

FIVE YEAR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

2009 - 2013

Northern Province



NPC

PROVINCIAL PLANNING SECRETARIAT
NORTHERN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL
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Introduction

Northern Province was demerged from the North East Province as per the Supreme Court determination in October 2006. Following the determination, Northern Province commenced its function separately in January 2007. Already, an Investment Programme for the North East covering the period 2006 – 2009 was under implementation. This of course, confined to selected eight sectors. Under these circumstances, a strong need was felt for a new Investment Programme for the Province. Hence a new Investment programme is formulated for the period 2009 – 2013.

It should be noted that “Ten Year Horizon Development Frame Work 2006 – 2016” under the Mahinda Chintana – ‘Vision for a New Sri Lanka’ – a policy document was published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning in December 2006. It is vital that, the an Investment Programme for the Province should reflect the national policy thrust and development frame work.

The present programme covers the period 2009 – 2013 periods. Investment requirements were collected from the relevant Ministries and agencies. Although they do not reflect the entire development needs of the Province, they reflect the modest needs of the Ministries and agencies to implement their mandated responsibilities. The year 2009 is considered as a base year with the voted provisions under the National Budget 2009. In the formulation of this programme, the investment requirements of Ministries and Agencies, and their implementation capacities, and the guidelines of the Finance Commission were taken to consideration.

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CHAPTER 1

Socio Economic Situation of the Province

1.1 Geography

The Northern Province embraces five districts namely, Jaffna, Killinochi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, and Vavuniya. This covers an area of 8,846.83 sq.km accounting around 13.22% of the total land area of the island. This region has a forest cover of 1,981.30. sq km. Inland water area covers 197. sq km

1.2 Demography

No population census has been taken for this Province since 1981. However, the population has been estimated to be around 1.159 million in 2007, which represents around 5.79% of the total island population. Table 1.1 gives the details by district

Table 1.1: Population of Northern Province by District – 1981 & 2007

In '000			
	Northern Province	1981	2007
1.	Jaffna	831	599
2.	Kilinochchi	--	146
3.	Mullaitivu	78	147
4.	Vavuniya	96	166
5.	Mannar	107	101
	Total	1,112	1.159
	Sri Lanka	14,850	20.010
	As a % of Sri Lanka Total	7.48	5.79

(Source: Central Bank Annual Report 2007)

In 1981 around 7.5% of the Sri Lanka's population were living in the Northern Province and it has declined by 1.69% in 2007. Due to continuous conflict, majority of the people have left the country and others have moved out of the Province. However, it should be noted that there had been an intra-provincial movement, resulting in the increase of population in Mullaitivu & Vavuniya districts.

Of the total internally displaced population (IDP) prior to April 2006, referred as old IDP's, 99.2% either languish in the welfare centers and live with relatives and friends. Approximately, 28.5% of the total population of the North continue as IDP's. This is a vulnerable group of people with women headed families, children without parents, widows, elders without children and disables. In addition to the old IDP's, new IDP's have emerged after April 2006. This category too has a concentration in the North. Table 1.2 gives the distribution of IDP's by district.

Table 1.2 Total IDPs in the Northern Province by District
(as at September 2008)

District	Old	New
1. Jaffna	68,108	27,647
2. Kilinochchi	60,510	124,369
3. Mannar	17,172	8,702
4. Mullaitivu	71,666	83,800
5. Vavuniya	31,086	12,250
Total	248,542	256,768

(Source : Ministry of Nation Building & Resettlement, UNHCR)
(Old IDP figures based on survey conducted by Ministry of Nation Building 15 Aug. 2008)

It may be possible that some of the old IDP's would have got displaced and classified as new IDP's particularly in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu after the intensification of violence during the later part of 2008.

1.3 Social Conditions

There are no figures available from the Dept. of Census and Statistics to measure the incidence of poverty in the Province. However, it has been accepted in the literature that the incidence of poverty in the Northern is equivalent or more than that of the worst province in the South, which is Uva. Several indicators of both income and human poverty reflect the conditions of poverty that prevail in the region. Except for Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, for other districts in North there are some poverty indicators available. For instance, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), which captures the health status of the Mothers, is much lower in this region which is higher than the national figure. Percentage access to improved water sources in this region is much less than the national figure. Also percentage access to adequate sanitation in this region is lower for all the districts than the national percentage.

