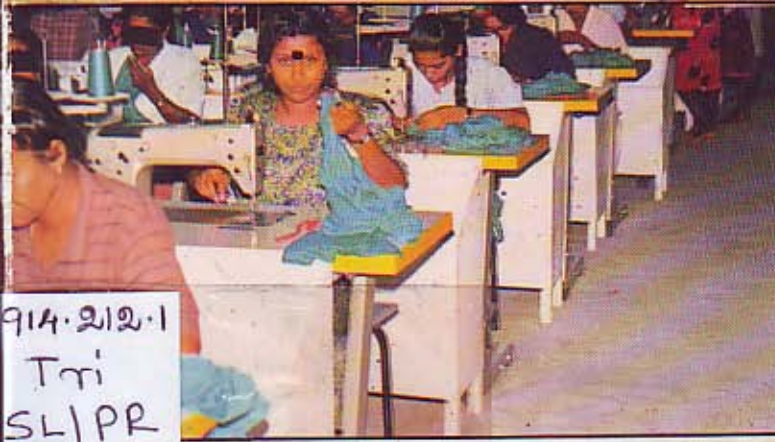
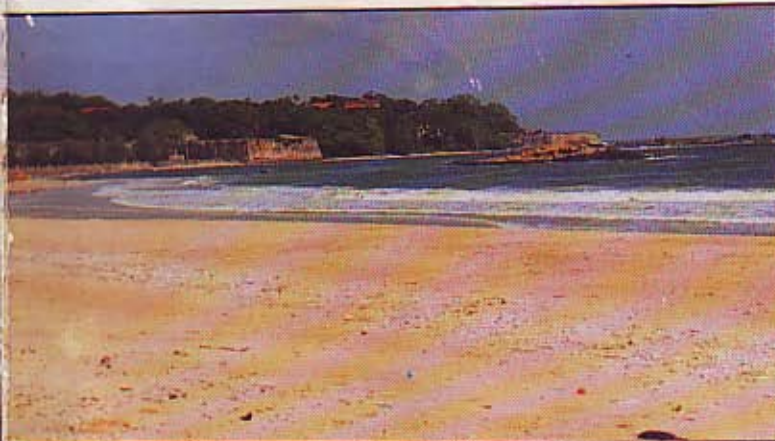




TRINCOMALEE TODAY



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Tri
SL/PR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY
NORTH - EAST PROVINCE
TRINCOMALEE

With Best Compliments

from

Office of the Chief Secretary

**NORTH-EAST PROVINCE
TRINCOMALEE**

TRINCOMALEE TODAY

ISSUED ON
THE OCCASION OF THE
PRESIDENTIAL MOBILE SERVICE
HELD AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
TRINCOMALEE
ON
29th, 30th AND 31st January, 1993

Office of the Chief Secretary
North - East Province
Trincomalee

28th January, 1993

INTRODUCTION

This brief report is placed before the Ministries and Agencies involved in the Presidential Mobile Service, with the aim of helping them in their endeavours to alleviate the sufferings of the people of this conflict-torn District of Trincomalee.

The first four chapters deal with socio-economic conditions of the District. The fifth chapter explains the development efforts undertaken and the last chapter explains the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the District.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A.C.L.G.	-	Assistant Commissioner of Local Government
A.D.R	-	Assistant District Registrar
A.G.A.	-	Assistant Government Agent
Ac.	-	Acre
Ac. ft	-	Acre Feet
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ANC	-	Anti Natal Clinic
AP & H	-	Animal Production and Health
ASCC	-	Agrarian Service Centers
B.O.C	-	Bank of Ceylon
C.B.G.	-	Criteria Based Grant
C.E.B.	-	Ceylon Electricity Board
C.W.E.	-	Co-operative Wholesale Establishment
CF	-	Consolidated Fund
CWC	-	Child Welfare Clinic
D. C. B.	-	Decentralized Budget
D. C. C.	-	District Coordinating Committee
D. R. C. C.	-	District Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Coordinating Committee
DARP	-	Dryzone Agriculture Research Project
DC	-	District Commissioner
D.E.O.	-	Divisional Education Officer
DIV.C.	-	Divisional Commissioner
E.H.E.D.	-	Eastern Human And Economic Development
E.P.F.	-	Empolyees Provident Fund
E.R.R.P.	-	Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme
F.S.D.	-	Full Supply Depth
FPC	-	Family Planning Clinic
G.D.P.	-	Gross Domestic Product
G. A	-	Government Agent
GSNN	-	Grama Sevaka Niladhari
Ha	-	Hectare
Hr	-	Hour
I.D.D.	-	International Direct Dialling
I.P.K.F	-	Indian Peace Keeping Force
IDA	-	International Development Agency
ISD	-	International Schools Development
K. V.	-	Kilo Volt
Kg.	-	Kilogram

Km	-	Kilo Meter
L.D.O.	-	Land development Ordinance
M.P.C.S.	-	Multi Purpose Co-operative Society
M.T.I.P.	-	Medium Term Investment Programme
M. V. A.	-	Mega Volt Ampere
M. R. R. & S.W.	-	Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Social Welfare
Max.	-	Maximum
MC	-	Municipal Council
Min.	-	Minimum
Mn.	-	Million
MT	-	Metric Ton
N.E.P.	-	North East Province
N.G.O.	-	Non Governmental Organization
N.H.D.A.	-	National Reconstruction Steering Committee
NORAD	-	Norwegian Aid for Development
P.R.C.C.	-	Provincial Reconstruction Coordinating Committee
P.E.G.	-	Productive Enterprise Grant
P.M.S.	-	Presidential Mobile Service
P.O.	-	Post Office
P.P.S.C.	-	Provincial Public Service Commission
P.S.	-	Pradeshia Saba
PABX	-	Private Automatic Branch Exchange
PAM	-	Public Assistance Monthly Allowance
PHI	-	Public Health Inspector
R.D.A.	-	Road Development Authority
R.D.D.	-	Road Development Department
RDHS	-	Regional Director of Health Service
S.L.T.B.	-	Sri Lanka Transport Board
SIA	-	Settling in Allowance
Sq. Km	-	Square Kilometer
STD	-	Subscribers Trunk Dialling
T.C.C.S.	-	Thrift and Credit Cooperative Society
TB	-	Tuberculosis
T.C.D.	-	Tons Crushed per Day
TEC	-	Total Estimated Cost
U.D.A.	-	Urban Development Authority
U.N.H.C.R.	-	United Nations High commissioner For Refugees
U.S.A.I.D.	-	United States Agency For International Development
UAS	-	Unified Assistance Scheme
UC	-	Urban Council
WIP	-	Work In Progress

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BACKGROUND

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- 1.1 : History of the District
- 1.2 : Area
- 1.3 : Climate
- 1.4 : Soils
- 1.5 : Land Use
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CHAPTER - I

BACKGROUND

1.1. History of the District

The District was captured by Portugese in the 16th century. The destruction and looting of the Koneswarar Temple by Constantine De Saa on a new year day in the beginning of 1620s was a turning point in the history of the District. The Dutch conquered this District from Portugese in 1693 and it fell into the hands of British in 1796.

By a proclamation of 01/10/1833, when the country was demarcated into five provinces for purpose of administration, Trincomalee District formed part of the Eastern province. Until 1953, except for occasional changes the District boundaries remained unchanged. Until 1958 the District was administered by an Assistant Government Agent under the Government Agent of the Eastern province in Batticaloa.

From August 1972, Thennamaravadi (31E) and Pulmoddai (31G) Gramasevaka Divisions of Kuchchaveli A. G. A. Division and Parana Madawachchiya (31F) Gramasevaka Division of Gomarankadawala A. G. A. Division were detached from Trincomalee District and attached to Padaviya A. G. A. Division of Anuradhapura District. Subsequently, Padavi Sripura (31D), Thennamaravadi (31E), Parana Madawachchiya (31F) and Pulmoddai (31G) G.S. Divisions of Padaviya A. G. A. Division were attached to Trincomalee District with effect from 13th May 1982. As the A. G. A. Divisions were increasing, the internal boundaries of the A. G. A. Divisions were subjected to changes from time to time.

1.2. Area:

Trincomalee District which is in the Nothern part of the Eastern Province is bounded in the North by Yan Oya, by Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa Districts in the West and by Verugal Ganga in the South. The total extent of the District is 2630.8 sq. km. with an inland water coverage of 96.7sq.km.

The A. G. A. Division - wise distribution of land area is shown in Table I/1. Area of the District is shown in Map I

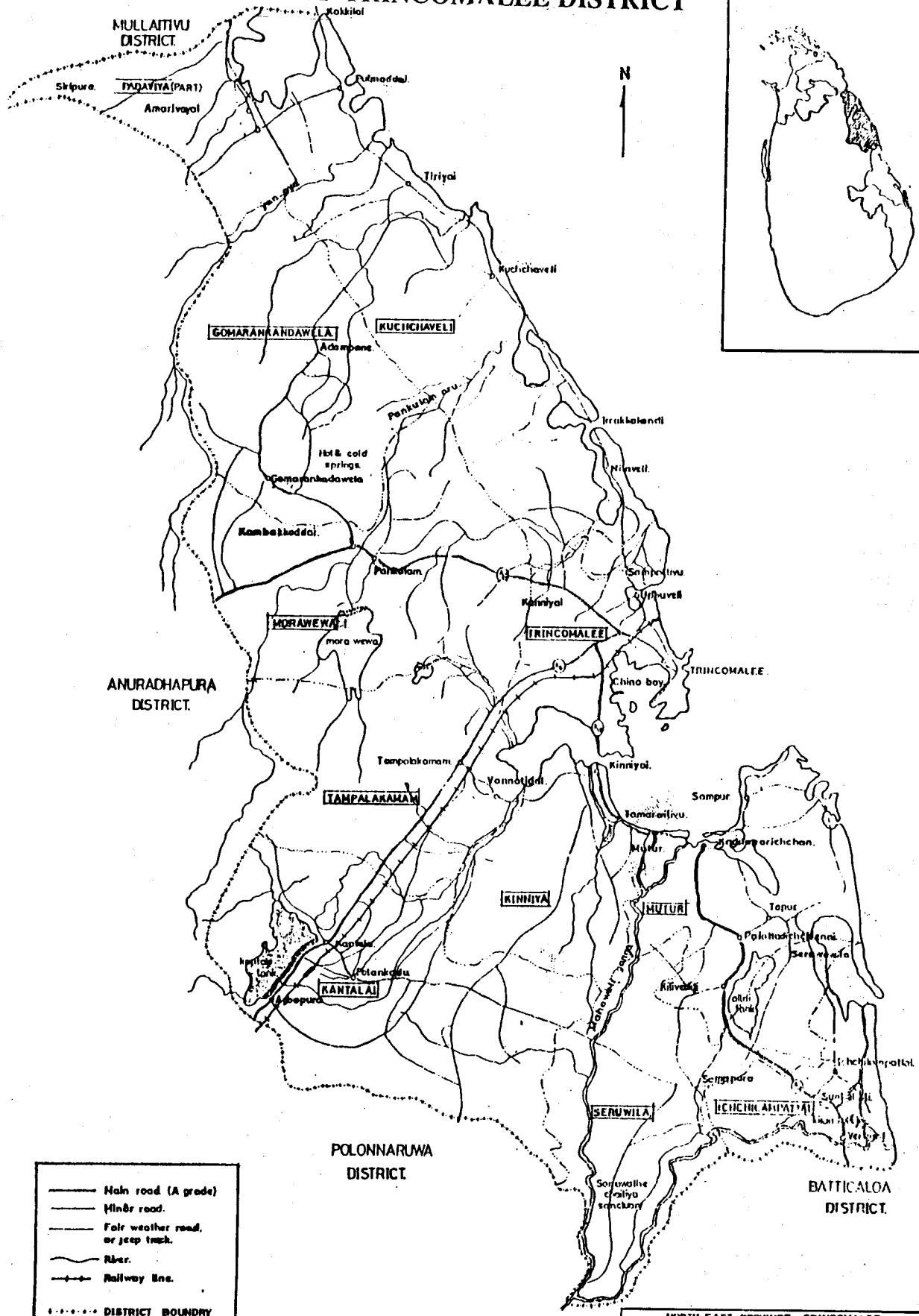
Land Area by A. G. A's Division

Table I/1

S. No	A. G. A. Division	Area Sq. Km.	No. of Wards	No. of Villages	No. of G. S. Divisions
01	Town & Gravets	148.0	12	66	42
02	Kinniya	146.9	7	61	31
03	Muttur	179.4	7	48	42
04	Kantalai	397.3	7	34	23
05	Seruwila	279.0	-	36	17
06	Gomarankadawela	285.0	-	43	10
07	Padavi Siripura	217.1	-	12	10
08	Kuchchaveli	313.3	-	30	24
09	Thampalakamam	244.4	-	45	12
10	Morawewa	322.4	-	29	10
11	Verugal	98.0	-	23	9
	TOTAL	2630.8	33	427	230

Source : Kachcheri, Trincomalee

MAP OF TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT



- Main road (A grade)
- Minor road.
- Fair weather road, or jeep track.
- River.
- Railway line.
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- A.G.A. DIVISION.

NORTH EAST PROVINCE - TRINCOMALEE.
 URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
 (PLANNING UNIT)
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.
 Prepared By: *[Signature]* Checked By: *[Signature]*
 Scale: 4 miles to 1" Drg No UO/PL/DM/Tr-04 Date: 21. 9. 1980

Except for the low altitude (100'-700') parallel ridges in the central region which extend towards the coastal belt from South-West to North - East, the entire District consists of an undulating plain. The long coastal belt (130 miles) has a peculiar topography forming 10 bays and 15 lagoons.

1.3. Climate

The District falls within the Dry Zone segment of Sri Lanka. It represents two Agro - ecological zones viz. DL1 and DL2. The mean annual temperature of the District is 28.7°C, showing little variation among years. However the monthly variation of the temperature is significantly high. The monthly low temperature coincides with the month of high rainfalls in the District. The average rainfall varies from 765.3 - 2086.31 m. m. with a high concentration in the months of September - January. The North-East monsoon brings major part of rainfall, the distribution of which has very little variation within the District.

The Table I/2 and I/3 show the mean temperature and departure from the normal temperature and, Figure I/1 and Table I/4 show the rainfall pattern of the District and departure from the normal.

1.4 . Soils

The map No. I/1 shows the major soil groups of the District. Trincomalee District is bestowed with three major soil groups :-

1. Regosol - Sandy to sandy loam. This group is mainly found in Kuchchaveli, Nilaveli, part of Jppuveli, Sampalthivu, Kinniya, Kurunchakerny, Sampoor, Thoppur, Muthur and Eachchilampathai.

Mean Air Temperature (1983 - 1988) (Degree in Centigrade)

Table I/2

Month	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
January	26.5	25.7	26.6	25.9	26.15	26.65
February	27.6	25.9	26.8	26.8	25.25	N.A
March	28.9	27.4	28.2	27.3	28.15	N.A
April	30.3	28.7	30.1	30.2	27.3	N.A
May	31.7	30.1	30.6	30.3	30.75	30.65
June	30.7	28.3	29.7	30.8	31.45	32.00
July	30.6	29.4	29.4	29.6	30.60	29.90
August	30.6	29.4	29.5	30.8	31.65	30.40
September	30.3	28.1	29.2	29.8	N.A	29.70
October	29.1	27.9	28.8	29.3	N.A	30.40
November	25.7	26.1	26.6	27.7	N.A	26.80
December	25.9	25.9	25.9	26.5	26.75	26.35
Annual Mean	28.9	27.9	28.5	28.8	29.20	29.20

Source : Department of Meteorology

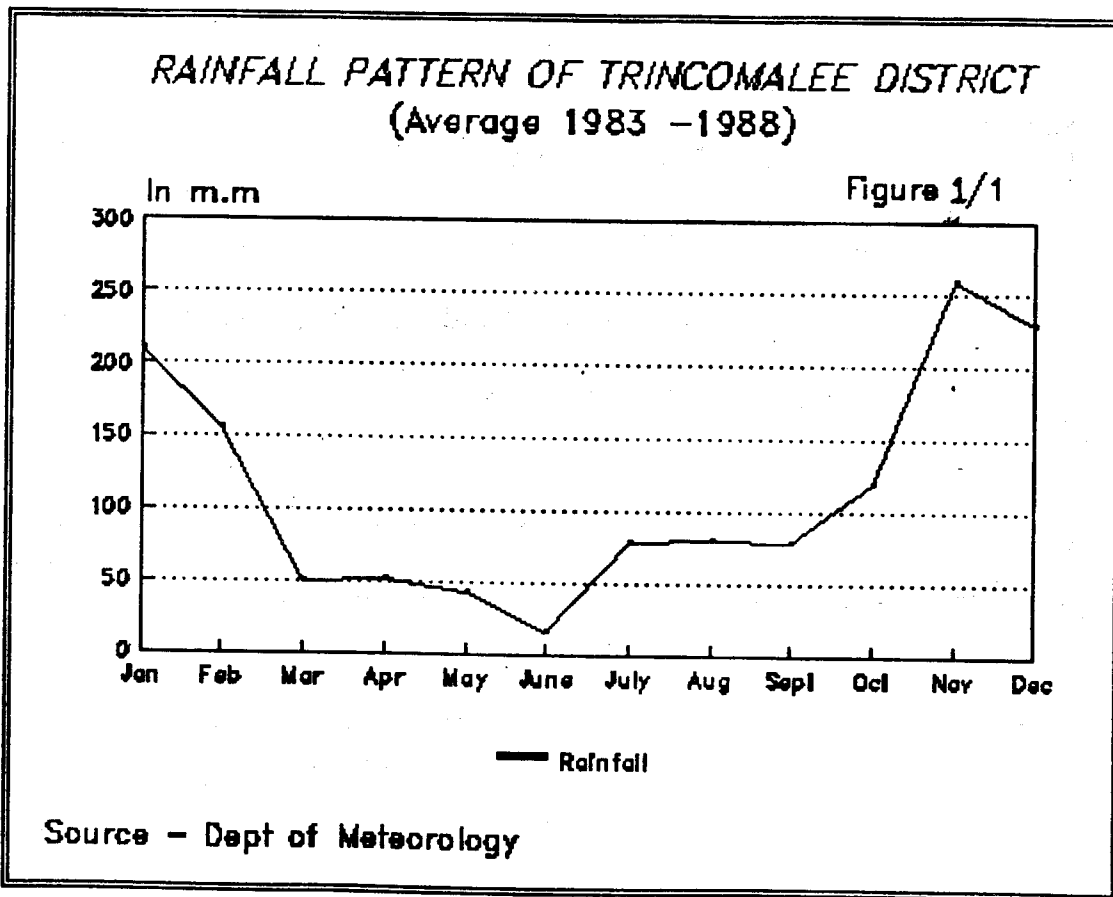
N. A.: Not Available

**Mean Annual Temperature and Departure from Normal
(Degree in Centigrade)**

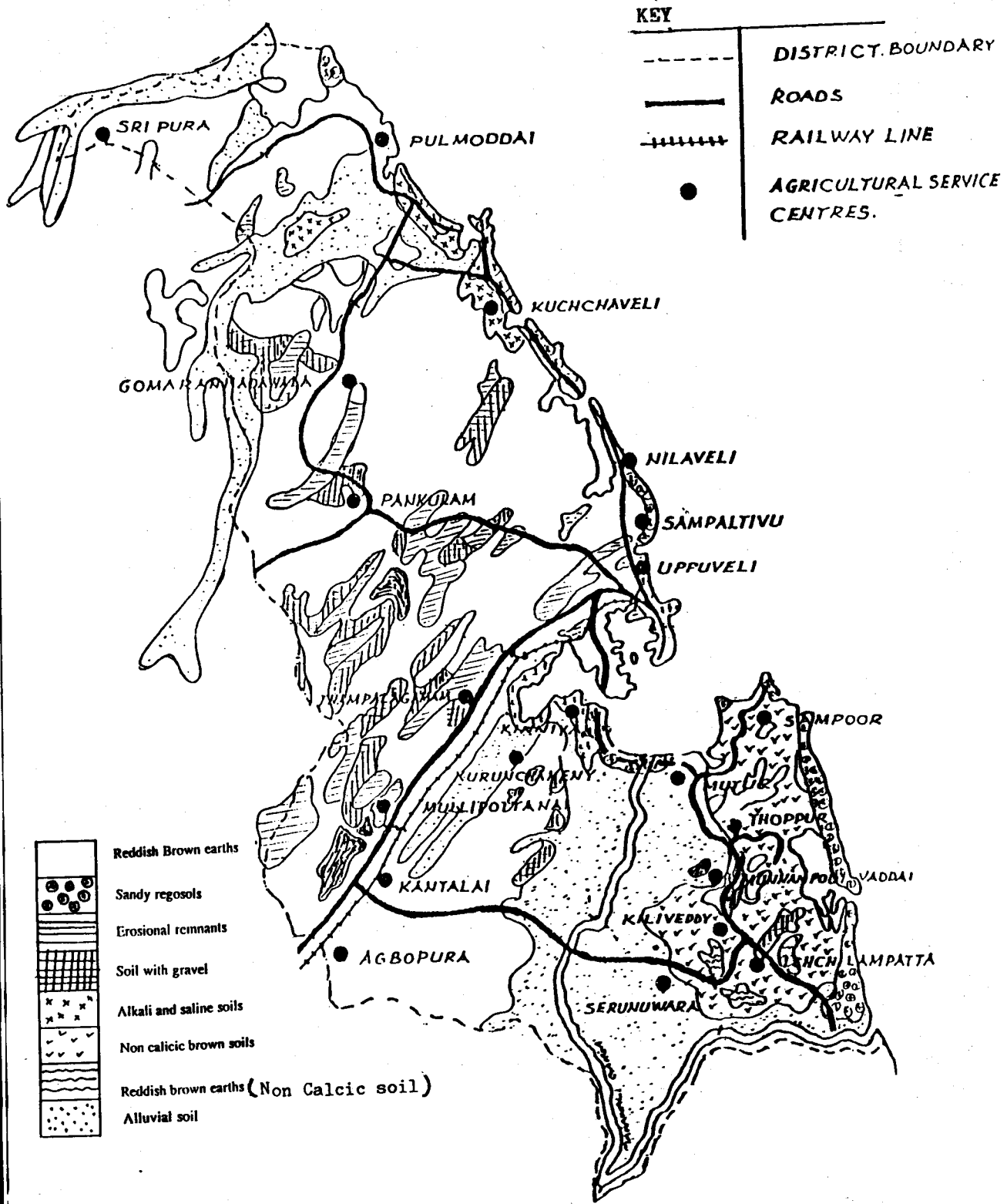
Table 1/3

Year	Mean Annual Temperature		Departure from Normal	
	Max	Min	Mean Annual	Departure
1983	31.70	25.70	28.90	+0.9
1984	30.10	25.70	27.90	-0.1
1985	30.60	25.90	28.50	+0.5
1986	30.80	25.90	28.80	+0.8
1987	31.65	25.25	29.20	+1.2
1988	32.00	26.80	29.20	+1.2

Source : Department of Meteorology.



TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT SOIL GROUPS



Source :Dept. of Agriculture - Trincomalee

Annual Rainfall and Departure From Normal
(In Millimeters)

Table I/4

Year	Mean Annual Rainfall		Departure from Normal	
	Max	Min	Mean Annual	Departure
1983	613.7	1.9	1305.8	-427.2
1984	719.9	72.1	2572.4	+839.4
1985	278.9	3.4	1241.0	-492.0
1986	317.6	13.0	1522.0	-211.0
1987	311.7	1.2	567.8	-1165.2
1988	350.7	4.4	1062.1	-670.9

Source: Department of Meteorology

2. **Deep Alluvial Soils** - These are deposited soils found all along the Mahaweli basin in KoddiyaraPattu, Munnampodiveddi, Kiliveddi, Allai, Kantalai, Thampalakamam and Mullipotana.

3. **Reddish - Brown Earth** - Found in the higher regions of the Trincomalee District in Gomarangadawela, Pankulam and in parts of Sampalthivu, Uppuveli, Mullipotana, Kantalai and Agbopura.

1.5. Land Use

Basing on spot imagery and aerial photos in 1988 the major land use in Trincomalee is forest cover which is about 30% of the total land. The land use pattern in the district is given in table I/5 and land holdings by size is given in Table I/6

The cultivated paddy land (Asweddumised) in the District amounts to 42, 176 Ha. Of this extent 18, 154 Ha come under major irrigation schemes, 6, 219 Ha come under minor irrigation schemes and about 17, 803 Ha come under rainfed conditions. In addition there are about 1,980 Ha under perennial and other crops. The balance extent of land makes the uncultivated scrub jungle and forest.

1.6. Demography

The District had a population of 19,449 in 1871 when the first census was held in Sri Lanka. By 1971 population was 188, 245.

According to the census of population of 1981 the AGA division - wise population is given in Table I/7 together with estimate for 1991 and for 1993.

The population classified by the ethnic group in 1981 among the AGA divisions is shown in Table I/8 and Fig I/2 presents the percentage composition of population of the District. The percentage of population occupying the percentage of land of the District is shown in Fig I/3.

In 1981, the density of the District population was 98 per Sq.Km. which has now increased to 118 (1990). Sixty percent of the total population live in the rural areas, with a fair amount of concentration in urban areas.

Growth rates of population of the District at various intervals are given in Table 1/9. Density of Population by AGA division is shown in Map I/2.

Land Use Pattern in Trincomalee District

Table I/5

Category	Area Ha.	As % of the District
1. Agricultural Land		
Home Steads	18830	6.9
Crop Land		
Paddy	45680	16.7
Sparsely used	46000	16.9
Sugarcane	6270	2.2
2. Forest Land		
Dense Natural Forests	64530	23.7
Open Natural Forests	16310	6.0
Forest Plantation	870	
3. Wet Land		
Mangroves	11340	4.2
Marsh Lane	4230	1.6
4. Range Land		
Scrub Land	33230	12.2
Grass Land	260	0.1
	247550	90.5

Source : Land use map of the Survey Department

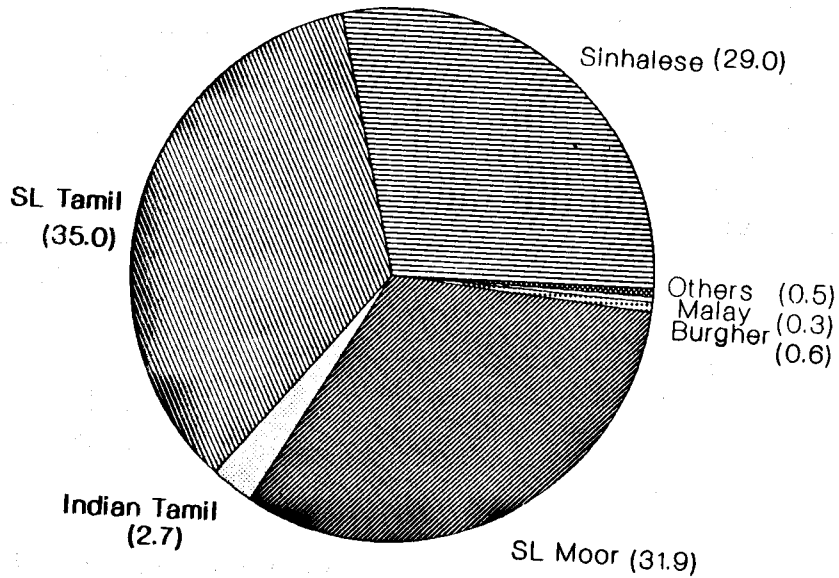
Distribution of Operational Holdings by Size of Holding in Trincomalee District - 1982.

Table I/6

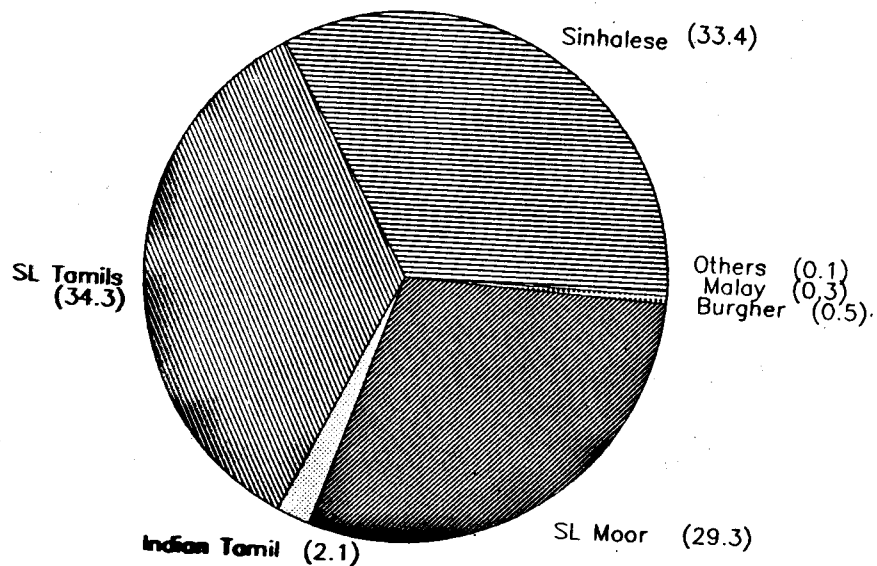
S. No.	A. G. A Division	Total No. Holdings & Acreage	With No. Land 1	Less Than 0.4 ha.	0.4 Less than 0.81 ha.	0.81 less than 1.21 ha.	1.21 less than 8.09 ha.
01	Gomarankadavela	1274 (5674)	49	58	147	122	947
02	Kuchchaveli	3073 (16877)	57	302	236	422	2113
03	Kantale	3853 (13198)	447	188	844	561	2260
04	Kinniya	2429 (9733)	339	164	290	524	1451
05	Morawewa	1726 (5577)	3	63	211	472	980
06	Muttur	3257 (11154)	392	303	737	634	1583
07	Seruvila	2894 (9327)	161	199	645	511	1539
08	Thampalakamam	2523 (7694)	57	535	400	351	1237
09	Town & Gravets	1595 (3830)	14	244	346	257	748
10	Padavisripura	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Source : Sri Lanka Census of Agriculture 1982 - Small Holding Sector Dept. Census of Statistics.

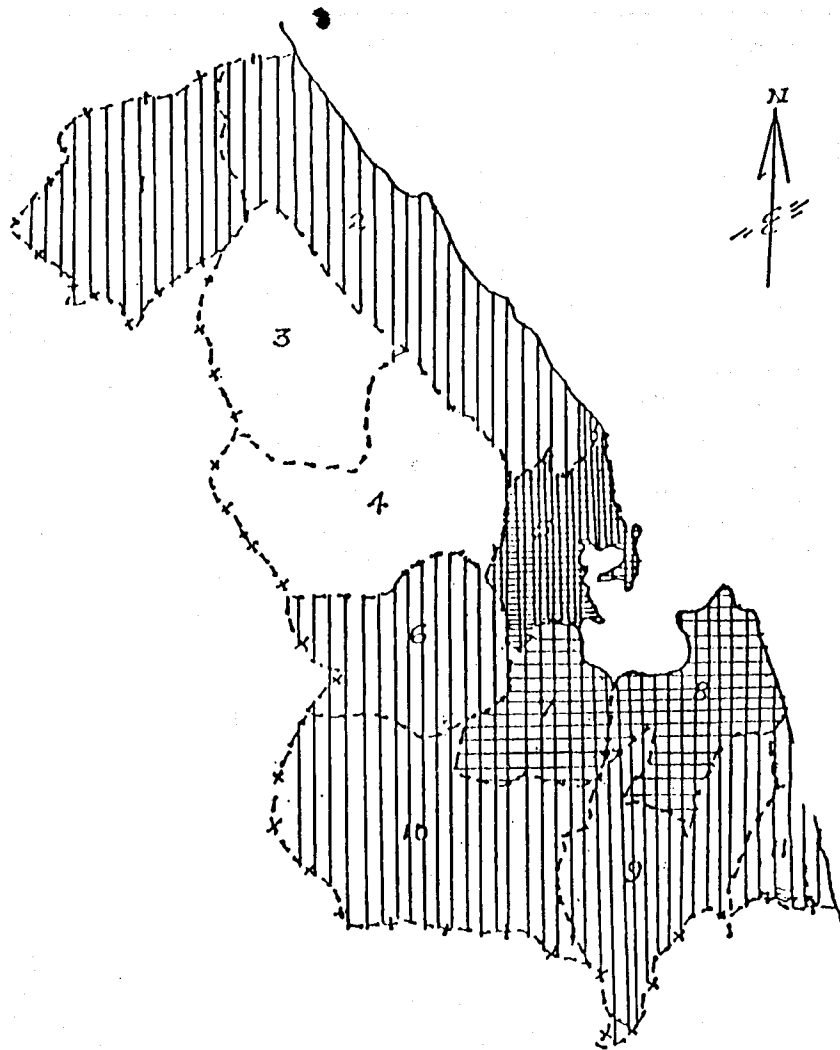
ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT POPULATION IN PERCENTAGES 1971



1981

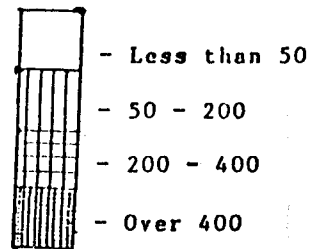


POPULATION DENSITY BY A.G.A.'S DIVISION -1981



- 01. Pathavi Sripura
- 02. Kuchchaveli
- 03. Gomarankadawela
- 04. Morawewa
- 05. Town & Gravets
- 06. Thampalagamam
- 07. Kinniya
- 08. Muthur
- 09. Seruvila
- 10. Kantalai
- 11. Verugal (Echchilampattai)

District Boundary - - + - - +
 A.G.A. Division - - - - -



Source :Kachcheri -Trincomalee

Population by A. G. A's Division

Table I/7

S. No.	A. G. A. Division	Population (1981 Census)	Population (1991 Estimated)	Population (1993 Projected)
01	Town & Gravets	72,756	84,498	89,665
02	Kinniya	31,072	36,748	40,905
03	Muttur	40,040	47,191	52,780
04	Kantalai	37,600	45,002	49,491
05	Seruvila	15,046	16,998	17,254
06	Gomarankadavela	7,096	8,350	8,475
07	Padavi Sripura	11,084	13,079	14,210
08	Kuchchaveli	24,742	20,880	21,193
09	Thapalakamam	20,854	24,509	29,123
10	Moraveva	9,271	11,043	11,209
11	Verugal (Eachchilampathai)	5,141	6,800	6,902
Total		274,702*	315,098	341,207

Source : Department of Census & Statistics
Kachcheri, Trincomalee

* This includes population of the following areas which were annexed to Trincomalee District from Anuradhapura District after Census of 1981

Padavi Siripura A. G. A. Division	11084
Thennamaravadi G. S. Division	696
Pulmoddai G. S. Division	6132
	17912

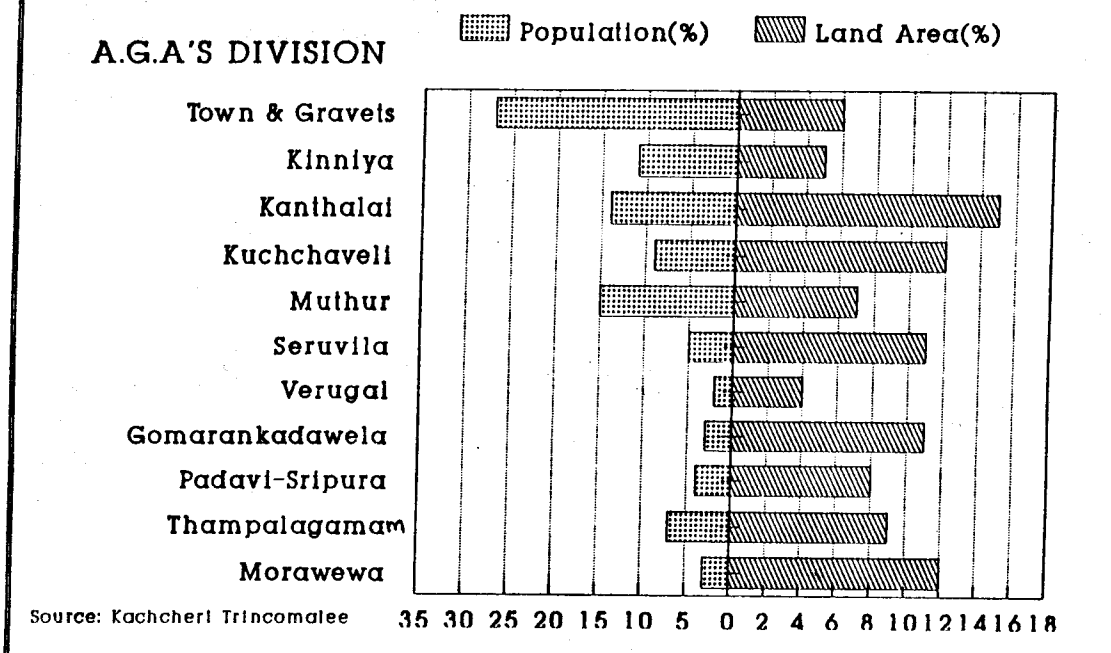
A. G. A's Divisions Population by Major Ethnic Groups - 1981 - Trincomalee District

Table I/8

S. No.	A. G. A. Division	Sinhalese	Sri Lankan Tamils	Indian Tamils	Moors	Others	Total
01	Town & Gravets	21,168	39,560	3,006	6,804	2,218	72,756
02	Kinniya	146	2,145	110	28,664	7	31,072
03	Muttur	960	19,289	599	19,153	39	40,040
04	Kantalai	31,206	1,812	179	4,323	70	37,600
05	Seruvila	11,665	7,259	19	1,242	2	20,187
06	Gomarankadavela	7,058	23	5	1	1	7,088
07	Kuchchaveli	2,484	8,663	1,183	5,401	183	17,914
08	Thapalakamam	6,553	6,037	261	7,992	11	20,854
09	Moraveva	5,101	1,945	1,405	815	5	9,271
	Total	86,341	86,743	6,767	74,395	2,536	256,782

Source : Department of Census & Statistics

COMPOSITION OF POPULATION AND LAND AREA BY A.G.A'S DIVISION



Population Growth - Trincomalee District

Table 1/9

Year	Growth Rate
1953	1.5
1961	6.5
1971	4.5
1981	3.6
1991 (estimated)	1.5

Source : Kachcheri, Trincomalee

The civil disturbance that occurred after 1983 has caused migration and vacation of several villages which resulted in considerable depletion of the total population. The validity of estimation of the population in 1991 and projection for 1993 indicated in this chapter are subject to the variation due to the above factors.

CHAPTER - II

ADMINISTRATION

CONTENTS

- 2.1 : District Administration
- 2.2 : Role of the Governor and the Chief Secretary in District Administration
- 2.3 : Divisional Administration
- 2.4 : Local Government
- 2.5 : People's Organisation
- 2.6 : Law and Order

CHAPTER - II

ADMINISTRATION

2.1. District Administration

The District Administration continued to play the dominant role in public administration and received an impetus with the setting up of Provincial Councils. A model was evolving in the North East Province which was unfortunately crippled when the Provincial Council became defunct in 1990. The process of taking the administration to the door step of the people is yet to gain momentum in the District. Most of the arrangements which were introduced with the setting up of Provincial Councils in 1988 are still functioning especially during the most difficult times experienced in the recent past. However, the changes envisaged under the recent reforms are making headway in keeping with the national trends. Five Divisional Secretariats have already been established in the Province including the one in Trincomalee District.

For the first time, the Divisional Secretariats and A. G. AA Offices have prepared and implemented their own plans at Pradeshiya Saba level under the following cluster of activities.

- (1) The activities under reserved subjects and Programmes coordinated at District level.
- (2) The activities falling under purview of the Provincial Council subjects.
- (3) The activities of Local Authorities comprising Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabas.

However the District Administration tries to adopt the best mix of approach which is found suitable to the situation in delivery of its services in the best possible manner.

The Organization Chart given in figure II/1 depicts the structure of the administration which is now existing in the Province.

2.2. Role of the Governor and the Chief Secretary in District Administration

The absence of the Provincial Council, the Board of Ministers and the Chief Minister casts heavy responsibility on the Governor and the Chief Secretary. All powers conferred to the Provincial Council in terms of the 13th Amendment, the Provincial Councils Act No. 42 of 1987 has amended by Act No. 28 of 1990 are exercised by the Governor and to that extent the Provincial Administration looks up to the Chief Secretary and the Governor to perform their functions.

At the Provincial level, the following arrangement is in operation from 01.01.1992 in grouping the Ministerial subjects.

