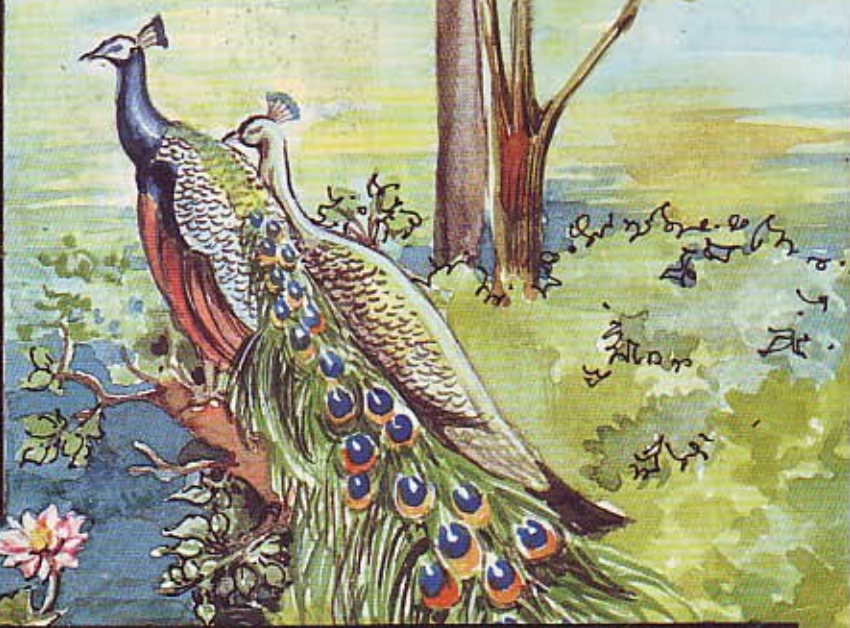
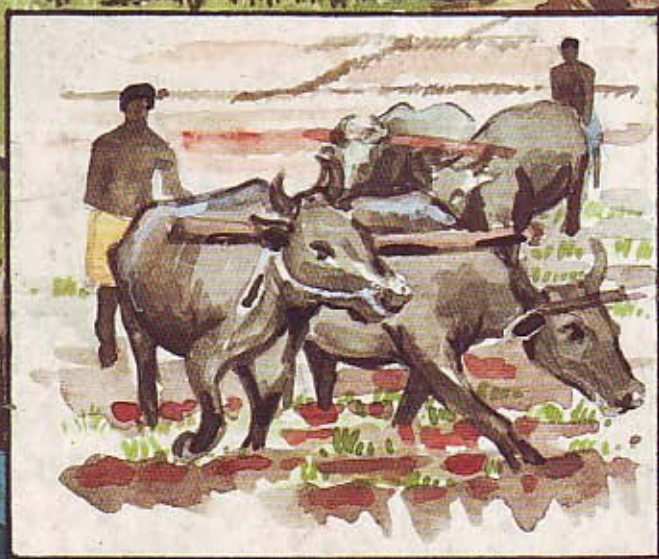


THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA . . .

VAVUNIYA



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PRO
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RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION AUTHORITY OF THE NORTH

அன்பளிப்பு

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



VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

“ VAVUNIYA PLAN ”

NOVEMBER 1998



Acknowledgement

The Programme Framework for Rehabilitation, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Development of Vavuniya District was undertaken by a Team of Consultants specially identified for this task. Professor N. Balakrishnan of the Vavuniya Campus of the Jaffna University and Mr. P. Periyasamy, Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture of the North East Provincial Council undertook an indepth study of the problems of the District in relation to Rehabilitation, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Development of the District.

The Government Agent Mr. K. Ganesh, and Official of the Planning Secretariat provided much valuable assistance to the study team and also were very co-operative in making available the necessary data, relevant official publications and studies undertaken in the past in connection with the development programmes of the Vavuniya District.

The Secretaries and Heads of Departments of the North East Provincial Council made useful suggestions on the draft presentation, which contributed, to the enhancement of the quality of the programme framework. Mr. S.A. Karunaratne former Director General of National Planning Department gave the finishing touches to the draft report and made an excellent contribution by editing the whole document.

The Chairman and Board of Directors of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the North also wish to thank the UNDP for its broad support given to RRAN under its Technical Assistance Programme and also wish to thank everyone for their valuable contribution and cooperation and thereby enabling us to publish this Programme Framework for Vavuniya District which will lay the foundation for a gradual social and economic recovery of the District over a period of time.

Abbreviations

AB	Artificial Breeding
ACAS	Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Services
ADA	Agriculture Development Authority
AI	Agricultural Instructor
ASC	Agrarian Services Center
AKN	Agrarian Kendra Nilaya (ASC)
ARC	Agriculture Research Centre
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
DATC	District Agricultural Training Centre
DDP	Deputy Director of Planning
DOA	Dept. of Agriculture
DOAS	Department of Agrarian Services
DOAPH	Dept. of Animal Production and Health
DO	Divisional Officer
DOI	Department of Irrigation
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOC	Department of Co-operatives
DS	Divisional Secretary
ERRP	Emergency Rehabilitation & Resettlement Programm
FD	Forest Department
FO	Farmer Organization
GO	Government Organization
ID	Irrigation Department
IO	Irrigation Overseers
IDB	Industrial Development Board
LIBCO	Livestock Breeders Co-operatives
NGO	Non Government Organization
NEMO	National Engineering and Machinery Organization
NEPC	North East Provincial Council
NHDA	National Housing Development Authority



Abbreviations

Continued

PS	Pradeshya Sabha
RDA	Road Development Authority
RDD	Road Development Department
RDS	Rural Development Society
RRAN	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the North
TCCS	Thrift and credit co-operative society
TO	Technical Officer
VIE	Vavuniya Industrial Estate
VIRDEP	Vavuniya Integrated Rural Development Programme
WRB	Water Resources Board

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BOX - 1

VAVUNIYA : DISTRICT PROFILE

Location & Land Area	Northern mid-country lowlands 1967 sq km = Approx 3% of the total area of Sri Lanka
Population	95,000 (Census 1981) = Approx 0.6% of the total population of Sri Lanka Density of Population : 65/sq km (1995)
Economy	Main production activities are Crop Agriculture (Paddy and Other Field Crops), Livestock Farming, Forestry and Inland Fisheries. Trade and Transport also make important contribution to the GDP. There are 23 Medium and 1 Major Irrigation Tanks. In addition there are 730 Minor Irrigation Tanks of which 554 are operational.
Employment	Economically Active / Total Population = 30% (1981) 62% of the employed are in Agriculture.
Environment	Forest cover: 45% of the land area. Deforestation and poorly maintained irrigation tanks have led to environmental degradation.
Industries	Mainly centered round Vavunia Township and related to its strategic position in road and rail transport. The two state banks, three private banks and TCCS have 107 Branch offices
Administrative Divisions	There are 4 Administrative (DS/AGA) Divisions, Vavunia with 62% of the population of the District, contains the main urban centre. It is also the main administrative and the commercial hub.

Executive Summary

1.0 District Setting

Vavuniya district has a land area of 1966.9 sq. km, 10% of the land area of the entire NEP. Administratively the district is divided into four Divisional Secretariats Divisions, (DSD) viz, Vavuniya, Vavuniya South, Vengal cheddikulam and Vavuniya North. Vavuniya North covers the largest land area, 39% of the total; Vavuniya Division covers 31%, Vengal cheddikulam 20% and Vavuniya South Division 9.6%. Vavuniya North Division still remains as 'uncleared area'.

Vavuniya District is a very sparsely populated region. In the 1981 Census, the district had a population of 94,468. Population in the district did not experience a high rate of increase in the 1970s and 1980s. The estimated mid year population increased from 107,000 in 1956 to 112,000 in 1989 and remained virtually stable around 115,000 during 1992-94; and thereafter, by 1995 it increased to 121,000. In the Vavuniya district population concentration varies considerably as between Divisional Secretariat Divisions. Of the total district population of 121,278, (1997), 61% belonged to Vavuniya Division which includes the urban council area as well. Vavuniya North had a population of 17,853 and Cheddikulam Division

17,035 and Vavuniya South Division, 12,494.

Population density is rather low Vavuniya, compared to all other districts in the NEP, (excluding Mullaitivu district) has had the lowest density of around 58 persons per sq km; the population density in the district increased to 65 in 1995. However, within the district the population density shows considerable variation among the different DSDD.

Spatially, much of the district resources and activities are concentrated in the Vavuniya Division, including the Vavuniya Town which is the administrative and commercial capital of the district. The other three divisions are comparatively less developed. Vavuniya North Division, geographically the largest of the four divisions, is not only very sparsely populated but also remains neglected and is still 'uncleared'.

Long before the ethnic conflict became a serious problem, Vavuniya township has operated as a key transit point in the movement of people and goods because of the road and rail links connecting the north to south and east to west. Consequently, even though land locked, the district had considerable interaction with the



neighbouring districts. This had no doubt led to the development of Vavuniya as an urban centre.

With the escalation of the ethnic conflict, a large number of the district population—estimated at about 50,000 got internally displaced. In addition there was a large influx of refugees—estimated at around 45,000. Vavuniya's central location was an important factor that contributed to the influx of refugees in large numbers. As a result of this, the district had to cope with problems of displaced population in addition to other conflict related problems such as damages/destruction to property and infrastructure.

2.0 Impact of the Civil Conflict

Vavuniya District, like the other districts in the North East Province (NEP) experienced considerable social and economic dislocation on account of the civil conflict in the 1980s and 1990s. This resulted in extensive damage/destruction of movable and immovable property, public sector infrastructure and other productive assets, loss of lives, injury and large scale displacement of people. The Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme II (ERRP II, 1994) estimated the cost of reha-

bilitation and reconstruction in the Vavuniya District (excluding relief and compensation) at Rs.4,195 million. This may be a reasonably good indicator of the extent of damage/destruction of public sector infrastructure and other production assets. This cost, though lower than that of other districts, is nevertheless substantial. For an economically backward district, inhabited by a large number of poor people, and not endowed with natural resources of any significance, this would be an excessive burden.

3.0 Three Major Activity Components

Thus, the task before the district administration is three fold. It has to arrange for the welfare of the displaced—people and their resettlement, and implement a programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction of physical assets while taking action to reactivate the economy to ensure that the living standards of people are protected and enhanced.

Therefore in the present programme framework, the emphasis has been placed basically on three sets of measures. These deal with

- (i) Resettlement and relocation of families displaced;
- (ii) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of public infrastructure assets in such fields as Irrigation, Roads, Health, Education and Housing;
- (iii) Regeneration and improvement/expansion of productive activities in direct production sectors such as in Agriculture, Live stock, Inland Fisheries and Forestry, Industries, Trade and Services.

All the three sets of measures and activities are, needless to say, interrelated. The district administration had been already involved in all the three main lines of activity with its on-going programmes out of its annual financial allocations. But the proposals presented here show how these activities may be pursued more systematically within a planned framework.

4.0 Resettlement of People

Resettlement of people is both a human problem and an economic necessity. It is a human problem in the sense that displaced families/persons cannot be allowed to languish for too long in refugee camps or welfare centres. Economically, once relocated or resettled and provided



with a means of livelihood (eg. resettled farmers) they will contribute to increased production.

In the on-going resettlement programmes, displaced families are either resettled in their former places or relocated in new places or 'model villages.' In relocating families, there is a considerable amount of infrastructure spending to provide the basic facilities. The district administration has been spending annually about Rs 40 to 50 million for resettlement. However still there are nearly 5330 more families to be resettled. In the next two to three years, the district administration should be able to resettle about 2000 or 2500 families. The programme should be pursued with the aim of resettling at least about 60% of the remaining families (as at end of 1998) and it is expected that funding would come from the Ministry of Rehabilitation through RRAN.

5.0 Economic & Social Infrastructure

Infrastructure restoration and improvement is a vital necessity for the further progress of the district economy. The district administration has been spending a good proportion of its total annual allocation from the Government on such work. Some progress has,

therefore been made in this direction, but still a great deal remains to be done. The main areas that require substantial outlays, are Irrigation, Roads, Health Sanitation, Education and Housing. In Education and Health and Housing sectors, during the next three years or so, at least 65% of the restoration/reconstruction needs should be met; at least that should be a major objective. Similar objectives could be set for other sectors as well, such as Irrigation and Roads.

6.0 Direct Production Sectors

In the Programme Framework, the importance of direct production sectors in the district economy has been emphasized, the most vital ones being, Agriculture, Livestock, Inland Fisheries, Forestry, Industries, Trade and Services. Agriculture and Livestock together constitute the mainstay of the economy in the district, supporting directly and indirectly more than 65% of rural population. Both these important activities have been adversely affected by the civil disturbances. Therefore, their reactivation is a vital necessity.

Industry, Trade and Services together are reported to support about 15% of total employment in the district. The activities also at-

tract substantial private sector participation.

The Rice Mills, which represent an important agro-industry activity, have long been famous in Vavuniya as a most successful form of private enterprise development. They have been badly affected, and half the total number (47) still remain closed or only partially operated. There are a number of small-scale industrial units and not all of them are in production. The Industrial Estate, which was established in 1992 to promote small scale private sector industries is not yet fully operational and the industrial Development Board has not been able to play an active role in promoting such industries.

Thus, the industry sector has been adversely affected by the civil disturbances. Any significant regeneration and expansion of small-scale industrial activity will require generous financial assistance, to potential entrepreneurs. Assistance will also be needed in the areas of enterprise development, entrepreneurial training and vocational training, skills and marketing support. Technology reorientation, particularly in agro-industry and processing will be another important area for assistance. There can be a substantial private sector participation, pro-



Table 1

Programme Summary

	Componet	Rs.Mn	%
1	Economic infrastructure (Electricity, Irrigation, Roads)	413	34
2	Social Infrastructure (Education, Housing, Health, Sanitation, Nutrition, Water Supply)	389	33
3	Resettlement	150	12
4	Agriculture (Crop Agriculture, Livestock Fisheries)	210	17
5	Institutional development (Support Services entrepreneurship training, technical and vocational training for youth)	25	2
6	Other	21	2
	Total	1,208	100

vided incentives are adequate and appropriate investment climate is fostered.

Trade and services with a strong private sector orientation have revived, partly because most of the institutions are centered in and around the township and a sudden influx of a large displaced population also acted a major incentive. The impact of 'open economy', the central location of the township, its links with other districts and the restoration of normalcy and a relatively stable security situation, also were contributory factors.

7.0 Programme Framework & Components

The Programme Framework embraces a number of sectors/components. These include both economic and social infrastructure and direct production activities. It has been designed to contribute to economic and social advancement of the district population by incorporating the three main lines of activity already mentioned. The Programme extends over a three year period, 1999 to 2001. A considerable amount of investment is planned for the key sectors.

The entire programme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 1208 million. This implies an annual ex-

penditure of about Rs. 400 million which is within the management capacity of the District Administration. The main components are shown in Table (1). (No provision has been made for contingencies and cost escalation).

Such a programme is expected to facilitate the income generating activities in Agriculture, Industry and Services, and has considerable scope for private sector participation.

8.0 Administrative and Institutional Aspects

In the post-devolution phase in the NEP, the relationship between the district administration and the Provincial Administration gave rise to important problems with regard to district level plan/programme formulation. Presently, the district administration has to deal with central/line agencies and it has to deal also with the provincial authority, because a part of the funding comes through the provincial system. The Provincial Administration has to rely on the district administration, for carrying out functions related to devolved subjects. The unclear nature of this dual responsibility of the district administration is not conducive to efficient implementation of programmes.



The district administration in Vavuniya over the years has survived the vicissitudes of the civil conflict and after a fairly successful experience in 'crisis management' it has reached some maturity in the process. The security situation in the district is still a cause for concern. But this is relatively stable now and the district administration has been able to implement several programmes; and the experience gained gave it the necessary competence and preparedness in dealing with district's major problems. One outcome has been that within the provincial system, Vavuniya has found a district identity of its own.

In planning/ formulating programmes at the district level, the issues related to 'bottom- up' (instead of 'top - down') approach are also important. Bottom up approach requires institution building

and participation at local levels. Civil disturbances and displacement of people have undermined the functioning or operation of many societies/organizations. Even governmental or semi - governmental organizations which have links with people at local level have been affected. It is, therefore, necessary to reactivate the existing institutions or form new ones to provide a better institutional back-up for more effective participatory arrangement.

In the context of the present exercise of preparation of a district programme dealing with resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction and development, the major stake - holders, including the beneficiaries are as follows: Government Officials in the District (at different levels,) Provincial Officials, Officials of Central Agencies, local level organizations, and beneficiar-

ies such as farmers, resettled villagers, small scale industrialists/entrepreneurs and self-employed persons. Many of the stake-holders may come through the organizations they represent. However, the participation of beneficiaries or target groups in decision making is not effective in general. This is true even where the relevant organisations exist. Therefore, government officials tend to have a dominant influence.

This imbalance can be rectified by strengthening and reactivating the Non-Governmental Organizations so that greater community participation can be achieved. Even some of the governmental/ semi-governmental organizations (eg. Co-operatives) need to be revamped so that they can become active participants.



Introduction

1

This document presents a framework for an integrated development of the Vavuniya District incorporating proposals for resettlement, reconstruction, rehabilitation and general socio-economic development of the region. This constitutes a part of the overall development framework for the war affected regions of the Northern Sri Lanka, the preparation of which, with the active participation of all relevant stake-holders is a part of the mandate of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the North (RRAN). The study has been sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The present document: **“Framework for Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development – Vavuniya District”** consists of seven chapters, an Executive Summary and several Annexures. Chapters 2,3 and 4 describe the background, namely, the District Profile, the Economy and the Socio-Economic Problems consequent to the conflict. Chapter 5 deals with the most important economic activity in the District: Agriculture. Chapter 6 presents the programme framework, and Chapter 7 goes on to discuss the administrative and institutional issues which have an important bearing on the implementation of the programme.

This document has been prepared after several consultations

and discussions with the representatives of the Government departments - central and provincial - in the district. Meetings were held with the Government Agent/ District Secretary and Divisional Secretaries in connection with this study. Useful discussions were also held with several non-governmental organizations (NGOO). Important documents and written proposals submitted in the recent past about the Vavuniya District were reviewed by the Consultants before finalizing this report.

The Terms of Reference (TOR), for the study are as follows:

Objective: Designing a framework for integrated multi-sectoral resettlement, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programme for the Vavuniya district.

Tasks assigned

- Verifying the situation and problems of the district as having been assessed by project appraisal teams, ERRP (1995) and VIRDEP (1997) and update the available information and data
- Identifying the resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs and, make some first cost estimates.
- Identifying sectors where detailed analysis have to be done and suggest priorities



Introduction

Continued

- Identifying the main stake holders who would be involved in programme planning and implementation.
- Submission of project ideas/sketches/profiles in consultations with sectoral groups
- Preparation a document and present the findings at a workshop in order to finalize and prioritize them.

The present report and its contents reflect the above objective and related tasks and issues covered by the TOR.



Demographic & Social Setting

2

2.1 Location

Vavuniya district, located in the northern lowlands, has borders with four other districts Mullaitivu District in the north, Anuradhapura district in the south, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Anuradhapura districts on the west and Mullaitivu, Trincomalee and Anuradhapura districts on the east. Agro-climatically the district comes within the Dry Zone.

Long before the ethnic conflict became a serious problem, Vavuniya township has functioned as an important transit point in the movement of people and goods, with the road and rail links connecting north to south and east to west. This has contributed much to the development of the Vavuniya township. Thus, despite the district being landlocked its interaction with neighbouring districts has been quite considerable. In later years, particularly during the 1990s when ethnic disturbances escalated, its central location attracted a vast refugee population.

2.2 Land and the People

Vavuniya district has a land area of 1966.9 sq km (196,690.96 Ha) - 10% of the land area of the entire North East Province (NEP). Administratively, the district is divided into four Divisional Secretariat Divisions, viz, Vavuniya, Vavuniya South, V/Cheddikulam, and Vavuniya North. Vavuniya North covers 39% of the total land

area, Vavuniya division 31%, V/Cheddikulam Division 20% and Vavuniya South division 10%. Vavuniya North still remains an 'uncleared' area where the people were completely displaced and are yet to be re-settled.

2.3 Population

Vavuniya district is a very sparsely populated region. After the Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi Districts, Vavuniya is the least populated district in the NEP. The population, according to the 1981 Census of Population 95,468 - about 5% of the total population of all districts in the NEP. After a period of slow growth in the 1970s and 1980s, the estimated mid year population increased from 107,000 in 1986 to 112,000 in 1989 and remained virtually stable around 115,000 during 1992 - 94. [see Table 2 (b)] Thereafter it increased to 121,000 in 1995; during the ten year period 1986 - 95, the total population increased by only 12%.

2.4 Distribution of Population

Population concentration varies considerably as between the Divisional Secretariat Divisions. According to information collected by the Divisional Secretaries in 1997, there were altogether 29,371 families and a total population of 121,278 in the district. Of this total population, which also included those who migrated from other districts following civil distur-



Table 2 (a)

Area of the District According to the Divisional Secretariat Divisions

D S Division	Land Area Excluding Inland Water Area Sq. Km.	Percentage	Large Inland Water	Total Land
Vavuniya	609.7	31.0	-	609.7
Vavuniya South	188.5	9.6	-	188.5
V/Cheddikulam	399.1	20.3	-	399.1
Vavuniya North	769.6	39.1	-	769.6
Total	1,966.9	100.0	-	1,966.9

Source: Statistical hand Book, Vavuniya District, 1998

Table 2 (b)

Population Movements in Vavuniya District 1986 - 95

Year	Population Thousand	Growth Rate
1986	107	-
1987	109	1.9
1988	110	0.9
1989	112	1.8
1990	114	1.8
1991	114	0.9
1992	115	0.9
1993	117	1.7
1994	119	1.7
1995	121	1.7

Source: Statistical Information NEPC

bances. 61% (73,896) belonged to the Vavuniya Division. This also included the population of the urban council area. Vavuniya North had a population of 17,853 and Cheddikulam division 17,035 and Vavuniya South Division 12,494.

2.5 Population Density

Vavuniya's population density is the second lowest in the NEP after Mullaitivu. In the Census Year 1981, the overall density of population was 49 for sq km. It increased to about 62 in 1995.

Within the District the density varies significantly among the several Secretariat Divisions. According to the 1981 Census the Vavuniya Secretariat Division had the highest density of 80 per sq. km with the Urban Council area recording a higher figure of 84 per Sq Km. Vavuniya North had the lowest density of 15 per sq. km. See Table 2 (c).

Population distribution spatially as well as in terms of rural urban classification can have important implications for economic development. In Vavuniya district, Urban area covers only 21.5 sq. km, but it carries almost 20% of the total population. The rural population comprises 80% of the total, settled in 420 villages. Rural settlements in the villages had been built around tanks which had dominated the traditional rural economy in the district. In 1997, out of the total of 420 villages in the district, 190 villages, (nearly 45%) were located in the Vavuniya Division. This Secretariat Division gains importance

not only because it covers a large area and a large population, but because it contains the urban centre. The population in the Urban Council area had doubled during the last ten years or so reaching 42,225 (1997) which largely reflected the influx of people due to civil disturbances. Vavuniya North and V/Cheddikulam Divisions had 80 and 79 villages respectively and Vavuniya South contained 71 villages.

2.5.1 Spatial Aspects

In the Vavuniya District, the rural-urban differentiation is very marked; in addition, this district also displays considerable geographical and physical diversity. The uneven distribution of population with a concentration in the Vavuniya Division is also associated with a concentration of many economic activities in the same area.

Vavuniya division contains the largest extent of paddy land in the district (45%); in contrast Vavuniya North division has the largest land area under dense forest cover. Irrigation net work in the district is heavily concentrated in the Vavuniya Division followed by Vavuniya South and Vengalacheddikulam Divisions. Nearly 45% of the schools, half the number of school going population, and 54% of the teachers in the district are found in the Vavuniya Division.

Vavuniya division also has a dominant position with regard to



Table 2(C)
Population & Population Density by Divisional Secretariats
Census Year - 1981

D S Division	Population			Area	
	Total	Male	Female	Sq km	Density Per sq km
Vavuniya (DSD) Total	48,502	25,882	22,620	609.7	80
1. Rural	29,990	15,607	14,383	388.2	77
2. Urban	18,512	10,275	8,337		84
Vavuniya South Total	14,036	7,472	6,564	188.5	74
1. Rural	14,036	7,472	6,564	-	-
V/Cheddikulam Total	21,227	11,060	10,167	399.6	53
1 Rural	21,227	11,060	10,167	-	-
Vavuniya North Total	11,663	6,392	5,271	769.6	15
1. Rural	11,663	6,392	5,271	-	-
District Total	95,428	50,806	44,622	1,967.4	49
1. Rural	76,916	40,31	36,385	1,745.4	44
2. Urban	18,512	10,275	8,237	221.5	84

Source: Dept., of Census & Statistics (Statistical Hand Book, V District, 1998)

the location of important institutions such as the banks, other service institutions and government departments. It leads in the distribution of most infrastructure facilities and services, and disparity among the divisions in this respect is marked. Vavuniya North, with its population completely displaced is also the least developed part of the district.

When a large displaced population moved into the Vavuniya district it was the Vavuniya Division and the urban centre that accommodated most of them.

2.6 Ethnicity and Religion

The district population has an ethnic mix with Tamils comprising 76% Sinhalese 16.5% and Moors 6.8%. Sinhalese are mostly concentrated in the Vavuniya South Division, and to a lesser extent, in the V/Cheddikulam Division. Vavuniya North is almost entirely populated by Tamils. Muslims are mostly concentrated in the Cheddikulam Division.

Tamils of up country origin form an important sub-ethnic group in this district, representing about 15% of the total population; many of them migrated from the Hill Country in the aftermath of race riots in the South

in 1977 and 1983. They also provide most of the labour for farm work in the district.

Hindus, religion-wise, form a majority in the district accounting for 69% of the total population. Buddhists account for 16%, Muslims 7% and Christians of all denominations form another 7%.

Socially and culturally, Vavuniya District, like other districts of the Wanni, has for a long time was inhabited by traditional village societies engaged in agriculture and related activities. In more recent decades, particularly after the 1950s, on account of political changes and socio-economic forces the district experienced some degree of 'transformation'. A small middle class, consisting of educated professionals - largely the employees of government institutions - traders and businessmen, builders and contractors has emerged. They reside mainly in the Vavuniya township.

