

VAVUNIYA TODAY



942.119
VAV
SL/PR

NORTH-EAST PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

TRINCOMALEE

VAVUNIYA TODAY

**ISSUED ON THE OCCASION OF
THE PRESIDENTIAL MOBILE
SERVICE HELD AT VAVUNIYA
GAMINI MAHA VIDYALAYA ON
29th, 30th AND 31st MAY 1992**

Office of the Chief Secretary,

North - East Province,

Trincomalee.

28th May, 1992.

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 Vavuniya.

The first four chapters deal with the 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.

A separate handout has been prepared on the ongoing efforts to speedup the normalization process under the patronage of His Excellency the President. The benefits accrued to the District consequent to the Mobile Ministry Services held in Vavuniya too have been included in this document.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER - I	:	<i>BACKGROUND</i>
1.1	:	History of the Administrative District of Vavuniya.
1.2	:	Area
1.3	:	Climate
1.4	:	Soil
1.5	:	Land Use
1.6	:	Demography
CHAPTER - II	:	<i>ADMINISTRATION</i>
2.1	:	District Administration
2.2	:	Role of the Governor and the Chief Secretary
2.3	:	Local Government
2.4	:	People's Organizations
2.5	:	Law and Order
CHAPTER - III	:	<i>ECONOMY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</i>
3.1	:	Economy
3.2	:	Income and Employment
3.3	:	Standard of Living
3.4	:	Production
3.5	:	Housing
3.6	:	Health Facilities
3.7	:	Education
CHAPTER - IV	:	<i>ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE</i>
4.1	:	Economic Infrastructure
4.2	:	Roads and Bridges
4.3	:	Irrigation Facilities
4.4	:	Transport and Communication
4.5	:	Power
4.6	:	Banks
CHAPTER - V	:	<i>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</i>
5.1	:	Development Potential, Problems and Priorities.
5.2	:	District Development Strategy
5.3	:	Development Activities
CHAPTER - VI	:	<i>REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION</i>
6.1	:	Background
6.2	:	Damages
6.3	:	Rehabilitation
6.4	:	Reconstruction
6.5	:	Action Plan
6.6	:	Presidential Mobile Service and Mobile Ministries

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGA	- Assistant Government Agent (Division)
A.S.C	- Agrarian Services Centre
B.C.	- Bank of Ceylon
D.A	- Department of Agriculture
D.A.P.H.	- Department of Animal Production and Health
D.C	- District Commissioner
DCB	- Decentralized Budget
E.R.R.P	- Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme
G.A.	- Government Agent
G.S.N.	- Grama Sevaka Niladari
G.T.Z.	- Sri Lanka German Technical Co-operation
Ha	- Hectare
H.H.	- House holds
I.R.D.P.	- Integrated Rural Development Programme
Kg	- Kilogramme
LIBCO	- Livestock Breeders' Co-operatives
mm	- Millimetres
Mil.	- Mi lion
M.P.	- Member of Parliament
MPCS	- Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society
NEPC	- North East Provincial Council
NHDA	- National Housing Development Authority
P.B.	- People's Bank
PMB	- Paddy Marketing Board
P.S.	- Pradeshiya Sabha
R.D.A.	- Road Development Authority
TRRO	- The Refugees Rehabilitation Organization
S.Rs.	- Sri Lanka Rupees
TCCS	- Thrift and Credit Co-operative Society
U.C	- Urban Council
UNHCR	- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
V.C.K.	- Vengala Cheddikulam AGA Division
V.N.D.	- Vavuniya North AGA Division
V.S.S.D.	- Vavuniya South Sinhala AGA Division
V.S.T.D.	- Vavuniya South Tamil AGA Division
V.I.R.P.	- Village Irrigation Rehabilitation Project

CHAPTER - I

BACKGROUND

CONTENTS

- 1.1 : *History of the Administrative District of Vavuniya.*
- 1.2 : *Area*
- 1.3 : *Climate*
- 1.4 : *Soil*
- 1.5 : *Land Use*
- 1.6 : *Demography*

CHAPTER - I

HISTORY

The defeat of Pandaravanniyan at Katchilaimadu on 31st October, 1803, brought an end to the Chieftain's rule in the District and the whole of Wanni was brought under the rule of the British.

By the Proclamation of 01.10.1833 the country was demarcated into 5 Provinces for the purpose of administration and the Vavuniya District fell within the Northern Province. However the Vavuniya Administrative District was created only in 1879. Later, it was abolished in 1898 when the boundaries of all districts in the Northern Province were adjusted. In this adjustment process the Thunukkai Division was detached from the Mullaitivu District and attached to the Jaffna District and the Pannagam Division of the Vavuniya District was attached to Manthai Division of the Mannar District. The rest of the Vavuniya District was attached to the Mullaitivu District.

The District of Mullaitivu was renamed as the District of Vavuniya when the Head Quarters of the District Administration was moved from Mullaitivu to Vavuniya in 1930. The Vavuniya District was administered till 1956 by an Assistant Government Agent under the Government Agent of the Northern Province. Thereafter Vavuniya is administered by a separate Government Agent stationed in Vavuniya. In September 1978 when the Mullaitivu District was created the Maritimappattu and Puthukudiyiruppu A.G.A. Divisions of Vavuniya District were attached to the Mullaitivu District.

1.2 Area

Located in the Northern low-lands of the Island the Vavuniya District has a landlocked area of about 196,690.96 Ha. which is equivalent to 1966.90 sq.km.

AREA OF VAVUNIYA DISTRICT BY PRADESHIYA SABHA DIVISIONS

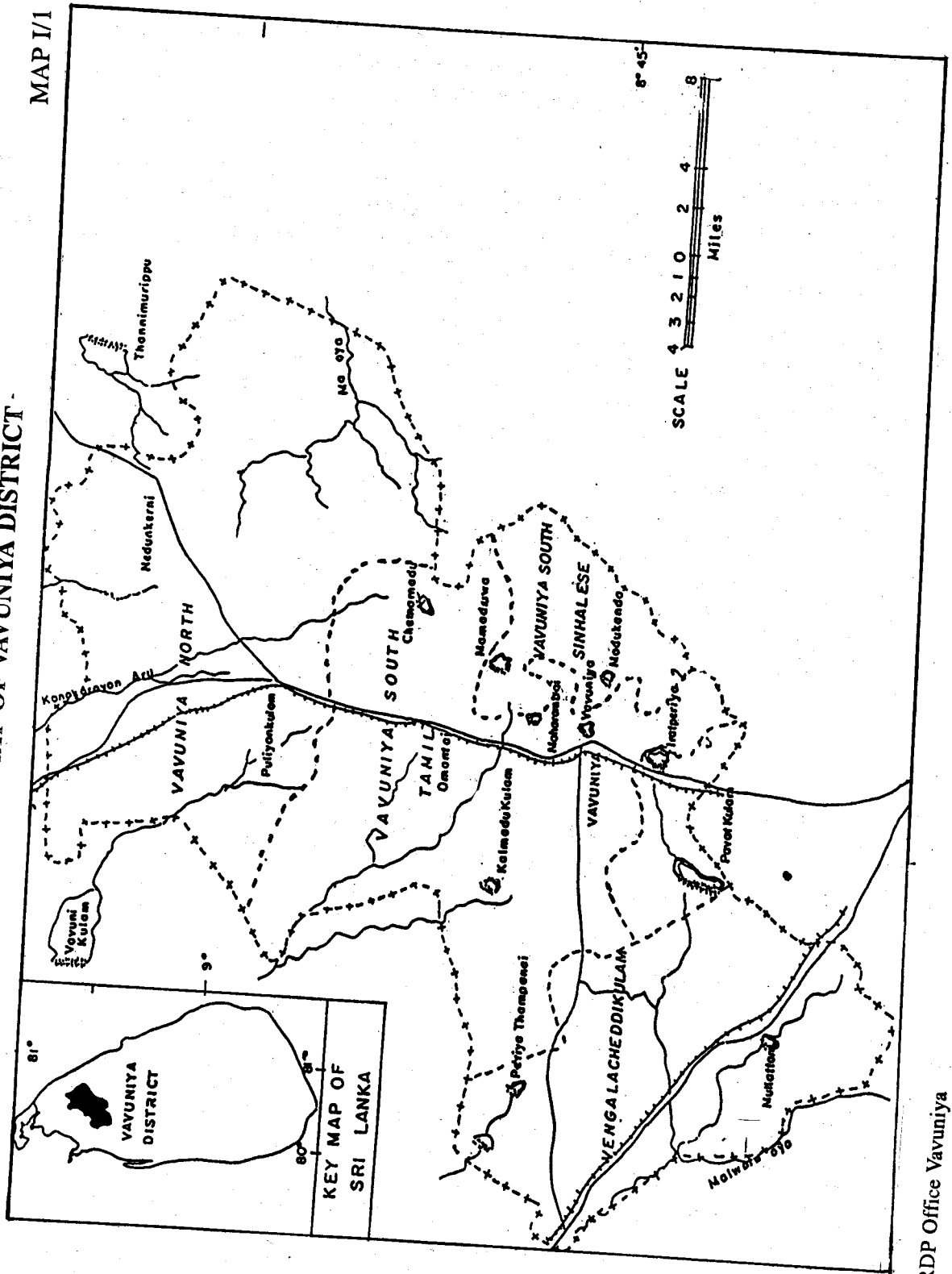
Table I/1

P.S Division	Sq. Kms	Hectare	Percentage
V.S.T.D.	604.56	60,456.16	30.7
V.S.S.D.	202.79	20,279.61	10.3
V.C.K.D.	397.83	39,783.19	20.2
V.N.D.	761.72	76,172.00	38.8
Total	1966.90	196,690.96	100.00

Source: Survey Office, Vavuniya.

MAP OF VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

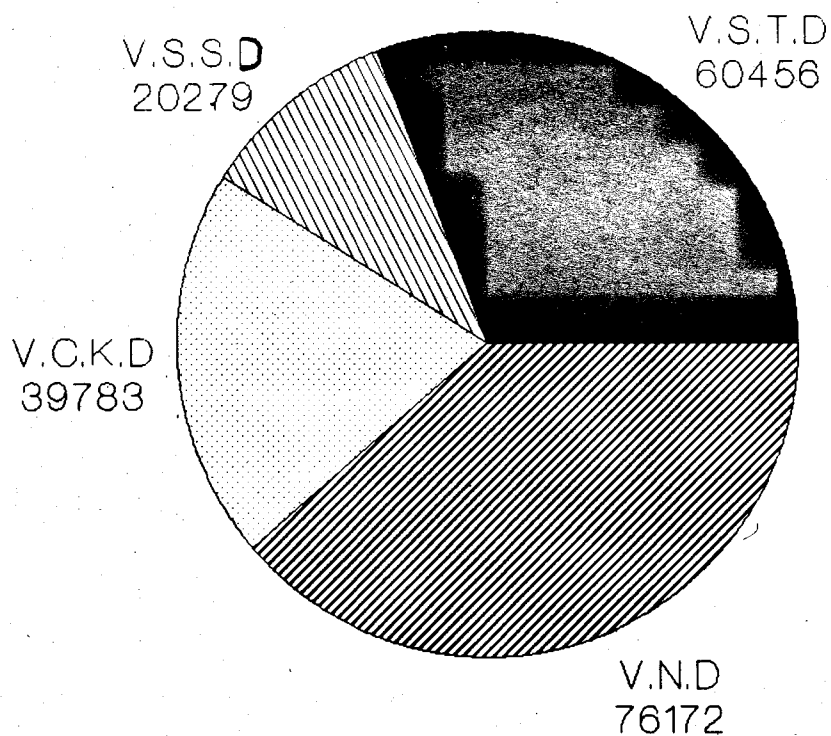
MAP I/1



Source: IRDP Office Vavuniya

AREA OF VAVUNIYA DISTRICT BY PRADESHIYA SABA DIVISION

(in Hectares)



Source : Survey Office, Vavuniya

The District is bounded on the North by the Mullaitivu District, on the South by Anuradhapura District, on the West by the Mullaitivu, Mannar and Anuradhapura Districts and on the East by the Mullaitivu, Trincomalee and Anuradhapura Districts. Resource endowment is relatively low in the District but the climatic conditions are favourable for wide-ranging agricultural pursuits. The District is one of the poorest and least developed in Sri Lanka.

1.3 Climate

The District falls within the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka and is divided into Agro-ecological regions of DDL.1, DL.1 and DL 1d.

Rainfall in the District is highly seasonal, the average being 1,406 mm. characterising a well defined Bi-modal pattern. The Maha rainy season extends from early October to late January and the Yala rainy season from late March to late May. This seasonal nature of rainfall greatly limits the agricultural activities to the Maha Season unless supplementary irrigation is provided.

In recent times, there has been a general decline in the rainfall pattern which has affected the agriculture of the District. The Table I/2 shows the rainfall averages for the District. The reason for the decline has not been scientifically explained.

RAINFALL - VAVUNIYA

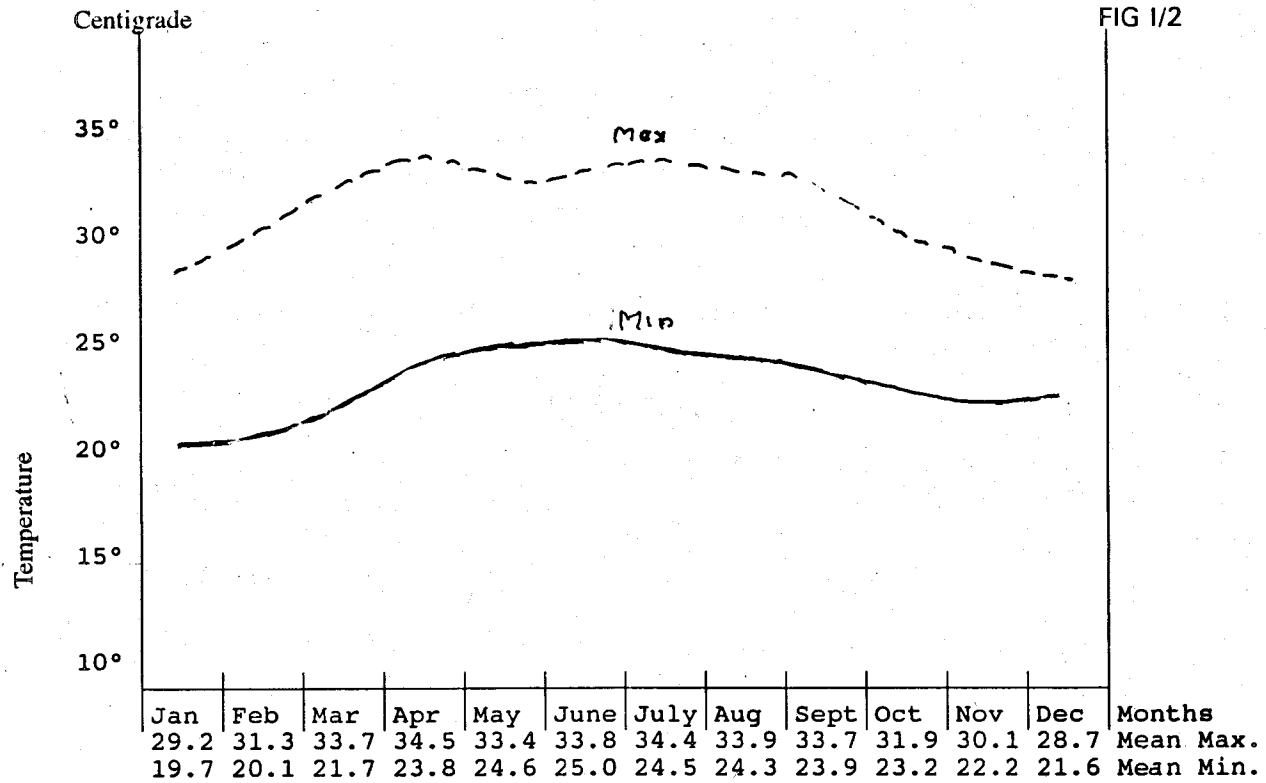
Table I/2

Year	Rainfall in mm
1951 to 1980 Average)	1,406.9
1980 (Actual)	761.0
1981 "	1,386.0
1982 "	1,133.0
1983 "	1,310.0
1984 "	2,390.0
1985 "	1,678.0
1986 "	1,929.0
1987 "	1,098.0
1988 "	949.0
1989 "	1,252.0

Source : Department of Meteorology.

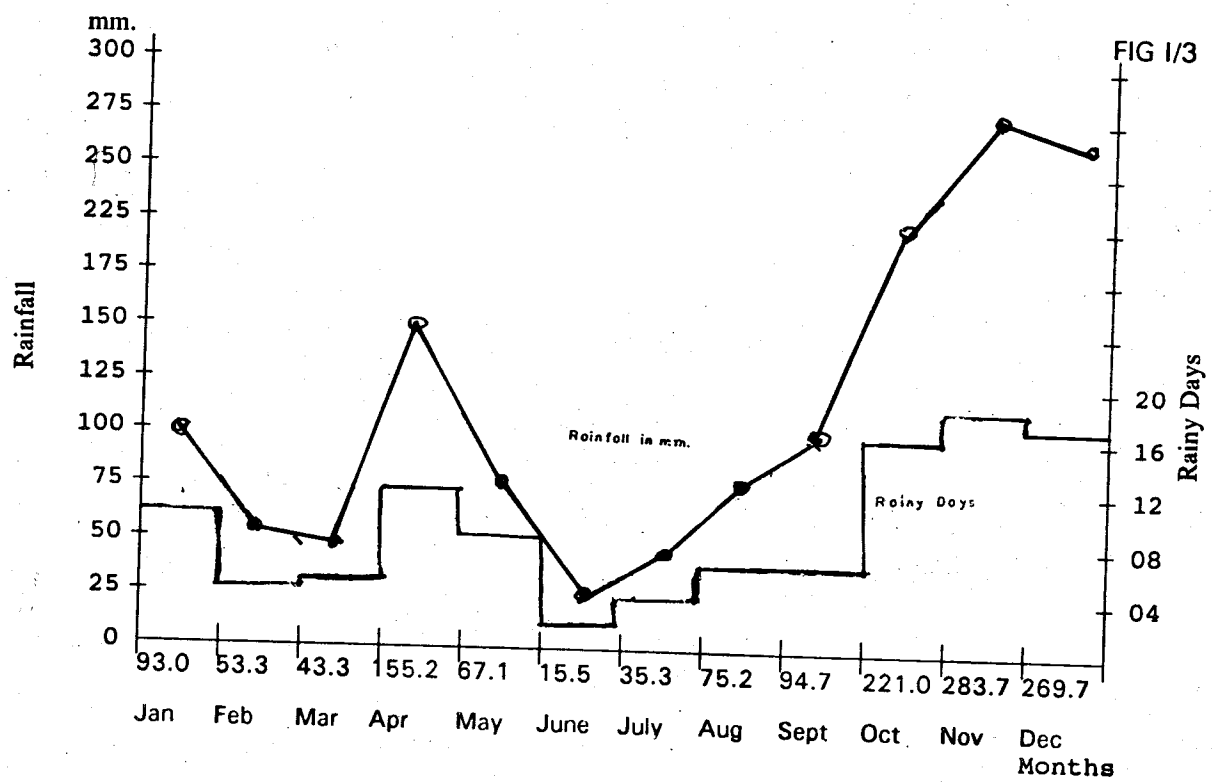
The mean monthly temperature of the District is 27.5°C with a significant fluctuation between the day and night. During October - January the mean temperature is relatively low. Temperatures, however, are generally suitable for crop cultivation throughout the year provided moisture is available.

MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AVERAGES FOR 1958 - '80 VAVUNIYA



Source: Department of Meteorology

MONTHLY RAINFALL AVERAGES FOR 1951 - '80 VAVUNIYA



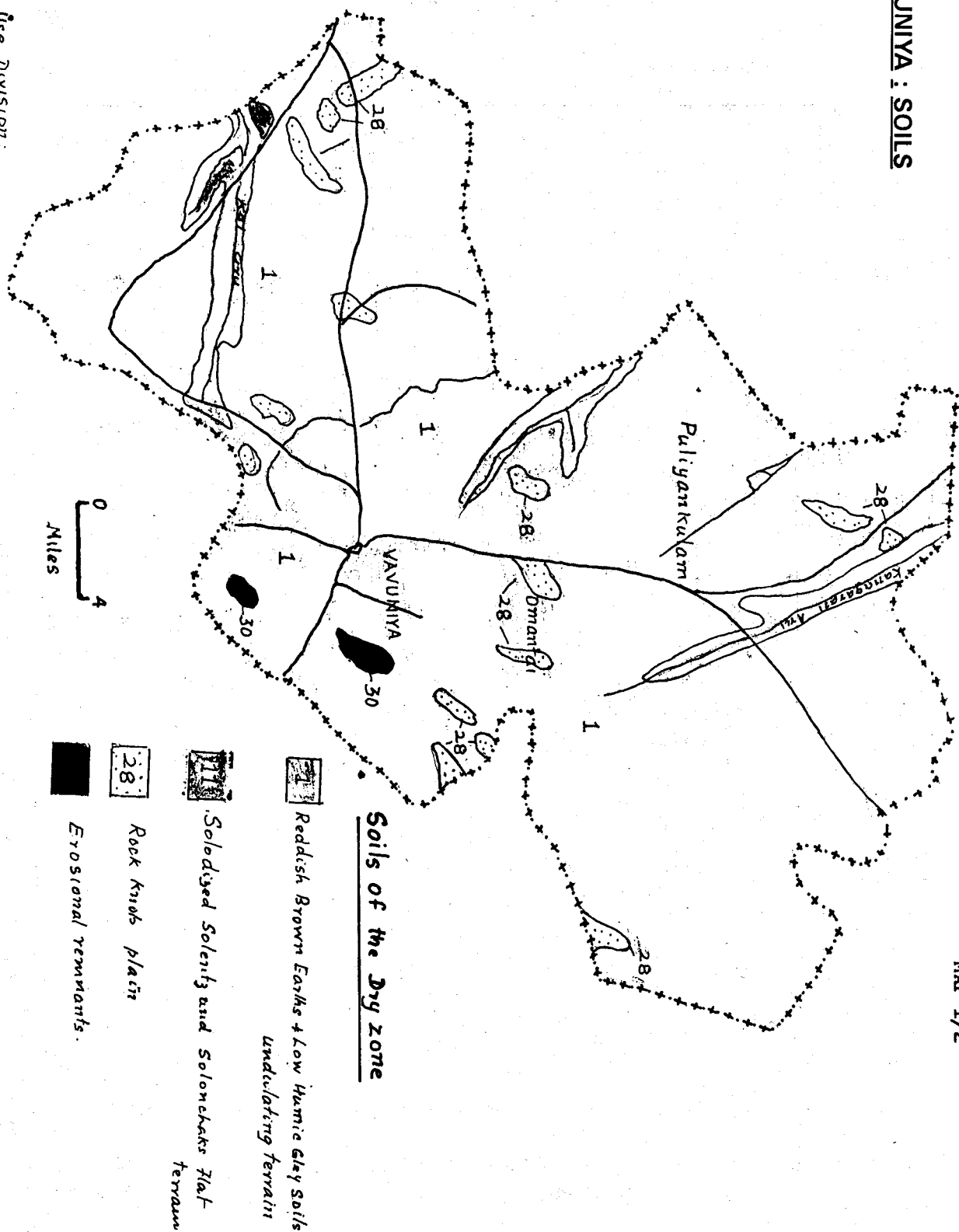
Source: Department of Meteorology

VAVUNIYA : SOILS

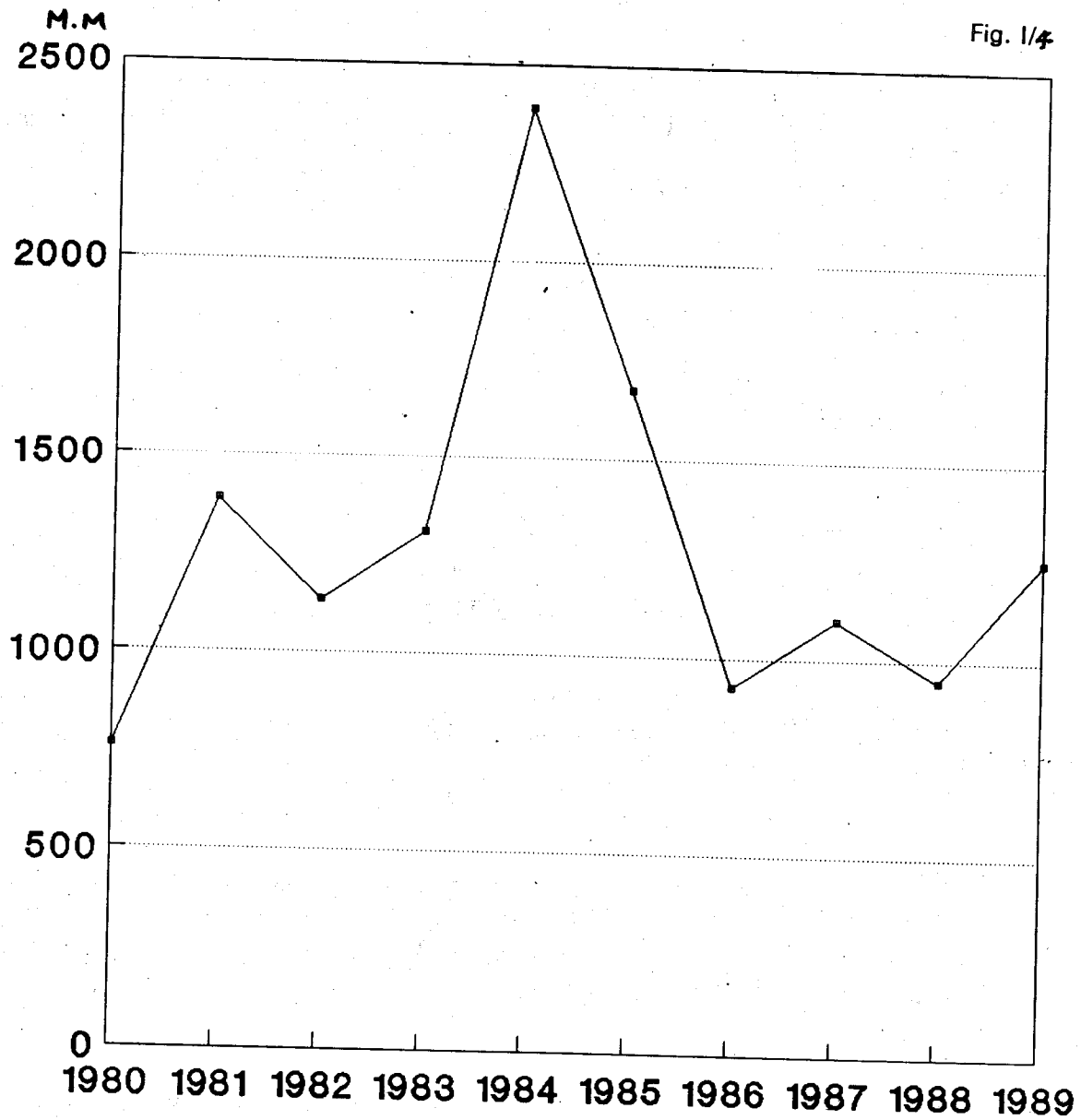
MAP I/2

Source : Land Use Division:

Irrigation Department



RAINFALL - VAVUNIYA 1980 - 1989



Source : Department of Meteorology

1.4 Soil and Groundwater

The landscape of the District is gently undulating with 3-4 per cent slopes. The landscape comprises of minor water sheds and minor catchment basins. The principal soil grounds are the Reddish Brown Earth, Low Humic Glays and Alluvial Soil which occupy the concave valleys and bottom lands. There are some pockets of Red-Yellow Latosols in the northern parts of the District which are more fertile and have better groundwater potential than in the rest of the District. These soil groups offer only a limited time for land preparation as the soil allows working in a narrow moisture range. Except in the northern part of the District the substrata consists mainly of hard crystalline rocks with limited groundwater potential.

There are nearly 3,000 shallow dug wells of 4.5 m - 7.5 m diameters and about 9 m depth, nearly 1/3 of these wells could be utilized for cultivation of subsidiary foodcrops of about 0.2 to 1.0 hectare. There are about 300 tube wells available for drinking purposes. However, a majority of these tube wells have shown yield reduction during the past few years.

1.5 Land Use

Basing on spot imagery and aerial photos in 1988 the major land use in Vavuniya is forest-cover which is about 45% of the total land. About 40% of the land is engaged in agriculture. The land use pattern in the District is given in Table I/3.

LAND USE PATTERN IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table I/3

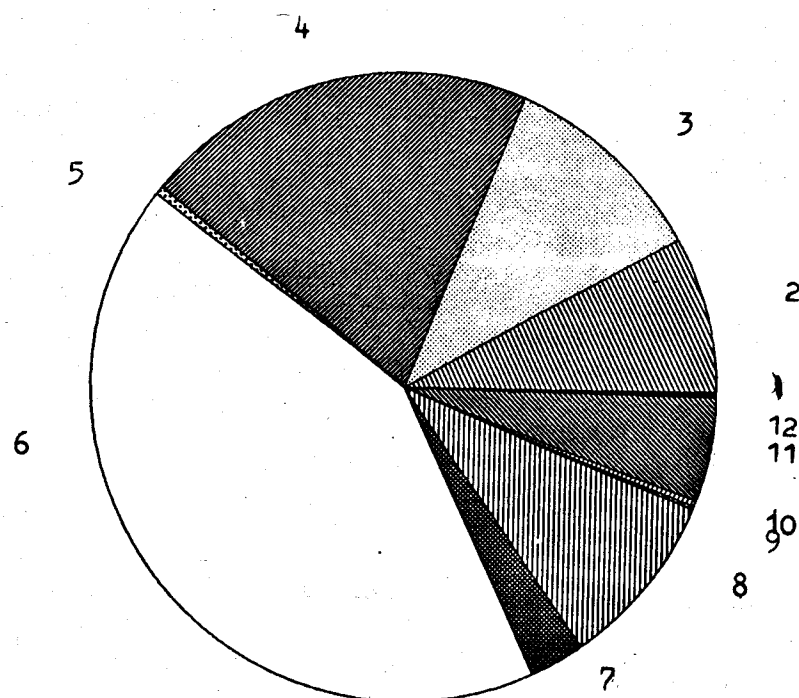
	V.C.K	V.S.S.D.	V.S.T.D.	V.N.	TOTAL	%
Urban Land -						
Built Up land	-	40	400	-	440	-
Agricultural Land -						
- Homestead Garden	2930	2730	7770	3140	15870	8.1
Crop Land						
- Paddy	3780	4470	9070	3690	21010	10.7
Sparsely used cropland	12110	5220	11660	11160	40150	20.4
Other Crop Land	580	160	100	-	840	0.4
Forest Land -						
- Natural Forest						
- Dense Forest	11510	4890	21270	45720	83390	42.6
- Open Forest	1240	620	1260	2280	5400	2.7
- Forest Plant	-	20	-	120	140	0.1
Range Land -						
- Scrub Land	4800	2630	3760	6560	17750	9.0
- Grass Land	120	130	80	40	370	0.2
- Non-Forest Marsh	150	170	250	50	620	0.3
Water bodies	2190	2500	4100	1840	10630	5.4
Barren Land	70	10	10	-	90	0.0
TOTAL	39480	23590	59030	74600	196700	100.0

In the Land Use Map 1981 - 88, the area given for water includes only land water bodies.

Source:- Centre for Remote Sensing, Department of Survey, Colombo.

LAND USE PATTERN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Fig. I/5



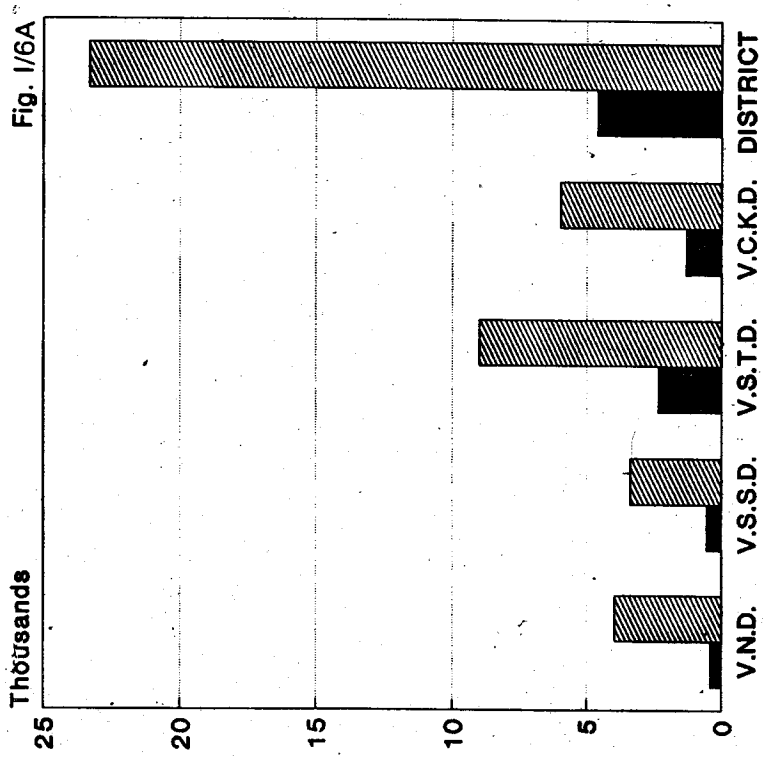
Legend

	<u>Ha</u>
1. Urban Land	440
2. Homestead Garden	15870
3. Paddy	21010
4. Sparsely used crop	40150
5. Other Crop	840
6. Dense Forest	83390
7. Open Forest	5640
8. Scrub Land	17750
9. Grass Land	370
10. Non Forest marsh	620
11. Water bodies	10630
12. Barren Land	90

Source: Centre for Remote Sensing

LAND AREA BY SIZE OF HOLDINGS VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Fig. I/6A

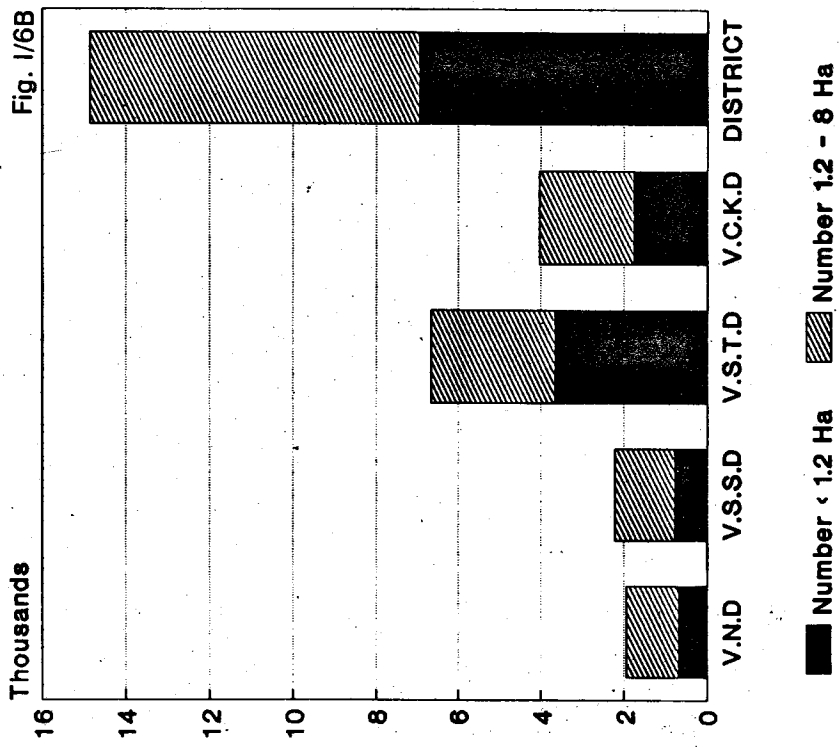


■ Less than 1.2 Ha. ▨ Between 1.2 - 8 Ha.

Source : Dept. of Census and Statistics

LAND HOLDING BY SIZES VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Fig. I/6B

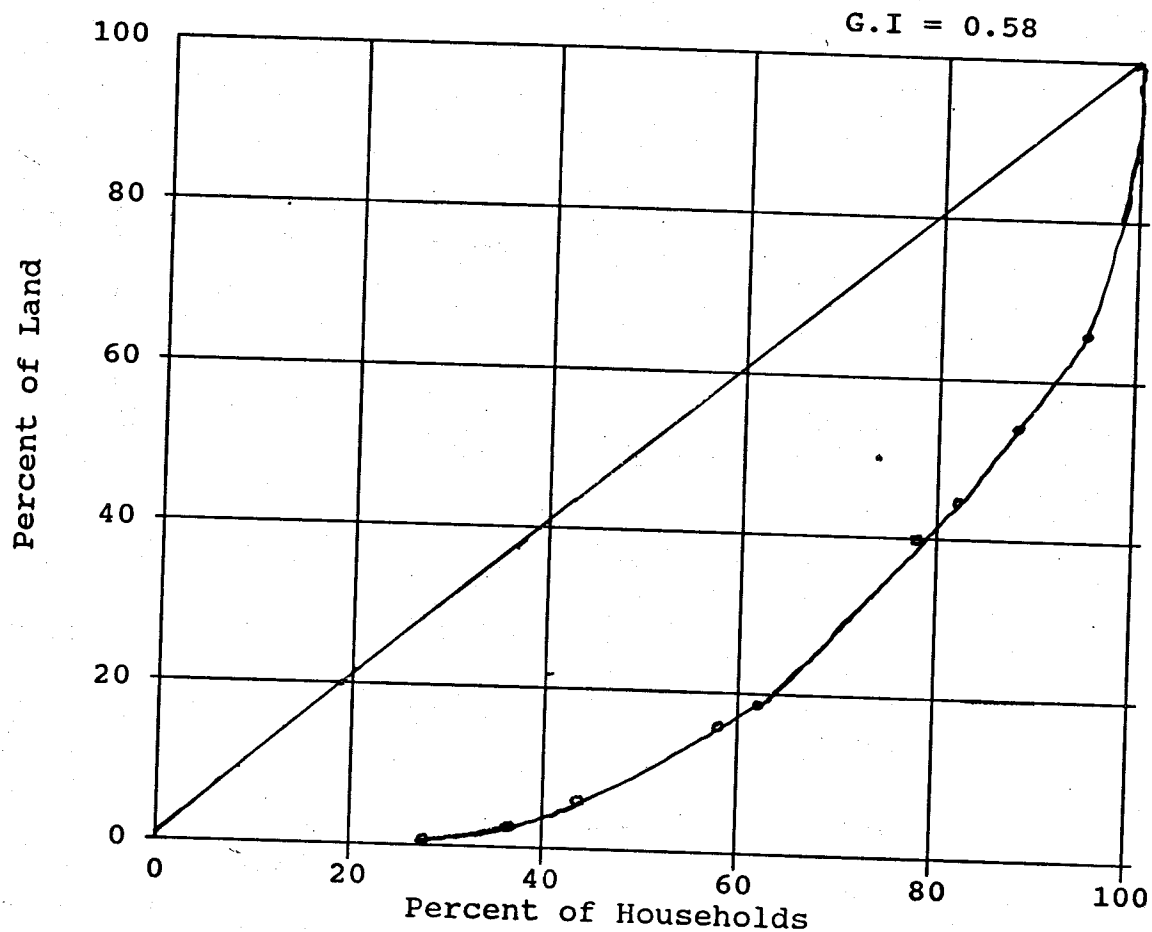


■ Number < 1.2 Ha ▨ Number 1.2 - 8 Ha

Source : Dept. of Senses and Statistics

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
(LORENZ CURVE FOR THE COMPOSITE SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS)

FIG I/7



Source: I.R.D.P. Office, Vavuniya

The cultivated paddy land (Asweddumized) in the District amounts to 21,000 Ha. Of this extent 10,900 Ha. come under Minor Irrigation Schemes. 4,900 Ha. come under rainfed conditions and about 4,200 Ha. cultivated under Major Irrigation Schemes. In addition, there are about 10,000 Ha. under Perennial and other crops. The balance extent of land makes the uncultivated scrub jungle and forest.