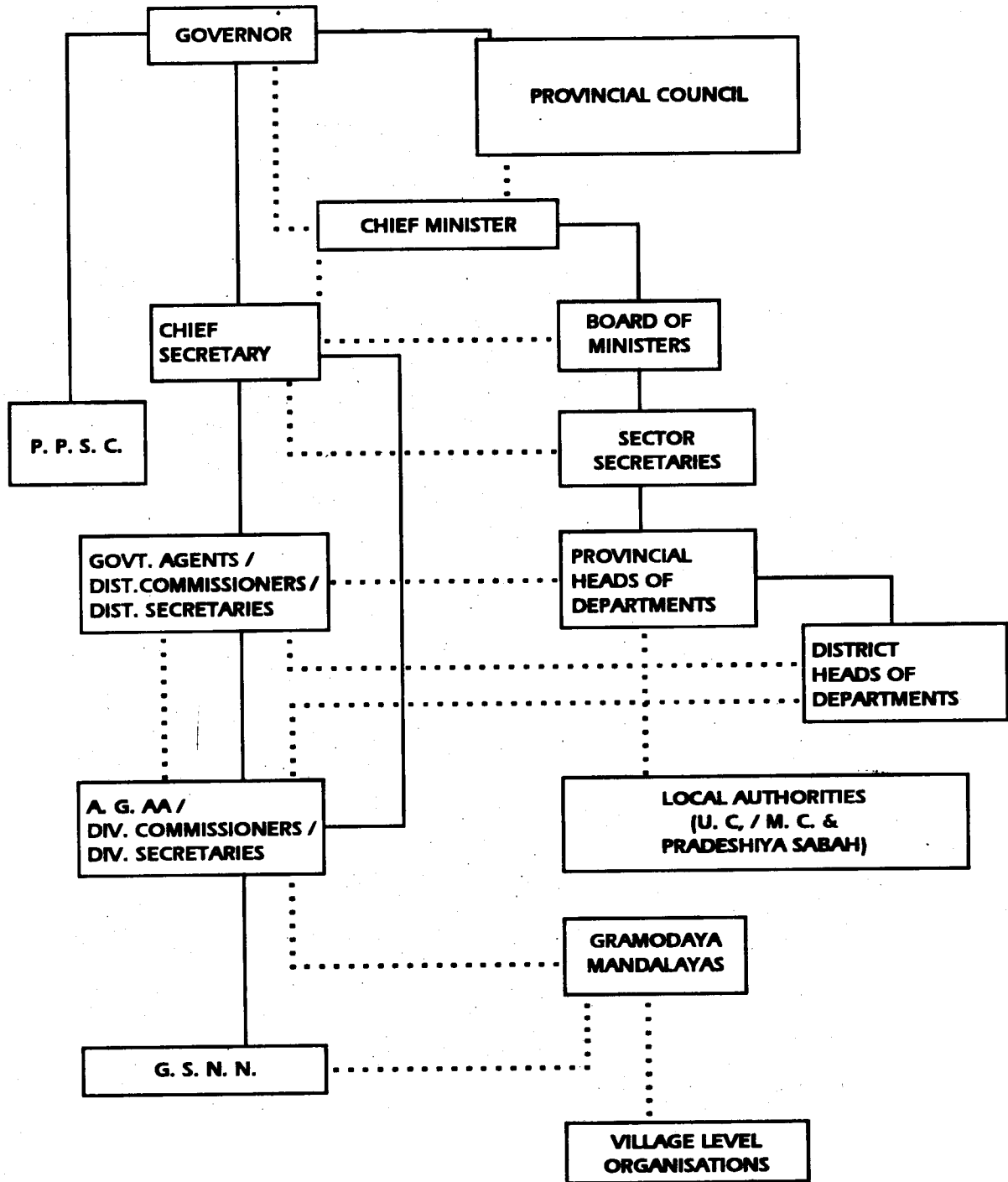
SUBJECTS GROUPED UNDER MINISTRIES

01. CHIEF SECRETARY'S SECRETARIAT

- a. District Administration
- b. Local Government.
- c. Rural Development
- d. Public Administration
- e. Law and Order
- f. Internal Audit
- g. Official Language
- h. Urban Planning
- I. Personal Management and Training

02. **MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**
- a. Provincial Treasury
 - b. Motor Traffic
 - c. Provincial Inland Revenue
 - d. Provincial Planning
03. **MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION SOCIAL WELFARE & CO-OPERATIVE**
- a. Rehabilitation & Reconstruction
 - b. Social welfare
 - c. Co-Operative
 - d. Industries
 - e. Power
 - f. Tourism
 - g. Labour and Employment
04. **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE , LANDS AND FISHERIES**
- a. Agriculture
 - b. Lands
 - c. Fisheries
 - d. Livestock Production and Health
 - e. Agrarian Services
 - f. Forestry
05. **MINISTRY OF ENGINEERING SERVICES**
- a. Construction
 - b. Roads
 - c. Irrigation
 - d. Transport
 - e. Communication
06. **MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WOMEN AFFAIRS**
- a. Patients Care Service
 - b. Community Health Service
 - c. Women's Affairs
 - d. Alternative Medicine
07. **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORTS**
- a. Education
 - b. Cultural Affairs
 - c. Sports

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE NORTH-EAST PROVINCE



Trincomalee District comprises of eleven A. G. AA Divisions which formerly formed into 3 Electorates viz. Seruwila, Muttur and Trincomalee. One A. G. A. Division has been elevated to the position of Divisional Secretariat from 15-08-92. The District is entitled to return four members to the Parliament, the District representation has been curtailed to 2 members.

2.3. Divisional Administration

The Divisional Secretaries / Divisional Assistant Government Agents are at present functioning under a system of dual control. In matters pertaining to the Provincial Council, they report to the Chief Secretary through a Deputy Secretary in charge of District Administration. Similarly in matters pertaining to reserved subjects they report to the Line Ministries through the Government Agent. The eleven A. G. AA divisions which comprise 429 Villages are divided into 230 Grama Sevaka divisions. Table II/1 shows the details of each A. G. A Divisions showing Extents, Number of Grama Sevaka Divisions and Villages.

Land Area by A. G. A. Divisions

Table II/1

S. No.	A.G.A Division	Area sq.km.	No. of Wards	No. of Villages	No. of G. S. Divisions
01	Town & Gravets	148.0	12	66	42
02	Kinniya	146.9	7	61	31
03	Muttur	179.4	7	48	42
04	Kantale	397.3	7	34	23
05	Seruwila	279.0	-	36	17
06	Gomarankadawela	285.0	-	43	10
07	Padavi-Sripura	217.1	-	12	10
08	Kuchchaveli	313.3	-	30	24
09	Thampalakamam	244.4	-	45	12
10	Morawewa	322.4	-	29	10
11	Eachchilampattai	98.0	-	23	9
	Total	2630.8	33	427	230

Source: Kachcheri, Trincomalee.

2.4 Local Government

Prior to 1980, there were 1 Urban Council, and 3 Town Councils, 22 Village Councils in the District. With the introduction of Act No. 20 of 1980, all local authorities except the Urban Council, Trincomalee were formed into sub-offices of the Trincomalee D. D. C.. With the introduction of Act No. of 15 of 1987 nine Pradeshiya Sabas were formed at the rate of one for each A. G. A. Divisions in the District. Subsequently an additional Pradeshiya Saba covering the Padavi-siripura areas was also constituted. Of the 10 P.SS, 6 P.SS have elected bodies with 5 functioning at the moment. The remaining 4 P. SS are managed by Special Commissioners. The following are the P. SS with elected bodies.

- (01) Trincomalee Town & Gravets P. S.
- (02) Seruwila P. S.
- (03) Gomarankadawela P. S.
- (04) Padavi-Siripura P. S.
- (05) Thampalakamam P. S.
- (06) Morawewa P. S. (Not functioning)

Action has been taken to constitute a new P. S. for Eachchilampathai A. G. A. Division. There are 221 Gramodaya Mandalayas in the District.

2.5 People's Organisation

In view of the present situation, role of People's Organisation in the management of public affairs shows mixed results. In certain areas they are actively involved in public programmes while in other areas they are totally inactive. The following People's Organisations are functioning in the District.

People's Organisations - Trincomalee District

(01)	Gramodaya Mandalays - (Elected)	-	101
	(Nominated)	-	120
(02)	Rural Development Societies	-	106
(03)	Women's Rural Development Societies	-	49
(04)	M. P. C. SS (at the A. G. A. Div. level)	-	09
(05)	District Level Co- operative Societies	-	04
(06)	Fisheries Co- operative Societies	-	52
(07)	Thrift & Credit Co-operative Societies	-	49
(08)	School Co-operative Societies	-	15
(09)	Agrarian Service Centers	-	22
(10)	Other Types of Co-operatives	-	25
(11)	Non Government Organisations	-	18

In times of crisis these organisations were of immense help in food distribution and other welfare services particularly when people were rendered homeless due to the disturbances and operations.

2.6. Law and Order

Except for few pockets almost all the 230 Grama Sevaka Divisions in the District have been cleared and declared safe by the Security Forces. As a result the law and order situation has been improving appreciably. Police Stations in the following areas have resumed normal functions.

1. Trincomalee
2. Trincomalee Harbour
3. Uppuveli
4. China Bay
5. Seruwila
6. Van-ela
7. Kantalai
8. Serunuwera
9. Kuchchaveli
10. Morawewa

Civil courts and Magistrate Courts are functioning in Trincomalee and Kantalai Town. The reconstruction of the Magistrate Court in Trincomalee is expected to be completed before the end of 1992.

CHAPTER - III

ECONOMY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

- 3.1 : Economy**
- 3.2 : Income and Employment**
- 3.3 : Standard of Living**
- 3.4 : Production**
 - 3.4.1 : Agriculture**
 - 3.4.2 : Livestock**
 - 3.4.3 : Forestry**
 - 3.4.4 : Fisheries**
 - 3.4.5 : Industry**
 - 3.4.6 : Trade and Co-operative**
 - 3.4.7 : Tourism**
- 3.5 : Housing and Water Supply**
 - 3.5.1 : Housing**
 - 3.5.2 : Water Supply**
- 3.6 : Health**
- 3.7 : Education**

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

3.1. Economy

Agriculture and fisheries are the mainstay of the District economy. Unconfirmed calculations of the Provincial G. D. P of the Eastern Province shows a negative growth rate of - 1.9% during the period 1981 - 1990. This indicates the growth trend of the District as well where in the agriculture and fisheries sectors suffered a set back.

The extent of paddy acreage has been dwindling during the last few years. The extent of paddy cultivated in 1991/1992 Maha is 35,640 Ha, whereas in normal years it was more than this extent. The total milk production, which stood at 938,900 litres in 1981, has dwindled to 162,000 litres in 1992. The fish production has been 15,212 MT in 1980, 10,036 MT in 1986 and 12,782 MT in 1991. Similar declining trends could also be observed in industrial and service sectors. In favourable years in the past, the surplus production was ranging between 50 - 70% of the total production in paddy and fish and milk. An important feature of the structure of Trincomalee economy is the prevalence of an advanced Industrial sector with less linkage to the hinterland economy.

3.2. Income and Employment

There are 75,443 families in the District of which 38,123 families are food stamp recipients. Apart from this another 7625 families are Janasaviya recipients which gives the picture of below poverty line income group in the District. 51% of the population is considered to be below poverty line according to food stamp criteria. 26% of the total population was economically active in 1985 - 1986. In 1981 the rate of unemployment was 12.3%. In 1985/86 of the total unemployed persons 39.1% reflected the age group of 20-24 years, 12.1% represented 25-29 years and 18.7% represented 35-39 years groups.

The employment situation has further deteriorated due to the prevailing situation in the District. Of the economically active population 43.4%, was engaged in Agriculture and Fisheries, 26.3% was engaged in production and allied sectors. Of the total employed population 21.5% are females and 78.5% are males.

3.3. Standard of living.

Physical Quality of Life Index of the District was 77.8 for 1971 and 87.4 in 1981. The Life Expectancy Rate at birth for males is 66.0 and 75.2 is for females (1985). According to recent calculations 40% of children under 10 years are having malnutrition (M.O.H Trincomalee). The dependency ratio has been increasing from 68.8% (1981) to 75.9% (1990) for males and 85.5% (1981) to 96.5% (1990) for females. Percentage of malnourished pre-school children receiving thripasha is now 40%.

The participation rate of female of the age group 5-9 years in education in the District has increased from 48.6% in 1971 to 75.9% in 1981. Only 22.6% of the rural houses and 56.5% of the urban houses have adequate latrine facilities. The percentage of households with availability of water is 60.8% for the District (1990). In view of the present transition value system it would be expected that the status of women ought to be better.

3.4. Production.

3.4.1. Agriculture

Paddy and Sugarcane are the major crops and other important crops are maize, chillies, red onions and manioc. Trincomalee is one of the Paddy producing District in the country as its main crop. For a normal maha season and for yala season the extent under paddy is about 35,000 Ha and about 15,000 Ha respectively.

The extent of paddy land cultivated over a period is shown in Table III/1 and Fig III/1 and III/2. Contribution of various crops to National production is given in Table III/3. However, due to climatic and security factors, the entire extent was not cultivated and yield also was below maximum. Extent harvested and yield obtained is shown in Table III/2. There had been a decline after 1983/84 in the extent harvested. The reduction in yield could be attributed to the difficulties encountered in adopting required practices by farmer. The cropping intensity for paddy cultivations for the year 1981/82 was 115.4 and this has declined to 53.61 in 1985 / 86 and further declined to 38.11 in 1986/87. The highland crops cultivated and the average yield obtained are given in Table III/4. The changes introduced in the extension service has prevented delivering an efficient service by the Department of Agriculture. Coconut is cultivated mostly in home gardens in an extent of 4200 ac in the District. These plantations are mainly concentrated in the Trincomalee, Kantalai, Kinniya and Muttur area. The District coconut extent contribute 0.43% of the national total. Yield from existing coconut plantation is very poor.

Paddy Extent Cultivated and Harvested Trincomalee District

Table III/1

Year	Cultivated (Ha)		Harvested (Ha)	
	Maha	Yala	Maha	Yala
1980/81	28283	11243	26803	11190
1981/82	27766	8318	22724	8256
1982/83	39000	13100	32963	11995
1983/84	43800	10200	39963	10109
1984/85	16586	11129	16009	9328
1985/86	16586	5219	16009	52042
1986/87	11148	4456	10321	3342
1987/88	12934	9044	11640	8139
1988/89	8093	4179	7689	3970
1989/90	13548	4000	12335	3529
1990/91	28000	10950	25625	10368
1991/92	35640	31963	14788	13604
1992/93	15975	10400	15160	9861

Source : Department of Agriculture, Trincomalee

Paddy Extent Harvested and Yield Obtained
Trincomalee District

Table III/2

Year	Maha(Ha)	Yala(Ha)	Average yield Kg/Ha.
1981/82	27766	.....	3171
1982	.....	8318	4140
1982/83	33084	.....	2733
1983	.....	11249	3781
1983/84	35407	.....	2364
1984	.....	16022	3832
1984/85	29986	.....	3379
1985	.....	11139	3881
1985/86	16586	.....	3435
1986	.....	5219	3737
1986/87	11148	.....	2983
1987	.....	4456	3764
1987/88	12934	.....	2836
1988	.....	9044	3056
(not available)			

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

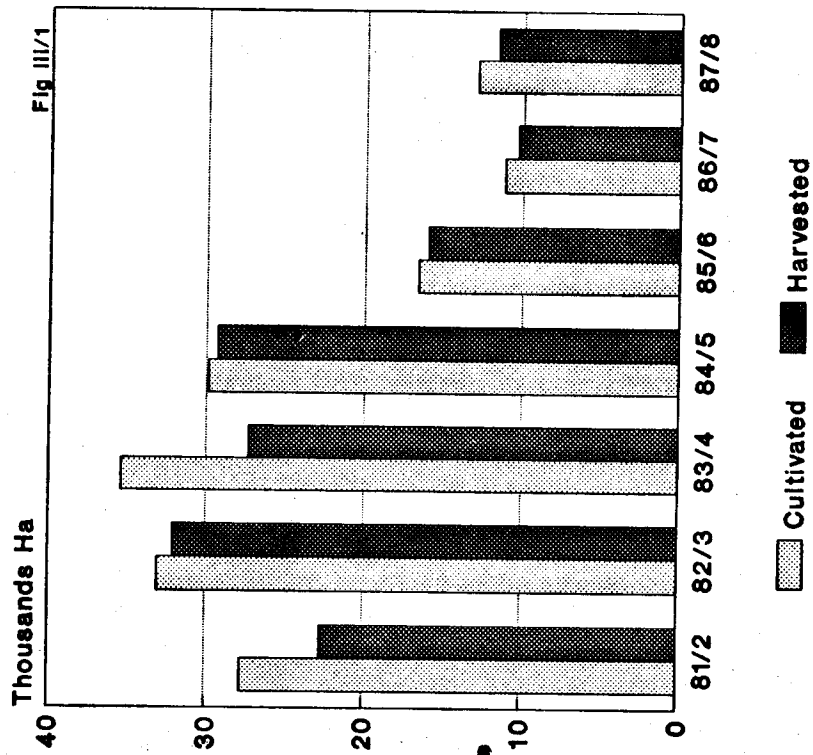
Crops and Their Average Annual Contribution to
National production - Trincomalee District.

Table III/3

Crops	Units	Total Units	Contribution to National Total	Period of Average
Paddy (asweddumised)	Ha	52,000	5.5%	-
Kurakkan	M.T	07	0.12%	1984- 1988/89.
Black gram	M.T	29	0.34%	"
Green gram	M.T	45	0.35%	"
Groundnut	M.T	149.4	1.8%	"
Dry chillies	M.T	197	1.4%	"
Red Onions	M.T	476	1.1%	"

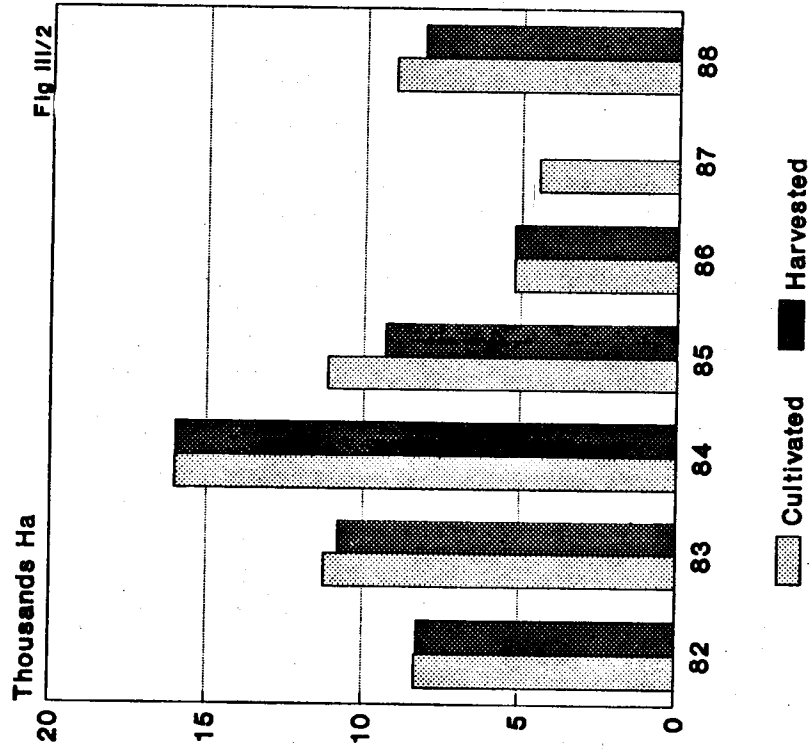
Source: Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya

**EXTENT OF PADDY CULTIVATION
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT - MAHA SEASON**



Source: Dept of Census & Statistics

**EXTENT OF PADDY CULTIVATION
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT - YALA SEASON**



Source: Dept of Census & Statistics

3.4.2. Livestock

The livestock industry plays an important role in the rural economy of the District. There were about 78,300 neat cattle, 58,700 buffaloes, 3187 pigs, 22,915 goats and 150,000 poultry in the District in 1981. In the year 1989 there were 73,900 neat cattle, 60,300 buffaloes, 23,700 goats, 1,500 pigs, 134,500 poultry & 2,000 ducks in the District. Total milk production which was 938,900 litres/year has now declined to 162,000 litres/year. The livestock sector is now serviced by 3 veterinary offices and 2 Livestock Breeders Organisations with their branches.

3.4.3. Forestry

The forest land of the Trincomlee District based on their juridicial status could be categorised into the following three categories.

1. Forest Reserves
2. Other Forests
3. Wild Reservices

Based on the Land Use Map of the Survey Department (1988) the extent of the forest available is as follows:

	<u>% of Total Land</u>	<u>Extent (Ha)</u>
1. Dense Nature Forest	23.7	64530
2. Open Nature Forest	6.0	16310
3. Forest Plantations	0.3	817
4. Mangrooves	4.2	11340
5. Marsh land	1.6	4230
6. Scrub land	12.2	33230
7. Grass land	0.1	216

Considerable depletion of forest cover has taken place very much beyond the boundaries fixed for administrative and managerial purpose in the District.

Total extent of man made forest in Trincomalee is estimated to be 2053 Ha, the break up of which is as follows :

<u>Species</u>	<u>Extent(Ha)</u>	<u>% of Total Growing</u>
1. Teak	1682.6	81.8
2. Eucalyptus	238.4	11.6
3. Margosa	8.6	0.4
4. Casurina	128.0	6.2
	<u>2057.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Highland Crop Cultivated and Average Yield - Trincomalee District

Table III/4

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Extent (Ha)</u>	<u>Average yield(MT/Ha)</u>
Chillies	650.0	1.0
Red Onion	225.0	8.0
Gingelly	5.0	0.4
Maize	170.0	0.8
Kurakkan	10.0	0.75
Groundnut	180.0	0.8
Soya	60.0	0.8
Green gram	200.0	0.75
Cow pea	140.0	0.75
Black gram	340.0	1.0

Source: Department of Agriculture, Trincomalee.