1.4 Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The Gross Domestic Product of the national and for the NP for the period from 2001 to 2006 is shown in Table 1.4 and Chart 1.1. and the NP's composition by sectors is shown in Table 1.5 and Chart 1.2. respectively.

TABLE 1.4:
GDP – National & NP at Current Factor Prices (Rs.Mn)

Year	National	NP	%
2001	1,245,598	29,490	2.37
2002	1,403,286	37,400	2.67
2003	1,562,739	43,126	2.76
2004	1,800,751	52,988	2.94
2005	2,098,004	64,004	3.05
2006	2,484,191	72,722	2.93

(Source: Central Bank Annual Report 2007)

Chart 1.1.
GDP – National & NP at Current Factor Prices (Rs.Mn)

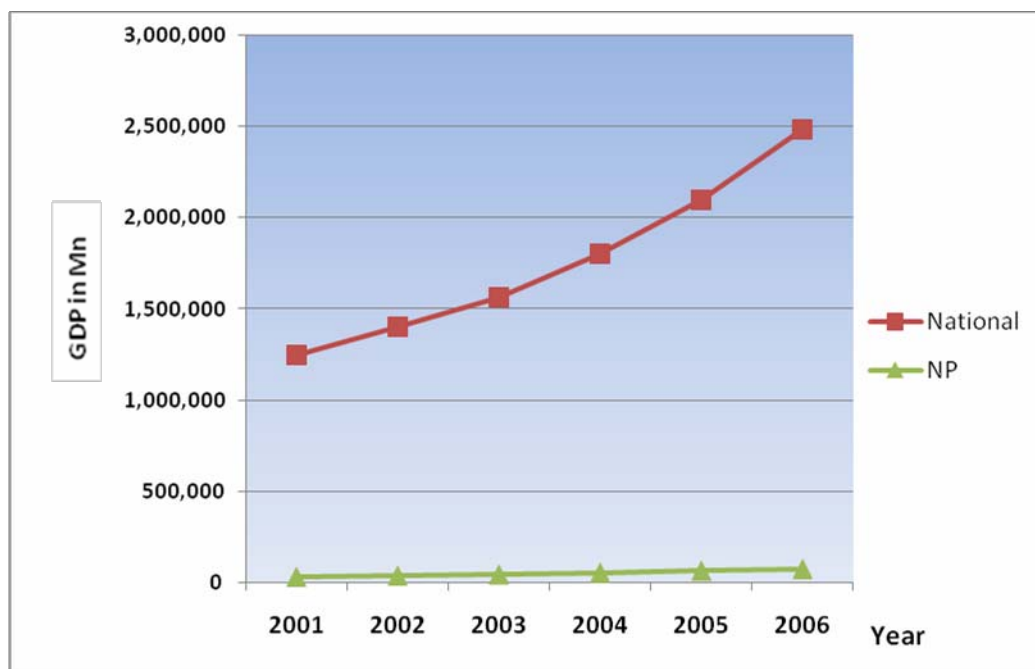
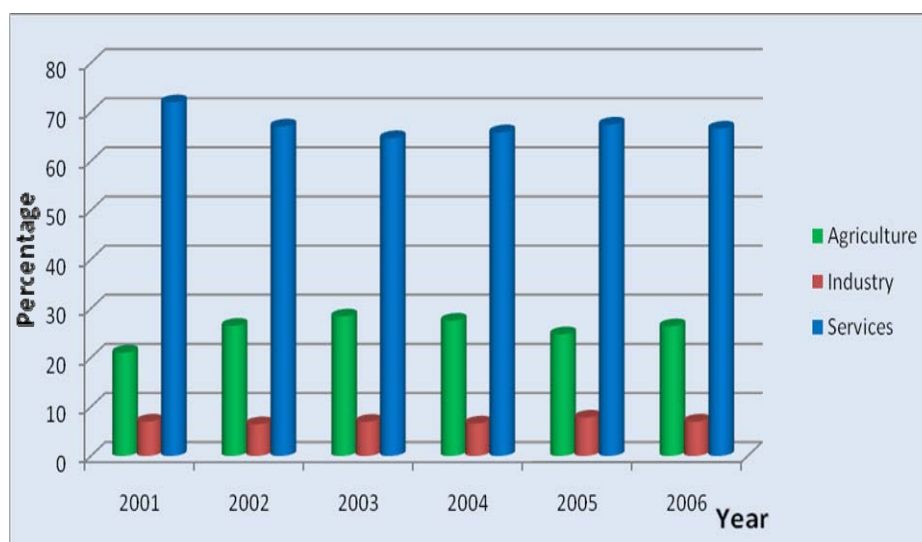