55% of the farmers operate holdings less than 2 Ha. In general, holdings under Major Irrigation Schemes are less than 1.5 Ha., reflecting the usual settlement scheme allocations.

NUMBER AND AREA OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS

Table I/4

	All Classes		Size of Holdings & Class of Holdings			
			Less than 1.2 Ha		Between 1.2 - 8 Ha	
	No. of Holdings	Area Ha.	No. of Holdings	Area Ha.	No. of Holdings	Area Ha.
V.N.D.	1947	4365	706	418	1241	3947
V.S.S.D.	2225	3899	790	540	1435	3359
V.S.T.D.	6652	11358	3670	2338	2982	9020
V.C.K.D.	4040	7294	1778	1291	2262	6003
Total.	14864	26916	6944	4587	7920	22329

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1982.

In view of land holdings in Purana Villages, the pattern of ownership explained by the Gini Co-efficient is quite predictable.

1.6 Demography

The District had a population of 95,428 in 1981 and it was projected that this number would increase to 152,000 in 1991. However due to various reasons this population has been depleted and the population is now estimated to be about 117,000. During the decade after 1950 the growth rate of population in the District was 6.5% and according to 1981 census this had declined to 4.8% and in 1990 this had further declined to 2.1% (estimated). The present estimated Land/Man ratio is about 1.9 Ha.

The ethnic composition and its AGA division-wise distribution are shown in Table I/5 and I/6.

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY ETHNIC GROUP 1981

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table I/5

A.G.A. DIVISION	1981			TOTAL
	TAMILS	MUSLIMS	SINHALESE	
V.S.T.D.	42,196	3,396	2,910	48,502
V.S.S.D.	1,263	421	12,352	14,036
V.C.K.	17,194	3,821	212	21,227
V.N.	11,313	116	234	11,663
TOTAL	71,966	7,754	15,708	95,428

Source: Department of Census and Statistics.

ESTIMATED POPULATION - BEFORE JUNE 1990
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

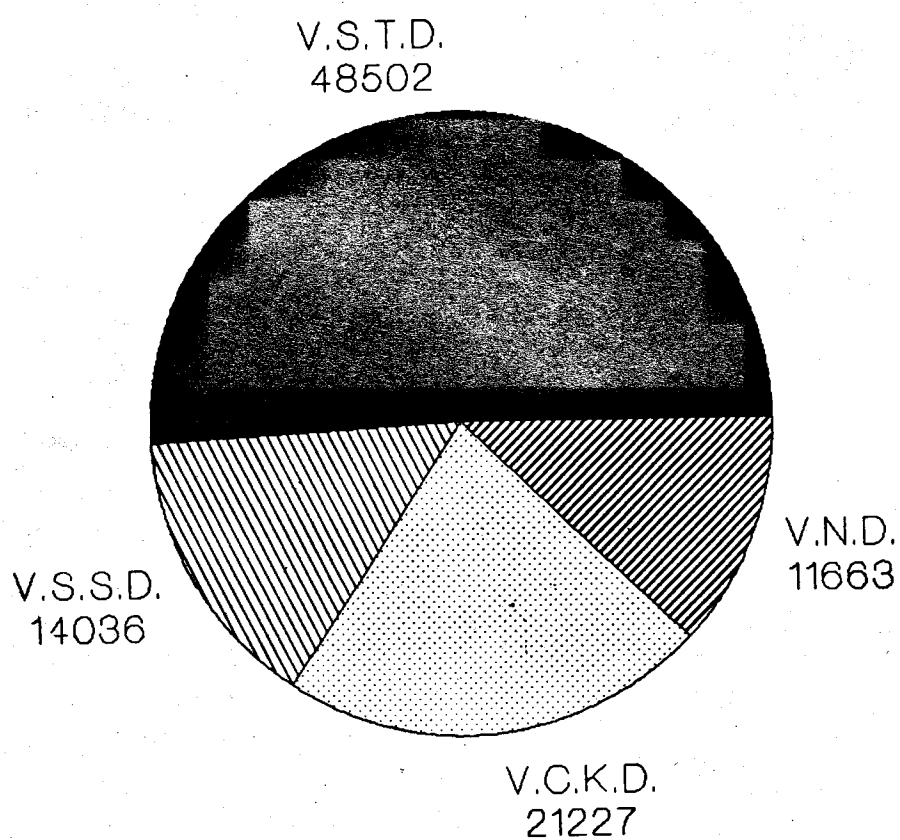
Table I/6

A.G.A. DIVISION	BEFORE JUNE 1990			TOTAL
	TAMILS	MUSLIMS	SINHALESE	
V.S.T.D.	59,035	3,861	920	63,816
V.S.S.D.	255	01	9,656	9,912
V.C.K.	21,845	4,746	72	26,663
V.N.	14,897	32	3	14,932
TOTAL	96,032	8,640	10,651	115,323

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya

POPULATION OF VAVUNIYA DISTRICT 1981

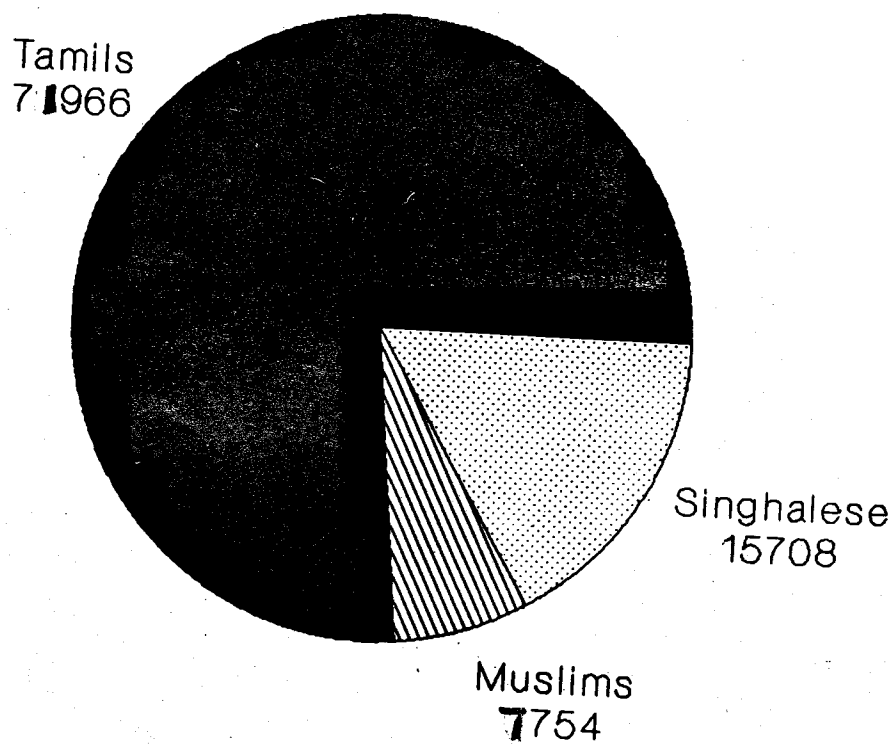
Fig. I/8



Source : Dept. of Census and Statistics

**POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY ETHNIC GROUP
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT - 1981**

Fig. I/9



Source : Dept. of Census and Statistics

SRI LANKA



POPULATION DENSITY VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Map 1/3

MULLAITIVU DISTRICT

MULLAITIVU DISTRICT

Vavuniya North A.C.A. Div.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT

MANNAR DISTRICT

Vavuniya South Tamil A.C.A. Div.

AMURADHAPURA DISTRICT

Vavuniya South Sinhala A.C.A. Div.

Vavuniya U.C. A.C.A. Div.

Vengalochodikulam A.C.A. Div.

Vavuniya South Sinhala A.C.A. Div.

AMURADHAPURA DISTRICT



Less Than 10 per sq. km
50-75 - do -
Over 800 - do -

Source: Census of population 1981

CHAPTER - II

ADMINISTRATION

CONTENTS

- 2.1 : *District Administration*
- 2.2 : *Role of the Governor and the Chief Secretary*
- 2.3 : *Local Government*
- 2.4 : *People's Organizations*
- 2.5 : *Law and Order*

CHAPTER - II

ADMINISTRATION

2.1 District Administration

The District Administration was given a new outlook when necessary adjustments were introduced with the setting up of a Provincial Council in 1988. A model was evolving in Northern and Eastern Provinces which was unfortunately crippled when the North East Provincial Council became defunct in 1990. However, the new arrangements introduced are still working in the Province, especially during one of the most difficult times experienced in its history.

Further changes are under way to ensure the delivery of services to the people at local levels where people will express the needs and decide on their priorities. Local level administration will be provided with necessary means and it will be accountable to the people.

The administration at district and divisional levels handle the following cluster of activities :-

- (1) Activities under reserved subjects and national programmes and projects co-ordinated at district level;
- (2) Activities falling under the purview of the Provincial Council Subjects;
- (3) Activities of local authorities comprising Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas.

The Organizational Chart given in Figure II/1 shows the present position of the District Administration within the provincial administrative structure.

One of the ways by which the North East Provincial Council smoothened the process of devolution and overcame the conflict between the task entrusted to the District Administration by the Central Government and the tasks that were expected of the Provincial Council was by the creation of District Commissioners and Divisional Commissioners.

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 responsibilities on the Governor and the Chief Secretary. All powers conferred to the Provincial Council in terms of 13th Amendment to the Constitution and Provincial Councils Act No.42 of 1987 as 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 performing their functions.

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

SUBJECTS GROUPED UNDER MINISTRIES

01. Chief Secretary's Secretariat

- (a) District Administration*
- (b) Local Government and Urban Planning*
- (c) Rural Development*
- (d) Public Administration, Personnel Management and Training*
- (e) Law and Order*
- (f) Internal Audit*
- (g) Official Languages*

02. Ministry of Finance and Planning

- (a) Finance*
- (b) Planning*

03. Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction Social Welfare and Co-operatives

- (a) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction*
- (b) Social Welfare*
- (c) Co-operatives*
- (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's Affairs

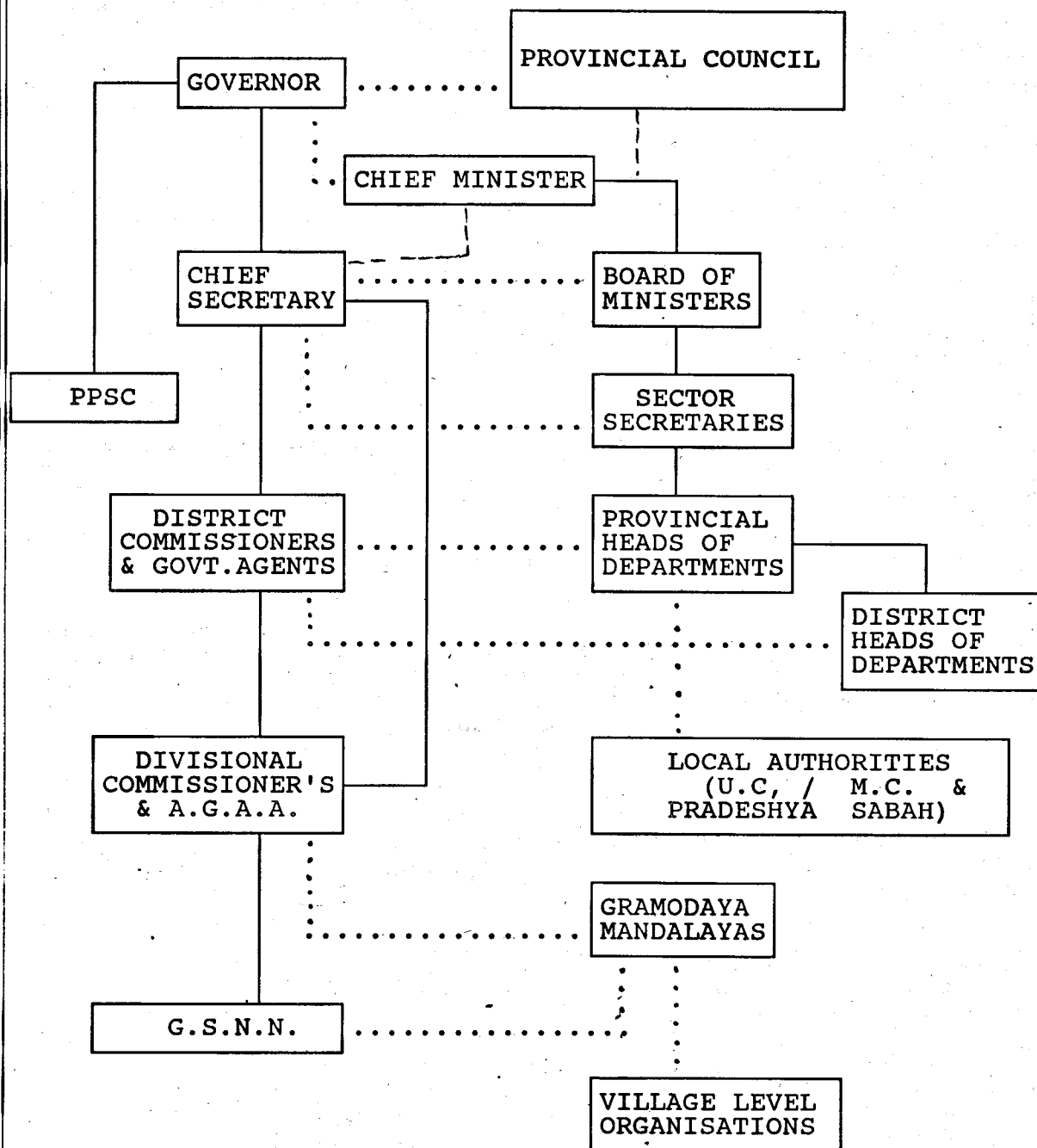
- (a) Health*
- (b) Women's Affairs*

07. Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports

- (a) Education*
- (b) Cultural Affairs*
- (c) Sports*

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE NORTH-EAST PROVINCE

FIG II/1



2.2.1 District Administration

The District Administration is under the charge of a Deputy Secretary reporting to the Chief Secretary. The Wannu electoral district, which comprises of four administrative districts, is entitled to send five Members to the Parliament and seven Members to the Provincial Council. The District is divided into four (4) Divisional Secretary's Divisions and 102 Grama Niladhari Divisions. Major Departments have their District level agencies in Vavuniya. Divisional Secretaries report to the Chief Secretary through the Deputy Secretary.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARY'S DIVISIONS AND GRAMA NILADHARI'S DIVISIONS

Table II/2

A.G.A.	G.N. Divisions	Villages
1. V.S.T.D.	42	289
2. V.S.S.D.	20	110
3. V.N.K.	20	100
4. V.C.K.	20	67
Total	102	566

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya.

2.3 Local Government

Local Government is a fully devolved subject of the Provincial Council. A Commissioner of Local Government and A.C.L.GG support the functions of the Local Government. There is only one Urban Council, namely the Vavuniya Urban Council, four Pradeshiya Sabhas and 102 Gramodaya Mandalayas are in the District. All the Local Bodies are now administered by Special Commissioners. All the elected bodies are defunct and 27 GMM are functioning at present.

2.4 People's Organizations

In view of the present situation the role of People's Organizations in the management of public affairs is fairly marginal. Several People's Organizations which were functional earlier are now defunct due to various reasons.

However, the following Organizations, though some are marginal in their delivery, are mainly engaged in food distribution, minor construction, housing, skills development, public sanitation and health and other minor relief works. They have been very helpful to the administrative machinery of the District in times of crisis.

(1)	Gramodaya Mandalayas	-	102
(2)	Rural Development Societies	-	138
(3)	MPCS	-	4
(4)	Agrarian Services Centres	-	8

2.5 Law and Order

Of the 102 Grama Sevaka Niladhari Divisions of four AGA Divisions in the District 40 Grama Niladhari Divisions which fall within the three AGA Divisions have been cleared and declared safe by the security forces. Provision of services are improving in these areas. The Police stationed in Vavuniya Town is restoring the normal law and order functions in this area. However, the civil courts are yet to start functioning. The reconstruction of the Courts House will commence shortly. As a transitional arrangement the Public Vigilance Committees have been formed to assist the Police in maintaining law and order.

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 : *Industry*
- 3.5 : *Housing*
- 3.6 : *Health Facilities*
- 3.7 : *Education*

CHAPTER - III

ECONOMY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Economy

The economy of the District is agriculture based. The nature and the pattern of development of the District are mainly determined by the climatic and locational factors of Vavuniya. Being a central place serving several Districts, the economic activity of Vavuniya Town itself is influenced by the economic activities of the adjoining Districts. The adjoining Districts being agricultural hinter-lands, the ups and downs of the agricultural activities of these areas reflect in Vavuniya. Successful paddy cultivation or blackgram cultivation in the hinterlands will make Vavuniya active. Another feature of the economy is its commodity transfer nature. Vegetables of Southern Districts and dry fish of Northern Districts are brought to the Vavuniya market and taken to other areas.

The economy cannot be defined as either labour-intensive or capital-intensive. On the one hand, paddy milling utilizes the mechanical power. The labour engagement is observed to be substantially high in this sector. On the other hand, sowing and threshing are done by tractors whereas the other activities in paddy cultivation are performed manually.

Effective Labour Unions or Agricultural Worker's Organizations are not functioning in the District. The immigration that took place after 1983 gave new dimension to the rural economy, in the sense, on the one hand it helped to sort out labour shortage while on the other hand, it led to the emergence of an underprivileged, socially and economically disadvantaged strata in the society and to the development of enclaves of poverty.

3.2 Income and Employment

More than 50% of the District Population was well below the absolute poverty income level in 1981. The situation has further deteriorated due to the destruction of economic and social life in the District that took place subsequently. Nearly 70% of the population is now living on the food subsidy scheme. The prime source of income of the people is agriculture. On an average an agricultural household received an income of Rs.390/- per month in 1986. According to a sample survey conducted in 1986, Settlement Schemes in the Vavuniya District received incomes well below the poverty line, indicating the penury of the settlers. Gini Co-efficient and Lowerence Curve for the composite samples (in 1986) are shown in Figure III/1.

In 1981 69% of males over 10 years of age and 13.7% of females of over 10 years of age were employed (Labour Force and Socio-Economic Survey, 1981). It is significant that 65.4% of the female employed persons were engaged in agriculture sector. Female workers are the backbone of the District agriculture. The rate of unemployment during that time was around 12% which has now further increased. Number of persons employed abroad was on the increase until recently. In view of the seasonal nature of agriculture, the rate of unemployment too fluctuate according to the opportunities available.