3.4.4. Fisheries

The total fishing families in the District is 3867, with a fishing population of 19,382, of which 4824 are active fisherman. The fishing fleet in the District is as follows:

<u>Kinds of Boats</u>	<u>No of Boats</u>
1. Mechanised Boats over 34'	07
2. Mechanised Boats over 28'-32'	152
3. Mechanised Boats over 17'-22'	258
4. Mechanised Traditional craft	52
5. Non-Mechanised Traditional craft	750
6. Madel	52
	<hr/>
	1271
	<hr/>

The peak season for fishing is from February to October. There are 95 madel paddus and 102 fishing villages in the District. Madel paddus are operated both by local and migrant fisherman. During the peak reason nearly 350 boats migrate to the District from South and North West. Major fishing methods adopted in the District are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Drift netting | 5. Set nets |
| 2. Angling | 6. Traps |
| 3. Trawling | 7. Stake nets |
| 4. Line fishing | 8. Madel |

Fish production in the District is shown below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
1980	15212 MT
1981	14078 MT
1982	14606 MT
1983	13506 MT
1984	13268 MT
1985	11632 MT
1986	10036 MT
1987	10536 MT
1988	10739 MT
1989	10899 MT
1990	11983 MT
1991	12782 MT

60% of the total fish production is transported out of the District. About 100 Tons of ice is daily brought from out stations to cater to the demand of the fishermen. 46 fisheries Co-op Societies are functioning in the District.

3.4.5. Industry

The District has few industries of national importance. Major industrial projects in the District are the Sugar Factory and Distillery at Kantalai, Prima Milling complex and Tokyo Cement at Trincomalee Harbour, Salterns at Nilaveli, Illemenite Factory at Pulmoddai and Ice Plants. In addition there are 33 Small Scale Industries and few Paddy Mills in the District.

3.4.5.1 Sugar Industry

Kantalai Sugar factory commenced production on 2nd October 1960. The factory has a rated capacity of 1200 T. C. D. and Distillery processing capacity of 30 MT of molasses per day. Total land available for the use of the complex including sugarcane cultivation is 8593 Ha. The extent developed for sugarcane cultivation is 4563 Ha of which only 1988 Ha. is cultivated in 1992. 748 Ha is cultivated by Sugar Corporation. A further extent of 1948 Ha of forest land is available for further development. The production performance of the factory for the period 1983-1992 is given in Table III/5. Extent of sugarcane cultivated and the yield obtained are shown in Table III/6.

3.4.5.2 Flour Milling

In September 1977, Prima (Ceylon) Ltd. entered into an agreement with the Government of Sri Lanka to set up and operate the flour mill. The complex at China Bay was declared open in November 1980. The installed capacity of the milling complex is 3200 MT of wheat grain per day. The mill has the capacity to produce 100% of the wheat flour requirements of the Island estimated at present around 550,000-600,000 MT per annum. During 1991, Prima milled a total of 684,659 MT of wheat grain and delivered a total of 515,388 MT of wheat grain to the Food Commissioner. The employment is provided for 691 persons of all categories.

3.4.5.3. Petroleum

Bunkering and supplying of Petroleum is handled at the installations of the Petroleum Corporation at China Bay. The tank farm taken over from the British Admiralty is made use of by the Corporation. Stocks are maintained by products being transferred from Kolonnawa by ships, railway and tank lorries. Approximately 2 months stock of fuel and lubricants are maintained at this installation. The Distribution is done to the adjoining Districts. The volume of items handled on an average are as follows.

1. LANKA AUTO DIESEL	- 918 MT per month
2. LANKA SUPER DIESEL	- 582 MT per month
3. LANKA SUPER KEROSENE	- 239 MT per month
4. LANKA FURNANCE OIL(1500 SEC)	- 72 MT per month
5. TWO STAR PETROL	- 13693 Lit per month

The job opportunities are available for over 225 persons of all categories per month. The tank farm adjoining the Harbour promises extensive development in the field of oil refinery and storage.

Perfomance of Kantalai Sugar Factory
1983-1992

Table III/5

Year	Milling Day	S.cane/Day (M.T)	Total S.cane (M.T)	Sugar Production (M.T)	Molasses Production (M.T)
1983	157	688	107,882	8,994	5,002
1984	152	610	93,810	7,558	5,136
1985	160	596	96,110	7,598	5,325
1986	146	570	83,294	6,778	4,563
1987	73	468	34,140	2,288	2,232
1988	53	528	28,012	1,431	1,975
1989	93	410	38,179	2,307	2,085
1990	78	459	35,821	2,368	2,071
1991	77	453	34,900	2,550	2,005
1992	79	442	34,912	2,384	1,580

Source: Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation.

Extent Cultivated and Production
Kantalai Sugar Factory
1983-1992

Table III/6

Year	Cultivated Extent (Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield MT/Ha
1983	2,579	107,882	47.42
1984	2,826	93,810	42.00
1985	2,548	96,110	41.74
1986	2,542	83,294	34.04
1987	1,827	34,140	31.62
1988	1,155	28,012	27.91
1989	1,115	38,179	40.26
1990	1,345	35,821	22.72
1991	1,510	34,900	30.62
1992	1,988	34,912	22.72

Source : Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation.

3.4.5.4. Lanka Mineral Sands

Mineral Sands Processing Plant at Pulmoddai was installed in 1961 and commenced production in 1963. In March 1992 the Ceylon Mineral Sands, Corporation was converted into Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd. The processing Plants are situated adjacent to the coastal mineral sands deposits at pulmoddai. Raw material is available in an area of about 8 Km with a width of 360 m, and depth of 2 meters. 90% of the production is exported. Greater part of the export goes to Japan, U.K., Europe, Brazil, U.S.A. and India. Major part of the exports are shipped out through Pulmoddai Port. The production performance during 1987 - 1991 is given in Table III/7.

Production Programme - Mineral Sands, Pulmoddai

Table III/7

Production : Tonnes	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Ilmenite	129952	60175	100380	64525	60265
Rutile	7238	5440	6465	5460	3085
Sales : Tonnes					
Ilmenite	109016	93160	120185	75575	20800
Rutile	37	14135	5354	7774	138

Source : Sri Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd., Pulmoddai

3.4.5.5. Paddy Milling and Small Industries

The District had a Paddy milling network with 3 milling centres operated by Paddy Marketing Board and 17 privately owned milling centres in the District. Their total capacity was 702,000 Kg per week. The paddy milling industry has suffered a setback at present. A similar setback has been experienced in the Small Industry sector. There were 19 Textiles Centres, 3 Handloom Centres, 1 Dye centre and 3 Textiles Service centres in the District. Most of them are now defunct. Mat weaving, coir, cane industries, carpentry and toy making suffered similar fate.

3.4.5.6. Garment Factory

Under the new industrialization policy of Government one Garment Factory has already been established and commenced production from November 1992, providing employment for about 500 youth. Arrangements are underway to establish three more factories in the Districts.

3.4.5.7. Labour Relations

The District has necessary infrastructure to handle labour relations particularly the conditions of employment, minimum wages, E.P.F., terminal benefits, occupational hazards, workers welfare, Employees Council, participation in management etc. These functions are looked after by the Department of Labour in Trincomalee. Vital statistics explaining the performance of these activities are shown below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
1. Number of disputes raised	43	49	53
2. Number subjected to conciliation proceedings	13	08	15
3. Number amicably settled	01	04	01
4. Amount recovered in settlement (Rs. in '000)	30	10	12.5
5. Disputes outstanding	30	41	38
6. Amount of default of E.P.F. (Rs.in Mn.)	0.986	0.945	0.480
7. Number of workers involved	3797	2544	1244
8. E. P. F. contributed (Rs. in Mn.)	29.1	31.6	6.1
9. Number of workers benefitted	12444	12330	2183

3.4.6. Trade and Co-operative

The major produces of Agriculture and Fisheries are traded by private sector. Except for certain essential goods the trade in the District is entirely handled by the private sector. Details of commercial institutions in Trincomalee District is given in Table III/8. Details of Cooperative Societies functioning in Trincomalee District is given in Table III/9.

3.4.7. Tourism

An important foreign exchange source of the District economy was tourism. Private sector and State sector were actively engaged in tourism. Deadman's Cove, Sweet Bay, Marble Bay and Nilaveli were to be developed with tourist facilities. 18 Hole Golf Course, Marine for water sports and other recreations were some of the other facilities designed. The few large scale hotels which were operative earlier are now defunct.

3.5. Housing and Water Supply

3.5.1. Housing

Status of Housing sector in Trincomalee District showed mixed results during the past decade where both construction and destruction took place. In 1981 the District had a housing stock of 48, 343 of which 16, 389 were permanent, 24, 147 were semi-permanent and 7807 were of improvised type. 83.7% of Households depended on wells for water supply and 14.2 % depended on tanks or rivers for their requirements. Only 1.2% of households enjoyed pipe-borne water supply. Only 2.1% of the houses had flush toilets, 4.7% of the houses had water-seal toilets and 21.8% houses had pit toilets. The houses that are now constructed are generally provided with latrines. The details of of housing stock of the District with various facilities that are now available are given in Table III/10.

In rural areas, households with adequate latrine facilities have increased from 21.62% in 1988 to 22.51% in 1989 and to 22.6% in 1990. Similarly in urban areas households with adequate latrine facilities have increased from 53.9% in 1988 to 55.7% in 1989 and to 56% in 1990.

Commercial Institutions in Trincomalee District

Table III/8

S. No.	Name of the Town (A.G.A Division)	No.of C.W.E	No.of M.P.C.S. Primary	Retail Branches	A.DD	Wholesale Traders	Retail Shop (Approx.)
01	Town & Gravets	2	1	17	2	3	550
02	Nilaveli (Kuchchaveli)	-	1	3	-	-	10
03	Padavi Sripura	-	1	14	-	5	190
04	Gomarankadawela (Morawea)	-	1	11	-	-	132
05	Muttur	1	1	24	-	-	464
06	Kantalai	1	1	18	-	10	450
07	Kinniya	1	1	18	4	3	360
08	Thampalakamam	-	1	8	2	-	140
09	Seruvila (Eachchilampath)	-	1	8	-	2	158
Total		5	9	121	8	23	2454

Source : Department of Internal Trade, Trincomalee

The Co-operative Societies in Trincomalee District

Table III/9

S. No.	Type of Co-operative Societies	No.of Societies
01	District Level Co-operative Societies	4
02	M. P. C. SS at the A. G. A. Division Level	9
03	Fishermen Co-operative Societies	52
04	Thrift & Credit Co-operative Societies	45
05	School Co-operative Societies	15
06	Other Types	25
Total		150

Source : Department of Co-operative Development, Trincomalee

Housing Units and Facilities in Trincomalee District - 1992

Table III/10

S. No.	Name of Presdeshiya Saba	Total	With Latrines	With W/S Latrines	With Pit Latrines	With any Other Type	Without Latrines
01	Town & Gravets	16,704	7,918	7,868	45	5	8,786
02	Nilaveli (Kuchchaveli)	6,831	1,212	1,178	36	6	5,616
03	Morawewa	2,220	760	420	340	-	1,460
04	Gomarankadawela	2,176	82	61	21	-	2,094
05	Muttur	9,440	2,026	2,026	-	-	7,414
06	Kinniya	7,517	933	933	-	-	6,584
07	Thampalakamam	5,835	917	696	221	-	4,918
08	Kantalai	8,804	7,649	2,996	3,591	1,062	1,155
09	Seruwilla	2,621	1,116	902	214	-	1,505
10	Eachchilampatha	2,071	121	121	-	-	1,950

Source : N. H. D. A. Trincomalee

3.5.2. Water Supply

More than 90% of the population depends on open-dug wells for their domestic uses. The Water Supply and Drainage Board supplies water for drinking and domestic use in seven towns in the District, details of which are shown in Table III/11

3.6. Health

Due to the vast extent of the District and the poor communication and transport facilities as well as lack of health personnels and infrastucture health services are provided under strenuous conitions. 62% of the people reside in the rural areas, to whome taking the service is difficult. 40 % of the Children suffer from malnutrition and this is mainly due to poor income and ignorance. Displacement of people and unstable condition have added new dimension to the problem.

Health indicators and primary Health Care Services available in the District are shown in Table III/12

Perfomance of Institutions where indoor facilities are available is given in Table III/13. The present strength of staff and the requirements of the Trincomalee District are indicated in Table III/14.

Water Supply Scheme in Trincomalee District

Table III/11

Name of Scheme	A.G.A.Division	Qty. of Water Supplied	No. of Beneficiaries	Distance Laid (Approx.)	No. of Connections	Tube Wells Installed '92	No. of Stand Pos	Remarks
Trincomalee	Town & Gravets	6,000 Cu.m	20,000	50 Km	2100	16	83 44	Along pumping mains
Kinniya	Kinniya	400 Cu.m	1,000	5 Km	125	-	6	
Thampalakamam	Thampalakamam	200 Cu.m	500	2 Km	25	-	-	
Seruwila	Seruwila	50 Cu.m	300	5Km	-	-	-	
Kantalai	Kantalai	750 Cu.m	5,000	15 Km	500	-	21	
	Gomarakadawela	-	-	-	-	5	-	
	Padavi Sripura	-	-	-	-	4	-	

Source : National Water Supply & Drainage Board

Health Indicator and Primary Health Care Services
Trincomalee District.

Table III/12

S. No.	Work Details	1985	1991	1992 upto 2nd qtr.
I				
1.1	No.of Child Welfare Clinic Centre	-	12	12
1.2	No.of Child Welfare Clinics Held	-	360	180
1.3	No.of Infants Attended	-	15,257	13,254
1.4	Attendance of Pre-School Children	-	13,534	11,018
1.5	No.of Poly Clinics (ANC, CWC, FPC)	-	1	1
1.6	No.of Combined Clinics (ANC, CWC)	-	15	15
II	Immunization			
2.1	B.C.G	8,282	6,837	3,907
2.2	D.P.T 1st Dose	8,140	8,490	6,424
	2nd Dose	5,842	8,152	6,514
	3rd Dose	3,975	7,962	6,382
	Booster	1,867	3,373	1,120
2.3	Polio 1st Dose	7,810	8,490	6,516
	2nd Dose	5,332	8,152	6,340
	3rd Dose	3,465	7,962	6,382
	Booster	1,334	3,373	5,144
2.4	Meases	5120	5660	6530
2.5	D.T 1st Dose	658	1407	3268
	2nd Dose	199	383	254
2.6	T.T. 1st Dose	4445	3382	3014
	2nd Dose	2178	2678	3010
2.7	T.A.B 1st Dose	374	1274	-
	2nd Dose	248	979	-
2.8	A.R.V (Human)	-	4982	-
2.9	No.of School Taken for Medicl Exam	-	31	-
2.10	No.of Children Examined	-	4363	-
III	Anti Natal & Natal Care			
3.1	No. of Anti-Natal Clinics	-	12	12
3.2	No. Pregnant Mothers Registered	-	4182	5420
3.3	Deliveries in the Institution	-	2797	2506
3.4	Home Delivery by Trained Field Midwives	-	461	200
3.5	Home Delivery by untrained Midwives /Others	-	324	64
3.6	Home Delivery Without Assistant	-	31	6
3.7	Home Visits by Public Health Midwives	-	18418	12169
IV	Family Planning			
4.1	No.of Family Planning Clinics	-	4	4
4.2	Family Planning Acceptors Permenent	-	1010	1539
4.3	Family Planning Acceptors Temporary	-	56291	26622

Source : R. D. H. S. Office, Trincomalee.

Performance of Health Institutions with Indoor Facilities as at October 1992
Trincomalee District

Table III/13

S. No.	Institution	Deaths		No. of Beds	No. of Bed Days	Bed Occupancy Rate	Births			Still Births Rate	Maternity Rate
		No.	Rate				Live	Still	Total		
01	Base Hospital Trincomalee	189	1.07	277	63,639	75.57	1,639	38	1,677	2.26	36
02	District Hospital Muthur	19	0.38	66	20,517	66.00	610	24	634	3.78	12
03	District Hospital Kantalai	24	0.38	72	15,001	N.A.	499	4	503	0.08	14
04	Peripheral Unit Kimniya	-		36	1,333	37.22	670	9	679	1.32	8
05	Rural Hospital Gomarankadawela	-		24	899	12.26	23		23		6
06	Rural Hospital Gomarankadawela	-		24	8,395	N.A.	69	1	70	1.42	2
07	Central Dispensary & Maternity Home Pulmoddai	-		12	1,003	3.02	112	-	112	-	12

Source : R. D. H. S. Office, Trincomalee

Staff Availability and Requirement - 1992
in Health Institutions
Tricomalee District

Table III/14

S. No.	Category of staff	Number Required	Available	Vacancies
01	Judicial Medici Officer	1	-	1
02	Medici Officer	23	7	16
03	Asst. Medical Officer/ Medical Officer	24	21	3
04	Nursing Officers	128	83	45
05	Book Keeper	1	-	1
06	Clerk	24	19	5
07	Statistical Survey Officer	1	-	1
08	School Dental Therapist	23	2	21
09	Mid Wives	144	41	103
10	P. H. I.	38	18	20
11	Attendant (Anti Malarial Campaign)	81	40	41
12	Regional Malarial Officer	1	-	1
13	Malarial Control Supervisor	2	-	2
14	Field Asst.	69	22	47
15	Microscopist	6	2	4
16	Divisional Director	11	-	11
	Total	577	253	322

Source : R. D. H. S. Trincomalee.

3.7. Education

According to 1981 Census, the literacy rate of females of the District is 73.1% as against the national average of 83.2%. The literacy rate of males is 84.9% as against of the national average of 91.1% Overall literacy rate of the District is 79.5% as against the national average of 86.5%.

The educational environment of the District underwent various difficulties during the past decade. However the number of schools have increased from 204 in 1986 to 217 in 1990. The student population too had increased from 65, 957 in 1986 to 76, 236 in 1990. The teachers strength too had increased from 1929 to 2389 during the same period. However at present 32 schools that existed earlier still remain closed. At present there are ten 1AB schools that cater up to G.C.E. (A/L) Arts & Science, seventy Grade II schools and one hundred and thirty five 1C schools that cater upto G.C.E. (A/L) Arts & Commerce eighteen Grade III schools totalling 233.

In the District at present there are 77, 589 students. Details of students population is given in Table III/15 & III/16. Number of schools and their distribution are shown in Tables III/17 and III/18.

Student Population by Ethnic group - A. G. A. Division - Wise
Trincomalee District - 1992.

Table III/15

S. No.	A.G.A. Division	Sinhala	Tamil	Muslim	Total
01	Muttur	15	7,028	7,696	14,739
02	Town & Gravets	4,256	12,134	1,776	18,166
03	Kinniya	-	795	13,274	14,069
04	Kuchchaveli	90	1,250	1,170	2,510
05	Kantalai	9,654	625	1,761	12,040
06	Thampalakamam	1,145	1,072	3,577	5,794
07	Morawewa	997	-	154	1,151
08	Seruvila	2,138	-	311	2,449
09	Gomarankadawela	1,481	-	-	1,481
10	Padavi Siripura	2,799	-	-	2,799
11	Eachchilampathai	-	2,489	-	2,489
	Total	22575	25393	29719	77687

Source : Department of Education, Trincomalee.

Students Distribution by Sex in Trincomalee District - 1992

Table III/16

S. No.	D.E.O. Division	Sinhalese		Tamils		Muslims		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
01	Trincomalee	2,189	2,157	6,991	7,465	1,583	1,510	10,763	11,132
02	Muttur	7	8	4,700	4,817	4,491	3,510	9,198	8,335
03	Kantalai	6,624	6,313	304	321	2,416	2,900	9,344	9,534
04	Kinniya	-	-	383	412	7,146	6,065	7,529	6,477
05	Gomarankadawela	2,627	2,650	-	-	-	-	2,627	2,650
	Total	11,447	11,128	12,378	13,015	15,636	13,985	39,461	38,128
	Total (boys & Girls)	22575		25393		29621		77589	

Source : Department of Education, Trincomalee.

No. of Schools by Ethnic Group - A. G. A. Division - Wise
Trincomalee District - 1992.

Table III/17

S. No.	A.G.A. Division	Sinhala School	Tamil School	Muslim School	Total School
01	Muttur	2	25	16	43
02	Town & Gravets	12	22	6	40
03	Kinniya	-	3	29	32
04	Kuchchaveli	4	9	9	22
05	Kantalai	15	2	3	20
06	Thampalakamam	5	7	8	20
07	Morawewa	9	5	2	16
08	Seruvila	9	1	2	12
09	Gomarankadawela	11	-	-	11
10	Padavi Siripura	9	-	-	9
11	Eachchilampathai	-	8	-	8
	Total	76	82	75	233

Source : Department of Education, Trincomalee.