TABLE 1.5: Composition of GDP – NP at Current Factor Prices (Rs.Mn)

Year	Agriculture %	Industry %	Services %
2001	21.02	6.99	71.98
2002	26.49	6.45	67.05
2003	28.39	6.93	64.69
2004	27.53	6.60	65.87
2005	24.77	7.79	67.45
2006	26.39	6.99	66.62

(Source: Central Bank Annual Report 2007)

Graph 1.2 Composition of GDP – NP at Current Factor Prices (Rs.Mn)



Prior to the conflict, i.e. in 1980s, the contribution to GDP by the Northern Province was around 7%. Currently, it is around 3%. It shows that there are potentials in the Northern Province and that should be tapped. It is evident that following the ceasefire in 2002, the growth rate has picked up and maintained at a higher level. The structure of the provincial economy has not changed over the period. However, Agriculture, including Fisheries and Animal husbandry which is the mainstay of the economy has shown positive growth after 2002.

The growth objective of the NP is explained in Table 1 in Annexure III. Growth is a function of level of investment and its utilization. In the Northern Province, the level of investment particularly the private investment in the Industries sector is not taking place as a result of continued conflict situation. For any major investment to take place, in the growth oriented sectors investors' confidence is crucial. Since there is lack of security and no conducive

environment for investment, entrepreneurs prefer to invest in the sectors where they could get quick returns. Hence there is more investment in the trade and business sectors where the returns are quick. Along with normalcy and political stability being achieved, the infrastructure facilities such as roads, transport power and communication must be in place. The provision of these facilities will generate investor's interest and reduce the investment cost. In order for the private sector to invest, the Government should provide sufficient incentives in the absence of its direct investment.

1.5 Provincial Finance

TABLE 1.6:
Recurrent Allocation & Expenditure – 2002 to 2007

Rs.Mn			
Year	Allocation	Expenditure	%
2006(NEP)	12,278.1	5492.1	45%
2007	7,300	6,726.1	55%
2008(Up to Nov.)	8,100	5,691.1	46%

Compare with last year, allocation has been increased by 10.95%.

Table 1.7 gives the actual Capital expenditure by districts. Table 1.8 sets out the investment by various donors during the period 2006 – 2008.

TABLE 1.7:
Capital Allocation & Expenditure
MTIP / PSDG 2006-2008 (Rs.'000)

Year	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Total Expenditure
2006	72.3	32.3	31.85	19.57	75.43	231.45
2007	133.65	43.56	23.1	10.6	41.1	252.01
2008	47.3	18.5	19.9	11.2	37	133.9
Total	253.25	94.36	74.85	41.37	153.53	617.36

Source: PPS, NP

1.6 Employment

Table 1.9 gives the employment by sectors in 2003/4. Around one third (1/4) of the employed is in the Agriculture Sector. Industries which include mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, water and gas had absorbed around 37% and the service sector gives employment for 37.2% of the employed persons.