Table 2(d)
Vavuniya District Estimated Population & No. of Families by DS Division 1996

D S Division	No. of Families	Total Population
Vavuniya DSD	18,032	73,896
Vavuniya South	3,284	12,494
V/Cheddikulam	4,203	17,035
Vavuniya North	4,052	17,853
Total	29,571	121,278

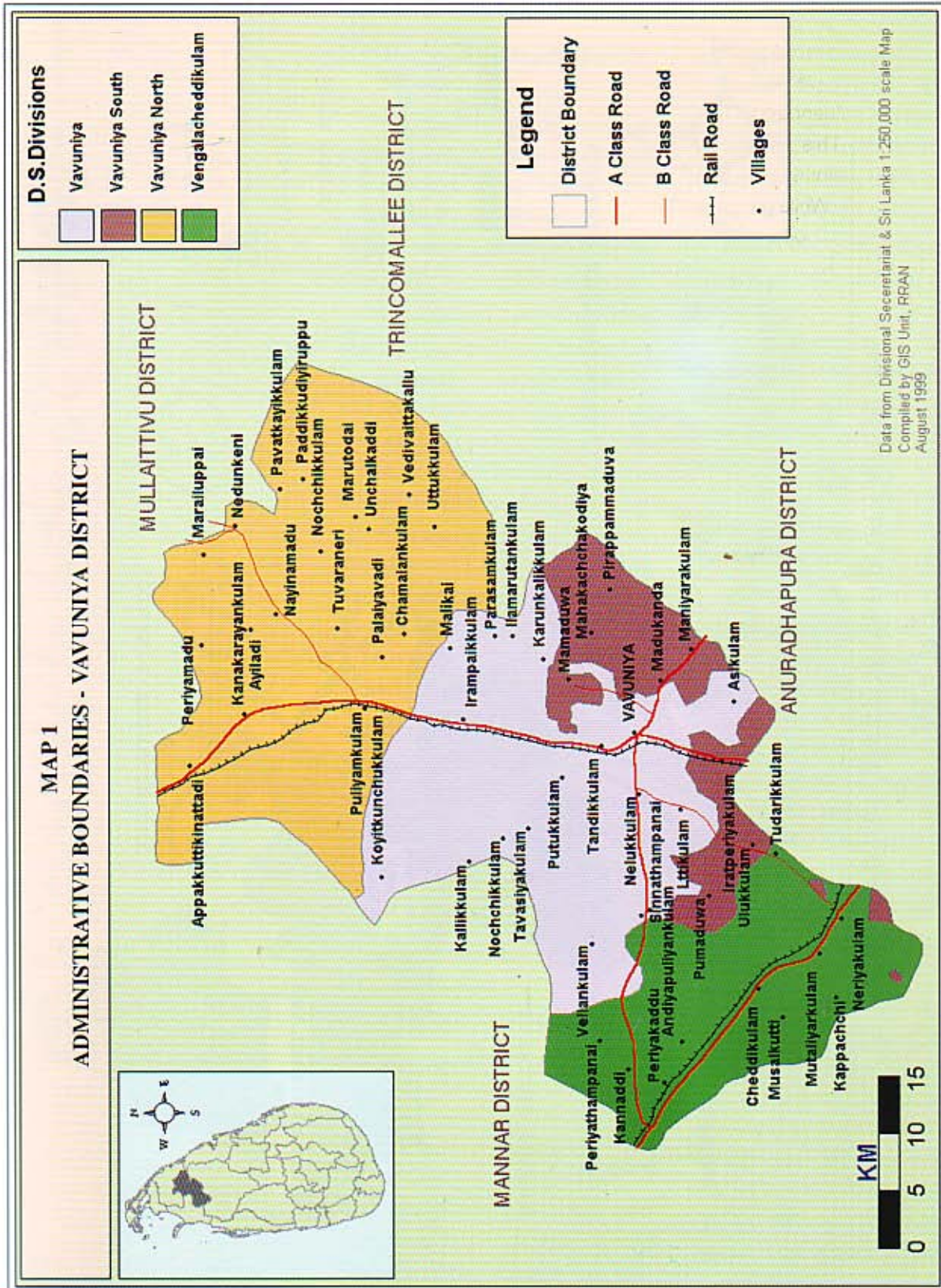
Source: Divisional Secretaries
(Statistical Hand Book 1998)

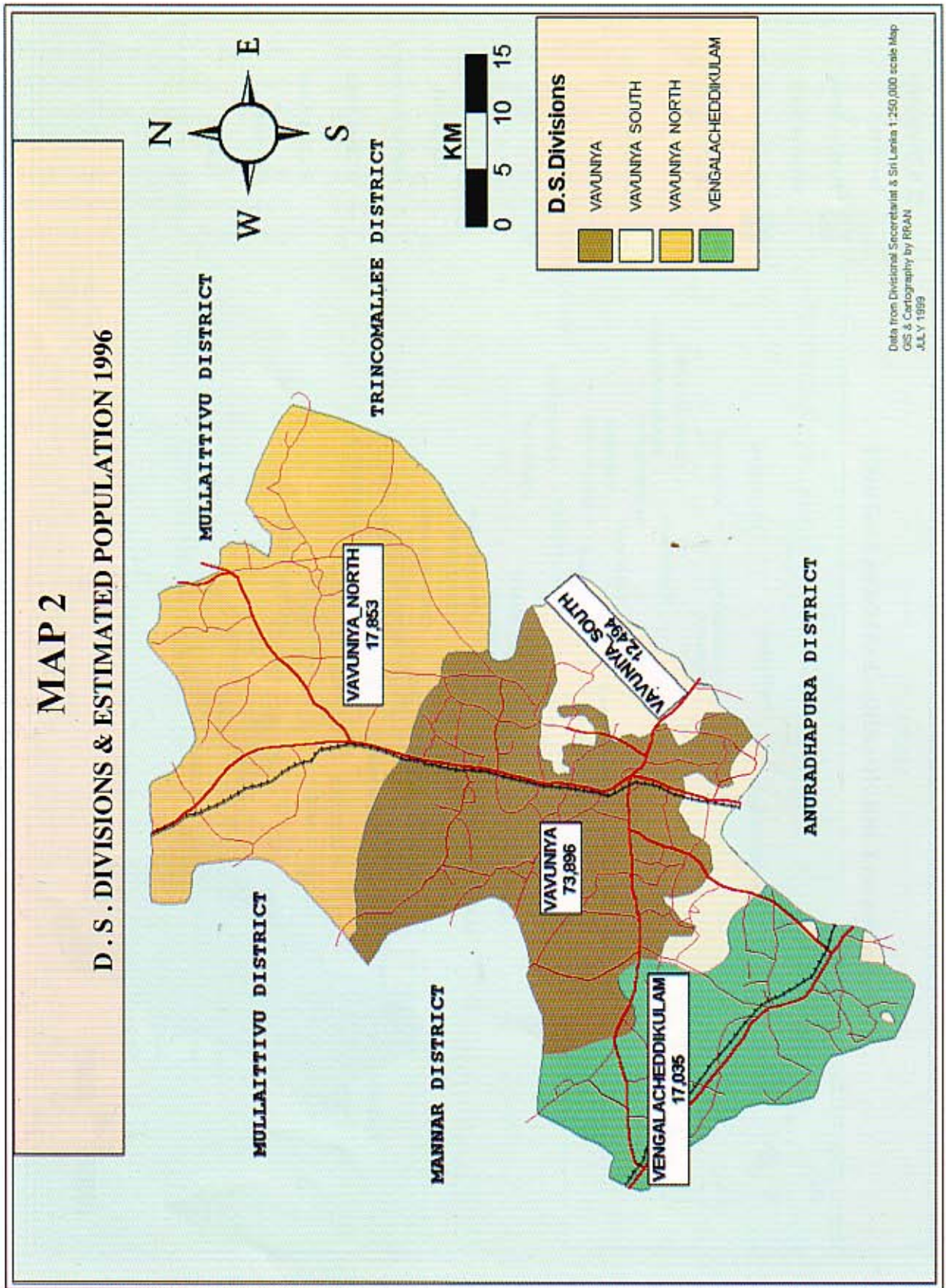


In recent times, the Government agencies have begun to exert increased influence on the lives of the people. This was seen in most of the development efforts at the district level. While grass roots organizations and other commu-

nity organizations are essential and have to be encouraged, the lead role in many of the basic developmental efforts (needless to say in rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes) requires the intervention of governmental agencies,

their deficiencies notwithstanding. This is very much evident in the Vavuniya District. This appears to be a common experience in many other districts too.







District Economy A Macro Overview

3

3.1 Sectoral Composition of Production

The economy of the district is predominantly agricultural. Cultivation of Paddy, Other Field Crops, Livestock Farming, Forestry and Island Fisheries are the main components of the agricultural sector.

Industrial and Service activities also make a significant contribution to the overall production in the district. Industries are mainly the small and cottage industries, closely linked to crop agriculture, quarrying and similar primary activities. Services sector consisting of Trade, Transport and Banking, basically support the commodity producing sectors and provide a livelihood to a significant number of the employed population.

3.1.1 Agriculture: Paddy and Other Field Crops

The contribution of agriculture to the overall production may be about 40 percent. It follows that any major development effort in the Vavuniya District should give adequate priority to agriculture and related activities.

In the Vavuniya district, out of a total land area of 196,700 Ha, 40 percent is used for agricultural activities. Another 43% is under forests, both natural and forest plantations. It is important to note that though total agricultural land consisted of 77,030 Ha, a little more than half of a this (44,150)

is classified as Sparsely Cultivated Highland. Paddy, the dominant crop of the district, covers 20,010 Ha. which is about 10% of the total land area, and one fourth of the total agricultural land use.

According to the Population Census of 1981, 28,246 persons accounting for 30 percent of the total population of the district were classified as employed. Out of the total thus employed, 62 percent were engaged in activities described as Agriculture, Livestock and forestry. Furthermore, this group consisted of 86 percent male and 14 percent females.

Paddy is cultivated both under rain-fed condition and under irrigation based on major/medium and minor tanks. Cultivation is undertaken mostly in the Maha season with the start of monsoon rains. Of the total extent devoted to paddy 4590 Ha (22 percent) is cultivated under rain-fed condition, 11370 Ha. (56 percent) is irrigated under minor tanks and 5370 Ha (24 percent) is cultivated under major tank irrigation.

In the past decade or so, paddy production in the district suffered partly due to adverse weather conditions and partly on account of the unsettled conditions resulting from the ethnic conflict. The extent cultivated has fluctuated erratically and no steady trend was maintained. Paddy production in the district, like elsewhere, also had to



face problems of rising costs of inputs which contributed to declining producer margins.

Along with paddy, the Other Field crops also find an important place in the district agricultural production. Cultivated as highland crops, other field crops such as black gram, green gram, groundnuts, cowpea, onion, chilli and vegetables occupy about 9870 Ha. It is worthy of note that black gram production in the district had in the past contributed to about 40% of total national production. In the field crop sector there are possibilities of greater processing and value addition which have not been fully exploited. This is also the case with regard to horticulture production involving banana, lime, mango, orange and papaw which are grown, mainly in homesteads. This sub sector provides a base for agro industry, yet to be exploited on a commercially significant scale.

The case for a diversified crop production in place of the one dominated by paddy is made much stronger now than ever before.

3.1.1.1 Marketing

Marketing of paddy, and other agricultural produce and supply of seed paddy and other inputs to agriculturists are activities not effectively serviced. The Paddy marketing Board, and the CWE are marketing institutions that were functioning in the district. Paddy Marketing Board has, however, almost ceased to operate and pri-

vate sector is now dominant in paddy marketing and milling of paddy. Now most of the marketing of other agricultural produce and agricultural inputs is also in private hands. The disruption caused by the civil disturbances has had an adverse impact on marketing services both in the government and private sectors.

3.1.2 Livestock

Livestock farming, which provides a supplementary source of income, has been for a long time an integral part of the rural economic system in the district. Integrated with crop production, livestock farming can support the economic well being of the rural households. This sector provides animal protein, draught animals and manure for cultivation – this interdependence appears to have been neglected with the introduction of chemical fertilizer. Post-harvest cropland, tank catchment areas and forest reserves supported an extensive livestock farming in the district. Dairy farming, goat farming and poultry are the main activities in the Livestock sector. The district had a total cattle population of about 52,000, a goat population of 14,000 and 100,000 poultry (1990)*. The monthly average milk production was 350,000 litres. With the large cattle population, the extensive management system with indigenous stock did not contribute to higher production in this sector. Inad-

equately support services for animal health care; lack of adequate marketing facilities and rising cost of feed (eg. Poultry) have affected production levels in this sector. The civil disturbances and resulting uncertainties and displacement of people too had an adverse impact on the Livestock sector. In particular the production and collection of, milk has been badly affected.

3.1.3 Fisheries:

Fresh Water Fisheries

Though not a large sector, fishing is undertaken in the major/medium tanks in the district. It is concentrated in the Vavuniya South and Cheddikulam Divisions. Even though marine fish is preferred to fresh water fish, the latter has a demand among the low income sections because it is cheaper. In the Vavuniya South and Cheddikulam Divisions, the estimated tank fish production was 705 mt. in 1990 and it declined to 355 mt. in 1996. This activity also takes place in the major tanks in the Vavuniya North Division but it could have come to a standstill with the security operations. Fresh water fishing activity can be extended if supporting facilities in the form of assistance for purchase of fishing gear and breeding centres is provided. There are already about 340 fishermen engaged in this activity and more can be engaged if adequate supporting facilities are given through the Fisherman's Cooperatives.



3.1.4 Industries

The district's industrial activities, largely centred around small scale industrial units are an important part of the economy, even though the district still has no large industrial base. There were 324 medium and small industrial units in 1997 which provided employment to about 2,529 persons (see Table 3 (a)). In the district, the civil disturbances have affected industrial activity and there is an urgent need to rehabilitate the damaged units and reactivate the medium and small scale enterprises.

The types of small scale industrial activities in the district relate mainly to agro industries, light engineering, welding, carpentry, bakeries, food processing, packeting, grinding mills, metal crushing, electrical work and garments. Most of these are labour intensive industries. The district has long been famous for its rice mills which may be considered as the most successful private enterprise establishments. Many of the rice mills are medium scale enterprises using high value machinery and employing wage-labour. Information available indicated that 22 medium sized rice mills had a total investment of nearly Rs.150 million with an employment capacity of about 700. At present 12 rice mills are not in production and financial incentives may be necessary to get them all back into production. For

these Mills (22), the estimated loss due to civil disturbances was Rs.50 million and their reactivation may involve a further cost of nearly

Rs. 25 million. As the Table 3 (a) suggests, light engineering, packeting of processed food, jewellery, radio and television repairs

Table 3(a)

Medium & Small Industries -Sub Sector Vavuniya District - 1997

S.No.	Industrial Group	No. of Establishments
01	Quarrying of Stone, Sand & Clay	23
02	Dairy Products	13
03	Grain Mill Products	16
04	Bakery Products	15
05	Tobacco Products	12
06	Made-up Textile Articles Except Apparel	20
07	Builders Carpentry & Ironing	20
08	Articles of Concrete & Cement	08
09	Casting Iron & Steel	02
10	Structural Metal Products	05
11	Agricultural & Forestry Machinery	03
12	Television, Radio Receivable, Sound of Video Recording	15
13	Furniture	07
14	Jewellery	21
15	Printing Works	08
16	Garages	09
17	Studio	11
18	Light Engineering	16
19	Rice Mill	47
20	Garment Factory (BOI)	02
21	Packing & Distribution of Spices	30
22	Others	21
	Total	324
	Total Employment	2,529

Source: Industrial Development Board, Regional Office, Vavuniya



and video service, carpentry and steel work, made-up textiles, bakery products, grain milling, quarrying and sand and clay work provide the most opportunities for small scale industrial activity; some of them are cottage type and self employment oriented units. A number of such small industrial units were adversely affected during the disturbances. Financial incentives in the form of loans on concessionary terms can help to reactivate these units.

3.1.4.1 Industrial Estate

An industrial estate was set up in 1992 in the district in Poonthoddam, about three km. from the town, to promote the establishment of small scale industrial units. But this has not yet become operational since most of the infrastructure facilities: water supply, electricity, drainage and boundary fences and access roads have not been completed. Also, matters about the lease of sites to prospective industrialists have not been speedily and satisfactorily resolved.

At the moment only a small number of industrialists opted to set up their establishments, partly also because of uncertainties that still cloud the investment climate.

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) which was expected to act as a catalyst has not been able to play an active role, partly because of administrative prob-

lems and partly due to lack of adequate funds and staff, particularly that of technical officers. The IDB should be provided with adequate funds and facilities to strengthen its institutional capacity. Such capacity building should enable the IDB to play a more active role in promoting small scale industrial establishments through activities such as identification of raw materials (eg. agro industries), conducting feasibility studies, providing consultancy services to the industrialists or prospective entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial training and training for self-employment, study of market potential and other support services.

There is also another governmental agency, namely the Department of Small Industry, which provides some training and is engaged in small scale industrial activity, such as, carpentry, and production furniture and textiles. Within the district, this department's activities come within the purview of the Divisional Secretary and the Director, Small Industry of the NEP. There is a role for the Department of Small Industry in promotion of industrial development, production marketing and training. These activities have to be planned and carried out by this agency with greater efficiency, geared to the needs of the district.

As far as small scale industry sector in the district is concerned,

there is a substantial private sector involvement in the past and it will continue to be the same in the future as well. With this perspective, the main approach should be to promote the involvement of private enterprise in industrial development through necessary institutional support, financial incentives and other measures. The support of other private sector and non governmental organisations can also be mobilized for this purpose.

3.1.5 Trade and Services

According to available statistics (1981), Trade and Service sectors together accounted for 16% of the total employment in the district. Trade and service activities have developed extensively, mainly centred in and around the Vavuniya township. The activities in the two sub-sectors are largely dominated by the private sector. Because of the central location of the Vavuniya Township, *vis-a-vis* the neighbouring districts in the north and south and the road and railway linkages, a thriving trade and commercial centre had developed in the district with several trading and business establishments owned and operated by private entrepreneurs. A wide range of trade and business activities, wholesale and retail, involving vegetables, consumer goods, grocery items, textiles pharmaceuticals, hardware, building materials, confectionery, restaurants and eating houses are



carried on in the town centre. The employment potential of this sector too is fairly high.

The civil disturbances had an adverse effect on this sector as well. However, with the restoration of normalcy and return to a more stable security situation there was a significant revival of trading and business activity. With 'open economy' and 'free market' policies - helped by a large influx of people from the northern districts which acted as a strong market incentive - trade and business activity revived and from about 1996 it had returned to, perhaps, 75 to 80 percent of the pre-1990 level. There are, however, still constraints operating on this sector. Long distance lorry transport has been badly disrupted, which sustained a major part of the trading and business activity in the township. One cannot say with certainty as to when this will return to normal levels. There may still be some trading and commercial establishments which will have to be reactivated; and traders and businessmen expect a more favourable 'business climate' free from security risks and other constraints. The formation of an umbrella organization representing industrialists, traders and businessmen will institutionally strengthen both industry, and trade and services sectors and action should be initiated towards realizing this objective.

3.1.5.1 Banks

Vavuniya District has the benefit of a well established Commercial Bank network based mainly in the Urban Centre. The two state banks: the Bank of Ceylon and the People's Bank as well as the leading private sector banks: the Hatton National Bank (HNB), the Seylan Bank, and the Commercial Bank are represented through their branch offices.

Banking business of the district benefited much from the large movement of people from the conflict affected areas. This had a particularly positive effect on mobilisation of deposits. However there was no corresponding expansion in credit operations. Like in other parts of the country, the small entrepreneurs and farmers experience difficulties in obtaining credit promptly and at reasonable cost from the banking system. The fact that many farmers - as many as 90 percent of those who borrowed from the banks defaulted on their repayments at one stage has not helped. Even other prospective borrowers find it difficult to confirm to stringent collateral and other criteria adopted by the commercial banks. However, the HNB has been, more active in the credit area because it has a good loan supervision and monitoring system.

Since credit, both for agriculture and non agriculture is a critical requirement for reviving eco-

nomic activities, the banks may have to be encouraged to devise special schemes to assist the prospective borrowers without compromising their own financial stability. The banks themselves will stand to gain if economic activities in the district expand. Specific credit requirements in the District have been identified in Chapters 5 and 6.

3.1.5.2 Thrift and Credit

Co-operative Societies (TCCS)

The Thrift and Credit Co-operative Societies (TCCS) in the district operate at the village level and such institutions can play a useful role in assisting small scale economic activities. There were altogether 107 such branch societies operating in 1997 in the Vavuniya District (the cleared area) with a membership of 3803. The large number of societies and corresponding majority membership are to be found in the Vavuniya Division. These institutions operating at the village level undertake lending only on a very modest scale because of the inadequacy of funds. Since they operate at the village level and can establish links with small scale economic activities, they can be made to play a more active role as providers of credit. TCCS can be brought into a special scheme under which their financial base can be strengthened to operate a special revolving fund.



3.2 Economic Infrastructure

Being a relatively backward district in the country, Vavuniya's infrastructure facilities, reflected several inadequacies even prior to the disturbances. This has been made worse with the disruption caused by the civil disturbances. Therefore, there is an urgent need to rehabilitate, reconstruct and improve such facilities and some of this work has already been done through the ongoing programmes operated in the district since 1995.

3.2.1 Irrigation

There are twenty three (23) Medium tanks, and one (1) major tank in the district of which 12 tanks are in the Vavuniya Division and 6 are in the Vavuniya South Division; Vengala, Cheddikulam and Vavuniya North Division respectively have 4 and 2 tanks. The Major scheme and 5 Medium schemes located on Inter-Provincial rivers, come within the purview of Central authorities. The North East Provincial Irrigation Department is responsible for all other medium schemes on provincial rivers. Minor tanks operate under the district level authority: the Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Services. There are 730 Minor Tanks in the district of which 554 are working tanks and 176 have been abandoned. Here again about a little more than half the number of total tanks (working and abandoned) are in the Vavuniya

Division. The Minor Tanks support irrigation of more than 50% of the paddy lands while the major/medium tanks irrigate about one fourth of the total paddy land.

Apart from the 138 minor tanks that have been abandoned, many more are in a state of disrepair and neglect. Therefore the restoration or renovation of the minor tank irrigation system is essential to improve the performance of the crop sector.

The lack of maintenance of the irrigation net work in the past has led the deterioration of some of the schemes. Irrigation net work consisting of head works, canals and other structures as well as the roads connecting them will have to be improved and regularly maintained. Although the irrigation department has the technical capability, it is constrained by shortage of funds.

The renovation and proper maintenance of the irrigation net work will enhance the storage and water holding capacity of the tanks. Farmer participation in operation and maintenance can be encouraged so that they become important stake-holders in this sub-sector. Tank irrigation, therefore, should find an importance place in the district's rehabilitation and reconstruction programme. It is worth mentioning that the World Bank has already initiated a programme of assistance to rehabilitate the irrigation

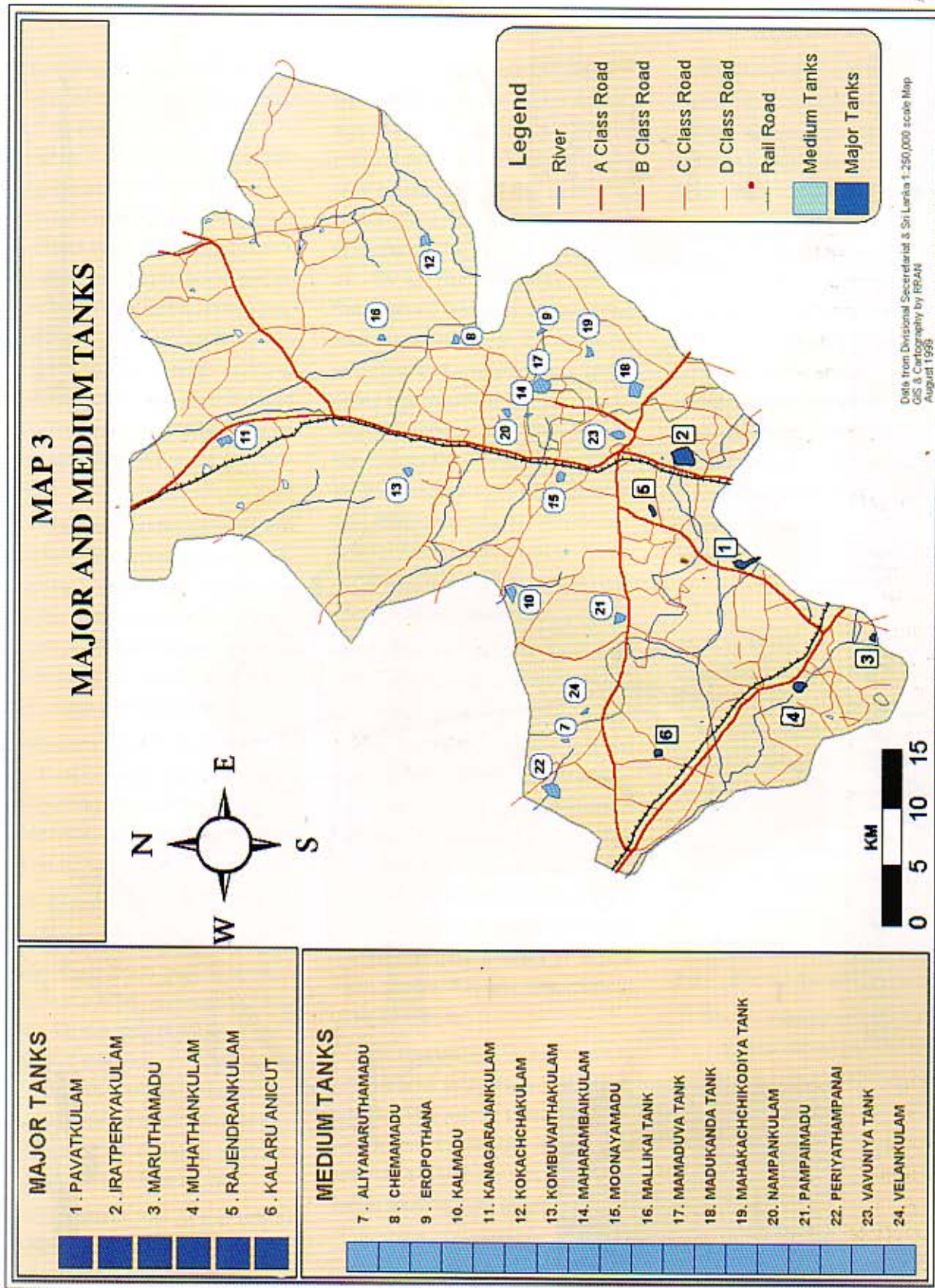
schemes in the NEP and Vavuniya.