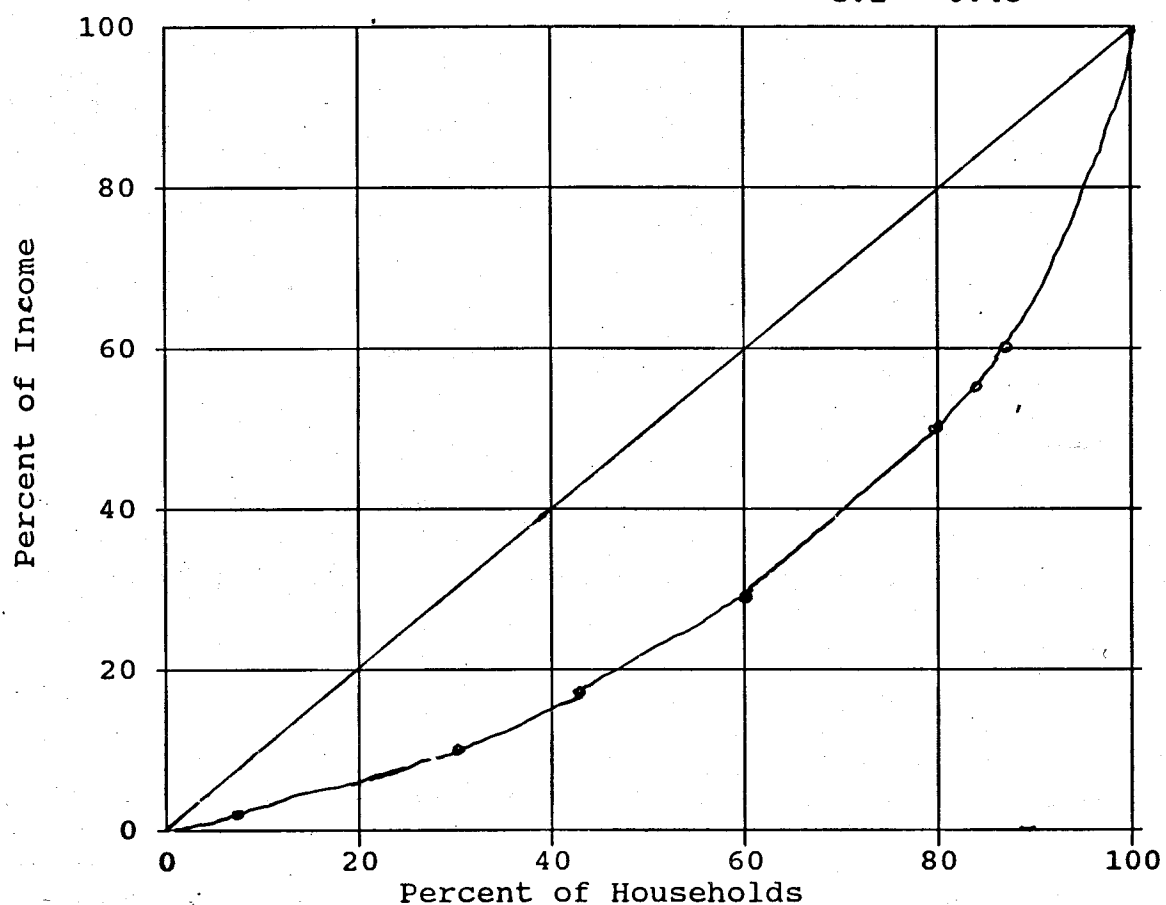
In 1981, 63.9% of employment came from agricultural sector. The Trade Sector accounted for 7.5% and Service Sector accounted for 9.8%. The detail of employed population by industry, age, sex and sectors are given in Table III/1, and Table III/2.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

(LORENZ CURVE FOR THE COMPOSITE SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS)

FIG III/1

G.I = 0.45



Source: I.R.D.P. Office, Vavuniya

**EMPLOYED POPULATION BY OCCUPATION
(MAJOR GROUPS AND SEX)**

Table III/1

District and category	All occupational	Professional Technical and related workers	Administrative and Managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Services workers	Agricultural Animal husbandary and forest fisherman and hunter	Production and related workers, Transport Equip't Operator and Labourers	Workers not classified by occupation.
Vavuniya	30,139	1,156	623	828	1,882	931	19,280	5,342	92
Male	25,890	675	623	766	1,862	900	16,167	4,830	61
Female	4,248	480	-	61	20	30	3,112	511	30

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - 1981.
Ministry of Plan Implementation.

3.3 Standard of Living

Physical Quality Life Index of District population was 88.7 in 1981. The life expectancy at birth (1984) was 69.9 years. The dependency ratio was 74.8 as against (1982) the national average ratio of 65.3. The Nutrition status of Pre-school children was wasting 13.57% and stunning 38.87%. Sources of drinking water (1981) available to occupied housing units were, pipe borne water 3.5%, protected well 74.6%, unprotected well 13.4% and River Tank and other sources 8.5%.

In 1983, of the total of 124 schools only 5 schools had pipe borne water. Only 2.2% of the housing unit had flush toilet for exclusive use and 3.8% of housing units had water sealed latrine for exclusive use in 1981. From 1980 to 1984 nearly 1500 latrines were constructed in the District, Women's participation in the economic activity is high. However, the participation rates in education is rather low. In 1981, participation rate of females of the age of 5 to 9 years was 74.2% and of the age 10 to 14 years was 68.8%. In view of the present transition nature of value system it would be expected that the status of women ought to be better.

The prevalence of "Attitudinal and Moral Hazards" in the District caused by "gun culture", "refugee culture" and "relief and rehabilitation culture" cannot be denied. This needs serious attention.

3.4 Production

3.4.1 Agriculture

Paddy is the main crop in the District under both rainfed and irrigation schemes. The total asweddumized extent of paddy land is nearly 20,000 Ha. Paddy cultivation is mainly confined to Maha Season. The detail of extent of paddy land's shown in Table III/3.

EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY, AGE, SEX AND SECTORS 1981

Table III/2

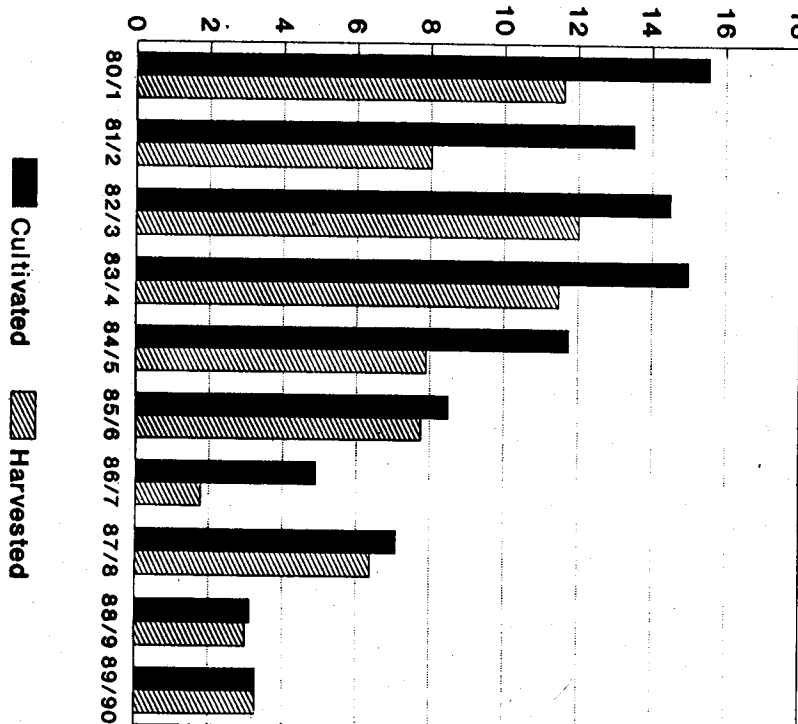
Sector, Industry and Sex			10-14	15-19	20-59	60-74	Over 75	Total	% of Total
All Industries			Total 473	2,822	24,322	1,469	160	29,246	100
			M 349	2,356	21,013	1,353	152	25,223	100
			F 124	466	3,309	116	8	4,023	100
1. Agricultural, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing			Total 340	1,984	15,138	1,114	110	18,686	63.9
			M 248	1,630	13,049	1,019	106	16,052	63.6
			F 92	354	2,089	95	4	2,634	65.6
2. Mining & Quarrying			Total --	6	47	4	-	57	0.2
			M --	6	46	4	-	56	0.2
			F --	-	1	-	-	1	0.0
3. Manufacture			Total 15	89	784	39	5	932	3.2
			M 15	84	743	39	5	882	3.5
			F --	5	41	--	-	46	1.1
4. Electricity, Gas, Water			Total --	2	54	-	-	56	0.2
			M --	2	54	-	-	56	0.2
			F --	-	-	-	-	-	--
5. Construction(CivilWork)			Total 3	21	433	14	2	473	1.6
			M 3	21	415	14	2	455	1.8
			F --	-	18	--	-	18	0.4
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade Restaurants & Hotels			Total 37	256	1,772	116	15	2,196	7.5
			M 37	251	1,718	112	15	2,133	8.5
			F --	5	54	4	-	63	1.6
7. Transport, Storage & Communication			Total --	16	823	6	2	847	2.9
			M --	15	789	6	2	812	3.2
			F --	1	34	--	-	35	0.9
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services			Total --	3	176	-	-	179	0.6
			M --	2	164	-	-	166	0.7
			F --	1	12	--	-	13	0.3
9. Community, Social & Personal Services			Total 33	115	2,663	49	7	2,867	9.8
			M 17	86	2,067	39	6	2,215	8.8
			F 16	29	596	10	1	652	16.2
10. Activities not adequately defined			Total 45	330	2,432	127	19	2,953	10.1
			M 29	259	1,968	120	16	2,392	9.5
			F 16	71	464	7	3	561	1.3
			M - Males F - Females						
03. Manufacture:			Food manufacture, Paddy hulling, Textile weaving, Bakery products, Beverage industries, Furniture, Pottery, Iron and Steel fabrication etc.						

Source: Sri Lanka Census of Population and Housing, 1981, Vavuniya District Report, Vol. I, Part XII, Department of Census & Statistics, Colombo.

EXTENT OF PADDY CULTIVATION VAVUNIYA DISTRICT - MAHA SEASON

Thousands

Fig. III/2

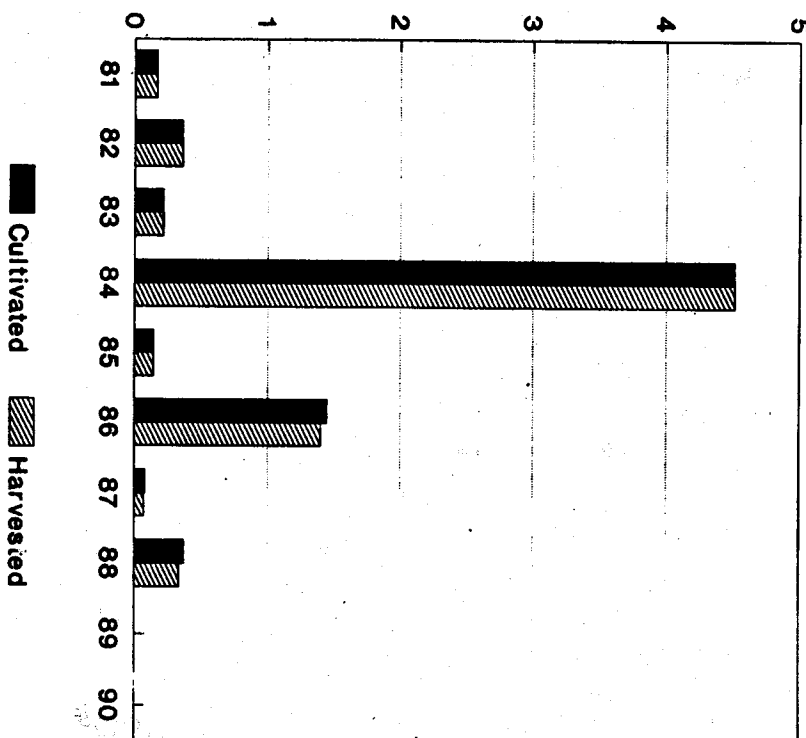


Source : Dept. of Census & Statistics

EXTENT OF PADDY CULTIVATION VAVUNIYA DISTRICT - YALA SEASON

Thousands

Fig. III/3



Source : Dept. of Census & Statistics

**EXTENT OF PADDY LAND UNDER RAINFED AND
IRRIGATION SCHEMES - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT**
(In Hectares)

Table III/3

AGA Division	Extent to Paddy Land (Low)			
	Major	Minor	Rainfed	Total
V.S.T.D.	1125	5875	2413	9413
V.S.S.D.	1950	929	732	3251
V.N.	108	2031	1257	3396
V.C.K.	1529	1894	640	4063
V.S.T.D.	4352	10729	5042	20143

Source: Department of Agriculture, Vavuniya.

However, due to climatic and security factors, paddy cultivation was not undertaken to the maximum during the recent past. The Table III/4 shows the performance during the past few years.

EXTENT OF PADDY CULTIVATED AND HARVESTED - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
(In Hectares)

Table III/4

Year	Maha		Yala		
	Cultivated	Harvested	Year	Cultivated	Harvested
1980/81	15,537	11,627	1981	166	166
1981/82	13,509	8,007	1982	358	358
1982/83	14,513	12,012	1983	213	213
1983/84	14,994	11,471	1984	4,516	4,516
1984/85	11,757	7,888	1985	141	141
1985/86	8,487	7,150	1986	1,447	1,397
1986/87	4,894	1,773	1987	79	72
1987/88	7,090	6,381	1988	372	336
1988/89	3,119	2,963	1989	Nil	Nil
1989/90	3,274	3,261	1990	Nil	Nil

Source: Statistical Abstract - 1991
Department of Census and Statistics.

*** CROPPING INTENSITY FOR PADDY 1982 - 1991**

(*) Total cultivable extent of paddy in the district = 20,123 Ha.

Table III/5

Year	Season	Cultivated Extent (Ha.)	Cropping Intensity
Year 1982	Maha 81/82	15428 Ha.)	
	Yala 82	344 Ha.)	= 78.38%
Year 1983	Maha 82/83	14908 Ha.)	
	Yala 83	238 Ha.)	= 75.27%
Year 1984	Maha 83/84	17524 Ha.)	
	Yala 84	5176 Ha.)	=112.8 %
Year 1985	Maha 84/85	10409 Ha.)	
	Yala 85	140 Ha.)	= 52.42%
Year 1986	Maha 85/86	9013 Ha.)	
	Yala 86	1790 Ha.)	= 53.68%
Year 1987	Maha 86/87	6445 Ha.)	
	Yala 87	105 Ha.)	= 32.55%
Year 1988	Maha 87/88	8453 Ha.)	
	Yala 88	388 Ha.)	= 43.93%
Year 1989	Maha 88/89	2665 Ha.)	
	Yala 89	--)	= 13.24%
Year 1990	Maha 89/90	2731 Ha.)	
	Yala 90	223 Ha.)	= 14.68%
Year 1991	Maha 90/91	3267 Ha.)	
	Yala 91	485 Ha.)	= 18.65%

Source: Department of Agriculture, Vavuniya.

According to the Department of Agriculture, during 1983/84 Maha Season 17524 Ha. were cultivated and an extent of 5,176 Ha. was cultivated during Yala 1984. Though there has been a heavy fluctuation in the extent of land cultivated, yield per unit of land has been increasing steadily during the past few years. This variation could be attributed to the adoption of improved packages of practices by the farmers.

The decline in the cropping intensity of paddy over time is shown in Table III/5.

Highland crops are cultivated in about 11,000 Ha. mainly under rainfed conditions during Maha season. However, this extent could be increased if marginal lands are properly utilized. Vavuniya District produces blackgrams during Maha seasons when an extent of about 12,000 Ha. are brought under this crop. With the present system of cultivation an average yield of 1 MT/Ha is received. Vegetables produced with supplementary irrigation are mainly for the local market. Horticulture is undertaken on a homestead basis. Potential for expansion of horticultural crops in the district is very high.

Production of various crops and their contribution to the National Production are given in Table III/6.

^{EJ}
**CROPS AND THE AVERAGE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO
NATIONAL PRODUCTION - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT**

Table III/6

Crop	Unit	Total Units	Contribution to National Total	Period Average
Paddy (Asweddumised)	Ha.	20,170	2.6 %	--
Kurakkan	M.T.	146	2.47%	Maha 1984/85 to 1988/89
Black gram	M.T.	3961	46.47%	Maha 1984/85 to 1988/89
Green gram	M.T.	183	1.43%	Maha 1984/85 to 1988/89
Ground nut	M.T.	22.2	2.7 %	Maha 1985/86 to 1988/89
Dry Chillies	M.T.	916	6.5 %	Maha 1984/85 to 1988/89
Red Onion	M.T.	300	17.0 %	Maha 1984/85 to 1988/89

Source: Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya.

In view of the uncertain nature of the rainfall and poor minor irrigation conditions, the District Agricultural Committee is seriously considering crop diversification for Manawari (Maha) and Minor irrigation lands by which change an opening for a sustainable agriculture is expected.

3.4.2 Livestock

Cattle farming in the Vavuniya District is equally important as paddy farming because almost all farmers are rearing cattle for different purposes in a traditional manner. Herds are of different sizes.

The average milk collection per day in Vavuniya District excluding local consumption was around 6,000 litres prior to June 1990. There were 45,000 heads of neat cattle and 1,000 heads of buffaloes in the District in 1982. A total of 12,992 agricultural holdings in 489 villages had an estimated number of livestock as indicated below:

No. of holdings - 12,922 Neat Cattle - 45,000 Buffaloes - 1,000

Goats - 10,000 Fowls - 59,000 Total Cow Units - 47,590

It is obvious that production level are low and could be easily increased by suitable breeding programmes 2 to 2½ folds. However, it is now estimated that there are about 21,029 cattle, 463 buffaloes, 4,434 goats and 27,257 birds in 5,320 holding in the District.

The white animal herds reared in and around the Vavuniya District are the sources of animal draught power. In recent times, farmers are faced with difficulties in maintaining the genetic merit of these animals.

The Department of A.P. & H. has organized a Livestock Breeders' Co-operative Society in 1989. It has 28 branches with a total membership of 911 and a capital of Rs.134,000.

In the past few years, not only the commercial poultry farm but also the small homestead units became non-functional due to loss of birds, damage to housing and lack of input supplies etc.

3.4.3 Industry

Vavuniya was called town of paddy mills which brought income to the District and provided employment opportunities. Prior to 1986 about 60 paddy mills were functioning in the District. Next to paddy mills, light engineering works provided employment opportunities. Quarrying and milling are also done in a small scale.

Though Vavuniya is the closest location to the Northern region which needs granite metal for various construction purposes, metal crushing industry has not improved.

The Handloom Industry which was introduced by the Department of Small Industries in the District has almost died at its infant stages. Prior to 1983 there were 6 Weaving Centres functioning in the District.

Revival of industries need a conducive environment and sufficiently attractive rehabilitation measures.

3.5 Housing

During the past few years, Housing experienced a mixed situation where construction and destruction took place in the District. In 1981, the District had a housing stock of nearly 17,171 of which 2,367 were permanent, 11,217 were semi-permanent and 3,317 were improvised in nature. The District has benefitted by the General Housing Programme implemented in the country. Table III/7 shows the number of families benefitted under the One Million Housing Programme.

ONE MILLION HOUSING PROGRAMME VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table III/7

Rural Housing Loan Payment - Nature of Loan Granted	No. of Families Benefitted					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
New Houses and Latrine	33	23	22	52	48	66
Incremental core House	67	34	28	65	02	--
Upgrading of House and Latrine	82	55	48	23	39	35
Improvement of well	32	31	21	04	14	21
Construction of Latrine	29	33	08	01	02	05
Electricity supply to the House	03	02	11	01	07	01
New well	--	11	20	36	15	86
TOTAL	246	189	158	182	127	214

Source: National Housing Development Authority, Vavuniya.