Distribution of Schools Type - A. G. A. Division - Wise
Trincomalee District - 1992.

Table III/18

S. No.	A.G.A. Division	1 AB	1 C	2	3	Total
01	Muttur	2	6	9	26	43
02	Town & Gravets	7	7	13	13	40
03	Kinniya	1	5	4	22	32
04	Kuchchaveli	-	4	7	11	22
05	Kantalai	1	6	8	5	20
06	Thampalakamam	-	2	7	11	20
07	Morawewa	-	-	6	10	16
08	Seruvila	-	2	4	6	12
09	Gomarankadawela	-	1	3	7	11
10	Padavi Siripura	-	1	8	-	9
11	Eachchilampathai	-	1	1	6	8
	Total	11	35	70	117	233

Source : Department of Education, Trincomalee.

CHAPTER - IV

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

CONTENTS

- 4.1 : Economic Infrastructure
- 4.2 : Roads and Bridges
 - 4.2.1 : Bridges
- 4.3 : Irrigation Facilities
- 4.4 : Transport and Communication
 - 4.4.1 : Ferry Service
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 - 4.4.3 : Omnibus Transport
 - 4.4.4 : Post and Telecommunication
- 4.5 : Trincomalee Harbour
 - 4.5.1 : Ports Authority
 - 4.5.2 : Colombo Dockyard (Pvt) Ltd.
 - 4.5.3 : Prima Jetty
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 - 4.5.5 : Tokyo Cement Pier
- 4.6 : Airport
- 4.7 : Power
- 4.8 : Banks
- 4.9 : Defence

CHAPTER - IV

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1. Economic Infrastructure

This District does not have well developed economic infrastructure which would attract higher levels of investment and accelerate growth. The improvement in the network of road, rail and sea transport has been long overdue. Though there had been various attempts to improve the infrastructure facilities these efforts have not yet succeeded.

4.2. Roads and Bridges

The density of metalled and tarred roads in Trincomalee is far below the national average.

Km. per 100M² (1981)

	<u>Trincomalee</u>	<u>National Average</u>
1. Total	15.4	31.1
2. "A" Class	5.4	5.9
3. "B" Class	4.7	7.8
4. "C" Class	2.3	13.2
5. "D" Class	3.0	3.2

There are 140.58 Km. of "A" class roads and 166.13Km. of "B" class roads in the District. In addition 204.25 Km. of "C" class metalled and tarred roads; 127.06Km. of "D" class metalled and tarred roads form part of the District road network. Most of the rural roads are in disrepair for a long time. In addition there is a network of fisheries roads and irrigation roads in colonization schemes. The coastal road network has been disrupted by the nature of coastal topography in the District. The trunk roads in the costal areas are linked with ferry service.

Due to lack of rural bridges transport in the rural areas is very difficult. In general, these roads require forming platforms, embankment, gravelling, metalling, tarring and bridges.

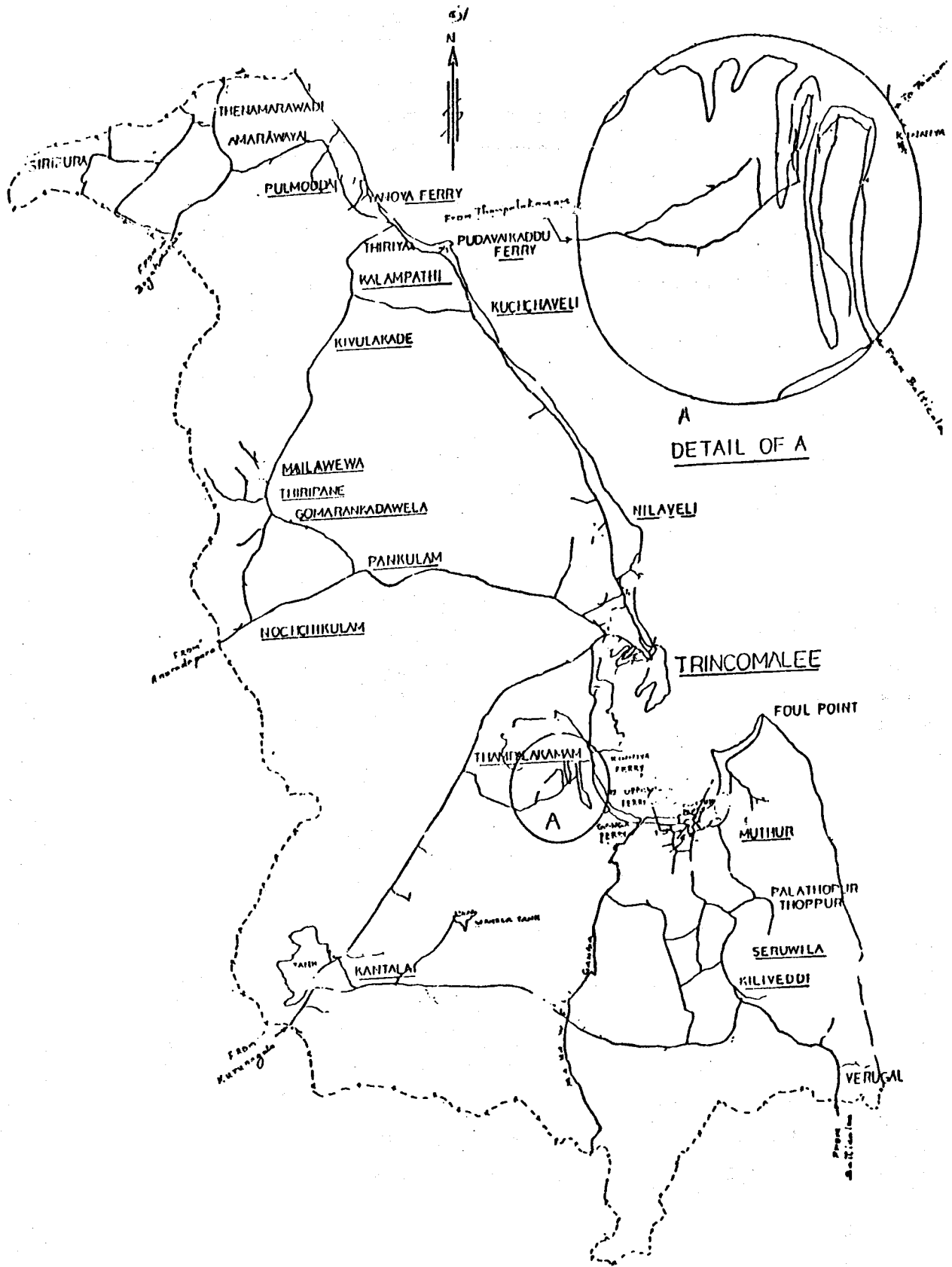
List of roads serving the District are given below :

Major Roads in the District

1. Colombo	- Trincomalee Road	52 Km.
2. Puttalam	- Trincomalee Road	42.4 Km.
3. Batticaloa	- Trincomalee Road	50.8 Km.
4. Trincomalee	- Pulmoddai Road	55Km.
5. Allai	- Kantalai Road	40.5 Km.
6. Bogahawewa	- Pulmoddai Road	10 Km.

Map IV / 1 depicts the road network of Trincomalee.

ROAD MAP OF TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT



4.2.1. Bridges

There are 82 bridges on "A" and "B" class roads in the District. A few bridges had been damaged during the past and they have been temporarily repaired. Following are the major bridges :

S. No.	Name of Bridge	Location	Crossing	No. of Spans	Total Length
01	Irrakakandy Bridge	Trincomalee-Pulmoddai Road 21st Km.	Lagoon	26	135M.
02	Mahaweli Bridge	Allai-Kantale Road 26th K.m.	Mahaweli River	04	106 M.
03	Salapai Aru Bridge	Trincimalee-Pulmoddai Road 31st K.M.	Lagoon	06	100 M.

Irrakakandy bridge is the largest single lane concrete bridge over a lagoon in coastal roads in Sri Lanka.

4.3. Irrigation Facilities

Most of the perennial streams have been tapped for irrigation or for other purpose. Yet there is still a surplus of surface water that is discharged by the major and minor streams especially during the North East monsoon. The river basins found in the District are given in Table IV / 1.

There are 27 Major tanks of which 8 come under Central Government. Details of these tanks are shown in Table IV / 2 & IV / 3.

Major Tanks in the District are shown in Map IV / 2.

The distribution of village tanks and the acreage they command are in given in Table IV / 4.

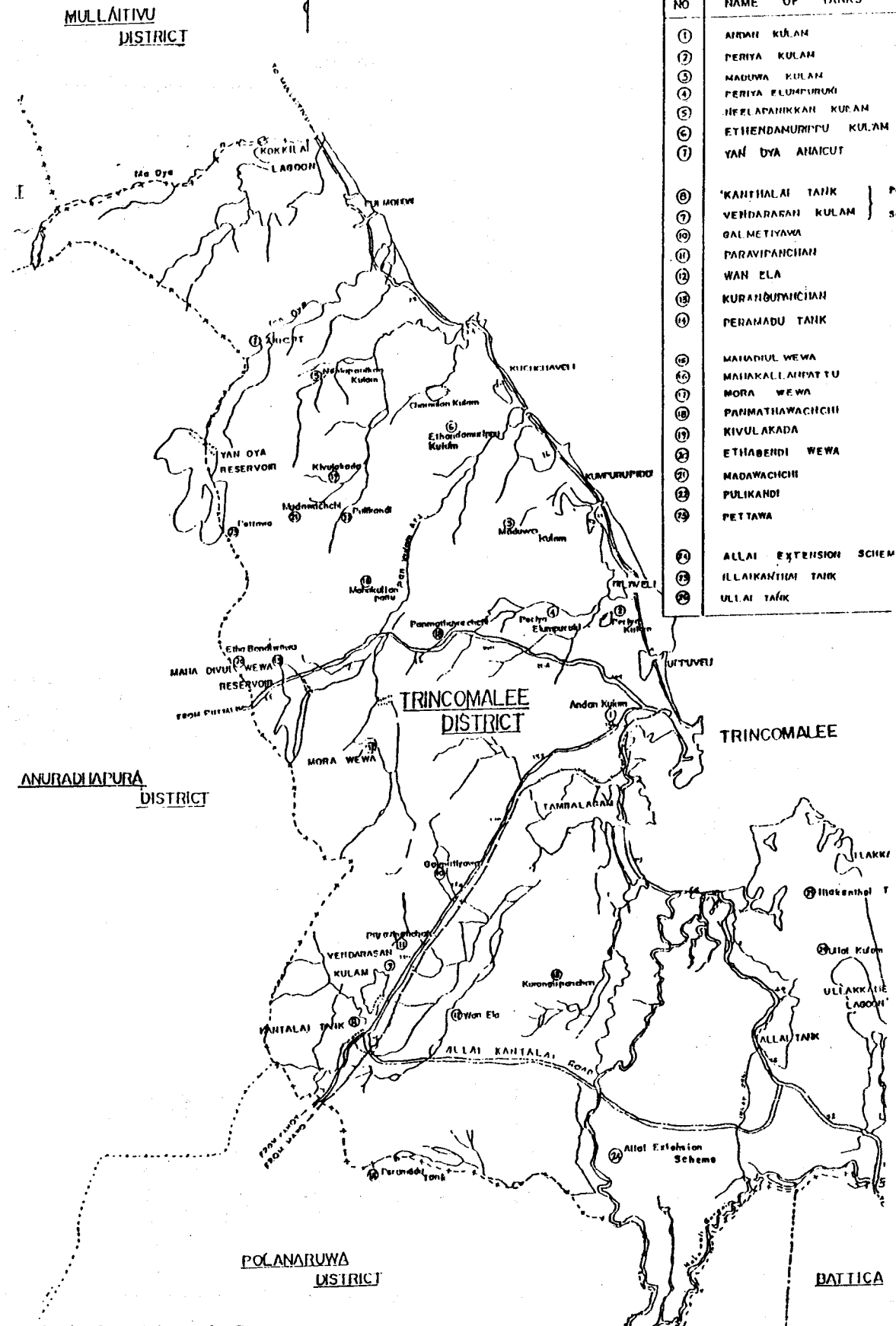
River Basins in Trincomalee District

Table IV / 1

S.No.	Name of River Basins	Total Catchment in Sq.km.	Total Length in km.	Length Within the District	Remarks
01	Palampota Aru	69	10	-	Provincial
02	Pan Oya	143	20	-	-do-
03	Kunchikumban Aru	205	20	-	-do-
04	Pulakutti Aru	20	5	-	-do-
05	Yan Oya	1,520	120	35	Central
06	Pankulam Aru	382	50	40	-do-
07	Kantale Basin	445	50	25	-do-
08	Mee Oya	90	14	11	-do-
09	Mahaweli Ganga	10,327	200	40	-do-

Source : Irrigation Department, Trincomalee Range

MAJOR TANKS IN TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT



NO	NAME OF TANKS
①	ANDAN KULAM
②	PERIYA KULAM
③	MADUWA KULAM
④	PERIYA ELUMPURUKI
⑤	HEELAPANIKKAN KULAM
⑥	ETHENDANURITTU KULAM
⑦	YAN OYA ANAICUT
⑧	KANTHALAI TANK } Pa
⑨	VENNDARASAN KULAM } So
⑩	GALMETIYAWA
⑪	PARAVIPANCHIAN
⑫	WAN ELA
⑬	KURANBUPANCHIAN
⑭	PERAMADU TANK
⑮	MAHADIUL WEWA
⑯	MAHAKALAIAMPATTU
⑰	MORA WEWA
⑱	PANMATHAWACHCHII
⑲	KIVULAKADA
⑳	ETHABENDI WEWA
㉑	MADAWACHCHI
㉒	PULIKANDI
㉓	PETTAWA
㉔	ALLAI EXTENSION SCHEM
㉕	ILLAIKANTHAI TANK
㉖	ULLAI TANK

Source : Irrigation Dept. Trincomalee Range

Major Tanks in Trincomalee District. (Central)

Table : IV / 2

S. No.	Name of Tank	Capacity Ac.ft.	F.S.D. ft.	Irrigable Area Ac.	Remarks.
01	Kantalai Tank	114,000	38.75	24,780	Paddy:14360Ac S.cane:10420Ac
02	Vendarasan Tank	20,200	39.5	1,287	Paddy only
03	Wan Ela Tank	2,000	13.5	1,030	Paddy only
04	Yan Oya Anicut Scheme	-	2.5	1,400	Paddy only
05	Allai Extension Scheme	-	8	17,500	Paddy only
06	Morawewa	31,000	28	4,041	Paddy only
07	Mahadivulwewa	16,400	19	1,200	Paddy only
08	Peramadu Tank	2,004	12	668	Paddy only

Source : Irrigation Department, Trincomalee Range.

Major Tanks in Trincomalee District. (Devolved Tanks)

TABLE IV/3

S. No.	Name of Tank	Irrigable Are	F.S.D. ft.	Capacity Ac. ft.
01	Andan Kulam	454	14'-0"	1,590
02	Periya Kulam	310	10'-3.5"	1,550
03	Maduwa Kulam	261	10'-0"	483
04	Periyaelumpuruki	204	7'-0"	613
05	Neelapanikkan Kulam	1,140	13'-0"	3,433
06	Ethandamurippu Kulam	204	8'-0"	570
07	Galmitiyawa	642	41'-6"	7,500
08	Paravipanchan	Domestic	25'-0"	4,030
09	Peramadu Tank	665	-	-
10	Mahakallampattu	740	10'-0"	2000
11	Panmadawachchiya	120	7'-0"	340
12	Kivulakada	325	13'-0"	993
13	Ethabendiwewa	213	11'-3"	662
14	Madawachchi	367	11'-0"	1115
15	Pulikandy	225	10'-0"	683
16	Pettawa	230	13'-0"	696
17	Illakanthai Tank	350	12'-0"	1060
18	Ullai Tank	215	-	-
19	Kurankupanchchan	500	25'-0"	4000

Source : Irrigation Department, Trincomalee Range.

Details of Village Tank in Trincomalee District
(Summary)

Table IV/4

S No.	A.G.A. Division	No.of Tanks	Total Acreage
01	Gomarankadawela	92	3,893
02	Morawewa	49	1,273
03	Muttur	75	1,622
04	Seruvila	8	370
05	Thampalakamam	7	620
06	Town & Gravets	19	1,034
07	Eachchilampathai	7	255
08	Kantalai	6	616
09	Kinniya	10	1,092
10	Padaviya	13	535
	Total	286	11,310

Source : Irrigation Department, Trincomalee Range.

Mahaveli Development

System "A" under Accelerated Mahaveli Programme which benefits 7000 Ha. of old area and 14,457 Ha. of new area with the settlement of 14,000 families falls within the District. Proposed Systems M & D1 too come within the District. Fifty percent of the proposed system M (Yan Oya and Padaviya) and whole of system D1 (Kantalai and Thampalakamam) are in the District.

4.4. Transport and Communication

4.4.1. Ferry Service

There are 8 ferry points in the Batticaloa - Trincomalee Road and Trincomalee - Pulmoddai Road. At present ferry boats at Kinniya & Pudavaikaddu are operated by out-board motors and ferry boats at Kiliveddi and Verugal are operated manually with the help of wire rope. At Upparu a boat is in service and is operated by an out board motor. Yan Oya ferry and Gangai ferry services are not in operation.

The speed boat service between Muttur and Trincomalee commenced on 24.8. 1982. Untill it was suspended in 1987 due to technical defects the service was provided regularly. This has since been resumed.

4.4.2. Railways

The rail road that extends to the North East Province terminates at Trincomalee. The services are now provided at a curtailed level. The length of the rail road that runs within the District is about 25 miles. The Trincomalee District is serviced by the following Railway Stations and Ticket Agencies.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Trincomalee | 5. Gantalawa |
| 2. China Bay | 6. Kantalai |
| 3. Thampalakamam | 7. Agbhopura |
| 4. Mullipottana | |

4.4.3. Omnibus Transport

The major institution that catered for the commuter transport was the S.L.T.B. which is now converted to Peoples Transport Service Ltd., Trincomalee, with effect from 15th May 1992. Prior to 1990 June, 57 buses were engaged in service transporting nearly 6450 passengers with running distance of 3350 Km. per day. This is now reduced to 25 buses transporting nearly 5200 passengers with 2000 Km of running distance per day. The long distance service are yet to resume. The absence of well developed cheap commuter transport service is a hindrance to normal economic activities in the District. Ninety eight private buses of various categories are engaged in commuter transport in and out of the District

4.4.4. Post and Telecommunication

Postal services in Trincomalee District dates back to 1815 when one of the first of the six post offices was established by the Colonial Government in the Country. Similarly Muttur was one of the first six sub post offices established in the Country in 1961. The number of post offices and sub post offices in the District are given in Table IV / 5.

In view of the inadequate transport services and closed sub post offices (7 No.) maintenance of effective and efficient mail service is affected.

Postal Department

Table IV / 5

Post Office	No.of Post Offices	No.of P.O. with telephone facilities	Functioning Post Offices	Not Functioning
	06	02	06	Nil

Sub Post Office	No.of sub Post Offices	No. of Sub Post Offices with telephone facilities	Functioning Sub Post Offices	Not Functioning
	41	02	34	07

Source : Dept. of Postal and Telecommunication

The semi - electronic exchange with IDD facilities was damaged in 1986. The multi-access radio link facility which 9 sub post offices had in the District were abandoned. Presently an exchange with 325 connections is functioning from 11.4.1992 with STD facilities.

4.5. Trincomalee Harbour

The Trincomalee Harbour is the only entirely sheltered natural harbour in the whole of South Asian Region. The port area is approximately 2623 Ha. of sea and 5261 Ha of land able to shelter over hundred large ships. The harbour is considerably equipped with wharfs, jetties, piers, berthing facilities, cranes, tanks and break waters. It is also connected to road and rail links.

These facilities are attractive for specialized exploitation as terminal port and commercial port. Already two large scale harbour based industries are operating utilizing the advantages that the harbour provides as a terminal port. The 101 storage tanks of 10,000 M.T. capacity spread over 1000 acre at China Bay constitute an unutilised resource for port activities. The facilities that are presently provided are pilotage, along side berth for handling both wheat and flour, mid stream loading and unloading operation, petroleum products storage, bunkering, fresh water supply and ship chandling, laying of ships, storage for food and general cargo.

Traffic of Vessels :

1. Total number of ships arrived in the Port of Trincomalee
 during the year 1991 - 195
 during the year 1992 - 200
 (Up to October)

2. Tonnage of cargo handled in 1991

Cargo discharged :

Wheat in bulk	669400 Tons
Other bulk cargo	98900 Tons
	<u>768300 Tons</u>

Cargo Loaded :

Prima flour	- 252900 Tons
Weat bran	- 168300 Tons
Total	<u>421200 Tons</u>

3. Tonnage of cargo handled in 1992 (up to october) :

Cargo discharged :

Wheat in bulk	- 582947 Tons
Other bulk cargo	- 161521 Tons
Total	<u>744468 Tons</u>

Cargo loaded :

Prima flour } Wheat Bram }	- 375816 Tons
-------------------------------	---------------

4.5.1. Ports Authority

The Ports Authority has several facilities at Trincomalee Harbour. There was a master plan in mid -1980 paying special consideration to land use plan in the vicinity of the Port, taking note of the 5500 acre of land vested with the Ports Authority.