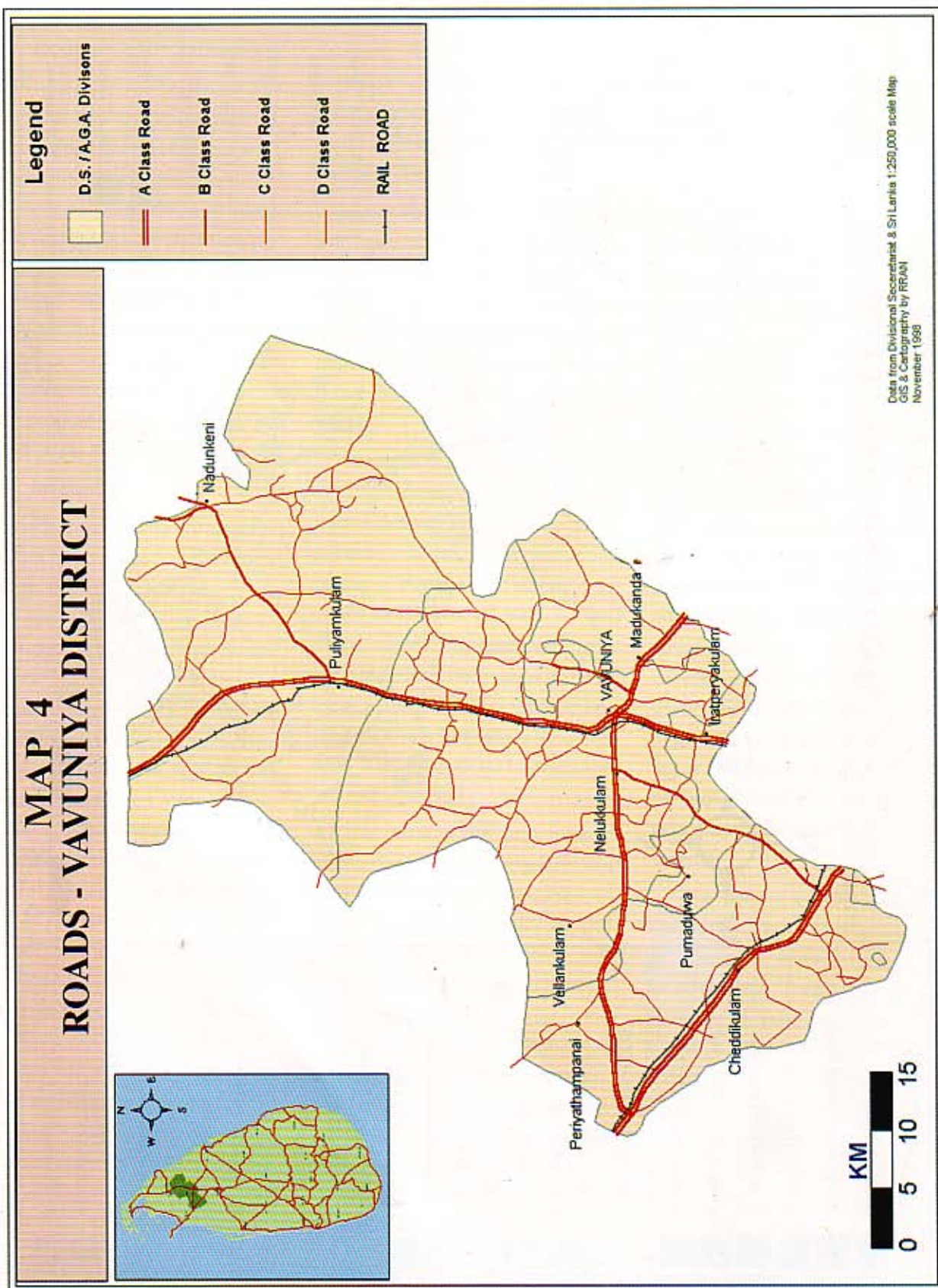
But there will be no overlap between this and the irrigation project components now being suggested for the district.

3.2.2 Roads

The district has a total road net work of approximately 1695 km. In this total road net-work, A and B class roads, (National Highways), come to 183 km. These are under the purview of Road Development Authority. The C and D class roads, not all of them tarred and metalled, consist of 302 km. and are managed by Road Development Department. Many of these roads are used as bus routes and connect village settlements and interior locations. Approximately 30,000 people are reported to be using these roads. These roads are in general badly maintained. Funding is inadequate for such work at present. Gravel roads in particular become impassable during the rainy season.

The bulk of the district's road net work comes within the purview of local authorities, the Pradsheeya Sabhas. These Pradheeya Sabha roads, consisting of a little over 1000 km in length account for 62% of the total road net work in the district. Such rural roads cover extensive areas in the district linking most of the interior and remote parts of the district. Only a few of them are tarred and metalled, are frequently sub-







ject to damage and suffer due to neglect and bad maintenance; many of them also become impassable during rainy season. There are about 25 km. of agricultural roads managed by Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Services, which link agricultural settlements and minor tanks. There are, in addition, approximately 75 km of colonization roads, coming within the purview of the Land Commissioner, but maintained by the Road Development Department.

In the rehabilitation and improvement of the road net work, important consideration should be given to rural roads and other roads that serve as bus routes and provide access to remote and scattered villages in the district.

Improved road net work can contribute to better mobility of people including those in the newly resettled villages and open up opportunities for economic activities.

3.2.3 Electricity

In the Vavuniya district there is a reasonably good supply of electricity in the town and surrounding areas. Of the total number of consumers of electricity in 1997 nearly 78% are classified as domestic users. However some of the electricity classified as domestic may be going into other uses as well.

While about half of the urban residents have electricity, only 7% of the rural households have this

facility - a percentage reported to be much below the national average of 44%*. According to available data, supply of electricity reaches only about 16% of the total residents. There is, therefore, a need to increase the access to electricity. So far Rural electrification in the district has not progressed well. Especially, with the on-going resettlement programmes (relocated and resettled villages) extension of supplies, becomes essential. Electricity is also a critical factor in Agriculture, Rural Industry/ Self Employment activity, rehabilitation of damaged or abandoned commercial establishments and other small enterprises.

3.2.4 Transport and Communications

The state of the public transport in the district leaves a great deal to be desired. Today public passenger transport is managed by a Peopleised Company with a depleted fleet of buses. While the internal public transport service provided by the Peopleised Company is largely limited to a few main routes, it is unsatisfactory in other respects.

Private passenger transport is even worse with inadequate mini buses. The public transport supplemented by private mini - bus service should be put on much better footing than at present.

In contrast, Railway transport up to Vavuniya has been restored

and is reasonably satisfactory. The Vavuniya - Colombo service is now available even though there are still many shortcomings. Vavuniya, because of its strategic location was once the focal point of a flourishing private lorry transport service. But the situation is different now. Ethnic disturbances and unstable security situation has disrupted to some extent this private lorry transport service. However, Vavuniya town is still a busy trade and business centre. Vavuniya has a reasonably reliable telecommunications net work, though very limited in coverage. At present, Sri Lanka Telecom has launched an extended telecommunications service which will have a greater impact. The district has witnessed a sudden increase in the number of private telecommunication centres, largely patronized by the displaced population from the other districts. Thus, Vavuniya district is well linked with other districts in the south and especially Colombo; and this gives the district certain advantages.

3.3 Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure facilities are not well developed in the district; and social infrastructure sectors have also been badly affected by the civil disturbances.



3.3.1 Education

The adverse impact of the civil disturbances such as the displacement of families and the influx of refugee population into the district, has placed a great burden on the educational institutions in the district.

Student population in the district has increased from 20,561 in 1992 to 35,165 in 1996, which is about 33% of the population. Out of the 189 schools, only 178 schools are functioning. Even out of these only 93 are housed in their own premises. The other 85 schools are housed in temporary sheds.

Nearly 10,000 displaced students came to the district and they had to be accommodated in the existing schools. This led to overcrowding, shortage of school furniture and other facilities in the schools. Meanwhile about 75% of the displaced children came from Welfare Centres where living conditions were unsatisfactory. Thus the school system and its facilities are strained to the utmost in coping with problems of providing education in this crisis situation.

The situation in uncleared areas was even worse. Though schools are functioning in the uncleared areas many of them are doing so in make-shift shelters and other buildings. About 73 schools are said to be functioning in temporary sheds. Shortage of school furniture, educational equipment,

and insecurity and affected home environment would have seriously disturbed the quality of education in the uncleared area as well.

There are 189 schools serving the Vavuniya District. Of these, only 5 are of Grade I – AB category. The large majority – about 71 percent are in Grade 3 category. The average Student/Teacher Ratio for the District is 31.6. This is much higher than the national ratio of 24.2 which is also the ratio for the NEP. The distribution of schools among the different sub-divisions of the district and the relevant Student/Teacher Ratios are shown in Table 3 (b). These statistics suggest that there is a considerable variation in educational facilities within the district.

With the large influx of children of displaced families, the school system was subject to considerable strain. Even though there was a movement of teachers also from the conflict areas into the district, the problem of shortage of teachers persisted. This is attributed to the initial understaffing – only 59 percent of the required number of teachers being available in the schools.

In the context of the problems arising from the civil disturbances, the school system in the district has suffered by way of damage or destruction to school infrastructure-class rooms, furniture, laboratories, assembly halls,

school buildings, electricity, water supply and toilets. Most of these will have to be restored or rehabilitated if the district school system is to be brought back to its former level and improved. This rehabilitation not only deals with schools infrastructure, but also with the improvement of the quality of education in the next three to four years in the cleared area to begin with

quality improvement, teacher development in primary and secondary education, curriculum development, non-formal education-which is also linked to vocational training and skills acquisition are all important matters which have been highlighted in the education sector reports both at the district and provincial levels. All these will require substantial financial outlays.

Technical education facilities at the tertiary level are not available in the district. The earlier proposal for the setting up of a Technical College for Vavuniya should be pursued actively, to be set up preferably with foreign funding. The district also has limited opportunities for higher education. There is a teacher training institution - the College of Education situated in the district.

There is also the recently established Vavuniya Campus of the University of Jaffna (successor to the former Affiliated University Col-



lege) catering to limited needs of higher education. In recent years, the demand for higher education has shown an increase in the Vanni region. These demands will have to be met by increasing the facilities for higher education within the district as far as possible. The tertiary level institutions in the district can also provide more extension and skill development courses to benefit the school leavers.

3.3.2 Health and Sanitation

Health and sanitation facilities in the district have been inadequate

to meet the needs of the district population. These also came under severe strain as in the case of education when large numbers of refugees moved in. The urban area in the Vavuniya Division had to take the major share of the burden of serving nearly 50,000 additional people.

In the case of health and sanitation in the district, the urban population appears to be better off than the rural population. With 80% of the people living in rural areas where inadequate transport serv-

ices and far flung and scattered settlements can make the delivery of health service more difficult. The intermittent internal displacement of large numbers would have exacerbated the problem.

3.3.2.1 Health

The Base Hospital (BH) in Vavuniya had some of its facilities improved in the 1990s. However, it still lacks the services of specialists in fields like Medicine, Surgery, Eye and ENT. The institution also suffers from shortages of nurses and other para medical staff, mi-

Schools in Vavuniya District

S/No	Cluster	S/T Ratio	Grade 1 A B	Grade 1 C	Grade 2	Grade 3	Total
1	Vavuniya DSD	48.3	3	8	15	57	83
2	V/Cheddikulam	33.0	1	3	6	32	42
3	Vavuniya North	12.4	1	3	6	32	42
4	Vavuniya South	33.0	0	4	5	13	22
5	Vavuniya District	31.6	5	18	32	134	189

Schools in Vavuniya District (%)

S/No	Type of School	Vavuniya District %	North East Province %	National Level %
1	1 A B	3.00	6.20	5.10
2	1 C	10.00	11.50	15.20
3	II	17.00	23.70	35.80
4	III	70.00	58.60	43.90

Source: Statistical Hand Book, 1998



nor staff, vehicles, drugs and equipment. Despite this, the Base Hospital has the responsibility to serve the referrals from other institutions and transferees from other districts in the North.

In this situation the arrival of displaced persons in large numbers in the District led to a substantial increase in OPD attendance as well as Bed-Days of in-patients. The institutions now has to cope with these increased demands for which it has hardly any capacity in terms of personnel, equipment and drugs. Such increased demands may continue for many more years.

A similar situation exists in the Vavuniya District's preventive medicine side. Here too the absence of adequate health staff and transport facilities has prevented adequate coverage and effectiveness of maternal and child health care services, including child immunization programmes. The increasing incidence of Malaria in the district is a separate problem which needs additional resources. In 1977, 10 deaths due to Malaria have been reported. Needless to say that the increased demands on preventive services resulting from arrival of refugees and displaced persons has compounded the already severe problems for the health authorities.

One further problem encountered by the health authorities is the low educational level and low

public awareness prevailing in the district which makes it difficult to get the co-operation of the residents to implement some of the programmes.

The district health authorities also now have an additional responsibility of looking after the refugee camps or Welfare Centres through their mobile medical teams. In the district there are 12 Welfare Centres with approximately 2856 families. The health problems of the people, particularly mothers and children, and the sanitary conditions prevailing in these places give rise to concern.

The Health sector in the district needs to be revamped both on the curative and preventive sides. On the curative side the facilities in the B.H have to be substantially improved. Staff strength, especially for specialist services and other categories, infrastructural facilities to provide for additional service units and staff accommodation and equipment for hospital use and treatment will be the major requirements. Some of these relate to requirements of other hospital units as well in the district.

On the preventive side, immediate attention is required to strengthen anti-malarial work in the district for which additional facilities will be required. Improvement in staff strength in relation to para-medical personnel will help in extending primary health care,

maternal and child care. In this respect, the training facilities for field health workers and other para-medical personnel and necessary teaching aids/equipment can make a contribution to strengthening the preventive aspects. In this connection, infrastructure facilities such as staff accommodation and transport facilities may have to be included (details of proposals will be given in the section on Programme Framework and Cost).

3.3.2.2 Sanitation

The availability of safe drinking water and good sanitation are two of the most basic requirements of the people. It was reported that according to the 1981 census, only 6% of the district population had pipe borne water supply and a large majority (74%) used wells and 13% of them were unprotected. It was further observed that in 1983 only 2% of the households in the district had flush toilets and 3.8% had water sealed toilets.

It is likely that the over time, situation would have changed for the better with increasing number of households having pipe-borne water, and water sealed toilets. This may apply to the town and surrounding areas. In the rural areas, tube wells and shallow wells (though unprotected) have increasingly met the water supply needs of the people. However, it has been reported that water-borne



diseases have been on the increase in the district which may be due to environmental pollution, water contamination and inadequate basic sanitation in the households. According to Vavuniya MOH office, about 12000 families have no latrine facilities and the subsidy of Rs.3000 given to a family to build latrines is not adequate. This important task remains to be completed.

In recent years, environmental health and sanitation have deteriorated, with a sudden increase in numbers and improper disposal of solid and liquid waste posing serious hazards. The poor management of solid waste, particularly in the Vavunia town where garbage and industrial waste are often thrown into drains and open spaces where these become breeding grounds for mosquitoes. The GTZ has already been associated with the town water supply from 1995 providing assistance amounting to about Rs. 20 million. Today the same donor is assisting the Water Supply and Sanitation Project' in dealing with waste disposal and solid waste management by turning garbage into compost. This project is based in the town area which has no proper drainage system at present.

3.3.2.3 Housing

Prior to the recent influx of the displaced population from the northern districts, urban area con-

sisted mainly of houses or quarters built for government servants. This is due to the fact that many of the government servants were residents of other districts. Today these houses/quarters have been used to accommodate some of the people who came into the districts as refugees. However, with the increasing demand for housing, land prices and house rents have suddenly escalated in and around the town area. This is connected with the preference of the displaced migrants to reside in the town area itself. Although organised private sector was reluctant to consider housing as a good investment in the context of an increase in demand, private individuals - especially the middle class - has invested in housing construction to some extent either for their own use or for renting out.

Although most families owned houses, these did not have facilities like toilets, water supply and electricity. The 1986/87 Socio-Economic Survey, shows that of the total housing in Vavuniya only 14% had a permanent structures. The balance: 86% of the houses were semi-permanent or temporary structures with mud floors, brick walls and roofs of straw or cadjan. It was further noted that 7% of the houses had flush toilets and 34% had water sealed toilets; and only 15% of the households had access to proper water facilities. Further according to the same source, only

a very limited number of the houses had pipe-borne water supply. Electricity supply reached only 18% of the houses.

It has been recognised that housing has become one of the pressing problems in the district. Prior to 1995, assistance was given under different housing programmes for construction of new houses and repair of damaged ones. Under the 1.5 Million Housing Programme, during 1992/93 - 1994/95, Government provided loans and grants for house building based on a monthly income criterion. A monthly income of less than Rs.700 entitled a grant of Rs.15,000 and a loan of Rs.5000 at 6% interest. For family income between 700 and 1500 rupees a recipient was given a grant of Rs.1500 and a loan of Rs.15,000 at the same rate of interest. Beyond this income range, the loan size increased to Rs.50,000 and Rs.150,000 to income categories from 1500-5000 rupees and over 5000 rupees respectively. Under this programme the low income groups benefited. For the first two income categories, the NHDA which monitored progress, also provided training and skills in masonry and carpentry. This was aimed at reducing costs and promoting self help.

With the influx of more and more people into Vavuniya, the Government initiated an emergency housing programme in



1994/95, the One Thousand Houses Programme. Under this programme steps were taken to construct 1000 housing units to meet the needs of the displaced people. The houses were to be located in the cleared areas of Vavuniya and Cheddikulam Divisions only, and the progress of this programme was satisfactory.

In the 1990s, on the NHDA initiative and promotional assistance and with rehabilitation and resettlement programmes, housing construction was almost totally linked to the relocated/resettlement villages. Housing constituted an important infrastructure component of the relocated/resettled village. The housing grant of Rs.25,000 per family was a part of the package of the resettlement programmes following the initial allowance of Rs.7000/- for construction of temporary huts during the first year. The NHDA has worked out the cost estimates for a housing unit based on different type plans. The unit cost estimates amounted to Rs.25,000, Rs.50,000 Rs.75,000 or Rs.132,000 depending on the type plan. The type plan giving the lowest cost estimate of Rs.25,000 provides for a one room unit, which is hardly sufficient. In the resettlement programmes, even providing for low cost construction, Rs.25,000 is not adequate and the cost of a reasonably adequate housing unit will be in the region of

Rs.50,000. If this is acceptable, and grant scheme is to be continued then the cost of resettlement will significantly increase when housing component is included. The other alternative will be to supplement the grant with a loan at low interest. However, a loan scheme, as in the past may give rise to problems about recovery.

3.4 Service Institutions

Broadly speaking, the term "service-institutions" refers to a variety of institutions which provide a wide range of services, to support or encourage activities that promote economic social and even cultural advancement. In offering such services there are institutions which are commercially motivated or profit-oriented; there are others where this may not be the dominant motive. In this discussion we refer largely to the latter category.

3.4.1 Co-operatives

Co-operative societies are usually involved in retail and wholesale business, marketing of produce and supplying inputs and certain production activities. However, in the district, these have now become rather weak organizations. They now concentrate on consumer retailing and do not engage in any significant production or agricultural marketing activities. In the Vavuniya District within the cleared area, there were 05 co-operative wholesale outlets and 48 retail outlets in 1997. The total mem-

bership of the Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies came to 23,613 and they employed about 147 workers.

There was only one co-operative rural bank in the district. The civil disturbances in the region have adversely affected the activities of co-operatives.

3.4.2 Community Based Organizations (CBO)

There are a number of semi-governmental organizations which are set up under relevant statutory provisions and are often linked to government departments. They represent different community interests. The following are some of the more important CBOO. Rural Development societies, engaged in small scale capital construction or sub-contracting work promoting village development, Farmer Organizations, involved in repairs and maintenance of minor irrigation and other farming related work, Community Development Centres involved in community improvement activity, Livestock Farmers' Co-operatives associated with milk collection and distribution, and Women's Rural Development Societies, encouraging women's participation and employment. Important though the activities of these organizations are in promoting local institutional participation, their effective functioning has also been badly affected during the civil disturbances and they have not yet been reactivated fully.



3.4.3 Voluntary Social Service Organizations

There are also a large number of social service organizations, which are also community-based, operating in the district. Referring to the recent period, about 19 such community based voluntary social services institutions formed between 1994 and 1996 have been listed. Not all of them may be active, but they reflect the diverse nature of interest groups that operate in society at the district level. They, like other organizations promote interaction among groups of people and can be mobilized to meet different objectives in relation to social betterment.

3.4.4 Non - Governmental Organizations

In the Vavuniya district there are many non-governmental organizations which are actively engaged in promoting economic and social development. Sixteen such active NGOO have been listed (see-Annexure 17). These NGOO are engaged in many activities such as relief, rehabilitation/resettlement, infrastructure facilities in schools and resettlement villages, health and family planning, vocational training, and supporting income generation activity. By 1997, all these NGOO had been engaged in about 63 projects with a total value of Rs. 93 million. Among those listed NGOO, most

number of activities have been undertaken by two or three institutions. Seva Lanka Foundation, Rural Development Foundation take a leading place. It is necessary to note that foreign NGOO, namely, UNHCR and UNICEF provide considerable amount of funding to local NGOO. UNICEF is also directly involved in relief and rehabilitation work. Seva Lanka Foundation and Rural Development Foundation were able to carry out many activities through UNHCR funding. The activities of the NGOO are co-ordinated by the GA at the district level. NGOO can be mobilized for rehabilitation/reconstruction and development work because of their ability to reach the beneficiaries at the grass roots level. However, more effective co-ordination and monitoring of their work would be desirable in order to focus or guide activities towards urgently required areas and to avoid duplication of activity.

3.4.5. Training Institutions

There are organizations governmental or semi-governmental, and non - governmental, which carry out or support training and skills development and therefore deserve mention, though reference has already been made to some of them. The National Youth Service Council, Department of Education and Department of Small Industry provide avenues for training of school leavers and youth. There are non-governmental organizations which also pro-

vide vocational and technical training to the same age category. The Community Technology and Education Centre (COMTEC) and Rural Development Foundation, as already mentioned, are also important institutions in this respect. On the government side, the programmes of the National Youth Services Council and Education Department (Non-Formal Education) are important at the district level. In 1997, a large number of youth, reported to be 3535, have participated in the various programmes of the NYSC, though not all them are related to training and acquisition of skills. Relating to the latter, the number of participants in various programmes in the same year came to about 450. Non formal education programmes also provide vocational and technical training to youth and the Regional Department of Education organizes these programmes through selected schools.

Such institutions which specialize in this training activity can be mobilized to provide support for rehabilitation/resettlement and development programmes at the district level. As skill development is an essential requirement, especially for school leavers and youth looking for employment, work of all or most such institutions, both in the government and non-government sectors should be effectively co-ordinated and guided.

Impact Of The Conflict: Resettlement Initiatives

4

4.1 Background

Since the early 1980s, the districts in the NEP experienced the worst civil conflict in modern times. This caused much devastation, leading to loss of life and limb, other permanent injuries to people as well as damage and destruction of property, public infrastructure, and production assets. There was also large-scale displacement of people in the affected areas. The civil conflict seriously disrupted the economic and social activities in the entire NEP. Therefore there is an urgent need for, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction with a view to normalizing the economic and social conditions in the region.

4.2 Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programmes

The First Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme (ERRP-I) 1987-94 was launched to cover all the districts of the NEP. This programme envisaged a total estimated expenditure of Rs.22,650, Mn to provide relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The amount provided for the Vavuniya District was Rs. 8254 Mn; of this, nearly 53% (Rs.5204 million) was assigned for reconstruction, largely financed by external donor agencies. ERRP-I did not run its full course, partly because of a shortage of funds and partly be-

cause of disruptions caused by the recurring civil conflict. Rs.824 Mn, mainly of donor funds were, however, spent.

4.3 ERRP - Phase II

This was followed by ERRP II: a similar programme in 1995, to cover all the districts of the NEP. This was to be a five-year programme involving a total estimated expenditure (excluding relief and compensation) of Rs. 67,000 Mn. The total provision for the Vavuniya District was Rs. 4195 Mn, which was lower than the provision for any district other than Ampara (Rs. 3059 Million). This is explained by the fact that the ERRP II estimates of damage suffered by the Vavuniya District was lower than that of other parts of NEP until the mid 1990s.

ERRP II did not really get off the ground because of the resumption of hostilities in 1995 in the NEP. ERRP II, notwithstanding questions about reliability of the estimates given, reflected a new orientation in rehabilitation and reconstruction. While ERRP-I concentrated on reconstruction of buildings and infrastructure, which were undoubtedly essential, ERRP II, in addition to these, focussed also on what it termed 'human-centered' problems. The problems faced by the displaced/affected families were complex and diverse. Among those who needed assistance were families



forced to flee from their homes, families which experienced death, loss of bread winner, injury, trauma and families with children, widows and the disabled. These gave rise to special problems and had to be dealt with in an appropriate manner. At times such problems tended to be overshadowed by the needs of the vast infrastructure reconstruction programmes.

ERRP II focused on the following: (i) relief to displaced and affected families/persons and compensation to victims, (ii) resettlement of displaced families/persons with supporting means of livelihood; (iii) reconstruction of damaged/destroyed infrastructure, (iv) financial assistance to reconstruct or rebuild houses, other buildings and productive assets, and recommencing of commercial and industrial activities and (v) vocational training to enable skill acquisition in general as well as those targeting special groups.

The total provision of Rs. 4,195 Million under the ERRP II was divided among the major activities as follows:

Irrigation	36%
Roads and Bridges	12%
Railways	16%
Telecommunications	12%
Others	24%
Total	100%

(Rs. 4195 Million)

The cost of resettlement alone under this entire programme (all districts) was estimated at Rs. 17,050 million of which housing was assigned nearly 40 percent. Had the ERRP II been implemented as planned, a very substantial part of the reconstruction and resettlement needs would have been met by now. However this programme had to be abandoned with the resumption of hostilities in 1995.

4.4 VIRDEP (Vavuniya Integrated Rural Development Programme)

While ERRP II concentrated on rehabilitation and reconstruction, the VIRDEP programme (1997) prepared for the Vavuniya district, at the request of the North East Provincial council and the Regional Development Division of the Ministry of Plan Implementation and Parliamentary Affairs, adopted a somewhat different strategy. It was presented as an Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Vavuniya has had some experience with an IRDP during 1983 – 86, when a similar project was launched with World Bank Assistance. However this project was not fully implemented.

VIRDEP is a post-disaster-integrated rural development programme for Vavuniya. It addresses problems caused by the war on the assumption that normalcy will re-

turn soon. It is a programme for “sustainable revival and development of the rural economy” where several sectors are to be developed in an integrated manner and the emphasis is placed on mobilization of target groups and beneficiaries, institution and capacity building, rehabilitation and resettlement, natural resources management and environmental protection. The VIREDP adopts a bottom up process for planning and implementation. This integrated development programme is based on 13 sectoral components and envisages a total estimated expenditure of Rs.662 Mn (excluding inflation and contingencies) spread over a period of seven years. It is important to note that agriculture (including related infrastructure) is given Rs.303 million ie, 46% of the total estimated expenditure. By their own admission, the authors of the report state that the amount allocated for rehabilitation and reconstruction under VIRDEP is rather minimal and suggest that more funds be made available from other sources for this purpose. However in the programme, the amount allocated for resettlement of displaced people is nearly 100 million, which is about 15% of the total. VIRDEP will have a significant impact on the district's rural economy if implemented, even though it will have to be supplemented by a substantial expenditure on rehabilitation and reconstruction.