ONE MILLION HOUSING PROGRAMME
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table III/8

Urban Housing Loan Payment - Nature of Loan Granted	No. of Families Benefitted					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
New House	--	07	42	69	38	07
Upgrading of House and Latrines	--	59	6	22	12	05
Completion House	--	0	02	--	--	--
Additional Space	--	0	15	02	--	--
Latrine	--	08	13	03	02	--
New House and Latrine	--	02	--	--	--	--
Electricity connection	--	--	02	01	10	--
Construction of well	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repairs to well	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	--	87	113	97	62	12

Source: National Housing Development Authority, Vavuniya.

According to the Sample Survey of 1986/87 by the Department of Census and Statistics 39.6% of the houses were built of cement block/stone and 48.8% of the houses were built of mud. Also 34.8% of the houses were tiled roof and 61.6% of the houses were with roof by cadjan, palmyrah leaves and straw. Only 7.1% of the households had flush toilets, 33.9% of the households had water sealed latrines, and 9.1% of the household units did not have any toilets. Further 17.9% of the houses are supplied with electricity facility.

The houses that are now constructed are generally provided with latrines. In 1971 only 371 housing units had flush toilets for exclusive use and 639 housing units had water sealed latrines for exclusive use. Out of 17,171 housing units, 11,889 housing units did not have any toilet facilities.

Of the total housing units, 2,637 houses had access to sources of drinking water. 79 houses had pipe-borne drinking water inside the premises and 248 houses had outside the premises. 1,377 housing units had drinking water facilities from protected well within the premises and 581 houses had wells outside the premises.

The situation is estimated to be improving little with the construction of 350 tube wells in and around the town area.

3.6 Health Facilities

Health services are provided under strenuous conditions in the District. In a poor District where 80% of the population resides in rural areas with inadequate communication and transport facilities, providing health services is extremely difficult.

Causes for malnutrition are mainly poor income and ignorance. Malaria is still a cause of ill health. Aneamia is one of the top ten causes of hospitalization.

Displacement of people and unstable conditions have added new problems to the state of the health in District. With severely depleted strength of staff and facilities, "Health for all in 2000 Years" will be a difficult task.

Table III/9 shows the Health Facilities available in the District.

HEALTH FACILITIES IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table III/9

No.	Institutions	No. of Institutions	Hospital Beds	
			1983	1991
01	Base Hospital	1 (Vavuniya)	145	180
02	Peripheral Hospital	1 (Nedunkerny)	23	23
03	Rural Hospital	1 (Cheddikulam)	22	Defunct
04	Maternity Hospital	2	16	Defunct
05	Central Dispensaries	3	--	Defunct

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

The present strength and staff requirements of Vavuniya District are indicated in Table III/10.

STAFF REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY

Table III/10

Post	Cadre	Available
1. Medical Officers (Curative Services)	194	05
2. Medical Officers (Administrative- and Preventive Services)	42	02
3. Dental Surgeons	02	02
4. R.M.P./A.M.P.	12	09
5. Nurses	36	31
6. M.O.H.	01	01
7. P.H.I.	11	02
8. P.H.M.	35	11

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

Indicators of Primary Health Care Centres in Vavuniya District are given in Table III/11.

**INDICATORS OF THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRES IN
VAVUNIYA**

Table III/11

Work Details	1984	1985	1991
A. No. of Clinic Centres	15	15	12
No. of Wel. Baby Clinics held	9	9	12
No. of infants attended	8776	1449	313
No. of Pre-school clinics	4	4	--
Attendance of Pre-School children	2936	229	--
<u>Immunization</u>			
Triple & Polio - 1st Dose	7292	3454	1260
- 2nd Dose	5624	3541	1240
- 3rd Dose	6027	3559	932
- Booster	--	89	--
A.T.T. - 1st Dose	10285	4573	--
- 2nd Dose	1910	1322	--
- Booster	25	3	--
B.C.G.	2389	1282	1150
No. of schools taken for medical exam	82	31	10
No. of children examined	5222	2075	280
No. with defects	2751	511	220
B. No. of Anti-Natal Clinics	10	10	12
No. expectant mothers	6380	3786	458
Deliveries in Institutions	1498	1228	--
-do- by trained field midwives	16	77	09
-do- by untrained midwives	30	40	--
-do- without assistance	31	40	06
Home visits by Public Health Midwives	727	1693	214
C. No. of Family Planning Clinics	1	10	--
<u>Family Planning Acceptors</u>			
Permanent Method	869	--	490
Temporary Method	854	643	455

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

3.7 Education

According to 1981 Census, the rate of literacy of the District population over 10 years of age was 85.4% as compared with the national average of 87.2%. However, the literate population of rural sector of the District was 78.2%.

The District has a student population of 28,200 with a total number of schools of 180. A separate Divisional Education Office in this District was established in 1989. In 1981 the participatory rates in educational institutions were males 75.8%, females 74.2% between the ages of 5 - 9, and males 73.4% again and female 68.8% between the age group of 10 - 14. In 1983, the drop-out rate below grade 8 was 8%.

At present, of the total 180 schools, 160 schools are functioning. 06 schools in the cleared area and 14 schools in the uncleared areas are not functioning. 110 schools are functioning in own buildings and 50 schools are functioning in alternate buildings. 7,105 students in cleared area and 10,638 students in uncleared area are attending the schools. 257 teachers have been displaced due to unsettled situation.

A Summary of the Student Enrolment per School Grades for the District is given in Table III/12.

STUDENT ENROLMENT PER SCHOOL GRADES - 1991

Table III/12

Educational Board	Grade 1 - 5	Grade 6 - 11	Grade 12 - 13	Total
V.S.S.D.	1284	1046	23	2353
V.S.T.D.	5537	4112	389	10038
V.N.	2040	1947	55	4042
V.C.K.	2396	1112	80	3588
TOTAL	11257	8217	547	20021

Source: Department of Education, Vavuniya.

CATEGORIZATION OF TEACHERS AS PER QUALIFICATIONS/TRAINING

Table III/12(a)

Educational Board	Graduate Teachers	Trained Teachers	Certified Teachers	GCE A/L Holders	Others	Total
Vavuniya Sinhala	12	45	17	90	--	164
Nedunkerny	21	29	23	67	01	141
Vavuniya Tamil	85	118	54	157	08	422
Cheddikulam	22	36	13	61	02	134
Total	140	228	107	375	11	861

Source: Department of Education, Vavuniya.

3.7.1. Higher Education

The Provincial Council had established a School of Agriculture in Vavuniya and started functioning in 1989. Due to the damages that occurred in June 1990, the School had been temporarily shifted to Vaddakachchy School Farm. The school of Agriculture is now occupied by the Indian Refugee Returnees.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

CONTENTS

- 4.1 : *Economic Infrastructure*
- 4.2 : *Roads and Bridges*
- 4.3 : *Irrigation Facilities*
- 4.4 : *Transport and Communication*
- 4.5 : *Power*
- 4.6 : *Banks*

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Economic Infrastructure

Economic Infrastructure facilities in the District are much lower when compared to other Districts. This has prevented the development of marketing facilities for agricultural products and the expansion of public transport to remote areas.

4.2 Roads and Bridges

There are 180 km of 'A' and 'B' Class Roads in the District which amounts to 0.9 km/sq.km. Out of 4 categories of roads 'A' and 'B' Class roads are metalled and tarred and 'C' and 'D' are either tarred or gravelled. Most rural roads are in disrepair and are particularly difficult to use during the rainy season, partly due to lack of rural bridges. In general, these roads require forming platforms, embankment, gravelling, metalling, ~~tarring~~ and bridges. The Feeder Road Network of the District is given in Map IV/1.

There are 126.6 miles of 'D' Class Roads and 62.1 miles of 'C' class roads in the District. Their distribution among Pradeshiya Sabhas Divisions is indicated below. A total length of about 510 miles of rural roads are available in the District.

IMPORTANT RURAL ROADS IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Cheddikulam AGA Division

1. Neriyaikulam - Veppankulam
2. Musa'kuthy - Kangarayankulam
3. Periyapuliyankulam - Nedunkarai Chenai
4. Andiyapuliyankulam - Koolankulam
5. Kannadi - Periyathambanai.

Vavuniya North AGA Division

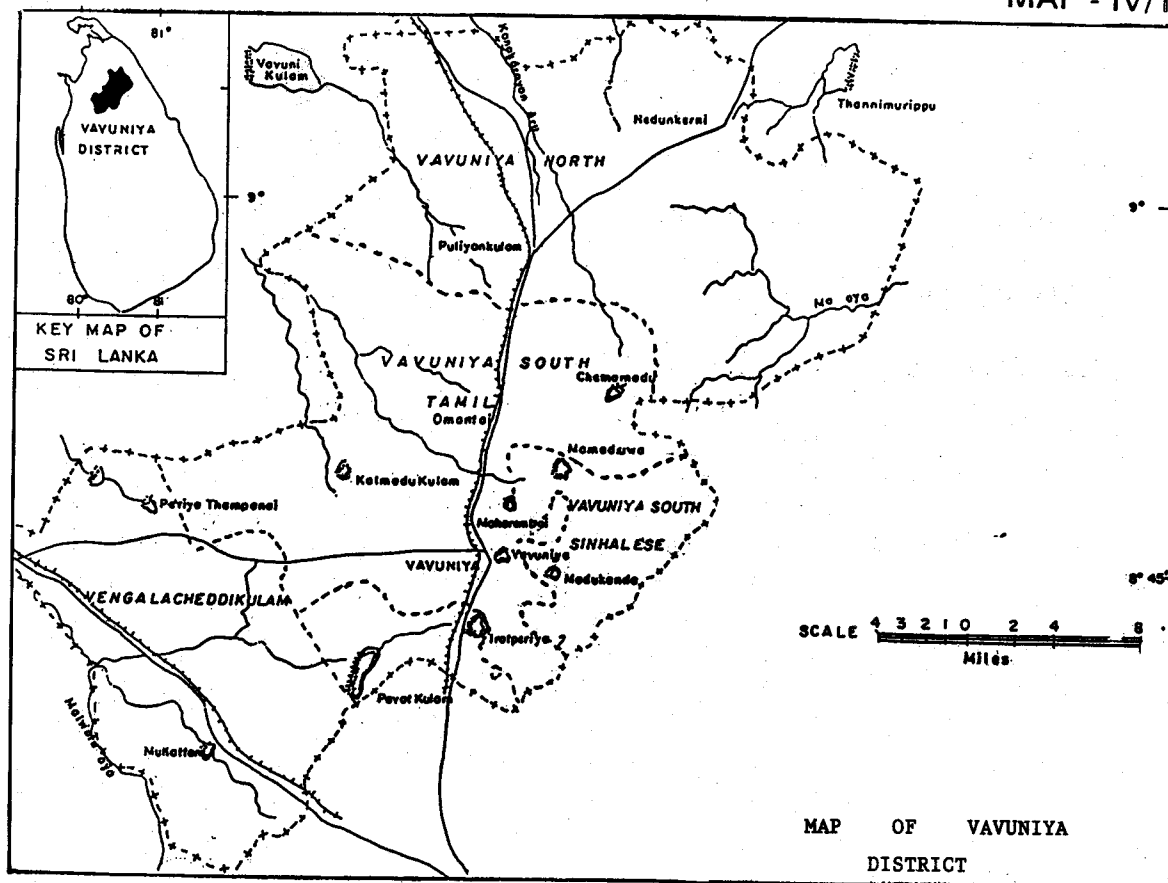
1. Puliyankulam - Palayawadi
2. Puthuvilankulam - Puthoor Road
3. Nainamadu - Karappukutty
4. Kangarayankulam - Karappukutty
5. Kunsuddakulam - Pandarakulam.

Vavuniya South Sinhala AGA Division

1. Kalkunda Maduwa - Aluthgama
2. Palayavoor - Tharasikulam
3. Pirappamaduwa
4. Palayavoor - Iyankaravoor

FEEDER ROADS IN VAVUNIYA

MAP - IV/1



Source: R. D. A., Vavuniya.

List of Feeder Roads

Cheddikulam AGA Division

1. Mankulam - Maruthamadu - Minhettigama
2. Muthaliyakulam - Anaivilunthan
3. Neriyaikulam - Thamankulam
4. Nelukulam - Neriyaikulam
5. Cheddikulam - Thadarikulam
6. Pandichurichan - Andiyapuliyanikulam
7. Piramanalakulam - Parappukadanthan

Vavuniya South Sinhala AGA Division

1. Olukulam - Varikuttiyoora
2. Kalnaddipakulam - Asikulam
3. Iratperiyaikulam - Puthoor
4. Sinnaputhukulam -
5. Madukanda - Iratperiyaikulam
6. Maniarkulam - Pirappamaduwa

Vavuniya North AGA Division

1. Nainamadu - Samalankulam
2. Periyakulam - Katkulam
3. Nedunkerni - Koolankulam

Vavuniya South Tamil AGA Division

1. Poovarasankulam - Cheddikulam
2. Vairavapuliyanikulam
3. Puthoor - Palamodai
4. Velikulam - Mamaduwa
5. Mamaduwa - Karunkalikulam
6. Mahilankulam - Pallamadu
7. Poovarasankulam - Thunukkai (including Mannar)
8. Mamaduwa - Marailupai
9. Omanthai - Illamaruthankulam
10. Rambaikulam - Palamodai
11. Navatkulam - Marayadithakulam
12. Illamaruthankulam - Samalankulam
13. Pandikeithankulam - Marayadithakulam
14. Palamodai - Moondurippu
15. Koolankulam - Maruthamadu

4. Nedunkerni - Thannimurippu
5. Kanagarayankulam District Boundary

Vavuniya South Tamil AGA Division

1. Moondumurippu - Rasenthirankulam
2. Rasenthirankulam
3. Iyankaravoor - Pavatkulam
4. Kovilputhukulam - South Ilupaikulam
5. Maharambaikulam - Thambanaicholai
6. Bampaimadu - Sasthirikoolankulam
7. Kallikulam - Vannathikulam
8. Vannankulam - Kothandarnochikulam
9. Panicaneeravi - Periyamadu.

The distribution of rural roads among various Pradeshiya Sabha Divisions are given in Table IV/1.

RURAL ROAD - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table IV/1

Distribution	Length in Miles	Roads Nos.
Urban Council Roads	11.76	20
Vavuniya South Tamil Pradeshiya Sabha	141.67	141
Vengalacheddikulam Pradeshiya Sabha	44.45	79
Vavuniya South Sinhala Pradeshiya Sabha	138.68	121
Vavuniya North Pradeshiya Sabha	187.09	70

Source: Department of Local Government, Vavuniya.

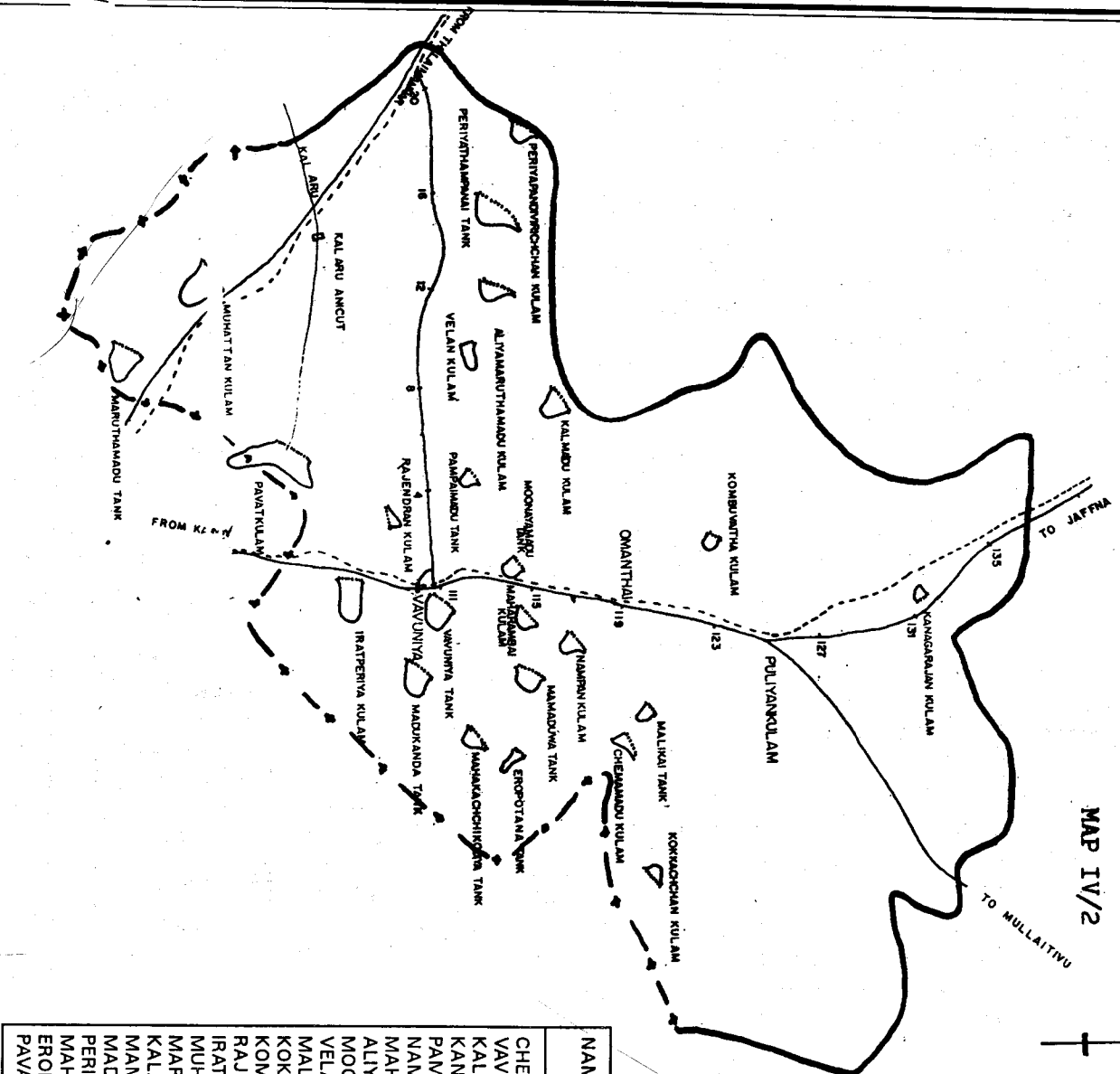
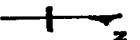
4.3 Irrigation Facilities

Vavuniya has no major rivers that can be tapped for irrigation. The severe strain on the district water resources experienced in recent times revived the request to implement the original proposals under the Mahaweli Scheme, the likelihood of which seems to be very remote. Therefore, the role of Major Irrigation Schemes in Water Resources Management, and preservation of Water Resources become crucial. There are 24 major irrigation schemes and 615 minor irrigation schemes of which 138 are abandoned. They depend mainly on rainfall. Table IV/2 gives the distribution of Major Irrigation Tanks and Table IV/3 gives the distribution of Minor Tanks.

Paddy being the major crop under these schemes, the efficiency of the water usage are measured in terms of cropping intensity. The reported average of cropping intensity for Vavuniya District (1981) was 86.4 as against the National average of 125. This has declined in the recent past.

