessary training methods, materials and infrastructure facilities provided.

Secondary Societies and the District Co-operative Unions

The District Co-operative Union is an apex organization, which represents all types of primary and secondary co-operative institutions within the district. Unlike the primary societies and other secondary societies the district co-operative unions do not engage in direct training and business activities. Their major activities are as follows:-

- Promotion of co-operative education
- Training of co-operative employees
- Publication of co-operative manuals
- Consultancy and advisory service
- Commercial activities which fa-

cilitate the activities mentioned above.

- Act as a spokesman for the co-operatives, and represents the interests of the co-operative societies in the district at national level.

Performance of the sector

Disturbance of civil life had a two-fold effect on the co-operative sector.

- Abandoning of several important activities; eg. agricultural marketing, rural credit, fisheries etc. which had a deleterious effect on the economic activity of the co-operative societies.
- Food distribution, feeding of refugees and the displaced, transport of goods and connected activities relating to relief work became the most important area of activity, which affected lives of people. The societies were required to share a major burden.

In a nut shell crisis management was the primary concern of the district administration and co-operatives were the one and the only institution assisting the government machinery in this task.

Within this background the following evaluating comments can be made on the performance of the co-operative sector.

- Ensured a fair and equitable distribution of essential commodities that came into the local market through government channels. Special mention may be made

with regard to distribution of flour, rice, sugar, dhal and kerosene.

- Transport of essential items by lorries and transport from the harbour to various locations within the District.
- A network of branch outlets throughout the district ensured availability of goods.
- Servicing the displaced population was also attended to by co-operatives.
- The societies maintained a fleet of lorries, this provided the most important facility of bulk transport available to the people of the area.
- Distribution of items such as seed paddy, fertilizer, water pumps, sprayers, were also channeled through the co-operatives.
- Co-operatives served as a source of banking facility whenever liquidity problems arose. The Co-operatives provided assistance by way of encashing cheques issued to government servants and pensioners etc.
- Since about 1987 the Co-operative rural banks have become the channel for routing payments to pensioners. Foreign draft remittances were also cashed.
- Storage of foodstuffs helped to avoid major disasters.
- The Societies had a large contingent of 8,000 employees. They formed a major share of the relief workers operating side by side with the government servants such as the Grama Sevaka.



- Co-operative inspectors, rural development officers and the agricultural Instructors ensured extension and advisory services to the members.

Constraints

- The societies have been operating in a market characterized by shortages, bottlenecks in transport from Colombo to Jaffna, violent price fluctuations, seasonal gluts of agricultural commodities, hoarding, black marketing etc.
- Lack of credit facilities for co-operatives to engage in wholesale trade.
- High transportation costs for goods from Colombo and heavily restricted access to the external markets.
- Destruction of buildings, equipment, machinery etc. The societies are severely handicapped in providing the services.
- The M.P.C Societies owned 64 vehicles prior to October 1995 and the number had come down to a mere 16 by 1996.
- There have been seasonal gluts of agricultural commodities

since 1996. However, no meaningful intervention was possible by co-operatives or the private sector. Co-ordination with national level organization in Colombo could solve the problem of purchase, transport and supply to Colombo market.

A comparative evaluation of Co-operatives with the other districts in the North East province seems to be relevant within this context. While many of the M.P.C Societies became bankrupt and paralysed in some districts, the societies in Jaffna maintained a relatively high level of financial stability and resistance after heavy losses and damages suffered during displacement. At the end of 1997 with the exception of six M.P.C Societies in the depopulated areas (Islands and Vadamarachchy East) all the others of about 20 were performing satisfactorily.

The approved cadre of Co-operative Inspectors for Jaffna division is 127 as in 1996. The number of officers working in the division is only 41. The shortage of staff has resulted in a large number of audits of co-operatives have fallen overdue.

The Jaffna District Co-operative Union is the apex co-operative union, which is engaged in the field of co-operative education and the training of co-operative employees in the Peninsula. The co-operative training college buildings, furniture and fittings, training equipment and the printing press have been damaged during the violence. This has to be restored.

The following secondary societies have to be strengthened in order to engage in meaningful activities in their respective fields.

- Jaffna District Fisheries Union
- Jaffna Textile Weavers Co-operative Society
- District Development Co-operative Society
- Jaffna Arrack Distilleries at Thikkam, Varany and Chankanai.
- Rural Bank Union

Please See Table 4.5.8.1.2. for Summary of Programme Components

Strategic Programmes (List of Strategic Interventions)

| Strategic Intervention | Location | Target Group | Approx. cost (in Mn.) |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Infrastructure Development | | | |
| 1. Reconstruction of office buildings of 04 MPCSS | Tellippalai, Palai, Chavakacheri, Karaithivu | Employees, Officers of the Board of Management, Members, Public | 15.0 |
| 2. Reconstruction of consumer branch buildings | All 14 D.S.divisions | Employees Consumers | 72.0 |
| 3. Renovation of wholesale Depot - MPCSS | All 14 D.S.divisions | MPCSS, Employees Private Traders | 28.0 |
| 4. Supply of furniture and equipment - MPCSS | 14 D.S.divisions | Employees Staff Officers-Customers | 59.6 |
| 5. Procurement of Lorries | 14 D.S. divisions | Consumers & Services | 68.5 |
| 6. Strengthening of the Rural Bank Union. | Jaffna District | Co-operative Societies & Members of the Public | 10.0 |
| 7. Strengthening of Rural Financial Institutions | Jaffna District (entire district) | Thrift & Credit Co-operative Societies and Members of the Public | - |
| 8. District Development Cooperative Society (Pasteurised milk processing plant) | Jaffna District | Milk producers and consumers | 8.2 |
| 9. Strengthening of Moolai Cooperative Hospital | Jaffna District | Members of public | 5.0 |
| 10. Strengthening of District Cooperative School | Jaffna District | Cooperative employees | 2.0 |
| Total | | | 268.3 |
| Human Resources Development | | | |
| Promoting skills and knowledge of the target group of the Co-operative sector through Co-operative School at Jaffna. | Jaffna Town | Employees, Members Board of Directors Branch Committee Public | 2.5 |
| Total | | | 2.5 |



Table 4.5.8.1.2 REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

| Short and Medium Term Proposals | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|---|--------------|
| Serial No | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn |
| 1 | Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities such as buildings, furniture, equipments and lorries to identified Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies. | Jaffna District | Rehabilitation of damaged offices and buildings of the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, their wholesale and branch buildings and also to make available the necessary furniture, equipment and other facilities to them to carry out the normal activities. It is also proposed in this programme to strengthen the transport fleet by replacing the damaged lorries. | Commissioner and Co-operative Development NEPC. | 243.1 |
| 2 | Strengthening Corporative Rural Bank Union and Rural Financial Institutions. | | Strengthening of the Co-operative Rural Bank Union by providing with necessary buildings, computer facilities and also strengthening of financial institutions like Thrift and Credit Co-operative Societies by providing them with necessary seed capital. | ACCD Jaffna | 10.0 |
| 3 | Provision of milk processing plant to the District Development Co-operative Society. | | District Development Co-operative Society at Thinnavelly has proposed to invest in a pasteurized milk processing plant. It is proposed to supplement this investment by providing 2/3 rd of the capital requirement. | | 8.2 |
| 4 | Strengthening of Moolai Co-operative Hospital. | | The District hospital at Moolai suffered extensive damages and it is performing a very valuable service to the people of that area. Hence it is necessary to provide assistance to rehabilitate infrastructure facilities of this hospital. | | 5.0 |
| 5 | Strengthening of District Co-operative School and Human Resources Development | | Capacity of the District Co-operative School is to be strengthened to enable it to provide services to the Co-operative employees by undertaking necessary training programmes in Human Resource Development. There is an urgent need to promote human resources development among the co-operative employees. Therefore it is necessary to provide assistance to the co-operative societies to develop human resources by providing necessary training. | | 4.5 |
| Total | | | | | 270.8 |

4.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

4.6.1 Roads and Bridges

Jaffna peninsula has got a well-developed road network of a total length of about 3421 km maintained and administered by 4 establishments (listed below) according to class of road and location. See Table 4.6.1.1.

1. Road Development Authority. (Central Govt.)
2. Road Development Department (Provincial Council)
3. Jaffna Municipal Council
4. Local Bodies (12 Pradeshya Sabhas and 3 Urban Councils and 1 Municipal Council)

Road classification in Jaffna Municipal Council and list of Local Bodies are attached in Table 4.6.1.4.

The list of A and B Class Roads according to the Highway codified nomenclature is given in the Table 4.6.1.2.

Situation Analysis

Since 1990 up to year 2000 very little financial allocations were made for road maintenance work in Jaffna. Though substantial financial allocations were made to RDA through RRAN for Rehabilitation of Roads in the Jaffna Peninsula during Year 2000 yet significant work could not be done due to the ongoing conflict, limited equipment resources, high transport cost or shortage of skilled staff etc.

However, starting from 1997, RDA was able to patch up 75% of the Roads in the Peninsula and make

Table : 4.6.1.1.
Category of Roads

| Class of Road | Maintenance Authority | Length (km) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| A Class highways | RDA | 280 |
| B Class highways | RDA | 249 |
| C Class Roads | RDD | 390 |
| D Class Roads | RDD | 151 |
| Roads in Jaffna Municipality Area | JMC | 200 |
| Local Government roads * | | |
| Metalled and Tarred Roads | PS | 987 |
| Gravel Roads | | 1,164 |
| Total | | 3,421 |

them motorable. Most of the minor bridges and culverts were repaired. In Jaffna District Road Development Authority maintained 529.0 km length of National Highways through two Executive Engineer's offices with the supervision of a Chief Engineer.

After signing of the CeaseFire Agreement by the Government with the LTTE in 2002 there was a significant change and the constraints loosened into a more favorable scenario conducive to heavy construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure. The opening of the Kandy - Jaffna Road (A9 Road) had a significant impact on availability of materials and development activities. Suppliers and Contractors from the South possessing machinery and equipment were also able to participate in the construction process.

Thus the following situation ensued

- ❖ Donor funding became promising and re-assuring.

- ❖ Shortage of Technical Staff is being overcome by engaging Staff on Project Funding with remuneration at appropriate levels
- ❖ Supply of Bitumen and other Construction materials could now be expedited
- ❖ Security barriers were dismantled or relaxed
- ❖ Fuel was available in Jaffna with a slight mark-up in prices
- ❖ Simultaneous rehabilitation of other infrastructure components (power supply buildings etc) have also commenced in earnest.

RDA Proposals and Programmes for Future Development of Trunk Roads

- ❖ Immediate rehabilitation of balance roads which are not been rehabilitated. Navatkuli - Kerativu - Mannar Road, balance section of Point Pedro - Maruthankerny Road, Chavakacheri - Kachchai Road and Chavakacheri - Thanankilappu Road are some of them.



Table 4.6.1.2.
List of RDA Roads (National Highways)

| No | Route | Road Name |
|----|-------|---|
| 01 | A 9 | Kandy – Jaffna Road |
| 02 | A 32 | Navatkuli – Kerativu – Mannar Road |
| 03 | AB 16 | Jaffna – Kankesanthurai Road |
| 04 | AB 17 | Jaffna – Manipay Karaianagar Road |
| 05 | AB 18 | Jaffna – Palali Road |
| 06 | AB 19 | Jaffna – Pannai – Kayts Road |
| 07 | AB 20 | Jaffna – Point Pedro Road |
| 08 | AB 21 | Jaffna – Ponnalai - Point Pedro Road |
| 09 | AB 31 | Puloli – Kodikamam – Kachchai Road |
| 10 | AB 32 | Puttur – Meesalai Road |
| 11 | AB 39 | Valukki Aru – Pungudutivu – Kurikattuvan Road |
| 12 | B 13 | Alvai – Nalliyadi – Thunnalai Road |
| 13 | B 33 | Avarangal – Thondamanaru Road |
| 14 | B 74 | Chavakacheri – Kachchai Road |
| 15 | B 75 | Chavakacheri – Puloli Road |
| 16 | B 76 | Chavakacheri – Thanakilappu Road |
| 17 | B 80 | Chundikkuli – Colombuthurai Road |
| 18 | B 165 | Kachcheri – Beach Fort Road |
| 19 | B 170 | Kadduvn – Mallakam – Chankanai Road |
| 20 | B 192 | Kanthatasamy Kovil – NachchimarKovil Road |
| 21 | B 193 | Kanthatasamy Kovil – Kaluthaipiddy Road |
| 22 | B 197 | Karainagar – Circular Road |
| 23 | B 230 | Kokkuvil – Vaddukkodai Road |
| 24 | B 268 | Manipay – Kaithady Road |
| 25 | B 276 | Mathagal – Pandatharippu – Sambilithurai Road |
| 26 | B 277 | Maviddapuram – Keerimalai Road |
| 27 | B 305 | Nallur – Oddumadam Road |
| 28 | B 315 | Navanthurai - Oddumadam Road |
| 29 | B 357 | Paranthan – Poonakary Road |
| 30 | B 370 | Point Pedro – East Cost Road |
| 31 | B 371 | Point Pedro – Maruthankerny Road |
| 32 | B 380 | Puttur – Kantharodai Road |

- ❖ Reconstruction of 10 numbers of major bridges
- ❖ Resume the ferry service between Kerativu Sangupiddy and open the Navatkuli – Kerativu – Mannar for transported.
- ❖ All the 'A' roads are to be rehabilitated for a width of 7.0 m, 2 lane carriageway.
- ❖ All the class 'B' roads are to be rehabilitated for a width of 6.0 m, 2 lane carriageway.
- ❖ Introducing 4 lane dual carriageway with center median on A9 Road, Kankesanthurai Road and Palaly Road at the Township of Jaffna town, Chavakacheri, Kodikamam, Chunnakam and Thirunelvely.
- ❖ Making 4 lane dual carriageway with center median on the class 'A' RDA and Municipal Roads within the Municipal limits.
- ❖ Introducing cycle lanes within the town limits of Municipal Council and Urban Councils.
- ❖ Paved shoulders with covered side drain within the town limits.
- ❖ Improvements of Roundabouts or appropriately designed junctions
- ❖ Improving Nallur – Oddumadam Road and Manipay – Kaithady Road as inner circular and outer circular roads respectively to divert the traffic passing through Jaffna Town to reduce congestion in the city.
- ❖ Avenue planting with shade trees (arboriculture)
- ❖ RDA proposals include rehabilitation of bus routes passing through townships with siding for bus stands, Pedestrian (paved foot paths) walkways, Roundabouts conflict eliminating devices such as center islands in major township.



MAP 8:
Jaffna District, Northern Sri Lanka
National Highways



GIS Work GIS Unit, ARMY 1998
 Map Design GIS Unit, JPOD 2003



❖ This proposal includes the following township:-

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Jaffna City | Chavakacheri |
| Point Pedro | Nelliyadi |
| Velvettithurai | Chunnakam |
| Thirunelvely | Kaithady |
| Kodikamam | Kankesanthurai |
| Tellipalai | Manipay |
| Velanai | Chankanai |
| Pandatharippu | Kayts |

CONSTRAINTS IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION

In Jaffna, only lime stone aggregate is available. Also good quality gravel is not available. For the improvement works gravel has to be transported from mainland. Lime stone will be used for Base Construction and Granite Aggregate has to be transported from the South for Surfacing works. (AC overlay / DBST). AC overlay is to be done for Kandy – Jaffna Road, Jaffna – Kankesanthurai Road, Jaffna – Point Pedro Road upto Vallai. All the other roads are to be seal coated.

The Biggest constraint for widening of roads is land acquisition of private property for road widening (30 m clearance for A class Roads and 25 m for B class Roads) to facilitate designs corresponding to modern standards. A class roads such as A9 Road in Chavakacheri Town Council and Kankesanthurai road within Jaffna Municipality have to be diverted by-passing Bazaar Areas along outer circular roads, com-

bined with oneway trafficking where necessary. Realistic Estimates for rehabilitation have to allow for either diversion or compensation for land acquisition whichever is more economical.

Actions to be taken by RDA

For the execution of this region improvement works, following action to be taken:-

- 1.RDA has to be strengthened with adequate staff for the formulation of Tender Packages and supervising of contract works.
- 2.Land Acquisition to be done before the commencement of improvement works.
- 3.Capacity Building for all institutions maintaining roads to be undertaken.
- 4.A Road Laboratory is to be setup in RDA for investigation and testing of materials.
- 5.Capacity Building of Local Bodies to enable them to undertake maintenances of their roads. For this purpose Local Bodies could be divided into zones and a Tech-

nical Body under an Engineer could be established.

6. Establishment of Road Safety System and introducing signal lights at junctions.

In addition RDA has proposals for construction of new roads through potential settlement areas now lying fallow.

Estimates for reconstruction of 280 km of A class roads and 249 km of B class roads amounts to Rs. 2,500 million.

Bridges on A and B class Roads

RDA is also responsible for construction of bridges (and culverts) on A and B-class roads. There are 10 major bridges, 60 nos. of minor bridges and 950 nos. of culverts. The reconstruction of these 10 nos. of major bridges has not been attended and has to be taken up immediately.

Funding for construction of sub-structure on these two bridges has been obtained from ADB and the Compact Bridge (steel pre-fabricated) decks from a UK supplier on a concessional loan scheme from United Kingdom.



Two of the major bridges on A9 (Kandy - Jaffna) Road that have been damaged are:-

- Kaithady Bridge - on the 309 km range of A9 Road
- Navatkuli Bridge - on the 314 km range



Kaithady Bridge

Improving Jetties and Operating Launches

Traditionally, Road Development Authority has been maintaining jetties and operating motor launches wherever traffic on highways have to be ferried across waterways interlinking segments of major roads.

Reconstruction of Kurikattuwan, Araly and Karainagar jetties and repairs to ferries are estimated to Cost Rs. 60 Million.

Roads maintained by Provincial Road Development Department

Road Development Department of NEPC maintains 541 km of C,D and E class roads in the Peninsula including the Islands. 13 AGA divisions are included in this. Road Development Department gets its programme executed through small contractors but issuing materials such as tar, cement, steel, hume (spun), pipes etc and hiring specialized equipment and machinery.



Navatkuli Bridge

RDD requires funds to build capacity of the Department by acquiring machinery and vehicles which have been depleted.

For reconstruction of the roads under RDD purview and for building up of the capacity the estimated cost is Rs. 341 Million of which Rs. 50 million is required for capacity building.

Roads within Jaffna Municipal Limits

Jaffna Municipal Council maintains 200 kms of internal Roads and associated drains and culverts. The roads are mostly short lanes, and cross roads totaling 98 Nos. See Table 4.6.1.4.

In order to satisfactorily rehabilitate the roads in Jaffna Municipality a complete scientific town planning process is required where one way trafficking, new by pass roads for congested areas, parking areas etc could be laid out. **Land acquisition will be required to lay out a proper and adequate road system.** Underground service conduits for water supply, drainage, power, telecommunication etc have to be planned considering future expansions also, and laid out before final surfacing of roads. Long term rehabilitation could then follow. **The estimated cost of Rehabilitation of City Roads is Rs. 2000 Million.**

Short term proposals to repair damaged pipe culverts and box culverts (101 Nos) and road surfacing is Rs. 500 Million. This includes complete paving of 110 kms of internal C & D class roads



that will not be substantially affected by the Master Plan.

The Municipal Council's capacity for upkeep of maintenance of roads and drains has to be strengthened by providing the required equipment and machinery and facilitate the recruitment of staff.

Roads that come under the purview of the Local Government Authorities

The 'D' and 'E' class roads and minor (internal) roads are maintained by the local bodies that come under the purview of the Commissioner of the Local Government of the North East Provincial Council. The Jaffna district consists of 15 local bodies including Pachchilaipalli Pradeshya Sabha which belongs to Kilinochchi District but temporarily attached to Jaffna District due to the war situation.

The table below shows the list of Town Councils and Pradeshya Sabhas who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining their internal roads.

A total of 2151 km long roads come under the purview of these local bodies out of which 987 km metalled and tarred and 1164 km gravelled roads. Due to prolonged negligence most of these roads are in dilapidated condition and need rehabilitation. In addition gravel roads have to be upgraded as metalled and tarred and earth roads to be upgraded as gravel roads.

Table 4.6.1.4.

| Type of road | Width of Carriageway | Total length of Road (km) |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Type A | More than 6.0 m | 7.7 |
| Type B | 4.5 – 6.0 m | 56.9 |
| Type C | 3.0 – 4.5 m | 89.8 |
| Type D | Less than 3.0 m | 24.5 |
| Gravel Roads | - | 20.4 |
| Total | | 199.3 |

Between 1997 and 2001 a total of 270 km long roads have been rehabilitated using RRAN and Decentralised funds that were made available. Another length 1880 km roads have to be repaired and it is estimated that Rs. 2,275 million will be required for the above repairs.

In addition, to upgrade the roads to the present needs, the following road structures to be built and the cost involved is estimated at Rs. 185 million.

Machinery and Equipment

There is acute shortage of machinery and equipment required for the local authorities now and it is

essential to supply with needed machinery before implementation of a massive rehabilitation programme.

For this purpose these local bodies could be divided into 5 zones. They are given in the Table 4.6.1.7.:-

Executing Staff and Office Equipment

Additional staff and office equipment will be required in addition to the present position.

The Table 4.6.1.8. shows the requirement of staff and their 5 year salary,

Table 4.6.1.5.

| Urban Councils | Pradeshya Sabhas |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Chavakacheri | Nallur |
| Point Pedro | Velanai |
| Valvettithurai | Kayts |
| | Valikamam West |
| | Delft |
| | Valikamam South West |
| | Valikamam North |
| | Valikamam East |
| | Valikamam South |
| | Vadamaradchy South West |
| | Vadamaradchy North |
| | Pachchilaipalli |

Table 4.6.1.6.

| Item | Qty | TEC (Rs. Mn) |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Retaining wall | 27.5 km | 70 |
| Box culvert | 231 Nos | 24 |
| Bridge | 19 Nos | 7 |
| Drainage structures | 52 km | 62 |
| Irish drains | 46 | 2 |
| Fisheries Jetties | 20 | 20 |
| Total | | 185 |

Table 4.6.1.7.

| Zone | Local Authorities |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Islands | Kayts PS |
| | Velanai PS |
| | Delft PS |
| Valikamam Zone I | Nallur PS |
| | Valikamam East PS |
| | Valikamam South West PS |
| Valikamam Zone II | Valikamam South PS |
| | Valikamam North PS |
| | Valikamam West PS |
| Vadamaradchi | Vadamaradchy South West PS |
| | Point Pedro UC |
| | Valvettithurai UC |
| Thenmaradchy | Chavakacheri PS |
| | Chavakacheri UC |
| | Pachchilaipalli PS |

Table 4.6.1.8.

| Position | Nos. | Estimated cost for 5 years (Mn. Rs.) |
|--------------------|------|---|
| Engineers | 5 | 6 |
| Technical officers | 32 | 19.2 |
| Machine operators | 74 | 35.5 |
| Clerks | 32 | 15.4 |
| Office aids | 16 | 4.8 |
| Draughtsman | 5 | 3.6 |
| Total | | 84.5 |

NEED ASSESSMENT SURVEY AND DRAFT PROPOSAL

Asian Development has done a survey on Post Conflict Needs

Assessment and draft proposal was submitted in the workshop at Kilinochchi on 20th March, 2003.

The following Estimates have

been prepared and submitted in respect of Jaffna District roads and bridges. This is a five year programme commencing in 2004 and scheduled to be completed by 2009.



Table 4.6.1.9. NEED ASSESSMENT BY ADB

| Name of Roads | Route No. | Package No. | Cost (Million US\$) |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Improvement to Kandy – Jaffna Road | A 9 | AAA – 1 | 7.560 |
| Rehabilitation and Improvement to Navatkuli – Kerativu – Mannar Road | A 32 | AAA – 4 | 1.232 |
| Rehabilitation and Improvement to National Roads in Jaffna District | - | BBB – 1 | 22.610 |
| Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Provincial Roads in Jaffna District | - | CD – 1 | 24.834 |
| Improvement and Reconstruction of National Road Bridges | - | BNR | 3.108 |
| Improvement and Reconstruction of Provincial Road Bridges | - | BPR | 0.016 |
| Construction of Bridges between Kerativu and Sangupiddy Road (300 m length) | - | NBN – 1 | 3.750 |
| Construction of new bridges on National Roads in Northern Province | - | NBN – P1 | 10.625 |
| Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Local Government Urban & Rural Roads in Jaffna District | - | LG 1 | 11.550 |
| Urban Traffic Engineering improvements | - | UTE 1 | 1.042 |
| Restoration of ferry and launch service and construction of landing baps and jetties | - | FL | 6.500 |
| Grand Total | | | 92.827 |

The total estimated cost is USD 92.827 million. These proposals are going to be put forward in June, 2003, at the Japan Aid Summit. The difficult part in this package is the counterpart component of USD 31.218 million. Please see Table 4.6.1.9.

Summary of Proposals

The TEC of Programmes given by the RDA, RDD, Jaffna Municipality and the Local Bodies in Jaffna for

Rehabilitation and Development of Roads and Bridges coming under their purview is as follows :-

The TEC of the Need Assessment undertaken by ADB amounts to US\$ 92,827 inclusive of the A9 Road which is not covered in the Department Estimates.

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------------|
| I | Short Term | 4241.00 Mn. Rs. |
| II | Long Term | 4460.00 Mn. Rs. |
| | Grand Total | 8701.00 Mn. Rs. |

Both forecasts seems to be in the same range and necessary action could be taken in implementing the programmes according to the availability of funds.



Table 4.6.1.10.
Rehabilitation and Development Programmes for Roads and Bridges

| Short and Medium Term | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn) |
| 1 | Rehabilitation and Development of A & B class Roads | Jaffna District | Rehabilitation and Development of 280 km of A class roads and 249 km of B class roads | Road Development Authority (RDA) | 2500.00 |
| 2 | Rehabilitation of Bridges on A & B class roads | Jaffna District See Table 4.6.1.3. | Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Bridges and Culverts on A & B class roads (10 Nos) | RDA | 300.00 |
| 3 | Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Jetties maintained by RDA | Kurikadduwan, Araly and Karainagar | Improvement to the three Jetties & Launches | RDA | 600.00 |
| 4 | Rehabilitation and Development of C, D & E class roads | Jaffna District | Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of 541 km of C, D & E class roads | RDD | 341.00 |
| 5 | Capacity building of RDD | Jaffna District | Capacity development of Road Development Department | RDD | |
| 6 | Rehabilitation and Development of Roads maintained by Jaffna Municipality | Jaffna Municipal Limits | Short term programmes for repair of damaged Pipe culverts & Box culverts (101 Nos) & road surfacing | Jaffna Municipality | 500.00 |
| Total | | | | | 4,241.00 |



| Long Term Proposals | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn) |
| 1 | Rehabilitation and Development of Roads maintained by Jaffna Municipality | Jaffna Municipal Limits | Long term rehabilitation of all city roads according to new town plan | Jaffna Municipality | 2000.00 |
| 2 | Roads maintained by Local Bodies other than Jaffna Municipality | Jaffna District | Rehabilitation of 1880 km roads maintained by 12 Pradeshya Sabhas & 3 Urban Councils & Jaffna Municipality Table 4.6.1.5. | 12 Pradeshya Sabhas, 3 Urban Councils & Jaffna Municipality | 2,275.00 185.00 |
| | | | | Total | 4460.00 |
| | | | | Grand Total | 8701.00 |

Need Assessment Undertaken by ADB

| Project Title | Location | Project Description | TEC |
|---|-----------------|---|--------------|
| Rehabilitation of all A & B class Roads, C, D & E Class Roads | Jaffna District | Rehabilitation of all A, B, C, D & E Class roads including all Bridges and Culverts | 92,827 US \$ |
| Roads maintained by Municipal Councils and Local Bodies | | All roads maintained by Local Bodies | |
| Bridges and Culverts | Jaffna District | Rehabilitation of Ferries, Launches and Jetties | |

4.6.2. Construction and Buildings

The buildings in the District fall into four categories.

§ Public buildings

§ Industrial and commercial buildings

§ Private houses

§ Cultural, Religious and Social organization buildings

Most of the buildings in the districts had been damaged partially or fully due to the war situation that prevailed here since 1983. Even Maintenance of buildings has not been attended to, due to lack of funds and building materials.

Almost all buildings in Chavakachcheri and 70 % of the buildings in other areas have to be reconstructed and the balance need repair works. In the process of development of other sectors, additional buildings will be one of the requirements.

The magnitude of reconstruction and development of buildings is estimated to be about 4 billions. The programme for the most urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction works has to be phased over 4-5 years; the process has commenced

Rehabilitation and re-construction of industrial plants and private houses will be done by the private sector. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Public Sector buildings will be attended by Government agencies.

This process commenced in year 2000 but was later suspended due to lack of funds.

The following institutions undertake construction and maintenance of public buildings.

§ Department of Buildings under the Central Government.

§ Department of Construction under the North East Provincial Council (NEPC).

§ School Works Division of the Department of Education under the NEPC.