4.5 Rehabilitation Reconstruction and their Linkages to Development

Vavuniya had been a relatively underdeveloped district even prior to the present conflict. With the onset of the conflict the normal development activity came to a standstill while the basis for resumption of such activities itself was destroyed to a large extent. Furthermore, additional burdens in the form of refugees and displaced persons welfare had to be borne by the district authorities. Therefore any development programme for the district needs also to provide for a "catching up" on what was lost by way of normal development activity that took place in other areas of the country in the meantime.

On the other hand, even though reconstruction, rehabilitation, resettlement and development are identified as distinct activities for programme purposes, it may not be practical to implement them in isolation because there are mutual linkages among them.

Reconstruction need not refer to just replacement of assets damaged or destroyed. When such physical assets are reconstructed, they are made to meet the current needs which are likely to be higher than those that existed prior to destruction. Therefore within the rehabilitation and reconstruction component, with expanded capac-

ity, there can always be a significant development component.

4.6 'Cleared' Vs 'Uncleared' areas

The ethnic war and its impact has created a division between 'cleared' and 'uncleared' areas in the Vavuniya District (as well as in other districts of the NEP.) This has important implications with regard to civil administration, rehabilitation and reconstruction and balanced development in the district. In the Vavuniya District still about 45% of the land area remains uncleared where neither civil administration nor development is possible. The entire Vavuniya North Division is still an uncleared area. This Secretariat Division - though 'cleared' in the military sense - comprises 39% of the total land area and is the least developed region in the district. However resettlement and reconstruction in uncleared areas will have to be left out for the present because of the security situation. Therefore no major rehabilitation/reconstruction and development programmes for the uncleared areas are proposed. The present plan has its scope restricted to the cleared areas. But newly cleared areas in Vavuniya Division and Cheddikulam Division also can be considered and the district administration considers these areas as important.

4.7 Rehabilitation & Resettlement

Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities have made progress in the district during the past five years or so, but still much remains to be done. Representatives of the residents have highlighted several important problems.

4.7.1 Major Activities:

Resettlement Programmes which are already in progress have two major components, viz, relocation and resettlement. Relocation involves resettlement of displaced families or persons in new places, called 'model villages'. Resettlement refers to resettling of families in their former places from where they were displaced. Relocation, understandably, appears to be the more difficult undertaking. Families or persons staying in camps or welfare centres and others who had been internally displaced are relocated in villages or in environments with which they are unfamiliar. Relocated families seem to consider this as a 'temporary' arrangement. In relocation or resettlement, the success of programmes largely depends on the availability of basic infrastructure facilities - access roads, housing, wells and other common facilities shared by a number of families - in the relocated or resettled villages. Such facilities are vital to make the relocated or resettled villages habitable. These can be said

**Box 2****Vavuniya: The Resettlement Problem**

* Out of the four Administrative Divisions in the District, the Vavuniya Division experienced the largest influx of displaced persons. The estimated number of internally (within district) displaced persons is 75 thousand. Arrivals from other districts comprised another 45 thousand. Thus it appears that 99% of the present population in the district fall into the 'displaced' category. Most of these people preferred to stay in the relatively urbanised Vavuniya Division.

* Even prior to the conflict, Vavuniya Division had the largest concentration of people within the District. However this Division was better endowed with Infrastructure, services and urban facilities.

* 12 Welfare centres were established for the benefit of the displaced people, involving an expenditure of Rs. 200Mn per year. However the general conditions of these welfare centres was not satisfactory. There was overcrowding, poor sanitation, absence of proper facilities for children, the sick and the disabled. There were frequent shortages of food and other essential supplies. The district authorities neither had the capacity nor the resources necessary to handle a problem of this magnitude. Therefore resettlement or relocation of the inmates became a matter of great urgency.

* Out of 20,190 families identified as displaced up to the end 1997; about 14,860 have been already resettled or relocated. Therefore, if it is possible to resettle/relocate about 1000 families per year instead of the 500 average recorded in the past, the backlog may be cleared in about 5 years. Annually this may cost Rs. 150 Mn. Compensation and the housing assistance grant are outside this estimate.

to be even more vital in the case of relocated families; while the resettled families are familiar with the environment, the relocated families are not and have to adapt themselves to a new environment. When such facilities are not provided speedily, the beneficiaries may become disillusioned and the programme may fail.

4.7.2 Income Generation Activities

One other problem is the insufficient or inadequate income generation opportunities for the members of the resettled/relocated families. In the case of persons relocated in new surroundings, particularly, it is essential that they are able to engage in some kind of income generation activity. Resettlers, perhaps may

be in a better position. However, without differentiating too much between the two categories emphasis on income earning opportunities to settlers is necessary and, partly, the success of resettlement will depend on this.

herefore, it is necessary to provide some training in basic skills in, say, masonry, carpentry and other vocations in centres preferably close to resettlement villages. School leavers and youth within the resettlement families can form an important target group for such training. In addition, farming activity, small industries, cottage industries and other basic skill-related activities will have to be introduced and promoted.

4.7.3 Cost of Relocation and Resettlement.

Since 1996, the district resettlement programmes have been funded by RRAN, which has now emerged as the principal agency dealing with rehabilitation/resettlement work of the northern district.

Resettlement (including relocation) of families begins with an initial financial support for a family of Rs.7,000 for a temporary hut, Rs.5,000 including settling in allowance, a Productive Enterprise Grant (PEG) and Rs.1,000 for improvements. This is followed after one year by a housing grant of Rs.25,000 for a family. Going by the experience of the on-going programmes it is to be noted that



resettlement activity also carries a large infrastructure component devoted to such requirements as jungle or land clearing, internal roads, electricity, water, education health and other community - related facilities such as community centres, co-operative shops and sub Post Offices. New facilities are required in the case relocation programmes. In the case of resettlement projects what may be required usually is reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged or abandoned infrastructure.

There is also an important NGO contribution (eg. UNICEF assistance for sanitation) in the resettlement programmes. In terms of past experience, the high cost of resettlement – estimated to be Rs. 75,000 per family is mainly due to this large infrastructure component in the package.

4.7.4 Resettlement Target

In the resettlement programmes, undertaken from about 1996, the district administration has aimed at a resettlement target (relocation included) annually of about 800 - 1000 families for the whole district with significantly different numbers for the three divisions of cleared area in the district. But, on average, the number of resettled families has been around 500 which, given the situation and problems, should be considered a reasonably satisfactory achievement. Annually the district admin-

istration has been spending on average about Rs.50 million excluding compensation and housing grants on resettlement, even though the targetted or estimated expenditure has been about twice this amount. Available district level data for the end of 1997 indicate that there were 5330 families that remained to be resettled (Table 4 (a)). At the rate of 500 families per year, it will take several years for this backlog to be cleared (assuming no further displacement takes place). Within the next five years, all or most of this backlog (even making allowance for variation in the total number of families) may be cleared if resettlement programmes can be targetted for 1000 families a year. Annually, this may cost about Rs.150 Mn excluding housing grants & compensation.

A more recent estimate prepared by the same agency places the cost of resettling 1011 families (360 to be relocated and the rest to be resettled) during the year 1999 at Rs. 136.5 Million. This excludes the Housing Grant amounting to Rs. 34.0 Million.

4.7.5 Newly Cleared Areas

The uncleared area has been left out of resettlement programmes for understandable reasons. However, this year the district administration has added to resettlement programmes the 'newly cleared' areas within

Vavuniya division for the first time. Now the security situation in the newly cleared areas appears to be stable and with their inclusion, the coverage of the programme will be widened during the next two to three years.

4.7.6 Institutional Capacity

Resettlement programmes depend partly on availability of funds and partly on administration and organizational capacity. Since this important activity deals directly with people, their attitudes, responses and reactions are factors to be taken into account. The settlers and their families are the major beneficiaries and stakeholders in the resettlement process. Its implementation involves a large number of public officials: the officials of the Rehabilitation Branch in the Kachcheri in planning and co-ordination, the Divisional Secretaries and Grama Niladharis in identification and selection of prospective settlers, and a number of other departmental officials in carrying out various operational activities. The size and complexity of the resettlement programmes are such that their success makes heavy demands on the organizational capacity of the public sector institutions at the district level.



Table 4 (a):

**Progress of Resettlement Activities , 1997
Vavuniya District (cleared area)**

Category	No. of Families	No. of Persons
1. Total Displaced up to end 1997	20,190	81,995
2. Resettled during the year	656	2,741
3. Total Resettled upto end of year	14, 860	57,268
4. Balance to be Resettled	5,330	24,268

Source: Rehabilitation Branch, Kachcheri, Vavuniya

Table 4 (b)

**Tentative Estimates of Fund Requirement for
Resettlement/Relocation programme - 1999 Summary**

		Vavuniya, Vavuniya South & Cheddikulam	Newly Cleared Area	Total
1	Construction of temporary huts, Supply of implements, setting in allowance and productive enterprise grant	10,348	2,795	13,143
2	Infrastructure (roads, water, health, livestock improvement, agrarian service, tank repairs and community development)	47,772	88,185	135,957
3	Rehabilitation of damaged religious places of worship	6,525	3,100	9,425
4	Housing Grant (No. of families to be resettled/relocated)	34,033 (361)	- (650)	34,033 (1,011)
	Total	98,678	94,080	192,758

Source: Rehabilitation Branch, Vavuniya Kachcheri.

4.8 Rehabilitation / Reconstruction

In addition to resettlement activities, rehabilitation/reconstruction of public sector infrastructure assets and other productive assets

as well as industrial or commercial establishments will be necessary in order to regenerate or substantially improve economic activity in the district. In this respect the present programme will focus on

sectors such as irrigation, roads, education, health, power, agriculture, livestock, and industries. These important sectors suffered considerable disruption in this regard.

Agriculture - Problems & Potential

5

5.1 District Background

Agriculture and related activities comprise the mainstay of Vavuniya's economy. It provides the means of livelihood to 70 per cent of the population in the District. The main crops cultivated are Paddy, Other field Crops (OFC) and Vegetables. The district was a surplus producing area in Rice, Chillie, Onions, Grain Legumes, Vegetables and Fruits and in Animal Products. The other related activities are Fisheries, and Forestry.

5.2 Situation due to the Conflict

5.2.1 Farming Community

In 1979, there were 12,305 farm families residing in the district. The present number is 124,627 of which 17,723 reside in Vavuniya. Population data - 1979 and 1998 is shown in Table 5 (a).

5.2.2 Land and Agriculture

Land use pattern of the district in 1998 is shown in Table 5 (b)

Most of the land under cultivation before the conflict was abandoned due to displacement of

Table 5 (a):

Population data - 1979 and 1998, Vavuniya District

Population	1979	1998
No. of Families	NA	32,028
No. of Persons	72,951	124,627
No. of Farm Families	12,305	19,756

Source: - Statistical Hand Book 1981 & 1998, Vavuniya district.

Table 5 (b) :

Land Use Pattern in the District.

Land Class	Area in 1998	
	Extent (ha)	Percentage (%)
1. Urban Land	440	0.22
2. Agriculture Land	77,870	39.6
3. Forest Land	88,930	45.2
4. Range Land	18,740	9.53
5. Wet Land	10,720	5.45

Source: Statistical Hand Book 1998, Vavuniya district



farmers and inability to repair and maintain the irrigation tanks. Extent cultivated crop wise in 1979 and 1998 (10 Year Average) is shown in Table 5 (c).

season. The main rainy season falls between September and January during the North East monsoon. Comparatively low rainfall occurs during the South-West monsoon during the period of April

Vavuniya is a Dry Zone district and classified as DL-1. Major part of the district has the Great Soil Group of Reddish Brown Earth (RBE) with some intrusion of Alluvial soils in the river bank and Regosols in some area. However Red Yellow Latasols (RYL) is found in the northern parts of the district.

Like paddy cultivation, other field crop cultivation and horticultural crops are also dependent on irrigation which ultimately depends on rainfall. 138 out of 615 minor tanks have been abandoned and agro wells and domestic wells have deteriorated due to the inability of farmers to maintain them during the period of crisis.

Availability of agro wells in 1997 is shown in Table - 5 (d)

Table 5(c):
Extent Cultivated Crop-Wise (10 years average)

Crops	Extent cultivated 1973 - 1983 (ha)		Extent cultivated 1984 - 94	
	Maha	Yala	Maha - Yala	
1. Paddy	17,995	673	5,884	465
2. OFC				
Black gram	5,116	01	2,801	32
Green Gram	168	66	308	18
Cowpea	367	31	423	30
Chilie	428	747	460	335
Onion	06	332	12	161
Groundnut	588	226	245	58
Kurakkan	22	-	22	-
Gingelly	705	286	139	88
Maize	85	-	173	20
3. Vegetable	NA	NA	228	151

Source: Statistical Hand Book 1981 & 1998, Vavuniya District

5.2.3 Irrigation

There are no perennial rivers in Vavuniya. All major, minor tanks and ground water aquifers receive water through rainfall. Paddy is cultivated mainly during the maha season rainfed and supplemented with irrigation from tanks. Therefore the extent cultivable in each tank is decided according to the availability of stored water in the tanks. There are 24 major and medium irrigation tanks, 730 minor tanks and 733 production wells available in the district.

An important feature of the district is the seasonality of rainfall typified by one prominent season cultivation followed by a long dry

and May which can also be dry. Mean annual rainfall for the period of 1977 - 1981 and 1992 - 1996 is shown in the annexure 3 & 4

Table 5 (d) -
Availability of
Production Wells

A Range	Available in 1997
Kovilkulam	188
Madukanda	90
Ulukkulam	62
Cheddikulam	235
Pampaimadu	198
Total	733

Source: Department of Agriculture, Vavuniya

5.2.4 Livestock

Livestock combined with crop agriculture is the traditional way of farming in the district. There were about 52,000 cattle, 14,000 goats and 100,000 poultry in 1990. The monthly average milk production was 360,000 litres in 1990. These animals were allowed open grazing in post harvest paddy lands, tank catchment areas and forest reserve land. Only a small portion of the cattle population was maintained by cut and feed system. The on going war situation caused considerable damage to animal population in the district.

Livestock Population in Vavuniya District in 1980 and 1997 is given in Table - 5(e)


Table 5 (e) – Livestock Population in Vavuniya District

Type		1980	1997
Milk Cows	- Neat Cattle	17,511	5,665
Other Cows	- Neat Cattle	27,575	13,025
Bulls	- Neat Cattle	10,620	4,045
Calves	- Neat Cattle	20,197	5,610
Milking Cows	- Buffalo	1,137	180
Other Cows	- Buffalo	1,087	305
Bulls	- Buffalo	927	150
Calves	- Buffalo	1,226	162
Goats	- He	2,853	2,102
Goats	-She	8,766	3,715
Poultry Cock bird	Chicken	16,366	12,855
Layers	do	29,927	18,745
Other Hens	do	19,915	11,125
Other Animals		23,327	14,450

Source: Statistical Hand Book – 1981 & 1998 Vavuniya District

5.2.5 Freshwater Fishery

Freshwater fishery activities were carried out by the Department of Fisheries (DOF) in major tanks on an experimental basis in the 1970s. The problem of drying up of majority of the tanks in Vavuniya during the dry season has been an obstacle to further progress in these activities. This sector needs to be developed in order to increase production of fish which will in turn contribute to better nutrition of the people.

5.2.6 Agro - Based Industries

The industrial sector is not developed in Vavuniya. There were 32 private rice mills and a pappadam mill operated by Cheddikulam MPCs in 1980. But in 1995 there were only 15 rice

mills operating in the district. Many of the rice mills, especially the large and medium sized mills have been damaged due to the war. But small or cottage industries like food packaging, pottery and carpentry, gingerly oil extraction have been reactivated. Other small and medium sized industries such as metal furniture, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and food processing are coming up in the district.

Table 5 (f) - Depletion of Forest Reserve in the District.

Type of Forest	Extent (Ha)	
	1981	1998
Forest reserve	113,024	98,292
Other state forest	77,600	31,600
Total	190,612	129,892

Source: Statistical Hand Book 1981 & Forest Department, Vavuniya

5.2.7 Forestry

Illicit felling of valuable trees in tank beds and bunds, crown forestland etc. is a serious problem in the district. Forest reserve is depleting at a rapid rate. Depletion of forest reserve is shown in Table 5(f).

Reforestation programs have been implemented by the Forest Department through the Government & Non-Government Organisations in the District. There is scope for expansion of community forestry through participation of schools and the public.

5.2.8 Infrastructure Facilities

Vavuniya was a business centre for transporting agricultural products from North to South of Sri Lanka. In the 1970's convoys of lorries had carried perishables from Kilinochchi to Colombo day and night. The train service was operative. Telecommunication facilities and power supply had been satisfactory.

The ethnic conflict prevented proper maintenance of infrastructure facilities. Roads, telecommunications and power supply have not been properly maintained. Security arrangements which prevented free movement of vehicles, goods and people even after the areas came under the control of the Government, were not conducive to regular maintenance work.



5.2.9 Farm Machinery and Implements

Most of the displaced farmers lost their farm machinery and implements during the conflict. These included Four-Wheel Tractors, Two Wheel Tractors, Water Pumps and Sprayers. With resettlement, they have to be provided with some basic implements, Water Pumps and Tractors so that they can resume their farming activities as shown in Table 5 (g)

5.3 Rehabilitation Projects Carried out by the GOSL and International Donor Community

A large number of people were displaced due to the ethnic conflict in and around the district. Of the population of 124,000, 60% have been internally displaced. Therefore need for resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction is very crucial.

The Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) was launched in Vavuniya District in 1983 and suspended after three years due to the conflict situation. This project had a planned investment of Rs. 379.4 million. However, only 20 % of the total provision was actually utilized.

Under the Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (ERRP-1) which was launched in 1987 based on the framework prepared by the World Bank, funds were channeled to the

Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Social Welfare of NEPC. This was a multi-sectoral programme comprising infrastructure, agriculture, agrarian services, power, water supply, cooperatives, fisheries, irrigation, roads, education, health and private industries. The programme was implemented through the N & E Provincial Council and Non Governmental Organisations. Under this project, a total sum of Rs. 825.5 million was invested in the district upto end of 1994.

The second phase of ERRP, (ERRP -2) was prepared in 1995 involving an estimated cost of Rs. 4,195 million for the district rehabilitation and reconstruction. ERRP-2 was planned to be implemented directly through the District Administration without any involve-

ment of the Provincial Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. With the establishment of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the North (RRAN) in January 1996, the responsibility of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the northern area has been given to RRAN.

5.4 Problems & Constraints on Development

Many of the villages in the district had been severely affected by the ethnic conflict. Most of the people, particularly the farmers who were internally displaced and stayed in Madhu and those who moved to India have been resettled from 1995 by the intervention of the Government of Sri Lanka.

There has been extensive damage to public and private as-

Table 5(g):

Availability of Farm Machinery and Implements in Vavuniya District

Type	Availability (Nos)	
	1978	1998
1. Farm Machinery		
- 4 WT	355	310
- 2WT	95	81
- Water pump (K.oil)	5,160	4,691
- Water pump (Elect.)	654	422
- Power sprayer	250	50
- Hand sprayer	4,100	3,293
- Thresher	-	06
2. Implements		
- Mamoty	28,832	25,332
- Seeder	06	11

Source: Department of Agriculture (Extension) Vavuniya



sets which should be repaired along with the resettlement programmes. Farmers have lost their shelter, cooking utensils and farming tools etc. and many of them are now resuming normal activities. Most of the seed stores, fertilizer stores and field staff quarters were also damaged.

The proposed programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction consists of the following sub sectors:

1. Crop Agriculture
 2. Livestock
 3. Freshwater Fisheries
 4. Forestry
 5. Agro- based Industries
- (This is dealt in separate section.)

5.4.1 Crop Agriculture

Farmers in the district in general, face shortage of water for cropping and domestic use. Some of the minor and medium irrigation tanks were renovated through various irrigation projects in the past. Tanks are also the source of water for the wells that are used for domestic purpose and agriculture.

The basic problems faced by the farmers are as follows: -

5.4.1.1 Displacement of a Large Number of Farmers.

There has been displacement of farmers within the district and from Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna to the Vavuniya town for security reasons. Most of the farmers in Poovarasankulam of

Venkalacheddikulam DS division do not stay at home due to the fear of being searched by security forces.

5.4.1.2 Destroyed or Abandoned State of Productive Assets of the Farmers

Even with the resettlement programmes implemented by the Government of Sri Lanka, all the resettlers did not receive sufficient productive assets to commence farming activities. However a part of the population resettled received the assistance of some Non-Governmental Organisations for this purpose.

5.4.1.3 Shortage of Agricultural Inputs in the Villages

Though the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and the Department of Agrarian Services (DOAS) and some Non Governmental Organisations supply seed to farmers, these do not reach the farmers in time. Farmers also wait until sufficient water gets accumulated in the minor tanks to commence cultivation. The farmers also face problems due to restriction of the transport of urea fertiliser to Cheddikulam by the security forces.

5.4.1.4 Disruption of Support Services to meet the Farmers' Needs

Earlier, the farmers were able to hire four wheel tractors from the Agricultural Service Centres on

reasonable rates. Now farmers have to pay higher charges to private owners. The services are not available on time as a result of which the possibility of losing the crop due to drought is higher. Lack of seed stores and fertilizer stores in each ASC area is another problem. Many of the field officers lost their motor cycles and field quarters due to the war situation in the district.

5.4.1.5 Disruption of Marketing Activities in the District

The Vavuniya Wholesale Vegetable Market is managed by private traders. Farmers who have to bring their produce depend on traders who decide the market price of the agricultural produce. There is no government purchasing arrangement for paddy, OFC, vegetables or milk.

5.4.1.6 Lack of Institutional Loans for Cultivation

Most of the farmers have lost their savings either by staying at welfare centres for long periods or not engaging in cultivation. Consequently they had defaulted on their earlier loan repayments. Therefore they are unable to obtain fresh loans.

5.4.1.7 Low Morale and Frustration

Continuing tense situation and loss of lives of their kith and kin as well as the destruction of assets



have affected the farmers psychologically. Their attitudes have changed and they feel very insecure being administered by the security forces even though they live in the "cleared area". It is important to address this problem in the rehabilitation programme.

5.4.2 Livestock

Dairy, goat and poultry farming are practiced in the district. The production capacity of the sub sector has drastically declined due to the prevailing disturbances in the district. The livestock sector has the following constraints.

5.4.2.1 Lack of Genetically Upgraded Cattle and Goats in the District

Though there is an appreciable population of cattle and goat under extensive management system, the production capacity is very low due to the presence of inferior genetic content.

5.4.2.2 Damage and Displacement

In the poultry sector, most of the commercial level poultry farms and homestead level farms were abandoned due to loss of birds, damage to housing, displacement of people and lack of input supply and service etc.

5.4.2.3 Inadequate Extension and other Services

There is inadequate support stock farmers in the district. This is due to lack of veterinary staff and the low mobility of those available.

5.4.2.4 Damage to Breeding Facilities

There were three stud centres operating in Mamaduwa, Omanthai, Cheddikulam in 1980. Two stud centres were damaged in late 1980's. The Mamadwua stud centre is operating in a private building. However the present policy of the DOAPH is to promote artificial breeding programme than maintaining stud centres. However studs will be issued to livestock farmers for upgrading of their stock.

5.4.2.5 Inadequate Marketing Facilities

The present marketing facilities for inputs as well as for milk and other livestock products are inadequate. There are no milk collecting centres presently in the district. There was a good network of milk collecting centres before 1983. During that time the milk collected at Vavuniya town collection centre was usually sent to Medawachchiya. Dairy farmers sold their milk directly to milk collecting centres.

5.4.2.6 Inadequate Production of Livestock Feed in the District

The animal feed is transported from Colombo and marketed by various local outlets in the district. The animal feed industry is to be established in the district.

5.4.3 Freshwater Fishery

5.4.3.1 Seasonal Loss of Employment

Inland fishermen face the problem of not having continuous employment right round the year. Most of the minor tanks get dried up during the months of June - September. Only 3 or 4 major tanks have sufficient water for fish growing throughout the year.

5.4.3.2 Absence of a Breeding Station

There is no breeding station for fresh water fish in the district. The supply of fingerlings is limited and other extension work is also curtailed in the district. Very recently a Fisheries Inspector has been posted to Vavuniya district. There is a shortage of extension officers and lack of mobility.

5.4.4 Forestry

The Forestry sub sector has the following problems:

5.4.4.1 Excessive Felling of Trees

Continued felling of valuable timber trees without implementing proper reforestation and forest management. Due to the war situation in the district, organised groups carry out illicit felling of timber. The Forest Department, is unable to arrest this trend.



5.4.4.2 Absence of a Programme to Involve the Private Sector and the Community

Implementation of specific community forestry programmes in order to protect the catchment areas of the tanks and homegarden planting is not being carried out by the Department of Forests in the district. There is no programme for encouraging the private sector to be involved in tree growing in private lands as timber plantations.

5.4.4.3 Absence of Plant Nurseries

There is no equipped central nursery for raising forest species in order to produce the seedlings for the local demand. The transportation facility for seedlings by the Forest Department is very limited. Mobility of field officers is also limited in the districts.

5.5 Development Strategy

Agricultural development will continue to be a top priority in the district of Vavuniya. Integration of livestock with crop agriculture and forest species in homegardens will be encouraged for increased income and protection of the environment. The strategy will be used by the Government Organisations to uplift the living standards of the farmers.

The following strategies will be implemented to promote the Agriculture sub sectors.

5.5.1 Crop Agriculture

■ Paddy will be cultivated in poorly drained and ill drained lands in the district. Paddy is not a high-income crop. Therefore well drained tracts of each irrigation tanks will be brought under other more profitable crops during the Yala season. Specific studies will be done by a group of experts comprising Agricultural Instructor, Divisional Officers, Technical Officers and the Representatives of Research Division of the Department of Agriculture.

■ Even if there is no irrigation water in the tanks for OFC cultivation during Yala it is suggested to construct agro-wells in the rice fields as recommended by the National Water Resources Board. High value crops like vegetables and fruit crops will be included in the crop diversification programmes.

■ Programmes to repair the damaged tanks and damaged agro-wells. Repairs of damaged seed stores, fertilizer stores and Agrarian Service Centers are to be done by Department of Agrarian Services. Necessary repairs on major, medium and minor tanks will be done by the respective authorities.

■ Credit facilities will be arranged to Department of Agrarian Services for purchase 4 wheel tractors and 2 wheel tractors to be hired to farmers. Also credit will be given

to purchase 4 wheel tractors, 2 wheel tractors, water pumps and sprayers to individual farmers through the Farmer Organisations (FO).

■ Revolving fund to purchase seeds and fertilizer will be given to each Farmer Organisation. Farmer Organisations will be able to generate more funds from the revolving fund to embark on diversified services to their beneficiaries.

■ Revolving fund to reactivate the local marketing will be given to each FOO. The weekly markets will be reactivated.

■ Adequate funds for institutional development will be provided to Governmental Organizations (GO).