4.5.2. Colombo Dockyard (Pvt.) Ltd.

Colombo Dockyard (Pvt.) Ltd has engaged in ship repair and ship building since 1981 at Trincomalee. The activities of this firm which was suspended in 1988 were resumed in October 1991. This firm serves Sri Lanka Ports Authority, Sri Lanka Navy, Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd. and other private sector industries.

4.5.3. Prima Jetty

The Prima Flour Milling Complex is functioning at China Bay with an installed capacity to mill 2000 M.T. of wheat grain per day.

The Prima Jetty provides berthing facilities to bulk carriers bringing wheat grain upto a maximum displacement of 60,000 M.T. The unloading equipment installed is the most modern in design and can unload 8000 M.T. - 10,000 M.T. of wheat grain per day. The milling complex has the following capacities.

A) Silo capacity for wheat grains	110,000 MT
B) Flour bin capacity	14,000 MT
C) Ware house capacity for bagged flour	15,000 MT

4.5.4. Petroleum Corporation Jetty

Of the 101 tanks, six tanks are currently used for storage of fuel whilst 3 tanks are rented out to Prima Ceylon Ltd. and one tank to Sri Lanka Air Force for storage of water. A section of the tank farm that abuts to the sea has three jetties, one of which is an oil jetty where bunkering and receiving of fuel from ships are done via pipe lines through pumps. The other two jetties are not being made use of, one of which is in state of disrepair.

4.5.5. Tokyo Cement Pier

The Tokyo Cement Pvt Ltd has a clinker silo capacity of 20,000 MT and cement silo capacity of 220,000 MT/month at the harbour. The pier has the facility for discharge of raw material (clinker and gypsum) by three grab buckets with a capacity of 6 MT each. Hoppers for receiving and a conveyor system to receive cargo for silo at the rate of 300 MT per hour are also available at the Harbour.

4.6. Airport

The Trincomalee Airport situated China Bay is one of the oldest in Sri Lanka and is now mainly used for defence purposes. It has promising background for an expansion as a commercial airport open to International Air Traffic.

4.7. Power

The Power from National Grid is fed to Trincomalee by a double circuit 132 KV transmission line emanating from Ukkuwela power station. The Power received at Trincomalee is stepped down to 33 KV by 2 No. 132/33 KV, 10 MVA transformers. This supply is taken out through various 33 KV feeders to consumers through distribution sub stations. There are 70 distribution sub stations including 4 Primary sub stations in Trincomalee District. At present there are 46 bulk supply consumers and over 10000 ordinary consumers in the District. On an average 565,000 KWH of ordinary supply and 214,000 KWH and 6680 KVA of bulk supply is provided in the District. The present electricity supply network consist of 58 Km of 132 KV line, 256 Km of 33 KV line, 32 Km of 11 KV line, 196 Km of LT line, and 91 sub stations. Most of the rural areas do not have electricity. Major distribution function hitherto undertaken by local bodies has now been taken over by Ceylon Electricity Board.

4.8. Banks

The following Banks are functioning in Trincomalee.

1. Bank of Ceylon.
2. People's Bank
3. Hatton National Bank.

Savings mobilization is done through TCCS, Hatton National Bank, People's Bank in the District. Institutional credit is channelled through these institutions in the District. Apart from providing institutional commercial credit the Banks are now embarking on mobilizing facilities for rehabilitation activities especially for agriculture, livestock, fisheries, farm power equipment, agro-industries, reconstruction of damaged houses of commercial properties.

The People's Bank through its 6 branches has disbursed an amount of Rs 85.5 Mn on account of these purposes up to end of Nov. 1992 whereas the Bank of Ceylon has disbursed Rs 128.3 Mn during the same period. The Hatton National Bank has advanced sum of Rs 13.7 Mn for various purposes during the same period.

Banka of Ceylon provides its services through 5 branches of which 3 are in Trincomalee town, one in Kantalai and one in Kinniya. The Hatton National Bank is providing its services through a Branch in Trincomalee Town.

4.9. Defence

The District is proud to have a substantial portion of the Defence Infrastructure of the country. Apart from the Naval, Air and Military bases, Trincomalee has two prestigious Training Institutions viz., The Naval and Maritime Academy established in June 1969 and Sri Lanka School of Military Engineering established in February 1980.

CHAPTER - V

DEVELOPMENT

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CHAPTER - V

DEVELOPMENT

5.1. Development potentials, problems and priorities.

5.1.1. Potentials

Gifts of nature and underutilized human resources are the major potential for development. The ideal climate and soil available in the District for variety of high value crops have not been fully exploited. Surface water that runs off to the sea especially during the monsoon time have not been arrested fully.

More than 90% of the existing Livestock breeds belong to local varieties. By improving genetic conditions and management practices the productivity of the livestock sector could be increased manifold. 30% of total land of the District is under forest cover. By systematic management and exploitation, forestry could be turned into an economically productive and environmentally friendly sector.

The rich sand of Pulmoddai containing minerals such as illmenite, rutile, monozite and zircon can be best exploited as industrial raw material. The 8 Km stretch of beach contains about 6 Million tons of raw mineral sands containing 70-72% Illmenite, 8-10% Zircorn, 8% Rutile, 0.3% Monozite and 1% Sillmenite. Similar deposits exist South of Trincomalee. Coral limestones at Kuchchaveli and sands all along the coast are other potential raw materials for industry.

Potential for salt production is only partly tapped for commercial purpose. Clay available in the panirculars in Muttur, Seruwila and Kinniya and the abundantly available granite are other potential resources. Discovery of a copper- magnetite deposit at Seruwila is another area for exploration. Uranium mineralization in certain areas in off shore territory is another promising indication of high mineral potential.

The use of 3 major rivers that traverse across the District and 10 bays, 15 lagoons, 75 inland water bodies and mangrove swamps for acquaculture are yet to be explored. The shallow continental shelf with an average width of 14 miles is a source of large migratory pelagic species. The estimated fish biomass in Trincomalee and Mullaitivu sea area is around 20,000 - 50,000 Tons.

The single most exceptional resource for port based industrial development is Trincomalee Harbour. The only entirely sheltered gigantic natural harbour in the whole of South Asian region lies highly underutilized. The wharfs, jetties, piers, berthing facilities, cranes, tanks and breakwaters need modernization.

The 70 Km of sandy beaches with elegant sceneries, wild life population including 20% of the country's elephant population, picturesque Harbour and other bays, coves and lagoons, dependable weather conditions, architectural, cultural and religious monuments and hot water springs have immense potential for tourism. Systematic resource survey and mapping have not been done in the District.

5.1.2. Development Problems.

In the light of facts discussed in the other chapters the development problems of the District could be listed as follows:

1. Feeling of insecurity and psychological barriers amongst the communities generated during the past decade.
2. Destruction caused to economic and social infrastructure and capital assets of the people.
3. Majority of the population are below the poverty level of income with a high incidence of malnutrition.
4. Low levels of sanitation, water supply and housing facilities.
5. Low levels of literacy rate compared to the national average and high rate of dependency.
5. Low levels of land and labour productivity.
7. Under - developed nature of potential resources.
8. Lack of accessibility to capital assets and know - how.
9. Indebtedness (based on institutional credit and landlessness).
10. Inefficient institutional delivery systems.
11. Seasonal unemployment and income fluctuations.

5.1.3. Priorities

In the context of development problems faced by the District, the priorities for sustainable development includes the following :

1. Creating confidence among the people in and outside the District of the maintenance of peace, law and order.
2. Resettlement of displaced persons with adequate assistance and safeguard.
3. Providing sufficiently attractive assistance schemes to activate the economic activities of the people.
4. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the social and economic infrastructure.
5. Implement programmes to fill up the gaps caused due to non-implementation of major development programmes in the past.
6. Extending poverty alleviation programmes and human development programmes.
7. Providing sufficiently attractive schemes for affected youths to :
 - a) Pursue their educational pursuits according to their desire without the normal criteria applied.
 - b) To provide the youth with opportunities for their skill development as they choose by making arrangements with already existing institution or creating new one.
 - c) In order to prevent the youth from going away from the mainstream of social life, necessary aesthetic and cultural activities based on the emerging value system should be developed and made available to society.
 - d) Creating necessary environment to protect youth who took to arms from any form of social discrimination, social deprivation and to gain respect and dignity.

5.1.4. Constraints

Formulation and implementation of meaningful development programmes in the light of current national policies and new development directions are constrained by several factors. Important factors are identified below :

1. Lack of capital resources and receptive capacity of the people.
2. Lack of institutional framework to redirect the District economy in the line of commercialisation and privatisation.
3. Poor social and economic infrastructure particularly transport, communication and service delivery network.
4. Lack of development of a marketing and information system which will bring full benefit to the producers.
5. Lack of implementation capacities and managerial capabilities among the development agencies.
6. Lack of leadership in political, social and religious spheres.

5.2. Development Strategy

The development strategy that is now being evolved has the Divisional Secretariat set up and the people as focal points. The development strategy that is adopted will cover programmes under the devolved subjects handled by Provincial Council and non-devolved subjects handled by the Line Ministries.

There will be a 5 year rolling plan for the Province with an annual operational plan and sectoral plan at Provincial level. At the District level, there will be a District Development Plan incorporating Divisional Plans and Programmes that cut across various Divisions. The Divisional Secretariats will have 3 year rolling plans with annual plans at the Divisional level. The Local Authorities will have 4 year rolling plans with annual plans.

As for planning bodies, at Provincial level there will be a Provincial Planning Council and a Provincial Planning Committee. At the District level, there will be a District Coordinating Committee assisted by District Planning Sub Committees and Sectoral Sub Committees. At the Divisional level there will be a Planning Council and Planning Committee.

The funds for the development activities mainly come from the following sources :

1. Medium Term Investment Grants
2. Criteria Based Investment Grants
3. D. C. B. funds
4. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Allocations

The Provincial Council for the North East Province (N.E.P.) with the help of the National Planning Department of the General Treasury has already determined its over all Development objectives and identified Development Directions. On the basis of these Directions and Objectives, an Agricultural Development Strategy is being prepared as envisaged in the Public Investment Programme 1992-1996 of the Government. Similar strategy will be developed for industrial and tertiary sectors. The Development Plans at Divisional and District levels will be in conformity to the overall Provincial Development Strategy.

The District Co-ordinating Committee (D.C.C) will perform the crucial role of coordinating the government and provincial programmes by bringing together government and provincial decision makers at both political and administrative levels.

5.3. Development Programmes

5.3.1. Line Ministries ' Programmes

Apart from the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction programme which is dealt with separately in this document there is hardly any major investment programmes implemented during the last few years in the District. However, the Line Agencies at District level endeavoured to provide maximum services that have been designed under National Programmes. Investments during 1989 - Nov. 1992 by various Line Ministries in the District is given in Table V / 1.

5.3.2. Programmes Sponsored by Provincial Council

Due to various reasons, North - East Provincial council is unsuccessful in generating its own revenue and hence it depends on the Government for funds for development programmes. Therefore the development programmes sponsored by the Council has been limited by the amounts received by way of grants from the Central Government. Prior to 1990, hardly any programme was implemented in Trincomalee District under Provincial Council's fund. Major source of provincial funds are Criteria Based Grants and Medium Term Investment Grants. Details of investments under the above sources in the District are given in Table V/2 & V/3.

5.3.3. District Budget

Allocation under District Budget is received at the rate of Rs 2.5 Mn per Member of Parliament. The amount of Rs 10 Mn per annum that should accrue to the District was not available in respect of the year 1989 & 1990, during those years due to the resignation of two Members of Parliament. The allocations under D.C.B are mainly used for activities which have direct productive capability or production support activity and projects having distinct income-enhancing and employment generating capabilities. Funds were mainly utilised in the education, health, rural electrification and rural roads in the past. Table V/4 shows allocation and utilisation of funds under DCB during 1990 - 1991 and Oct. 1992.

Investment by Line Ministries in Trincomalee District

Table V / 1

S. No.	Sector	Expenditure in Million Rupees				Total
		1989	1990	1991	1992	
01	Education	-	1.70	12.00	4.50 upto Jul.	18.20
02	Major Irrigation (Central)	20.60	27.00	28.20	27.40 upto Nov.	103.20
03	Major Irrigation (Provincial)	-	0.30	1.30	1.00 upto Nov.	2.60
04	Minor Irrigation (Provincial)	-	-	0.70	-	0.70
05	Local Government	-	-	-	-	-
06	Health	2.60	6.30	7.00	3.03 upto Nov.	18.93
07	Agriculture	-	-	-	0.02 upto Nov.	0.02
08	Livestock	-	1.80	4.60	7.00 upto Nov.	13.40
09	Postal & Telecommunication Service	-	-	-	-	-
10	Road Development Department	-	-	7.60	7.00 upto Nov.	14.60
11	Road Development Authority	4.50	3.60	5.80	8.30 upto Nov.	22.20
12	N. H. D. A.	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	27.70	40.70	67.20	58.25	193.85

Source : Kachcheri, Trincomalee.

Utilization of North East Province Funds.
Trincomalee District 1990 - 1991 *

Table V / 2

(Rs. Mn)			
Source	1989	1990	1991
Capital	13.5	-	-
CBG	-	16.6	21.4
MTIP	-	19.9	29.7
ERRP	-	2.6	62.8
Total	13.5	39.1	113.9

*Including North East Province Head Quarters Expenditure.

Investment Under North East Province Funds.
Trincomalee District - 1992

Table V / 3

Sector	Amount		
	MTIP	CBG	ERRP
Interior	—	11.60	0.30
Health	18.60	5.00	13.54
Cooperative	—	—	17.90
Fisheries	—	—	1.43
Education	2.85	—	8.48
Irrigation	0.87	3.30	7.41
Land / Agri.	0.07	.57	3.00
Highways	5.90	.85	—
Construction	—	.97	—
N. H. D. A.	—	—	27.0
Total	28.29	22.29	79.06

Source : M / Finance & Planning, N. E. P.

5. 3. 4. Trinco Plan

It is the privilege of the people of the Trincomalee District that an Integrated Development Plan (TRINCOPLAN) has been prepared by the Urban Development Authority (UDA) under the directions of the Cabinet of Ministers.

The UDA will declare the whole of the Trincomalee District as a "Development Area", under the Urban Development Authority Law, to facilitate planning and the regulation of the development activities. The plan will include proposals for economic and other physical infrastructure development of the District, a short term development programme for Trincomalee Town and the Colombo - Trincomalee rapid highway. There are proposals for development of Trincomalee Harbour, industries, agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, mineral resources, tourism, roads, water supply, electricity, telecommunication and housing under this programme.

Decentralised Budget - Trincomalee District
Utilization of Funds - 1990 / 1991 / 1992.

Table V/4

S. No	Departments	1990		1991		1992	
		Alloca.	Expend.	Alloca.	Expend.	Alloca.	Expend.
01	Education	4.39	3.50	4.52	3.92	4.24	2.04
02	Health	3.15	1.55	2.93	2.30	1.18	0.70
03	C. E. B.	1.55	1.29	1.04	0.89	1.09	0.81
04	C. T. B.	0.26	0.10	0.16	0.16	-	-
05	A. C. L. G.-	2.14	1.80	2.06	0.58	3.01	0.77
06	U. C.	0.25	0.25	-	-	1.00	-
07	Security	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	-
08	R. D. D.	0.90	0.67	0.39	0.36	0.25	0.12
09	N. Y. S. C.	1.24	1.07	0.36	0.35	0.10	0.10
10	Forest	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
11	R. D. A.	0.17	0.10	0.14	-	-	-
12	G. A.	0.29	0.17	-	-	0.10	-
13	Irrigation	0.66	0.62	0.10	0.10	1.25	0.15
14	A. C. A. S.	0.15	-	0.15	0.08	0.03	0.03
15	N. W. S. & D. B.	0.05	-	0.05	0.05	0.86	0.56
16	Police	0.25	0.25	0.12	0.12	-	-
17	Buddhist Affairs	0.18	0.43	0.10	0.10	-	-
18	AGA Serunuwara	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.20	-
19	Padavi Siripura (A. G. A)	-	-	0.22	0.10	-	-
20	Muslim Affairs	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-
21	N. H. D. A.	-	-	0.19	0.19	-	-
22	AGA, Kinniya	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10
	Total	16.14	12.30	12.73	9.50	13.41	5.38

Source : Kachcheri, Trincomalee.

5.3.5. Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture, in order to maximize the utilization of paddy lands and increase other crops production, embarked on various measures such as dissemination of information on land preparation, control of weeds, judicious application of fertilizer, pest control, diversification of other food crops, promotion of integrated plant nutrition system etc. With the financial support of the DAR Project (USAID) green gram and bathala were introduced in number of locations during Yala 92. Issue of seed paddy is now being encouraged through private seed dealers though the Kantalai farm is growing certain varieties. Two fertilizer stores, which were closed by the Corporation, one at Kantalai and other at Trincomalee, have been opened.

Training on bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, growing of pigeon pea, coconut cultivation and mango growing are carried out.

The absorption of KVSN into the Grama Niladhari Service has created a vacuum in the extension network.

The crop programmes for 1992 is as follows :

	<u>Crops</u>	<u>Extent Targeted (Ha)</u>
1.	Paddy Yala '92	15,343
2.	" Maha '92/93.	32,116
3.	Chillies	335
4.	Red onion	200
5.	Maize	945
6.	Cowpea	445
7.	Green gram	190
8.	Kurakkan	14
9.	Black gram	140
10.	Ginger	45
11.	Groundnut	450
12.	Sweet potatoe	100
13.	Vegetable	350

During yala '92 an extent of 362 ac were insured and it is expected to make indemnity payment of Rs 58,400 for 98 ac that were damaged. The extent targeted for insurance during 1992-1993 is 1500 ac. The low operation is due to limited activity by Agriculture Insurance Board. Under the pensions scheme it has been targeted to enrol 1100 farmers during the ensuing seasons.

The Department of Agrarian Services provides its services through 22 A.S.CC, of which only 5 centres have now been repaired and functioning.

5.3.6. Livestock

The Veterinary Services of Department of A.P. & H includes the supply of quality breeding materials such as chicks, bull, calves, rabbits, goats etc, enhanced artificial breeding, organizing farmer's co-operatives, fodder development, milk collection, farmer training and vaccination. These services are delivered through 3 Veterinary Surgeons's offices as shown in Table V/5.

5.3.7. Irrigation

The Department of Irrigation is in charge of maintenance and rehabilitation of major irrigation schemes and part of minor irrigation schemes. The Department renovated 66 minor irrigation tanks under Village Irrigation Rehabilitation Project and handed over to the Agrarian Services Department by 1986. It maintains 19 developed major irrigation tanks with their funds. Kantalai Tank was taken up for rehabilitation under the Major Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (MIRP) upto the time of breach in 1986. An allocation of Rs. 59 Mn was granted and this was further extended. The total cost of rehabilitation was 135 Mn. The Department tookup for maintenance 13 items of work during the year 1992, under MTIP. Under Criteria Based Grant an office building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.3 Mn.

5.3.8. Land Administration

Regularization of encroachments, conversion of annual permit to L. D. O. permit, issue of land grant under Swarna Bhoomi Grants Scheme, lands for landless under Presidential Task Force and issue of L.D.O permits were the main functions under Land administration. 1075 grants covering 1188 ac have

been targeted for issue under S.B.G.S by 29.1.93. 2300 lots covering 3120 allotments will be regularized by 29.1.93. 2350 annual permits covering 3480 ac will be converted into L.D.O permits by 29.1.93. 2600 landless families will be placed in possession under P.T.F in an extent of 550 ac by 29.1.93. 4920 L.D.O permits covering 6697ac will be issued by 29.1.93.

The encroachment details in respect of Trincomalee District is given in Table V/6.

5.3.9. Water Supply

New pipe lines and extensions are undertaken at Gantalawa Pansala, Unit 3 Parakrama Mawatha, Priyantha Mawatha, Pahatissapura, Singhapura, Bharathipuram, Abeyapura, Lennin Mawatha, Palaiyootru, Sambalthevu Mahinda pura, Puliankulam and Fort Fredrick by National Water Supply and Drainage Board. Total cost of these projects is Rs. 3 Mn. From various funding sources 10 numbers of hand pumps will be provided for tube wells.

Service Provided by G.V.SS - Trincomalee District - 1992 (Nov.)