§ Technical Departments of other government institutions like CTB, CEB, Banks, Corporation and Boards.

The public sector organizations are not geared to execute the massive reconstruction and development programme at present due to shortage of material, machinery and man power.

Constraints on the Execution Level There is an enormous shortage of all kinds of building materials. The materials brought in by BMC Ltd. and private traders are not sufficient to execute the programme within 4 –5 years. Local resources, as metal, river sand, timber, roofing tiles, are not available or cannot be harvested or quarried due to environmental reasons.

Machinery and equipment like concrete mixers, block casting machines, concrete batching plant, poker vibrators, excavators,

compressors, water bowsers, dumpers, lorries, tractors with trailers, water pumps, sludge pumps, cranes and survey equipment (i.e Theodolites and dumpy levels) etc are also not available in sufficient quantities. This situation has eased off considerably after opening of A 9-Road.

There are only 4 building contractors registered for works above Rs. 5 million at present. Tender limits and the local purchasing limits of the executing agencies are restricted too much which causes problems to involve local traders.

Regional Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industries and a Consortium of Contractors have been registered in Jaffna. Due recognition have to be given to such organizations.

Department of Buildings

The Building Department is a centralized institution and is in charge of repair, construction and maintenance of all buildings of all line agencies in the District. Its buildings are damaged and were occupied by the Security Forces. It functions in a rented building at present. According to the Chief Engineer the Department is in the position to cope with the shortage of manpower limited availability of furniture and equipment.

The approximate rehabilitation and reconstruction costs amount to Rs. 10.0 million. Replacement of furniture, equipment amounts to about Rs.200,000.



With its existent capacity the Department would be able to undertake works up to Rs.50.0 million per year.

Department of National Housing
The Department of National Housing is at present serving the function of providing loans only. A more active role can be allocated (similar to the Resettlement Scheme in Vanni) to them to undertake housing scheme on Turn-key basis.

Strengthening of Capacity Construction Departments

The following steps have to be taken

§ Setting up a Regional Department for Equipments and Machin-

ery for hiring construction equipment.

§ Setting up Regional Building Material Corporation

§ Expediting Multi Skill Development Vocational Training

Setting up of the above institutions will not only hire equipment and machinery, supply materials and train personnel for Govt. Department requirements but cater to private sector requirements as well.

Department of Construction

The Department is a devolved institution under the NEPC and is in-charge of repair, construction and maintenance of buildings of the decentralized institutions under the Provincial Government.

It has similar problems as the Building Department, but according to the Chief Engineer it is not in the position to cope with the situation.

Since the Department undertakes works for the other Departments proposals for rehabilitation and repair work have to be submitted by the client Departments. With present manpower available, the Department can undertake works up to Rs. 50 Million per year. This can be stepped up to Rs. 150 million per year with capacity building.

4.6.3 WATER

Preamble

Water - the Limiting Factor and Critical Issue in Jaffna

“Within the context of the planning process for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna, the planning team (with international consultants) has identified water as the most critical resource in Jaffna. Water has been seen to become one of the major limiting factors for resettlement and return to normal social and economic life and development of the Jaffna population.”

**- Dr. T. Leichtle
GTZ Consultant**

A strategy for the rational use of water and a comprehensive programme for an integrated water management scheme are identified as urgent tasks for the planners. The planning process should be developed under two major aspects of water management viz:-

- Conservation of Water Resources
- Controlled Utilization of Water Resources

Conservation of Water Resources

At present, rainfall on the peninsular land spread is the only source of water in the peninsula, (though there are proposals to divert water from mainland Vanni via a channel linking Elephant pass lagoon to Vadamarachy lagoon and also by direct pipeline from Vanni in the future)

That water from rainfall is stored as ground water and utilized for different purposes by means of lifting mechanisms. The programme and strategy for conservation of water resources has been prepared considering the following aspects.

- Water as renewable resource - hydrological conditions of the region
- Storage of ground water in aquifers geological conditions of the region
- Locations and quantity of water available- i.e. (current) water resources in the peninsula
- Quality of the water resources
- Current water use, concurring interests
- Water balance-comparing resources with consumption
- Alternative water resources - (e.g.: Rainwater harvesting, springs, diversion of water from mainland Vanni sources etc)
- Water resources in the islands

Fortunately extensive investigations and monitoring of resources, both as regards quantity and quality of water resources have been done by several agencies the notable among them being

- Water Resources Board
- GTZ

The recommendations of these institutions and the information collected by them have been used in preparation of The Jaffna Plan.

Basic Information - Hydrology and Hydro-geology of Jaffna Peninsula

Hydrology

Jaffna peninsula gets an average rainfall of about 1178mm per year, most of which is received during 4 months (September to December) of the North East monsoon. (See Table 4.6.3.1.) There is no appreciable variation between localities within the peninsula.

Average annual rainfall is 1178mm. The lowest recorded rainfall was 840 mm and the highest was 1909 mm.

The district gets its highest precipitation in November. There is a dry period from March to July.

**Table 4.6.3.1
Rainfall Recorded in Jaffna District**

| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Average (mm) | 49.7 | 44.0 | 12.6 | 53.0 | 29.1 | 10.1 | 13.2 | 38.2 | 83.9 | 233.9 | 369.9 | 262.7 |



About 30 % of the rainfall gets stored as ground water by infiltration and deep percolation. The balance 70% is lost as overland flow and evaporation, a portion of the overland flow was retained as fresh water surface storage in the lakes that were reclaimed from the sea by construction of barrages and dykes

- across Valluki Aru at Araly and
- across Upparu at Ariyalai and
- across Thondamanaru in the Vadamaradchy lagoon. (Please see Fig 4.6.3.1)

Geomorphology

The topography of the Jaffna peninsula is essentially flat land, with the maximum localized altitude of 10mAMSI at Tellipallai and 15mAMSL at Keerimalai and Alvai, sloping down to sea level in all four directions. This land plate is trisected by three water bodies, (called lagoons because they were linked to the sea before salt exclusion dykes were constructed by Irrigation Department). The following lagoons occupy about 40 sq kms of water spread (Ref Map 7)

- Vadamaradchy lagoon
- Upparu lagoon
- Valluki Aru basin

Excluding the lagoons and sandy beaches, and built up areas, most of the land area is covered by some form of vegetation including permanent tree crops (fruit trees, palmyrah and coconut plantations etc), field crops and grasslands. Most of the topsoil have high infiltration characteristics and conducive to ground water recharge.

Geology

Most of the peninsular area has a thick layer of cavernous Miocene limestone rock (underlying the top soil cover) to depths of about 50 metres. This strata of limestone, as it is liable to dissolve in acidic waters, is characterized by solution canals (sometimes linked as subterranean tunnels to the sea) has several isolated caves and caverns capable of storing ground water (without evaporation losses) and is excellent aquifer.

Overlying the limestone in the Jaffna Peninsula are recent sand dunes, as at Vadamaradchi and coral reefs as along the northern coast line. Elsewhere in the peninsula it is covered by Quaternary Red Earth (an excellent soil for crop agriculture) and recent gravels and alluvium.

The underlying cavernous limestone, with a network of subterranean caves and solution canals in major part of the peninsular area forms widespread, often interconnected aquifer system along with some substantial isolated lenses (Please see figure 4.6.3.2). The freshwater floats as a top sheet layer or column of sweet water, about 25 m deep, overlying sea water base (which intrudes into deeper layers of the geological stratification from the sea via solution canals) forming an interface between fresh water and sea water. The interface is in dynamic equilibrium getting depressed during rainfall and rising up by coning (Please see Fig 4.6.3.3) during extraction via dug wells etc.

At certain locations (such as the Islands and Vadamaradchy East) deep sand deposits form the essential aquifer (see Map No 7). Under these sand deposits also there is a depressed interface between sea water and fresh water held in dynamic equilibrium forming substantial ground water aquifers.

Water Resources Available

The Water Resources Board as well as GTZ have done extensive investigations including sub soil explorations, pumping tests etc and have produced maps showing locations, extent and quality of ground water resources. (Please see Map No 7)

Map No 7 shows potential ground water resources available in the North including Jaffna Peninsula and shows available water resource within the Peninsula that could be exploited for potable water needs of the Jaffna City.

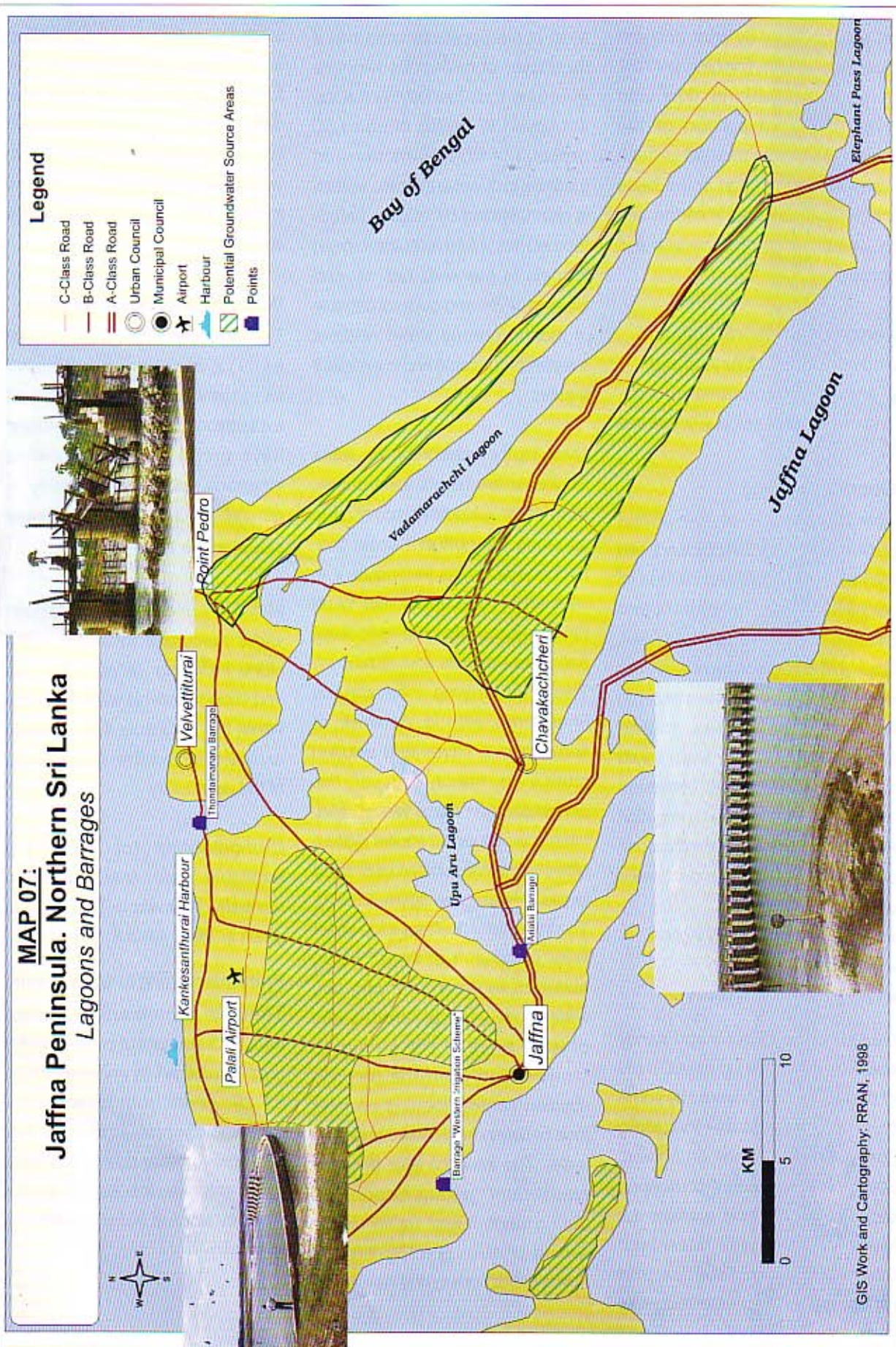
Computations for assessing available water quantity as an annually renewable resource is given in Table 4.6.3.2.

Problems relating to Water Quality

There is a problem in finding additional sources of potable water supply to Jaffna City and other urban areas. Apart from quantitative insufficiency problems there are widespread water quality problems in the entire peninsula. Pollution of water in Jaffna is from the following sources :-



MAP 07: Jaffna Peninsula, Northern Sri Lanka Lagoons and Barrages





- The excessive use of fertilizers and agro-chemicals has created a water quality problem due to leachates seeping down to the ground water table
- Increasing salinity due to over extraction (vertical ascent)
- Sea water intrusion (horizontal diffusion)
- The lack of appropriate sewage and solid waste disposal, and of septic tanks for toilets in densely populated urban areas contribute to contamination and deterioration of the ground water quality. This aspect too is covered under "Environmental Issues"
- Water pollution from other industrial and economic activities
- Leachates from the solid waste dumps

Water Resources Board and GTZ have done extensive monitoring of water quality in Jaffna under changing scenario of population and land use. Some of the test results are shown in Table 4.6.3.3., 4.6.3.4. and 4.6.3.5.

Water Utilization – Concurrent Users

Jaffna peninsula is entirely dependent on the ground water storage for regular utilization for various purposes including the following:-

- ❖ Domestic consumption (i.e. drinking, cooking, washing)
- ❖ Lift irrigation (i.e. for crop agriculture, horticulture)
- ❖ Sustenance of livestock

Table 4.6.3.2
Available Ground Water - Quantity

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Catchment Area | - 1000 sq.kms |
| Average Rainfall | - 1200 mm |
| Effective Area -infiltration | - 80 % |
| Yield from Catchment 0.8x1000km, 1200mm | - 960,000,000 cu.m per year |
| Evapo-transpiration Et | - 616,000,000 cu.m per year |
| Ground water recharge- Potential | - 344,000,000 cu.m per year |
| Limited storage in ground water reservoirs (300 sq kms) - estimated | - 188,000,000 cu.m per year |

- ❖ Industries
- ❖ Use in common amenities (temples, public buildings, parks, fire brigade)

The ground water storage is replenished in a cyclic manner from rainfall during the rainy 3 – 4 months (NE Monsoon September-December) of the year and the stored water consumed by the

population throughout the year.

Present Hydrological Condition and Problem Identification

At present, due to damaged condition of the control gates at sea water exclusion barrages and salt exclusion dykes at Araly, Aryalai and Thondamanaru the surface runoff is lost at the three outfalls to the sea. Part of the ground water also is lost

Table 4.6.3.3.
High Concentration of Chlorides (Salinity)

| Location | Concentration in mg / l | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Surfac | Middle | Bottom |
| Araly | 289 | 302 | 842 |
| Chunnakam | 81 | 82 | 82 |
| Karaveddy | 704 | 706 | 694 |
| Kayts | 224 | 222 | 220 |
| Nainativu | 905 | 2101 | 3064 |
| Vaddukodda | 111 | 118 | 719 |
| Valvettiturai | 214 | 216 | 230 |
| Velanai | 61 | 74 | 80 |
| Watarawathe | 270 | 278 | 361 |

Source: NWS & DB – Regional Office

Note- Maximum permissible concentration of chlorides- 200 mg / litre



Table 4.6.3.4.
Concentration of Nitrates
in Well Water

| Location of Wells | Concentration (mg / litre) |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Araly | 105 |
| Chavakacheri | 99 |
| Delft | 226 |
| Jaffna-Hospital | 167 |
| Kaithady | 98 |
| Karaveddy | 141 |
| Kayts | 167 |
| Kondavil | 130 |
| Manthuvil | 38 |
| Tellippalai | 47 |
| Thirunelvely | 131 |
| Vaddukoddai | 141 |
| Valvettiturai | 76 |

Note - Tolerable Concentration of Nitrates - 50 mg/litre

to the sea as underground flow along the North Coast of the sea via coastal springs at Keerimalai, Myliddy etc.

Any water conservation measures have to be such as to stop these two losses. -i.e both surface spill over as well as ground water leakage. Main problem as experimented after 1980 in Jaffna is that the ground water that is stored becomes poor in quality due to ground water pollution. Insufficiency problem also arises in relation to lift irrigation.

More than 75% of water consumption in Jaffna has been for lift irrigating crop agriculture (field crops-onions, chillies, tobacco, jams etc). Overdrawing of fresh water using mechanical pumps, for intensive

Table 4.6.3.5.
Bacterial Contamination of Water
in Municipal Source Wells

| Location | Coliform Count MPD / 100 ml |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Thirunelvely Well field | >1800 |
| 3 Public wells in JMC | >1800 |
| Gurunagar tap | 350 |
| Kondavil | 8 |
| Kayts Hospital | 900 |

Note -There should be no coliform bacteria in drinking water

crop agriculture during the early eighties resulted in the saltwater interface rising into the wells, coning up (see Table 4.6.3.3.) making the yield brackish. This aspect is elaborated further under "Environmental Issues".

Water Conservation Measures already implemented

The present status of Water Conservation Measures already taken by Irrigation Department and other statutory authorities with the assistance of NGOO and Donor Agencies is listed in Table 4.6.3.6., Table 4.6.3.7. and Table 4.6.3.8.

In Table No 4.6.3.6. the current status (as in early 2003) of surface water storages in lakes and ponds is listed. This includes the saltwater exclusion schemes now in disrepair.

In Table No 4.6.3.7. the current status of the underground storage system of Jaffna is listed. This chart refers to ground water aquifers identified by Water Resources Board and partially exploited

In Table No 4.6.3.8. the current status of Rainwater harvesting Projects is tabulated.

Guidelines for Future Conservation Measures

From the test results, monitored data and studies the following inferences have been drawn

● Conservation of Ground Water to be given top priority

As groundwater will be the main supply of water, future policies have to put an emphasis on the protection of this resource including facilitating recharge, prevention of pollution and controlled drawing on resources.

● Agriculture water use

Agriculture is the most important consumer of water (about 10 times the quantity of all other existing and future water consumers, as Jaffna Town, industry). The uncontrolled pumping of groundwater beyond the limits determined by hydrogeology, climate and rainfall patterns may lead to a collapse of the sensible balance (fresh / saltwater) within the system. Signs of increasing salinity through over extraction in certain areas were already evident in 1980.



Therefore cropping patterns have to be modified to cultivate more tree crops (horticulture) and less field crops thereby reducing consumptive use of water and restoring water balance. This could be achieved without any loss of revenue to farmers if adjustments are related to market demands and value addition of products before marketing.

● **Seawater Intrusion**

Seawater intrusion along the coastline is related to the problem of over extraction, but no recent data dealing with this problem are available. It is also related to the damage to salt exclusion works (barrages and dykes) Former reports dealing with the various lagoon schemes do not give a clear quantitative assessment of the costs and benefits.

More research and assessments are required. An impact assessment on Valluki Aru and Upparu Schemes, now being implemented will furnish reliable indicators of cost and benefit and parameters for the more ambitious but also more beneficial Vadamaradchy lagoon Scheme

● **Water Supply of Densely Populated Areas**

Already considerable progress has been made in resolving urban water supply problem as part of a project funded by German Government and European Union (ECHO). The project includes the rehabilitation of 17 municipal, urban and rural water supply schemes. Water treatment on these projects have to be monitored

and maintained in good order as recent tests have revealed poor bacterial quality of the well water.

Further improvements to these schemes have to be effected in water conservation and prevention of pollution and also in upkeep and maintenance work.

● **Islands**

The islands which are confronted with acute water shortages and high water salinity have to get their potable water by collecting and storing rain water in tanks.

● **Sewerage and Waste Disposal**

Water supply in densely populated areas has to be considered in conjunction with sewage and waste disposal. For this reason immediate measures covering critical areas like Teaching Hospital and slaughter house have to be linked with a first limited sewerage and treatment system of municipal waste water. Further the municipal waste dumping sites and strategy should be reviewed to accommodate compost making with solid waste.

● **Health measures for the small urban communities and rural areas**

Sewerage systems for rural areas may not be feasible immediately. As a first step, the conservancy bucket system (Point Pedro) and pit toilets elsewhere in Jaffna should be replaced by other less polluting toilet systems such as 3 chamber septic tanks and ceramic lavatory seat.

The wells delivering water for drinking and cooking should be provided with

proper sanitary covers. The use of hand pumps is recommended.

● **Water Pollution from Industrial and Commercial Activities**

This has to be prevented through restrictions and control measures pertaining to Environmental by laws and regulations.

● **Water Balance**

An integrated Water Resource Management Scheme for Jaffna Peninsula, based on scientific land use and water balance studies considering various crop options and optimization of land use economics in relation to consumptive use of water is required urgently to prevent a major crisis. This has to be done before large scale resettlement of displaced people recommence irrigated agriculture as an income generating activity.

Current Situation

Due to internal displacement to Vanni and to other areas in Sri Lanka and due also due to migration to India farming population in Jaffna got depleted. Agricultural activity ceased and there was a partial recovery of the ground water aquifer quality and quantity-wise. But the current situation is unique in several respects:-

❖ With the on-going peace process, about 60 % of the former population has returned. The new programs within the agricultural sector, the resettlement programs and other factors are causing a steep and sudden increase in water demand.

❖ Several water supply schemes (including 17 recently re-

Table No 4.6.3.6.

Surface Water Reservoirs in Jaffna Peninsula

| Surface water Reservoirs/schemes | Objectives | Current status As in early 2003 |
|---|--|--|
| The Lagoon scheme, covering Thondamanaru, Upparu, Vadamarachchi Lagoon with Thondamanaru barrage in the North and Ariyalai barrage and Araly Barrage in the South | The scheme was designed in 1943 and implemented in 1953 in a modified way to prevent the intrusion of salt water by the sea into the lagoon and the creation of a freshwater bodies with an impact on ground water quality and agriculture. | VallukiAru and Upparu Schemes were successful in the achieving the objectives but now damaged and in disuse after the war. Thondamanaru Scheme was rendered non functional by gates being damaged and vandalized due to social conflict with fishermen carrying out prawn farming in the Vadamaradchy lagoon |
| Dyke (Bund) system (For Salt Exclusion) | Most of the coastal areas, especially in the Southwestern regions of the Peninsula are low in elevation. Bunds, in addition to gated barrages prevent the inflow of seawater. | The system is heavily slumped and damaged. Proposals for rehabilitation are being implemented. |
| Ponds and connecting Channels | Traditional system, more than 1,000 ponds and 67 channels exist, serving the recharge of ground water, also as a water reservoir occasionally used for irrigation, as a protection to avoid flooding, as watering-place in the dry season, and for bathing and washing | Partly out of function. They are silted and cause flood-ing of surrounding areas; demand for desilting has been submitted. 100 ponds are being rehabilitated under World Bank Loan. |
| Valukai Aru Basin Scheme above Araly barrage and other Small barrages. | The Valukai Aru originates at Thampanai, the highest point of the peninsula, with an elevation of 16.57 above m.s.l. and a catchment area of 58 sq km. 100 hectares of agricultural land benefited by this scheme. | Araly barrage out of function, other parts of the schemes are partly out of function and invaded by salinity |



Table No 4.6.3.7.
Conservation of Ground Water System in Jaffna

| Groundwater reservoirs Aquifers | Objectives | Current status |
|---|---|---|
| Chunakam area | Municipal, Urban, and Rural Water Supply, and water for all irrigation purposes in the red soil area, and for sustaining Livestock and Horticulture | Already strongly exploited area, most of the motor pumps are used in this area. |
| Point Pedro dune area | Reservoir (aquifer) for urban centralized water supply, proposals for Point Pedro Township Chavakacheri Urban Supply | Not yet exploited, lowest Nitrate concentration can be expected here |
| Kayts, Aliaipiddy (sand aquifer) | Urban water supply for Kayts, eventually for other small urban communities on Pungudutivu | 8 open wells which were out of function, rehabilitated within the GTZ/ECHO Programme |
| Springs (Kankesanthurai, Myliddy and other similar locations) | Water supply of small urban communities, bathing pools, | Underground dykes and pumping schemes formulated to utilize the water for agriculture |

Table No 4.6.3.8.

Rainwater Harvesting

| Rainwater Harvesting | Objectives | Current status |
|--|--|---|
| Rooftop water collectors for Rain Water harvesting | Fresh water source of high quality, delivers water for drinking and cooking purposes in a limited extend, highly recommended for areas with shortage of potable water. | Only few schemes constructed so far could be identified, mostly out of function, new scheme was identified at Eluwaitivu Island (Church) Both GTZ and NORAD have allocated funds for popularizing "Rainwater Harvesting" in Jaffna and Projects are now being implemented. |



habilitated by GTZ with EU funding) are mal-functioning due to capacity inadequacies of local organizations which took over for operation and maintenance

- ❖ Donor Agencies have been donating water pumps (more than 4000) with sprayers etc to jump start agriculture productivity. This has led to increase in water use and application of agro-chemicals with severe consequences for the water level, the depth of the interface, salinity and water quality.

- ❖ The improvement in nitrate content felt after 1984 is getting offset by new wave of deterioration

Conservation of Water Resources

-Recent Developments

Before the conflict disrupted all infrastructure, including water conservation, irrigation and water supply structures there were two schemes that impounded the surface run off from two wet weather streams forming fresh water lakes. They are:

- 1.The Valluki Aru Scheme
- 2.The Upparu Scheme

These Schemes succeeded in excluding salt water intruding into the stream basin by means of Gated Barrages and earthen embankments called Dykes or Bunds. These two schemes recharged as ground water into extensive aquifers located in the Valikarnam and Thenmaradchi areas respectively. That recharging action replenished and sustained about

50,000 wells in those regions offering perennial water supply for domestic use, livestock and lift irrigation.

With the onset and escalation of conflict the upkeep and maintenance of the schemes were abandoned, the Control Gates and lifting mechanisms corroded and perished; the dykes slumped and eroded away and salt water freely invaded the lakes and diffused into the wells in the basin rendering them brackish.

The Araly barrage across the Valluki Aru stream is the last and lowest barrier of a cascade detention in the basin facilitating spreading of rain water for recharge as ground water storage through canals and ponds scattered in the basin valley. Similar function is achieved by Ariyatal barrage across Upparu stream.

With the opening of A9 Kandy Jaffna Road and commencement of land mine clearing operations, subsequent to the MOU with LTTE the ground conditions in Jaffna have changed favorable to Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Development of Infrastructure.

Consultants, engaged by Ministry of Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on Technical assistance by NORAD recommended the above two schemes (Valluki Aru and Upparu Schemes) could be rehabilitated with comparative ease. The Consultants also furnished Project Estimates and laid out Programs and Strategy for Implementation.

NORAD has recently entered into agreement with the Government to fund the Rehabilitation of the above two schemes and other water conservation measures in Jaffna by providing a Grant of Rs. 150 Million. Ministry of Rehabilitation and Resettlement has already commenced work on this Project.

NEIAP Project, a World Bank Funded Project for Rehabilitation of Irrigated Agriculture has also allocated about Rs. 150 Million for rehabilitation of ponds and wells in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Now ongoing NORAD and NEIAP Projects are thus complimentary to each other and could be expected together to make substantial contribution to Water Conservation both as surface storage as well as ground water storage of fresh water.

Further, NORAD has agreed to fund Rain Water Harvesting schemes in Jaffna after specialist have recommended that Rain Water Harvesting as the most appropriate and opportune solution for potable water problems of the Jaffna Islands especially but also to the mainland urban and rural households.

Thus a breakthrough has been effected in Water Conservation and water supply from an apparent impasse situation where "ground conditions in Jaffna" were supposed to be "un-conducive" to implementation of larger projects.



Institutional Support Services

The following agencies are involved in water supply and sanitation:-

- National Water Supply & Drainage Board,
- Water Resources Board,
- District Hydrological Survey Committee,
- Local authorities/ Municipal and Urban councils,
- District Coordinating Committee (DCC).

There are 19 small Community Water Supply schemes operative in Jaffna Peninsula. Of these 2 systems serve 2 Town Council (Valvettiturai and Chankanai) areas others are for 12 Village Council areas and 2 housing schemes. The Urban and Town Council areas and housing schemes are served with limited quantities during restricted issue times. The source of supply for all these is shallow wells from 10 to 26 m depth and 6 to 14 m diameters. Water is either pumped into storage tanks for distribution through stand-posts or to the cistern stand-posts. However, during the prolonged dry period, the supply has to be restricted with very much limited supply due to low water tables and rising salinity.

In addition, there is the Jaffna Municipal Council water supply system supplying 100,000 inhabitants in Jaffna city in 1980. There are 1,000 domestic connections and 850 stand-posts connected to the distribution system. Water for this system is fed from open dug wells at Thirunelvely with the yield

of 700 cu.m/day and at Kondavil with the yield of 1,100 cu.m/day. Both water fields are being rehabilitated and re-constructed by German Technical Co-operation.

Households supplements this supply by using their own dug wells from which they get more or less saline or brackish water for bathing and other domestic purposes. Nearly 80% of the Municipal area had during the last 7 years no potable water supply.

The National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS & DB)

Its principal functions are:

- To develop, provide, operate and control an efficient, coordinated water supply system and distribute water for public, domestic and industrial purposes.
- To develop, operate and control and efficient, coordinated sewerage system.