■ There are 8 Agricultural Instructor (AI) ranges and the AI is responsible for disseminating technology to the farmers. They have to serve 2000 - 2500 farm families without assistants and any mobility. DOA (Extension) will be supplied with mobility, field officers quarters and transport facilities for the farmers. A separate Training Centre in Cheddikulam and upgrading of training facility in the existing Department of Agriculture Training Centre will be undertaken. Sufficient funds will be allocated to Government Seed Production Farm Vavuniya for seed production.



- DOA (Research) will be given sufficient financial allocations for production of Breeder seeds of vegetables, OFC and some varieties of paddy. A Soil Testing Laboratory will be established.

- Department of Agriculture (School of Agriculture, Vavuniya) will be given financial assistance to upgrade the quality of training for youth.

- DOA (Seeds) will be given transport and storage facilities to stock certified seed.

- Department of Agrarian Services will be given financial assistance for District Fertilizer Stores, transportation of fertilizer and village level fertilizer stores, purchase of tractors for hiring and revolving funds for purchase of inputs. Also rehabilitation of Agrarian Kendra Nilaya buildings not included elsewhere will be done by Department of Agrarian Services.

- Department of Agrarian Services will be given credit to provide mobility to field officers.

- Departments of Irrigation (Central & Provincial) will be provided with adequate staff of Technical Officers, Draftsman and other field supervisors to carry out the rehabilitation work and mobility also will be provided.

5.5.2 Livestock

- The existing stock of cattle & goats will be upgraded through

natural breeding and artificial breeding. Stud bulls and stud goats will be issued to existing stud centres and Goat Farm in Chekkadipulavu.

- Increasing the marketing facilities for input supply and livestock product by strengthening the Farmers Organisations and Livestock Breeders Cooperatives.

- Increasing the livestock feed production with available feed resources by promoting the involvement of Farmers' Organisations.

- Adequate funds will be given to Department of Animal Production and Health (DOAP & H) for institutional development in order to strengthen AB programme Mobile Veterinary Centres and strengthen the Poultry Farm and Hatchery in Poonthoddam.

- DOAP & H will be given financial assistance to develop Goat Breeding farm in Chekkadipulavu, establish Rural Veterinary Centres, a Mobile Veterinary Clinic and services and to improve mobility of Veterinary Officers in the district.

5.5.3 Fisheries

- Suitable tanks will be identified and arrangements will be made to release suitable varieties of fresh water fish that complete their growth cycle in a short period, so that the problem of drying up of tanks during the dry period can be overcome.

- Breeding station at Pavatkulam will be established to produce fingerlings.

- Adequate funds for institutional development of freshwater fisheries sector will be provided in order to expand the extension services.

- Fishing families will be given credit for purchase of canoes and net.

5.5.4 Forestry

- Central nursery will be established to raise seedlings of suitable forest species for catchment area planting, community forestry programmes and other reforestation programmes. Initially the catchment areas will be taken up for reforestation programme.

- Community forestry including school forestry extension programmes, roadside tree planting and private plantation establishment will be encouraged. Tree planting will be done on a "Shramadana" basis.

- Funds required for institutional development of the Forest Department will be given. These will be specially intended for the following purposes: transportation of plants, establishment of central nursery and conducting awareness programmes among school students and public of the district.



5.6 Identification of Priority Projects

Under the present circumstances rapid development of agriculture is critical to enhancement of the living standards of the people in Vavuniya District. Rainfed as well as irrigated agriculture will be important in this endeavour. In this context, highest priority will be given to meeting the basic needs of the farming community.

5.6.1 Sub Sector: Crop Agriculture

5.6.1.1 Construction of Agro-wells for Paddy Cultivation

On the recommendation of the Water Resources Board (WRB) and past experience of the farmers, agro-wells will be located. 50% of the cost of construction of an agro-well will be given as a subsidy. There are 42 minor tanks identified as priority sites by the DOAS in the district. Initially, wells in each tank will be constructed based on the hydrological analysis by WRB. The number of wells will be further increased upto 4-5 per tank during the project period depending on the need and water availability. If the completion of 4-5 wells in identified tanks is not feasible other feasible tanks will be added to achieve the target. The programme will be implemented during 3 years to construct 230 wells.

Base cost Rs. 7.00 Million.

5.6.1.2 Rehabilitation of Fertilizer and Seed Stores at Village Level

Supply of seed and fertilizer is very essential for the farmers to commence their cultivation in time. DOAS is to purchase adequate amount of seed and fertilizer before the commencement of each season and stock them. Most of the village level stores got damaged due to the war. Therefore rehabilitation of village level stores in 5 AKN areas, a District Fertilizer Stores and AKN buildings will be undertaken and transportation facilities will be made available to DOAS.

Base cost RS. 12.00 Million

5.6.1.3 Supply of Inputs and Machinery to the Farmers

Most of the resettled farmers complain that the supply of inputs especially seed, fertilizer and agro chemicals are limited in the interior areas. Due to security barriers in some parts of the district, farmers find it difficult to transport the required fertilizer from Vavuniya Town. Transport of Urea to Cheddikulam is banned by the security forces. Farmers are also finding it difficult to hire tractors to commence the cultivation in time. Therefore 4-wheel tractors at the rate of 2 Nos. for each AKN, water pumps and sprayers for hire will be given to DOAS. Also a revolving fund to each AKN will be given

for the purchase of inputs and machinery through the DOAS.

Base cost Rs. 60.00 Million

5.6.1.4 Provision of Emergency Rehabilitation Assistance

Most of the resettled farmers do not have any implements to recommence their farming activities. Their homesteads are not protected from the domestic and wild animals. They should be provided with barbed wire fences, water pumps, sprayers, hand implements and seed and planting materials for at least 4 or 5 seasons free of charge. Issue of these items is to be complemented with proper agriculture training. The relief inputs will be given only after proper training. All resettled farmers should be granted these packages through the Department of Agriculture.

Base cost Rs. 12.00 Million

5.6.1.5 Crop Diversification Programme

Paddy is grown during the Maha Season. Due to insufficient water for paddy cultivation during Yala Season, paddy lands are allowed to be fallow. It is proven that with the April rains and supplementary irrigation from the tanks it is possible to grow high value OFC such as groundnut, greengram, cowpea, gingerly, maize, onion, chillie, manioc and vegetables. Therefore, it is proposed to select suitable areas associated with se-



lected tanks according to soil, water availability and drainage and carry out "Block Demonstrations" with selected crops. Adequate training for at least 750 farmers will be arranged. The programme will be implemented through the Department of Agriculture.

Base cost Rs. 5.00 Million

5.6.1.6 Promotion of Organic Farming

There is a good market for organically grown vegetables, OFC and fruits. Cattle manure, green manure and compost are freely available in the district. The plant products like neem oil, neem leaves, gliricidia leaves, lantana leaves etc. can be used as bio pesticides which are harmless and environment friendly. Such Integrated Pest Management practices reduce the cost of cultivation and increase the income of the resettled farmers who have limited inputs. These programmes will be carried out as "Block Demonstrations" with proper field training through the Department of Agriculture. Training facilities in District Agricultural Training Centre, Vavuniya will be extended to the Cheddikulam farmers who face problems of travel to existing District Agricultural Training Centre in Vavuniya.

Base cost Rs. 7.00 million

5.6.1.7 Production of Breeder and Certified Seed and Storage

Department of Agriculture is facing the problem of supplying high quality seed from the seed farm to farmers. Breeder seed is to be produced at the research station under the supervision of Research Officers to ensure genetical purity. Agriculture Research Centre in Kilinochchi was temporarily shifted to Vavuniya and breeder seed production is being carried out in Vavuniya Research Centre. Certified seed will also be produced in the Government Farm, Vavuniya, and by seed farmers. The cold store facility will be improved at the Government Farm.

Base cost for Breeder Seed production and storage Rs. 2.50 million.

Base cost for certified seed production and storage Rs. 1.50 million.

5.6.1.8 Upgrading of Skills of Existing Staff and Institutional Development

It is proposed to upgrade the skills of existing staff in the field of agriculture to train the farmer leaders and supply training equipment for training centres managed by DOAS and DOA. It is also proposed to provide for two post graduate degrees in agriculture and social science and short courses of 4-6 weeks for about 30 staff of the DOA. In addition, 20 staff of DOAs and 120 leaders of

FOO will be trained in operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes and water management. Training equipment worth Rs. 1.5 million to DOA and an additional Rs. 1.0 million will be supplied to DOAS upgrading the quality of training.

Base cost to DOA (Exten.)

Rs. 4.00 million

Base cost to DOAs

Rs. 3.00 million

Base cost to DOA (SAV)

Rs. 1.00 million

Base cost to DOA (Seeds)

Rs. 5.00 million

5.6.1.9 Supply of 4-wheel and 2-wheel Tractors, Water Pumps & Sprayers on Credit Basis.

Most of the farmers in Vavuniya have lost their farm machinery & equipment during the ethnic war. Therefore they have to be provided with necessary farm machinery and equipment such as 4-wheel tractors, 2-wheel tractors, water pumps, sprayers, paddy threshers and other implements on a loan basis. Resettled farmers have the opportunity to hire the service of the machinery from DOAS. The programme will be implemented through Agriculture Service Centre and FOO by DOAS.

Base cost Rs. 20.00 million



5.6.1.10 Deepening of Production Wells Using Machines.

It is necessary to deepen the existing production wells in the district to ensure a regular water supply for domestic as well as irrigation purposes. Farmers are ready to pay 50% of the cost deepening. It is proposed to do the work by using heavy machinery to ensure rapid work to cover a larger area during the implementation period. Required machinery is to be given to National Engineering and Machinery Organisation (NEMO). Base cost Rs. 15.00 million.

5.6.2 Sub Sector: Livestock Development

5.6.2.1 Upgrading of Local Animals, Improving Veterinary Services and Training

Livestock farmers do not have sufficient cattle and goat. The existing Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme, other upgrading programmes and preventive services are limited to certain areas of the district. To overcome some of the constraints, provision should be made to develop a goat breeding farm at Chekkaddipulavu, and to issue stud bulls and stud goats to LIBCOS and stud centres. AI programmes are to be strengthened for upgrading of local herd in the Vavuniya District. In addition, Rural Veterinary Centres and mobile

Veterinary Clinics will be established to cater to the increased needs of the livestock farmers of the district. Staff training will be arranged.

In order to upgrade the cattle, semen of improved breeds will be imported. In the case of goats, Jumnapari will be imported from India.

Livestock Development

Rs. 28.6 million

Skill Training Rs. 3.4 million

Base cost Rs. 32.00 million

5.6.3 Sub Sector:

Freshwater Fisheries

5.6.3.1 Extension of Freshwater Fisheries and Establishment of a Breeding Station

Quality species to suit the local climate will be introduced to selected major and some medium tanks in the district. The breeds having quick growth and high demand will be bred at the Breeding Station established in the Pavatkulam Tank. Initially fingerlings will be introduced to all possible tanks in Vavuniya. Technical assistance to the fish growers will be given by DOF Extension personal. Range officers will be supplied motor bicycles. Staff training will also be arranged at the training centres in Polonnoruwa & Mahaweli.

Base cost Rs. 8.00 million

5.6.4 Sub Sector: Forestry

5.6.4.1 Implementation of Community Forestry and School Forestry Programmes

Under this programme, it is necessary to compensate for the trees felled by unscrupulous parties. Homegarden planting, roadside planting, school planting and planting in other public places will be encouraged. Plants will be supplied through the Central Nursery managed by the Forest Department. Technical assistance in tree planting and staff training will be provided to Forest Department.

Base cost Rs. 3.00 million

5.6.4.2 Implementation of Catchment area Protection Projects

Most of the major medium and minor tank catchment areas have been denuded of trees. Valuable trees on bunds and catchment area have been felled. A tree planting programme with suitable species like Kumbuk, Palu and other small tree species will be launched to protect the catchment areas. Forest Department will supply the required plants for the projects. This programme can be implemented through the relevant government organisations, Non-governmental organisations and Farmer Organisations.

Base cost Rs. 10.00 million



5.7 Project Implementation

5.7.1 Role of the Farmers

This is a programme for the resettled farmers and those affected by the conflict. The beneficiaries will naturally participate in the implementation process. Considering the fact that many years of conflict and disturbances have disrupted the family structure, social organizations and the psychology of the people, first priority will be given to providing relief to the farming community and replacement of the lost assets including public and private properties in the district. The required assistance and guidance will be channeled through the District Secretariat.

5.7.2 Role of the District Administration

The District Secretary will exercise overall control and coordination of the programme. The existing sub committees established in the district administration will have the responsibility of implementing the programme through the existing net work of various government and Non-governmental Organisations. Among the government organisations will be the Department of Agriculture (DOA), the Department of Agrarian Services (DOAS), the Department of Animal Production & Health (DOAPH), the Departments of Irrigation (DOI) Central & Provincial, the Department of Cooperatives (DOC), the Department of Fisher-

ies (DOF), the Forest Department (FD) the Agricultural Development Authority (ADA) and the National Engineering and Machinery Organization (NEMO). The various NGOs operating in the district will also assist the implementation of the Project.

It is proposed to establish a Project Office headed by a Project Director for the implementation of the project. He/she will be assisted by Project Officers for Agriculture, Livestock Development, Irrigation, Fisheries and Forestry and other supporting staff. It will be the responsibility of the Project Director to implement the programme according to a set time frame. The Project Director will therefore monitor the progress of the 5 components and prepare monthly reports on the progress made, to constraints faced. There will also be a District Steering Committee, which will meet once a month to review the progress made, to discuss the difficulties faced by the implementing agencies and to provide guidance on the corrective measures to be taken. The District Steering Committee will be headed by the District Secretary. The Project Director, Project Officers, and the Divisional Secretaries, will be members of this Committee.

Heads of Departments and representative from NGOO will also be members of the Steering Com-

mittee. Guided by the recommendations of the Steering Committee, the Project Director will modify the project activities where necessary so that the project objectives are attained during the project period.

5.7.3 Role of the North East Provincial Council

The North East Provincial Council will also have a Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary. Provincial Secretaries, the Government Agent, Vavuniya, Heads of Departments and representatives from the Ministry of Plan Implementation and relevant Line Ministries will be members of this Steering Committee. This Steering Committee will meet quarterly to review the programme and suggest remedial measures where necessary to improve the project implementation.

5.7.4 Role of the NGOS

There are International NGOs as well as National /Local NGOs operating in Vavuniya. The NGOs will function in accordance with the decisions taken by the District Steering Committee. The NGOs are playing a very important role in areas of civil disturbances. Each NGO, International & National has its own mandate. Some of them work in the Health, and the Education sectors while others work in the Agriculture sector. Therefore plans must be prepared within which a separate role is assigned



Project Component	Implementing Agency
SUB SECTOR: CROP AGRICULTURE	
1.1 Construction of Agro-wells in paddy Fields	ADA
1.2 Rehabilitation of fertilizer and seed stores at village level and AKN building	DOAS
1.3 Supply of input and machinery to the farmers	DOAS
1.4 Provision of Emergency Rehabilitation Assistance	DOA(Extn.)
1.5 Crop Diversification Programme	DOA(Extn.)
1.6 Promotion of Organic farming	DOA(Extn.)
1.7 Production of Breeder & Certified Seeds & Storage	DOA(Res.), DOA(Extn.)
1.8 Upgrading of skill of existing staff & Institutional Development	DOAS DOA(SAV), DOA(Seeds)
1.9 Supply of 4 WT, 2 WT, Water Pumps & Sprayers on loan Basis	DOAS
1.10 Deepening of Production Wells by Machine on credit basis	
2. SUB SECTOR - LIVESTOCK	
2.1 Upgrading of local animals, improving Veterinary Services & Training	DAP&H
3. SUB SECTOR – FRESH WATER FISHERIES	
3.1 Extension of Fresh-water Fisheries and Establishment of Breeding Station	DOF
4. SUB SECTOR – FORESTRY	
4.1 Implementation of community Forestry	FD
4.2 Implementation of catchment area protection projects	FD/NGOO

to each NGO thus avoiding duplication. The NGO Consortium which has been established in Vavuniya will identify the capability and capacity of each NGO and assign them specific responsibilities in consultation with the District Steering Committee.

5.7.5 Implementation Arrangements and Estimated Project Cost

The implementation responsibilities will be assigned as in above table

5.8. Programme Coordination

5.8.1 Coordination

It is proposed to coordinate the activities of the project through Divisional Project Steering Committees, which will be headed by the Divisional Secretary. Provincial Project Steering Committee will review the implementation every quarter. Divisional and District level Steering Committees will review the implementation every month. It is necessary to set up an

Evaluation Team (ET) to monitor the progress and to modify the project, implementation etc. as and when necessary.

RRAN representative and entatives will visit Vavuniya as and when required and they will attend the Steering Committee meetings at district and provincial levels.



5.7.6 Table 5(h)

**Priority Project Summary
AGRICULTURE: Estimates**

	Sub-Sector	Priority Project	Base Cost (Rs. mn.)	
5.7.6.1	Crop Agriculture	Construction of Agro - wells in paddy fields	7.00	
		Rehabilitation of fertilizer & seed stores at village level & AKN buildings	12.00	
		Supply of inputs & machinery to the farmers	60.00	
		Provision of emergency rehabilitation assistance	12.00	
		Crop diversification programme	5.00	
		Promotion of organic farming	7.00	
		Production of breeder seed certified seeds & storage	4.00	
		Upgrading of skills of extension staff and Institutional development	13.00	
		Sub Total	120.00	
		Supply of WT, 2WT, Water pumps, sprayers on credit	20.00	
		Deepening of production wells on credit	15.00	
		Sub Total for credit - Agriculture	35.00	
		Total of Sub Sector - Agriculture		155.00
5.7.6.2	Livestock Development	Upgrading of local animals, improving Veterinary services and training	32.00	
		Sub Total - Livestock	32.00	
		Total for sub-sector-Livestock		32.00
5.7.6.3	Freshwater Fisheries	Extension of Fresh-water fisheries & Est. Breeding station	8.00	
		Sub Total	8.00	
		Total for sub sector - Freshwater Fisheries		8.00
5.7.6.4	Forestry	Implementation of community forestry and school forestry Programme	3.00	
		Implementation of catchment area protection project	10.00	
		Sub - total Forestry	13.00	
		Total for sub sector Forestry		13.00
	Total Base Cost of The Programme	Agriculture - Investment	120.00	
		Agriculture - credit	35.00	
		Livestock	32.00	
		Fresh Water Fisheries	8.00	
		Forestry	13.00	
		Total		208.00

The Programme Framework

6

6.1 Programme Concept and Main Features

Designing a Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Programme (RRRDP) in a conflict affected area requires an integrated framework. What is presented here as a framework meets this criterion.

Growth and increased production are very often induced by two kinds of activities. The first refers to directly producing activities that can contribute to income and employment in a given situation. The second refers to those activities and services - infrastructure activities and services - which indirectly helps production. Infrastructure facilities and services support or induce in turn a wide range of directly producing activities. Therefore there is a strong interrelationship between the two kinds of activities. It follows that rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure should be an essential component of any plan to resume normal production activities.

6.1.1 Rehabilitation of People and Assets

In the Vavuniya district, being affected by the civil disturbances, the need for resettlement and rehabilitation of people as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of public sector infrastructure and other productive physical assets cannot be over-emphasized. From the late 1980's and through 1990's such on-going programmes and

activities had been undertaken in the district. But still a lot more remains to be accomplished.

Resettlement of families affected by civil disturbances is both a human or 'people centered' problem as well an economic necessity. It is seen as a human problem in the sense that after having suffered many serious consequences of a war, the families cannot be allowed to languish in refugee camps or welfare centres for long. They have to be resettled by creating a suitable environment with at least minimum facilities so that they can revert to a normal life. Resettlement can also be looked upon as an economic necessity because resettlement of families will be the first step leading to restoration of production and incomes. Therefore resettlement has to be combined with opportunities to get involved in productive work or income earning activity. This helps towards economic regeneration in a region through the resettled/rehabilitated people; there is thus a two-way relationship between resettlement/rehabilitation and economic activity.

The Programme, therefore, envisages three sets of measures at the district level. One set of measures deals with resettlement of families or persons; closely allied to this will be income earning opportunities, which may require re-training or acquisition of new skills. Another set of measure deals with

restoration or reconstruction of assets (need not exclude creation of new assets) which can increase the capacity to produce or assist in resumption of economic activities.

A third set of measures is aimed at resuscitating or inducing directly producing activities. All the three sets of measures and activities are, needless to say, closely interrelated.

6.1.2 Programme Framework and Objectives

The Programme that is being designed is intended to promote increased production in the district's economy and thereby contribute to economic and social well being of the people. The overall objective and its achievement will centre round the following sets of activities: (i) resettlement and rehabilitation of a large number of families, (ii) restoration/ rehabilitation and reconstruction of major public sector infrastructure assets and other productive assets and (iii) regeneration, improvement and expansion of capacity in direct production activities in the major sectors of the economy. All three sets of activities are interlinked in important ways.

The earlier sections on the situation analysis of the district economy highlighted the problems about economic and social infrastructure and directly producing sectors such as Agriculture, Livestock, and Industries. In the field

of economic and social infrastructure, it was indicated that sizeable investments in developing sectors like irrigation, roads, health and education will be required. It was also indicated how the directly producing sectors will be crucial in determining the performance of the economy at the district level. It was stressed also why the Resettlement Programme in the district should be speeded up. Such requirements are fully reflected in this Programme Framework.

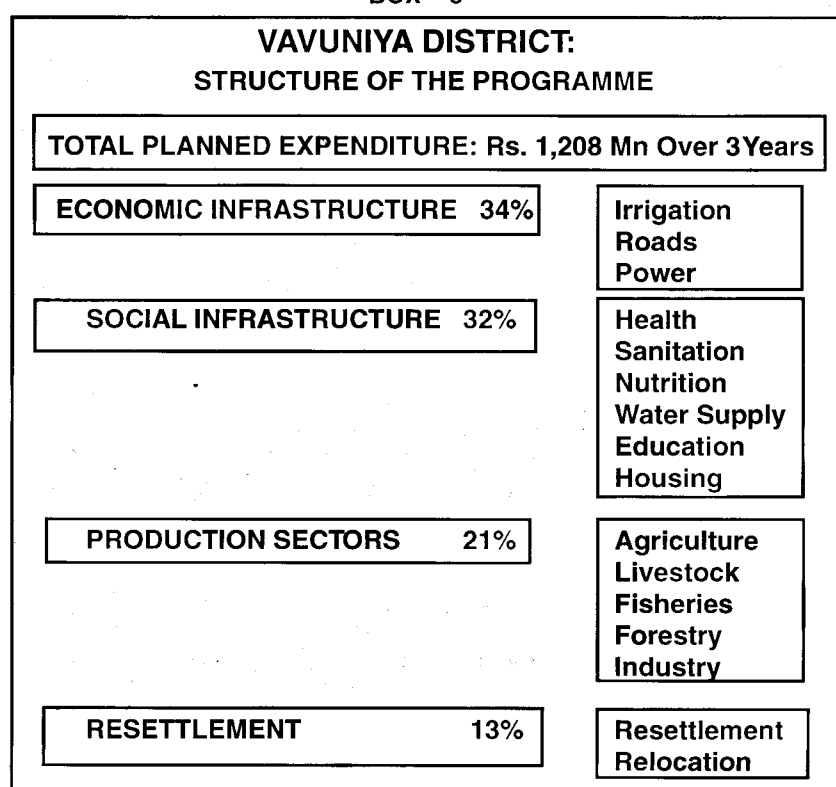
6.1.3 Programme Structure and Priorities

The following chart shows the overall structure of the programme proposed for implementation during a three-year period. Within this

programme, Agriculture, Resettlement, Irrigation, Roads, Education, Health and Sanitation take the bulk of the financial outlays; and this indicates roughly the sectoral priorities underlying the proposals.

In the Programme designed, we have focused on irrigation, education, health housing and roads as important areas to which a significant proportion of total investment should be directed because the district economy requires considerable strengthening of such infrastructure. These will in turn support the revival and growth of economic activities in the directly producing sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry and industries.

BOX - 3





6.1.4 Time Frame and the Programme

A three year period is considered appropriate for the programme proposed. There is nothing 'special' about a three year time frame. It can be more, say, five years, it can even be shorter than three years. However, a three year duration is preferred because it is perhaps the minimum span during which progress can be monitored and necessary corrective measures can be taken. Besides, already at the district level some familiarity exists with regard to three year development programmes.

6.1.5 Investment Outlays

There are three main factors that determine the quantum of investment outlays. These are the needs/requirements, availability of funds and the administrative/ implementational capacity. These apply to the situation in the Vavuniya District as well. Needs or requirements usually exceed the availability of funds and therefore choices have to be made on the basis of priorities attached to projects. Administration or implementation capacity is determined by the number and quality of staff at various levels in the government institutions.

Going by past experience, the District Administration in Vavuniya, which has remained largely intact, has had a satisfactory record, de-

spite the difficult situation that prevailed. During the recent period it has coped successfully with crisis situations.

6.1.6 Capital Absorption Capacity

The district administration receives its funds for capital works from different sources, such as the line agencies, the Provincial Government, the Decentralized Budget, statutory bodies and others; and its spending performance has remained as high as 80%

total allocation in recent years. In 1998 the total allocation received was nearly Rs.356 million; in the previous year it was Rs. 250 million and more than 80% of such funds have been spent. This means that the district administration can manage a capital expendi-

ture of Rs. 300 to 350 million annually.

6.1.7 Indicative Cost Estimates

Given this background, the programme for the 3 years (1999 – 2001) may be represented in the form of a set of tentative cost estimates. These are intended to convey broadly how the district programme may proceed in terms of capital expenditure involving major sectors/components already specified, i.e., resettlement, rehabilitation/reconstruction of infrastructure and physical assets and production activities in the major producing sectors.

Table 6(a):

**Vavuniya District 3 - Year Programme of
Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Development**

Sector / Components	Cost Estimate (Rs)	%
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Forestry	208	17.4
2. Industries	46	3.8
3. Resettlement	150	12.4
4. Irrigation	165	13.7
5. Electricity	65	5.4
6. Roads	183	15.1
7. Roads	154	12.7
8. Health, Sanitation, Nutrition & Water Supply	145	12.0
9. Housing	90	7.5
Total	1,206	100.00



6.1.8 Derivation of Estimates

The estimates are based on the data made available to the study team by the relevant heads of departments - who are also mostly the implementing agencies at the district level and other representatives of organizations associated with various sectors; this data was supplemented with information from other sources from the District Secretariat. The data was scrutinized, evaluated and subjected to further clarifications/discussion when found necessary and was used by the Consultants to derive the estimates. The estimates may be subject to some unavoidable errors and therefore have to be refined at a later stage. Despite such limitations, the indicative estimates give a good idea of the urgent requirements and priorities. They also show the size of the total outlay and how it is divided among different sectors/components.

The initial set of estimates received in relation to sectors/components were considerably higher than the indicative cost estimates presented here. Much of the initial estimates received from Government Departments and agencies, in the context of rehabilitation and reconstruction work may have reflected the urgent needs and requirements in the district. These original estimates received had to be, however, pruned down a great deal, having in mind the

availability of resources, feasibility, priorities, implementation capacity etc. However, the project profiles given under each sector/component were based on urgent needs and they were also scaled down or modified to accommodate other criteria.