TABLE 1.9
Employments by Sectors – 2003/2004

SECTOR	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	25.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.9
Manufacturing	8.5
Construction	0.5
Electricity, Water & Gas	7.8
Trade	19.3
Transport	6.0
Other Services	31.2
TOTAL	100.00

1.7 Current Situation of the major sectors

1. Agriculture

Before 1983, Agriculture was the well developed Sector in the Northern Province, in terms of technology adoption yield per hector and management of the sector. In fact, the province was the net supplier of subsidiary food crops such as onion, chilli, banana and various vegetables to Southern Sri Lanka. However, after 1983, the situation in Northern Province started to deteriorated particularly, beginning 1990s' due to lack of transport to south and consequently, lack of marketing arrangements, availability of inputs and fertilizer. The situation further aggravated due to displacement of farm families leaving their assets and farms for security reasons.

2. Fisheries

Similar to Agriculture Sector, Fisheries was well developed in the Northern Province and was a net supplier to Southern Sri Lanka. Consequent to the restriction imposed on fishing such as fishing time, distance of fishing in the sea, type of fishing, using of small boats and type of fishing net, their production was badly deteriorated after 1985. As a result, fish production has declined drastically.

3. Livestock Sector

Before the civil conflict, livestock was well developed in the province, and it was estimated that livestock production in the province contributed to 20% of the production of the country. Livestock production, generally served as a supplementary income to the families who involved in agriculture. Around 50% – 60% of the families in the province were engaged in livestock production either full time or part time employment. The position has been deteriorated very badly mainly due to displacement of families leaving their livestock unattended. Further, lack of transport, non availability of animal foods, particularly to poultry and marketing arrangement also has contributed to this deterioration.

4. Irrigation

The Northern Province has large number of major and minor irrigation tanks and channel system which were well maintained before the conflict. However with the conflict, displacement of farm families from their cultivation area, maintainance of tanks and channels system badly neglected mainly due to inadequate fund allocation. Almost all the irrigation schemes are now in dilapidated condition. Further, with severe damages caused by the heavy floods, the situation has worsened.

5. Industries

A few big industries and a large number of small industries were in operation before the conflict. Cement, Chemical, Palmyrah Distillery, Boat yard, Tile, Fishing net and Ice plant were some of them. Presently, except Palmyrah Distillery Industry, the other big industries are not in operation. Further most of the small industries are also not in operation due to displacement, lack of marketing arrangement of families, non-availability of inputs, non-availability or interrupted supply of electricity.

6. Provincial Road

The Province has about 1958.6 km Provincial Road (C&D) and 7600 km Rural Roads. Prior to the conflict, though the available road network was inadequate but maintained well. After the conflict maintainance work was not attended due to prevailing unsettled situation, and as a result only around 20% - 25% of the roads are in good condition. Some sealed roads are entirely disappeared. As a result, the motorable roads are in very poor conditions and vehicle operating costs are very high.

7. Education

Prior to the conflict, the level of education in the Northern Province had been very high with well maintained educational institution supported by the motivation of teachers and the committed parents were the main reason for the achievements in education. Currently 267,984 students and 12,574 teachers are in the province. It is estimated that, the shortage of teachers are around 1,650. Following the conflict situation, displacement of a number of families from their area, primarily affected the educational level in the province. A number of students, particularly in the Vanni districts couldn't attend school regularly. Though alternative arrangements were made after displacement to relocate the schools, attendance was very poor. Further,

inadequate allocations of fund to schools due to prevailing situation, improvement in school buildings are very poor.

8. Health & Indigenous Medicine

Northern Province had well maintained health services prior to the conflict. Currently due to lack of transport facilities between the districts and to Southern Sri Lanka, this Health Services deteriorated the in the province. Presently the province has almost 90% vacancies in the specialists cadre and also shortage of medical officers is more than 50% in the province. This is due to prevailing security situation and lack of transport and communication facilities in the province.

With regard to Indigenous medicine, it has been practiced in the province for a long time and institutionalised and maintained as a developed this sector. Indigenous Medicine, too suffer as same as health sector with, shortage of medical officers.