The Board is in charge of the operation and maintenance of 14 rural water supply schemes and 1 surface drainage scheme. In addition the Board gives technical advice to 10 mini-schemes which are under the control of Local Authorities.

The Board is hardly in the position to execute its functions due to a nearly 100% loss of its entire infrastructure, workshop, equipment and machinery, vehicles, laboratory and part of the qualified technical staff. GTZ gives some support to a limited scale, but this is not enough to get back to full operational capacity. The costs of restoration including

the rehabilitation of the water schemes amount to about Rs.62 million (estimates of NWS&DB) of which GTZ meets approx. Rs. 30 million.

Water Resource Board

The Water Resources Board (WRB) is an agency that was set up in 1978 to take up some of the functions of the Irrigation Department when this was re-structured.

Initially the Regional office of the WRB Jaffna covered the five Districts of the North with a Regional General Manager (RGM) and the following staff (1 engineer, 3 technical assistants, 1 analyst, 1 draftsman, 1 drilling assistant, 3 laboratory assistants and 30 labourers). The WRB is responsible for the following activities.

- Water quality monitoring
- Ground water investigation survey
- Drilling operations

Many of the monitoring data that were kept in the peninsula records and maps as well as office equipment, drill rigs and vehicles deployed by WRB in Jaffna were lost during the war. However the present Chairman of the Water Resources Board and some officers (who were personally associated with explorations and assessments earlier) have personal knowledge of the terrain, hydrogeology and water resources and scarcity problems in Jaffna. WRB intends to build up establishment and recommence operations in Jaffna again Requests have been made for facilities including build-



ing, vehicles, laboratory and equipment

Future Plans for Water Conservation

Future plans for Water Conservation in Jaffna have to recognize the following maxim expressed at International Hydrological Nobel Workshop on "World Water Problems"

"Water Resource Planning is generally an integral part of what may be called Land Use Planning. Changes in land use practices may then refer to such processes as rural development, urban development, agricultural expansion, industrial expansion, aquaculture, livestock breeding etc"

The available water resources have to be utilized in such an integrally planned manner and made use of in an optimized and equitable manner as dictated by "water balance studies" equating consumptive use to recharge potential. Such planning entails recommending certain modified practices in agriculture, urban water supply etc as described under following water supply.

But it is imperative to rehabilitate certain schemes already planned for Water Conservation and implement some other newly conceived schemes- either before or concurrent with water supply schemes for rational and economic use of water by rural or urban dwellers. Some of them are listed and briefly described below:-

- 1.Modified Vadamardchy Lagoon Scheme to be implemented
- 2.Rainwater harvesting scheme for the Islands and Urban areas
- 3.Prevention of Groundwater loss along Northern Coast by underground dykes
- 4.Deepening of existing 1000 recharging water detention ponds
- 5.Modifying cropping patterns for agriculture substituting tree crops, wherever profitable
- 6.Prevention of ground water pollution by salinity intrusion by repairing barrages and dykes
- 7.Prevention of water pollution by agrochemicals by encouraging use of organic manures eg enriched compost
- 8.Prevention of water pollution by bacterial contamination by promoting use of 3-chamber or vertical axis septic tanks.
- 9.Prevention of pollution by solid waste by appropriate disposal methods including compost making, recycling etc
- 10.Increasing ground water recharge by delaying surface runoff by means of contour ridging etc

Water Utilisation - Water Supply and Irrigation

Water supply in the Peninsula has to be planned for the following five user groups

- 1.Urban Water Supply
- 2.Water Supply for Jaffna Municipality
- 3.Rural Water Supply
- 4.Irrigated Agriculture
- 5.Water for Industrial Use

Recent Developments in Urban Water Supply

Only two Towns, apart from the Jaffna Municipality have been supplied with pipe borne water with GTZ support viz Valvettiturai and Vaddukoddai Towns (15 other schemes implemented by GTZ are for rural areas as described under Rural Water Supply in the following paragraphs.)

A Project for providing water to Chavakacheri and Pt Pedro Towns with US Aid got aborted during the conflict. The sources for those two towns were found in the sand dune aquifers of Vadamardchy East along the Eastern Coast of the peninsula after detail investigations, and the projects were found feasible and taken up for investigations but unfortunately military activities intervened and construction work was suspended and later abandoned.

Future Plans for Urban Water Supply

The National Water Supply and Drainage Board has prepared a Jaffna District Water Supply Development Program. This master plan has been prepared according a Study Report prepared with GTZ Technical Assistance in Year 2002. The future plans are classified under 3 categories.

- A short term period of 5 years (2002 to 2005)
- A mid term planning period of 15 years
- A long term period horizon up to year 2025



The short term program is an Emergency Rehabilitation Programme, NWS &DB report has included the following statement:-

Available (identified and exploited) ground water supplies in Jaffna are not sufficient to meet the future demand. Also the collected rainwater gets polluted due to lack of proper management of this valuable resource.

It is necessary to develop additional ground water supplies. It is possible to increase this by recharging the ground water.

Also to meet immediate demands it will be necessary to introduce rainwater harvesting system for each household and large buildings. In the short term plan it is proposed to install pilot schemes in all DS Divisions with a view to promoting the scheme as it is the only source that can provide quality sustainable drinking water.

The program aims at achieving the following objective of NWS &DB.

-Access to sufficient and safe drinking water is provided to 85% of the Population by year 2005

Time is now opportune for the following activities on a priority basis.

1. Resuscitating Chavakacheri Water Supply Project with USAID.
2. Resuscitating Point Pedro Water Supply Project also with USAID
3. Investigating and Planning small scale schemes (for crowded bazaar areas only for 10 other small towns) by obtaining Technical Assistance to

NWS &DB and Water Resources Board

4. Popularizing Rain Water Harvesting for households in Urban Areas and facilitating implementation by Local Authority with NGO and Private Sector participation

5. Prevention of pollution of shallow wells in Residential Areas of Towns by introducing 3 chamber or vertical axis septic tanks and tile drainage system for effluent disposal Pre-cast septic tanks and perforated PVC percolators to be made available through Urban Councils

6. Augmenting Jaffna City Water Supply including areas like Nallur division for pipe borne supply by exploring sources of other well field with WRB assistance

Proposal for improving Water Supply to Jaffna Municipality

The following recommendations for urgent and priority work is mainly based on the Report by GTZ Consultant Mr. Herald Kraft.

1. Construction of Slow sand filters at Thirunelvily and Kondavil intakes

2. Installation of DeNitrification Plant at Intakes

3. Extension of distribution network and providing standpipes in Nallur Division

4. A pre-casting yard for Rainwater Harvesting Storage cisterns be established for the Jaffna Council for operation and maintenance by MPCs

5. Speedy implementation of the Jaffna City Environment Management Scheme rehabilitating Storm Water Drainage System, City

Ponds and excluding waste water entry into storm water drains and ponds

6. Water Resources Board has identified additional aquifers for augmenting the Jaffna City water supply. Pipe borne water supply to be extended to Nallur

7. Improvement to septic tanks in the city with 3 chamber or vertical models and adopting tile drainage system so that water wells in Jaffna North could be used without danger of contamination

8. Continuation of exploration by Water Resources Board for additional sustainable sources of supply

Recent Developments for Rural Water Supply

Seventeen rural areas, including the Islands (listed below) were supplied with pipe borne water within the last 4 years, being funded by European Union and other Donors and with GTZ acting as the facilitating and implementing agency. Some of them are listed below:-

1. Araly North
2. Araly South
3. Chunnakam
4. Delft
5. Kanpollai
6. Karaveddi
7. Kayts
8. Nainativu
9. Ponnalai
10. Vaddukoddai
11. Watarawathai
12. Pungudutivu
13. Allaipiddy

All the above schemes exhibit some common features:-

❖ Source of supply is one or more (cluster of) shallow wells



- ❖ Storage in elevated R.C.C Towers
- ❖ Pumping by electric motor driven pumps
- ❖ Distribution by PVC mains
- ❖ Delivery to consumers by stand pipes

At the time that GTZ executed these schemes there was no electricity main supply in Jaffna. Therefore GTZ installed diesel driven generators to operate the motors. Fuel (for generators) was scarce and expensive and the local authorities were constrained to operate the pumps with the meager charges levied from consumers using the stand pipes as a common amenity.

At present several of the constraints have been removed. Electricity supply through main power has been connected up to the pump house and running expenditure substantially reduced (by 60%). It is now within the capacity of NWS & DB and also the Pradeshiya Sabhas to Operate and Maintain the Water Supply Schemes.

It is understood that Japanese Government will provide funds for repair, upkeep and maintenance of the Rural Water Supply Schemes as requested by NWS & DB.

Future Plans for Rural Water Supply Schemes

Rehabilitation of Salt Water Exclusion and Water Conservation Schemes will ensure that 100,000 (50,000 in Valluki Ara and Upparu basins alone) rural wells are prevented from becoming brackish again.

Valluki Ara and Upparu schemes already take up for implementation with NORAD funds will ensure conversion in Vallikamam and Thenmaradchy areas. Monitoring and impact assessment on these schemes will provide further incentive for implementation of the larger and more beneficial Vadmarachy lagoon scheme.

Farmer population in rural areas has to be educated by awareness programs on certain aspects of pollution prevention such as

- Covering of shallow wells to prevent flood waters entering
- Using hand pumps on sealed wells
- Using organic fertilizers (compost) in lieu of inorganic agro-chemicals
- Using refined septic tanks and tile drains
- Switching over to horticulture and permanent tree crops in lieu of crop agriculture thereby reducing water consumption on lift irrigation

Future Plans Water Supply for Irrigation

In the past, 20 years ago, lift irrigation for crop agriculture (for onions, chillies, yams, tobacco etc) was responsible for consuming more than 80% of the water resources and causing stress on the delicately maintained water balance. Further it caused salinity to rise in irrigation wells. Because of internal displacement and suspension of irrigated agriculture there has been a respite and the aquifers have recovered partially.

To prevent irreparable and irreversible damage being done to the most vital and valuable source of sustenance certain innovative steps have to be taken for sustainable irrigated agriculture providing adequate income to farmers. The scientific methodology of achieving the optimum economic and environmental effects is described below:-

Step 1 - A land use survey of the peninsula as at present to be carried out. Geography Department of the Jaffna University will undertake this. A soil survey of the areas also to be done simultaneously.

Step 2 - A Land Use Computer Model (with GIS) to be prepared on which various Cropping Patterns options could be tested. The options should include cash crops as well as tree crops in varying proportions. The cropping pattern should recognize the soil characteristic

Step 3 - The gross water requirement should be computed for various crop permutations and combinations using the appropriate Consumptive Use (ET_c) of Water for each Crop. E_t values for common crops is given in Table 4.6.3.8

Step 4 - Simultaneously gross revenue for each permutation should be computed based on Statistics of income for yield from 1 ha of each crop.

Step 5 - The particular combination that yields maximum income for the



permissible use of water (based on Water Balance studies)

The extent of land required for production of supplies of onions, chillies, tobacco and yams for local consumption in Jaffna itself will be base extent for cash crop variations, in choosing the options.

Similarly traditional fruit tree growing lands will be base area extent for horticulture. Initial trial computations have revealed that Jaffna farmers can obtain the same revenue from tree crops compared to field crops with the following additional benefits.

- Reduced water consumption for irrigation
- Less effort as labor
- Less risk due to vagaries of nature such as floods and droughts
- Pollution due agrochemical usage reduced or eliminated
- Creating a more healthy and salubrious environment

Further saving in water consumption could be effected by using modern systems such as drip-irrigation or irrigation requirement itself could be eliminated if tree crops are substituted.

The switch over to predominantly horticultural development will take about 5 years to start yielding dividend. Till then intercropping with short term field crops will be necessary for sustaining livelihood of farmers.

Intermediate technology devices i.e. using manual or tread pumps,

Table 4.6.3.8.
Water Requirement of Various Crops

| I Field Crops | |
|----------------------|--|
| Crop | Consumptive use Irrigation Requirement (mm) |
| Paddy (Maha) | 250 |
| Paddy (Yala) | 1500 |
| Onions | 1000 |
| Chillies | 1000 |
| Potatoes | 1000 |
| Tobacco | 1300 |
| Black gram | 750 |
| Gingelly | 250 |

| II Tree Crops | |
|----------------------|--|
| Crop | Consumptive use Irrigation Requirement (mm) |
| Grapes | 500 |
| Manioc | 750 |
| Mango | 500 |
| Coconut | 250 |
| Palmyrah | 250 |
| Lime | 250 |
| Guava | 250 |

should be distributed as substitutes in lieu of mechanical pumps using kerosene, diesel or electricity in small land holdings otherwise the cost of production will be so high as to adversely affect marketing. Proposed Programmes for water conservation and water supply schemes

– Please see Table 4.6.3.9.



Table 4.6.3.9. REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR WATER SECTOR

| A. Water Conservation | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
| 1 | Valluki Aru Salinity Exclusion Scheme | Vallikamam North | Repairs to and Reconstruction of Araly barrage and salt exclusion dykes | M/RRR | 27.00 |
| 2 | Upparu Salinity Exclusion Scheme | Thenmaradchy | Repairs and Reconstruction of Ariyalai barrage and dykes | M/RRR | 15.00 |
| 3 | Jaffna City Storm Water Drainage Scheme (and Rehabilitation of City Ponds) | Jaffna City | Rehabilitation of drainage canals and sewers & reconstruction of city ponds with retaining walls- diversion of waste water away from ponds | JMC & M/RRR | |
| 4 | Rehabilitation of ground water recharging Ponds- 750 Nos | All AGA Divisions | Desilting and deepening of ponds and construction of retaining walls | NEPC | 750.00 |
| 5 | Vadamaradchy lagoon Scheme Phase I Repairs to Thondamanar Gates Phase II Lagoon bisecting barrage at Vallai and Closure of lagoon at Chundikulam | Vadamaradchy Vadamaradchy | Govt. factory to complete gate repairs Feasibility study by ID to be revised and updated for donor funding | NEPC M/RRR | 50.00 250.00 |
| | | | | | 1102.00 |



| Long Term Proposals | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|----------------|
| B. Urban & Rural Water Supply | | | | | |
| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
| | Rain Water Harvesting Scheme | Jaffna Municipality & Islands north of Jaffna Municipality | Construction of Model cisterns in JMC and Public Buildings in the Islands | NWS & DB and Lanka Rain Water Harvesting forum | 10.00 |
| | Chavakacheri Town Water Supply Scheme | Thenmaradchy | Construction of Intake well, Overhead tank, treatment plant and distribution network | NWS & DB | 75.00 |
| | Point Pedro Town Water Supply Scheme | Vadamaradchy | Construction of Intake well, Overhead tank, treatment plant and distribution network | NWS & DB | 75.00 |
| | Jaffna City - Water Supply Augmentation | JMC | Construction of Intake well, Overhead tank, treatment plant and distribution network | NWS & DB | 50.00 |
| | Other Urban and Rural Water Supply Schemes | All AGA Divisions | Identification of Sources, Testing and assessing potential and preparing proposals Implementation of above proposals | Water Resources Board and NWS & DB NWS & DB | 90.00 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 300.00 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 1402.00 |

4.6.4 POWER

Situation Analysis

There were 77,000 connections given to Jaffna households from the National Grid before the conflict period, of these 57,000 were through Local Government Councils. Peak hour (night time) demand at that time (13 years ago) was 40 MW including requirements of the cement factory and 27 MW without the demand from the cement factory. The Table 4.6.4.1. shows the power transmission and distribution installations as in Jaffna in 1990.

In 1990 Ceylon Electricity Board had given connections to 38 % of the households in Jaffna. Peninsula and was in the process of extending connections to other applicants.

The power station at Chunnakam, all substations and distribution system including high tension and low tension lines were all damaged and lost during the war. The CEB was unable to rectify the situation for a long time due to ground conditions.

Reasons for Priority for Restoration of Electricity

- This is one of the basic amenities of life required by the civic community.
- Large no of industrial units have closed down and there is a need to supply electricity to recommence their activities. This will also help to provide more employment opportunities.
- The new education system needs electricity to introduce information

Table 4.6.4.1. Electrical Installation in Jaffna prior to 1990

| | | |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| (i) | 132 kV Transmission lines (out of a total of 162.8km in Northern Province) | 44.4 km within Jaffna Peninsula |
| (ii) | Substations 30MVA substation 10MVA substation | 2 1 |
| (iii) | 33 kV lines | 397 km |
| (iv) | Primary substations 33/11 kV | 4 |
| (v) | 11 kV HT lines Overhead lines Underground cable | 131.8 km 46.2 km |
| (vi) | Distribution substations | 360 |
| (vii) | Low tension lines | 2287 km |
| (viii) | Night time peak load | 25 MW |
| (ix) | Peak load with Cement Factory | 40 MW |

** Infrastructure before 1990, recent update*

technology knowledge.

- Rehabilitation of other sectors (such as water supply, health, communication etc) requires power.
- Electricity has linkages with the development of all the other sectors and its development is a matter of urgent priority.

Current Situation

From 1997 to 2002 CEB was able to carry out the rehabilitation of Electricity Distribution and restore part of the Distribution Network in Jaffna.

CEB commenced a crash program after the Cease Fire Agreement for restoring power supply and low ten-

sion power lines were progressively restored and electricity was supplied, (even without metering) for a few hours – a restricted supply and on rotational basis.

Ceylon Electricity Board had recently rehabilitated the distribution system in Jaffna Peninsula and provided connections again to 52,000 consumer households. Present situation is shown in Table 4.6.4.2. Another 50,000 applications for power connections are expected from re-settlers when the residences are repaired or reconstructed. CEB has reconstructed essential buildings, stores, fuel tanks and yard using their own funds. Action has been



taken to carry out further rehabilitation work in Year 2002, under ADB loan; scope of work as given below :-

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|
| LV lines | - | 388 km |
| 33 KV lines | - | 96 km |
| Distribution substations | - | 50 Nos. |

Table 4.6.4.2.

| I | Present Generation Capacity | |
|-----|---|--|
| | KKS (KoolAir) | 15 MW (Presently 7.0 MW Continuous, Full Capacity in 4 months) |
| | Chunnakam (Alstom) | 20 MW (Continuous) |
| | Isolated Generation | 3.0 MW (6 Hrs. only) |
| | Chunnakam (CEB) | 3.0 MW (Standby) |
| II | Present Distribution System | |
| | 33kV & 11kV Lines | 190 km |
| | 33/11kV Primary Substations | 2 Nos |
| | LV Distribution Substations | 101 Nos |
| | LV Lines | 1111 km |
| III | Consumers Served | |
| | Total Population | 541,983 (2001 figures) |
| | Total No. of households served With electricity | 52,000 (77,000 prior to disturbances) |
| | Total Peak Demand | 27 MVA |

Emergency supply arrangements have been made by renting out and installing 18 No 1.25 MW Diesel Generators at Chunnakam through CG Althom and KoolAir Ltd. Kool Air Company and is also providing supplementary power (of about 5MW capacity) from their plant located at KKS. There is thus about 25 MW of Generation Capacity available and operating in Jaffna at

present providing 24 hour uninterrupted supply. The present generation capacity is given in Table 4.6.4.3.

The power supply available at present is just sufficient to meet peak demands of households resettled so far. Most of the industries that closed down during the war have not be re-established. Their factories

have not recommenced production. Though there is no additional urgent power demand at present the demand is expected to increase sharply in the near future.

Extension of National Grid to Omanthai

There is an ongoing project by the Ceylon Electricity Board for extension of National Grid 33 kV High Tension Power Line to the North up to Omanthai with European Union Funding. Rs 33 Million has been allocated for this purpose The proposal was for extension up to Puliyankulam from Vavuniya providing power to Omanthai Check point en-route. Step down transformers are to be provided at Pulliyankulam and Omanthai. This project was formulated in order to light up the check points at Omanthai thereby facilitating 24 hour passability of the A9 Road. It is a part of, and forerunner of the long term plan for extension of the National Grid to Jaffna by the CEB.

Forecast of Future Requirements

With more displaced families returning, and with more industries re-opening (obtaining loan assistance now being given by Banks) the power demand in the Peninsula is expected to rise sharply. **Table 4.6.4.4.** gives the projected demand upto 2005.

Considering the fact that the present supply is a rental arrangement, which will cease before Year 2004, there is a gross shortage of power generation of actually 40MW to be expected.

Table 4.6.4.3.

Short Term Distribution Plan (In Progress)

| Item No. | Description | Qty | Completed upto April 2002 | Under ADB 2002 | Balance Scope of work | Approx. Cost (Rs. M) |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) | Medium Voltage line (km) 33 kv | 397 | 152 | 96 | 149 | 119 |
| b) | Medium Voltage line (km) 11 kv | 35 | 38.3 | - | - | - |
| 2. | Primary S/SS (Nos.) 33 kV/11kV | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | 30 |
| 3. | LV lines (km) | 2,233 | 1,065 | 388 | 780 | 363 |
| 4. a) | S/SS (Nos.) 33kV/LT | 226 | 78 | 50 | 98 | 73 |
| b) | S/SS (Nos.) 11kV/LT | 56 | 22 | - | 34 | 18 |
| 5. | Service Connection | 70,000 | 48,153 | 14,600 | 7,247 | 75 |
| | | | | | | 678 |

Additional funds required to complete the Short Term Plan - Rs. 678 Million.

Table 4.6.4.4.

Projected Demand of Electricity in Jaffna District

According to CEB plans, Jaffna - Chunnakam National Grid 132 KVA Transmission line is scheduled under "Long Term Plan" and is likely to take effect before Year 2007. Thus a carefully considered strategy and planning will be necessary to provide electricity to Jaffna during the period 2004 to 2007.

| Year | Demand | Expected No. of Consumers |
|------------|--------|---------------------------|
| At Present | 27 MVA | 52,000 |
| 2003 | 30 MVA | ↓ 75,000 |
| 2004 | 35 MVA | |
| 2005 | 40 MVA | |

Increased Dependency on Thermal Power

Sri Lanka is becoming increasingly dependent on Thermal Power, having exhausted major Hydro-Power generation potential and the few remaining schemes being frustrated by environmental snags. The tariff charges by CEB are marked up as "fuel charges" and tariffs are no longer based on hydro generation costs and soon there may not be appreciable price advantage for consumers by using

mains power instead of independent diesel generators. Even proposals for Coal fired power stations are withheld due to environmental concerns.

Power generation by CEB as a monopoly power supplier is no longer feasible as CEB will not be able to provide uninterrupted power supply to industrialists and consumers in the South of Sri

Lanka. Electricity Board therefore, encourages factories, hotels and local authorities to establish their own source of power supply with an option to purchase surplus energy from Private Generators. In future, policy of the Government is to enter into Power Purchase Agreements from the Private Sector (Foreign or National) step by step increment is possible at short notice commensurate with increasing demands.



Off - Grid Power Stations

CEB expects **20% of total power generation to be provided by off-grid power stations** in their Master Plan.

Local Government bodies are issued licenses to supply power to consumers and collect tariff. They have the option of buying energy in bulk from CEB if and when national Grid becomes connected up. The rational strategy therefore is for local organizations (both government and private) to generate their own thermal power or from nontraditional sources such as wood, gas or wind as much as possible without depending completely on CEB and sell any surplus energy to CEB. Many Private mini power plants have already been established which are now selling power to CEB.

Power Requirement of Major Industries and Industrial Estates

Major industries such as Paranthan Chemical Works, and Atchuvely Industrial Estates have to be rehabilitated along with provision of (heavy) diesel generators for supply of electricity as part of the rehabilitation cost. When National Grid reaches their locality they can connect up with CEB grid selling power during peak (night) demands to CEB and profitably running their enterprise during other hours on main power. This is the recommended National Strategy as well.

Off Grid Power Generation using Non-Traditional Energy Sources

World Bank and other lending organizations have schemes for

promoting utilization of non-traditional sources of energy **in order to conserve exhaustible fossil fuel** and to **encourage Environmentally Friendly Electricity Generation Methods.**

The following are some methods for which Funds are being provided by Donors

❖ **Dendro Power Plants**

These are normal thermal generators with a petrol engine as prime mover but running on **wood gas as fuel.** No modification are required to the engine or generator. But the wood gas has to be produced from wood chops cut from tree branches growing in an “energy park” specially grown to sustain the power plant. The wood gas has to be produced in a “gasifier” generated by partial burning of wood issuing combustible gases. The running costs are found to be cheaper than other thermal power plants. Small units of 100kW – 500 kW are feasible. There is Project Assistance available to the Private Sector as grants. For example, World bank has allocated US\$ 150 Million under **Renewable Energy Scheme** for Rural Economic Development (RERED).

❖ **Solar Power**

This form of power generation is suitable for isolated locations such as the Islands. Though there are no operation and maintenance costs for the beneficiaries installation costs are high. NGO could erect such plants in the islands, temples and school hostels as donations for poor children to study as a group under limited number of lights for limited hours as a Project.

❖ **Wind Powered Stations**

Wind powered mini power (500 kW - 1 MW capacity) stations are suitable for Jaffna Peninsula and the Islands. The running costs are negligible but considering depreciation and replacement (for equipment) cost of production is slightly (1.2 times) more than thermal power. But environmentally, wind energy is safest. Plant factor for wind energy is about 20 percent and standby dendro power plant will form the ideal combination for assuring firm power at very low cost.

All the three above methods are suitable and appropriate for the Jaffna Peninsula. Resettlement in the islands should include Solar Power for Households on subsidized loans and wind powered energy for Urban Supply assisted by limited capacity diesel generators.

(This is apart from using solar, wind, wood gas and biogas energies used directly for heating, water pumping, cooking, agricultural processing, fish processing, industrial processing etc where energy is used without conversion to electricity).

Table 4.6.4.5.

Medium Term Distribution Plan

| Description | Type | km | Unit Cost '000 Rs. | MRs. | MRs. |
|--|---------|----|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Item 1 – 33kV Tower Lines & Gantries | | | | | |
| (i) 33kV Tower Lines | | | | | |
| • Chunnakam – Parameswara | D/C Elm | 8 | 2292 | 18 | |
| • KKS – Chunnakam | D/C Elm | 11 | 2292 | 25 | |
| • Chunnakam – Vaddukoddai | D/C Elm | 11 | 2292 | 25 | |
| • Vaddukoddai– Kompayanmanai | S/C Elm | 8 | 1526 | 12 | |
| • Parameswara – Kompayamanai | S/C Elm | 8 | 1526 | 12 | |
| • Chunnakam – Chavakacheri | S/C Elm | 18 | 1526 | 27 | |
| • Chunnakam – Atchuvvely | D/C Elm | 12 | 2292 | 28 | |
| • Vaddukoddai – Ponnalai | S/C Elm | 4 | 1526 | 6 | |
| (ii) 33kV Gantries (8-way) | | | | | |
| 1.Vaddukoddai | | 1 | 6000 | 6 | |
| 2.Chavakacheri | | 1 | 6000 | 6 | |
| 3.Atchuvvely | | 1 | 6000 | 6 | |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | 172 | |
| Item 2 – Primary Substations | | | | | |
| 1.Primary SS at Parameswara 2X5 MVA | | 1 | 70,000 | 70 | |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | 70 | |
| Grand Total | | | | | 242 |

Medium & Long Term Plan for Rehabilitation / Reconstruction of Electricity Network in Jaffna Peninsula.



Table 4.6.4.6.
Summary of Proposals

| | Cost Rs. Mn |
|---|----------------|
| I Short Term Plan (To complete ongoing projects) | 678.00 |
| II Medium & Long Term Plan | 242.00 |
| Sub Total | 920.00 |
| III Long Term Proposals | |
| Proposed Village Electrification Projects | 100.00 |
| • 15 No of Schemes | |
| • 4000 No of Consumers | 800.00 |
| For Additional 20 MW Generator | 1600.00 |
| National Grid line from Vavuniya to Chunnakam (132 kV, 2cct Zebra, 141.3 km) | |
| Sub Total | 2500.00 |
| Grand Total | 3420.00 |

CONCLUSION

The prompt implementation of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term proposals of CEB can effectively meet the power requirements of the Peninsula with additional proviso that

- (a) The 20 MW additional Generator (estimated to cost Rs. 800 Mn) as per original proposals of CEB should remain
- (b) Total Estimate for Long Term proposals should therefore include a provision for additional 20 MW power

Please See Table 4.6.4.7.