Table V/5

S. No.	Service	Trincomalee VS Range	Kantalai VS Range	Muttur VS Range	District Total
01	Stud Goat	8	-	-	8
02	D/O Pullets	6,550	3,973	350	10,873
03	D/O Cockerals	6,532	2,296	-	8,828
04	D/O Broilers	664	50	-	714
05	D/O Ducklings	122	25	-	147
06	M/O Pullets	1,842	-	-	1,842
07	A.I	146	18	-	164
08	A.I. Pregnancy Diagnosis	18	7	-	25
09	Castration cattle	3	63	-	66
10	Stud Service	52	82	-	134
11	H.S	10,436	17,230	1,890	29,556
12	Ranikhet (1st & 2nd dose)	118,473	41,151	21,632	181,256
13	Fowl Pox	43,372	21,001	2,338	66,711
14	Dispensary Cases	273	543		816
	Total	188491	86439	26210	301,140

Source : Department of Animal Production & Health, Trincomalee.

Encroachments - Number, Acreage Encroached & Regularised.
Trincomalee District - 1992

Table V/6

S. No.	A.G.A Division	Acreage Encroached	No.of Lots	Percentage	Average Farm Size (Ac)
01	Seruvila	8,615	4,546	15.2	1.90
02	Kantalai	6,164	4,247	14.2	1.45
03	M̄rawewa	4,986	2,205	7.4	2.26
04	Gomarankadawela	2,502	1,130	3.8	2.21
05	Town & Gravets	3,082	3,016	10.1	1.02
06	Kuchchaveli	11,853	3,554	11.9	3.34
07	Muttur	10,673	4,999	16.8	2.14
08	Kinniya	8,806	3,590	12.0	2.45
09	Thampalakamam	3,365	2,531	8.5	1.33
	Total	60046	29818	100.0	2.01

Source : Kachcheri, Trincomalee.

5.3.10. Roads

Maintenance and improvements of "A" & "B" class roads including ferry services and bridges are carried out by R.D.A. Maintenance and implementation of "C" & "D" class roads are done by R.D.D. Rural roads come under the purview of Local Authorities. Few "C" & "D" class roads are still with R.D.A.

The R.D.D has under taken improvment to 11 roads with the funds under MTIP and 6 roads with the funds under Criteria Based Investment. Total cost of these items of work is Rs. 6. 3Mn.

5.3.11. Health

The health services are provided to the public under the following two programmes:

1. Preventive Health Service/ Community Health Service
2. Curative Health Services/ Patient Care Service

Community Health Services provide the following :

1. General preventive services and Environmental sanitation
2. Health education
3. Family Health Services
4. School Health - including School Dental Health.
5. Malaria Control
6. Sexually transmitted disease control
7. Rabies Control
8. Nutrition Programmes
9. Other Special Programmes

Development programmes undertaken are:

1. Establishment of Regional Drug Store
2. Construction of office for RDHS and Ministry

The office building for the RDHS and the Ministry is being constructed at Trincomalee at a cost of Rs. 3.5 Mn. Six items of buildings costing Rs. 10.6 Mn under MTIP are being constructed in the District. Furniture costing Rs. 4.5 Mn are also being provided to various Health Institutions in the District.

5.3.12. Education

The Department of Education attends to programmes such as distribution of free books, mid-day meal arrangements, inservice training programmes, sports competition, school leavers non- formal education programmes, opening of new schools, upgrading management training programmes, distance education training programmes for teachers etc. The destruction and damage to school building and properties have added burden to the authorities in the administration of schools. At present major portion of school development programmes are carried out under ERRP.

5.3.13. Housing

The District has benefits from the general housing programmes implemented in the country. Table V/ 7 shows the number of families benefited under the One Million Housing Programme in the District.

Under the One Lakh Housing programme 831 houses have been constructed in the District, the detail of which is as follows:

	<u>No. of Schemes</u>	<u>No of Houses</u>
1. Model Villages	6	271
2. Fisheries Housing Schemes	5	124
3. ASH Housing Schemes	5	241
4. Electorate Housing Schemes	14	195

Under Sevana Housing programmes 45 families of four villages were assisted. 280 houses in 8 villages were constructed under the Sevana Sarana Housing programme. Under pure grant assistance NHDA has targeted to assist 140 families of which 98 families have already been assisted. The NHDA which is the prime agency for housing reconstruction programme in the District has undertaken a massive programme from 1989 which is dealt with in detail under chapter VI.

5.3.14. Telecommunication

350 subscribers have been given telephone facilities in the District. Additional 80 lines will be given to Government Departments and other institutions. Improvement to underground cable network by providing PVC cable replacing the old lead cable is now undertaken. 100 Lines PABX system has been installed and 10 subscribers have been given connection.

5.3.15. Janasaviya

Town and Gravets A. G. A division was selected for Janasaviya programme in the District for the first round in Oct. 1989.

1. Total No of families in the division	17,521
2. No. families who received food stamps	12,460
3. No. of Janasaviya receiptent	7625
4. No. of families who continued to receive food stamps	4835
5. No. of families engaged in self employment and in receipt of income above Rs. 1500	2623
6. No. of families self employed and in receipt of income between Rs.750-1500	2986
7. No. not found self employment	142
8. No. of discontinued families (displaced and in Welfare camps)	1874

Due to the June'90 conflicts the programme was thoroughly disturbed, many were displaced and rendered refugees and several economic activities were affected. After gaining normalcy the programme has been reactivated. A significant portion of the grant has been saved by the receiptents. Amount deposited by way of savings upto 30.9.91 was 132 Mn. Most of the receiptent have saved their entire stamps throughout the 24 months.

The development opportunities under the Janasaviya Trust Fund have already been inrtroduced to the receiptents.

The Janasaviya Trust fund has successfully undertaken 4 Saragam programmes, 10 Nutrition programmes and 4 Community development programmes upto end of may 92 in the District.

Bank Assistance

The amount of loan provided by the banks is Rs. 23,688,790. This amount was received by 1795 receiptents. The Bank of Ceylon is in the fore front of the programme.

5.3.16. Food Stamps and Public Assistance

There are 38118 families who are in receipt of food stamps in the District. The percentage of food stamps holders in the District is given in Table V/8.

The number of persons receiving public assistance are as follows :

1. P.A.M. allowance	13199
2. T. B. allowance	60
3. Leprosy allowance	08
4. Cancer allowance	24

One Million Housing Programme 1984 - 1989.
Trincomalee District

Table V/7

S.No	A.G.A. Division	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
01	Muttur	95	103	139	37	52	24
02	Kantalai	61	572	856	9	8	13
03	Kinniya	51	70	77	59	97	59
04	Gomarankadawela	24	46	-	-	9	22
05	Seruvila	98	34	-	1	3	3
06	Town & Gravets	62	73	184	54	60	10
07	Kuchchaveli	48	64	9	6	14	26
08	Thampalakamam	-	38	16	6	102	12
09	Morawewa	-	48	-	-	-	-
10	Padavisiripura	25	126	73	55	28	11
11	Eachchilampathai	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	464	1174	1354	227	373	180

Unban Housing Programme in Trincomalee District. 1985 - 1989

A.G.A. Division	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Town & Gravets	239	310	197	229	43	1018

Source: N.H.D.A. Trincomalee.

Percentage of Food Stamp Holders - Trincomalee District - 1992

Table V/8

S. No.	A.G.A. Division	Number of Families	No. of Food Stamp Recipients Families	Percentage
01	Town & Gravets	20,188	4,820	24
02	Kinniya	7,970	7,187	90
03	Muttur	13,200	10,608	80
04	Kantalai	8,310	4,287	52
05	Seruwila	3,400	1,855	55
06	Gomarankadawela	1,503	973	65
07	Padavi Siripura	4,492	2,480	55
08	Kuchchaveli	6,520	653	10
09	Thampalakamam	6,700	2,914	43
10	Morawewa	1,360	825	61
11	Verugal (Eachchilampathai)	1,800	1,516	84
	Total	75,443	38,118	51

Source: Kachcheri. Trincomalee.

5.3.17. Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Number of schools and children benefited by the Mid-day meal programme are given in Table V/9. At a time when people have lost their means of income and suffer from malnutrition this programme has benefited the children of Trincomalee District more than the expectation.

Mid - Day Meals For School Children - 1992
Trincomalee District

Table : V/9

S. No.	A.G.A. Division	No.of School	List of pupils		
			Sinhale	Tamil	Muslim
01	Gomarankadawela	9	1,443	-	-
02	Padavi Sripura	1	2,720	-	1,650
03	Muttur	44	-	7500	7,500
04	Eachchilampathai	8	-	2500	-
05	Kantalai	21	9,200	600	1,700
06	Seruvila	9	2,000	-	260
07	Kinniya	28	-	-	13,000
08	Morawewa	6	950	-	165
09	Town & Gravets	38	3,900	12,300	200
10	Kuchchaveli	8	-	1,000	1,000
11	Thampalakamam	30	1,200	2,100	2,700
	Total	202	21413	26000	28175

Source : Department of Education, Trincomalee.

5.3.18. Environment

The District Environment Committee is primarily engaged in environmental awarness programmes. Nearly 60,000 Ha of forest had been damaged or denuded according to land use map (1988) in the District. The cement dust menace created by Cement Factory is a potential threat to the environment. Coast erosion, storm water, drains opening into sea beach, public latrines, unhygenic market conditions, dumping of refuses etc. are some of the environmental problems faced by Trincomalee Town.

CHAPTER - VI

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

CONTENTS

- 6.1 : Background
- 6.2 : Damages
- 6.3 : Rehabilitation
 - 6.3.1 : Settling In Allowance and Productive Enterprise Grants
 - 6.3.2 : Welfare Centres
 - 6.3.3 : Indian Returnees
 - 6.3.4 : Most Affected Persons
 - 6.3.5 : Issue of Dry Rations
- 6.4 : Reconstruction
 - 6.4.1 : Crash Programme
 - 6.4.2 : Housing
 - 6.4.3 : Agriculture
 - 6.4.4 : Livestock
 - 6.4.5 : Irrigation
 - 6.4.6 : Health
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 - 6.4.11 : Income Generation and Employment
 - 6.4.12 : Activities of NGOO
 - 6.4.13 : Essential Services
- 6.5 : Limitation to Success of ERRP
- 6.6 : Presidential Mobile Service

CHAPTER - VI

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

6.1. Background

Since 1983, the ethnic conflict and security operations that took place in the District resulted in the displacement of people, destruction of property both movable and immovable, social and economic infrastructure, communication system and disrepair of various capital assets. There had been deaths, disappearances and loss of limbs of persons whose families now live in the verge of despair and to whom assistance is urgently needed. Substantial number of people sought refuge in India and other countries.

The signing of Peace Accord between India and Sri Lanka on 29.07.1987 symbolized the return of peace. Four years of bitter conflict which started on 23rd July 1983 came to a temporary halt. The Government seriously thought of rehabilitating all affected sections as quickly as possible.

A World Bank Team visited in August and September 1987 and prepared a working paper for donor communities to carry out an Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme (ERRP). Efforts were initiated to resettle the people, regenerate their economy and reconstruct the damaged assets and infrastructures towards the end of 1987. There were encouraging signs of displaced people and refugees returning to their original homes. The environment was also created where the rehabilitation activities took momentum and substantial number of reconstruction activities were started. Unfortunately, the clock was set back on the 12 June 1990 in the District. Consequently, more deaths, more displacement, more disappearances and more destruction took place. Resettlement and rehabilitation activities were again initiated in the areas which were cleared and declared safe.

After January, 1991, a crash programme was introduced mainly aimed at speeding up the process of bringing back normalcy. The Government paid special attention in the case of Trincomalee and the Chief Minister for North Western Province was sent to the District to look after the resettlement and rehabilitation, followed by H. E. The President's visit in October 1991.

The first annual work programme for ERRP for the District was submitted by the G. A on 10th April 1988. Subsequently annual work programmes were prepared every year. The District Reconstruction Co-ordinating Committee (DRCC) is in charge of preparation and implementation of the programmes. This committee consists of Local Heads of Department, representatives of the people and Non Governmental Organization (NGO). Until the setting up of the Provincial Reconstruction Co-ordinating Committee (PRCC) in March 1988, the DRCC functioned under the direction of the National Reconstruction Steering Committee (NRSC) which is the apex body in charge of policy decision and resource allocation for ERRP.

The ERRP upto 1990 was prepared on the basis of the damages that occurred prior to 1990. The renewed violence which started after June 1990 made the planning process more difficult.

6.2. Damages

Damages took place in three phases viz:

- a) Prior to Peace Accord
- b) During the IPKF operations and
- c) After June 1990

Prior to June 1990, 58749 families were affected of which 55,007 families were displaced. Nearly 75% of the farms were abandoned, vast number of trade and industrial establishments were damaged, several hundreds of people lost their lives and thousands injured. Economic base of 53,470 families was damaged. Several colonies and villages were completely vacated. Several places of worship and centres of cultural activities including 126 Hindu Temples, 47 Buddhist Temples, 57 Mosques and Churches were damaged. After July 1990, once again nearly 50,902 families were affected of which 4431 families were displaced.

6.3. Rehabilitation

Welfare of displaced persons, resettlement, revival of economic and other activities, reconstruction of houses and other public properties and rehabilitation of economic and social infrastructure that would lead to normalization of social and economic life were the major components under the ERRP. Dry rations are used as immediate relief to the affected people. In order to resettle the displaced families in their places of origin, resettlement allowance of Rs 2000 is paid per family. To reactivate the economic activities of families whose economic base is damaged a sum of Rs 4000 is paid as Productive Enterprise Grant. In order to repair or rebuild the damaged house, a housing assistance is given subject to a maximum of Rs 15,000 in stages to the people whose monthly income is less than Rs 700. This grant of Rs. 15,000 and bankloans are available to the people of income group between Rs 701 - Rs 1500 per month. Bank loan facility is available for the income group between Rs 1501 - Rs 5000 per month. A maximum loan of Rs 150,000 is available for the income group above Rs 5000 per month.

A micro enterprises loan of Rs 5000 per individual or group of 20 upto Rs 100,000 was available at 4% interest to activate or commence economic enterprises. This amount has now been increased to Rs 10,000 per individual. In order to rehabilitate non-residential buildings and damaged equipment a loan of Rs 200,000 is available per individual at 9% interest. Similar facilities are available for rehabilitation of agricultural and livestock assets.

6.3.1. Settling in Allowance and Productive Enterprise Grant

On account of resettlement, a sum of Rs 101.7 Mn was paid to 53,900 families in respect of displacement prior to June 1990. A sum of Rs 6.9 Mn has been paid to 3472 families on account of displacement after June 1990.

A sum of Rs 191.9 Mn has been paid to 52,046 families as P. E. Grant on account of families affected prior to June 1990. An amount of Rs 1.3 Mn has been paid to 342 families who were affected after June 1990.

Table VI/1 gives the details of displaced families and their eligibility on account of the period prior to June 1990. Table VI/2 gives details of families affected after June 1990.

6.3.2 . Welfare Centres

There are 3384 families outside the Welfare Centre and 4958 families in 26 Welfare Centres in the District to be resettled. In addition there are families residing outside the District and outside the Country awaiting resettlement. Table VI/3 shows families in the District awaiting resettlement.

6.3.3. Indian Returnees

A total number of 6343 families consisting of 20,215 members arrived by ship and air between January-October 1992. The distribution of these families is as follows:

Displaced Families & Assistance Granted Under U.A.S Prior to June 1990**Trincomalee District**

Table VI/1

S. No.	Description	No.of families	
01	Displaced/ Affected Families in the District	58,749	
02	Families Registered for U.S.A Assistance	56,131	
03	Families Eligible for Settling in- Allowance	56,131	
04	No.of Families Paid Settling in-Allowance	55,369	
05	Balance Families to be Paid		762
06	No.of Families Eligible for Productive Enterprise Grant	53,470	
07	No.of Families Paid P.E.G	52,018	
08	Balance Families to be Paid		1452

Source: Kachcheri, Trincomalee.

Displaced Families Affected - Post June 1990**Trincomalee District**

Table VI/2

S. No.	Description	No.of Families
01	Total No.of Families Displaced/ Affected During June'90	50,902
02	Total No.of Families Resettled upto date	35,849
03	Balance Families to be Resettled	15,053
04	Total No.of Families Estimated to be Living Outside the District	6,711
05	No.of Families Living in Camps	4,958
06	Total No.of Families Living Outside the Camps	3,384

Source: Kachcheri, Trincomalee.

No.of Families Awaiting Resettlement
Trincomalee District

Table VI/3

S.No.	A.G.A Division	Camps	Families
01	Town & Gravets	5	1,340
02	Kinniya	2	148
03	Muttur	6	1,186
04	Kuchchaveli	5	843
05	Thampalakama	3	737
06	Moraweve	5	722
	Total	26	4976

Source: Kachcheri, Trincomalee.

Details of Indian Returnees

Families

1. Total arrived	6343
2. Resettled in Trincomalee	2194
3. Sent to other District	3625
4. With Friends and Relatives	400
5. In Welfare Centres	124

6.3.4. Most Affected Persons

A sum of Rs 50,000 is paid to have families who have lost their bread winners and a maximum amount of Rs 25,000 is paid as compensation to those who have sustained injuries. 1779 applications on account of death, 487 applications on account of injury were received for compensation. 1432 death cases and 291 claimers for injuries have already been paid.

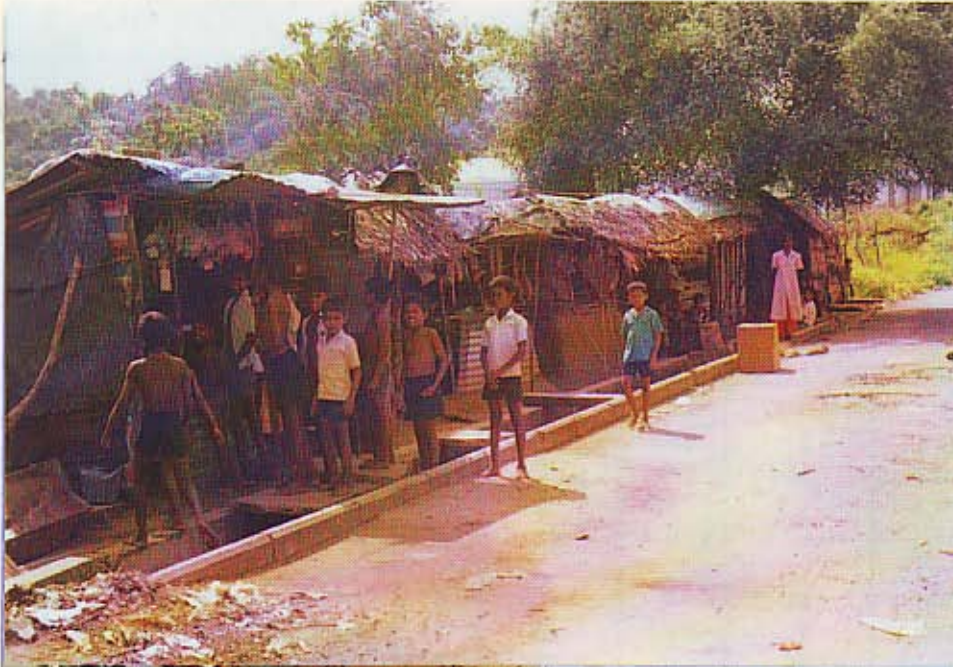
6.3.5. Issue of Dry Rations

Dry rations to the value of Rs 122.4 Mn in 1990 and Rs 109.8 Mn in 1991 and Rs 78.6 Mn in 1992 (upto November) have been issued to the displaced people of the District.

6.4. Reconstruction

The ERRP gives priority to productive infrastructure reconstruction particularly the assets that could be used with minimum time and expenditure. Public buildings, roads, irrigation structures, education and health institution received priority. The main objective of these programmes is to restore a conducive environment to normal civil and economic activities.

Annual plans were prepared with pre-determined targets, however due to various constraints they were often revised and brought down to curtailed levels. The summary of progress of the reconstruction programmes during the year 1992 is given in Table VI/4



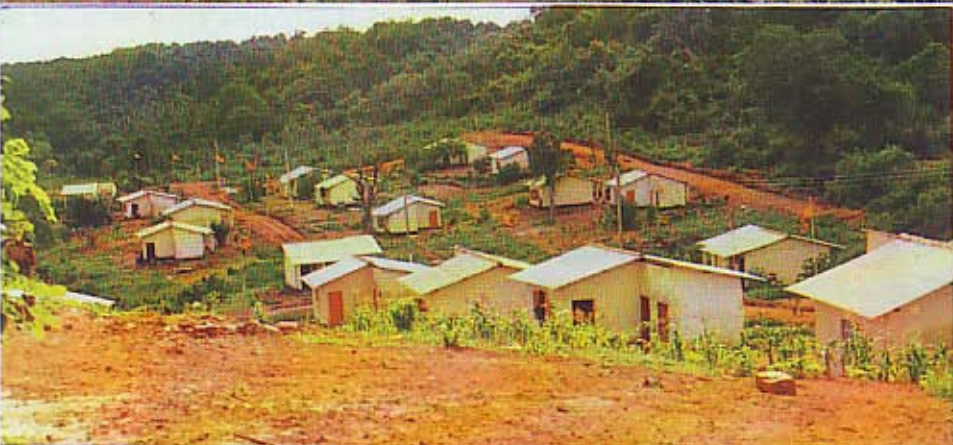
Temporary dwellings of displaced



Returning from India by Ship



Transit camps to receive Indian Returnees



"Saggama" Multi Ethnic Model Village

Reconstruction Programme - Trincomalee District
Performance as at 30.11.1992

Table VI/4

(Rs. Mn.)