CHAPTER 2

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Background

Northern Province has severely suffered from the effects of conflict since 1980's, in all spheres of life. While relief, re-settlement and reconstruction process is on the way, the effects of the 2004 December Tsunami have added the burden of recovery. In addition to these two phenomenons, the legends of development deprivation was continued to exist. So in identifying the development priorities, these entire phenomenons have to be borne in mind. Rehabilitation in general has to be viewed along with developmental goals. Rehabilitation per se is to get back to the lost position. But if it is limited to the regaining the lost position only, there will be gaps between the earlier and the present position as more than two decades have passed between the two. From a long-term perspective, rehabilitation contains the development component to be matched with present needs. Therefore, along with rehabilitation, development goals have to be caught up in order to be on par with other provinces.

The Five Year Investment Programme 2009-2013 for Northern Province identified certain development priorities. The Mahinda Chintana: Vision for a New Sri Lanka – A Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016, published by the Ministry of Finance & Planning, end of 2006, has reflected the same priorities as long term objectives. During the last three years, no significant changes have taken place in the Development Scenario. Hence, the same development priorities with some modifications are presented below:

2.2 Finding a durable Solution to the displacement

Finding a durable solution to the problem of displacement which plagued the Northern Province should be accorded the highest priority. Durable solutions are: (i) Resettlement, meaning displaced persons getting back to their original place of residence. (ii) Relocation, meaning to resettle the displaced in different place other than their own place. (iii) Integration, meaning the displaced to get integrate them in the place of displacement. Wherever feasible, with the completion demining process and the security clearance, the return process should set in with the consent of the concerned people. Finding durable solution to the displacement would be based on acceptable international norms.

2.3 Restoring the Livelihood

Following the resettlement or relocation, the priority would be to restore the livelihood. A significant number of families still continue to live in the welfare camps and they are suffering from a dependency syndrome. Restoration of the livelihood is the beginning of the long process of the recovery. The basis for the restoration is the involvement of these people in their normal economic activities.

2.4 Reactivating Services and Facilities

Along with the restoration of livelihood, the service facilities have to be reactivated. In the resettlement process, housing facilities must be accorded a high priority. Only with the reasonable housing with water supply and sanitation, displaced and affected families could recommence their living. Basically, services, such as, health and education must be made available. The people must be in a position to be involved in their normal routine activities. Market facilities must be in place in order for the people to purchase their requirements to meet their domestic or productive needs. For instance, the transport service must be in place for the people to be mobile. Also, the producers should be able to market their products and obtain their inputs in time at reasonable prices.

2.5 Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Facilities

For the restoration of the livelihood to be more effective along with reactivation of services, the infrastructure facilities must be rehabilitated. Both, social infrastructure, such as, education, health and water supply and economic infrastructure such as road, electricity and communication have got deteriorated due to poor maintenance. Firstly, these physical facilities have to be rehabilitated and should be improved in order to accommodate the developmental requirements. During the conflict, school buildings including laboratories, libraries, administrative blocks and teacher's quarters have been fully or partly damaged and they are not in a condition for utilization. Major repairs, rehabilitation or improvement may be necessary. The same requirement applies with respect to hospitals, clinics, labs and other associated buildings. Sources of water supply, such as, wells, tanks and others have either got polluted or their physical structures damaged. They need to be put in place to provide the necessary supply.

Regarding the economic infrastructure, roads are the major component, which got dilapidated due to non-maintenance. For the people to be able to mobile and to have access to the required places, motorable roads are the pre-requisites. In order to have the effective and efficient transport services, roads have either to be repaired or rehabilitated depending upon the requirements. However, it cannot be limited to rehabilitation only. Improvements, such as, widening is essential in order to meet the increasing transport demands. The worst affected sub-sector is the power sector. The supply of power was not available due to damages to the transformers, transmission and distribution lines. Although there is no power generation in this region the transmission and distribution lines have got damaged disrupting the power supply. Provision of domestic lighting is very essential. Commercial and industrial demands have to be looked into as the availability increases. For the restoration of economic activities and to commence their industrial ventures, electricity supply is a pre-requisite. Communication, particularly, telephone facilities, were badly damaged like electricity. Telephone density is much lower compared to national figure. The limited facility, which was available, too got disrupted. Even though the introduction of various modes of communication facilities signals often cut. There is wide disparity. The coverage should be improved. Only with telephone facilities other communication facilities, such as, Internet could be made available.