Accordingly, the total investment for the three year period (1999 - 2001) come to Rs. 1208 million. (at base cost); This gives an average figure annually of approximately Rs.400 million.

In the estimates presented, the annual average investment to be made is Rs. 400 million which is somewhat higher than the average actual capital expenditure incurred for the district during the past three to four years. However, considering this as a Programme for which highest priority will be given, Rs 400 million may be well within manageable limits for the district administration as far as its implementational capacity is concerned.

6.2 Programme Components

6.2.1 Agriculture

Agriculture receives Rs.208 million for three years which amounts to 17% of the total. Agriculture proper receives Rs.155 million and the balance Rs.55 million is shared by other sub sectors, Livestock (32 million), Fresh water Fisheries (8 million) and For-

estry (13 million). Within crop agriculture the funds are provided for the supply of inputs and machinery to farmers and machinery and other farm equipment, crop diversification, promotion of organic farming, construction of agro- wells in paddy fields, deepening of production wells and agro - industrial enterprises. There is also an important proposal about farmer credit on concessionary terms.

6.2.2 Industries

In the Programme Framework the Industries Sub-Sector has been allocated Rs.46 million over three years. One important component is the completion of infrastructure facilities for the Industrial Estate at Poonthoddam. It is expected that completion and strengthening of infrastructure facilities will help to attract prospective small scale industrial units. Secondly, the Industrial Development Board has been allocated funds to strengthen its institutional capacity by deploying additional technical staff, Library facilities and a training centre with workshop facilities so that it can play a more effective role in assisting and promoting industrial/commercial units to be established within the Industrial Estate and outside. Another task identified for the industries sector is entrepreneurship training and skill development, which can be organized by the IDB and/or assistance can be given to other in-


Table 6(b): Industries Sector : Estimates

1	Providing Infranstructure facilities for Industrial Estate at Poonthoddam (internal roads, internal lighting, Water pipe line and watcher's hut)	Rs. 2,000,000
2	Industrial Development Board - Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building i. Building for Library ii. Library facilities iii. Building for Trainign Centre iv. Workshop/Laboratory v. Other facilities and support and skill development through the measures for entrepreneurial training Centre (and financial assistance to other similar institutions)	Rs. 3,500.00 Rs. 500,000 Rs. 3,500,000 Rs. 1,500,000
3	Financial assistance to Industrialists or potential Industrialists (3 years)	Rs. 16,000,000
4	Rehabilitation assistance to damaged Industrial units (3years)	Rs. 18,000,000
Total estimated cost		Rs.46, 500,000

stitutions engaged in vocational training or skill development. A training centre under the purview of the IDB may be a good proposal that can be put into practice (VIRDEP earlier has suggested the formation of a Vocational Training institute)

In the district, there is a need to assist industrialists/entrepreneurs or prospective industrialists/entrepreneurs financially, to enable them to either rehabilitate damaged assets (eg. Paddy Mills) or to start new small scale industrial units. This type of assistance may be combined with incentives to start operations. Agro -industries (e.g. milk processing, fruit cordials or fruit pulp) are recommended for such assistance. Substantial financial outlays may be required for this purpose.

The proposals suggested for industries sector with estimated cost are summarized in Table 6(b):

In the total estimated cost for industries sector, financial assistance to industrialists and rehabilitation assistance for damaged assets take a large share.

6.2.2.1 Implementating Agency

The Government Agent and the Industrial Development Board will be responsible for implementing the proposals. The IDB will be assisting the Government Agent who will disburse funds and exercise overall control and responsibility.

6.2.2.2 Benefits

When the proposals together with relevant support measures are implemented, it will benefit small industrialists/new entrepre-

neurs. It will also benefit school leavers and youths who make use of the opportunities available for training and skill acquisition. They are the important stake - holders in these activities. Opportunity also is provided to encourage greater private sector participation.

6.2.3 Resettlement

Resettlement is an important component and a necessary prerequisite for rehabilitation and development in the district. The main objectives of resettlement are to enable the displaced families to get back to a normal life and to integrate themselves into the main stream of economic activities. Investment cost indicated for Rs.150 Million for three years, equivalent to 12.4% of the total. Resettlement programmes should be able to significantly reduce or even eliminate the existing backlog of families waiting to be resettled.

Resettlement programmes have taken two forms, viz relocation of families in 'model' villages and resettlement of families in their former places. The former is a fairly recent concept and will require a heavy infrastructure commitment. Upto now, the resettlement programmes have been confined to 'cleared' areas in the district. However from this year (1999) onwards, the 'newly cleared' area within the Vavuniya Division has also been included.



6.2.3.1 Resettlement Package

The resettlement programme is based on a package of components, beginning with initial payments for temporary huts, implements, "settling in" and "productive enterprise" activity followed by the establishment of a number of infrastructure facilities necessary for the families, to live individually and as a group. These add up to a large share of resettlement cost. The resettled families are also entitled to a housing grant. All the components in the package are important and necessary and they contribute to the success of the resettlement programme. It is difficult to prioritize them because they are all equally important and indispensable.

The district administration has been engaged in this activity for the past two or three years and has gained experience in planning and carrying out such programmes. The key decisions are not so much about priorities within the sector but rather about the total number of families (and location) to be resettled - partly determined by administrative and implementation capacity and partly by the funds available.

In aggregate terms, the implications can be briefly indicated. Total number of families to be resettled for three years can be 2500 in the three divisions and the

'newly cleared' area. The initial settling in cost for total number of families (for temporary huts, settling in allowances, productivity enterprise grants and implements) will be Rs.32.5 million, varying only with the number of families. Infrastructure cost (excluding the housing grant) for resettlement/relocation of 2500 families may be approximately Rs.200 million (average expenditure for a family is about Rs.75,000/-). From the total allocation assigned in the Programme for Resettlement (Rs.150 million) the balance amount of Rs.118 million may be just sufficient to meet infrastructure cost to resettle 1500 families which is possible in two years.

The Rehabilitation Branch of the district administration (ERRP Office) is the major implementation agency for resettlement programmes. It will be assisted by the other relevant departments of the Government. Its institutional capacity has been tested on the basis of past experience and no serious institutional impediments or implementational problems are expected. However, a resettlement of more than one thousand families annually may require an unprecedented organisational effort.

6.2.3.2 Beneficiaries

The important stakeholders and beneficiaries of resettlement are the resettling families. The benefits of resettlement pro-

grammes go to settler families and the facilities given to them are intended to make the resettlers to stay on and develop a permanent stake in the settlement. However, the availability of opportunities to participate in income earning economic activities will be critical factor which determines their continued presence in the settlements.

6.2.4 Irrigation

The Irrigation Sector takes a relatively large share of the total investment cost already indicated, amounting to Rs.165 million, or nearly 14% of the total investment outlay proposed. The justification for focusing on this sector and allocating such a large share is mainly related to its close linkage with crop agriculture in the district.

Many of the irrigation schemes, consisting of major tanks (Irrigation Department, Central) medium tanks (Irrigation Department Provincial) and minor tanks (Dept of Agrarian Services) have deteriorated in the past because of poor maintenance. In this context, the main objective consists of the restoration and rehabilitation of tank-irrigation schemes, without which their contribution to crop agriculture will be rather limited.

The irrigation net work consisting of headworks, canals and central structures will be improved so that proper control and distribution of water can be ensured contributing to more productive irrigated



agriculture. Farmer participation will also be encouraged in the maintenance of irrigation schemes, so that they will become more self-reliant in the future.

Table 6 (c)
Major/Medium Irrigation Schemes (Provincial)

Type of Work	Rs
Head Works	
Bund	13,600,000
Spill 4,850,000	
Sluice	1,200,00
Canal Works	
Canal	17,750,000
Access Road	3,950,000
Field Quarters	600,000
Improvements to Oxidization Pond	500,000
GST 12.5%	6,100,000
General	5,550,000
Total	54,000,000

6.2.4.1 Project Profiles

The objectives and activities of the Irrigation Sector are reflected in three components (project profiles) with indicative costs showing the underlying priorities. These are the Pavatkulam scheme, the Kalaru Anicut Scheme and the Institutional Development in Irrigation. All three should go together and it is not advisable to separate

Table 6 (d)
Irrigation Sector: Estimate

Name of Project	Cost of Estimate Rs (Mn)
Major Imigation- Pavatkulamand Kalaru Aricut Schemes Central	92.0
Major/Medium Tanks (Provincial)	54.0
Minor Tanks (ACAS)	19.0
Total	165.0

them. These require a sum of Rs. 92 Million (for further details see Annexure 11).

The second aspect of the sectoral strategy in irrigation is concerned with rehabilitation and improvement of eleven (11) medium tank schemes, coming within the purview of Provincial Irrigation Department. The proposed activities concentrate on improvements to head works, improvements to canal system, improvement to tank roads, improvement to drainage canals from fields, jungle clearing along the spill way, and the rehabilitation of buildings. Total estimated cost for these is Rs.54 Million. The cost break down in summary form is given below: (Details of projects associated with eleven (11) tanks arranged on a priority basis are shown in Annexure 12).

The third aspect of the sectoral strategy concerns the minor tanks which come within the purview of the Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Services. The number of tanks identified for rehabilitation and improvement is 43, out of a total of 477 minor tanks. The main activities in restoration and rehabilitation of minor tanks are bund improvements, improvements to sluice, spill way clearing, channel clearing and access roads. The total estimated cost for minor tanks rehabilitation/improvement is indicated as Rs.19 Million. Thus the total cost of irrigation rehabilitation

and improvement during the three years can be shown as follows:

6.2.4.2 Benefits

Changes and improvements in irrigation infrastructure can be expected to result in increased production in crop agriculture, which will benefit the farmers; this can also result ultimately in benefits to the consumers. With the expected changes, the tank - irrigation system will be able to provide for more farmer participation in maintenance and management. As they are important stakeholders, such participation should be encouraged and facilitated.

6.2.4.3 Implementing Agency

There are three agencies which will be involved in the implementation of the changes suggested, namely the Central Department of Irrigation, the Provincial Department of Irrigation, and the Department of Agrarian Services. The Irrigation Departments have the technical capacity and experience to carry out the proposed changes at the district level.

6.2.5 Electricity

The major task to be undertaken in the area of electricity to which Rs. 65 Million has been allocated for three years, will be the extension of rural electrification targeting mostly the resettled/relocated villages. This strategy is important in the present context of extensive resettlement.



6.2.5.1 Villages Identified

For this purpose a number of villages have been identified by the respective Divisional Secretaries on a priority basis in the Vavuniya and Cheddikulam divisions.

In the Vavuniya division, a total of 34 villages have been identified and the scheme is expected to cost 36 million rupees. In the Cheddikulam division, altogether 10 villages have been identified.

Here the estimated cost will be Rs. 33 million. These, therefore, bring the total estimated cost for all the villages in both divisions to Rs. 68.6 million. See the annexures 13 (a) and 13 (e) for details.

Table 6(e)

RDA Roads - Estimates

	Description of Work	Cost Estimate (Rs. Mn)
01	Gravel overlaying with DBST on 16th to 35.4th km of Vavuniya - Parayanalam Kulam Road	65.0
02	Repairs to Bridges on Madawachchiya Mannar - Thalaimannar Road 3 Bridges	11.0
03	Gravel overlaying and Priming with DBST 26th km to 43.3 km	10.0
04	Gravel Overlaying & priming with DBST on 18th to 201st km	10.0
	Total estimated cost	96.0

Based on Information given by the DD/RDA Vavuniya

Table 6(f):

Pradeshiya Saba Roads - Estimates

Item No.	Description of Road	Cost of Estimate (Rs. Mn)
1	Vengala Cheddikulam Pradeshiya Sabha - Roads	5.95
2	Vavuniya South Sinhala Pradeshiya Shaba - Roads	4.95
3	Vavuniya South Tamil Pradeshiya Shaba - Roads	9.0
4	Machinery for Road Construction & Maintenance	8.00
5	Reconstruction of Building - VCK Pradeshiya Sabha	1.00
6	Reconstruction of Building Vavuniya South Pradeshiya Shaba	2.00
	Total	30.90

Based on Proposals made by the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Local Government

6.2.5.2 Expected Results and Implementing Agency

The outcome of this proposal will be to take rural electrification to a further stage. Availability of electricity will contribute to a revival of rural economic activity, create new opportunities for production and employment and raise the standard of living.

The Ceylon Electricity Board will be the implementing Agency for this project and it has the necessary technical capacity and manpower to carry out the proposed schemes.

6.2.6 Roads

In the proposed programme, the Roads Sector is assigned a substantial sum: Rs.183 million, amounting to about 15% of the total indicative base cost of the programmes.

6.2.6.1 RDA Roads

The strategy identifies several different categories of roads - managed by different agencies such as Road Development Authority (RDA), Road Development Department (RDD) and Pradeshiya Sabhas - for rehabilitation and improvement. However,



the place assigned to the A and B Class roads (the national highways) is relatively more important, in terms of the cost, than the others. These roads require costly maintenance and repairs but the funds provided are often insufficient. In the case of RDA roads, identified for early rehabilitation, improvement and repairs, the following have been recommended. The required funds are to be provided in the present Programme Framework under the Roads Sector (for one or two years). The priority activities and estimates are given in Table 6(e).

These have been listed in terms of priority. The 5th priority (gravel overlaying & priming with DBST from 202nd to 212th km on Kandy - Jaffna road) which is left out here may have to be funded in other ways.

6.2.6.2 RDD Roads

In the case of C and D class of roads managed by RDD, a priority list has been drawn up by the Chief Engineer, RDD, Vavuniya to identify the important roads to be rehabilitated or improved. These will have an estimated cost of Rs.50 Million. (Details are shown in annexure 14). The activities involve metaling, reconstruction of old bridges, widening, raising of road surface, re-metalling and tarring. In the case of the C and D class roads, an important consideration is the improvement of the

condition of bus routes. The emphasis is on metalling and tarring of especially D class roads, whose gravel surface often gets eroded and become impassable during the rainy season.

6.2.6.3 Pradeshiya Sabha Roads

A third category of roads comes within the purview of the Pradeshiya Sabhas. These roads are also known as rural roads and they form the bulk of the total road network. Because of poor maintenance most of these gravel roads have deteriorated. This in turn was due to the inability of the Pradeshiya Sabhas to finance maintenance work. Under the present program it is expected to rehabilitate or improve these roads which serve the interior and remote parts of the villages.

Proposed expenditure on Pradeshiya Sabha Roads and related development activities are shown in table 6(f):

Table 6(g)
Roads Sector: Summary
Estimates Rs. Mn

Category	Cost Estimated
RDA Roads	96.0
RDD Roads	50.0
Pradeshiya Sabha Roads	30.9
Agricultural Roads	6.1
Total	183.0

6.2.6.4 Agricultural Roads

Agricultural Roads managed by the Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Services (ACAS) provide access to tanks and agricultural settlements and their importance cannot be underestimated. They are important for the transport of agricultural inputs and agricultural produce. Improvements and repairs to about 38 1/2 km of these roads are estimated to cost Rs. 6.1 Million. (See annexure 15 (a) to 15(c) for details.) The total estimated cost for the Road Sector can now be summarized as in Table 6(g)

6.2.6.5 Expected Results

Road rehabilitation and improvement can improve the conditions of travel and mobility of the people. The extent of benefits to different groups may differ. However in general, the reduction in time and cost of travel and transport of goods, reduction in the wear and tear of vehicles, can bring substantial benefits to production and productivity.

6.2.6.6 Implementing Agencies

In the rehabilitation and improvement of roads, there are three implementing agencies, namely, RDA the Central line agency, the RDD: the Provincial Department, the Pradeshiya Sabhas and the ACAS. The RDA and RDD have had long years of experience in road construction and maintenance in the district.



Table 6 (h):

Education Sector: Estimates

Project	Activities	No. of Schools	Cost Estimate Rs. Mn
1. Infrastructure Development	i. School Buildings	25	75.10
	ii. School Furniture	44	17.00
	iii. Equipments	44	12.00
	iv. Improvement to playground	03	10.00
	v. Major repairs		12.20
	vi. Construction of Quaters		12.00
2. Quality improvement of Education in School system - Primary and Secondary education	i. Curriculum development		4.32
	ii. Teacher Training and Teacher development		4.32
3. Recouping Educational loss of a target group of displaced school children (appro. No. 3000)	Curriculum preparation and organising additional school instruction (one year)		2.15
4. Nutrition enhancement of displaced school children staying in Welfare Centres and outside (Target group approx. No. 5000)	Nutrition enrichment work to be undertaken jointly with district health authorities in selected schools/welfare centres (one or two years)		4.60
		Total	153.69

6.2.7 Education

Education sector needs urgent attention. One important reason is that this sector, particularly the school system suffered much loss and disruption. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of the physical facilities usually involve large financial expenditure.

6.2.7.1 Project Profiles

In a long term context, high priority needs to be given to the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the school system because any set back in education directly affects this welfare of a

future generation. There are three main areas of work to be undertaken.

Firstly the restoration of the physical facilities in schools, namely the buildings, classrooms, furniture, laboratories assembly halls, water supply, sanitation facilities and the playgrounds, has to be undertaken. Secondly, there is an urgent need to improve the quality of education which also suffered due to the disturbances. The quality improvement will include teacher training, curriculum development and provision of teaching aids and will cover both primary

and secondary levels.

Thirdly there is the special target group namely the nearly 10,000 displaced school children. According to available information about half of them would have lost most of their schooling for about two years and measures to catch up the lost schooling is a project worthy of consideration. Another problem about the displaced children is that many of them languished in the Welfare Centres and, having been deprived of adequate food, are reported to be undernourished. These undernourished displaced school children



Table 6(i):

The Health and Sanitation Sector Programme 1999 - 2001

1	Improvement to Base hospitals, Vavuniya (Buildings and Equipments) i. Extension of Maternity Ward (35 beds) ii. Construction of Premature baby unit and wquipment for the unit (5 beds) iii. Nurses quaters/two storeyed (30 rooms) iv. RMO quaters v. Medical Equipment	8.5 5.5 18.0 3.8 20.6	
	Sub Total		56.4
2	Anti - Malarial work including two vehicles for transport (two to three years)	8.0	
3	Establishment of a Centre to provide traning facilities to para medical staff - nurses, PHM, PHI, PHIA etc.	6.5	
4	Gramodaya Health centres - improvements and new building (20 Centres)	7.0	
5	Health education (audio - visual equipments, Instruction materials, aid and vehicle (3 years)	5.5	
	Sub Total		32.5
6	Building and Quaters (a) i. MOH office (Cheddikulam) including furniture ii. MOH office - Vavuniya South with furniture iii. MOH office Vavuniya including furniture iv. Maternity Ward & equipment, C D Sithamparaturam v. Vehicles - two nos for MOH Vavuniya South and Cheddikulam (b) i. MOH quaters - Vavuniya South ii. MOH quaters Cheddikulam iii. MO's quaters - Sithamparaouram iv. MO's quaters , Ayurvedic Hospital , Madukanda v. RMO's quaters - R H Cheddikulam vi. Quaters DPDHS office staff - 2 Nos.	2.5 2.5 2.5 3.0 3.5 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.5	
	Sub Total		29.0
1.	Sanitation Construction of water Sealed latrines in Vavuniya, Cheddikulam and Vavuniya South Divisions (10,000 families)	1.5	
	Sub Total		1.5
2	Nutrition Nutrition programme for children in welfare centres, including transport facilities two visit centres	2.5	
	Sub Total		2.5
3	Water Supply i. Rural tube wells Pradeshiya Shaba Areas Cheddikulam, Vavuniya, Vavuniya South (100 Nos) ii. Urban - pipe water supply and Urban council tube wells (4 Nos.) iii. Tube well sets and accessories of rural water supply work and maintainance Pradeshiya Saba iv. Water Bowser for Urban Council and Tractor with Trailer for garbage disposal	7.5 7.3 8.0 2.0	
			24.8
	GRAND TOTAL		144.7



deserve to be cared for in a special manner. Therefore the rehabilitation of these children as a special target group could be taken up as a separate project.

Proposals addressing the three aspects indicated above emerged from the consultations/discussions with the representatives of district's Education Department. The financial allocation recommended for the education sector amounting to a total of Rs. 154 million is to be shared among the three components with the major share going to rebuilding/repair of infrastructure facilities of the school system. The details based on data given by Education Department Vavuniya are shown in Table 6(h) in summary form.

6.2.7.2 Benefits

The proposed education sector programme can be expected to contribute to significant improvement in the school system. The reconstruction and rebuilding of infrastructure facilities of the school system, when completed, contribute to an improved learning environment and enhanced output in terms of quality and quantity. The direct beneficiaries will be all the school going population of the district. The other two activities proposed are directed towards a selected group of displaced school children. Recoupment of loss in educational opportunity and providing nutrition enrichment will go a long way towards alleviating the

loss suffered by this particular group of children.

6.2.7.3 Implementing Agency

The Zonal Director of Education will be the implementing authority. The Department of Education has to get the assistance of other technical departments to carry out the major rebuilding activities indicated in the programme.

6.2.8. Health and Sanitation

The Programme accords an equally high priority to health and sanitation. At present the health authorities in the district have to cope with a much larger population than before on account of large-scale displacement of people despite certain constraints on its capacity to deliver even the normal services expected of them.

6.2.8.1 Major Objectives and Areas of Activity

The major objectives of the Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Programme in the Health and Sanitation Sectors will be to resuscitate the preventive and curative services to meet the increased demands arising from large scale movements of people to the district and to build up the necessary capacities including health and sanitation infrastructure and personnel. The main activities proposed for achieving these objectives are the following.

(I) Health

- (i) Improvements to the Base Hospital, Vavuniya
- (ii) Strengthening of the Anti - Malarial Work
- (iii) The establishment of a centre for training paramedical staff including Nurses PHM, PHI, PHFA.
- (iv) Improvements to Gramodaya Health Centres (new buildings)
- (v) Strengthening health education - to create greater community awareness of the health environment and of problems among school population and the people in general.
- (vi) Buildings for other peripheral medical and health units. An important requirement of medical and health staff is adequate residential facilities.

(II) Sanitation

- (i) Building latrines for selected households in need.

(III) Nutrition

- (i) Nutrition programme for children at Welfare centres; they are identified as an important target group deserving special attention in the health programme.
- (ii) Providing drinking water facilities. This is an im



portant objective with regard to health, and the emphasis mostly is on rural water supply through construction of tube wells.

6.2.8.2 Cost Estimates.

A more detailed list of activities coming under the above programme and a corresponding set of indicative cost estimates are given in Table 6(i):

6.2.8.3 Priorities

In the Table 6(i) various projects and activities are arranged in the order of priority assigned to them. Improvements to the Vavuniya Base Hospital are listed as activity 1 indicating that it is the first priority. This hospital may be on its way to be upgraded as a General Hospital. But, for this, it should undergo some major improvements. Therefore strengthening its buildings and facilities is important. Moreover, apart from this consideration, the more immediate need is for the institution to be equipped to meet the increased demands for its services. The proposed upgrading activities including the additional buildings will involve considerable expenditure.

6.2.8.4 Preventive Services

Anti malarial work is shown as second priority item in the project profile. Malaria is a serious problem in the district. What is important is to have a concentrated and

continuous programme of preventive activity.

One of the problems in the Health sector, particularly on the preventive side, was the lack of adequate para-medical staff. Apart from the immediate action of filling vacancies in the Health Institutions, another important need has been identified, namely, facility for training of para-medical staff. In this respect a proposal for setting up a training centre has been recommended. Medical and health officials in the district strongly support this proposal, which is listed as third in the order of priority. Furthermore, strengthening of preventive services require office facilities, residential facilities and transport facilities to health staff. Provision has been made in the present programme for such facilities. The request for residential facilities has been accommodated, but given a lower ranking in the scale of priorities. But if funds position permits this may be considered favourably.

6.2.8.5 Sanitation and Water Supply

On the Sanitation side, proposals for construction of latrine facilities in the three divisions, a nutrition programme for children in Welfare Centres (this need not overlap with the one and suggested under Education because that is only for school going children, while what is suggested here refers all children) and rural water supply

(tube wells) have been recommended more or less in that order of priority. They can contribute to the improvement of basic sanitation and drinking water facilities of the rural population.

6.2.8.6 Benefits and Implementation

The proposals, when implemented will have a substantial impact on the well being of the people. The health and medical authorities will be able to cope with both curative and preventive needs of the population more successfully. The Base Hospital, in Vavuniya in particular will be strengthened significantly if the relevant proposals are accepted and implemented.

The rural population, as already mentioned will also benefit with the improvement of their basic sanitation and greater access to safe drinking water from the tubewells.

The implementation of health sector programme will be under the overall responsibility and direction of the Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services and the allied Departments. Medical Officers of Health will assume responsibility for most of the preventive services and will be supported by health officers of the Department. In the Health Education Programme, schools also will be involved in important ways; the other community organizations also will be mobilized for this work.



6.2.9 Housing

In the suggested Programme Framework for the district, Housing is allocated Rs.90 Million for the three years, accounting for 7% of the total investment cost. In the context of extensive resettlement programme in the district, it is understandable that government supported housing activity is almost exclusively geared to the ongoing resettlement programmes - both relocation and resettlement. As already mentioned elsewhere in this report, a resettled family, after one year of resettlement is entitled to a housing grant of Rs.25,000 for permanent housing in the resettled village. However this grant alone is inadequate for a reasonably satisfactory housing unit. At present other sources of financial support are almost ruled out and the NHDA's loan scheme has also virtually ceased.

6.2.9.1 Housing Grant and Families Resettled

In our discussion about resettlement, it was mentioned that the number of families to be resettled annually can be around 700 to 800 and this gives a total number of families for three years of around 2000 to 2500. Projecting this as the number of families that can be resettled during the three years and given the amount of housing grant (Rs.25,000/-) total funding required for housing for 2500 families will be Rs. 63 million. If a larger

number of families is taken as a target for resettlement, say, 3000 over a three year period (which may be considered as an over ambitious target), then the total funding for housing may come to Rs 75 million.

6.2.9.2 Higher Housing Grant

In this context, what can be argued here is that there is a case for recommending a higher housing grant than Rs.25,000, which as stated earlier can only provide a one room housing unit for a family. It is true that housing grant entitlement in resettlement adds to the already large infrastructure expenditure. But with inadequacy of this housing grant for a low income family in the absence of any 'soft' loan schemes, the case for raising the housing grant may be considered; this grant may be raised to Rs.40,000 or 50,000 for a family. However this is a policy matter and until this is changed the housing grant is assumed to be fixed at Rs.25,000. There is another possibility; the grant may be supplemented with a 'soft' loan with generous repayment terms. If supplemented with a soft loan of say, Rs.25,000, then this will bring the total financial assistance to Rs.50,000 for a family.

However, the experience of NHDA at the district level has not been good with regard loan schemes for low income families as it has created repayment prob-

lems.