MAJOR TANKS IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

MAP IV/2



SCALE: 4 MILES TO AN INCH

Source: Irrigation Office, Vavuniya

NAME OF TANKS	IRR. AREA (ACS)	F.S.D (FT)	CAPACITY (AC.FT)
CHEMAMADU KULAM	600	10.95	2560
VAVUNIYA TANK	427	13.00	1970
KALMADU KULAM	400	10.00	1037
KANAGARAJAN KULAM	314	13.00	1120
PAMPAIMADU TANK	260	11.00	875
NAMPAN KULAM	256	9.40	832
MAHARAMBAL KULAM	215	11.40	643
ALIYAMARUTHAMADU	228	9.50	404
MOONAVAMADU TANK	215	6.63	324
VELAN KULAM	224	9.60	735
MALIKAI TANK	194	11.00	815
KOKKACHCHAN KULAM	220	10.70	1054
KOMBUVATHA KULAM	220	7.00	524
RAJENDRAN KULAM	295	10.50	568
IRAPERIYA KULAM	542	15.40	3934
MUHATTAN KULAM	774	11.00	2400
MARUTHAMADU TANK	438	12.00	1500
KALARU ANICUT	600	3.00	...
MAMADUWA TANK	659	12.75	3030
MADUKANDA TANK	400	13.25	1400
PERIVATHAMPANAI	366	9.50	1095
MAHAKACHCHIKODIYA	261	11.50	970
ERODOTANA	238	10.00	650
PAVAT KULAM	4134	19.32	27000

MAJOR TANKS IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table IV/2

AGA Division	No. of Tanks	Capacity (ml.cu.mt)	Hectares
V.S.T.D.	12	13.36	1473.7
V.S.S.D.	06	45.62	2683.8
V.C.K.	04	4.30	694.2
V.N.	02	1.38	93.9
TOTAL	24	64.66	4945.6

Source: Irrigation Offices, Vavuniya and Pavatkulam.

MINOR TANKS IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table IV/3

AGA Division	Working Tanks	Abandoned Tanks	Total Number
V.S.T.D.	252	85	337
V.S.S.D.	58	15	73
V.C.K.	78	19	97
V N.	89	19	108
TOTAL	477	138	615

Source: Department of Agrarian Services, Vavuniya.

There are five seasonal rivers in the District. Details of catchment areas and total length are given in Table IV/4A

RIVER BASINS IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table IV/4A

Name of the River	Total catchment Area (Sq.Miles)	Total length (in Miles)	Length within Vavuniya District (in Miles)
Peru Aru	146.0	20.0	4.5
Kanagarayan Basin	350.0	46.0	17.5
Pali Aru	176.0	36.0	13.0
Paranki Aru	325.0	45.0	14.0
Naya Aru	73.0	14.0	4.5

Source: Irrigation Office, Vavuniya.

4.4. Transport and Communication

The NRTB Vavuniya Depot had a fleet of 26 buses prior to June 1990 and is left with only two by February, 1991. Since then the strength has been increased to a fleet of 29 buses with an average run out of 20 buses per -day. Now the depot operates 1,235 kilometers carrying 3,000 passengers per day. There are hardly any Vavuniya-based private buses engaged in passenger transport.

The District has one Supra Grade Post Office, one Grade I Post Office and 29 Sub Post Offices with 17 Sub Post Offices having postal delivery facilities, four SPOO having telephone facilities and 7 SPOO having telegraph delivery facilities. Due to the present situation, telephone and telegraph facilities outside the Town area are not available and 4 sub post offices remain closed.

Telecommunication facilities are available only in the Town area to a limited extent. The Vavuniya Post Office has Telex facilities for the public. In addition, there are 4 private communication centres functioning in the Vavuniya Town.

4.5 Power

Outside Vavuniya Town, the areas where electricity supply schemes existed earlier, are given in Table IV/4.

ELECTRICITY SCHEME IN VAVUNIYA

Table IV/4

Name of Scheme	Capacity of the Transformer	Date of Commissioning
Thavasikulam	160 K.V.A.	1983
Nellukulam	250 "	1984
Madukande	100 "	1984
Omanthai	250 "	1986
Sastrikoolankulam	100 "	1986
Nochchikoddai	50 "	1986
Mamaduwa	50 "	1986
Eratperiyakulam	100 "	1988
Puliyankulam	250 "	1988

Source: Ceylon Electricity Board

In view of the present situation only Vavuniya Town area is supplied with electricity. Schemes that are in the uncleared area have been extensively damaged. Electricity supply will play a vital role in the development of agriculture and rural development in the District in future. Outside Vavuniya Town, only 290 consumers have obtained electricity for domestic purposes. This indicates that the utilization of electricity for agricultural purpose in rural areas is very negligible.

4.6 Banks

The following Banks are functioning in Vavuniya Town :

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

Savings mobilization is done through TCCS, Hatton National Bank, People's Bank and the Bank of Ceylon, in the District. Institutional credit is channelled through these institutions in the District. Except for TCCSs, other Banks are functioning only in the Vavuniya Town. Apart from providing institutional commercial credit these Banks are now embarking on development and rehabilitation activities as well. Due to various reasons they are unable to function at the expected level.

Amounts and number of loans granted by the State Banks as at the end of February, 1992 are indicated in Table IV/5.

DETAILS OF LOANS GRANTED BY THE STATE BANKS AS AT FEBRUARY 1992

Table IV/5

Purpose	No.	Amount (in Rs.)
(a) <u>Bank of Ceylon</u>		
1. Self Employment	19	207,000
2. Open dug well	15	219,852
3. Janasaviya	29	152,500
4. A.D.B. Loans	02	47,665
5. REPPA - I	192	19,505,500
6. REPPA - II	14	2,496,000
7. Business	10	275,000
(a) <u>People's Bank</u>		
1. Relief & Rehabilitation	03	916,922
2. Long Term Loans	01	500,000
3. Rural Electrification	319	2,030,098
4. Open Dug Wells	15	215,717
5. Self Employment & Farm Machinery	04	62,000

CHAPTER - V

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

CONTENTS

5.1 : *Development Potential, Problems and Priorities*

5.1.1 : *Potential*

5.1.2 : *Problems*

5.1.3 : *Priorities*

5.1.4 : *Constraints*

5.2 : *District Development Strategy*

5.3

Development Activities

- 5.3.1 : *Development Programmes sponsored by the Provincial Council*
- 5.3.2 : *I.R.D.P.*
- 5.3.3 : *District Budget*
- 5.3.4 : *Agriculture*
- 5.3.5 : *Livestock*
- 5.3.6 : *Irrigation*
- 5.3.7 : *Lands*
- 5.3.8 : *Health*
- 5.3.9 : *Roads*
- 5.3.10 : *Education*
- 5.3.11 : *Telecommunication*
- 5.3.12 : *Janasaviya*
- 5.3.13 : *Food Stamp*
- 5.3.14 : *Mid Day Meal*
- 5.3.15 : *Environment*

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS, PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES

5.1.1 Potentials

Human Resources and Natural Resources are the major potentials for development in Vavuniya District. People of Vavuniya are industrious and hard working with a high degree of saving attitude which could be taken advantage of for capital formation within the district. The farming community is more receptive to extension and new technology.

A relatively large extent of land area suitable for variety of crops are available and this could be brought under efficient and commercialized cultivation. Population pressure on land is less. If efficiently managed, the water resource is sufficient for a diversified cropping pattern in the district.

Apart from the potential available for agro-based industries and commercialized agriculture, potentials for livestock industry are also enormously available. Vavuniya being the closest place where granite metal is available to the Northern areas, quarrying is another potential area for development.

Potential for clay-based and timber-based industries could be developed if proper renewable measures are undertaken. Potential is also available for Light Engineering activities specially in the supply of items newly demanded by the community as their income level goes up.

A substantial amount of inward remittance from foreign employed persons could be enhanced substantially if properly attracted. The knowledge and skills that would accompany the returnees from abroad could be another advantage.

5.1.2 Development Problems

The development problems of the district are briefly enlisted below:-

1. Majority of the people are below the absolute poverty level. They are trapped in the vicious circle of poverty.
2. Though the literacy rate is higher than that of the comparable districts, it is lesser than the national average.
3. The district has low-land and labour productivity.
4. Lack of economic and social infrastructural facilities.
5. Under-developed nature of resources.
6. Lack of accessibility to the capital assets and know-how.
7. Low-level of nutrition standards and most prevalent diseases.
8. Inadequate incentive schemes specific to the needs of the district's rural development.
9. Housing and sanitation are unsatisfactory.

5.1.3 Priorities

The development priorities of the district could be summed up as creating preconditions for sustainable development. Creating precondition for sustainable development includes the following.

1. 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. Rehabilitating the social and economic infrastructure.
5. Providing sufficiently attractive schemes for the youth 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 chose, by making arrangements with already existing institutions or creating new institutions.
 - (c) In order to prevent the youths 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 in the society.
 - (d) Creating necessary environment to protect youths who took to arms from any forms of social discrimination, social deprivation and gain respect and dignity.
 - (e) Implementation of poverty alleviation programmes and human development programmes.

5.1.4 Constraints

Formulation and implementation of any meaningful development programmes are constrained by several factors. Few of such factors are identified below:

1. Lack of capital resources and receptive capacity of the people.
2. Poor social and economic infrastructure, particularly transport, communication and service delivery network.
3. Lack of development of a marketing system which will bring full benefits to the producers.

4. Lack of implementation capacities and managerial capabilities among the development agencies.
5. Lack of political, social and religious leadership and inconsistency between the local political will and the national political will.

5.2 District Development Strategy

A system is now being evolved gradually towards a district strategy as explained below:

The district development programme will bring together governmental activities in respect of national programmes and the provincial programmes planned at the divisional level. Therefore, the district development plan will include items of capital development works to be undertaken under:-

1. Medium Term Investment Programmes.
2. Criteria Based Investment Programmes.
3. I.R.D.P
4. D.C.B. activities.
5. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme.

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

The, DCC will review all the development projects and inter-divisional programmes funded by DCB, Provincial Council and the Government. The divisional plans of local authorities and I.R.D.P will also be reviewed by the Committee. The DCC will be serviced by a Planning Sub Committee and Sectoral Sub Committees.

Hitherto the district development activities in Vavuniya district were carried out in terms of Line Ministry policies and strategies. Under the Land Commissioners Department, Land Settlement Schemes and the connected development programmes were implemented on a package basis in the past. The first comprehensive area-based development programme for the district was the I.R.D.P which commenced implementation in 1984 and was suspended in 1986. Other major investment programme such as V.I.R.P. too were suspended during 1985-1986. The investments under Decentralized Budget still continue.

5.3 Development Activities

Apart from the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme which is dealt with separately in this document, there is hardly any major development programme implemented during the past few years. However, the line agencies at district level endeavoured to provide maximum services that have been designed under national programmes.

A total investment of Rs.2.9 million in 1989, Rs.2.8 million in 1990 and Rs.14.1 million in 1991 have taken place by way of capital investment under various ministries from various sources of funds in the district. The Table V/1 explains the details of line ministry funding.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
BY LINE MINISTRIES IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table V/1

Component	Expenditure in million Rupees			
	1989	1990	1991	Total
Education	0.94	1.53	7.51	8.98
Major Irrigation	1.75	1.37	1.56	4.68
Minor Irrigation	0.19	0.16	--	0.35
Local Government	0.03	--	0.21	0.24
Health	--	--	0.27	0.27
Agriculture and Livestock	--	0.75	1.44	2.19
District Forest Office	--	--	--	--
Postal and Telecommunication	--	--	--	--
Road Development Department	--	--	2.92	2.92
National Housing Development Authority	--	--	0.20	0.20
TOTAL	2.91	2.81	14.11	19.83

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya.

5.3.1 Development Programmes sponsored by Provincial Council

Unlike the other Provincial Councils, the North East Provincial Council experience difficulties in generating its own revenue.

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 Vavuniya District under Provincial Council's funds. Major sources of provincial funds are criteria based grants, medium term investment grants and rehabilitation and reconstruction grants.

Allocations and expenditure under the above sources during 1990, 1991 and 1992 are given in Table V/2, V/3 and V/4.

ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FROM PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

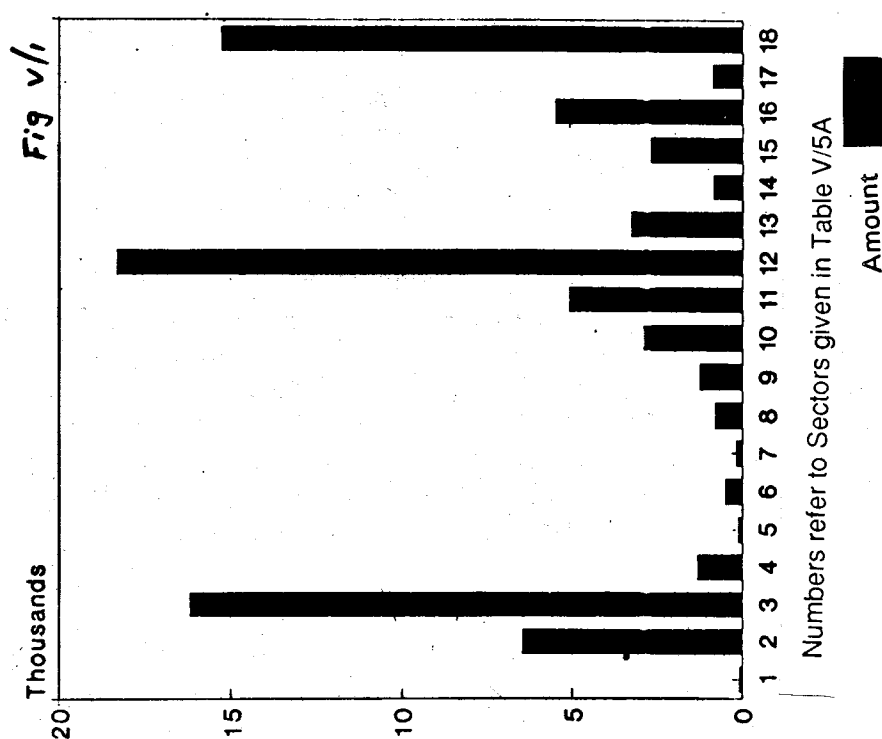
FUNDS - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT 1990

Table V/2

MINISTRY/ DEPARTMENT	Criteria based Grants (in 'ooo s)		Medium Term Investment Grants (in 'ooo s)		Rehabili- tation and Reconstruc- tion Grants (in 'ooo s)	
	Alloc ation	Expen ditur	Alloc ation	Expen ditur	Alloc ation	Expen ditur
01. Interior	-	-	-	-	-	-
02. Trade and Co-operatives	100	81	-	-	-	-
03. Education	-	-	472	472	16800	5871
04. Irrigation	-	-	-	-	2317	2317
05. Highways	-	-	-	-	-	-
06. Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
07. Health	-	-	2778	618	-	-
08. Agriculture	3625	577	-	-	-	-
09. Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Animal Production	300	6	-	-	-	-
11. Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	17000	9032
12. Planning	300	374	-	-	-	-
13. Agrarian Services	330	13	-	-	4500	4500
TOTAL	4655	1051	3250	1090	40617	21720

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, N.E.P.C.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT UTILIZATION OF FUNDS - 1983 TO 1988



Source : I.R.D.P. Office, Vavuniya

ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FROM PROVINCIAL COUNCIL FUNDS

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT - 1991

Table V/3

	Ministry \ Department	Criteria based Capital Grants		Medium term Investment Grants		Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Grants	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
01.	Education	2,700,000	2,676,154	2,000,000	1,869,500	--	--
02.	Health	2,700,000	2,676,154	2,000,000	1,869,500	--	--
03.	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	8,100,000	575,000	4,480,000	1,613,290	--	--
04.	Trade and Co-operatives	82,000	81,142	--	--	17,912,165	15,640,365
05.	Industries and Power	--	--	--	--	--	--
06.	Land	--	37,490	--	--	--	--
07.	Agriculture	53,059	53,059	--	304,800	--	--
08.	Agrarian Services	--	--	--	--	--	--
09.	Animal Production and Health	900,000	867,000	--	--	150,000	121,000
10.	Planning	475,000	470,615	--	--	--	--
11.	Irrigation	1,512,000	1,510,826	2,098,000	1,605,828	--	--
12.	Highways	950,000	850,000	2,300,000	2,050,000	--	--
13.	Interior	1,862,000	1,757,890	--	--	700,000	695,400
14.	Construction	351,500	354,574	--	--	--	--
		16,985,559	9,233,750	10,878,000	7,443,418	18,762,165	16,456,765

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, NEPC.

ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FROM PROVINCIAL COUNCIL FUNDS

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT : 1992 (Upto April)

(Rs. '000)

Table V/4

	Ministry \ Department	Criteria based Capital Grants		Medium term Investment Grants		Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Grants	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
01.	Interior	5,946	--	--	--	--	--
02.	Trade and Co-operatives	50	--	--	--	--	--
03.	Education	--	--	--	--	--	--
04.	Irrigation	--	--	2,700	--	--	--
05.	Highways	--	--	2,900	--	--	--
06.	Construction	--	--	3,000	--	--	--
07.	Health	105	--	--	--	--	--
08.	Agriculture	270	--	2,512	--	--	--
09.	Land	8,200	--	100	--	--	--
10.	Animal Production	280	--	190	--	--	--
11.	Rehabilitation	1,365	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Planning	--	--	--	--	70,300	--
		16,216	--	11,402	--	70,300	--

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, NEPC.

5.3.2 I.R.D.P. Vavuniya

As a part of decentralised development planning and implementation strategy, the I.R.D.P for Vavuniya was commenced implementation in 1984 with some preliminary work started in 1983 under World Bank credit. The main objective of the project was raising the income and the living standard of the rural population of the district who were among the poorest and least developed in Sri Lanka. These objectives were to be achieved through measures to increase agricultural production and enhance social and economic infrastructure.

The project included the following components:

I. Production Components

1. Plantation

- (a) Assistance to small holders for planting about 100 Ha. of horticultural crops.
- (b) Distribution of seedlings to small holders for Social Forestry Programmes.
- (c) Reforesting 1000 Ha. of degraded and marginal lands.
- (d) Expanding nurseries and strengthening the implementation capacity of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Forestry and the Palmyrah Development Board.

2. Irrigation

- (a) Rehabilitating 09 Major Tanks and introducing improved water management.
- (b) Ground-water exploration to determine ground water potential.
- (c) Strengthening and expanding the implementation capacity of the Department of Irrigation (ID) and Department of Agrarian Services (DAS).

3. Agricultural Support Services

- (a) Strengthening DAS capacity by constructing fertilizer and seed stores offices providing transport and facilities for seed multiplication programme.
- (b) Credit for construction of open dug wells, purchase of draught animals, pumps and farm implements and for land improvement.
- (c) Strengthening agriculture adoptive research and farmer training.
- (d) Strengthening Livestock services and establishment of Milk Chilling Centre and a cattle market.

4. Economic Infrastructure

- (a) Rehabilitating 33 feeder roads and rural roads of about 100 K.m.
- (b) Electrification of ten villages.

5. Social Infrastructure

(a) Health

Improving existing health care services by providing building, equipment and staff.

(b) Education

Improving quality of education by providing in-service training, equipment and buildings.

(c) Rural Water Supply

Providing 100 drinking water wells.

Performance under I.R.D.P.

During the year 1984, nearly 1400 acres were planted under re-forestation programme. Items of work that were programmed for improvement of Kalmadu Tank, Chemamadu Tank, Maharambaikulam Tank, Pavatkulam L.B. Track I and Periyathambanai Tanks-were completed. Three Fertilizer Stores were constructed. One Veterinary Office and a milk Chilling Centre were constructed. Nearly 105 Km of feeder roads work was programmed for improvement but nearly 10 km were completed. 3 rural roads were rehabilitated. 6 Rural Electrification Schemes were completed, but four were energised. 5 Science rooms and 8 class rooms were constructed. On account of worsening security situation in the District the Project was suspended in March, 1986.