2.6 Development of Human Capacities

In order to provide effective services and make use of the infrastructure facilities, capacities and capabilities at various levels must be available. This has to be at individual, family, community and whole regional levels. The capacities available at all these levels would pave

the way for undertaking the developmental activities. However much the resources and other physical facilities are available, if the correct type of human resources are not in place, those available resources will not be used at a maximum or desired level.

In the Northern region, due to the conflict situation, the day-to-day activities, including the normal economic activities, have not been undertaken. Schools and hospitals were not functioning regularly. In addition, public offices were not functioning in full. As a result of the non-functioning, there was a general deterioration in the capacities and capabilities of the available human resources. From a development angle, what needed are the managerial, professional, administrative and technical capacities. In all sectors, there are severe shortages of human resources. Even where there are personnel, their capabilities are not up to the required level.

Firstly, all the unfilled vacancies have to be filled and new requirements have to be identified. Along with, for all the officers must be given intensive training. The gaps exist in knowledge and skills have to be identified and action must be taken to impart the necessary knowledge and skills to fill the gaps. It has been observed that not only there is deterioration in the knowledge and skill levels but also in the attitudes. There should be dedication and commitment, without which, knowledge and skills alone will not yield the desired results. Necessary orientation and mobilization must be accorded a high priority.

2.7 Targeting at Vulnerable Groups

The general growth and poverty reduction strategies are not enough to achieve the developmental goals. They have to be very specific and properly targeted. The major effect of the conflict and the tsunami is the creation of vulnerable groups and their sustenance. Economically deprived people who find it difficult to satisfy their minimum basic requirements are in a vulnerable position. The landless poor farmers, casual workers and wage earners are generally in the position. If their normal economic activities are disrupted, they are forced to be in below subsistence level. This type of poorer groups should be allowed to engage in their normal economic activities to earn a livelihood in the agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and other informal sectors. Generally, disable children, women and elders, are considered as vulnerable. In addition, to this normal phenomenon, orphans, children with single parent, widows, women headed families, abandoned parents, etc, have emerged as socially vulnerable groups.

2.8 Establishment of Good Governance

The absence of political leadership in the Northern Provincial Council set-up allows the bureaucracy to enjoy more power without much accountability. Although this is the conceived perception, in reality, there is a presence of Central Government, the Governor, having more governmental power. The parliamentary political representation provides the political supervision. For good governance, in addition to accountability, the transparency is also vital. Civil societies, including NGO's and CBO's are very active in this region and their involvement ensures the transparency and accountability. Existence of a vibrant civil society, which includes private sectors, NGO's and CBO's could facilitate the establishment of good governance.

Chapter 3

Sectoral Situation

3.1. Production Sector

3.1.1 Agriculture

3.1.1.1. Review

Agriculture sector is vital for regional economic development. Approximately 60 % of the population is engaged in crop farming and over 45 % of the labour force directly depends on agriculture for their livelihood. This sector prior to the conflict has contributed nearly 12 % of the country's total agricultural production of which Rice, dry Chilli, Red onion and Grain legumes contributed 15%, 30%, 75% & 30% respectively. At present Agriculture crop sector is almost characterized as unorganized, unregulated, not market oriented and restricted to domestic consumption. This scenario is emerged with mass dislodgment of farmers and loss of productive assets and dilapidated infrastructure subsequent to the present turmoil. Restrictions imposed in the free transport of materials in some parts of the Province affect the supply of necessary inputs and produce marketing and increase in production cost. This has led to farming as a non profitable venture. At present, rural sector is the main source of provincial food supply and employment.

The province consists of 150,000 farm families, of which about 81,000 families are in displaced position. Potential extent of paddy and OFC land existing for cultivation is 100,000 ha and 55,000 ha respectively; of which, on the average 55 000 ha of paddy land and 27000 ha of SFC are being cultivated in the past 2-3 years. The cash crops like chilli and fruit banana and grapes have been drastically declined in cultivation due to poor market access, low maintenance and abandonment of productive land with farmers' displacement.