S. No.	Sector	Donor	No. of Items	Physical Progress			Financial Progress		
				Completed	W.I.P	Suspended	T.E.C.	Expenditure Upto 31.12.91	Expenditure upto 30.11.92
01	Irrigation (Central)	U.S.Aid	29	19	10	-	14.36	10.18	12.43
02	Irrigation (Provincial)	U.S.Aid	15	3	11	1	7.14	0.91	3.04
03	Agriculture	ADB II	11	-	10	1	2.83	0.20	0.63
04	Agrarian Services	ADB I	59	45	-	14	6.26	3.88	3.88
		ADB II	26	10	16	-	4.78	1.21	1.63
		U.S.Aid	8	3	5	-	1.93	0.62	0.83
05	Dist. Administration	I.D.A.	76	59	5	12	9.60	5.48	6.44
06	Postal	I.D.A.	14	06	5	3	1.33	0.79	0.83
07	Education	A.D.B.	130	88	3	39	52.64	23.27	38.95
		Canadian	49	40	2	7	18.36	13.12	15.11
08	Roads	World B.	17	2	12	3	42.04	3.14	7.02
		A.D.B.	7	3	4	-	92.81	19.36	36.45
09	Animal Prodn. & Health	A.D.B.	5	1	3	1	3.33	-	0.50
10	Health	I. D.A.	1	-	1	-	1.16	-	-
11	Urban Council	I.D.A.	20	20	-	-	7.00	6.55	6.55
12	Co-Operative	ADB.II	47	5	37	5	9.92	1.31	3.08
	Total		514	304	124	86	275.49	90.02	137.37

Source : Kachcheri, Trincomalee.

6.4.1. Crash Programme

With the set back in the reconstruction programme in June 1990 the M/RR&SW had to re-prioritise the ERRP then implemented. This resulted in the preparation of a Crash Programme for the year 1991. Simultaneously the items that were programmed under earlier programmes were also carried out. The purpose of the Crash Programme is to reconstruct/renovate the most essential buildings and infrastructures which are essential for speeding up the normalisation. In 1991, activities amounting to nearly Rs.5 Mn were carried out. The cost of civil works, construction and supply of equipments are shown in Table VI/5.

6.4.1.1. Crash Programme 1992

The Crash Programme was extended to 1992 as well.

The value of work undertaken by various sector agencies are shown in Table VI/6.

6.4.2. Housing

Of the whole of rehabilitation programme, housing takes the lead. The success of the Housing Programme mainly depends on participation of public, availability of materials and cooperation from the administration. Large numbers of the affected people are from the lower strata of income group. Construction of a decent dwelling place within Rs. 15,000/- is absolutely difficult.

Crash Programme Performance - 1991
Trincomalee District.

(Rs. Mn)

Table VI/5

S. No.	Civil Work		S. No.	Equipment	
	Sector Agency	Amount		Sector Agency	Amount
01	R.D.H.S.	0.68	01	A.D.R	0.07
02	R.D.D.	0.23	02	A.C.L.G	0.10
03	Labour Dept.	0.16	03	Irrigation	0.05
04	U.C.Trincomalee	0.44	04	Agriculture	0.08
05	A.C.L.G	0.69	05	U.C.Trincomalee	0.15
06	Police Dept.	0.37	06	Labour Dept.	0.05
07	Education	0.65	07	Co-operative	0.05
08	Co-operative	0.24	08	Education	0.15
09	Agriculture	0.18	09	Survey Dept.	0.03
10	Survey Dept.	0.21			
11	Water Supply	0.12			
12	Fertilizer Store	0.07			
13	Kachcheri	0.88			
	Total	4.92		Total	0.73

Source: Kachcheri Trincomalee.

Crash Programme Performance - 1992 - Trincomalee District

(Rs. Mn)

Table VI/6

S. No.	Sector Agency	Amount
01	Education	6.16
02	Health Dept.	2.17
03	A.C.L.G.	1.18
04	U. C. Trincomalee	4.16
05	Water Supply	0.47
06	C.E.B.	1.34
07	High Courts	0.15
08	Small Industries	0.10
09	Telecommunication	0.10
10	Army	2.26
11	Kachcheri	2.58
12	Animal Production	1.01
13.	Postal	0.01
14	Survey Dept.	0.32
15	Police	0.09
	Total	22.10

Source: Kachcheri Trincomalee.

In order to get the maximum benefit to the beneficiaries the District Administration is adopting a strategy by which the contribution and services of N. G. OO are obtained on one hand and the individuals are encouraged to make their contributions on the other. In case of the N. G. OO participation the N. H.D.A. is assisting in organising the building materials for them. In the case of individual construction the beneficiaries are encouraged to procure their own building materials which are paid for.

The N.H.D.A. organises training on carpentry and masonry to counter the dearth for skills. Payments for houses builders are made in stages. For the beneficiaries who can not decide on a plan on their own different types of plans to suit to the financial provision are made available.

In the District the involvement of N.G.OO viz. EHED, LEADS, Sarvodaya and Rotary Club are significant. The housing programme is primarily funded under the U.S.A.I.D. The number of families assisted according to the income category as at end of Sept. 1992 is as follows :

<u>Category</u>	<u>No.of Families assisted</u>	<u>No.of Families completed</u>
1. Category A	7531	2254
2. Category B	865	302
3. Category C	331	122

Details of the locations and progress are given in Table VI/7 VI/8 and VI/9.

6.4.3. Agriculture

With a view to normalising input supplies the Department of Agrarian Services is repairing / reconstructing 22 buildings at a cost of Rs. 4 Mn, repairing 11 minor tanks at a cost of Rs. 1.1 Mn and 3 Agriculture roads at a cost of 0.1 Mn during the year. The Department of Agriculture is reconstructing 7 buildings at a cost of Rs. 1.4. Mn during 1992.

6.4.4. Livestock

Nearly 35-40% of the Livestock population has dwindled during the period of disturbance and the collection of milk too has shrunk manifold. The veterinary offices at Kantalai and Muttur, the livestock research station and farm at Uppuveli and two other office buildings are reconstructed during the year 1992. Total cost of the Programme for the year is Rs. 2.6 Mn.

6.4.5. Irrigation

The Department of Irrigation has undertaken rehabilitation of 10 minor tanks and reconstruction of another 10 civil works under the U.S.A.I.D. at a total cost of Rs. 8.3 Mn.

6.4.6. Health

The Health authorities shoulder an additional burden of caring for displaced persons and Indian returnees in transit. The Health Institution buildings are being repaired at a cost of Rs. 1.9 Mn under ERRP. Another 10 buildings are being constructed at a cost of Rs.8.8 Mn under Swiss Disaster Relief Assistance. Further set of 15 civil works are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.7 Mn under the same funding source. A Central Dispensary at Morawewa is being constructed under IDA funds.

Administration Blocks at Base Hospital, Trincomalee and District Hospital are important programmes that are currently undertaken under the ERRP.

Housing Programme - Category "A"
Trincomalee District

Table VI/7

AGA DIVISIONS.	Financial Progress				Physical Progress				
	1	2	3	4	Case	DPC	WPL	RL	Final
Town & Gravets	2059	1674	1534	782	2059	385	140	752	782
Kinniya	861	821	606	412	861	40	215	194	412
Kantalai	872	720	704	323	872	152	16	381	323
Muttur	2000	1550	706	302	2000	450	844	404	302
Thampalakamam	713	428	358	80	713	285	70	278	80
Padavisiripura	170	163	157	150	170	07	06	07	150
Seruvila	568	271	198	130	568	297	73	68	130
Morawewa	164	148	74	80	164	04	74	06	80
Gomarankadawella	124	53	01	-	124	71	52	01	-
	7531	5828	4338	2259	7531	1691	1490	2091	2259

Source: NHDA, Trincomalee

Housing Programme - Category "B"
Trincomalee District
Progress - 1989, 90,91,92

Table VI/8

AGA DIVISIONS.	No.of cases issued	No.of cases completed	No.of cases to be completed	Stages		
				1	2	3
Town & Gravets	265	72	193	83	20	90
Kinniya	270	148	122	77	-	45
Thampalakamam	160	52	108	46	03	59
Kantalai	48	19	29	07	07	15
Muttur	91	08	83	60	14	09
Kuchchaveli	16	01	15	-	12	03
Eachchilampathai	01	-	01	-	-	01
Morawewa	02	01	01	01	-	-
Gomarankadawela	08	-	08	-	02	06
Padavisiripura	02	01	01	-	-	01
Seruwila	02	-	02	02	-	-
Total	865	302	563	276	58	229

Source: NHDA, Trincomalee

Housing Programme - Category "C"
Trincomalee District

Table VI/9

AGA DIVISION.	No.of Cases	No.of Cases completed	No.of Cases to be completed	Stages.		
				1	2	3
Town & Gravets	100	45	55	-	03	52
Kinniya	61	36	25	05	02	18
Thampalakamam	58	15	43	02	-	41
Kantalai	09	04	05	-	-	05
Muttur	82	20	62	16	13	33
Kuchchaveli	15	02	13	04	03	05
Eachchilampathai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morawewa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomarankadawela	01	-	01	-	-	01
Padavisiripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seruvila	05	-	05	03	01	01
Total	331	122	209	30	22	157

Source: NHDA, Trincomalee.

6.4.7. Education

Reconstruction, repairs, supply of furniture and equipments are undertaken under the ERRP. Major source of funds are ADB, Canadian Aid, NORAD, IDA, DCB and Consolidated funds.

The work currently undertaken is as follows:

Item of work	No	Source of funds	Amount
1. Class rooms blocks etc.	3	Canadian Aid	Rs. 3.5 Mn
2. Class rooms blocks	3	ADB	Rs. 2.3 Mn
3. -do-	19	ISD	Rs.17.2 Mn
4. -do-	22	IDA	Rs. 4.2 Mn
5. Repairs, Water Supply etc.	42	C.F	Rs. 5.8 Mn

Rehabilitation Of Roads - ERRP
Trincomalee District

Table VI/10

Source of Funding	Item of works	T.E.C	Total Length	Length completed.
A.D.B	01. Restoration of Puttalam-Trincomalee Road.	20,065,700.00	36.40 KM	10.4 KM
	02. Restoration of Batticaloa-Trincomalee Road.	20,396,000.00	53.40 KM	18.8 KM
	03. Restoration of Pankulam-Kilvulakade - Thiriyai Road.	16,174,000.00	36.60 KM	-
	04. Restoration of Ambepussa-Peruthuveli Road.	2,342,000.00	3.30 KM	3.3 KM
	05. Improvements to Ambepussa-Kurunagala - Trincomalee Road	30,736,000.00	52.00 KM	37.0 KM
	06. Development of Trincomalee Town Roads.	55,000,000.00	9.09 KM	-
WORLD BANK	01. Urgent repairs to Trincomalee-Pulmoddai Road (0.40 KM)	3,364,000.00	55.14 KM	7.0 KM
	02. Urgent repairs to Allai-Kantalai Rd.	7,998,000.00	41.00 KM	11.0 KM
	03. Restoration of Nilaveli -Saltern Rd.	2,649,000.00	1.64 KM	-
	04. Restoration of Palathoppur-Seruvila Road.	2,000,000.00	7.40 KM	2.0 KM
	05. Restoration of Pillaikulam-Sampalthivu Road	1,013,000.00	2.00 KM	2.0 KM
	06. Restoration of Thampalakamam-Kinniya Road.	12,318,900.00	12.90 KM	4.0 KM
	07. Restoration of Sinnakinniya-Kuttikarachchi Road.	500,000.00	2.4 KM	-
	08. Improvements to Orr's Hill Circular Road.	2,500,000.00	3.40 KM	-

Source : RDA, Trincomalee

6.4.8. Roads

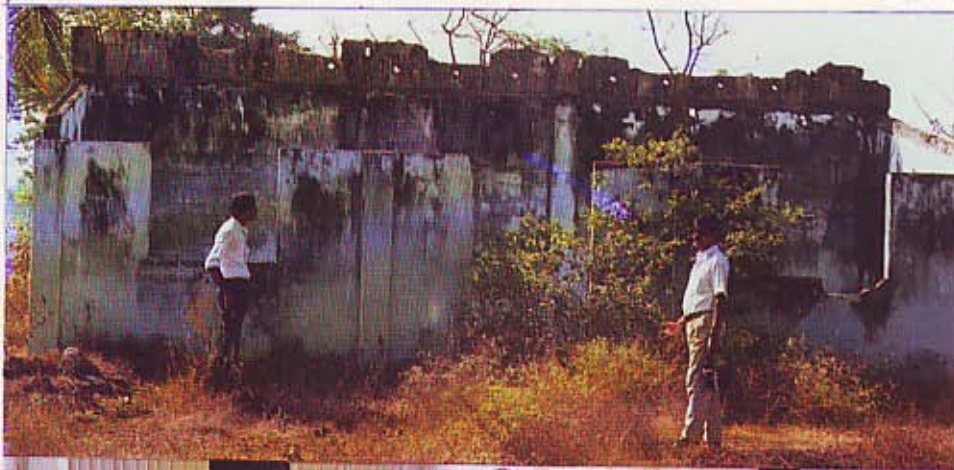
Five roads of "A", "B" and "C" category will be rehabilitated under ADB assistance and 14 roads will be rehabilitated under World Bank Aid. The roads that are currently under taken for rehabilitation are shown in Table VI/10.

6.4.9. Drinking Water

Twenty two tube wells have been constructed and fitted with Aquadev pumps, out of a programme of 25 wells under Australian Aid. A further 20 wells with pumps will be constructed under the Japanese Aid.

6.4.10. Public Buildings and Other Amenities

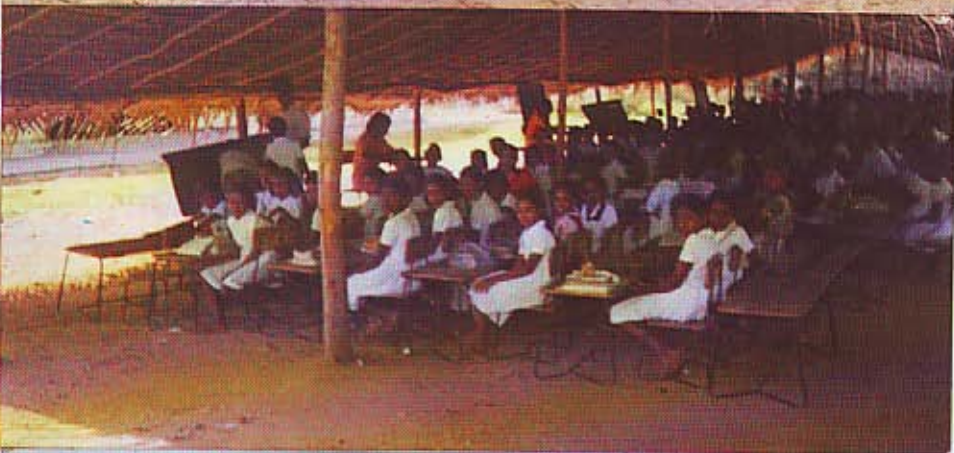
Urgent renovations and repairs to the buildings belonging to Provincial and District Administration and other Departments have been carried out in the cleared areas. The work undertaken in remote areas which sustained further damages have to be resumed. Postal and Telecommunication services have been restored to a limited level in the District. The service provided by the Urban Council too have improved. Electricity supply in the Town and suburbs has been restored.



House to be repaired



Awaiting Re-settlement



Education continues



Public Sector Re-construction

6.4.11. Income Generation and Employment

The main approach of the E.R.R.P. is to re-generate income and employment through providing Productive Enterprise Grant and Loans for economic ventures. This is supplemented by skills development programmes undertaken by non-governmental agencies. Micro Enterprises Loans which is now increased to Rs. 10,000 per individual plays an important role at the grass roots level. However the utilisation of this facility is not encouraging in the District. The District was able to mobilise only Rs. 50,000 up to October during 1992.

6.4.12. Activities of N.G.OO

The activities of N.G.OO. are coordinated at District level . The following N.G.OO are actively involved in the rehabilitation and reconstruction process in the District:

1. Rotary Club of Trincomalee
2. Eastern Human and Economic Development Organisation
3. Trincomalee Women's Welfare Organisation.
4. Eastern Province Rehabilitation Organisation
5. Young Men Hindu Association
6. Young Men Christian Association
7. Trincomalee Islamic Development Society
8. Sarvodaya
9. Red Cross Society of Sri Lanka.
10. Oxfarm.
11. Save The Children Fund (U.K)
12. U.N.H.C.R.
13. Medicine Sans Frontiers.

6.4.13. Essential Services

Electricity supplies, Transport and Post and Telecommunication services have been restored to a satisfactory level in and around Trincomalee Town. The most essential service, viz; food distribution is done mainly through Co-operative outlets. There are 9 M.P.C.SS which have undertaken distribution of food and other essential items. However certain M.P.C.SS which have sustained heavy losses are finding it difficult to reopen their retail outlets in interior areas.

6.5. Limitation to Success of ERRP

The nobility of the mission and the excellent achievements of the ERRP in times of crisis, will go down in history. It is the need of the time to review the mission critically and expand the vision beyond rehabilitation and reconstruction. Scope of making the ERRP the foundation for sustainable development has to be widened. The ERRP machinery had to devote most of its efforts to provide emergency relief to the displaced people and then to their resettlement in cleared areas. Major constraints faced are unfavourable ground situations, restrictions on transport and communication, lack of competent staff to co-ordinate and monitor the programmes at lower levels, limitations in cash flow, shortage of building materials, devolution uncertainties and rigid procedures.

Reasons for low performance of credit schemes were varying from ground conditions, to inability to mobilise loans on the part of the participating institutions. Economic rehabilitation programmes for those displaced / affected had only limited opportunities as they often consisted of inadequate packages. Infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction lacked vision in the sense that they did not take into account the developmental needs of the areas in most cases.

6.6. Presidential Mobile Service

In view of the importance of the Trincomalee District with its multi ethnic nature, potentials for development and role in restoring peace and harmony to the country, His Excellency The President has paid special attention to the development problems of the District. This programme also requires the need to speed up the process of taking the administration to the door step of the people and this has manifested in his decision to have the 11th Presidential Mobile Service in Trincomalee on 29th, 30th and 31st of January 1993. As a prelude to this event 28 Ministries and important Boards and Corporations have held their Mobile Services in Trincomalee. The counter parts of the Line Ministries and other agencies working in the District implement various programmes with a view to making the Presidential Mobile Service a success. The action plan of all the ministries and agencies have in common the following purposes.

- * **Maintain continuous feeling of security among the people in Trincomalee**
- * **Speeding up the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation process**
- * **Alienation and regularization of land in the cleared areas**
- * **Programme for building of houses for the homeless**
- * **Rehabilitation and maintenance of highway and local roads**
- * **Supply of drinking water through a Water Supply Scheme and Tube Wells**
- * **Rehabilitation of Major and Minor tanks for the supply of irrigation water and cultivation and provision of agro - wells**
- * **Enhance health facilities by increasing the medical personnel and conducting peripheral clinics**
- * **Expedite the rehabilitation of schools buildings, appointment of teachers, provision of equipments and furniture**
- * **Facilitate agricultural development by providing inputs such as loans, seed paddy, fertilizer, agro-chemical etc., and promotion of livestock and milk production**
- * **Provide adequate services of transport, Post and Telecommunication, electricity and marketing**
- * **Encourage self employment opportunities and strengthening Janasaviya programme**
- * **Filling of all vacancies in Government Departments**
- * **Improvements to Trincomalee Town to keep the Town clean and tidy**
- * **Promote religious and cultural activities**

“ The story of Trincomalee begins so far back in the dim ages that much of it is lost, and what remains is in the form of poetry and legend. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of them are hard to believe, but like all great stories the world over they are founded on fact. There is a legend hereabouts that a European soldier defiled by his presence the temple on the Rock. It is said that the soldier can be seen by the faithful, who still hold their ceremonies on Swami Rock. He can be seen in the ruins of the old temple down under the sea when the Priest, sacrificing, holds the torch over the edge of the precipice at dusk.”

- Lt. Col. C. P. Thomas of Royal Artillery,
Commandant of Fort Frederick, 1940.
The History of Trincomalee
published by “ Times of Ceylon ”
(Quoted from “TRINCOMALEE BRONZES”)