Table 4.6.4.7. REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR POWER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION - JAFFNA DISTRICT

| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
|--|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|
| Short and Medium Term Proposals | | | | | |
| 1 | Rehabilitation of Power Distribution | All AGA Divisions | Rehabilitation of LT Distribution lines in the District and providing new connections | CEB | 678.00 |
| 2 | Construction of internal HT lines within Jaffna | All AGA Divisions | Reconstruction of 33KV lines within Jaffna District | CEB | 242.00 |
| | | | | Sub Total | 920.00 |
| Long Term Proposals | | | | | |
| 1 | Village Electrification Schemes | All AGA Divisions | Extension of Power lines to 15 remote villages | CEB | 100.00 |
| 2 | Installing additional 20 MW Generator | Chunnakam | Increasing generating capacity to 40 MW | CEB | 800.00 |
| 3 | Extension of national Grid to Jaffna | Vavuniya / Jaffna | Extending 132 KV line -163 kms from Vavuniya to Chunnakam | CEB | 1600.00 |
| | | | | Sub Total | 2500.00 |
| | | | | Grand Total | 3420.00 |



4.7 Transport and Communication

4.7.1. Road Transport

The Northern Region Transport Board

The Northern Region Transport Board (N.R.T.B.) is in charge of the passenger bus service in Jaffna District. Upto 1990, bus services were operated to the complete satisfaction of the public. All buildings, boundary walls and gates belonging to Depots were in good order. Altogether there were 210 buses plying in the Jaffna peninsula of which 130 buses were at the Kondavil depot, 52 buses at Point Pedro depot and 28 buses at Karainagar depot. During the conflict period most of the buses were damaged either by negligence, lack of maintenance or by direct impact of the conflict. Further all depot buildings, offices, bus stand shelters and other buildings were damaged and these buildings are not in a fit condition for providing service to the public.

Current Situation

The present position of transport fleet in the three Depots

adminstrated by NRTB within Peninsula are given below in the Table 4.7.1.1:-

Out of 123 buses available for operation of public transport services 27 buses are held up at the garage for want of spares and another 28 buses are being exclusively utilised for transport of school children. Thus balance of only 68 buses are available for public transport services. Further there are 25 great-wall model buses available in the fleet, which are not mechanically sound and these 25 buses are also expected to be garaged in the near future. These 25 buses should be replaced by new buses.

Out of the buses available at present, 40 old buses were sent by SLCTB in March 1998. These 40 buses are very old and not road worthy when received from SLCTB. Most of these buses are beyond repairs and it is very uneconomical to repair same. These 40 old buses also have to be replaced by new buses.

In the event of Thenmaradchy people are allowed to resettle in their native places the bus services have to resume operation as it was operated prior to May 2000. NRTB

had operated 26 buses prior to May 2000 in this area. 06 buses are now being operated on Jaffna Mirusuvil and Jaffna Kaithady routes. NRTB needs 20 more buses to resume the services on the balance routes.

At present bus services are being operated on 61 routes.

Present Performance

In October 2002, for example NRTB Service produced 22 million seat kilometers of which 15 million seat kilometres were ticketed to passengers. This shows a load factor of 65% on the average. This indicator corresponds to a highly efficient bus service.

The replacement of lost bus fleet has to be done in stages. It is proposed to replace immediately with 150 new buses at a cost of Rs. 300 Mn. It is also proposed to replace 25 buses in the Medium Term at a cost of Rs. 50 Mn and to strengthen Total Fleet by providing another 50 buses in the Long Term at a cost of Rs. 100 Mn. The Total Replacement cost Accounts to a Sum of Rs. 450 Mn at the present rate.

Rehabilitation of Sheds, Bus Stands, Workshops and Depots

1. Mallakam Provincial Workshop

The Provincial Workshop at Mallakam is now not operational. It is necessary to have a Bodybuilding and Engine Repair Unit and a Workshop to undertake reconditioning in the District. Hence it is proposed to rehabilitate the damaged workshop and it is estimated to cost Rs. 25.0 Mn for this work.

Table 4.7.1.1.

| Depot | No. of buses required | No of buses available | No of buses released to Armed Forces | Balance No of buses available for operation of services for public |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Jaffna | 107 | 92 | 18 | 74 |
| Point Pedro | 44 | 36 | | 36 |
| Karainagar | 13 | 13 | | 13 |
| Total | 164 | 141 | 18 | 123 |

2. Jaffna Bus Stand Office Building

A portion of building has been completed during 2000, with RRAN funds. The balance portion of the building has to be completed. It is estimated to cost a sum of Rs. 8.9 Mn.

3. Point Pedro Depot

The following works have to be undertaken:-

- (A) Reconstruction of rest room and canteen building
- (B) Reconstruction of Bus Washing Bay

4. Karainagar Bus Depot

The following works have to be undertaken:-

- (A) Reinstallation of fuel tank
- (B) Reconstruction of Service pits
- (C) Provision of Water Supply facilities to the depot from the existing well, quarter mile away from the depot

The Cost of reconstruction of Bus Stands, Sheds and Bus Depots is estimated to be Rs.49.0 million, made up as follows :-

Table 4.7.1.2.

| Activity | Cost (Rs. Mn) |
|---|---------------|
| Kondavil Depot and Jaffna Bus Stand | 18.7 |
| Providing of bus shelter at Karainagar bus stand | 0.3 |
| Point Pedro Depot – Repairs to building (including Rest Room & Canteen) | 3.0 |
| Karainagar – Repairs to building | 2.0 |
| Mallakam Work Shop – Repairs to building | 25.0 |
| Total | 49.0 |

Recovery Vehicle

A recovery vehicle (wrecker) is required at each major depot (Jaffna, Point Pedro, Karainagar) to pull out and tow the bus to the depot in the event of a major accident or skidding off the road. At present the Army obliges to do this task for NRTB. It is estimated to cost 10.5 million to purchase a recovery vehicle.

Pool vehicles

Jeeps, Pickups, breakdown lorries and motor cycles are required for Depot mangers, flying squad and

field repair staff for checking, repair, rescue and maintenance work. These have been estimated to cost Rs. 20 Million.

Problems and Constraints

- Shortage of buses. Out of requirement of 150 buses for only 1/4th of the requirements are available.
- Major repairs and Construction works cannot be undertaken since there are no suitable workshops.
- Shortage of Spare-parts.
- Construction of a separate bus stand for long distance buses.

- Mismatch of skill – training facilities required (for mechanics and automobile technicians).

- Repair workshops and necessary machinery and equipment have to be made available.

Space problem at the present Jaffna Bus Stand:

The present Bus-stand can accommodate the current fleet of buses only. Prior to 1990 N.R.T.B. operated 210 buses by the three depots namely Jaffna depot, Point Pedro Depot and Karainagar depot. In addition buses are being operated from the following Depots within and outside the Northern Province to and from the Jaffna Bus-Stand, daily.

The correct strategy is to reserve the Jaffna Bus Stand only for stopping and picking up passengers according to time schedules. Space has to be reserved elsewhere within or outside city limits for parking of buses in between operations.

Table 4.7.1.3.

No of Buses operated from other districts to Jaffna District

| | No of Buses Operated |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Mannar | 04 |
| Trincomalee | 03 |
| Vavuniya | 08 |
| Batticaloa | 02 |
| Mullaitivu | 08 |
| Kandy | 02 |
| Kilinochchi | 16 |
| Matale | 02 |
| Colombo | 04 |
| Anuradhapura | 04 |
| Total | 51 |



Replacement of the Bus Operating at Delft

The bus operating at Delft is an old one and it reports frequent breakdowns. N.R.T.B is not in the position to attend to the breakdowns whenever reported as this bus is operated within the island of Delft. Therefore it should be replaced with a new "C" type single door bus.

Staff Shortage

The NRTB has identified vacancies for all grades as follows:-

Table 4.7.1.4.

| Grade | No of Vacancies |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Drivers | 225 |
| Conductors | 256 |
| Eng floor level staff | 160 |
| Foreman | 18 |
| Depot inspectors | 35 |
| Clerks | 35 |

The shortage is due to exodus of staff and internal displacement during the civil strife. Newly recruited staff have to receive adequate training before they can take up responsibility. Hence it is proposed to establish a Training School.

Training School for mechanics and Automobile Engineering

The proposal to set up a training centre similar to the German Technical Institute at Werehera is estimated to cost Rs. 10 Million.

Driver Training Facilities

Prior to 1990 NRTB had an approved school for training drivers and conductors and issuing valid certificates. This drivers' training

school is functioning even now at a low key with meagre facilities. A building, a few buses and other facilities have to be provided for it to function effectively.

Lorry Transport

Lorry Owners Association Statistics reveal that there are 287 lorries available in Jaffna now compared to the requirement of 500 lorries required to provide internal essential services alone. After opening of the Kandy - Jaffna Road (The A9 Road) the number of lorries required for service (including transport of agricultural produce to Kilinochchi or Colombo) is estimated to be 800. To facilitate transport by heavy lorries (and container traffic) there is concern about condition of bridges on A9 Road and other highways. The Compact Steel Bridges that Ministry of Rehabilitation is expecting to import are expected to resolve this problem speedily.

Private Minibus Transport

Private buses are transporting an average of 10,000 passengers per day in the Jaffna peninsula. 142 buses are registered at the Mini Bus

Association. But since these buses are also old the actual number in good working order is much less. The number of commuters is expected to be about 300,000 per day in the near future. Since the private buses have a complimentary role (NRTB) to play the owners have to be assisted to buy new or reconditioned buses by providing loan or credit facilities.

4.7.2. Railways

Jaffna used to have railway link to Colombo up to 1986. This was the most efficient and profitable one in Sri Lanka. Since 1986 railway service has been discontinued and all rails have been dismantled and used for war purposes. Reconstruction of this railway link would require the following works. Purchase of new engines and coaches also may be required to operate express services.

Clearance operations including land mine clearing and eviction of encroachers into railway reservations is also required.

Reinstatement of railways in the North will become feasible only when the ongoing peace process gets consolidated and travel restrictions at barriers are released.

Table 4.7.1.5.

Summary of Proposals (Road Transport)

| Activity | Cost (Mn. Rs.) |
|---|----------------|
| I Reconstruction of Buildings | 49.00 |
| II Recovery Vehicle | 10.50 |
| III Pool Vehicles | 20.00 |
| IV Provision of Training to Staff & Technicians | 10.00 |
| V Replacement of Lost Fleet | 450.00 |
| Total | 539.50 |

Table 4.7.2.1.

| Item | Distance/Nos Required | Cost (Rs. Mn) |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| Relaying of Railway Track | 160 Km | 1900 |
| Main stations inclusive of staff quarters | 14 | 210 |
| Sub stations | 15 | 30 |
| Bridges less than 40 ft. span | 81 | 405 |
| Bridges more than 40 ft. span | 6 | 60 |
| Signalling and communication | | 500 |
| Total | | 3105 |

4.7.3. Ports and Harbours

Kankesanthurai Harbour was refurbished with a capacity to handle cargo and to provide berth to ships with adequate protection, originally by the Ceylon Cement Corporation and Lanka Cement Ltd. The income from sale of cement was adequate to meet the cost of operation and maintenance of the harbour.

Even before the establishment of the Cement Factory KKS Harbour and Point Pedro Jetty were used for cargo handling for goods imported from India (especially from Kerala).

Even in the present post-war situation, Jaffna Peninsula depends to a high degree on the sealink with the mainland and Colombo. Nearly all cargo goods to and from the Peninsula have to pass through its 2 harbours, Kankesanthurai (KKS) and Point Pedro. This includes also nearly the total logistics of the Sri Lanka Security Forces with its bases in Jaffna. Thus, there is a competition between the military and the civil use of the harbours.

KKS is the only harbour with piers allowing the discharge also of heavy equipment and machinery, but only

the smaller vessels with a capacity of 1,500 Mt. can get alongside the pier. Bigger vessels have to anchor in deep sea. The cargo is discharged onto lighters. The daily capacity of KKS is about 300 Mt.

The Sri Lanka Ports Authority and local labourers handle the harbour operations. Because of the dual purpose of KKS harbour and the preference for Service cargo and discharging of fuel, harbour facilities have become one of the major bottlenecks for the supply of Jaffna with essential commodities and thus a major bottleneck for any rehabilitation and reconstruction activity though the opening of the A9 road has reduced the constraint substantially.

The Ports Authority has sought assistance from JICA for Rehabilitation of the Kankesanthurai Harbour. The scope of works includes dredging, removal of wrecks (sunk ships) and repairs to breakwaters, piers lighthouse and buoys. The rehabilitation is estimated to cost 900 million Yens (about 700 million rupees).

Point Pedro is not a full fledged harbour at present. A fishing jetty is used for unloading cargo from the vessels by using barges and fishing boats. The vessels have to anchor ½ to 1 km outside in the sea. The Jaffna District Secretariat is in charge of the operations. At present the operation is limited only to daytime from 8.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The daily average unloading capacity is about 300 Mt.

4.7.4. Sea Transport

The sea link is the only way to get cargo to Jaffna today. Out of the two harbours only Kankesanthurai has got pier facilities. Government cargo, Military and Naval cargo are handled there. The Ports Authority is charging navigation and stevedorage charges for each ship docking at Colombo and stevedorage charges only for unloading cargo at the KKS harbour. The facilities available at both harbours are inadequate for loading and unloading and only 2 ships can be handled. KKS is under the full control of Navy and for security reason only two ships are allowed to enter the area. Ships are permitted to travel from Colombo and Trincomalee to KKS only when no ships are docked in KKS harbour.

Point Pedro harbour used to be a fishing harbour developed with minimum facilities to handle cargo and passenger ships. All private ships are routed to Point Pedro. The loading and unloading charges are Rs. 250 per ton. The Government Agent Jaffna on contract basis employs a harbour crew of 300 labourers.



Priority is given for the transport of essential food items. There are 3 ships per month sent by the Commissioner General of Essential Services. The CGES has chartered 2 ships for this purpose at a hire charge of 3600 US \$ per Day. The Government Agent Jaffna has chartered one ship.

Constraints to sea transport

The facilities at KKS and Point Pedro harbours are limited.

- Only 2 ships can be handled
- Container handing facilities are not available
- Loading and unloading take time (3-4 days)
- There are security restrictions in both harbours
- The shipwrecks at KKS hinder the access to the piers
- The Sri Lanka Ports Authority is not functioning efficiently in Jaffna. The Management resides in Colombo and acts with the assistance of Navy.

4.7.5. Postal Services and Telecommunications

Before October 1996 Telecom maintained two intercom (P.A.B.X) exchanges at the Teaching Hospital and at the University of Jaffna. In June 1997 eight line P.A.B.X were commissioned and connections were provided through manually operated switchboard.

Following damages have to be rectified.

Table 4.7.5.1.

| Item | Cost (Rs. Mr) |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Buildings | 32.5 |
| Inventory items | 18.5 |
| Vehicles & Other works | 9.0 |
| Furniture, Equipment etc | 0.9 |
| Total | 60.9 |

The restoration costs are estimated to Rs.60.9 Million. The installation of 300 wireless Loopline telephones have already been approved.

After signing of the MOU there has

been further improvements and Sri Lanka Telecom (now a Privatised Company) is progressively providing telephone connections in Jaffna.

SLT has also undertaken to erect Telecom towers to the Vanni districts that could be leased to other Companies such as Suntel and Lanka Bell who are now venturing to provide land phones as well as mobile telephones in Jaffna and Vanni area.

Problems and Constraints

- Absence of commercial power supplies
- Delays of transport of materials from Colombo to Jaffna
- Lack of manpower; only 42 staff positions out of a total requirement of 222 of different grades and categories are filled.

There is waiting list of subscribers of whom 700 have to be given priority. Eventually 20,000 exchange lines will be required.

Please See Table 4.7.6. for Summary



REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
 Table 4.7.6 Short and Medium Term Proposals

| Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn |
|---|-----------------|--|--|---------------------|
| 1 Resettlement and Development of the Northern Region Transport Board | Jaffna District | The present bus fleet is inadequate to meet the needs of transport requirements in the Jaffna District. Hence it is proposed to strengthen the present bus fleet by providing additional 225 buses. Construction of bus depots and bus stands and provincial workshops. | SLTB and NRTB | 350.0 Mn. |
| | | Supply of recovery vehicles and pool vehicles. | NRTB | 49.5 Mn |
| | | Provision of training facilities | NRTB | 30.5 Mn |
| 2 Assistance to Postal and Telecommunication Department to improve the telecommunication facilities | Jaffna District | Rehabilitation and development of telecommunication network of the Department of Post and Telecommunication. This includes rehabilitation of buildings and provision of furniture and equipment as well | Department of Post and Telecommunication | 10.0 Mn 60.9 Mn. |
| Sub Total | | | | 500.9 Mn |



REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
 Table 4.7.6 Long Term Proposals

| Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn |
|--|-------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Rehabilitation and Strengthening of NRTB | Northern Province | Provision is made for additional buses of 50 more buses in the long run to meet expanding requirements | NRTB | 100 Mn |
| 2. Rehabilitation of Railway Transport facilities from Vavuniya to KKS | Northern Province | Entire railway track from Vavuniya to KKS has been removed and railway transport is not available now. It is proposed to rehabilitate railway transport by relaying tracks, building stations and sub stations and providing necessary communication network. | Ceylon Government Railways | 3,105.0 Mn. |
| 2. Construction of KKS Hourbour | KKS | Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the present KKS Harbour so as to function as a commercial port | Ports Authority | 700.0 Mn |
| Sub Total | | | | 3905.0 Mn |
| Grand Total | | | | 4405.9 Mn |



4.8 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION & LOCAL AUTHORITY

Historical Context

The system of administration in Sri Lanka, particularly Provincial and District Administration, is best understood in its historical context. Under colonial rule there was a programme shift from a strongly decentralized feudal system to a highly centralized administration. At that time of independence there was a large measure of deconcentration of the administration into the nine provinces, each of which was composed of two or more districts. The province was virtually administered by a Government Agent appointed by the Central Government and each district by an Assistant Government Agent functioning under the Government Agent of the province. The district was made up of revenue divisions headed by Divisional Revenue Officers and sub-divisions headed by Village Headmen. These officers were all appointed and directed by the center, but, in practice, they enjoyed a large measure of autonomy in carrying out their functions.

The main functions of these officers, who were all under the administrative control of the Home Ministry, were to represent the government in the province / district / revenue division / village headmen division, to maintain law and order and administer the territories in their charge, to collect revenue, to provide services and to co-ordinate activities of all the ministries,

departments and other agencies of the government. To facilitate co-ordination and direction at the provincial / district level, the Government Agents were appointed Deputy Directors of several key departments such as agriculture, agrarian services, food, co-operatives and customs. Two coordinating bodies, viz, the District coordinating Committee and the District Agricultural Committee, were also instituted, chaired by the Government Agent and with the Members of Parliament of the area included as members. Thus, while there was strong central control, there was a fair measure of deconcentration of the administration through the provincial / district administrative structure.

After independence, the objective of virtually all the state agencies became increasingly oriented towards social and economic development. In the course of time, the number of districts increased gradually, the number of revenue divisions at more significant pace, and the number of village headmen divisions quite rapidly. The districts also became, virtually for all purposes, independent of the province and were each headed by the Government Agent. In a further development, the Divisional Revenue Officers were redesignated Assistant Government Agents and the village headmen redesignated Grama Sevakas.

Decentralization of the functions of Ministries / Departments

Parallel to these developments new departments in Colombo, as well as

old departments, which had earlier dependent upon Government Agents to carry out their functions in the district, developed their own cadres at provincial and district levels and the responsibilities of the Government Agents diminished in some respects but in some subjects areas, on account of increasing emphasis on development and the need for co-ordination and direction at the district level, responsibilities of the Government Agent increased.

With the multiplication of Colombo based line ministries, departments and other agencies there was a gradual transformation in the functions and responsibilities of the district administration. The Government Agents continued to perform a leadership and co-ordination role in the district, but the role became much more complex, and varied from sector to sector. The Government Agents were in direct control of certain subjects (notably land administration, rural development and some aspects of revenue collection), and retained a large measure of control over certain functions (e.g: those related to agriculture, agrarian services, food, co-operatives, small industries and customs) have a significant say in the administration of certain others (such as irrigation) but they have very little role in the administration of several other departments (including construction, industries, health, education, police). In the course of time, planning units were established in the districts backed up by cadre from the Ministry of Plan Implementation.



Decentralization Schemes

District Development Councils

In anticipation of the creation of the District Development Councils, Offices of the District Ministers were created and these Ministers were selected by the President from among Members of Parliament of the ruling political party and appointed, invariably, to districts other than their own. The District Ministers were charged with coordinating the productive and equitable expenditure of the decentralized budget in consultation with the respective Members of Parliament. The District Development Councils Scheme established in mid 1981 brought in some minimal (mostly nominal) devolution to the elected councils. There was much more substantial deconcentration through powers assigned to the District Minister, including effective control over the District Development Councils.

The scheme served little purpose and was soon abandoned in favour of the Provincial Councils Scheme under which powers were devolved to elected Provincial Councils in terms of the Thirteenth Amendment (of 1987) to the Constitution.

Provincial Councils

Under the Provincial Council Scheme there was, for the first time, some significant devolution to the provinces, although the full quantum of devolution prescribed has not been realized. The "concurrent list" of functions has created confusion: these functions has been the source of much conflict but in fact have re-

mained under central control despite the persistent protests of some of the Provincial Councils. There was also a temporary merger of the North and East. The question of the unit of devolution in the Northeast has not yet been resolved.

The current legislative prescription in respect of distribution of functions between the central and provincial level is set out in list I (Provincial Council List), List II (Reserved List) and List III (Concurrent List) of the Eighth Schedule to the Thirteenth Amendment. The provincial council functions include Minor Irrigation, Agriculture Extension and Training, Livestock Development, Health Services, Education, Co-operatives, Local Government, Minor Roads, Housing, Constructions, Social Service, Rural Development and some aspects of Land. The Central Government functions include Major Highway, Ports, Telecommunications, Power and Energy, Irrigation, Higher Education, Teaching Hospitals, Fisheries, Forestry, Ports and Harbour, National Transport, Industries and some aspects of Land.

The Present Administrative System Co-ordinating Functions

Under the present scheme the Government Agent / District Secretary and Assistant Government Agent / Divisional Secretary carry out certain functions for the provincial councils even as they have traditionally carried out certain functions for ministries and departments under the central government, but continue to come under the

administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Colombo. Thus the district administration is, in essence, no part of the structure of the devolution under the Thirteenth Amendment, the line of command from the center to District and Division bypasses the Provincial Council. The Provincial Council has its own officers in the districts in respect of functions devolved to it and the Government Agent co-ordinates the activities of these officers with the ministries and departments of the Central Government.

One of the reasons for re-designating the Government Agent as the District Secretary and the Assistant Government Agent as the Divisional Secretary is to underline, legitimize and strengthen their co-ordination and lead roles in the district and division respectively.

Assistant Government Agent / Divisional Secretary has been upgraded and placed in charge of SLAS class I officers but, in practice, these posts are mostly held by officers of class II. The Divisional Secretary has also been allotted additional functions and provided with additional support staff.

Jaffna District Secretariat

The District Secretariat was badly damaged in 1993 by aerial bombing. There was considerable loss of equipment and furniture. There were further losses during the exodus of people from Valikamam area in October 1995. The Secretariat was shifted to Chavakacheri to a school building. With part repairs done, the Secretariat

returned to its own building in April 1996 and is now functioning with its own facilities. The District Secretariat now includes :

- ❖ District Administration Secretariat
- ❖ District Planning Secretariat
- ❖ District Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Secretariat
- ❖ Jaffna District Office of;
 - Department of Census and Statistics
 - Registrar General's Department
 - Department of Registration of Persons
 - Pension Department Calculation Section
 - Motor Traffic Department

The cadres of the District Administration Secretariat functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs includes an Additional Government Agent, 2 Accountants and support staff. The cadre of the District Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Secretariat includes a Project Director, Assistant Project Director, an Accountant, an Administration Officer and Assistant Directors and support staff. The cadre of the District Planning Secretariat includes a Deputy Director, 3 Assistant Directors and support staff. At the Divisional level, each division has an Assistant Director of Planning.

Divisional Secretariat

The introduction of the new scheme of District and Divisional Secretaries was delayed in Jaffna upto June 1996. Since then 11 AGA Divisions have been upgraded as Divisional Secretariats. The balance 3 AGA Divisions

and the Pachchilaipalli AGA Division of Kilinochchi District have not yet been upgraded. The subject of Pension, Business Registration, Registration of Persons and Motor Traffic have to be decentralized to the Divisional Secretariat as part of the upgrading, but this has not been done completely.

Of the 14 AGA Divisions in Jaffna District, the following 11 have been upgraded as Divisional Secretariats.

1. Jaffna
2. Nallur
3. Valikamam West – Chankanai
4. Valikamam South West – Sandilipay
5. Valikamam South – Uduvil
6. Valikamam North – Tellipalai
7. Valikamam East – Kopay
8. Thenmaradchy – Chavakacheri
9. Vadamaradchy North – Point Pedro
10. Vadamaradchy Southwest – Karaveddy
11. Island South - Velanai

The following are continuing as AGA Divisions :-

01. Vadamaradchy East – Maruthankerny
02. Islands North – Kayts
03. Delft

Pallai AGA Division of Kilinochchi, currently administered by the Jaffna District Secretariat, also continues as an AGA Division. A listing of above Divisions and some details pertaining to them may be seen in Table 48.1 at the end of the chapter.

Village Level Officers

In 198 Grama Sevakas and other village level officers of other

departments have had their service merged and are now replaced by a single service of Grama Niladaries with smaller divisions but covering all the functions assigned to the different services before the merger. In Jaffna, whereas the other services have been abolished, the old Grama Officer divisions have not been altered, and hence the Grama Niladaries are overburdened with work; their cadre needs to be increased and some of the large divisions need to be subdivided. These officers are at present not equipped properly. They should be given clerical assistance and allowances for clerical work. At present there are 435 Grama Officers divisions in Jaffna district. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen them by providing facilities for office space, furniture, equipment and training.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEES

A) The District Co-ordinating Committee

The District coordinating Committee (DCC), which has been a body headed by the Government Agent and with functions relating to administration, co-ordination monitoring upto the late seventies. has since been politicized and upgraded with expanded powers and functions. Pending legislative amendments to do away with the DAC, in terms of a Home Affairs Ministry directive of November 1996 to Government Agent "the DAC meet as and when any legal requirement needs to be fulfilled under the Irrigation Ordinance".



The DCC is now the main Co-ordinating body in the district for all District Programme Activities (including those earlier covered by the DAC). Its functions include the review and monitoring of the Annual Implementation Programme for the District. The DCC is co-chaired by the Chief Minister and the District MP / Minister selected to co-chair by the President. The DCC membership includes all Members of Parliament of the District, all Provincial Council Members, Chairpersons and Chairmen of all local authorities in the district and Chairpersons / Governors of subcommittees of the DCC. It is also prescribed that the Chief Secretary, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of the Provincial Council, Heads of the other financial institutions and the NGOO forum, should attend meetings of the DCC. The GA is the Secretary and Convener.

The DCC has several prescribed subcommittees. These include the District Development Committee (co-chaired by an MP appointed by the President), the District Agricultural Productivity Committee (effectively, the successor to the DAC, chaired by a Minister / Provincial Minister / MP nominated by the President), the District Housing Committee, the District Fisheries Committee, the District Environment Committee, the District Forestries Committee and the District Pricing Committee. The functions of the DCC cover the formulation and monitoring of the decentralized budget (DCB) and the monitoring of any Rural Economic Ad-

vancement Programmes (REAPs) in the District.

The DCC is served by the District Planning Secretariat (DPS) under the direction of the District Secretary. The functions of the DPS includes co-ordinating the planning activities of all implementing agencies in the District and the preparation of an annual District Implementation Programme, integrating those of the Central Government, Provincial Council, Local Authorities and NGOO as well as investment promotion agencies such as BOI, IDB, EDB, Entrepreneur Service Centres and REAPP. The DPS is also responsible for establishing and maintaining the District Data Bank and all other planning and implementation functions within the District.

B) Divisional Co-ordinating Committee

Corresponding to the District Co-ordinating Committee at the District level there is a Divisional Co-ordinating Committee at Divisional level. The Divisional Co-ordinating Committee is chaired by a district MP who has a special interest in the division. Other MPs with special interest in the division, Provincial Council Members representing the division, and chairpersons and Members Local Authorities within the division are also members. The Divisional Secretary functions as the Secretary and Convener.

The Local Authorities

The Municipal Council Jaffna, the Urban Councils and Pradeshya Sabhas

are referred to as Local Authorities. Due to unsettled conditions, elections to these authorities have not been held for the last 10 years and therefore Special Commissioners were appointed under the Local Government Ordinance to administer them. Since the election was held in end of January 1998 all the local bodies are legitimately elected. The new authorities took off office by mid of March.

The Local Authorities in the District are:-

- 1. Municipal Council – Jaffna
- 2. Urban Councils – Point Pedro, Valvettithurai, Chavakacheri
- 3. Pradeshya Sabhas

- ❖ Valikamam West
- ❖ Valikamam South West
- ❖ Valikamam South
- ❖ Valikamam North
- ❖ Valikamam East
- ❖ Nallur
- ❖ Chavakacheri
- ❖ Vadamaradchi North
- ❖ Vadamaradchi South West
- ❖ Islands North
- ❖ Islands South
- ❖ Pachchilaipalli (AGA Division Pallai)

The amenities provided by the local authorities include :-

- Water Supply and Drainage
- Refuse Collection and Disposal
- Electricity Distribution (Redistribution from bulk supply)
- Health and Maternity Clinics
- Community Centers
- Markets
- Public Bus stands
- Libraries
- Internal Roads



- Public Conveniences
- Fire Brigade
- Town Hall and Administrative Buildings

The functions of the local authorities are co-ordinated by District Co-ordinating Committee. Local authorities are held responsible to District Co-ordinating Committee / Government Agent for any funds allocated for works within these Councils. The activities of the local authorities are included in the Annual Implementation Programme. In order to get approval for the works by the Provincial Council. Local authorities are required to work in unison with the DCC / GA.