Table 3.1.1.1
Agriculture land in the Province by Districts (in HA)

District	Paddy land	Subsidiary food crop land	Homestead land	Fruit crop land
Jaffna	13,134.0	13,629.7	1,423.9	2,214.1
Kilinochchi	25,381.0	11,810.0	431.0	140.0
Mullaitivu	18,957.7	6,275.2	0.0	825.8
Vavuniya	21,010.0	7,754.0	15,870.0	1,556.9
Mannar	21,825.0	3,052.0	1,187.0	117.4
	100,307.0	42,520.0	18,911.0	4,853.0

Source : D/Agriculture, NP

Table 3.1.1.2.**Average Extent cultivated in the province(in HA)**

District	Aswedummised extent	Present cultivable extent	Abandoned land
Jaffna	13131	9663	22794
Killinochchi	25381	16210	41591
Mullaitivu	18957	17056	36013
Vavuniya	21010	14146	35156
Mannar	21825	13824	35649
Total	100304	70899	171203

Source : D/Agriculture, NP

Province is bestowed with 11 major tanks and 54 minor tanks feeding irrigable low land area of 32,178 ha and 9,700 ha respectively. However Rainfall pattern and intensity determine the water availability in water resources, which determine the extent of cultivation. There are 1,428 minor tanks also available in the province of 420 are in non –working conditions.

With the situation, part of the physical assets including damage of office buildings and infrastructure facilities has been lost. Consequently this resulted in hindrances in effective service delivery system. Further scarcity of supervisory field staff, limited mobility and lack of knowledge sharing facilities causes also attributed to this condition.

Social empowerment and capacity building of farming community is an imperative need to make farmers self reliance in Agriculture development. District Agriculture Training centers serve as venue for impart of practical oriented trainings and render the development of science based farming community in the province. The center in Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu are in dilapidated condition.

In-service training institute at Kilinochchi is the only center available in the province for continuous knowledge & skill enhancement of the field staff for effective service delivery to the farming community. This is not functioning to its full capacity.

Various agro - based enterprises are functioning in the province. However their production and quality are mostly not in required standards.

Table 3.1.1.3.
Existing agro enterprises in the province

Type	Jaffna	Mullaithivu	Mannar	Kilinochchi	Vavuniya
Rice flour making	102	58	11	60	18
Rice mill	6	31		47	60
Jam, Juice making	12	2		1	2
Gingelly oil extractor	64	12		14	15
Papadam making	5	4		3	4
Curd Chilli	9				
Mixture, Pagoda making	28	9	18	15	6
Oil extraction mill	11	14		10	
Processing industries	6	4	23		13
Provincial total	243	334	52	150	118

Source : D/Agriculture, NP

Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.3 and charts 3.1.1 to 3.1.5 illustrate the Agriculture and land, and extant of cultivation by various crops, and the existing enterpricess.