All construction items were stopped at various convenient stages and contracts were terminated. As certain contractors did not turn up, liabilities could not be completely settled. Ongoing evaluation was initiated during 1985 but could not proceed further successfully. Impact of the project cannot be assessed in the absence of reliable data and subsequent deterioration in all spheres of life.

Financial Provision of Rs.379.4 million was agreed under the IDA Credit over a period of 5 years commencing from 1984 details of which are given in Table V/5.

5.3.3 District Budget

Allocations under decentralized budget are mainly used to activities which have direct productive capability or production support activity and projects having distinct income enhancing and employment creating capabilities.

Funds were utilized mainly in Health, Education, Rural Electrification and Rural Roads in the past.

Table V/6 shows allocation of funds under DCB from 1989 to 1991 for the Vavuniya District.

Third Rural Development Project - Vavuniya
Project Components by Time (Rs. Million)
Planned Capital Outlay

(Rs. in Millions)

Table V/5

	BASE COSTS					TOTAL	
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Rs.	(US \$) Million
A. PRODUCTIVE COMPONENTS							
1. <u>Plantation Crops</u>							
Horticulture Develop't	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0
Forestry	3.3	3.7	3.3	1.4	0.7	12.4	0.5
Sub Total	3.5	3.8	3.4	1.5	0.9	13.2	0.6
2. <u>Irrigation</u>							
Major Irrigation	10.1	13.0	16.9	16.5	13.3	69.8	3.0
GW Dev. and Inv.	5.1	1.2	0.0	--	--	6.3	0.3
Sub Total	15.2	14.2	16.9	16.5	13.3	76.1	3.3
3. <u>Supporting Services</u>							
Input Supply	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.1
Agriculutural Credit	1.5	1.7	3.0	4.2	6.8	17.2	0.7
Adapt. Research and							
Training	2.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	5.7	0.2
Livestock	4.6	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	8.4	0.4
Sub Total	10.1	5.6	4.8	5.3	7.8	33.7	1.5
Sub Total PRODUCTIVE COMPONENTS	28.8	23.6	25.1	23.4	22.0	122.9	5.3
B. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE							
1. Rural Electrification	3.2	8.0	5.5	4.2	3.0	23.9	1.0
2. Rural Roads	7.8	5.5	7.2	7.4	5.5	33.4	1.5
Sub Total	10.9	13.5	12.7	11.6	8.5	57.2	2.5
C. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE							
1. Health	4.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	14.6	0.6
2. Education	3.4	7.9	8.1	6.1	2.8	28.4	1.2
3. Water Supply	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	2.6	0.1
Sub Total	8.7	11.6	11.7	8.8	4.7	45.5	2.0
D. MANAGEMENT & CO-ORDINATION	4.7	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	10.4	0.5
TOTAL BASELINE COSTS	53.2	50.0	51.0	45.2	36.7	236.1	10.3
Physical Contingencies	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.1	3.6	26.7	1.2
Price Contingencies	10.6	18.5	26.4	30.2	30.9	116.6	5.1
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	69.9	74.4	83.4	80.5	71.2	379.4	16.5
Taxes	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.0	14.1	0.6
Foreign Exchange	28.7	17.4	18.2	16.0	11.0	91.4	4.0

Source: I.R.D.P. Office, Vavuniya.

Total amount of Rs. 81 million utilized by all Sectors during the period 1984 to 1988 is given in Table V/5A.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
UTILISATION OF FUNDS - 1983 - 1988

(Rs. in Millions)

Table V/5A

Component	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTAL
1. <u>Horticulture Development</u>	--	69.6	7.9	--	77.5
2. <u>Forestry</u>	6.0	3207.6	2576.9	629.0	6419.7
3. <u>Major Irrigation</u>	38.0	9832.1	5066.1	1275.0	16211.4
4. <u>Input Supply</u>					
i. A.C.A.S.	--	903.3	248.2	176.2	1327.7
ii. A.D.A (Farms)	--	60.2	56.9	11.8	129.0
5. <u>Agricultural Credit</u>					
i. Bank of Ceylon	--	317.9	186.3	--	504.3
ii. People's Bank	--	--	174.4	--	174.4
6. <u>Agricultural Adaptive Research & Training</u>					
i. AD (Ext)	--	511.4	183.1	109.4	804.0
ii. AD (Research)	--	834.7	406.7	--	1241.5
7. <u>Livestock</u>					
i. Animal Production Health	--	2131.0	500.1	254.2	2905.4
ii. N.M.B.	--	627.2	4455.2	--	5082.5
8. <u>Rural Electrification</u>	4144.8	12834.5	1346.4	--	18325.7
9. <u>Rural Roads</u>					
i. Highways	--	2835.0	355.6	68.3	3269.1
ii. A.C.L.G.	--	540.8	289.9	14.3	845.1
10. <u>Health</u>	--	1587.0	846.5	262.6	2696.2
11. <u>Education</u>	--	2948.7	1601.3	931.3	5481.3
12. <u>NWS & DB</u>	--	859.2	7.9	--	867.2
13. <u>Management & Co-ordination</u>	562.9	3515.1	1712.5	9502.6	15293.3
	4751.9	43636.1	20022.7	13235.1	81646.0

Source: I.R.D.P. Office, Vavuniya.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS UNDER DCB - 1989/91

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table V/6

MINISTRY/ DEPARTMENT	1989		1990		1991	
	Alloc ation	Expen ditur	Alloc ation	Expen ditur	Alloc ation	Expen ditur
01. Education	1020	440	1970	-	4350	160
02. Roads (RDA)	410	--	-	-	-	-
03. Rural Roads	175	-	1420	08	650	219
04. Agriculture	150	-	1645	397	--	--
05. Rural Development	570	-	-	-	-	-
06. Health	2010	-	2010	-	-	-
07. Buildings	500	-	--	--	8723	999
08. Youth Services	--	--	1215	100	50	12
09. Electricity	-	-	29	-	1280	1280
10. Social Welfare	--	--	240	-	-	-
11. Others	115	90	-	-	--	--

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya.

5.3.4 Agriculture

In order to maximize the utilisation of paddy lands the Department has embarked on a crop diversification programme. Various measures are taken to promote integrated plant nutrition system approach in the District. Establishment of secondary seed farms is a part of seed procurement strategy adopted in the District. Vavuniya Seed Farm which was restarted in September 1991 has already produced and made available various types of seeds to the farmers.

The Department of Agrarian Services through its 8 Agrarian Services Centres cater to the needs of 15,300 farm families. The Department distributed 360 Metric Tons of fertilizers and Rs.0.3 million worth insecticides in 1991. Apart from seed paddy, 529 kgs. of vegetable seeds and 1,500 planting materials were also procured and distributed last year.

The Department earned Rs.171,000 as tractor hiring charges during 1990.

During 1989, 10,965 Agro Identity Cards were issued to the farmers, In 1990, and 1991 this has declined to 544 and 253 respectively. Acreage Tax recovered after 1987 is given in Table V/7.

ACREAGE TAX RECOVERED AFTER 1987

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table V/7

Year	Amount recovered in Rs.
1987	100,026
1988	231,843
1989	67,876
1990	79,864
1991	27,564

5.3.5 Livestock

The animal disease control, breeding, milk production and livestock development are being handled by two Veterinary Officers and six Livestock Development instructors. Services are now provided within the cleared area.

The following activities have been identified in order to bring back livestock industry to the previous level.

1. Supply of stud bulls for herd improvement.
2. Supply of stud goats.
3. Establishment of a Hatchery
4. Reconstructing Milk Centres and organizing milk marketing network.

These activities have to be followed by a proper development programme for the improvement of livestock industry in the District.

5.3.6. Irrigation

Out of two inter-provincial scheme and 23 other major tanks, 10 major tanks come under Cheddikulam AGA Division and the balance come under Vavuniya Irrigation Engineer's Division. Since the major development programme have been suspended, few improvement works were undertaken by the Department during the past 3 years. Improvements to six tanks in Vavuniya Division at a cost of Rs.1.8 Million and 5 tanks at a cost of Rs.0.25 million were undertaken during 1989 and 1991 respectively. Rehabilitation of major tanks and minor tanks was the main programme during this period.

Operation and maintenance, flood damage repairs, improvements to head works and improvements under water management are other important activities in the Irrigation Sector.

The Department of Agrarian Services maintains the minor tanks and rehabilitation of abandoned tanks. During 1989 - 1991 period, the Department undertook only few works under the development funds. The Department was preoccupied during this period with the rehabilitation of minor, tanks.

During 1988 - 1991, ten tanks were improved with the funds from the DCB and other development funds.

5.3.7 Land Administration

During the past ten years only a few alienations took place in planned schemes but a major part of land alienation was done by way of regularization of encroachment. A total of 42,990 acres of land have been alienated to 24,705 families.

In spite of the continuous disturbances in this District, 4,973 grants were prepared under Swarna Bhoomi Grants Scheme.

Residential lots of 2,792 allotments of an extent of 567 Ha. and 3,491 agricultural lands of an extent of 1,991 Ha. were alienated under the Presidential Task Force.

2,000 acres of special lease lands and 250 acres of short term lease lands were taken over on the decision of the Government.

Under the direct administrative purview of the North East Provincial Council state lands activities pertaining to V.S.T.D and V.S.S.D A.G.A Divisions have since been entrusted to the respective A.G.AA.

Action is under way for the acquisition of about 530 acres of state and private lands required for schools and other public purposes.

5.3.8 Health

In the cleared areas, apart from the Base Hospital, a Mobile Service is being conducted at Madukanta, Mamaduwa, Maha Kachchakodiya and Pavatkulam. The Health Institutions in the uncleared area are functioning at a restricted level. Cheddikulam Rural Hospital, Central Dispensaries at Pavatkulam and Neriyaikulam are not functioning. The medical supplies to these institutions are done with the assistance of I.C.R.C.

The programme for preventive work involves family health, control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, school health work, epidemiological surveillance, enforcement of Food Act and health education. Control of diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy and venereal diseases was also done. Staff of these Special Units in liaison with the M.O.H. and his staff, and assistance rendered by N.G.O.O, viz. SCF, UNHCR etc., in the uncleared areas have conducted 16 anti natal clinics, 21 child welfare clinics and 5 poly clinics prior to June 1990.

The Base Hospital, Vavuniya needs the following equipments and machinery for the smooth functioning:

1. E.C.G. Machine
2. Generator
3. Dental Unit
4. Surgical equipments for Operation Theatre
5. Laboratory
6. Blood Bank
7. Equipments for Workers and Health Education Programme.

Development of the Base Hospital demands a new Administration Block, Kitchen, Quarters for Nurses, M.O.O and other Minor Staff, X-Ray plant, Incubators, Mortuary with Coolers and vehicles.

5.3.9 Roads

Maintenance and reconstruction of 'A', and 'B' class roads are done by the RDA. 'C' and 'B' Class roads are maintained by the Department of Road Development. Other rural roads are coming under the purview of the local authorities. After 1988 maintenance work was undertaken only in areas where the situation was conducive and the time was permissible. Majority of the maintenance works were undertaken in the areas closer to Vavuniya Town.

Reconstruction was started on the Kandy Road, Vavuniya-Parayanalankulam Road and the Medawachiya - Parayanalankulam Road, however this was abandoned subsequently. The Puliyanakulam - Mullaitivu Road continued to be in a state of disrepair. Some improvements were done only to the Vavuniya - Horowapothana Road. Since of late, the roads in the Vavuniya town have been repaired and maintained.

5.3.10 Education

An Affiliated University College has been started in October, 1991 in Vavuniya. Preliminary arrangements are being made to open up a College of Education in Vavuniya. During the last three years Rs.29.0 million was spent on the reconstruction of buildings and supply of furniture and equipments. An Education Management Centre for Vavuniya is also under construction under Non-Formal Education, nearly 1,780 school leavers have been trained in various skills.

5.3.11 Telecommunication

The expansion of underground cable network is being carried out in Vavuniya town. With the short term development Programme currently undertaken, those in the waiting list in the Vavuniya Town could be catered. The Manual Exchange has already been recommenced and put in operation during the day time.

5.3.12 Janasaviya

Vavuniya South Sinhala Division and Cheddikulam Division were selected for the first round of Janasaviya Programme. Nearly 90 per cent of the people of these Divisions were given coverage under this Programme. All activities relating to Janasaviya Scheme in these divisions were suspended in December 1990 on account of difficult situation that prevailed in these areas. During the period from September 1989 to December 1990, a sum of Rs.20.0 million was deposited and a sum of Rs. 2.5 million was withdrawn by the beneficiaries. During the time when the scheme was in operation a tremendous enthusiasm was generated and a number of self employment opportunities were initiated.

The Bank of Ceylon advanced an amount of Rs.193,500 for self employment projects under Janasaviya. In the absence of reliable data, it will be extremely difficult to assess the impact of the programme at this moment.

5.3.13 Food Stamps

In 1989, 89,440 people were holding Food Stamps in the district. The 7th round of Food Stamps issue has not been completed due to the prevailing situation.

Monthly allowances under Public Assistance Scheme is given to 2,193 persons, T.B. Allowances to 3 persons and Cancer Allowances to 20 persons.

5.3.14 Mid Day Meal Scheme

Number of schools and the children benefitted by the Mid Day Meal Programme are given in Table V/8. At a time when people have lost their means of earning and suffer from malnutrition this programme has benefitted the children of Vavuniya District more than expected.

MID DAY MEAL STUDENT STAMPS - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
(In January 1992)

Table V/8

AGA Division	No. of stamps	Amount
V.S.T.D.	7,726	384,426
V.S.S.D.	2,791	175,641
V.C.K.	1,900	108,300
V.N.	3,584	230,154
Total	16,001	898,521

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya

5.3.15 Environment and Urban Development

The Vavuniya Urban Council area is divided into 11 Wards and consists of 8,511 people. The Town Council and Urban Council Administration Block has now been returned to the Urban Council and normal functions have been resumed. A scheme for a drainage system has been designed at an estimated cost of Rs.28 million. At present, the Town mainly depends on 75,000 feet length of natural drainage channel. Proper zoning has not been done for systematic Urban Development. Due to blockage in the channels, filling in of tanks and other open spaces with garbages and industrial wastes Vavuniya faces a problem of environmental pollution in recent times. Schemes are under-way to restore the Vavuniya Tank to its natural position. The electricity supply within the Town limits has been taken over by the Ceylon Electricity Board.

CHAPTER VI

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

CONTENTS

6.1 : *Background*

6.2 : *Damages*

6.3 : *Rehabilitation*

6.3.1 : *Settling in Allowance*

6.3.2 : *Resettlement*

6.3.3 : *Productive Enterprise Grant*

6.3.4 : *Most Affected Persons*

6.3.5 : *Issue of Dry Rations*

6.3.6 : *Welfare Centres*

6.4 : *Reconstruction*

6.4.1 : *Crash Programme - 1991 and 1992*

6.4.2 : *Housing*

6.4.3 : *Agriculture*

6.4.4 : *Education*

6.4.5 : *Irrigation*

6.4.6 : *Health*

6.4.7 : *Drinking Water*

6.4.8 : *Roads*

6.4.9 : *Public Buildings and Other Amenities*

6.4.10 : *Income Generation and Employment*

6.4.11 : *Activities of N.G.O.o*

6.4.12 : *Essential Services*

6.5 : *Action Plan*

6.6 : *Presidential Mobile Service and Mobile Ministries.*

CHAPTER VI

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

6.1 Background

The ethnic conflict and security operations that took place after 1983 resulted in the displacement of people, destruction of property (both movable and immovable), deterioration of transport and communication system and disrepair of channels and irrigation works. There had been deaths, disappearances and loss of limbs, whose families now live on the verge of despair and to whom assistance is urgently needed. Substantial number of people sought refuge in South India as well.

The Peace Accord between India and Sri Lanka which was signed on 29.7.1987 symbolized the return of peace. Four years of bitter conflict which started on 23 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. Efforts were initiated to resettle the people, reactivate 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 reconstruction activities were started. Unfortunately the clock was set back during the second quarter of 1990 and more deaths, more displacement, more disappearances and more destructions took place.

Resettlement and rehabilitation activities were again initiated in the areas which were cleared and declared safe after January 1991. Rehabilitation activities are now based on a Crash Programme, mainly aimed at bringing back normalcy.

The first Annual Work Programme for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction was prepared in the month of March, 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 departments, representatives of the people and N.G.O. . Until the set up of Provincial Reconstruction Co-ordinating Committee (PRCC) in March, 1988 the DRCC functioned under the direction of National Reconstruction Steering Committee.

A quick assessment was made to get a broad picture of damages before preparation of first Annual Work Plan.

6.2 Damages

Damages took place in three phases - namely prior to Peace Accord, during the IPKF occupation and after June 1990.

According to the initial assessment it was found that several farms were abandoned, several hundreds of people lost their lives, thousands injured, thousands of families lost their houses and were displaced.

Nearly 23,300 families were affected, 13,098 families were displaced and 15,804 families lost income from their farms. Another 1,329 families lost their sources of income. Nearly 13,578 houses were completely or partly damaged. Several colonies and villages were completely vacated. Most part of this damage took place prior to July 1987.

During post June 1990 period, 12,048 families consisting of 56,284 persons were displaced. Economic base of 13,696 families consisting of 57,602 persons were affected. Altogether 124 persons are reported to be missing. 45 villages were completely vacated, A total number of 80 places of worship were damaged. Nearly 1,650 houses, 61 co-operative buildings, 215 Government and Semi-Government buildings and 140 commercial buildings have been damaged.

6.3 Rehabilitation

Welfare of the displaced persons, resettlement, revival of economic activity, 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 rehabilitation programme.

Dry rations are issued as immediate relief to the affected people. In order to re-settle the displaced people in their places of origin resettlement allowance of Rs.2,000/- per family is paid. To reactivate the economic activities of families whose economic base is damaged, a sum of Rs.4,000/- is paid as Productive Enterprise Grant. In order to repair or rebuild the damaged houses, 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 Bank loans are made available to the people of income group between Rs.701/- to 1,500/- per month. Bank loan facility is available for the income group between Rs. 1,501/- to Rs. 5,000/- per month. A maximum loan of Rs. 150,000/- is available for the income group above Rs.5,000/- per month.

A Micro Enterprise Loan of Rs.5,000/- per individual or a group of 20, upto Rs.100,000/- is available to activate or commence economic enterprises at 4% interest. To rehabilitate non-residential buildings and damaged equipments, a loan of Rs. 200,000/- is available per individual at 9% interest. Similar facilities are available for rehabilitation of agricultural and livestock assets. In view of the present situation these facilities have now been suspended.

6.3.1 Settling-in-Allowance

On account of displacement, a total number of 10,746 families were paid a sum of Rs.21.5 million prior to June 1990. In addition, 1,428 Indian Returnee families were paid a sum of Rs.2.5 million. In respect of subsequent displacement, by April 1992, 2,086 families have been paid a sum of Rs.4.2 million. 816 families who returned from India have been paid a sum of Rs.1.2 million.

6.3.2 Resettlement

Position on resettlement of displaced persons as on 15.3.1992 in the cleared area is given in Table VI/1.

RESETTLEMENT POSITION AS ON 15.03.1992

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table VI/1

AGA Division	No. of Villages	Families Displaced		Families Settled		Balance to be Settled	
		F	P	F	P	F	P
V.S.T.D.	11	1962	8222	679	2827	1283	5395
V.S.S.D.	06	242	1268	--	--	242	1268
V.C.K.	01	143	558	86	373	57	185

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya.

6.3.3 Productive Enterprise Grant (PEG)

On account of displacement that took place prior to June 1990, a total number of 15,576 families were paid Productive Enterprise Grants amounting to Rs.58.0 million. In addition, 1,428 families of Indian Refugee Returnees were also paid an amount of Rs.5.7 million as Productive Enterprise Grants.