Problems and Constraints

The District administration has gone through a period of acute trauma, some aspects of which yet prevail. In addition to repeated disruptions of work and displacement there are also handicaps on account of damage to the office buildings, vehicles and equipment, an unsatisfactory environment dominated by insecurity and uncertainty, loss of personnel and the depletion of facilities in the public service, the schools, the medical service, and the community, poor transport and communication. The conditions in the locality and the office have contributed to increase the demands on the public servants, while simultaneously undermining their capability to meet those demands (vide annexed District Administration Problem Tree). While virtually all the services,

public, private and nongovernmental have been adversely affected, it is particularly important to quickly rehabilitate the district administration on account of its central role in the district and in the resettlement and rehabilitation process.

The scale of the physical destruction is such that physical reconstruction must also play an essential part in respect of the district administration.

The Problems are even more serious in the Divisional Secretariats, whose position as in relation to senior officers of several technical departments in the division had often been problematic. It was intended that the post of Divisional Secretaries are filled by SLAS Class I or Senior Class II Grade I Officers, but, currently, not many Divisional Secretaries are of such rank. Further, as also in the case of many district level officers in Jaffna, these officers have not received adequate professional qualification in Sri Lanka or overseas. This situation needs to be remedied very early. Some of the problems arise from a combination of shortage in the peninsula of senior qualified officers, vacancies at the lower levels and excessive work load. Many of the vacancies at the lower level could be filled through local recruitment. The workload could be substantially reduced and in some sectors, and in some respects, the functions carried out more efficiently and cost effectively if NGOO and the private sector are allowed a large share of responsibility in the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development

programme, particularly in respect of certain services and economic activities.

The following problems have been identified as general problems of the institutions working in this Inadequate human resources in quantity and quality in the district offices

- A) Shortage of latest and existing equipment facilities
- B) No proper communication and transport facilities
- C) Inadequate office space furniture
- D) Lack of co-ordination among the departments / other institutions functioning within the district

Thenmaradchy

Thenmaradchy, which is a major region in the Jaffna Peninsula, assumed importance consequent to the armed conflict in May 2000 which resulted in the displacement of its entire population for the first time and destruction of its physical assets. The conflict had the effect of disrupting all administrative activities. Therefore it has become necessary to strengthen the administrative institution of Thenmaradchy Divisional Secretariat by providing adequate staff and facilities for office space, furniture, equipment and training. The conditions that prevail in the neighbouring Assistant Government Agent / Divisional Secretary Divisions of Pallai and Maruthankerny are similar and these divisions have to be strengthened on the same line.

In order to expedite the process of Resettlement and Rehabilitation, it



has become necessary to identify the most urgent projects as Quick Impact Projects. These Immediate Projects had to be undertaken in order to re-activate the Departments and Agencies to support the immediate requirement of resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons. The Projects could be implemented in the Short, Medium and Long Term.

The urgent Short Term Projects are as follows:-

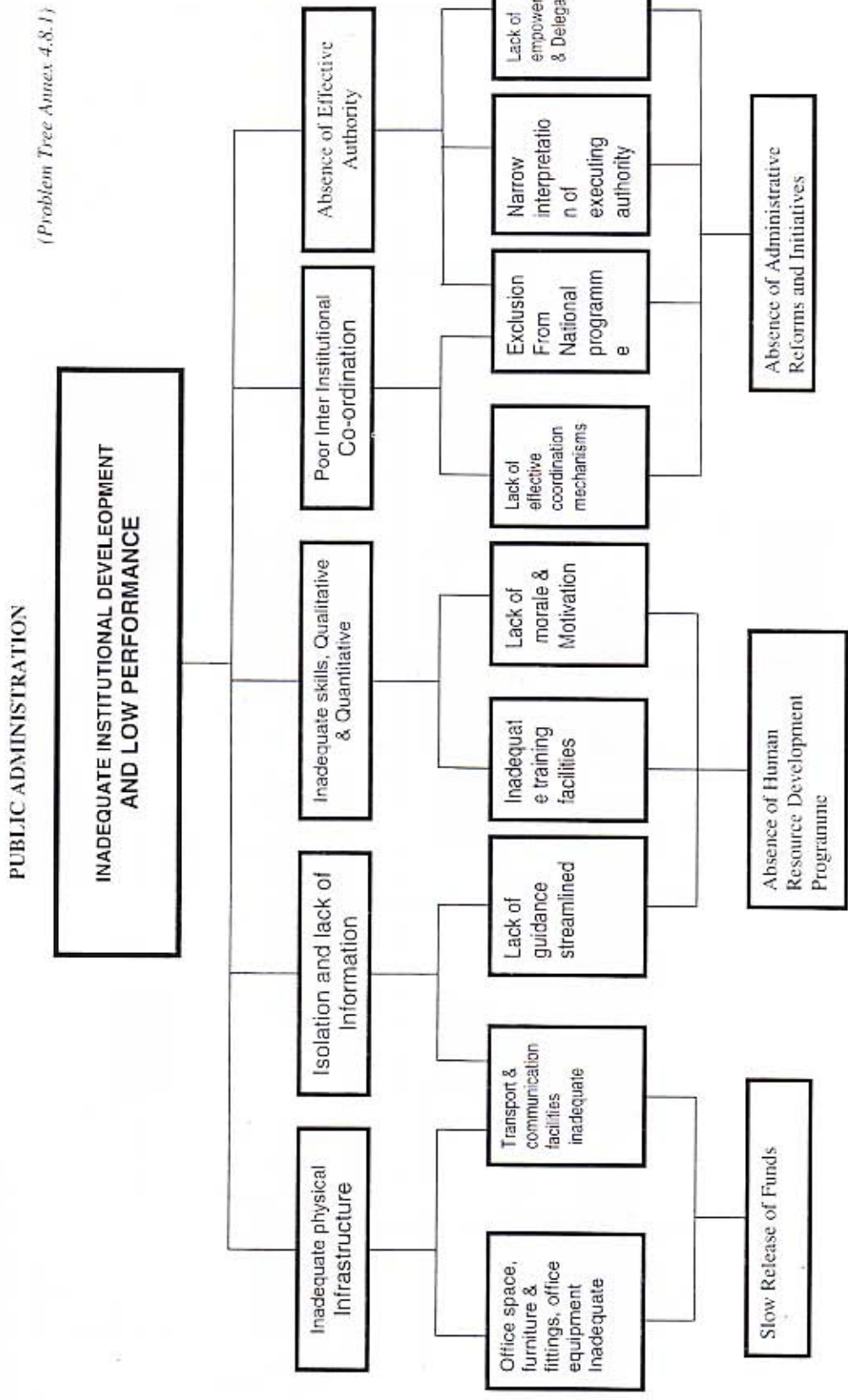
| Projects | Location | Implementing Agencies | Activity/ Short Term | TEC (Rs. M) |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Provision of office furniture | Chavakacheri | Central | Divisional Secretariat, Thenmaradchy | 1.5 M |
| Provision of office equipment | -do- | -do- | -do- | 1.5 M |
| Provision of office equipment | Pallai | -do- | Divisional Secretariat, Pallai | 1M |
| Provision of office furniture | -do- | -do- | -do- | 1M |
| Provision of office furniture | Maruthankerny | -do- | Divisional Secretariat, Maruthankerny | 1M |
| Provision of office equipment | -do- | -do- | -do- | 1M |
| Provision of office equipment | Chavakacheri | Provincial | Zonal Education Office, Chavakacheri | 0.5 M |
| Provision of office furniture | -do- | -do- | -do- | 0.5 M |
| Provision of office equipment | Maruthankerny | -do- | Zonal Education Office, Point Pedro | 0.5 M |
| Provision of office furniture | -do- | -do- | -do- | 0.5 M |

It is recommended that the funds be provided to implement the above Projects in a short period to accelerate the process of Rehabilitation :-

| Projects | Location | Implementing Agencies | TEC (Rs. M) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Provision of office furniture | All DS/AGA's office | Central / Provincial | 7.5 M |
| Provision of office equipment | All DS/AGA's office | -do- | 7.5 M |
| Filling of vacancies (clerical, Technical, GNN) | All DS/AGA's office | -do- | 5 M |
| Staff Training (office Management, Accounting, Computer, stores management) | All DS/AGA's office | -do- | 10 M |

The following projects are recommended for implementation in Medium and Long Term:-

| Projects | Location | Implementing Agencies | Activity / Medium & Long Term | TEC (Rs. M) |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Provision of office Building | Chavakacheri | Central | Thenmaradchy | 18 M |
| Provision of office Building | Pallai | Central | Pachchilaipalli | 18 M |
| Provision of office Building | <i>Maruthankerny</i> | Central | Vadamaradchy | 18 M |
| Provision of office Building | Jaffna | Central | Jaffna town | 18 M |
| Provision of office Building | Point Pedro | Central | Vadamaradchy North | 18 M |
| Provision of office Building | Karaveddy | Central | Vadamaradchy South West | 18 M |
| Provision of office Building | Nallur | Central | Nallur | 6 M |
| Provision of office Vehicle | All DS/AGA's Office | Central | | 30 M |
| Filling of vacancies Staff officers (SLAS, SLPS, SLAccs) | | If required | | |



Organizational Chart : Public Administration

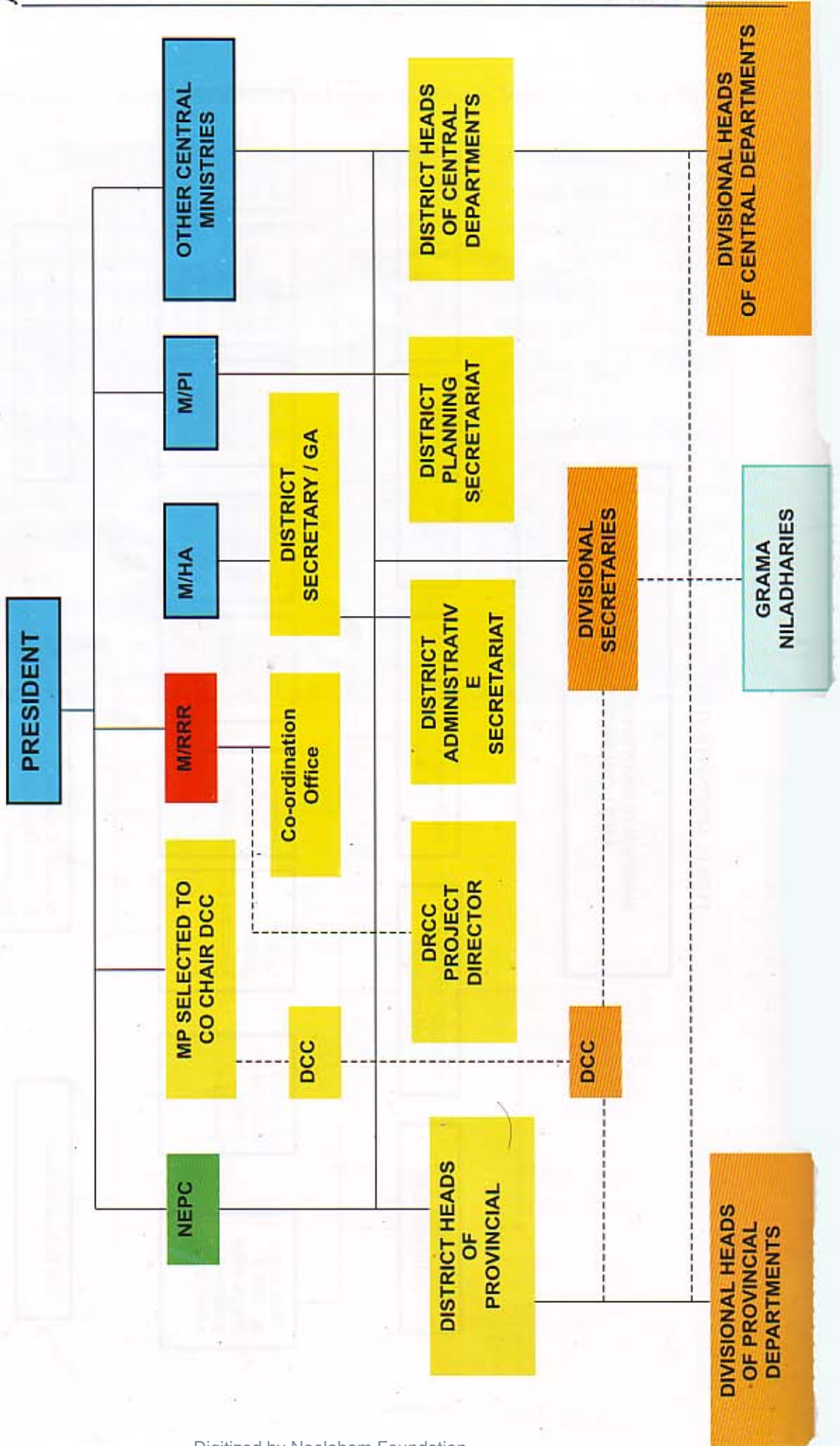




Table : 4.8.1. Rehabilitation of the Infrastructure Facilities of the District Administrative Structure and Capacity Building and Human Resources Development Programmes

Short and Medium Term Programme

| Serial No | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn |
|------------------|--|--|--|---|-------------|
| | Provision of office equipment and furniture to all Divisional Secretariats and AGA's Office in the Jaffna District. Chavakachcheri, Maruthankerni and Pallai to be given priority. | All D.S and AGA's Offices in the Jaffna District | Most of the furniture and equipment in the DS Office of Chavakachcheri, Pallai, Maruthankerni have been damaged during the conflict period and provision is made to supply necessary furniture and equipment on a priority basis. Provision is also made for supplying all necessary furniture and equipment to all other Divisional Secretariat Offices as well. | Ministry of Home Affairs, and Government Agent. | 24.0 |
| | Filling of vacancies (clerical and technical grades). | | Provision is also made for filling up of vacancies in the clerical and technical grades. | Ministry of Home Affairs and Government Agent. | 5.0 |
| | Capacity Building and staff training. | | Capacity building and staff training in areas of office management, accounting, computers and stores management in all Divisional Secretariats offices. | | 10.0 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 39.0 |

Long Term Programme

| Serial No | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--------------|
| | Provision of office building and filling up of staff vacancies of DS Offices in the Jaffna District. | D.S.Office Chavakachcheri, Maruthankerni, Pallai, Point Pedro, Karaveddi and Nallur. | Office buildings in the DS Office of Chavakachcheri, Pallai, Maruthankerni, Nallur, Point Pedro, Karaveddi, and Jaffna have been damaged completely or partly and have to be rehabilitated or newly built. | Ministry of Home Affairs, Government Agent. | 114.0 |
| | Provision of Vehicles | All D.S Offices. | Office vehicles are not available. They are either damaged or lost during the conflict and have to be replaced. | | 30.0 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 144.0 |
| Short Term SubTotal | | | | | 39.0 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 183.0 |



4.9.1. CULTURE AND RELIGION

The ethnic conflict had not only caused much destruction and disruption of social life and economy in Jaffna but also had virtually disrupted the culture and the places of worship of the people. The cultural set up and its pattern in this region has lost its base and dynamism due to continuous military operations. Hence rehabilitation of the culture and religious tradition to its pristine glory are closely related to each other, and it is necessary to treat them separately though they are interwoven.

Culture

1. General Information

1.1 The culture of the people of Jaffna is based on their language and religion

1.2 Originally the organizational structure of the cultural set up in the district was on the following basis :-

- (i) District Cultural Council
- (ii) Divisional Cultural Council
- (iii) Cultural Centres at Grama Sevaka Divisional level

The structure of the above Cultural Organizations which flourished before 1987, are intact but they have to be reactivated.

1.3 The Cultural Organizations Propagate

- (i) Literature
- (iii) Folklore
- (iv) Music and Dance
- (v) Art and Craft

- (vi) Certain indigenous games (indoor and outdoor)

The organizational structure in the

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| District Cultural Council | 01 (Chaired by GA) |
| Divisional Cultural Council | 14 (Chaired by DSS) |
| Village Cultural Centres | 548 (Chaired by VIPs of the G.S. Division) |

2. Why Culture should be Preserved and Developed

Culture is the basis of civilization and progress of any community and maintenance of cultural heritage and traditions are very essential to maintain cohesiveness and unity of any social structure. Individuals cannot afford the luxury of spending on promotion of cultural activities, since it requires substantial amount of funds. It is very essential for the government to play an active role in promoting culture and its development. Cultural tradition and values have to be preserved and propogated. Erosion of cultural values will lead to disruption of traditional social values and the younger generations can be led astray unless they are deeply anchored in our traditional culture and social values.

Culture largely leads to development of crucial social values and leads to creative activity. It provides the impetus for the development of talented artists, literature, drama and folklore. It can also lead to income generating activities and also provide a source of recreation and entertainment for the mass of the population. It has helped to identify National

district is in line with the policies of the cultural affairs Department and is as follows :-

consciences, development of national arts and cultural traditions.

3. Framework for Development of Culture

3.1 The District Cultural Council, Divisional Cultural Councils and Cultural Centres at Grama Sevaka Divisional level shall be revived and made active.

The Government Agent can play a lead role in revival and advocating the cultural councils.

3.2 Simultaneously other existing Cultural Centres or newly formed Cultural Centres should be identified and reformed to act on their own norms.

After the revival of the above centres or councils, steps have to be taken to identify the areas of their main activities within the cultural background.

Action should be taken to renovate the existing cultural halls and to construct new cultural halls where they are not available.



| CULTURAL HALL FOR EACH DS DIVISION | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| DS / AGA Division | Expenditure in Million |
| 01. Delft | 20 |
| 02. Velanai | 20 |
| 03. Kayts | 20 |
| 04. Jaffna | 20 |
| 05. Nallur | 20 |
| 06. Sandilipay | 20 |
| 07. Chankanai | 20 |
| 08. Uduvil | 20 |
| 09. Tellipalai | 20 |
| 10. Kopay | 20 |
| 11. Chavakachchery | 20 |
| 12. Karaveddy | 20 |
| 13. Point Pedro | 20 |
| 14. Maruthankerny | 20 |
| Total | 280 |

The fund for this activity could be provided to the local authorities (Pradeshya Sabhas). Rs. 20 M will be requested for each District

Community Hall. The Pradeshya Sabhas too could provide their own funds.

3.4 **Training**: Interested young-

sters have to be identified and training should be **provided in**

- (i) Creative writings and language skills
- (ii) Drama, Theatre and Folklore

Arts and Crafts (A separate project for Regional Craft Museum is attached)

- Trainees to be selected at the district level consisting of at least 20 persons from each D.S. Division.
- The Training Programme should be held on weekends and public holidays for a period of 20 or 30 days.
- The Training Programme should be held at the proposed divisional cultural halls.
- The final and concluding Training Programme should be held at the proposed District Community Hall.

| TRAINING PROGRAMMES | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| For one DS Division : | | |
| Payment to Resource Persons | Rs. 200 X 150 hrs | 30,000.00 |
| Refreshment | Rs. 100 X 20 persons | 2000.00 |
| Other expenses | | 1000.00 |
| Sub Total | | 33,000.00 |
| Total (For 14 DS Divisions): | Rs. 33,000.00 X 14 | Rs. 462,000.00 |

| FINAL TRAINING PROGRAMME | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 100 Participants : | | |
| Payment to Resource Persons | Rs. 200 X 20 hrs | 4000.00 |
| Refreshment | Rs. 50 X 100 persons | 5,000.00 |
| Other expenses | | 5,000.00 |
| Total | | Rs. 14,000.00 |

The Training Programme is to be held for 12 months.



3.5 Publications

- Identify and publish the old writings that depict our culture
- Identify new creative writings and publish them

| PUBLICATIONS | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Publishing Old Writings | 10 Million |
| 2. Publishing New Writings | 10 Million |
| * This money should be recycled | |

Publications have to be undertaken by the District Cultural Council

3.6 Stage Dramas and Play

To identify and stage new dramas and folk plays.

| PERFORMANCES : DRAMA AND THEATRE | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| FOR 14 DS Divisions : | | |
| 500 performances | Rs. 10,000.00 for each | 600,000.00 |

To identify talented musicians and dancers and to stage at the District as well at Divisional levels.

| PERFORMANCES : DRAMA AND THEATRE | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 200 Programmes | Rs. 3000.00 for each | 60,000.00 |

To encourage cultural exchanges at the national and international level.

The best talented artist to be selected and should be given a chance to get further training in Tamilnadu, India through cultural exchange Scholarship Programme.

The Department of Cultural Affairs has appointed Cultural Officers to the District and it is possible to expand cultural activities with their support and hard work. Some activities like providing assistance to "Aranery School, providing training to these teachers, supply of books and equipment to the schools, have been undertaken recently. Cultural festivals are being organized at divisional level to encourage and promote such activities.

The primary areas that need attention in the organizational set up by the Cultural Department is the

need to appoint an Assistant Director to co-ordinate the cultural activities in the District. The resources necessary to promote the other related activities too must be made available by the Cultural Department.

The Total Funds required is approximately Rs. 301,136,000.00

4.9.2 Religion

1. General Information

The following Hindu, Christian and Islamic religious institutions are found in Jaffna District.

Hindu :

- Nallai Atheenam
- Mavai Atheenam
- Thurkkapuram
- Saiva Paripalana Sabai
- The Hindu Board of Education
- Inthu Peravai
- International Saiva Kurukkal Federation

Niyantri

- Vedanda Madam
- Ananda Achchiramam

Christian :

- Catholic Church Federation
- Church of South India
- Anglican Mission

Islam :

- The Federation of Jaffna District Muslim Mosques

The above religious institutions have been taking care of the religious activities of the people.

2. Problems

Lives of Jaffna people are mostly interwoven with their religion and religious activities. Religion has been the base of their cultural and spiritual traditions. It has helped to provide good civic minded citizens in the past. But much disruption has been caused to places of religious worship and religious practices of



all the people in the Jaffna District.

3. Reasons is to why religion should be promoted and preserved

- Religion provides the necessary basis for cultural and spiritual development of the people.
- It also provides the inbuilt

strength and confidence for the people to lead their normal peaceful lives, even in times of calamity. It serves as the beacon of light in times of crisis.

- Religion provides the foundation for all cultural and spiritual progress and also promotes the virtues of tolerance, peaceful co-

existence, co-operation and brotherhood.

- Large number of places of religious worship has been reconstructed yet there are number of temples and places of worship that are damaged and has to be reconstructed.

| RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND CEMETERIES TO BE RECONSTRUCTED | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>DS / AGA Division</i> | <i>No. of Temples</i> | <i>No. of Churches</i> | <i>No. of Mosques</i> | <i>No. of Cemeteries</i> | <i>No. of Madam</i> |
| 01. Delft | 08 | 02 | - | 01 | 01 |
| 02. Velanai | 07 | - | 02 | - | 02 |
| 03. Kayts | 13 | 06 | - | 05 | - |
| 04. Jaffna | 10 | 10 | 14 | 03 | - |
| 05. Nallur | 10 | 10 | 14 | 03 | - |
| 06. Sandilipay | 14 | 03 | - | 05 | - |
| 07. Chankanai | 13 | 01 | - | 04 | - |
| 08. Uduvil | 04 | 01 | - | 04 | - |
| 09. Tellipalai | Not available | | | | |
| 10. Kopay | 16 | 02 | - | 01 | 01 |
| 11. Chavakachcheri | 250 | 15 | 02 | 01 | - |
| 12. Karaveddy | 04 | - | - | 12 | 01 |
| 13. Point Pedro | 12 | 01 | - | 05 | 03 |
| 14. Maruthankerny | 04 | - | - | 04 | - |
| Total | 355 | 41 | 18 | 45 | 08 |

- It also provides the inbuilt strength and confidence for the people to lead their normal peaceful lives, even in times of calamity. It serves as the beacon of light in times of crisis.

- Religion provides the foundation for all cultural and spiritual progress and also promotes the virtues of tolerance, peaceful co-existence, co-operation and brotherhood.

- Large number of places of religious worship has been reconstructed yet there are number of temples and places of worship that are damaged and has to be reconstructed.

- The cemeteries and madams in all District Secretary Regions have to be renovated.

A.) In respect of Muslims, they have to be first resettled in Jaffna and then their religious places have to be reactivated

B) In respect of Hindus, lack of co-ordination among their institutions has to be remedied. A supreme coordinating Hindu Body has to be established.

C) An Institute to train Hindu preachers has to be established

4. Reasons is to why Priority should be given to this sector

- To promote normal religious activities to the people



- To preserve the traditions and activities related to the religious institutions
- To create an understanding among all religious groups
- To foster Unity, Understanding and sense of Brotherhood among all members of society and above all to develop spiritual values

5. Plan for Rehabilitation

- All institutions mentioned in 2.2 have to be reconstructed
- The government should take all steps to resettle the Muslims in Jaffna
- The Hon. Minister for Hindu Affairs has taken action to create a Supreme Hindu Council. That will coordinate the activities of the Hindu places of worship.
- An Institute to train Hindu preachers has to be established in collaboration with Ministry of Hindu Affairs

| INSTITUTE FOR HINDU PREACHERS | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Land & building etc. | 20 Million |
| Salary for Teachers | 30 Million |
| Miscellaneous | 2 Million |
| Total | 52 Million |

Criteria for selection of students has to be decided by an academic body appointed by the Minister for Hindu Affairs.

- The Government Agent of Jaffna must take steps to create a Supreme Council to coordinate activities of all religions.

6. Regional Craft Museum - Jaffna

1. Rationale :-

➤ Social and religious life of the people of a region and their needs tend to promote the development of wide range of crafts with it's available skills and techniques

➤ Therefore Crafts symbolically represent the cultural identity and play major role in culture formation

➤ As any region in the world we have had a strong craft tradition which includes from chariots to vahanas and temple cars, ploughs to metal wear, mars to stone wear and clothes, and musical instruments

➤ This traditional craft culture is collapsing now because of migrations induced by the conflict, influences of advanced technology and change in lifestyle

➤ To promote and develop our culture there is a need to encourage the following activities :-

1. Tracing our cultural history
2. Preserving the culture for the younger generation
3. Prevent loss of traditional life and knowledge
4. Prevent gradual erosion of traditions and loss of identity

2. Present Activities

Some steps have been taken by the Cultural Officers and University

students to collect these crafts and information about craft but they have constraints in preserving them and centralizing the information. The crafts and information are available in Zonal Education Offices.

3. Present Need

Setting up a building with all facilities to co-ordinate this collection, preservation activities and to provide space for proper display of crafts & shelter. There is a compelling need to set up a Regional Museum for the following reasons

- i. Collection, preservation and exhibition of traditional craft items
- ii. Collect information and preserve information about crafts, craftsmen & craft guilds
- iii. Create awareness among the local people of their own tradition
- iv. Give first hand information for outsiders about the regional crafts

4. Why Priority

- i. To identify the national social and cultural heritage, preserve and promote its growth and development
- ii. Revive the local craft industry
- iii. Promote traditional crafts among the people of this region and the migrant Tamils and even abroad particularly among expatriots settled in other countries
- iv. Boost tourism
- v. Creating new employment opportunities in the Cultural Development sector



5. Stake Holders

- i. University Community
- ii. Social Scientists
- iii. Artists and Craftsmen
- iv. People who have their own

collection of crafts will get an opportunity to present and exhibit their collection

- v. Tourism
- vi. Unemployed youth

6. Location

An area within 3 Km. From Jaffna Town & must be in the bus route.

7. Tentative Cost

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| i. | Minimum 3 acres of land | Rs. 1,000,000.00 |
| ii. | Building in 60 squares | Rs. 3,000,000.00 |
| iii. | Furniture | Rs. 1,000,000.00 |
| iv. | Maintenance | Rs. 750,000.00 |
| | Total | Rs. 5,750,000.00 |

8. Implementation Strategy

- ❖ Collection of the craft items and other exhibits must be undertaken with the help of Cultural Officers, University Staff & Students.
- ❖ Documentation & display will be undertaken with the help of the Department of Archaeology, university Staff and Local Craft guilds
- ❖ The design of the building should represent the regional identity and must be done with the help of a qualified architect.