6.2.9.3 Other Housing Schemes

Of the total amount of Rs. 90 million allocated for housing 2500 to 3000 families, approximately Rs.70 million will be set apart for grants. The balance funds can be used for other types of housing development. Proposals for two such schemes are suggested, namely middle class and public servants' housing. Approximately Rs.25 million can be disbursed under these schemes, during the three years, through the GA/NHDA for which there will be a good demand, provided interest charged and repayment terms are favourable compared to those attached to commercial bank schemes. Over the three years approximately 100 units can be funded if the amount of loan is determined at, say, Rs.200, 000 for a unit.

Even though the priority is for 'low cost' housing geared to resettlement programmes, other schemes also can contribute to housing development. There is some housing construction activity by private individuals. But government supported housing activity other than those linked to resettlement also will have to be encouraged to meet the housing needs in the district.



6.2.9.4 Benefits and Implementation

Housing is undoubtedly an essential component of a resettlement programme. In the present context, a housing programme can bring both direct and indirect benefits. On the one hand providing a house is a way of giving immediate relief to a family which has been deprived of its permanent shelter. It is the foundation on which it can make a new start in life. Thus the direct social benefits are considerable. Secondly, the ownership of a house ensures that the settler family develops a permanent interest in the new locality thus ensuring the sustainability of the resettlement programme itself. Here the direct beneficiary will be the resettlement programme. Thirdly a housing programme can have strong spin-off effects on the industries supplying building materials and on employment including employment of masons, carpenters etc. These are the indirect benefits.

The NHDA and the Government Agent (Rehabilitation Branch) will be responsible for planning and implementing the housing programme related to resettlement activity. Both the NHDA and the Rehabilitation Branch are agencies that have had several years of experience in this field.

6.3 Programme and RRAN

In the review of the Programme presented, if the progress of investment outlays can proceed as envisaged, the impact on the district economy can be substantial; most disaster related damage/destruction can be remedied during the three year period. However, a programme of the nature suggested can raise two (security situation being taken for granted) main questions namely, the question of the availability of funds and the capacity to carry out such a large investment programme. On the second question, the district administration can be relied upon to carry out the programme by adequately strengthening the administrative and implementational machinery. Regarding funds, RRAN, which has now emerged as an important agency, can be requested to assist financially. RRAN has become active as fund provider and mobilizer for district level rehabilitation and reconstruction effort and its involvement therefore will be crucial.

6.4 Areas of Further Study

There are several areas for further study that emerge from the present framework preparation. Among them the following appear to hold considerable promise for long term development of the district.

- (1) Underground water resources

- (2) Agro-Industries in the district -Technology and Marketing
- (3) Forestry resources and their long term potential
- (4) Rural social structure Vavuniya
- (5) Urban planning and development

6.4.1 Underground Water Resources

Vavuniya District's underground water resources potential needs careful evaluation with a view to planning its future utilization. Crop agriculture in the district depends on rain water and tank irrigation, which is again conditioned by rainfall. Recently in the district, a large number open dug shallow wells (5621), tube wells (248) and production wells (733) have been constructed to meet water supply needs both for domestic use and cultivation of highland crops. Tube wells and shallow wells are important sources of rural drinking water. Production wells, and to a lesser extent shallow wells are also used in highland crop cultivation supplement other sources. It has been reported that in some of the tube wells yield reduction has occurred. Some anxiety has already been expressed as to whether there is an indiscriminate use of underground water. But there is no doubt that the district is now in its first phase of its underground water resource utili-



zation. Therefore the stage has been reached to launch a scientific and comprehensive study of the availability and potential use of this vital resource.

6.4.2 Agro Industries

Agro-industries based on processing of agricultural produce offer prospects for the district economy. But expansion of such industries requires capital resources, entrepreneurial talent, technical expertise, and marketing support if they are to be established as commercially viable units able to effectively compete with producers outside the district and even outside the country. Marketing links with Colombo and even overseas can give a big boost to this sub-sector and a competitive advantage which will be determined mainly by technology that makes use of relatively less expensive labour. Marketing and technology aspects, therefore, can make agro-industries commercially more viable. Therefore a study highlighting such aspects will be necessary to plan the development of this sub-sector.

6.4.3 Forestry

Forest reserve in Vavuniya district covers about 40% of the total area. Forestry resource in this dis-

trict, as well as those in the larger Wanni area, have considerable economic potential. However in recent years deforestation has taken place at a rapid pace due to lands being cleared for settlements, illicit felling of trees, land encroachment and clearing for security reasons. All these have led to a depletion of forest reserve and there has been no systematic reforestation. This renewable resource and its potential has to be systematically determined particularly in respect of its sustainability and environmental benefits in the long term. This should be the focus of a study that is recommended.

6.4.4 Rural Society

There is very little information about the rural social structure in the Vavuniya district. However, the nature of the rural social structure has some relevance to the important issues that are under focus in the present discussion. The economy in the district has been undergoing changes. Despite this the societal structure and value systems may not have changed sufficiently and may even act as a brake on economic/technological change. The sudden displacement of a large number of people and

the experiences of disaster-related adversities have added another dimension to socio-economic reality in the district. The relevance of the dynamics of social structure and social change cannot be underestimated in a rural rehabilitation/reconstruction and development context. In this background the suggested recommendation for a study on 'rural social structure' of the district may provide useful information and insights.

6.4.5 Urban Development

The major impact of the conflict related events and experiences was felt more in the urban areas in the district. The Vavuniya urban centre had to cope with the needs of a much larger population than before which aggravated its health and sanitation problems. Consequently, the urban area experienced environmental deterioration. In this context, it would be advisable to undertake a comprehensive study about the human settlement, infrastructure services and administration in all the urban centres. Such a study should also be able to provide guidance for planning the future development of the district.

Administrative & Institutional focus

7

7.1 Provincial District Nexus

In the Sri Lankan context, the focus on regional planning/development has increased considerably in recent times with the trend towards greater decentralisation and devolution. With the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and the Provincial Councils Act, there has emerged a Provincial Government structure in the North East Province (NEP) and in other provinces of the country. The process of devolution gives increased power and authority to the regions or devolved units. The Constitution recognises three types of powers and functions: the Reserved Subjects (Central Government only), Concurrent Subjects (shared by both the Central and Provincial Governments and Devolved Subjects Provincial Government only). Accordingly, the power and authority to administer, plan and implement decisions in a devolved subject has to be exercised by the provincial authorities. In this respect, the District Province relationship - particularly in relation to plan/programme formulation and implementation is still unclear.

7.2 The District

Administration and Programme /Formulation and Implementation

What is the role of the district administration in this respect? In the context of devolution, the larger unit, i.e. the Province, was thought to be better suited to han-

dle the region's planning and development. While this may be so, the unit in the form of the District, also has an important role, because it can take planning and decision making a further step towards decentralisation. In the recent experience of Province-District relationship, it is found that the Provincial authority in the NEP (that it is in the absence of a political leadership) has control over funding and thereby on decision making about projects/programmes for development.

This is an important issue that needs constant review, because it concerns funding of projects. The Provincial authority, being responsible for the devolved subjects can assist/advise when it has sufficient expertise on important matters about planning/ and programme formulation. The Provincial authority can also undertake resource surveys of the region, specialised studies and evaluations of development in the district(s). This is a useful function where the participation of the district is desirable. However because of delays in decision making at the Provincial level and lack of consultation between provincial and district levels - and partly due to petty jealousies among administrators and officials - it has become difficult to maintain a smooth relationship between the two levels. In this process, the district administration may be placed at a disadvantage. It is im-



portant to note that the district administration has to deal with central agencies as well as provincial authority.

7.3 Civil Conflict and District Administration

Unlike in the case of many other districts, the district administration in Vavuniya, continues to exercise powers and functions notwithstanding the changes brought about by devolution. In fact with the onset of the civil conflict it has gained more prominence and an "identity" of its own. The Government Agent (G.A) used to be the king-pin of the earlier central government administration at the district level. In Vavuniya the G.A is still the central figure. His ability to continue his former functions and authority is perhaps related to the unique situation in the district where quick responses to crisis created by the civil conflict were necessary. He supervises the district administration and co-ordinates the work the Divisional Secretaries and other heads of departments with respect to both central and provincial subjects. Thus G.A's importance and stature at the district level remain undiminished despite the emergence of the provincial structure resulting from devolution.

7.4 District Administration & District Level Development

This is the background against which planning and development

at the district level has to be understood. The Vavuniya District has over the years coped with the crisis brought about by the civil conflict; the security situation, though still is a cause for concern, is now relatively stable and the district administration has been able to implement several development programmes. The experience gained will be useful in dealing with the district's major problems in the future. The unique district centred identity within the provincial government structure can be a definite advantage in implementing programmes of this nature.

7.5 Local Government Authorities

In the district level administrative Sabhas all of which comes within the overall purview of the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Local Government. All the local authorities in the district have been adversely affected by the civil disturbances. Since their revenue sources and activities were disrupted they will need financial assistance in the short term to undertake much needed restoration/reconstruction of buildings, other assets and services.

7.5.1 Urban Councils

The Vavuniya Urban Council now functions with elected representatives and is headed by a Chairman. Its area of authority is 22.5 sq. km. the total road network within the urban area consists of

91.5 km of which 17.5 km are metalled roads and 59 km are gravel roads. In addition there are 15 km of lanes where no vehicular traffic is possible. There are about 775 commercial and trading establishments.

The Urban Council is engaged in a wide range of activities and services relating to health, water supply (tube wells) road maintenance, markets, recreation (parks), libraries, community centres, public wells, latrines and cemeteries. Its activities also include rehabilitation.

• In 1998, the Urban Council's total estimated expenditure was Rs. 69.8 Million of which capital expenditure was a little more than half. Of the estimated total expenditure, physical assets, roads and land development, health, utility services and rehabilitation together take a major share. It is relevant to note that rehabilitation work entailed a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 8.9 Million accounting for, about 13% of the total. Because of a sudden and large increase in displaced/refugee population, much of which stayed in and around the urban area, the UC faced unprecedented problems. There was a heavy demand made on its basic infrastructure services, health, housing, water etc. This aggravated the problem of environmental deterioration partly because of the absence of a properly designed surface drain-



age system. In this report elsewhere, a major study covering important aspects of urban housing, water supply and other basic facilities has been proposed with a view to preparing long term plans for urban development.

7.5.2 Pradeshiya Sabhas

There are four Pradeshiya Sabhas functioning in the district including those in the uncleared area. Of the 49 Gramodaya Mandalayas serving the cleared area about three-quarter deliver some services but without much impact. These institutions which form the lowest layer in the local authority system will have to be re-activated so that they can make a greater impact.

The Pradeshiya Sabhas come within the purview of the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Local Government. These institutions have been weakened by the civil conflict and within the cleared area they are in the process of restoring and rehabilitating their basic institutional machinery. The Pradeshiya Sabhas are engaged in providing a wide range of essential services relating to health and sanitation, roads, markets, recreation, library and community centres. Very often, the Pradeshiya Sabhas are short of funds as their revenue sources have been badly affected. However, since

Pradeshiya Sabhas represent decentralised level of administration they also have an important role to play in the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes. Their finances and institutional capacity have to be strengthened.

7.6 Institutional Participation

Given the coverage and the objectives of the proposed programme, the main stakeholders may be identified as the following:

- The beneficiaries: the resettled families, the farmers, villagers, entrepreneurs, industrialists and the self employed.

- The Government Officials: those attached to both Central and Provincial Agencies

- The Non-governmental Organisations and Community Based Organisations.

Ideally, a programme of this nature has to be formulated through a full participatory process where all the stakeholders play an active role in preparation of the sectoral plans and selection of projects and policies. This ideal could not be achieved in practice due to a number of reasons. The most important among them was perhaps the breakdown of the normal institutional mechanisms following the conflict and displacement of peo-

ple, the absence of any social mobilisation process to revive such organisations and the absence of an active local leadership, the political processes having become dormant.

In this situation, it became the responsibility of the Government officials to play the key and decisive role. They possessed the necessary expertise and experience to undertake the planning and programme formulation task, consulting where feasible and appropriate, the stakeholders, even though the participation of the local community and the beneficiaries was not as active as desired, the Non-Governmental Organisations were able to articulate the needs at the grass-roots level. The UNHCR and the UNICEF, are playing an important role in assisting the local level activities through their link organisations. What may be done now to fill the gap - the absence of active community participation is to rebuild the institutional mechanisms and carry out the necessary social mobilisation as a part of the overall resettlement, rehabilitation and development programme. The participation, of the stakeholders - the beneficiaries, may be solicited as the programme moves ahead, necessary adjustments being made as and when required.



Annexure 1

**Names of Sectoral Heads of Departments and Officials
who attended the Meetings for Consultation/Discussion
in the District Secretariat, Vavuniya.**

1. Sector - Agriculture Date: 10.12.98 at 2.00 p.m	Miss T.Thurichchamy - A.G.A (H.Q) Mrs.V.Ketheeswaran - P.D. ERRP. K.Manivannan - School Works Engineer R.Tharmakulasingam - Planning Mrs. RSivanathan - A.D.P.
K.Ganesh, Govt Agent Prof.N.Balakrishnan - Consultant V.S.Swaamiinathan - D.D.P. M.Kirubasuthan - A.D.P A.Senthenathan - Research Officer S.Subramaniam - A.D.A Seeds. K.Theivandran - A.C.A.S Dr.T.Arasaratnam - A.D.AP & H M.Jeganathan - A.D.A Extn. Mrs.V.Ketheeswaran - P.D, ERRP. S.Puniyaseelan - RE, Ag, Services	4.Sector - Health & Sanitation - Date: 14.12.98 at 9.00 a.m
2. Sector - Irrigation. Date: 12.12.98 at 9.00 a.m	K.Ganesh, Govt.Agent Prof.N.Balakrishnan - Consultant V.S.Swaaminathan - D.D.P M.Kirubasuthan - A.D.P K.Ganesharatnam - D.D/A.D.A S.Rajendran - D.M/WSSP Dr.M.Yogavinayakan - DPDHS T.Shanmuganathan - PPO/ DPDHS Officer R.N.B.Vasutheyvaya - PHI Mrs.Ketheeswaran - P.D ERRP S.Paramakulasingam - A.D.P (Nutrition) M.Ramamoorthy - A.D.P (Sanitation)
K.Ganesh, Govt. Agentm Prof.N.Balakrishnan - Consultant V.S.Swaaminathan - D.D.P S.Navaratnam - DDI, Central K.Theivendran - A.C.A.S M.Kirubasuthan - A.D.P N.Navanesan - I.E.Provincial S.Puneyaseelan - RE, Ag. Services Mrs.V.Ketheesvaran - P.D.ERRP S.Thavarasa - D.O, Ag Services	5. Sector - Industries Date: 15.12.98 at 9.00 a.m
3. Sector - Education - Date: 12.12.98 at 11.00 a.m	K.Ganesh, Govt.Agent Prof.N.Balakrishnan - Consultant V.S.Swaaminathan - D.D.P M.Kirubasuthan - A.D.P Ms: Marieannemelda - D.S.Vav T.Balasubramaniam - D.M/IDD M.Ramamoorthy - A.D.P K.Nanthakumaran - Director/ Tasty foods
K.Ganesh, Govt, Agent. Prof.N.Balakrishnan - Consultant V.S.Swaaminathan - D.D.P S.Rakunathapillai - Addl. G.A M.Kirubasuthan - A.D.P	



6. Sector - Resettlement Date: 15.12.98 at 2.00 p.m	8. Sector - Electricity Date: 17.12.98 at 11.00 a.m
K.Ganesh, Govt Agent Prof.N.Balakrishnan - Consultant V.S.Swaaminathan - D.D.P M.Kirubasuthan - A.D.P Ms.V.Ketheesnaran - P.D.ERRP K.Ayampillai - D.S/VCK V.Srikandavel - DM/NHDA P.Pathmanathan - Co-ordinator/ RANN U.P.Piyasena - Co-ordinator/ RANN M.G.Kularathne - A.O/Vav. South Mrs Marieannemelda - D.S. Vav.	K.Ganesh, Govt.Agent Prof.N.Balakrishnan - Consultant V.S.Swaaminathan - D.D.P M.Kirubasuthan - A.D.P C.Sabaratnam - Area Engineer/ CEB. Sarath Wijesinghe - D.S/Vav.South Mrs Marieannemelda - D.S/Vav. K.Ayampillai - D.S/VCK
7. Sector - Roads Date: 17.12.98 at 9.00 a.m	
K.Ganesh, Govt. Agent Prof.N.Balakrishnan - Consultant V.S.Swaaminathan - D.D.P M.Kirubasuthan - A.D.P K.Ayampillai - D.S/VCK K.Chandrakanthan - EE/RDA Sarath Wijesinghe - D.S/ Vav.South V.S.S.Selvaraja - Secretary UC S.N.Velunayakam - EE/RDD C.Vimaleswaran - T.O.RDD T.Nageswaran - RACLG. M.Ramamoorthy - Special Commissioner	

Annexure - 2

Land Use in Vavuniya District - 1997

	Urban Land		Agriculture Land				Forest Land			Range Land		Wet Land		Total	
D.S. Division	Built up Land	Home Stedds	Crops Lands		Other Crop Land		Natural Forest		Forest Plantation	Shrub Land	Grass Land	Non forested	Water	Barren Land	
			Paddy	Sparsely			Dense Forest	Open Forest							
Vavuniya	400	7,070	9,070	11,660	100	21,270.0	660.25	599.75	3,760	80	250	4,100	10	59,030.00	
Vavuniya South	40	2,730	4,470	5,220	160	4,836.8	-	693.23	2,630	130	170	2,500	10	23,590.03	
V/Cheddikulam	0	2,930	3,780	12,110	580	11,510.0	1,240.00	0	4,800	120	150	2,190	70	39,480.00	
Vavuniya North	0	3,140	3,690	11,160	0	45,720.0	2,272.90	127.07	6,560	40	50	1,840	0	74,599.97	
Total	440	15,870	21,010	40,150	840	83,336.8	4,173.15	1,420.05	17,750	370	620	10,630	90	196,700.00	

Source: 1. Centre for Remote Census Survey Dept. (Statistical Hand book, Vavuniya District, 1998)
 2. Land Use Planning Unit, Vavuniya

Mean annual Rainfall - Vavuniya Station
(In Milimeters)

Month	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total	Average
January	2.29	5	7.1	0.2	36.1	50.69	10.138
February	80.77	0	34.1	0.5	18.6	133.97	26.794
March	93.5	42.1	13.5	0	20.3	169.4	33.88
April	174.2	92.4	105.6	137.2	811.1	1,320.5	264.1
May	132.8	57	62.3	50.1	57.1	359.3	71.86
June	30.99	0.5	21.1	4.7	27.9	85.19	17.038
July	32.4	35.3	35	0	89.3	192	38.4
August	46.6	0	33.4	0.4	22.6	103	20.6
September	113.4	33.2	294.3	187.6	187	815.5	163.1
October	391.3	213.4	351.7	1143	343.8	2,443.2	488.64
November	429.4	362.4	483	224.9	182.2	1,681.9	336.38
December	114.5	259.2	307	155.6	175.1	1011.4	202.28
Total	1,642.15	1,100.5	1,748.1	1,904.2	1971.1		

Mean Annual Rainfall 1992 - 1996
(In Milimeters)

Month	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total	Average
January	0	5.5	102.6	142.1	5.8	256	51.2
February	0	17	222.1	58	24.8	321.9	64.38
March	0	95.8	31.4	22.3	67.8	217.3	43.46
April	0	39.3	84.1	177.3	194.2	494.9	98.98
May	0	39.5	83.3	99.1	79.5	301.4	60.28
June	0	12.3	0	3.1	141.2	156.6	31.32
July	5.7	207.7	13.3	41.5	33.8	302	60.4
August	29.6	59.8	0	47.3	138.3	275	55
September	127.2	77.3	110.1	23.8	14.5	352.9	70.58
October	92.2	267.4	283.8	189.4	186.6	1019.4	203.88
November	390	359	273	218	238.3	1478.3	295.66
December	36.7	541.7	78	15.6	236.6	908.6	181.72
Total	681.4	1722.3	1281.7	1037.5	1361.4		

**Annual Implementation Programme -
1997 Department Wise Allocation & Expenditure Vavuniya District**

S No.	Implementing Agency	Allocation Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Exp. %	No. of Works Approved	No. of Works Completed	No. of Works in Progress	No. of Works suspended
1	Road Development Dept.	17,011,427	15,710,898	92.35	47	45		2
2	Road development Authority	9,055,000	8,849,802	97.73	20	20		
3	Ceylon electricity Board	33106527	33,068,164	99.88	52	52		
4	Dept. of Education	28,110,950	19,574,184	69.63	63	60	3	
5	Dept. of Construction	80,294,000	48,110,011	59.92	21	14	6	1
6	DPDHS	2,515,000	2,175,725	86.51	17	13		4
7	Irrigation (Central)	3,010,000	3,006,259	99.88	12	12		
8	Irrigation (Provincial)	1,897,179	97.54	21	16			5
9	Dept. of Agrarian Services	1,313,760	1,123,205	85.50	29	20		9
10	VPTS Ltd..	400,000	400,000	100.00	1	1		
11	Dept. of Agriculture(Extn.)	720,000	704,580	97.86	10	7		3
12	Agri. Development Authority	2,200,000	1,927,000	87.59	110	95	15	
13	Dept. of Forest	443,500	693,000	95.72	12	11		1
14	W.R.B.	724,000	693,000	95.72	12	4	8	
15	NYSC	409,260	368,898	90.14	19	16		3
16	NHDA	27,060,500	26,167,500	96.70				
17	Urban Council	160,000	100.00	2	2			
18	Div. Secretariat Divisions	2,512,000	2,496,837	99.40	28	25		3
19	Dist. Secretariat	4567065	1,085,827	23.78				
	Total	215,557,989	167,929,453	77.90	476	413	32	31

Source : District Planning Secretariat - Vavuniya



Annexure - 6

Quarterly Financial Progress Report - 1998
Vavuniya District - Quater - 3

Code No.	Sector/Compenent	Allocation for the year (Rs. 000)	Financial Achivement (Rs.)		
			During the Rep. Qtr.	Commulative Total for Rep. Qtr.	% Exp.
1	Agriculture (sub total)	43,892	11,540,004	14,551,442	33.15
	Major Irrigation	6,843	860,395	1,888,683	27.60
	Minor Irrigation	35,576	10,621,470	12,258,466	34.46
	Forestry Development	297	4,074	38,831	13.07
	Land Development	500	-	-	-
	Field & Export Crops Development	631	36,000	336,000	53.25
	Livestock Development	45	18,065	29,462	65.47
	Plantation				
2	Industries, tourism & Trade (sub total)	1,559	236,921	553,921	35.53
	Rural & Small Scale Enterprises	33	223,400	223,400	74.47
	Trade	1,059	13,521	130,521	12.32
	Science & Technology	200	-	200,000	100.00
3	Humansettlements (Sub total)	54,386	10,204,826	35.11	
	Housing & Construction	48,463	7,609,000	16,318,000	33.67
	Urban Infrustructure	-	-	-	-
	Environmental Management	12	-	-	-
	Water Supply & Sanitation	4,148	1,716,640	1,844,640	44.48
	Community Resources development	1,763	876,186	931,186	52.82
4	Economic Infrustructure (sub total)	52,461	23,009,743	51,827,743	98.79
	Power & Energy	52,461	23,009,743	51,827,743	98.79
	Communication	-	-	-	-
	Ports & Shipping	-	-	-	-
	Reconstruction & Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-
5	Transport (sub total)	141,007	32,501,166	76,607,506	54.33
	Railway	-	-	-	-
	Roads	141,007	32,501,166	76,607,506	54.33
	Aviation & Other Transport facilities	-	-	-	-
6	Social Infrustructure (sub total)	44,770	11,535,390	24,535,737	54.80
	Education	16,616	1,487,235	4,990,754	30.04
	Health	14,212	6,707,378	12,145,280	85.46
	Social Welfare & Cultural Services	13,942	3,340,777	7,399,703	53.07
7	Administrative Overheads (sub total)	18,740	4,492,542	6,354,411	33.91
	Strengthening of District Administration	18,407	4,492,542	6,304,411	34.25
	Provincial/Regional Administrative	333		50,000	15.02
	Improvements				
	Grand Total	356,815	93,520,592	193,524,586	54.24

Source : District Secretariat, Vavuniya



Annexure - 7

Water Supply in 1997 Water supply in Rainy & Dry Seasons - 1997

Categories	Vavuniya Town Cu.m
Domestic	69,951
Water Board Quarters	4,596
Govt. Quarters	66,932
Govt. Institutions	26,058
Sri Lankan Army	29,518
Sri Lankan Police	12,576
Commercial	39,617
School	936
Tourist Hotel	4,795
Institutions	10,108
Religious Institutions	10,054
Water Board Office	78
Bowser supply (Others)	3,550
Stand Post	54

(1 Cu.m = 1000 ltr) Source: Statistical Hand Book, 1998

Annexure - 8

Electricity Supply - Vavuniya District 1997 Number of Consumers by Categories

Categories	Units	Urban	Rural Area	Consumers
Domestic	7,539,300	5,818,500	1,720,800	6,269
Industrial	405,000	324,000	81,000	135
General Purpose	2,462,400	2,304,000	158,400	1,412
Religion	142,800	114,000	28,800	127

Source: Statistical Hand Book, 1998



Annexure - 9

**Telecommunication Facilities by Categories
Vavuniya District 1997**

S/No.	Categories	No. of Telephones
1	Business	273
2	Residential	309
3	Official	168
4	Religion	7
5	IDD Facilities	124
6	Card Phone	11
7	Coin Box	20
	Total	912

Source: Sri Lanka Telecom Ltd., Vavuniya

Classification of Hospitals by Type, Number of Beds & Medical Personnel
Divisional Secretariat Division Wise - 1997

D.S.Division Institution	Name & Type of Beds	No. of Officers	No. of Medical R.M.OO	No. of Officers	No. of Nursing Mid Wives	No. of	G.S.O.Division
Vavuniya	B.H, Vavuniya	290	27	2	59	5	Vavuniya Town North
	C.D & M.H	10	-	1	-	1	Poovarasankulam
	Poovarasankulam						217 A
	C.D., Omanthai	-	-	-	-	1	Omanthai 220D
V/Cheddikulam	R.H, Cheddikulam	48	1	2	-		Cheddikulam 211 A
	C.D & M.H,	-	-	1	-	-	Pavatkulam 211 C
	Pavatkulam						
	C.D, Neriyaikulam	-	-	2	-	-	Neriyaikulam 210 B
Vavuniya North	P.U., Nedunkerny	23	-	1	-	1	Nedunkerny 222 A
	C.D, Puliyaikulam	-	-	1	--		Puliyaikulam 224
Total		371	28	10	59	8	

P.U - Peripheral Unit

R.H - Rural Hospital

C.D - Central Dispensary

B.H - Base Hospital

Source: DPDHS, Vavuniya (Statistical Hand Book, 1998)

Annexure - 11

Programme Of Work - Central Irrigation

Name of work	River Basin	Catchment area sq.mile	Full Supply Depth (ft)	Capacity Ac.ft. families	No. of farm	Work proposed (2 - 3 years)	TECRs(Mn)
Pavalukulam scheme (Command 4134 Ac)	Kal aru	115	19.32'	27,000	1400	i. Improvement to Head Works	07
						ii. Improvement to RB main canal, (9 mile long)	16
						iii. Improvement to LB main canal, (6 mile long)	10
						iv. Improvement to Branch canal & distributory canals on right & left bank tracts	30
						v. Improvement to main and Important distributory canal roads (20 miles)	08
						Total	77
Kal aru Anicut scheme (Command 600 AC)	Kal aru	170	3'-0"	- Nil(anicut)	60	i. Improvement to anicut	01
						ii. Improvement to head sluices	03
						iii. Improvement to canal systems	07
						Total	11
						i. Farmer organization development, including training, field visits ets.	1.5
Institutional Development						ii. Training of officers and Institutional Strengthening	1.5
						iii. Provision of office equipment for Range and IE's office	03
						iv. Provision of vehicle for Range Office, Irrigation Engineer's Office - 2 Nos.	03
						v. Provision of quarters 2 Nos.	02
						Total	10
							92

Source: Deputy Director of Irrigation, Vavuniya.