6.3.4 Most Affected Person (MAP)

Nearly 1,490 applications were received upto the end of March, 1992 on account of death and disability. A sum of Rs.15.8 million in respect of 470 death cases and a sum of Rs.2.3 million in respect of 249 disabled have been paid.

6.3.5 Issue of Dry Rations

Dry rations are now issued mainly to the families who are in Welfare Centres. Value of dry rations issued during the past three years to the displaced population are given in Table VI/2.

ISSUE OF DRY RATIONS - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
(Rs. in Millions)

Table VI/2

AGA Division	1990	1991	1992 (Upto now)	TOTAL
V.S.S.D.	1.70	27.50	0.2	29.40
V.S.T.D.	2.00	45.10	0.2	47.30
V.N.D.	0.02	08.70	---	8.72
V.C.K.D.	0.30	17.60	0.1	18.00
TOTAL	4.02	98.90	0.5	103.42

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya

6.3.6 Welfare Centres

Welfare Centres that are currently maintained in the cleared areas as in March, 1992 are given in Table VI/3.

WELFARE CENTRES - VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table VI/3

Welfare Centres	Families	Members
A. <u>Locally displaced families in Welfare Centres</u>		
1. Ellapamaruthankulam	20	77
2. Nellukulam	142	409
3. Periya Ulukulama	44	160
4. Kalkundamadu	4	21
Sub Total	210	667
B. <u>Indian Refugee Returnees</u>		
1. Thandikulam Farm School	47	162
2. Veppankulam PMB Stores	111	375
Sub Total	158	537
GRAND TOTAL	368	1,204

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya.

A Transit Welfare Centre to cater to the welfare of the stranded passengers during security operations is also maintained in Vavuniya Town.

6.4 Reconstruction

Under Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme (ERRP) priority was given to productive infrastructure assets, particularly assets that could be put to use minimum time and expenditure. These included public buildings, roads, irrigation, structures, health institutions etc. The main objectives of these programmes were to restore the environmental functions of the day to day normal life.

Though annual Work Plans were prepared with pre-determined targets, due to various constraints, they were often revised and brought down to minimum levels. In fact there were severe constraints in achieving the targets. In these annual Work Plans, priority was given to agriculture, education, health, irrigation, water supply, public transport, roads and bridges, communication and public administration.

6.4.1 Crash Programme - 1991

After June 1990 disturbances, several Government buildings were damaged. A special programme was prepared by the Government Agent and approved by the Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Social Welfare for Rs.10.0 million in August, 1991, aimed at renovation of existing and damaged Government buildings in order to normalize the civil administration in Vavuniya district. The physical progress achieved by this programme is 90% and, the expenditure incurred is nearly Rs.4.0 million in this connection. Balance Rs.6.0 million was carried over for the following year, 1992.

Crash Programme - 1992

Since the normalization of administration in Vavuniya district is imperative the Government has decided to launch a Crash Programme for this year also. The approved Work Plan is as follows :-

Continuation work	Rs. 7.0 million
New Works	<u>Rs. 43.0 million</u>
TOTAL	<u>Rs. 50.0 million</u>

Justice, Defence, Education, Rural Roads are given special emphasis in this programme. When the Crash Programme was introduced, priorities were changed to give more importance to the items included in this programme. However, concurrently wherever possible, items previously programmed under E.R.R.P are also being carried out. Utilization of funds under reconstruction activities is shown in Table VI/4.



Housing grant effectively utilised when coupled with contribution from beneficiary Soosaipillayarkulam Housing Scheme.



There was a Middle Class House.



Getting ready to receive Indian Returnees

கொழும்பு தமிழ்ச் சங்கம்

நூலகம்

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS UNDER RECONSTRUCTION VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
(1988 to April 1992)

Table VI/4
(Rs. in Millions)

Component	Expenditure					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL
Education	0.18	2.06	3.10	7.81	6.70	19.85
Major Irrigation	0.45	5.84	2.36	2.33	0.40	11.38
Minor Irrigation	--	2.23	4.03	1.10	--	7.36
Local Government	0.60	3.56	0.05	5.70	3.10	13.01
Road Development Authority	--	3.28	5.93	16.39	2.92	28.52
Health	--	0.10	--	0.60	--	0.70
Agriculture and Livestock	--	--	0.08	1.04	0.50	1.62
Posts and Telecommunication	--	0.31	0.04	0.35	0.05	0.75
Road Development Department	--	--	--	0.28	0.20	0.48
National Housing Development Authority	--	12.70	2.20	3.70	4.20	22.80
District Forest Office	--	--	--	0.14	--	0.14
Justice	--	--	--	0.34	4.00	4.34
Transport	--	--	--	0.24	--	0.24
Co-operative	--	--	--	0.65	0.50	1.15
TOTAL	1.23	30.08	17.79	40.67	22.57	112.34

Source: Kachcheri, Vavuniya.

6.4.2. Housing.

Housing is a lead sector in the whole rehabilitation programme. The success of Housing Programme mainly depends on participation of public, availability of material and co-operation from the administration. Larger portion of the affected people are from the lower strata of income group. Construction of a decent dwelling place within Rs.15,000/- is absolutely strenuous.

In order to get the maximum benefit to the beneficiaries, the District Administration had adjusted the following strategy. The cement was organized and made available at the door-step, the cost of which was recovered from the grant. The beneficiaries were encouraged to procure their own building materials which are paid for. Other scarce materials are organized by the Administration.

In order to fulfil the skill needs, training programmes are organized by NHDA on Masonry and Carpentry. Payments for Housing are made in stages. For beneficiaries who cannot design a plan on their own, different types of plan to suit to the financial provision are made available.

The Housing Reconstruction Programme is implemented mainly through the NHDA. NGOOs too play a marginal role in the housing programme. The programmes started by FORUT, TRRO and Sarvodaya in 3 villages have been suspended. The Housing Programme is primarily funded by the USAID. Prior to 1989, UNHCR too funded the Housing Programmes. 4,727 houses are now under construction and 1,390 houses have already been constructed in the district. Total amount spent upto now is Rs.23.2 million. Housing reconstruction activities are now carried out only in the cleared area. A summary of the housing reconstruction position is given in Table VI/5.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION - APRIL 1992
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

Table VI/5

Name of Item	Under Construction	Completed	Expenditure (Million Rs.)
<u>USAID Category 'A'</u> Income Group upto Rs. 700/-	3,327	793	19.605
<u>USAID Category 'B'</u> Income Group upto Rs. 701/- to 1,500/-	172	89	3.523
<u>USAID Category 'C'</u> Income Group upto Rs. 1,501/- to 5,000/-	10	5	0.121
<u>UNHCR</u>	1,218	503	---
TOTAL	4,727	1,390	23.249

Source: N.H.D.A. Office, Vavuniya.

6.4.3 Agriculture

The production loss due to non-cultivation of paddy lands ranges between 40% - 80% during Maha seasons after 1983/84. Production during Yala Season has declined to nearly 25% of the previous levels. Similarly, production of other crops too, has declined by varying percentages. The service agencies such as PMB, Agrarian Services Centres, Agricultural Farm etc., were also crippled. Seed and experimental farm at Vavuniya was completely closed down. 13 Paddy Stores were damaged resulting in a loss of storage capacity of 0.53 million bushels. Damages to the Stores is estimated to be around Rs.15.6 million.

The Vavuniya Farm has been restored to functioning. Nearly 60 Minor Tanks, the total estimated cost of which is Rs.5.5 million, were undertaken for repairs and of which, 12 were completed. Two Threshing floors were reconstructed. 48 Agricultural roads costing Rs.1.3 million were also repaired. 100 Sprayers and 6 Tractors were made available to farmers for use on rent. The services of Department of Agriculture and Department of Agrarian Services have been restored to a great extent within the cleared areas.

6.4.4 Education

Provision for reconstruction and repair of schools and supply of furniture and equipments are available under rehabilitation Programme. Summary of value of work done under rehabilitation programme is given in Table VI/6.



Bringing land back
under cultivation



Damaged Handloom
Factory



A re-constructed
Carpentry Workshop

VALUE OF WORK DONE UNDER E.R.R.P BY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(Rs. in Millions)

Table VI/6

Nature of Work	1988	1989	1990	1991
1. Civil Works done	2.2	1.6	3.5	16.8
2. Furniture supplied	2.9	4.6	1.5	1.3
TOTAL	5.1	6.2	5.0	18.1

Source: Department of Education, Vavuniya.

Construction of 46 school buildings have been completed and 28 buildings are under construction.

6.4.5 Irrigation

Direct damages occurred to buildings, equipment and vehicles to Irrigation Sector were estimated to nearly Rs.6.0 million, and value of damages occurred to the Irrigation Schemes and Structures was approximately Rs. 15.0 million.

During the period 1988 - 1991 repairs were started on ten tanks in Cheddikulam Division and all ten were completed. Work in respect of 7 tanks in Vavuniya Division were completed. Repairs to 25 buildings and 3 roads were also completed.

The works currently undertaken by the Department of Irrigation in the District are given in Table VI/7.

IMPORTANT WORKS CURRENTLY UNDERTAKEN BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION

(In Million Rs.)

Table VI/7

Programme	Total Estimated Cost	Position
1. Improvements to Vavuniya Tank to prevent the Tank from pollution and to enhance its beauty	6.0	Planning, estimation and costing completed. Tender Procedures are in progress
2. Improvements to Vavuniya Tank channel system	1.0	Tender Procedures are in progress
3. Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Tanks	2.0	Tender Procedures are in progress
4. Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme - Repairs to Tanks	2.54374	Tender Procedures are in progress
5. Crash Programme - Repairs to Tanks	0.925	Tender Procedures are in progress
6. Repairs to Pavatkulam Bund	0.80	Estimates prepared

Source: Department of Irrigation, Vavuniya & Pavatkulam.

6.4.6 Health and Sanitation

Necessary repairs have been effected to the Base Hospital Complex during the past 3 years. An X-Ray Plant and an Ambulance have been supplied to the Base Hospital. A Blood Bank with minimum facilities has also been constructed and commissioned. Repairs and reconstruction in the uncleared areas have not been commenced.

6.4.7 Drinking Water

With the assistance of GTZ repairs to 45 wells have been carried out and No. of hand pumps have been supplied. 40 new Tube Wells have been programmed for construction. Out of which 16 wells have already been constructed.

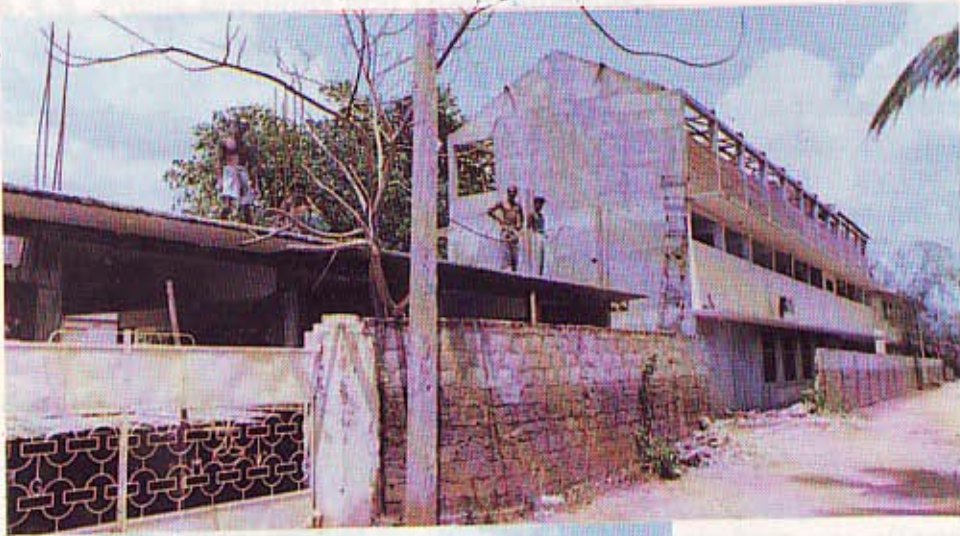
The Town Water Supply Scheme, the construction of which was re-started in 1988, is progressing satisfactorily. Total estimated cost of the Project is Rs.29.0 million. The construction of tower, source No.1, Pump House and 50% of the distribution lines have been completed. A sum of Rs.13.0 million was spent upto the end of 1991. The construction of this scheme was commenced in 1980 under the Department of Water Works. With the assistance of UNHCR nearly 111 drinking water open dug wells were repaired at a cost of Rs.0.5 Million and put to use. The details are as follows:

<u>P.S. Division</u>	<u>No.of wells</u>
V.S.T.P.S.	40
V.S.S.P.S	15
V.C.K. P.S.	26
V.N. P.S.	16
U.C.	14

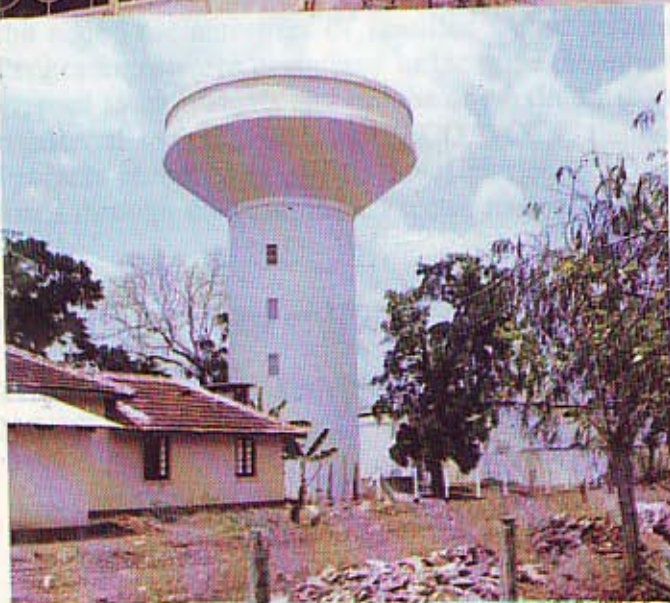
TOTAL	111

6.4.8 Roads

Rehabilitation of roads is done by the Road Development Authority (RDA), Road Development Department (RDD) and Local Authorities. Kandy Road and Mannar-Madawachi Road were to be rehabilitated under the ADB assistance, Nelukulam-Neriyakulam Road, Vavuniya-Parayanalankulam Road and Oddusuddan-Nedunkerny Road were to be rehabilitated with the World Bank Aid. The portion of roads falling within Vavuniya District was estimated to be costing nearly Rs.134.0 million. Interim repairs and rehabilitation were done at different stretches on this roads. However, after June 1990, repairs are done only in the cleared areas. Upto the end of March, 1992, a sum of Rs.20.0 million from the ADB assistance and Rs.5.6 million from the World Bank assistance have been utilized. Village roads to an extent of approximately 50 km. were repaired with the assistance of UNHCR, the cost of which was Rs. 5.0 million. These works were executed through local authorities.



School building under re-construction in cleared area.



Town Water Supply Scheme. A re-activated Development Project.



Fast returning normal life in Vavuniya Town.

6.4.9 Public Buildings and Other Amenities

Essential public buildings belonging to the Provincial Administration and other Departments have been repaired in the cleared area. The work done in the uncleared area previously has sustained damages. Postal services and Telecommunication Services have been restored to the previous level within the cleared area. The services provided by the Town Council too has improved. The reconstruction of old Market Building Complex has reached superstructure level. Electricity supply within the cleared areas has also been restored, particularly the town illumination has been done at a cost of Rs. 0.8 million.

6.4.10 Income Generation and Employment

The income and employment generating activities were approached from different angles during the early period of rehabilitation. Productive Enterprise Grants were given to restore the economic activities of families whose economic base was affected. Skill Development Programmes were organized to increase the opportunities of employment. Micro loans were granted to individuals and groups of maximum 20 members. These loans were granted through registered societies such as LIBCO, TCCS, Palmyrah Development Board and Savrodaya. 31 Projects comprising of 210 beneficiaries were benefited from this scheme. Mobilization of loans through the institutional sector has not been encouraging.

6.4.11 Activities of NGOO

Prior to June 1990, activities of all NGOO were co-ordinated in the District. The following NGOO were functional :

1. FORUT
2. Seva Vanitha
3. Sarvodaya
4. UNICEF
5. TRRO.

Housing reconstruction in 3 villages, Community Health Programme in villages and assistance to farmer's to restore food production and providing other immediate relief to the people in distress were the main areas of activities of these NGOO. The UNICEF sponsored Community Health Programme and FORUT sponsored Skill Development Programmes are currently in operation.

6.4.12 Essential Services

Food Distribution is mainly done through Co-operative outlets. Of the 4 MPCSS in the District, 17 are located in the uncleared area. Two Co-operative outlets are not functioning in the District. Details of MPCSS Branches that are functioning are given in Table VI/8.

CO-OPERATIVE OUTLETS IN VAVUNIYA

Table V/8

AGA Division	Total No. Branches	No. of Branches Functioning
V.S.S.D.	10	10
V.S.T.D.	22	16
V.C.K.D.	15	5
V.N.D.	15	14

Source: A.C.C.D's Office, Vavuniya.

The M.P.C.S has distributed only 40% of the normal food supply to the uncleared area during 1991. Only 10% - 12% of kerosene oil was supplied to that areas during 1991. Kerosene is now permitted to be transported outside the cleared area. Essential supplies and services are fully available in the cleared area. Nearly 43 prohibited items are permitted to be transported with proper authority. Electricity, transport services and drugs are normally available in the cleared areas.

6.5 Action Plan

In addition to the efforts explained above, in response to a proposal by His Excellency the President in order to speed up the normalization process, a Cabinet Sub Committee consisting of 11 Hon. Ministers was set up. This Committee was entrusted with the task of restoring Civil Administration and launching a programme of development for the Vavuniya district. A Task Force headed by the Honourable Governor, Northern & Eastern Provinces, has also been set up to support the activities of the Committee.

The Cabinet Sub Committee visited Vavuniya on 23.11.1991 and identified the problems that need immediate attention. The Honourable Ministers agreed to provide immediate solutions to most of these issues. A Plan of Action was prepared for restoration of Civil Administration and launching of a programme of development which is in the process of being implemented.

In this Action Plan the following areas have been identified:

- * Maintain continuous feeling of security among people in Vavuniya.
- * Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of all damaged properties.
- * Alienation and regularization of land in the cleared area.
- * Programme for building of houses for the homeless.
- * Rehabilitation and maintenance of highways 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 for cultivation and provision of agro-wells.
- * Enhance health facilities by increasing the medical personnel and conducting peripheral clinics.
- * Expedite the rehabilitation of school buildings, appointment of teachers, provision of equipments and furniture.
- * Facilitate agricultural development by providing inputs such as loans, seed paddy, fertilizer, agro chemicals etc., and promotion of livestock and milk production.
- * Provide adequate services of transport, Post and Telecommunication, electricity and marketing.
- * Establish village level industrial projects such as brick making, carpentry, handlooms, agro-based industries etc.
- * Filling of all vacancies in Government Departments.
- * Provision of quarters for Public Officers.
- * Improvements to Vavuniya Town to keep the Town clean and tidy.
- * Promote religious and cultural activities.

6.6 Presidential Mobile Service

The announcement of his intended Visit to Vavuniya District by His Excellency the President, accelerated and encouraged the process of Normalisation in the District. His visit on 4th December 1991 along with his Cabinet Ministers demonstrated the Commitment of the Government towards the normalising the life of the Vavuniya people. This commitment on the part of His Excellency has manifested in holding the 9th Presidential Mobile Service in Vavuniya on 29th, 30th and 31st of May, 1992.