Table : 4.9.1.1. Rehabilitation and Development Programmes for Culture and Religion & Estimated Costs
Short and Medium Term Programme

| Serial No | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| 1 | Rehabilitation of existing cultural halls that have been damaged in each Divisional Secretariats division. | All Divisional Secretariat Divisions | Most of the Cultural halls that have been maintained by the Pradeshiya Sabha to promote cultural development have been destroyed. It is necessary to rehabilitate them. | | 130.0 |
| 2 | Training programmes to be conducted in creative writings, language skills, drama, theatre and folklore. | All Divisional Secretariat Divisions | Training programmes will be conducted in all Divisional Secretariat Divisions to interested people in creative writings and language skills over a period of 3 years. | Government Agent and Ministry of Cultural Affairs. | 21.076 |
| 3 | Publication and Performances. | Jaffna District | Identify and publish writings that depict our culture. Identify new creative writings and publish them. Public performances in Drama, Theatre, as well as for talented musicians and artistes will be encouraged. | | 25.0 |
| 4. | Rehabilitation of places of worship and cemeteries and Madams | | Temples, churches, mosques, cemeteries and Madams that have been destroyed are to be rehabilitated. | | |
| Sub Total | | | | | 176.076 |

| Serial No | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC Rs.Mn |
|--------------------|--|---|--|---|----------------|
| 1 | Building of cultural halls in each D.S Division wherever they are not available. | Selected Divisional Secretariat Divisions | Wherever there are no cultural halls at present, it is proposed to build new cultural halls to promote and develop cultural activities. | | 150.0 |
| 2 | Institute for Hindu Priests | Nallur | It is necessary to have an institute for training of Hindu Priests. Such an institute is not available now and most of the Hindu Priests do not have sufficient training as the priesthoods in other religions. | Ministry of Cultural Affairs and Government Agent | 52.0 |
| 3 | Regional Crafts and Museums | | To exhibit ancient crafts and crafts items produced by craftsmen of ancient times. This would help to preserve our traditional arts and crafts and also educate the future generation of our past cultural heritage. | | 5.75 |
| Sub Total | | | | | 207.750 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 383.826 |



5

5. PRIORITIES FOR RESETTLEMENT REHABILITATION RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Government Policy

The Government of Sri Lanka has from the very start recognised its obligations to the conflict affected population and is committed to provide humanitarian relief, essential service, rehabilitation and development support. With the signing of the memorandum of understanding MOU and cease fire agreement (CFA) and initiation of the peace process a greater responsibility has been cast upon the Government to address these problems of rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons and lay the basis for a sustainable foundation of the social and economic recovery which will improve their quality of life and standard of living of the people. It is important to restore economic opportunities and to begin the arduous process of rebuilding livelihoods. Rehabilitation and reintegration has to go forward urgently if those displaced by the conflict are to regain their dignity and their self respect.

The RRR Policy Framework

It was in the background and with a view to coordinate and address the challenges of relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development that the government initiated the relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation (RRR) framework process. Its objectives are to help to strengthen government's capacity

- 1) to ensure that the basic needs of people affected by the conflict are met
- 2) to rebuild productive livelihoods
- 3) to facilitate reconciliation across ethnic lives

The process is expected to generate outputs in the form of revised policies, guidelines, strategies and mechanisms providing a common basis and direction for effective support to uprooted population and communities.

Vision of peace and reconciliation

In the final analysis, the vision of ultimate reconciliation and peace constitute the very foundation of the framework. Central to the framework is the recognition that years of conflict had seriously aggravated the conditions of poverty, among the large number of migrants of people living in the conflict areas. It calls for special measures to give effect to the three overriding goals of poverty reduction, namely to create opportunities for growth and better access to social services among the poor, to ensure an effective social protection system and to empower the poor by giving them a voice in matters affecting their lives.

The call for greater decentralization of governance down to village level is thus a step forward in the pursuit of a long term strategy that could enable poor communities to bring their special concerns and aspirations to the notice of local protection, to liberty and security of person, to humanitarian assistance



administrators and participation in the decision making process.

RRR: A FRAMEWORK OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

The RRR Framework on policies and strategies relates not only to the issue of human rights and the specific rights of the displaced, but also touch on the relationship between relief and development, and the overriding need for reconciliation and peace building. The area of programme management and coordination introduce novel approaches to decentralization and de-concentration to the adoption of uniform standards, and to the need for transparency and accountability in the procedures and practices used. Finally, the policies lay down guidelines for the movement of persons and goods, as well as for improving the general preparedness for the post-conflict transition to peace and recovery. The broad policies enunciated in the framework are as follows:

a) Policy on Application of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

Adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) must constitute the basis for the conduct of the parties to the conflict. The law is binding not only for governments but also for insurgent groups, without conferring any legal status upon the contending parties.

b) Policy on Rights of the Displaced

The universally accepted rights of displaced persons, to

and to their return, resettlement and integration in society, constitute a key principle of official policy in the conduct of relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation activities on behalf of the internally displaced persons affected by the conflict.

c) Policy on Maximizing Rehabilitation and Development

Need to pursue to the maximum extent, as local conditions permit, rehabilitation and development interventions as vital contributions to the peace-building process

d) Policy on Reconciliation and Peace-Building

Given the importance of education and language use in fostering respect for cultural identities across ethnic and religious boundaries, the Government should take all deliberate steps to revise as appropriate, some of the existing educational practices and to promote equal use of Sri Lanka's official languages.

e) Policies on Programme Management and Coordination

In line with the principle of subsidiary, planning and programme coordination functions, including operational control, should be decentralised to the district, division and village levels, vesting coordination committees at the appropriate level with these functions.

f) Uniform Standards

To maintain uniform standards, central and provincial coordinating committees should be vested with

the task of formulating policy and with monitoring and evaluation functions

g) Transparency and accountability

In the interest of transparency and accountability, an independent humanitarian ombudsman system should be established to channel complaints and grievances from beneficiaries, from affected community-based organisations, and from the public and bodies concerned with relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation.

h) Policy on the Movement of Persons and Goods

Application of security-related restrictions on the movement of persons and goods in a manner consistent both with the need to ensure the basic security of all citizens and with the aim on minimizing hardship among the affected populations.

i) Policy on Transition to Peace and Recovery

The transition to peace and recovery presents new challenges to a number of existing national institutions. There is a need to plan in advance and equip themselves to manage the many problems associated with the aftermath of violent conflict.

The above policies will form the guiding principle of development framework that will re establish credible governance, address urgent needs and create a sustainable basis for the economic development and investments by the public



Of these policies, the focus will be on policy on maximising rehabilitation and development. The rehabilitation and development cannot be seen as separate components. It is a continuation of relief and resettlement. The Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) cannot depend solely on relief assistance but should be well integrated with resettlement and rehabilitation measures. They have to be mainstreamed through resettlement programme and made self-reliant earning their income. The programme intervention must support these principles. The resource needs for resettlement alone, and for assisting formerly displaced communities to restore and revitalize local production and trade, are now many times magnified. It is therefore of the utmost importance that preparations be made at an early date for the post-conflict scenario

In its quest for peace building and reconciliation RRR Framework process is part and parcel of the Government's poverty reduction strategy. These two documents underline both the proposed policy guidelines and specific recommendations offered and lend basic legitimacy to the entire programme.

Poverty reduction strategy focuses attention on conflict related poverty and has identified the following social and activities:

- Forge and Consolidate a lasting peace
- Deliver more effective relief

and private sector including the people themselves.

- Ease, within bounds posed by security concerns, restrictions inhibiting private and public relief delivery
- Foster better institutional coordination on relief delivery
- Ensure that the conflict-devastated poor can meet minimum consumption needs.
- Promote voluntary settlement of internally displaced persons to reduce the numbers of those in welfare centres from about 700,000 to third or less by 2005.
- Fostering rehabilitation in conflict affected regions
- Foster social harmony by investing in ethnic reconciliation.

The poverty reduction strategy attempts to incorporate the main elements of the economic reform programme developed by the Government with the objective of the poverty reduction strategy to achieve optimum results to reduce conflict related poverty. The central focus is to encourage and facilitate the more productive use of all resources necessary in an internationally competitive economy.

Six major pillars constitute the strategic foundation for future poverty reduction efforts:

- Building a supportive macroeconomic environment
- Reducing conflict-related poverty
- Creating opportunities for the poor to participate in economic growth

- Investing in people
- Empowering the poor and strengthening governance
- Implementing an effective monitoring and evaluation system

Institutional mechanisms for implementing the RRR Framework

The institutional mechanism for coordination aims at instituting practical and workable arrangements in the shape of coordinating committees at national level and local levels. It envisages the necessary steps leading to a meaningful delegation of responsibilities for programme planning and operational control and seek to foster the participation of beneficiaries in needs assessments and project identification. At the same time they uphold the principle in the interest of uniformity and equal standards of vesting central and provincial mechanisms with the tasks of policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation.

National Level

1) Office of the Commissioner General

OCG was established to provide high-level organisational support for speeding the process of relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation work and eventually reconstruction activities in conflict related provinces. The location of OCG Programme,

under the Prime Minister gives it the necessary status and authority to serve as a focal point for inter-minis-



terial and interagency coordination. The Commissioner General of OCG reports to the Ministerial Committee for Conflict Related Development (MCCRD) on all matters affecting policy, although the overall oversight function rests with the Prime Minister. MCCRD meets as necessary to review and consider policy, options, recommendations and reports submitted through OCG.

The functions of OCG would include the following key areas:

- Co-ordination of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Triple R activities currently undertaken by line ministries and at provincial, district and divisional levels.
- Mobilization and delivery of national and external resources-human, institutional and financial-to the Triple R Programme in cooperation with the Ministries of Finance and Policy Development and Implementation.
- Identification of issues and policy options relevant to the Triple R Framework for review and consideration by NCCR, MCCRD and the Prime Minister.
- Establishment of linkages with foreign governments, under the direction of the Prime Minister, with a view to furthering the major objectives of the Triple R
- Negotiation and facilitation of active participation of key stakeholders (line ministries, multilateral and bilateral

donors, NEPC, INGOs, NGOs including Tamil's Rehabilitation organisation (TRO) and the private sector, in the design and implementation of Triple R activities.

- Provision of Secretariat support to NCCR thereby ensuring regular feedback on policies and issues relevant to Triple R activities.
- Leadership for reconciliation initiatives among the major ethnic communities.
- Development of a communications strategy in association with the Secretariat for Coordinating Peace Process (SCOPP) for implementation of Triple R activities.
- Linkages with media and civil society to disseminate Triple R needs and achievements locally and abroad.

The Coordination function is to be carried out through a variety of mechanisms. While the OCG would provide an overall administrative support mechanism for achieving coordination, other modalities are also considered necessary to facilitate greater decentralisation, devolution and participation of concerned stakeholders. Specifically, the following modalities, some of which are already in operation, would be perused.

2) National Co-ordinating Committee of Relief and Rehabilitation (NCCR)

At the national level the national co-ordinating committee, on relief rehabilitation and reconciliation will ensure

that uniform strategies, programmes and procedures are adhered by all the stakeholders and that adequate financial resources are made available and that the overall humanitarian situation is regularly assessed.

a) Provincial Level

At the provincial level a provincial coordinating committee (PCCR) will be established and it will be the coordinating mechanism to facilitate proper coordination, execution and monitoring of programmes for which provincial council is responsible.

b) District, Divisional and Village Levels

In order to decentralize planning and operational coordination and control it is proposed to establish in all districts coordinating committees of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The district coordinating committees will be at the district level, the divisional coordinating committee (DIVR) will be functioning at the divisional level and village rehabilitation committee (VRC) will be functioning at the village level in Grama Niladaries division.

These committees will ensure that plan formulation will be on district needs and promote locally based approaches in planning and implementing of RRR projects. These committees will facilitate bottom up planning and community participation in identification of projects. It will mobilize community participation in identification and implementation as well.

The DCCR is also expected to es-



establish as a subcommittee, a district emergency preparedness and response committee under the chairmanship of the district secretary to face the challenges of crisis situation.

The DCCR will be chaired by the District Secretary/Government Agent and Divisional Rehabilitation Committee (DIVR) will be chaired by the Divisional secretary and Village Rehabilitation committee (VRC) will be chaired by the Grama Niladhari.

All development goals should be framed within a reconciliation perspective. Conflict impact assessments should be undertaken on a systematic basis to identify the potential and the constraints of each project in terms of reconciliation and to gain an understanding of the programme strategies that should be applied to strengthen peace building roles of projects within the communities concerned.

There are serious questions about the capacity of public, private and communal institutions to facilitate the effective design and delivery of efficient, effective and sustainable relief, reconstruction and development programmes. There is, hence a need to make a direct, frontal attack on inadequate capacity and competence of public and private and communal institutions. The principles and measures to be adopted to bolster implementation capacity include:

- using a variety of institutional actors to help the relief,

resettlement, rehabilitation and development effort, including civil servants, but also the private sector, the community and NGOs;

- selecting and using the most efficient and cost-effective institutional arrangements, incorporating results-based approaches and including the commitment to pay service providers based on performance;
- instituting transparent and accountable funding and procurement procedures;
- recognising the primacy of community involvement and participation in addressing their relief, reconstruction and reconciliation needs, and harnessing the goodwill, energy and sense of ownership of programmes and assets and returns by communities;
- giving due attention to the role of NGOs in the development process, especially recognising their invaluable historical role, during the conflict period, in providing services and promoting human dignity and rights of the NGOs who were the only agencies available to provide services in conflict areas;
- giving due prominence to the role of the private sector, and establishing a supportive investment environment for the sector to play out its role as the leader of development and growth.

The social upheaval and disruption presents a serious challenge to the Government. The Government has embarked on a programme framework of relief, rehabilitation and reconcilia-

tion. This framework has outlined the key national priorities and policies to ensure basic needs of people affected by the conflict, rebuild productive lives wherever possible and facilitate reconciliation and partnership across ethnic lives. A process of national reconciliation and psychological healing is necessary to restore the nation's faith in the inherent strength of the multi ethnic and multidimensional character of society.

5.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons

Rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons is not only a humanitarian intervention but also ensures that they are resettled in their original homes and provided with necessary physical and financial support that would enable them to lead a quality life with dignity and self respect. The entire strategy is based on the policy framework of Triple RRR and Poverty Reduction Strategy which underpins the whole approach and also ensures that the relief rehabilitation and reconstruction process has been integrated with the developmental process.

Displacement and Resettlement

The population according to 1981 Census was 830,655 in the Jaffna district and it had been estimated that the population would increase to 933,000 due to natural growth in 1995. In actual fact the population in 1997 decreased to 470,156 due to continuous and repeated displacements.



The population as at end of 2000 was 502,336 and by end of 2001 it was 541,383. This is largely due to the return of the displaced families that have been increasing in 2002 following the initiation of the peace process. Since the signing of the Cease Fire Agreement and the initiation of the peace dialogue, the repatriation or return phase is underway. Steady progress of peace initiatives and growing confidence have triggered a spontaneous movement of persons to and within the conflict affected areas. The situation faced by returnees and the community to which they are returning are one of extensive physical destruction of infrastructure and contamination of landmines and U.X.O. It is estimated that at the present rate at which families are returning to their original places, the population would be in the region of 625 to 650,000 by the end of 2003.

Table 5.2.1 gives the number of families living in the welfare camps and outside the welfare camps in the Jaffna district and also the number of displaced families living outside Jaffna district as at end of 2001.

The number of displaced persons in the Jaffna district and those who are living in Welfare camps and with friends and relatives as at 31.12.2002 are given in **Table 5.2.2**.

Table 5.2.1.

| Name of Areas Temporarily Settled | | No. of Families |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Welfare Centres and outside Welfare Centres in Jaffna District | 32,436 |
| 2 | Mullaitivu District | 18,437 |
| 3 | Kilinochchi District | 18,531 |
| 4 | Vavuniya District | 5,977 |
| 5 | Mannar District | 4,750 |
| 6 | Other Parts of Sri Lanka and in foreign countries | 15,932 |
| Total | | 96,063 |

Table 5.2.2.

IDPP in Jaffna District as at 31.12.2002

| | No. of families | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | In WCC | Outside WCC | Total |
| No. of families | 2,198 | 19,216 | 21,414 |
| No. of persons | 18,143 | 71,190 | 89,333 |



Moolai Veram Welfare Centre in Chanakanai DS Division



There are six groups of internally displaced persons.

- 1.IDPP in welfare Centres.
- 2.IDPP living with friends and relatives receiving food rations from Government of Sri Lanka.
- 3.IDPP living with friends and relatives but not receiving food rations.
- 4.IDPP living on their own.
- 5.Refugees in Tamil Nadu Camps (it is estimated to be 66,000) and outside the camps.
- 6.Refugees in other foreign countries.



Ikkirana Welfare Centre Tellipallai DS Division

Returning IDPP

According to official figures the number of families that have returned to their original place in the Jaffna district are shown in **Table 5.2.3.**

Unified Assistance Scheme

The package of assistance given to resettled families upto the end of 2001 is given in **Table 5.2.4**

The above package of assistance was found totally inadequate to meet the actual costs of resettlement. The government has decided to rationalize the assistance package and increase the quantum as well. According to the new policy decision each family will be given Rs 100,000 which consists two components. This becomes effective in 2003.

Table 5.2.3.

Details of Returning IDPP as at December 2002

| | No. of families | No. of persons |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| From within the district | 16,273 | 59,291 |
| From outside the district | 25,909 | 96,025 |
| Total | 42,182 | 156,316 |

Table 5.2.4.

Resettlement Packages upto end of 2001

| Categories of Resettlement Packages | Detail of Existing Packages (Rs) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Payment of immediate Resettlement allowances | |
| • Settling in Allowance | 2,000 |
| • Temporary Hut | 7,000 |
| • Implements | 1,000 |
| • Productive Enterprise Grant | 5,000 |
| • Housing Grant | 50,000 |
| Total | 65,000 |

Package of Assistance to be implemented in 2003

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Initial settling allowance | - | Rs. 25,000 |
| Housing grant | - | Rs 75,000 |
| Total | - | Rs. 100,000 |

The quantum of Rs 100,000 per family is in itself inadequate to meet the actual costs of rehabilitation and reconstruction, particularly in the light of the high cost of building materials and skilled labour. The most vulnerable groups which are the worst affected can hardly substitute the balance requirements from their own resources.

The housing units that have been constructed by the German Technical Co-operation Agency (GTZ) in the Jaffna district for identified groups among the returning IDPP, cost approximately Rs 140,000 per unit without toilet and kitchen in the year 2000. It had a floor area of 260 sq.ft and consisted of one room and an open verandah. They have planned to provide additional housing units in the year 2002 -2003 programme with toilet and kitchen and it is estimated to cost Rs 200,000 per unit approximately.

There are already more than 40,000 families that have returned upto the end of December 2002 and even at the rate of Rs 100,000 per unit the government has to mobilize Rs 4000 million. The total amount of funds required to provide the necessary assistance to the totality of IDPP in the Jaffna district will be more than double the above figure.

It is estimated that there are about 100,000 families and even if we assume 80,000 families will return the amount of funds required will be in the region of Rs 8000 million.

There is a possibility that this provision of Rs 100,000 will have to be increased in the near future since the cost of reconstruction is bound to increase and government will be pressurized to provide the actual cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation. A sum of Rs 150,000 may be a more reasonable amount and will be a definite boon and will go a long way to alleviate the hardships of the displaced families. It is reasonable to target the resettlement programme in the Jaffna district for a total displaced population of at least 80,000 family units with an assistance package of Rs 150,000 per family. The total quantum of funds required for this package will be in the region of Rs.12,000 million at the rate of Rs 150,000 per family. Recently a policy change has been initiated by the government whereby the ceiling of monthly income of Rs 1,500/- per family unit as criteria on which Unified Assistance Scheme was given was amended. In terms of the new amendment the ceiling of Rs 1,500/- has been increased to Rs 2,500/- and in future families

having a monthly income of Rs 2,500/- or less will be entitled for resettlement allowances under the Unified Assistance Scheme formulated by the Government.

While the resources available require better definition, it is clear that there is a worrying increase in the balance between rising needs and available resources to meet them. If this is not redressed, it not only undermines durable solutions for the returning population and sustainable development in the conflict area, but risks loss of popular support for the peace process. Closer cooperation to ensure a smooth transition from relief to development is therefore critical to support the peace and reconciliation process in Sri Lanka – which despite current optimism among the population is unlikely to be smooth. In general terms, the government lacks adequate mechanisms to respond to the increasing needs.

In these circumstances in planning for resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, it is necessary to consider the main constraints of implementing this programme since they are bound to increase the actual costs of reconstruction and rehabilitation and also the progress of implementation of the rehabilitation programmes.



Major Constraints in Implementing Programmes connected With Resettlement of Displaced Persons

- Resettlement of Displaced population in their original areas is not immediately possible. Some of the very fertile lands are in the High Security Zone or near camps and defence lines. In such areas resettlement is not possible.
- Relocation is the other alternative, but suitable lands are not available always and the displaced persons prefer to go back to their original homes.
- Rehabilitation and relief policies has been not uniformly adopted and is not suited to varying needs of the displaced persons. Within the community itself various people have varying needs. Some have family support and more opportunities than others.
- Presence of mines too prevent access to original fertile agricultural lands as well. Demining is a must before substantial resettlement programmes are implemented.
- Payment made to rebuild houses is not adequate. Building materials are costly and skilled personnel are in short supply. It costs at least 150,000 to build a house with basic facilities.
- Compensation paid to damaged houses, business premises do not reflect the actual damage sustained by the owners and compensation payments have to be made to all affected and needy and it is long overdue.
- Basis of compensation payments for damaged houses and Unified Assistance Scheme for Resettlement was decided years back. But

with the rise in cost of living and cost of building materials and other costs compensation paid does not reflect actual needs.

- Environmental degradation largely due to depopulation is a major hazard. Access to necessary health services and educational facilities are not available to resettled families.
- Lack of opportunities for economic initiatives and income generating activities. Assistance given is hardly adequate. Infrastructural facilities and support services have still to be developed.
- Marketing linkages have been disrupted and travel restriction on movement of persons and goods make it difficult for marketing channels to develop.

The IDPP have undergone repeated displacements and are affected in various ways. Loss of life, disability, loss of social status, loss of nutritional and health status and total impoverishment are some major consequences of the conflict and ensuing displacement. In addition to the massive displacement and increase in the number of women headed families, the poverty rate and the unemployment rate in the district have increased. It has created segments of poverty and vulnerable groups which have been issues of serious concern to the government and the community as a whole and a major issue on the rehabilitation and developmental process.

Post Conflict Preparedness and the Need for Social Integration

The protracted conflict had damaged the social fabric and structure and the

need of the society would not only include reconstruction and development of the material base but also the 'rebuilding' of people, families and communities. A programme for revival and rehabilitation therefore has to pay special attention to the integration into the main stream of economic activities, groups such as long term displaced people resettled in new areas, people who have lost their production base, women headed families, unemployed youth and ex-combatants. The major social impact of displacement and resettlement are security concerns, lack of self-reliance particularly among those in welfare camps and vulnerable groups to whom the basic services are less accessible and opportunities for economic activities are totally limited. For many, the effects of war had added to the existing impacts of poverty and their physical, social and motivational capacity may have become exhausted. Post-disaster rehabilitation and revival must also plan for the integration of displaced and other vulnerable groups into the mainstream of social and economic life.

Resettlement and reconstruction of infrastructure is essentially important and a challenging task that needs immediate attention. In this context Relief, Resettlement and Reconstruction has to be integrated with the Development process. The institutional mechanism for the implementation of the policy framework has to be strengthened and these interventions have to be integrated with the development activities. The framework has outlined the key national priorities and policies to ensure that the basic needs of resettled people and the sup-



port service to rebuild productive lives and income generating activities are made available to facilitate reconciliation and partnership across ethnic lines. A process of reconciliation, reconstruction and psychological healing is necessary to restore the people's faith and confidence in the peace building process and of a bright future free from fear that would enable them to lead a quality life with self-respect and dignity.

5.3 Rehabilitation Reconstruction Of Social Economic Infrastructure

The conflict prevailing in the North and East of Lanka has caused loss and damage to persons and property, dislocation of social and economic infrastructure in the region and distress to entire population and the community. In order to deal with these issues, relief, resettlement, relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction have become important. Innovative institutional arrangements have been evolved to deal with these issues. In the context of a society that has emerged from a crisis, but still crisisridden and severely affected by the wounds of conflict, a resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction programme will have to grapple with severe important problems and constraints for which short-

Shortage of Basic Social Services and Physical Infrastructure

The conflict has led to a complete breakdown of basic social services that are necessary for the people to live in a congenial environment and improve the quality of life. There is an acute shortage of physical infrastructure facilities which have deteriorated.

Funds required for Returning IDPs

Number of IDPs who have returned to their original places as at end of December 2002 Rs 42,000

Funds required at the present rate of payment of allowances of Rs 100,000 per family- Rs 4200 million

Resettlement allowances required to pay an estimated number of 80,000 families at the present rate of allowances - Rs 8000 million

Resettlement allowance to resettle 80,000 families at Rs 150,000/- per family - Rs 12,000 million

Hence funds for payment of resettlement allowance for resettled families be mobilized on the basis of Rs 150,000/- per family.

term and long term solutions have to be found on a planned basis. The main issues that confront the rehabilitation, reconstruction and resettlement programmes are varied and have been identified in a concise form.

Overall problems and the rationale for the programmes

A summary of the in-depth analysis of the actual situation in Jaffna can be characterised in the following generalised way:

Central Problem

Displacement of a large section of the population, Damage and destruction to social, economic infrastructure and productive capacity and loss of opportunities for social and economic recovery and development for the entire population.

Underlying causes

- Risks and uncertainty of the future
- Security concerns
- Civil society and administration not yet finally built-up
- Displacement of people includ-

ing migration of skilled workers and professionals

- Poor business environment
- Quality Drinking water supplies are not adequate



- Drainage and sewerage disposal systems are non-existent or out of order
- Markets and other urban facilities dysfunctional
- Access roads still under repair
- Power supply from the national grid cut off
- Communication system not adequate to cope up with the needs
- Railway transportation completely destroyed
- Irrigation networks are in a state of repair
- Social structure and infrastructure severely affected
- Low performance of civil administration including Local Government

Decline in economic growth and productive activities resulting in high rate of unemployment especially among educated youth and slowing down of the economy in key economic sectors such as:

- Agricultural Production
- Fisheries Production
- Livestock Breeding
- Industrial Activities
- Trade and Commerce and Banking
- Performance of financial sector
- Availability of skilled persons in the required technical fields
- Inflow of capital

This has resulted in low performance of the key sectors of the economy, unemployment, low incomes and decline in the standard of living and quality of life of the people.

Deterioration of Social Infrastructure

- Deterioration of preventive and curative health care services. Damages to hospitals and facilities, lack of necessary staff and support services had led to decline in nutritional and health standards and spread of communicable diseases like malaria and water borne diseases. There is a breakdown of health care service system in these areas.
- Education-educational standards have dropped. Many schools have been damaged and do not have the necessary laboratory and library facilities as well as the staff required. There is a high drop out rate since students are displaced and students in welfare camps are unable to attend schools. The percentage of nonschooling children is very high. The content and quality of education too has been affected.
- Large number of private houses and public property too have been damaged and most of the people have been displaced.
- Repeated displacement has led to depopulation and environmental degradation and disruption of the social structure.

Food and nutritional insecurity

- Large number of displaced persons are still on relief provisions and supply of food by the Government
- Not enough food available on the local market due to low production in the Peninsula and transport difficulties
- Restricted access to food due to low income and high food prices, low purchasing power
- Inadequate quality and utilisation of food

Limited fresh water resources

- Exclusive dependence on short rainfall period
- Low underground water storage capacity on the islands
- Excessive use of water in agriculture and homesteads
- Concentration of water use in high potential agricultural areas
- Decrease in water quality through excessive use
- Increased salinity
- Increased pollution through agro-chemicals

Fragile environment

- Reduced green cover
- Palmyrah reserve reduced to 1/3 of original size
- Uncontrolled excavation of limestone
- Exploitation of sand dunes
- Risk of degrading soil fertility through overuse

Limited land resources for agriculture

- Arable lands lost due to salinity
- Loss of top soils

Loss of Institutional and Infrastructural Support Services

The conflict has seriously weakened the institutional capacity of the civil administration and the support services provided by the various departments and the line agencies to economic development programmes. Damages to buildings, office equipment, vehicles, research facilities, training facilities, breakdown of communication system, all contributed to weakening of the capacity of the civil administration to provide the



necessary support services to productive activities. There is an acute shortage of specialised and professional and skilled staff in all departments largely due to problem and migration and this has aggravated the problem.

- Facilities for vocational and technical education are not adequate. Migration of skilled personnel and lack of adequate facilities for vocational training had created an acute shortage of skilled people in relevant technical fields.
- Lack of appropriate institutional and infrastructural supports services from all relevant line agencies are a major constraint in implementing programmes of resettlement, rehabilitation and development.
- Local NGO and CBO (community based organisations) too are not developed adequately enough to provide the necessary support services
- Local government institutions do not have the necessary infrastructural support services and trained personnel to maintain satisfactory delivery-services connected with solid waste disposal, work freely and have access to basic freedom, sustainable health, education, basic infrastructure services and opportunities economic and otherwise to improve their quality of life. Thus the fundamental objectives of development are poverty reduction and creation of economic opportunities.