Priority Of Major Tanks by ID (Provincial) in Vavuniya District

D.S.Division	Name of Tank	Average	Capacity in Ac. ft	Catchment Area Sq.mil	Avevrage of Priority Project	No. of Farm Family Priority Project	TEC Rs. (mn)
Vavuniya	Maharambaikulam	215	643	6.1	215	40	4.50
	Vavuniya Tank	427	10.5	10.5	432	104	5.00
	Aliyamaruthamadu	238	404	3.2	228	12	3.00
	Kalmadu	400	1037	20.2	400	107	5.00
	Pampaimadu	260	875	7	260	50	4.00
	Velankulam	224	735	1.7	224	35	4.50
	Eropothana	238	600	9.8	238	75	5.00
Vavuniya South	Mahakachchakodiya	261	970	7.2	261	210	4.00
	Mamadewa	659	3030	20	5659	310	8.00
	Madukanda	400	1460	4.3	400	113	5.00
Cheddikulam	Periyathampanai	366	1095	23.4	366	104	6.00
	Total						54.00

Annexure 13 (a)

Priority List of Minor Tanks by DOAS in Vavuniya District

DS Division	Name of Tank	ASC Division	FO Area	Acerage	Farm Families	T.E.C Rs. (mn.)
Vavuniya	Vadivalaipuliyankulam	VCK	Puliyalankulam	42	24	0.40
	Mullaikakulam	VCK	Mankulam	44	18	0.40
	Payarikulam	VCK	Cheddikulam	38	19	0.35
	Navattikulam	VCK	Muthaliyarkulam	16	12	0.20
	Padukadukulam	VCK	Muthaliyarkulam	18	14	0.25
	Mankulam feeder	VCK	Mankulam	65	40	0.40
	Sinnapuliyankulam	VCK	Periyapuliyankulam	26	14	0.30
	Vidathalkaddusinnakulam	VCK	Periyapuliyankulam	18	12	0.20
	Sinnakulam	VCK	Cheddikulam	16	10	0.20
	Thamparsinnakulam	VCK	Cheddikulam	30	14	0.25
	Ganeshapuramkulam	VCK	Kurukaloor -	40	18	0.40
	Myimuddaidakkulam	VCK	Periyapuliyankulam	48	21	0.40
	Anaivilunthankulam	VCK	Puliyankulam	46	20	0.30
	Periyachippikulam	VCK	Puliyankulam	56	26	0.30
	Total Estimated Cost					4.70

Priority List of Minor Tanks by DOAS in Vavuniya District

DS Division	Name of Tank	ASC Division	FO Area	Acerage	Farm Families	T.E.C Rs (mn.)
Vavuniya	Kuruvichankulam	Pampaimadu	Kanthapuram	34	12	0.50
	Sinnaukkulankulam	Pampaimadu	Thuvrankulam	19	10	0.20
	Periyaukkulankulam	Pampaimadu	Thuvrankulam	24	12	0.25
	Kidakattkulam	Pampaimadu	Pulitharithapuliyan -	85	49	0.60
	Thuvrankulam	Pampaimadu	Pulitharithapuliyan -	60	35	0.55
	Aliyansainthakulam	Pampaimadu	Pampaimadu	52	22	0.50
	Vaikalikoolankulam	Pampaimadu	Pampaimadu	58	18	0.50
	Superuddayarupuliyankulam	Pampaimadu	Sasthirkoolankulam	52	23	0.40
	V/Sinnakulam	Pampaimadu	Kanthapuram	43	26	1.30
		Total Estimated Cost				4.80

Priority List of Minor Tanks by DOAS in Vavuniya District

DS Division	Name of Tank	ASC Division	FO Area	Acerage	Farm Families	TE.C Rs (mn.)
Vavuniya	Thachchanathankulam	Kovilkulam	Vairavapuliyanankulam	20	15	0.20
	Pandarikulam	Kovilkulam	Vairavapuliyanankulam	26	15	0.20
	Pathiniyarmahilankulam	Kovilkulam	Thandikulam	30	15	0.50
	Periyarkulam	Kovilkulam	Thandikulam	28	14	0.20
	Asikulam	Kovilkulam	Asikulam	35	31	0.40
	Thuvarankulam	Kovilkulam	Asikulam	21	15	0.40
	Kovilputhukulam	Kovilkulam	Kovilkulam	14	14	0.20
	Thetkilluppaikulam	Kovilkulam	Kovilkulam	44	22	0.40
	Karumpanichaikulam	Kovilkulam	Kovilkulam	18	13	0.60
	Cheddiyoorkulam	Kovilkulam	Rampaikulam	26	13	0.40
	Total Estimated Cost					3.50

Priority List of Minor Tanks by DOAS in Vavuniya District

DS Division	Name of Tank	ASC Division	FO Area	Acerage	Farm Families	T.E.C Rs. (mn.)
Vavuniya	Palugaswewa	Uluikulam	Maruthamadu	40	0	0.40
	Katkulam	Uluikulam	Periyaulukulam	35	14	0.30
	Sonagakulam	Uluikulam	Periyaulukulam	28	22	0.50
	Total Estimated Cost					1.20

Annexure 13(e)

Priority List of Minor Tanks by DOAS in Vavuniya District

DS Division	Name of Tank	ASC Division	FO Area	Acerage	Farm Families	T.E.C Rs. (mn.)
Vavuniya	Alagalla tank	Madukanda	Allagalla	50	24	0.40
	Thiruwegama	Madukanda	Allagalla	70	42	0.30
	Pahalaputhukulam	Madukanda	Eratperiyakulam	54	20	0.40
	Kurunthankulam	Madukanda	Eratperiyakulam	26	15	0.30
	Bo-oya Annicuts	Madukanda	Eratperiyakulam	60	35	0.40
	Total Estimated Cost					1.80



Annexure - 14

Rehabilitation Work - Road Development Department, Vavuniya (1999)

Priority	Description of Work (Vavuniya)	Location of length	Estimated Cost (Rs.Mn)
01	Metalling & Tarring Mahilankulam - Palamadu road 0-2	2 km	4.0
02	Reconstruction of collapsed masonry retaining wall in 1st km of Mahilankulam - Palamadu road	1st Km	0.6
03	Construction of masonry channel along Ellapparmaruthankulam Tank Bund in 5th Km of Sinnaputhukulam	5th Km	4.0
04	Metalling & Tarring Kalnaddinan - Asikulam road 1.6-4.16 Km	2.56 Km	5.0
05	Reconstruction of Old Bridge on 4th Km of Kalnaddinan - Asikulam road 12 M long.	4th Km	4.0

Priority	Description of Work (Cheddikulam)	Location of length	Estimated Cost (Rs.Mn)
01	Metalling & Tarring Poovarasankulam - Cheddikulam road 5th & 6th Km.	2 Km	4.0
02	Metalling & Tarring Cheddikulam - Thudarikulam road 1.6 to 4.00 Km	2.4 Km	4.0
03	Widening and raising road P'form including gravelling and structures on 4 to 6 Km Cheddikulam -Thadarikulam rd.	2 Km	1.4
04	Widening and raising road P'form including structures and metalling and Tarring 0-4 Km of tank road through Weerapuram Housing scheme from CheddikulamThunaikulam Road to Nellukulam Neriyaikulam road	4 Km	7.5
05	Construction of a Bridge in replacing existing low old causeway in the 2nd Km of CheddikulamThanthirimalai road	2nd Km	4.0

Priority	Description of Work	Location of length	Estimated Cost
01	Re-Metalling & Tarring damaged section of Mamaduwa Mahakachchadodiya road	8 Km	4.50
02	General: Installation of a metal erurhex at a Karuvalpuliyanikulam metal quarry at Villikulam - Mamaduwa road	3rd Km	7.0
	Total		50.0

Source: Chief Engineer RDD, Vavuniya

Priority List of Agriculture Roads to be Rehabilitated

S. No.	Name of Agri. Roads	AKN	DS DIV	Length	T.E.C.
1.	Asikulam Navatkulam	Kovikulam	Vavuniya	1 1/2 Km	200,000/=
2.	Karayam Kulam	"	"	1 1/2 Km	200,000/=
3.	Tharani Kulam	"	"	1 K.	150,000/=
4.	Karumpanichan Kulam	"	"	1 1/2 Km	200,000/=
5.	vairavapuliyan Kulam RB Paddy Field Rd.	"	"	1 1/2 Km	300,000/=
6.	I - Luppai Kulam	"	"	1 Km	150,000/=
7.	Thachchanather Kulam	"	"	1 1/2 Km	200,000/=
8.	Asikulam Paddy Field Rd	"	"	3/4 Km	100,000/=
9.	Periya Komarasankulam	"	"	1 Km	150,000/=
	Total			11 1/4 Km	1,650,000/=

VAVUNIYA PLAN

Annexure 15 (b) Priority List of Agriculture Roads to be Rehabilitated

S. No.	Name of Agri.Road	AKN	DS DIV	FO	Length Km Rs.	T.E.C	Remarks
1	Bo-Oya Anicuts Ag. Road	Madukande	VSSD	Allagala	1 1/2 Km	200,000/=	
2	Weliwake Ag. Road	"	VSSD	"	2 Km	200,000/=	
3.	Katkulam Road	"	"	"	2 Km	300,000/=	
	Total					700,000/=	



Priority List of Agriculture Road to be Rehabilitated

S. No.	Name of Agri.Road	AKN	DS DIV	FO	Length Km	T.E.C	Remarks
1	Kunchukulam - AgRd	VCK	VCK	Sooduventhapilavu	2 km	250,000/=	
2	Kunuwakai AgRd	"	"	Thuddawakai	3 km	500,000/=	
3	Oddaichalampan - Paddy Field Road	"	"	Adappankulam	1 1/2 km	400,000/=	
4	Olumadu Bund - Road	"	"	Cheddikulam	1 km	200,000/=	
5	Thehilankulam - AgRd	"	"	Thehilankulam	1 km	150,000/=	
6	Thudduwakaikulam - AgRd	"	"	Thehilankulam	1 km	250,000/=	
7	Puliyankulam	"	"	Puliyankulam	1 km	200,000/=	
8	Chippikulam - Ag Rd	"	"	Kurukaloor	1 km	200,000/=	
9	Ramayankal - Paddy Field Rd	"	"	Andiyapuliyankulam	1 km	200,000/=	
10	Vaikali Thevar -	"	"	Periyapuliyankulam	2 km	300,000/=	
	Kulam AgRd Mylmuddaulla kulam Ag-Rd						
	Total					2,650,000/=	

Priority List of Agriculture Roads to be Rehabilitated

S. No.	Name of Agri.Road	Lenght	A.K.N.	DS DIV	T.E.C. (Rs.) Rs.	Remarks
1	Chalampan Ag. Rd	1 1/2 km	Pampaimady	Vavuniya	200,000/=	
2	Kidachuri Ag Rd	1 1/2 km	"	"	2000,000/=	
3	Kuruvichankulam	1 1/2 km	"	"	200,000/=	
4	Chekkadppilavu	3 km	"	"	500,000/=	
	Total	7 1/2 km			1,100,000/=	



Annexure 16(a)

Electricity Propeosals
Vavuniya Division (EST. cost in Brackets(Rs))

1. Puthia Kovil Kulam

- (i) 0.5 km LT (Main Rd)
 - (ii) 0.25 km LT (Temple Rd)
- (259,297.00)

2. Pulithariththa Puliankulam village

- (i) 100 kva 33 kv/LT sub
 - (ii) 1 km 3ph. under HT
 - (iii) 1.2 km 1ph under HT
 - (iv) 1.5 km 1.ph LT
- (1,882,759.00)

3. Paddanichchi Pulian Kulam

- (i) R.D.S Montosoori 0.5 km
 - (ii) Inner Circular Rd 0.5 km
- (345,730.00)

4. Katkuli

- (i) Thonnikkal Road - 0.8 km
- (275,792.00)

5. Moontrumurippu

- (i) School Rd. LT - 2 km
 - (ii) Library Rd LT - 0.5 km 1.75 3 ph
 - (iii) Cross Rd LT - 0.5 km
 - (iv) Boundary Rd - 0.5 km 1.75 1 ph
- (1,438,938.00)

6. Mathavuvaiththa Kulam

- (i) Main Road - 0.75 km
 - (ii) Mathakovil Rd - 1.0km LT 1.75 Km 3ph &
 - (iii) Cross Rd - 0.5 km LT
 - (iv) Pillair Rd - 0.5 km LT 1.75km 1ph
 - (v) Paddy field Rd 1.0 km LT
- (1,438,252.00)

7. Thatchan Kulam

- (i) Samanan Kulam Rd 1.5 Km
 - (ii) Kudieruppu 1.0 km 1.75 km 3 ph &
 - (iii) Bund Rd 1.0 km 1.75 km 1 ph
- (1,438,552.00)

8. Thambanaichcholai

- (i) Thambanaichcholai Rd 1.5km 1.5km 3ph
 - (ii) Internal Rd 1.0 km &
 - (iii) Gandhi Veethy 0.5 km 1.5 km 1ph
- (1,232,550.00)

9. Salambai Kulam

- (i) Mosque Rd 1. km 3 ph
 - (ii) Kandieruppu Rd 2km
 - (iii)Katkulam small lane 0.75km 1.75km1ph
- (1,271,325.00)

10. Samanan Kullam

- (i) Ellappar Maruthan Kulam Rd 1 km 3 ph un HT
 - (ii) Farm Rd 0.75 km 1 ph
 - (iii) School Rd 1k m 1 ph
 - (iv) Internal Rd 0.75 km 1 ph
- (Rs.2,024,000.00)

11. Ellappar Maruthan Kulam

- (i) Kallady Rd 1. km 1.5 3ph
 - (ii) Internal Rd 1. km +
 - (iii) Housing Scheme 1. km 1.51 1 ph
- (1,233,045.00)

12. Muruganoor

- (i) Housing Scheme 1.5 km 1km 3 ph
 - (ii) Internal Rd 1 km 1.5 km 1 ph
- (994,895.00)

**Annexure 16(a) (ctd)****13. Eiththi Kulam**

- (i) Main Rd 1km 0.7 km 3 ph
- (ii) Internal Rd 0.5 km 0.75km 1ph
(616,522.00)

14. Rajendra Kulam - Ponnarasan Kulam

- (i) Church Rd 0.5km
- (ii) Amman Kovil Veethy 1km 2km 1ph Lt
- (iii) Housing Settlement 0.5km
(691,460.00)

15. Nelukulam

- (i) 3rd lane 1.6 km 0.8 km 3ph +
0.8 km 1ph
- (ii) Urmila ambihaibavan
Tooddam 1km 1ph
- (iii) Marakkerampalai
Internal Rd 2 km 1 ph
- (iv) Paravipanchan Veethy
1 km (1/2-3ph-1/2-1ph)
- (v) School Rd 0.75 km 1 ph
- (vi) V.N.R. Mill Rd
0.75 km 1 ph (1/2-3ph-1/2-ph)
- (vii) Sinnathambanai Rd.
1.6 km (0.8 km 3ph 0.8 km 1 ph)
(3,282,048.00)

16. Palamaikal

- (i) Continuation of Exist Line 0.75 km 1 ph
- (ii) Stones lane 0.75 km 1 ph
- (iii) Navalar Rd 1 km 3 ph+0.75 km 1 ph
(1,215,236.00)

17. Sampalthoddam

- (i) 1st mile post 0.5 km 1 ph
- (ii) Internal Rd (i) 0.5 km 1 ph
- (iii) (ii) 0.5 km 1 ph
(864,325.00)

18. Vellikulam

- (i) Kurusandavar Veerthy 0.5 km
- (ii) 1st lane 0.55 2.25 i ph
- (iii) 2nd lane 0.5 km
- (iv) 4th lane 0.5 km
(777,892.00)

19. Komarasankulam

- (i) Matha Kovil 0.75 km 3ph
0.75 km 1 ph
(616,522.00)

20. Thonnickal

- (i) New Rd Connecting
Luxapana & Thruvalluvar veethy
1 km 1 ph
- (ii) Rd connecting Agathiyar Navanagal
veethy Luxapana 0.5 km 1 ph
- (iii) Rd connecting Appar veethy
- (iv) Agaththiar Parathy veethy 1 km
- (v) Rd connecting Nagapoosany Amman
veethy Alady Appar veethy 0.5 km
(1,037,190.00)

**Annexure 16(a) (ctd)****21. Kantha Puram Thavasikulam**

- (i) Kooman Kulam veethy 0.5 km 1 ph
- (ii) Thavasi Kulam Pilliar veethy 1st & 2nd lane 0.5 km 1 ph
- (iii) Thavasikulam, Bala Vinayagar veety 1st & 2nd lane 1 km 1 ph
- (iv) Kanthapuram 2 nd lane Pannichchan kulam 0.5 km

(864,325.00)

22. Kooman Kulam

- (i) Seran lane 0.5 km
- (ii) G.S.Veethy 0.5 km
- (iii) Pankiyan lane 0.5 km 1.5 km 3 ph
- (iv) Kandy Road 0.25 km 4.6 km 1 ph
- (v) Anna veethy 0.25 km
- (vi) Ammankovil veethy 1 km
- (vii) Muniappar veethy 0.25 km
- (viii) Solan kulam 0.3 km
- (ix) Valluvar veethy 0.25 km
- (x) 1st cross Rd 0.75 km
- (xi) Nagar Illuppaikulam 1.1 km
- (xii) Panichchan Kulam vethy 0.5 km 3ph

(2,804,230.00)

(23) Samayapuram

- (i) Manipuram 1.75 km 2 km 1.25 km 1 ph
- (ii) Circular Rd 1.75 km

(1,384,762.00)

(24) Nochchimoddai

- (i) Sivakumaran thoddam 0.75 km 3 km 3 ph
- (ii) Peyadikulankulam 3.0 km 3.7 km 1 ph
- (iii) Nochchimoddai Internal Road 3.0 km

(2,706,880.00)

(25) Thandikulam

- (i) Oyar Sinnakulam area 3 km
- (ii) Pthiniyar Mahilan kulam area 2 .5km 3.5km
- (iii) Thandikulam 2 1/2 km 5 km 1 ph
- (iv) Thirunavat kulam area 21/2 km

(3,386,050.00)

26. Ellappar Maruthankulam**Housing Scheme**

- (I) 1 km 33 kv
- (ii) 1- 100 kva sub station
- (iii) 2 km 3 ph LT
- (iv) 4 km 1 ph PT
- (v) 1 km 3 ph LT under HT

(3,876,290.00)

For Settlers in H.S In 1998

- (I) 2 km 3 ph
- (ii) dkm 1ph

(1,643,400.00)

27. Parathi Puram

- (I) 1-100 kva 33 kv / LT sub
- (ii) 1.5 km - 1ph to 3ph
- (iii) Pilliar kovil 1 km 2km 3 ph
- (iv) Housing Scheme 1.5 km 2km 1ph
- (v) By roads 1.5 km

(4,420,700.00)

**Annexure 16(a) (ctd)****28. Nagar Illuppai Kulam**

- (I) 2.1 km - 3 ph
- (ii) 1 -100 kva 33 kv /LT sub
- (iii) 0.9 km 3 ph
- (iv) 3.3 km 1ph

(3,822,192.00)

29. Sithamparapuram H.S

- (i) 1.73 km 33 kn line
- (ii) 1 no sub 100 kva
- (iii) 1.48 km 3 ph.LT
- (iv) 4.67km 1 ph LT

(4,267,115.00)

30. Thallikulam

- (i) Thalikulam Rd 2 km . 3 ph
- (ii) Housing Scheme 3 m
- (iii) School Road 1km 1ph

(2,334,200.00)

31. Poowarasankulam

- (i) Kudimanai Veethy 2 km 1ph

(6,914,600.00)

32. Ganeshapuram

- (I) Dinternal Road 1.5 km 1 km 3 ph
- (ii) School Road 1.5 km 2 km 1 ph

(1,167,100.00)

33. Kovil Puthukkulam

- (i) 1st lane - 3rd crose rd 0.25 km
- (ii) 5th lane - 1st cross rd 0.1 km
- (iii) 6th lane
- (iv) Center Road 0,5 km
- (v) 9th lame - 1st crose rd 0.6 km 1.7 k1ph
- (vi) Kovilkulam Lane 11 0.2 km

(578,180.00)

(69,080.00)

34. Sivapuram

- (i) Sivapuram 1 km
- (ii) Hajrapuram 0.8 km 1km 3ph LT
- (iii) Puliankulam veethy 0.6 km 1.25km 1ph
- (iv) Kobil Veethy 0.25 km

(908,050.00)

**Annexure 16 (b)****Electricity Proposals Cheddikulam Division**

01.Varikuddiyoor Work Content	Estimated Cost
(I) 1.5 KM 33 KV	
(ii) 160 kva Trans former sub	
(iii) 3 km 3 ph, LT	
(iv) 0.45 km 3 ph under HT	Rs 6,090,155.50
(v) 9.0 km 1 ph LT	
(vi) 0.9 km 1 ph LT under HT	
02. Andiyapuliankulam	
(i) 1 km 33 kv	
(ii) 100 kva Transformer sub	
(iii) 0.8 km 3 ph under HT	
(iv) 1.2 km 3 ph LT	4,881,745.00
(V) 7.5 km 1 j LT	
03. Kurukkal Puthukkulam	
(i) 2.2 km of 33 km	
(ii) 160 kva sub station	
(iii) 1.6 km 3 ph under HT	
(iv) 2.0 km 3 phLT	7,799,561.00
(v) 3.9 km 1 ph	
04.Arasadikulam	
(I) 2.8 km 33 kv	
(ii) 100 kva transformer sub	
(iii) 1.6 km 3 ph under HT	
(iv)1.0 km 3 ph	5,305,993.00
(v) 3.9 km 1 ph	

**Annexure 16 (b) Contd.****05. Illuppaikulam**

(i) 100 kva sub	
(ii) 1.6 km 33 kv	
(iii) 0.8 km 3 ph	
(iv) 1.5 km 1 ph	2,433,712.00
(v) 0.5 km 1 ph under HT	

06. Karrarankulam & Village

(i) 1 km 33 kv	
(ii) 100 km sub	
(iii) 0.5 km 3 ph LT under HT	
(iv) 2 km 3 ph LT	4,959,735.00
(v) 7 km 1 ph 1 ph LT	

Under Chddedikulam Division**07. Muthaliar Kulam Old Village**

(i) Muthaliar kulam village	
Madu Mannar Road	0.75 km
(ii) Muthaliar kulam School	
Madu Mannar Road	0.5 km
	1.25 km 1 ph
	431,750.00

08. Karampaimadu Village

(i) Muthaliar kulam H.S.	
Karampai Madu	0.75 km 1 ph
	259,050.00

09. Vakaikddiya Olukkulam

(i) M.M.T. Road to Vakaikaddiya	
Olukkulam Village	0.75 km
	259,050.00

10. Sinna Kulam

(i) M M T Road to	
Sinnakulam Road	1.0 km
	345,400.00

Annexure 17

**Non - Government Organization in Vavuniya District
Programme - 1997**

S/No	Name of N.G.OO	Address	Main Areas of activity Implemented	Project in 1997	Value in '000
1	Community & Technology Education Centre	Industrial Estate, Poonthoddam, Vavuniya	Vocational Training	1	475
2	FORUT (UNHCR funding)	Horowopothana Rd, Vavuniya	Issuing seed paddy for cultivation; Dug wells; Rambaikulam, Construction of class rooms; supply of Vavuniya school furniture.	2	2,139
3	Family Rehabilitation Centre	30 B, U.C Quarters, Kurumankadu, Mannar Road, Vavuniya	Family health, Counselling	1	120
4	Population Services Lanka	99/4, Station Road, Vavuniya	Family Planning; Health care	1	4,004
5	Savodaya Centre, Vavuniya	Moonrumurippu, Kandy Road, Vavuniya Mannar Road, Vavuniya	Issuing seeds for highland crops; assistance for animal husbandry and small Industries; Vocational training; Construction/ deepening of dug wells; Construction of toilets for schools;	1	479
6	Sarvodaya Centre,	Moonrumurippu, Kandy Road,	Deepening of dug wells	1	47
7	Sarvodaya Centre, Vavuniya North, Sa	Moonrumurippu, Kandy Road, Vavuniya	Social Mobilization	1	22
8	Sewa Lanka Foundation (UNHCR Funding)	51, Vairavakovil Road, Vavuniya	Issuing seed paddy; assistance to brick making and animal husbandry; Construction/deepening of dug building facilities; Temporary shelter; Renovation of minor tanks : minor roads	10	65,561

Annexure - 17 (Ctd)

9	Social Development Organization	Horowopothana Rd, Sinnaputhukulam, Vavuniya	Issuing seeds for highland crops Community services	2	45
10	Social Economic & Environmental Developers (UNHCR funding)	Anna Veethy, Ganeshapuram, Vavuniya	Building facilities for Community centre/pre-school	3	185
11	SOS Children Village of Sri Lanka	P.O. Box 5, Kesbawa, Piliyandala	Construction of toilets relief work; housing facilities for displaced families	3	589
12	South Asian Partnership - Sri Lanka	Thudduvakai, Neriyakulam	Common services	2	150
13	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	Off Park Rd, Vavuniya	Mobile health services; Relief work	3	300
14	District Thrift Credit Co-operative Society Union Ltd	Goodshed Road, Vavuniya	Credit programme	1	3,616
15	UNICEF (International Organization)	Kachcheri, Vavuniya	Health care in Welfare Centres; Construction of toilets & wells	7	9,191
16	YMCA	Y.M.C.A, Vavuniya	Voluntary social and humanitarian services	6	463
17	World University Service of Canada	Vocational training			
	Total			63	93,888.97

Source: District Planning Secretariat Vavuniya



UNDP
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



DISTRICT SECRETARIAT VAVUNIYA



NORTH EAST PROVINCIAL COUNCIL