The long-term primary priorities are to achieve both poverty reduction and economic growth in ways that facilitate and permit the citizen to be the primary stakeholder and to

environmental pollution, sewerage disposal, water supply, sanitation and power supply.

Lack of attractive investment climate

- The investment climate is still not attractive and investors are reluctant to invest in the current social and economic context and uncertain future.
- Banks are reluctant to issue loans for long-term capital investment. In fact most of the commercial banks are reluctant to grant loans to industry and manufacturing.
- Concessionary financing is not made available to investors in the North.
- Inflow of foreign capital is still not adequate. There is still fear of uncertainty in their minds and there is a need to create a very favourable image of Sri Lanka abroad.
- Crippling losses, imposed isolation, lack of self reliance, security concerns, non availability of basic economic infrastructure facilities, travel restrictions are some of the factors of the economy of this conflict affected region.

These problems have the following effects:

- Continued decline in the standard of living and quality of life leading to
 - Frustration and resignation
 - Migration and a large number of people displaced and reluctant to return and resettle
 - Social unrest among those who stay behind,

especially among the youth

The policy framework must take into consideration all these issues and constraints in preparing the programmes for resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction and must create the necessary basic conditions for the permanent resettlement of displaced persons and improvement in the living conditions and quality of life of the whole population of the Northern region.

5.4 Development Framework

The Government has a formidable task to reconstruct the economic, physical, social, communal, familial and personnel capital that had been laid to waste by the conflict and to set the stage for self sustained long term development. The necessary prerequisites for engaging in such a massive task are as follows:

- 1) maintenance of a conflict free environment
- 2) voluntary return of peaceful settlement of all IDPs and refugees to their original homes or preferred areas of choice
- 3) access to basic infrastructure services
- 4) political security and stability
- 5) discernible movement forward to achieve permanent peace and settlement
- 6) social and economic stability, growth and development

Long term priorities

It is necessary to build an environment in which all live and



achieve national integration. The poverty reduction strategy provides the main government and donor concept in tackling poverty while regaining Sri Lanka provides the framework for economic growth and both mutually supportive of each other.

The four main initiatives of regaining Sri Lanka are

- 1) To create 2 million new jobs over the next few years
- 2) To overcome the crippling debt and return the country on a sound economic footing
- 3) To find the resources to rebuild the country
- 4) To increase income levels through higher productivity and increased investment

Immediate objectives

To achieve quick results of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts while giving priorities to regions and people affected by the conflict the following programmes have been identified as essential

and refugees, especially in areas with high populations of IDPs and returning refugees;

- elimination of child labour and occupational orientation and rehabilitation of children and women affected by conflict. This includes widows and women headed families and orphans;
 - rehabilitation of formal, legitimate private sector activity that has been eroded by the conflict;
- e) detailed assessment of medium and long term needs and con

a) provision of relief, resettlement, rehabilitation and reconciliation facilities to displaced persons and assistance to host communities, including:

- security, protection and human rights, including the rights of children and women,
- mine action,
- provision of alternative sustainable livelihoods,
- integration into and of communities.

b) establishment of basic physical infrastructure and restoration of services to the communities, whether private, public or communal. Specific concerns include:

- restoration of roads, transport and communication facilities- this will go a long way to facilitate the movement of people, resources, goods and services and information, thus enhancing opportunities and building trust;
- restoration of health, education and vocationally relevant training services- this will benefit all and help to redress the special problems that have been disproportionately wrought on women and children by the conflict;
- access to cultural heritages, places and amenities- restoration of historical, cultural and religious places and norms and provision of relevant amenities;
- protection and conservation of the environment, including protection of water resources, watersheds, forest areas and wildlife areas;

c) establishment of sound, trusted basic governance, administration and service delivery arrangements- For immediate purposes, we need to instill capacity in existing institutions and the new ones emerging as a result of the peace-building process. From the start, they should be the capacity:

- to meet immediate relief, resettlement, rehabilitation and reconciliation needs,
- to deliver basic services, and
- to embrace the principles of transparency of process, participation, respect of fundamental human rights and the rule of law

d) laying the groundwork for socio-economic development- this is an immediate priority to ensure that from the start those who want to work or do business have the opportunities, and that the work, entrepreneurship an investment culture becomes the entrenched way of life and engine of growth. Specific immediate concern in this regard include:

- use of labour-based technology in public and private works to rehabilitate infrastructure and restore services
- focus on vulnerable groups, including demobilised ex-combatants and war handicapped;
- emergency employment for returning and relocating IDPs and refugees, especially in areas with high populations of IDPs and returning refugees;



- elimination of child labour and occupational orientation and rehabilitation of children and women affected by conflict. This includes widows and women headed families and orphans;
 - rehabilitation of formal, legitimate private sector activity that has been eroded by the conflict;
- e) detailed assessment of medium and long term needs and constraints-this needs to be undertaken in the immediate as part and parcel of the preparation of large-scale, long term programme of policies and investments.

This is in line with the overall objectives of the government which underlines the basic Policy Framework guidelines stated in the Triple R, Poverty Reduction Strategy and Regaining Sri Lanka. The overall objective is to bring about normalcy, stable political

economical and social framework, reconciliation among the different ethnic communities and restoring a peaceful environment. Conflict resolution, ethnic reconciliation and poverty alleviation remain the three main pillars of the government policy objective.

General Objective:

Permanent Resettlement of the Displaced Population and the Opportunities for Social and Economic Recovery and Development of The Jaffna Population Enhanced

5.5 Goal and General Objectives

Based on the results of the situation and problem analysis the programme for Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development will have to focus on achieving the following goal and objectives.

Specific Objective:

- **Resettlement of the Displaced Population**
 - Resettlement of the displaced population in their original homes or places of their own choice
 - Make resettlement feasible by clearing land mines
 - Provide basic services essential for the resettled families to lead a

quality life with dignity and self respect (Housing, Water, Sanitation, Education, Health and access roads)

- Provide necessary livelihood support services for the resettled families to recommence their economic activities.
- Assess rehabilitation needs of vulnerable groups and implement suitable programmes.
- **Basic services improved**
 - Physical and economic infrastructure improved
 - Social infrastructure and social welfare services rehabilitated – (Education-Health and rehabilitation of vulnerable group)
 - Performance of Civil Administration improved
 - Service delivery of Local Authorities enhanced.

Goal of the Jaffna Plan:

The necessary Basic conditions for the permanent resettlement of the Refugee and displaced population created and the living conditions and quality of life of the whole Jaffna population improved.



● **Increase in employment opportunities and improvement of the quality of live of the people**

- Performance of the economic sectors in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, industries, trade and services improved.
- Opportunities for Technical and Vocational Education increased and increase in the number of Technically skilled people.
- Inflow of Investment Capital and a sustainable attractive business environment created.

● **Food Security improved**

- Availability of access to and utilization of good quality food improved.

● **Fresh water reserves of Jaffna Peninsula preserved and protected**

- Efficiency of irrigation methods improved
- Water supply and sanitation of densely populated areas improved
- Availability of drinking water in the islands increased
- Water contamination reduced and water quality improved
- Water control system reinstalled.

5.5.1 Need and Criteria for Setting Priorities

The extent of damage and destruction is massive and the magnitude of investment required is very substantial. **It is not always possible to find the necessary resources to match our requirements. Likewise, there also never has been enough flex-**

ibility to meet all these needs and requirements within the national budget. Further loss of institutional capacity within the general administration and implementing agencies is a matter of serious concern and remain a major impediment in the implementation of programmes and projects. This reduces the absorption capacity tremendously and reduces the number of programmes that can be carried out or implemented at the same time.

In view of these limitations there has not been any other choice but to set priorities on clearly stated criteria in order to give the Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Programme a realistic and solid function. In consideration of the results and conclusions of the problem and situation analysis the following criteria is generally applied to define the priorities (in the implementation process these criteria and priorities may be changed and adjusted).

People's priority needs

The population has not been directly involved in the planning process. However, the participation of Divisional Secretaries, representatives of the Local NGO and the private sector as well as representatives of the youth within the core planning group during the workshop and during sessions of the working groups in Jaffna, have created the possibility to make some assumptions on behalf of the population's needs.

Major bottlenecks opened

Sometimes the solution of a critical problem opens the way to solving others. Such programmes merit priority attention.

Problem easy to solve

There are intervention measures, which are already known and approved and which allow implementation on the basis of resources available in the area within direct reach of the stakeholders. Such measures get preferences as they can be implemented without major external support.

Quick impact-immediate results

Intervention measures that produce tangible results within a short period of time also merit priority.

Intensity of backward and forward linkages

There are programmes and activities that generate for example employment, income and investments in related sectors and subsectors. Programmes were validated according to the amount of direct and indirect linkages they would generate.

Government policy

A basic prerequisite for any programme and project is that it should be in line with the Government Policy on Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development.

Hindering or excluding factors

There are certain factors that have a



strong negative impact on the implementation of a programme or will even sideline it due to security reasons. The stronger the impact of negative factors, the more unlikely it is for a programme to become a priority one, even though it gets high scores in all other regards.

The primary role of the Government is to create favourable basic conditions; given such conditions the people are willing and able to UNDERTAKE REHABILITATION and reconstruction work on their own efforts. They have much of the potential of the required human resources, and considerable capacity to raise capital for economic activities.

5.5.2 Guidelines for the Selection of Projects and setting Priorities in North and East Sri Lanka

The selection process and these guidelines are designed to ensure the speedy selection of projects funded through North East Reconstruction Fund (NERF) for implementation so as to meet the immediate needs of the civilian population in North and East of Sri Lanka. The timely selection and implementation of projects will play a crucial role in delivering a peace dividend and strengthen the peace process by improving the quality of the lives of the civilian population. The projects identified will aim to enhance the target groups' quality of life and capacities. These guidelines will be followed in accordance with the Guiding Principles as set out in the Terms of Reference of Sub-Committee on Immediate Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Needs in the North

and East (SIHRN), the Joint Appeal made at the Oslo conference and relevant decisions reached by the plenary committee.

Eligibility of Projects

I Priorities

Priority will be assigned to project proposals;

- Based on needs identified by local beneficiaries collated by the District Needs Assessment Panels (DNAP) of SIHRN and communicated through the respective Need Assessment Coordinators.
- Which demonstrate strong stakeholder participation;
- Which promote implementation by/ or in collaboration with local Non-government Organisations (NGOs) or Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

II Principal areas for implementation as identified by SIHRN

Principal areas for immediate humanitarian and rehabilitation needs are

derived from joint appeal made to the donor community at the oslo conference in 25 november 2002. These areas include:

- Resettlement of IDPs including those who are currently living outside North and East, and demining, including;
 - i. the provision of assistance in cash or kind for livelihood creation;
 - ii. the provision of support in the form of loans for rebuilding or repair of houses;
 - iii. the repair or rebuilding of clean water supply systems;
 - iv. the construction of access roads to areas of settlement;
 - v. humanitarian demining action
- the improvement of the situation of women and the promotion of greater gender equality, including;
 - i. the provision of health care and nutrition for mothers;
 - ii. the provision of education, vocational training, credit and employment;
 - iii. opportunities for female headed households and widows to engage in self employment activities;
 - iv. the provision of special care for women affected and/or traumatized by war
- protection of the rights of children and the improvement of their condition in the North and East, including;
 - i. the provision of support for institutions caring for destitute children;
 - ii. the provision of primary health for children in their formative years;
 - iii. the provision of preventive care to children, protecting them from communicable diseases;



- iv. the provision of care for children affected by malnutrition, stress and trauma;
- v. ensuring provision of education for children and reducing the number of school dropouts
 - the provision of employment and creation of income generating opportunities for war affected individuals, including;
 - i. the provision of micro finance systems, inter alia, credit funds, revolving loan funds (RLF) and guarantee funds for income generation;
 - ii. the repair and/or reconstruction of essential infrastructure such as roads, irrigation and water supply to improve employment activity;
 - iii. the improvement of service delivery to support micro economic activities and production activities;
 - iv. the improvement of transportation facilities to enhance market access and opportunity

Other areas include

- basic education, nonformal education and training (technical and vocational);
- support for primary health care and preventive activities, including indigenous medicine;
- projects that enhance reconciliation between communities

III. Quality of Proposals

In determining whether a proposed project should be given priority, its capacity to have an immediate positive impact on the lives of the

beneficiaries, and its ability to sustain the benefits without the beneficiaries relying on long term assistance will be considered.

Particular attention shall be paid to the following aspects

- Objectives and indicators of achievement are clearly defined and adequate monitoring provisions are foreseen
- Sustainability is taken fully into account in the project design
- Gender inequalities have been assessed and addressed
- Mainstreaming human rights concerns
- Environmental concerns have been assessed and addressed
- Development activities carried out by other actors are taken into account

IV. Duration

- The selected projects and programmes or phases of selected projects and programs should be able to have a quick beneficial impact within a short duration (generally within 12 months)
- Further phases of selected projects and programs may be considered when clearly identified as new or follow up phases of the project, and when clearly supported by the results of adequate monitoring and /or by an evaluation

5.6 Programme Formulation and Implementation

5.6.1 Role of the Ministry of Rehabilitation Resettlement & Refugees

The focus of the policy of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees is on the resettlement and

relocation of IDPs and rehabilitation and reconstruction of the infrastructure in the five districts of the North. The Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Refugees was established in December 2001, absorbing the former Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the North. According to the Gazette Notification the subjects and functions of the newly created Ministry and its institutions are as follows:

1. Implementation of Policies, Plans and Programmes in respect of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Displaced Persons.
2. Formulation and implementation of special programmes for the Rehabilitation of the disabled, orphans, youth and women affected by the war.
3. Formulation and implementation of special programmes in the fields of information and media for the restoration of normalcy in the country.
4. Development of infrastructure.
5. Rehabilitation and Resettlement of civilians affected by the war in the North.
6. Rehabilitation of Persons, damaged properties in the North.
7. Restoration of places of worship in the North affected by the war
8. Repair or reconstruction of dwelling houses of displaced persons in the North.
9. Co-ordination of Rehabilitation and Development work implemented in the North by the Central Government and the North – East Provincial Council.

The ministry has four functional divisions to implement its

programmes and policies. The four divisions are as follows:

- Policy Planning and Coordinating division
- Development division
- Essential Services division
- Human Resource Development division

In addition there are district rehabilitation and reconstruction secretariats in each of the five districts functioning under the government agent. They are entrusted with the task of coordination of all relief and rehabilitation programmes in the district under the direction of the government agent. The DCCR serves as a valuable tool for implementation of the programmes of the ministry as well.

5.6.2 Role of the District Administration and Local Authorities

The District Administration headed by the Government Agent is the main agency of the Central Government in the district and he is vested with wide powers to coordinate all functional departments operating in the district. The Government Agent is assisted by all sectoral departments and line agencies in the district and also by the local authorities and civil society organizations.

The preparatory work in connection with the revision and updating of the Programme Framework for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Jaffna, titled Jaffna Plan, was undertaken by him. He appointed the various sectoral com-

mittees that were responsible for the preparation of the sectoral plans and also integrated them with the district coordinating committees to ensure maximum coordination. The Government Agent is mainly responsible for formulation and implementation of district plans with the assistance of various district coordinating committees and sectoral subcommittees.

In the planning process, the working groups in each sector are functioning as permanent subcommittees of the District Coordinating Committee (DCC) of which the GA is the Secretary. They are in charge of the detail planning and re-planning process in the respective sector programmes and this will serve as the entry point for any project appraisal mission into Jaffna. The Deputy Director of Planning and his secretariat gives full planning support to the subcommittee and the sectoral agencies. The DDP simultaneously functions as coordinator of these subcommittees. Government Agent will exercise overall control and coordination of plan implementation and will be responsible for implementation of the major part of the Jaffna Plan.

The district workshop for validation of the sectoral plans was organized by the Government Agent with the assistance of district planning secretariat and various sectoral heads. The Government Agent and the district sectoral heads who were responsible for preparation of the sectoral plan also actively participated in the national workshop when the draft revised version of the Jaffna Plan was discussed.

The district priorities were identified by the Government Agent in consultation with the beneficiary groups and the relevant stakeholders and hence maximum beneficiary participation was ensured. It will be necessary for the Government Agent and the District Administration to build up the capacity of district level institutional mechanisms, for successful implementation of programmes and projects identified in the Jaffna Plan.

Government Agent also has been designated as Chairman of the district co-coordinating committee in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. This is likely to be set up in the process of implementing Triple R Policy Framework.

Local Authorities

The Local Authorities are the democratically legitimized institutions that should play an important role in the context of resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction and development. They have to provide the basic services necessary for the people and participate in all future planning process. They are also responsible for execution of some of the community-based projects. It is necessary to plan for institutional and capacity building and human resource development of the local government organisations if they are to be effective partners in the implementation process and also to ensure that the delivery of services to the people are done with most cost effective, time efficient and beneficial manner.



Institutional mechanisms for implementation of RRR policies in the District

In order to decentralize plans, operational coordination and control, it is proposed under the Triple R Policy Framework to establish in all districts. District Co-ordinating Committees of relief rehabilitation and reconstruction (DCCR) under the chairmanship of the District Secretary. It is expected to ensure that the activities are based on district needs and promote locally based approaches to the planning and implementation of RRR Projects.

The DCCR will be mandated to identify RRR Projects for implementation as well as review and appraise RRR projects recommended at the divisional level, finalize and prioritize in consultation with elected representatives, citizen representatives, NGO representatives and line ministry staff stationed in the districts. In areas of programme implementation DCCR will monitor physical and financial progress and forward them to the implementing ministry and PCCR.

The DCCR is also expected to establish as a subcommittee actual emergency preparedness and response committee under the chairmanship of the District Secretary to face challenges of crisis situation.

Divisional Level Committees (DIVR)

To ensure bottom up planning and community participation it is proposed to establish in all divisions relief, rehabilitation and

reconciliation committees (DIVR) under the chairmanship of the Divisional Secretary.

The main functions of the DIVR Committee will be to identify projects and prepare an annual divisional plan for RRR with a view to ensuring bottom up approach to the planning of programmes. All programmes should be submitted to the DCCR for review and appraisal.

They will also oversee and monitor their implementation as well.

Village level Rehabilitation Committee (VRC)

It is also proposed to establish a village level rehabilitation committee under the chairmanship of the GNN. The VRC will identify needs of the villages and participate in the formulation and implementation of projects. This will serve to empower the affected people and enable them to determine the scope and contents of projects they need so that need assessment will be done with village level participation.

It will be the function of the VRC to prepare village level profiles, collect data needs to identify the needs of villages and participate in the design and implementation of the projects.

It is proposed that all development plans should be framed within a reconciliation perspective and conflict impact assessments should be undertaken on a systematic basis to identify the potential and constraints of each project in terms of reconciliation and to gain an understanding of the programme strategies that should

be applied to strengthen peace building roles of the project within the communities concerned.

The relationship of DCCR, DIVR and VRC to the other existing district levels institutions will be streamlined as the peace process gathers momentum and definite mechanisms are evolved in due course.

The Key Players in the District at present are -

- Government Agent
- District Planning Secretariat
- District Reconstruction Co-ordination Committee, DRCC
- Divisional Secretaries
- District Co-ordination Committee, DCC + Sub Committees
- Line Agencies
- Devolved Institutions
- Local Authorities
- Local NGO and INGO

In future the DCCR, DIVR and VRC will play a more dynamic role in all aspects of need assessment, plan formulation, implementation and monitoring both at the district and divisional level.

Role of NGO in the district in formulation and implementation of district programmes.

- Assist in rebuilding and strengthening self-help capacity through community based organisations.
- Assist people to regain self-confidence and self-reliance
- Support grass root projects and activities that are complementary to the priority programmes (executed by government institutions).

- Support democratization process and formation of the Civil Society.

5.6.3 Role of the North East Provincial Council

North East Provincial Council was created under the 13th amendment to the constitution in the year 1987 – with the sole objective of decentralizing administrative powers and functions and finding a lasting solution to the ethnic conflict. But the provincial council that was elected could not function effectively with the resurgence of military confrontation in areas of the North East provinces and was finally dissolved. The administration of the Council Secretariat was placed in the hands of nominated governor and the chief secretary and relevant Deputy Secretaries. The Provincial Council System intended to maximize decentralization and devolve substantial powers to the provincial authorities while reserving vital function to the Central Government. A list of concurrent subjects was also gazetted which could be administered with mutual dialogue and discussions. With the dissolution of the Provincial Council System and the absence of an effective political leadership, the anticipated decentralisation did not take place. Besides the chief secretary and NEPC Secretariat had to operate in a conflict situation.

The Chief Secretary and Deputy Chief Secretary Planning actually participated in the planning process and effectively contributed to the preparation of this revised Jaffna Plan. The programmes and project proposals in respect of subjects com-

ing under the purview of the provincial council will be implemented by them through their representatives or agencies at the district level, subject to overall coordination and support of the Provincial Council. Chief Secretary NEPC has appointed a Regional Commissioner in the Jaffna district and he will also coordinate and liaise with the authorities in NEPC and the Government Agent in Jaffna.

The Provincial Director of rehabilitation together with Deputy Chief Secretary Planning will play an active role in planning and replanning process and also in implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects implemented by them.

With the signing of the peace process, there is growing tendency to build up the capacity of the NEPC and entrust it with more powers regarding implementation of rehabilitation programmes. NEPC has been assigned the task of resettlement of internally displaced persons in the North East Provinces by the government which is being assisted by the World Bank. The role of the North East Provincial Council is bound to be more dynamic and its powers and functions will definitely be strengthened as the devolutionary process gathers momentum along with the peace process.

Provincial Coordinating Committee on Relief, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

The policy framework guidelines of Triple R, had proposed the establishment of a provincial coordi-

nating committee (PCCR) and it will be the coordinating mechanism to facilitate proper coordination, execution and monitoring of all plans and programmes for which provincial council is responsible. PCCR will be constituted with the following membership –

The Chief Minister of the Provincial Council or in his absence the Governor, Chief Secretary, Secretaries of Provincial Ministries District Secretaries. Representatives from the Central Line Ministries in the Province Representatives of Foreign Funded Projects and Agencies operating in the Province, CBOO and NGOO Multilateral and Bilateral Donors and other Stakeholders

PCCR is expected to facilitate planning, execution, monitoring of Triple R programmes at the Provincial level including review and the appraisal and ensure their integration with the overall provincial development plan. The on-going peace process could engender greater devolution of functions of the North East provinces that could ensure more broad spread participation of PCCR in the development activities. The power sharing arrangements between the centre and the province could be an evolutionary process, that over time would significantly shift the balance of power to the provincial administration.

5.6.4 Role of Line Ministries

The agencies of all centralized ministries operating in the District and Divisional level have participated in the formulation of the Jaffna Plan and the most sectoral heads are members of the sectoral



sub committees and contributed to the finding of the sectoral plan. These agencies of line ministries will also be the main implementing agencies of the plan in respect of the subjects that come under the purview of their respective sectors. The Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Refugees coordinates the activities of all central ministries and departments and ensures effective transmission of all necessary assistance and information. But the district level institutions too have suffered during the conflict period and have lost most of the infrastructure facilities and human resources and institutional capacity. Even some central departments and ministries have ceased to operate in the district and will have now to rebuild their presence in the district.

It is very necessary to strengthen the implementation capacity of the agencies of line ministries in the district if they are to be effective partners in the rehabilitation and development process of the district.

5.6.5 Role of SIHRN

SIHRN is one of the three sub committee appointed at the second session of the first round of peace talks held between the Sri Lanka Government and LTTE. The word 'SIHRN' stands for Sub Committee on Immediate Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Need of the North and East. This Subcommittee consists of representatives of the Government and the LTTE and has its Secretariat at Kilinochchi. The subcommittee is responsible for identifying the immediate humanitarian and rehabilitation needs of the war affected population

of the North East. They play a decisive role in identifying programmes and projects necessary to rehabilitate the damaged social and economic infrastructure and rebuild people's livelihood support activities. They decide on priorities, assist in mobilizing resources and monitor implementation and ensure maximum participation of all relevant stakeholders. SIHRN will get further strengthened when maximum devolution of powers and functions takes place with the gradual evolution of the peace process and restoration of normalcy.

5.6.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees will monitor and coordinate the implementation of programmes for resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction and development in the Northern Province and has a well developed project monitoring and evaluating system which was developed by RRAN. The main output of such a system is the condensed information on the implementation status and benefits and impacts of various programmes and projects with regard to achievements of goals, objectives and targets.

Monitoring and evaluation becomes vital element in project cycle management as a project information system. The planners as well as the implementers need this information for harmonizing their activities and for an optimal and timely allocation of the necessary human and financial resources.

Whilst monitoring in an ongoing process of documenting the flow of infor-

mation, data evaluation will be carried out periodically quarterly or half yearly, according to the needs of the organization. The planning secretariats of the NEPC and the Jaffna District Secretariat will also be able to undertake this exercise. This type of evaluation will not replace the evaluation of specific sector or sub sector programmes that fall under the responsibilities of the respective implementing agency.

Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees had taken over the database and GIS Section within its planning unit and it will take care of organizing the monitoring and thus lay the basis for evaluation. Monitoring has to document the activities that are being undertaken and the progress of such activities.

The main objectives of the monitoring system are :

- (i) to categorize the projects sector wise and agency wise
- (ii) to relate projects to locations in order to identify spatial disparities of the implementation progress—particularly in respect of projects relating to infrastructure and rehabilitation and others that have a spatial influence.
- (iii) to track the funds sector wise and if possible to identify their spatial distribution

The strategic tools for the monitoring system are a relational database in MS-Access and Geographical Information Systems GIS in Atlas – which has been built up by RRAN and is now being used by the planning unit of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Refugees.



The relational database enables the retrieval and analysis of the project data in various manners by linking them to a variety of other data components such as the respective sectors and sub sectors or the respective area reference (GN Division Code). Through such links sophisticated queries will become possible. The spatial presentation of projects and their success is possible with the GIS.

Since the information about projects is going to be provided by numerous agencies and this is based on different monitoring systems, standard form has been developed by RRAN in order to get complete data. The unit in the ministry of rehabilitation, resettlement & refugees will collect these standardized reports for all agencies and institutions which are functioning or implementing projects in the district quarterly.

The elements of the monitoring database are the projects. Another core element could be the target of activities according to a plan. These core elements are described by various

basic attributes like target figures, implementing agency, objectives, beneficiaries, problems and bottlenecks in implementation etc. Detailed information is required about the budget allocated and spent and the time frame of the projects.

The most important information about the projects will be the status information. This is the documentation of the implementation status through a simple coding system. Monitoring and evaluation is very vital component of any planning and replanning process and is necessary for project cycle management. The methodology used and Software programs could be developed to suit the needs and objectives of the organization. NEPC and Jaffna District Planning Unit too have developed a monitoring system and they too have the necessary potential to maintain an effective monitoring and evaluation system. With more effective decentralization it is very likely that a very developed monitoring mechanism will be built up in the NEPC Planning Unit as well as in the Planning Unit of Jaffna District Secretariat.

5.6.7 Role of the People

The Jaffna Plan has a "human centred approach". It will be a programme for the people and it will involve people actively in the implementation process.

Considering this as a principle, and considering also the fact that the many years of conflict and war have disrupted family structures, society and the social organizations of people one of the priorities will be to support rebuilding of self-confidence and self-reliance. These are some preconditions in order to return Jaffna to stable forms of civil society and community organization.

Within this context there will be some preference for those programmes and projects, which assign ownership to the people and have an impetus on enhancing people's organizations and organizational capacity. NGO, Cooperative Societies and all kinds of Community Based Organisations will play an eminent role.



Table 5.2.5. Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons

| Short and Medium Term | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Serial No. | Project Title | Location | Project Description | Implementing Agency | TEC (Rs. Mn.) |
| 1 | Payment of Resettlement allowances to IDPP who have already returned to their original places | Jaffna District | IDPP who are returning to their original places are paid an allowance of Rs. 100,000 per family according to present government policy. This is paid to all IDPP with a monthly income of below Rs. 2500 and as at 2002 December 42,000 families have returned. | NEPC GA, Jaffna NHDA | 4200.00 |
| 2 | Payment of Resettlement allowance for IDPP who are expected to return in due course. | Jaffna District | It is expected that another minimum of 48,000 families will return in due course. Allowance to be paid at the rate of Rs. 100,000 per family . | NEPC GA, Jaffna NHDA | 4800.00 |
| 3 | Provision for payment of Resettlement allowances at the rate of Rs. 150,000 per family to all IDPP (90,000). | Entire Jaffna District | Total funds required for 90,000 families @ Rs. 100,000 The present rate of Rs. 100,000 per family is inadequate. There is a growing demand that the rate of Rs. 100,000 per family should be increased to 150,000. Hence provisions are being made for payment of at the rate of Rs. 150,000 for 90,000 families. | NEPC GA, Jaffna NHDA | 9000.00 13,500.00 |
| Grand Total @ Rs. 100,000 for 90,000 families | | | | | 9000.00 |
| Grand Total @ Rs. 150,000 for 90,000 families | | | | | 13,500.00 |

The programme framework for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Jaffna district has been prepared on the basis of the general consensus arrived at District and National Workshops and the priorities have been identified according to current needs of the district. Programmes have been identified and prioritised with a view to improve the quality of life of the resettled population and also to provide the basis for a long term sustainable development for the whole district.

Programmes have been divided into short, medium and long terms and tentative estimates

have been projected. The duration of short and medium term programmes will be in the region of 1-3 years while the long term programmes have been projected for a duration of 5 years. The implementation strategies and details of each sectoral programmes have been given in detail at the end of each chapter. An overview of programme components and their estimated costs are given in Section 6.1. In all 16 sectors have been taken up for detailed study and the number of programmes and their estimated costs have been given in the overview.

The total investment outlay on the short and medium term programmes identified amounts to - **Rs.30,170.78 Mn.**

The investment components of the long term programmes have been estimated at - **Rs 37,171.683 Mn**

The grand total of cost estimates of short and medium and long term programmes of all 16 identified sectors amounts to **Rs 67,342.46 Mn**

Section 6.2 gives the Planning Matrix which gives an indication of the objectives of each programme component, strategies to be followed and the indicators required to assess the

success of these programmes. It also gives the summary of all the programmes, objectives, strategies, results together with the indicators

Summary of Projected Total Investment Outlay

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| I Short Term and Medium Term Programmes | - Rs 30,170.78 Mn |
| II Long Term Programmes | - Rs 37,171.68 Mn |
| Grand Total | - Rs 67,342.46 Mn |



Overview of Programme Components and Indicative Costs

| Serial No | Programme Title | Summary of Short and Medium Term Programmes | TEC (Rs.Mn) | Summary of Long Term Programmes | TEC (Rs.Mn) | TEC for the Sector |
|-----------|---|--|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Rehabilitation and Resettlement of IDPs (See Table 5.2.5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of allowances to IDPs to resettle in their original places at the rate of Rs. 100,000 per family to 90,000 families | 9,000.00 | Provision of resettlement allowances to IDPs at an increased rate of Rs. 150,000 per family. | 4,500.00 | 13,500.00 |
| 2 | Rehabilitation and Promotion of Social Welfare and Social Protection Programme (See Table 4.2.4.13) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities of Community Centres, rural development societies, CBOO and NYSC • Promotion of Social Welfare, Social Protection Schemes for the vulnerable groups by providing financial assistance to the existing NGOO who are involved in such activities and for building new homes wherever necessary and providing training facilities and counseling Services. | 500.00 | Programmes identified as immediate and short term will be continued in the long term as long as there are identified needs. Any short fall in the financial projection under the immediate and short term will be covered up in the long run and additional provision will be made as and when welfare and protection schemes become necessary in respect of vulnerable groups | | 500.00 |
| 3 | Rehabilitation of Damaged Houses (See Table 4.4.9.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation and loan to owners of damaged houses in the short term for 10,000 house owners. | 2,500.00 | Payment of compensation and loans to another additional 10,000 families if the need arises in the long term. | 2,500.00 | 5,000.00 |

| Serial No. | Programme Title | Summary of Short Term and Medium Term Programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | Summary of Long Term Programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | TEC For the Sector |
|------------|--|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|
| 4 | Restoration and Development Programme for Health Care Services (See Table 4.4.3.11.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of Primary Health Care and Primary Medical Care Services • Restoration and Development of Secondary Care Services • Development of Tertiary Care Services • Strengthening of Blood Transfusion Services • Specialized services such as Mental Care, Cancer, Chest, Malaria Control Aids, Nutrition & Rabbits • Strengthening of Ayurvedic Medical Care Services • Improvement to Transport and Communications Services • Human Resource Development for Management Improvement of Health Personnel • Drug Supply Services • Disease surveillance Systems including Laboratory Services | 4222.50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Health Care and Primary Medical Care Services • Secondary Health Care Services • Tertiary Health Care Services • Strengthening Blood Transfusion • Specialized Services – Mental Health, Cancer & Chest • Paramedical Training Centre • Center for undertaking Survey & Research in Traditional Medicine • Improving communication network • Human Resources Development and Training Programmes for Management Personnel • Disease surveillance Systems including Laboratory Services | 4997.00 | 9229.50 |

| Serial No. | Programme Title | Summary of Short Term and Medium Term programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | Summary of Long Term programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | TEC for the sector Rs. Mn. |
|------------|---|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 5. | Rehabilitation and Development of the Agriculture Sector Table 4.5.1.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactivation of cultivation of cash crops, subsidiary food crops, promotion of homestead farming, introduction of agro-forestry. • Restoration of minor tanks, provision of minor irrigation facilities and rehabilitation of agricultural roads. • Rehabilitation of buildings and infrastructure facilities of the Department of Agriculture, strengthening of the extension services of the Department of Agriculture, research and training facilities at Thirunelvely and the rehabilitation of the Meteorological Unit and infrastructure facilities for the Department of Agrarian Services. • Strengthening of the seed producers' Co-operative Societies. | 245.73 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactivation of coconut cultivation and promotion of community mobilization programmes for palmyrah planting. • Providing infrastructure facilities and strengthening capacity of Provincial Dept. of Irrigation. • Rehabilitation of Vadamarachchy Lagoon scheme, Thenmarachchy Barrage, Salt Water Exclusion scheme and restoration of irrigation systems. • Rehabilitation of Sonnappu water storage scheme and Elephant Pass scheme | 434.25 | 650.0 |

| Serial No. | Programme Title | Summary of Short Term and Medium Term programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | Summary of Long Term programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | TEC for the sector Rs. Mn. |
|------------|---|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. | Reactivation and Development of Livestock sector (See Table 4.5.1.5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisional building facilities to all AI centres, surgical units, veterinary offices and the department. Provision of assistance to facilitate establishment of milk preservation and processing plant, manufacture of livestock feed and financial support to replacement of lost livestock and quality improvement of breeds and also for marketing of milk products. Strengthening of LIBCO and establishment of livestock model farm. Establishment of a RLF to provide credit facilities to purchase quality cattle and also for breed improvement programmes. | 336.85 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of buildings to veterinary offices and provision of transport facilities. Strengthening of milk preservation and processing and marketing facilities. Strengthening of the capacity of animal feed manufacture. | 60.7 | 397.5 |



| Serial No. | Programme Title | Summary of Short Term and Medium Term programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | Summary of Long Term programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | TEC for the sector Rs. Mn. |
|------------|---|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7. | Reactivation and Development of the Fisheries Sector Table 4.5.1.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of lost boats and fishing gears to meet the immediate needs as well as for the development of the sector in the future. • Assistance to rehabilitate shelter, sanitation, water supply, social amenities and social welfare schemes to fishing families. • Assistance to establish preservation and processing facilities such as ice plants, grinding mills, refrigerator trucks to assist in marketing and the rehabilitation of the net factory. • Strengthening institutional capacity of Dept. of Fisheries to provide necessary support services and training. • Establishment of RLF and seed capital to provide credit facilities to village level co-operative societies and to the Thotupola organizations. | 4,526.0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and development of off-shore facilities and infrastructure. • Provision of additional houses for fishing community. • Rehabilitation of the net factory and the fish meal factory. • Establishment of Fisheries Research and Development Centre. | 1,128.0 | 5,655.16 |

| Serial No | Programme Title | Summary of Short & Medium Term Programmes | TEC (Rs. Mn.) | Summary of Long Term Programmes | TEC (Rs. Mn.) | TEC for the Sector (Rs. Mn.) |
|-----------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| 8 | Rehabilitation and Development of the Education Sector (See Table 4.4.1.6.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities in all affected schools in the district • Rehabilitation of Palali Training College • Rehabilitation of National College of Education • Pre-school Development | 2,039.75 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality improvement of teaching and learning activities in primary, junior secondary and senior secondary education • Effective improvement of education management in primary, junior secondary and senior secondary education • Quality improvement in non-formal education • Infrastructure development and additional facilities to all schools in Jaffna over a 5 year period | 11,643.47 | 13,683.22 |
| 9 | Development of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (See Table 4.4.2.1.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 12 RVTC • Establishment of 1 DVTC • Establishment of 1 NVTC • Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities of the Advanced Institute of Technical Education (AITE) | 100.50 118.70 224.20 | Provision of additional facilities to commence new diploma courses which are not available now at the AITE | 149.16 | 368.36 |



| Serial No. | Programme Title | Summary of Short Term and Medium Term Programmes | TEC (Rs. Mn.) | Summary of Long Term Programmes | TEC (Rs. Mn.) | TEC for the Sector. |
|------------|--|---|---------------|--|---------------|---------------------|
| 10 | Rehabilitation and Development of the Industrial Sector (Table 4.5.1.4.) | A) Establishment of a Soft Loan Scheme B) Promotion of Entrepreneur Development Programmes C) Establishment of a Research Laboratory for Development of Food Technology D) Capacity Building of Chamber of Commerce & Industries and IDB | 532.00 | A) Rehabilitation of the Industrial Estate at Atchuvvely B) Payment of compensation and insurance claims to affected industrialists | 400.00 | 932.00 |
| 11 | Rehabilitation and Development of the Power Sector (Table 4.6.4.7.) | A) Rehabilitation of Power Distribution B) Construction of High Tension Lines | 920.00 | A) Village electrification schemes and installation of additional generator B) Extension of National Grid Supply | 2500.00 | 3420.00 |

| Serial No. | Programme Title | Summary of Short Term and Medium Term Programmes | TEC (Rs. Mn.) | Summary of Long Term Programmes | TEC (Rs. Mn.) | TEC for the Sector |
|------------|---|--|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 12 | Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges (Table 4.6.1.10.) | Rehabilitation of A,B and C, D class Roads Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Jetties and Ferry Service Capacity Building of RDD Rehabilitation of the Roads maintained by the JMC | 4241.00 | Rehabilitation and Development of all Roads maintained by JMC Rehabilitation of all roads maintained by all local bodies including JMC | 2000.00 2460.00 | 8701.00 |
| 13 | Rehabilitation and Development of Transport and Communications (See Table 4.7.6.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the Bus Fleet of NRTB Rehabilitation of Bus stands, Depots and workshops and provision of Training facilities. Rehabilitation of telecommunication network of the Departments of the Postal and Telecommunications. | 440.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of additional buses to NRTB Rehabilitation of Railway transport from Vavuniya to KKS Reconstruction of KKS harbour | 100.00 3105.00 700.00 | 4405.90 |
| | | | 500.90 | | 3905.00 | |



| Serial No. | Programme Title | Summary of Short Term and Medium Term programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | Summary of Long Term programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | TEC for the sector Rs. Mn. |
|------------|--|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 14. | Water Conservation Table 4.6.3.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Araly barrage and dykes, Ariyalai barrage and dykes, drainage canals, sewers, disilting and reconstruction of city ponds and repair to Thenmaradchy gate Feasibility study by Irrigation Department | 1,102.00 | Rain water harvesting programme and providing necessary facilities, water supply to Point Pedro, Chavakachcheni town and Jaffna city, water supply scheme to other urban and rural water supply schemes. | 300.00 | 1,402.00 |
| 15. | Rehabilitation and Development Programme for the Cooperative Sector Table 4.5.8.1.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities of identified MPCs and strengthening of Cooperative Rural Bank Union and Financial Institutions. Assistance to District Development Co-operative Society to install milk processing plant and strengthening of Moolai Cooperative Hospital. Strengthening of District Cooperative School and Human Resources Development. | 270.80 | | | 270.80 |

| Serial No. | Programme Title | Summary of Short Term and Medium Term Programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | Summary of Long Term Programmes | Estimated Cost Rs. Mn. | TEC for the sector Rs. Mn. |
|--|--|--|------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 16. | Rehabilitation of Infrastructure facilities of the District Administrative Sector and Capacity Building and Human Resources Development Programmes (See Table 4.8.1.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of furniture and equipment to offices of Divisional Secretariats of Chavakachcheri, Pallai, Maruthenkerni on a priority basis and supply necessary furniture and equipment to other Divisional Secretariats over the 3 year period Filling up of vacancies in the clerical and technical grade and undertake training programmes for capacity development | 39.0 | Construction of office buildings in all Divisional Secretariat Offices of Chavakachcheri, Pallai, Nallur, Maruthenkerni, Point Pedro, Karaveddi and Jaffna and provision of office vehicles to all Divisional Secretariat offices. | 144.0 | 183.0 |
| Sub Total (Short and Medium Term) | | | | | | 30,170.78 |
| Sub Total (Long Term) | | | | | | 37,171.75 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | 67,342.46 |



6.2. PLANNING MATRIX

| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions/Risks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons | Resettle Internally displaced persons in their original places and integrate them in midstream of economic and social development | Payment of settling allowances | 90,000 families to be resettled in their original places. | Number of families resettled. | Places in High Security Zones not available for resettlement |
| | | Payment of Housing Grant | | | |
| | | Clearing of mines | | | |
| 2 Rehabilitation of damaged houses | Rehabilitation of damaged houses and facilitate resettlement of owners in their own houses | Support for recommencement of livelihood support activities | Economic activities recommenced. | Degree of social and economic integration and development | Areas with land mines are not accessible Normalcy and peace must prevail |
| | | Providing compensation for damages | IDPP integrated into mainstream of society. | | |
| | | Provision of loans on concessionary terms to those in need. | Damaged houses repaired. | | |
| | | Building materials made available at affordable prices | Owners resettled. | No. of houses damaged | No. of owners willing to return. |
| | | | Social and Economic Development | No. of families resettled | Houses in High Security Zone and areas with land mines are not accessible Normalcy and peace must prevail. |



| 3 | Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions/Risks |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| | Social Welfare and Social Protection Programmes | To reactivate CBOO, RDSS and NYSC to actively participate in Socio-Economic Development. To make CBOO effecting partners in Socio-Economic Development | Rehabilitation of CBOO, RDSS and providing them with necessary infrastructure facilities Assist NYSC to initiate necessary training programmes. | Damaged CBOO, RDSS rehabilitated and involved in the rural development programmes. NYSC contribution to Training Programmes enhanced. | No. of CBOO, RDSS made active. No. of programmes undertaken by NYSC for youths. | Normalcy and peace must prevail. Target groups must participate. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | Enhanced payments under Public Assistance Programme to the most needy. Establish new homes for vulnerable groups wherever necessary and support their activities. | New homes established for vulnerable groups. NGOO actively involved in social protection measures | Degree of NGOO involvement of social protection measures. Degree of CBOO involvement in Social & Economic Development. | | |



| 4 | Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|----------------------|
| <p>Rehabilitation and Development of Health Care Services</p> | <p>Improvement and provision of adequate health care services in both preventive and curative medicines for the entire population of the District.</p> | <p>Rehabilitation and development of primary, secondary and tertiary health care services by rehabilitating damaged institutions. Providing infrastructure facilities and necessary manpower.</p> <p>Create special care institutions in areas of chest, cancer and mental health.</p> <p>Strengthen anti malaria campaign</p> <p>Training facilities to improve human resources including paramedical training</p> <p>Expand Health Education</p> | <p>Improved facilities at CD, GHC, PU, RU, DH, BH and Teaching Hospital.</p> <p>Malaria brought under control.</p> <p>Health care services in respect of psychiatry, chest and cancer strengthened.</p> <p>Necessary personnel including para medical staff made available.</p> <p>Improved mobility of field staff.</p> <p>Improved sanitary conditions.</p> <p>Overall improvement in preventive and curative health care services in the whole district.</p> | <p>No. of institutions functioning</p> <p>Better services rendered by the institutions.</p> <p>Availability of Health manpower.</p> <p>Increased mobility of field staff.</p> <p>Malaria reduced.</p> <p>Mental health, chest and cancer services improved.</p> <p>Overall improvement of health care services in both preventive and curative fields.</p> | <p>Necessary staff particularly specialists and para medical must be made available.</p> <p>If not programmes cannot be implemented.</p> | |



| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 6 Rehabilitation and Development of Livestock. | Rehabilitation and development of the livestock sector and thereby increase incomes and standard of living of farm families. | Replacement of lost livestock to selected families. | Increase in livestock population and increase in quality breeds. | Quantity of milk produced, collected, processed and distributed. | Availability of high quality breeds. |
| | | Improve quality of breeds by popularizing AI System and establishment of stud centers and provision of credit through RLF Scheme to purchase quality breeds. | Improved services to strengthen quality of breeds. | Efficiency of milk collection and distribution. | |
| | | Strengthen LIBCO and producer cooperatives to support milk collection and milk processing. | Improved marketing, processing and credit facilities. | Number of milk collection and processing centers. | Danger of infectious diseases causing losses to poultry and livestock. |
| | | Integrate livestock with crop production. | Cattle and poultry feed manufacturing units established. | Efficiency of extension services and quality of breeds. | |
| | | Encourage private sector to undertake cattle and poultry feed manufacture. | Increase in milk production and increased incomes for farm families. | Increase of standard of living of farm families. | |
| | | Strengthen institutional capacity of Dept. of AP & HS to perform the necessary extension services. | More milk and eggs available in the market. | | |

| 7 | Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|-------------------|
| <p>Rehabilitation and Development of fisheries industry.</p> | <p>Rehabilitation and development of the fishing industry and increase in production of incomes and standard of living of fishing community.</p> | <p>Replace lost fishing gear and other inputs.</p> <p>Improve facilities for cold storage, processing and transport.</p> <p>Encourage private sector and cooperatives to invest on cold storage, processing and transport.</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capacity of Dept. of Fisheries to provide necessary services and training.</p> <p>Facilitate rehabilitation of net factories, boat building and repair yards and fuel supply.</p> <p>Rehabilitate infrastructure and offshore facilities.</p> <p>Strengthen village level fishermen cooperatives to undertake promotional activities.</p> <p>Implement social welfare measures in areas of water supply, sanitation and housing.</p> | <p>Increase in the number of active fishermen.</p> <p>Cold storage, processing, marketing and transporting facilities improved.</p> <p>Capacity of Dept. of Fisheries strengthened.</p> <p>Extension services and training performance satisfactory.</p> <p>Improved infrastructure and offshore facilities.</p> <p>Living standards of fishing community improved.</p> <p>Increased employment incomes and standard of living of the fishing community.</p> | <p>Quantity of fish produced.</p> <p>Quantity of fish transported outside the District.</p> <p>Number of active fishermen.</p> <p>Average income of fishing families.</p> <p>Services rendered by the Dept. of Fisheries and village level cooperatives.</p> | <p>Normalcy and peace essential.</p> <p>Restriction on fishing by security forces.</p> <p>Restriction of transport of fish out of the District.</p> | |



| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|---------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| 8 | Rehabilitation and development of educational facilities and improvement of quality and content of education. | <p>Repair and reconstruct all damaged schools and equip them with all necessary facilities such as, buildings, class rooms, furniture, laboratory and equipment, libraries, computers, water supply and sanitation</p> <p>Fill vacancies of teachers in schools particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>Provide necessary training to teachers in all required fields to enhance the quality of teaching.</p> <p>Introduce necessary educational reforms to improve quality and content of education.</p> <p>Strengthen facilities for teachers training at Palaly Training College and National College of Education.</p> | <p>489 schools functioning with all necessary facilities.</p> <p>Quality of teaching staff improved.</p> <p>Content and quality of education improved.</p> <p>All vacancies of teaching staff filled.</p> | <p>Number of schools functioning with all facilities..</p> <p>Number of teachers trained.</p> <p>Performance of students.</p> | <p>Schools in High Security Zones should be rehabilitated.</p> <p>Transport in rural areas must be satisfactory.</p> <p>Peace and normalcy must prevail.</p> |



| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 9 Development of Vocational Education and Training. | To provide necessary skills, training for target groups and promote opportunities for employment generation. | Rural vocational training centers, Divisional vocational training centre and National vocational training centre set up by VTA in the district to conduct skills development and vocational training programmes according to need, demand and aptitudes of Target groups. Strengthen capacity of AITE to conduct advanced engineering courses. Support NGOO in conducting skills development and vocational training programmes | 12 RVTCC 01 DVTC 01 NVTC started. Skills development and vocational training programmes conducted for target groups by VTA on the same basis as done in other parts of the country. AITE provided with facilities to conduct five advanced engineering courses. NGOO made active partners in skilled development programmes | Number of RVTCC, DVTC and NVTC set up. Number of training programmes conducted. Number of participants in these programmes. Employment generated. Impact on the employment market. | Courses conducted should be market oriented. Peace and normalcy is essential. VTA & NGOO must play an active role. |



| 10 | Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|-------------------|
| Rehabilitation and Development of Industries | To promote industrial development by reactivating industries that have closed down and facilitating development of new units and thereby create employment opportunities | <p>To set up a loan fund to be given on concessionary terms to affected industrialists.</p> <p>To pay compensation for damages.</p> <p>To rehabilitate industrial estate at Atchuvely</p> <p>Conduct entrepreneurial training programmes.</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of IDB, Chamber of Commerce and Industries.</p> <p>Facilitate development and transfer of Technology.</p> | <p>Industries that have closed down reactivated.</p> <p>New industrial units established.</p> <p>More employment opportunities created.</p> | <p>No. of industries that were affected reactivated.</p> <p>No. of new units established.</p> <p>New employment opportunities created.</p> | <p>Peace, normalcy and attractive investment climate.</p> <p>Jaffna economy must be opened up for trade and marketing linkages with other parts of the country.</p> | |



| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| 11 | Generation and distribution of power supply to meet the domestic and industrial demand at affordable prices. | <p>Generate necessary power by installing additional generators and other sources of power such as wind and Dendro power plant.</p> <p>Install necessary extension lines.</p> <p>Generate and supply from the national grid by installing the transmission lines from Vavuniya to Jaffna.</p> | <p>More power generated.</p> <p>Power supply made available from national grid.</p> <p>Power supply made available to all domestic and industrial use.</p> | <p>Total KW of power generated and distributed.</p> <p>Total No. of connections given to householders, domestic and industrial and commercial use.</p> <p>After deducting all costs.</p> | <p>Peace and normalcy must prevail.</p> <p>Necessary funds made available.</p> |



| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| 12 Rehabilitation and development of roads and bridges. | Rehabilitation of A,B,C & D class roads and roads maintained by local bodies and the bridges and thereby improve the transport network in the District. | <p>Resurfacing of all A, B,C & D class roads with proper lane width paved.</p> <p>Providing new bridge decks with compact pre-cast bridge components.</p> <p>Widening and metalling where necessary of all local government roads.</p> | <p>Roads made motorable and conducive to facilitate quick and heavy vehicular traffic.</p> <p>All A & B, C & D roads and local government roads resurfaced and repaired.</p> <p>Necessary bridges installed.</p> | <p>Length. of A&B ,C& D and local government roads resurfaced and rehabilitated.</p> <p>Quality of work done.</p> <p>No. of bridges installed</p> | <p>Peace essential.</p> <p>Funds, machinery and manpower made available.</p> <p>Maintenance capacity of implementing agencies must be improved.</p> |



| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 13 | <p>To rehabilitate and develop the entire transport and communication network including Bus and Passenger Transport, Railways and the Ports, so that, it will be providing a satisfactory and economical service to the people of Jaffna.</p> | <p>Replace lost and damaged buses and strengthen the bus fleet.</p> <p>Strengthening the workshops and reconstructing the bus depots and bus stands and providing training</p> <p>Relaying the railway tracks and the rail communication network between Vavuniya and K.K.S.</p> <p>Dredging and removing of wrecks and reconstructing of breakwater and piers at K.K.S Harbour.</p> <p>Strengthen the telecommunication network of the Postal Department.</p> | <p>Bus fleet strengthened.</p> <p>Repair and maintenance workshops strengthened to undertake maintenance and other necessary repairs.</p> <p>Railway tracks and rail communication network between Vavuniya and KKS established.</p> <p>KKS harbour made safer for commercial shipping</p> <p>Telecommunication services provided by the Department of Posts improved.</p> | <p>Improved performance and efficiency of bus transport service.</p> <p>Repair and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Availability of rail transport.</p> <p>Commercial operations in shipping.</p> <p>Quality of telecommunications service provided by Department of Posts.</p> | <p>Normalcy and peace must prevail.</p> <p>Necessary funds must be made available.</p> |



| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| 14 Water Sector | Conservation of ground water and improvement in urban and rural water supply. | <p>Repairing Barrages and dykes and exclude salinity from lagoons.</p> <p>Preventing surface run-off and promoting ground water recharge by deepening ponds.</p> <p>Storing storm water run off from Vanni area and Elephant Pass lagoon</p> <p>Seal off springs at Keerimalai, Myiddy with underground barriers.</p> <p>Undertake feasibility study to supply urban areas with pipe borne water.</p> <p>Improve quality of rural water supply.</p> | <p>Salt water lagoons converted to fresh water storage (Lakes)</p> <p>Higher recharge of ground water</p> <p>Vadamarachchi Lagoon replenished with fresh water</p> <p>More fresh water in coastal wells made available for farming</p> <p>Identified urban areas supplied with pipe borne water</p> <p>Quality of water in rural areas improved.</p> | <p>Quality of ground water resources.</p> <p>Concentration of Chlorides in ppm. In lagoons.</p> <p>Depth of water in ponds.</p> <p>Concentration of Chlorides in Vadamarachchi lagoon.</p> <p>Quality of recuperating water in coastal wells</p> <p>No. of urban water supply schemes.</p> <p>Quality of rural water supply.</p> | <p>Precaution of allowing clay layer to remain as membrane.</p> <p>Technology for underwater dykes made available.</p> |

| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks | |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 15 | Rehabilitation and development of the Cooperative Sector. | <p>The objective is to strengthen the co-operative sector so that it could serve the people more efficiently, economically and satisfactorily.</p> | <p>To provide financial assistance by way of grants and loans to rehabilitate the damaged infrastructure facilities of MPCSS and its branches such as office buildings, stores complex, transport fleet and equipments.</p> <p>Strengthen the rural bank union and cooperative financial institutions.</p> <p>Strengthen development of cooperative hospital at Moolai to enable it to achieve the objectives and strengthen District Cooperative School and encourage HRD and training of cooperative employees.</p> | <p>Rehabilitate MPCSS and retail stores.</p> <p>Delivery of services such as distribution of essential food items and consumer items done efficiently and satisfactorily.</p> <p>Credit mechanism of cooperative sector developed and flow of credit made easy to members.</p> <p>Development functions of District Development Credit Society and medical services of Moolai Co-operative Hospital improved and developed.</p> <p>Cooperative employees given opportunities to follow training courses in HRD and performance of the sector improved.</p> | <p>No. of MPCSS of retail branches functioning.</p> <p>Quality of services performed by MPCSS.</p> <p>Credit facilities for members.</p> <p>Successful operation of the Development Cooperative Society at Thinavelly and Moolai Cooperative Hospital.</p> <p>Performance of Co-operative employees.</p> | <p>Cooperative Societies must be free from political interference.</p> <p>Democratic elections held.</p> <p>Motivation and commitment on the part of employees</p> <p>Peace and stability.</p> |



| | Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|----|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 16 | Capacity building of the District Administrative structure by rehabilitating and developing the infrastructure facilities and providing facilities for HRD. | The objective is to build up the capacity of the District Administration to enable it to deliver the services satisfactorily to the people. | <p>Rehabilitate and develop damaged office building to provide them with necessary infrastructure facilities including computers.</p> <p>To fill up the vacancies in the staff cadre.</p> <p>To provide necessary training facilities in all fields with a view to develop the capacity of the personnel.</p> | <p>Rehabilitate damaged offices supplied with all infrastructure facilities including computers.</p> <p>Provide inservice training and training facilities in all necessary fields to all grades of officers in order to develop the capacity of human resource.</p> <p>Fill all vacancies.</p> | <p>Institutional and infrastructure facilities made available.</p> <p>Necessary training components provided for HRD to all grades of officers.</p> <p>Vacancies filled.</p> | <p>Normalcy and peace essential.</p> <p>Training facilities to higher grades of staff officers made available.</p> |

| Programme Component | Objectives | Strategies | Results/Outputs | Indicators | Assumptions Risks |
|---------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| 17 | Development of Culture & Religion. The objective is to provide necessary facilities to develop the cultural heritage in the district and rehabilitate places of worship and encourage development of religion and spirituality. | Rehabilitate damaged cultural halls and build new ones. Encourage development in the fields of Art, dance, drama, folklore and music by facilitating training programmes and performances. Rehabilitation of old and new writings. Rehabilitation of damaged places of worship, mosques and cemeteries. Setting up of regional crafts, museum. Setting up of an institute for training of Hindu Priests. | Damaged cultural halls rehabilitated and new halls built. Cultural development in the fields of art, drama, music, dance, writing, and literary activities undertaken. Training programmes and performances undertaken. Publication of old and new writings made available. Regional Crafts and Museums set up. Institute for training of Hindu Priests set up. Damaged places of religious worship and cemeteries rehabilitated. | No. of cultural halls built. Degree of development of culture. Number and quality of publication and performances. Regional crafts measure and its performance. Establishment of an Institute for training of Hindu Priests and its achievements. Nos of places of religious worship rehabilitated. | Normalcy and peace essential for cultural and religious development. |