Chart 3.1.1.1

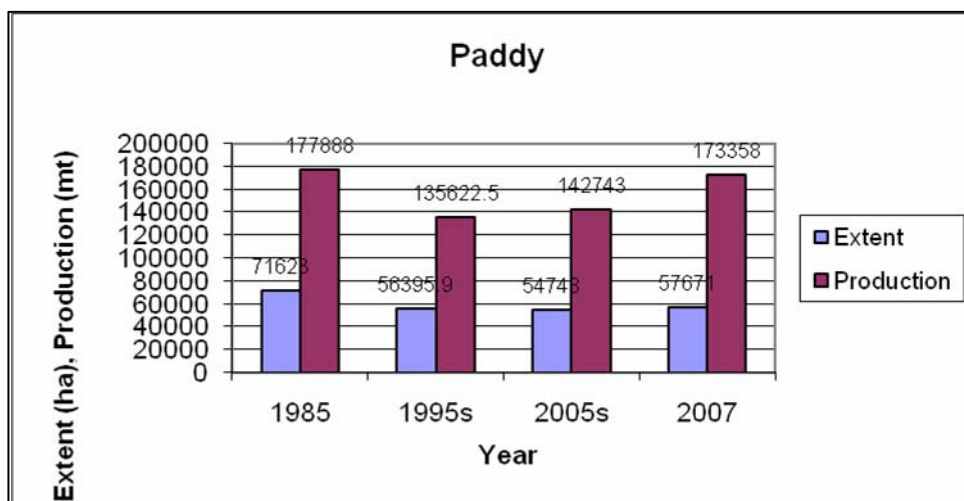


Chart 3.1.1.2.

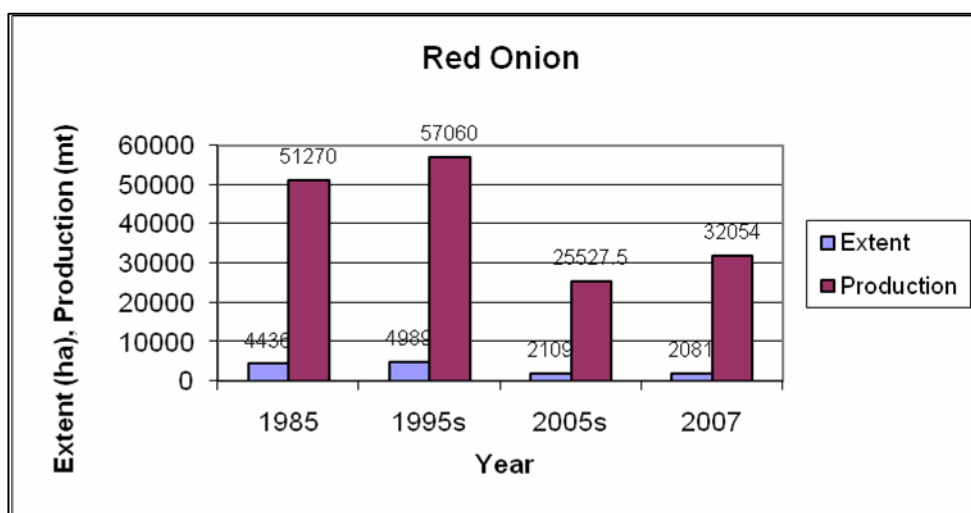


Chart 3.1.1.3.

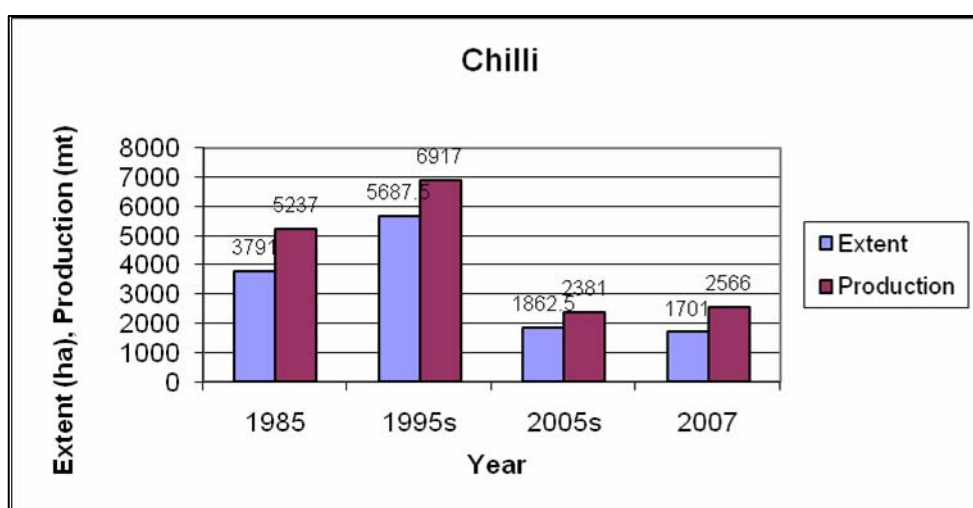


Chart 3.1.1.4.

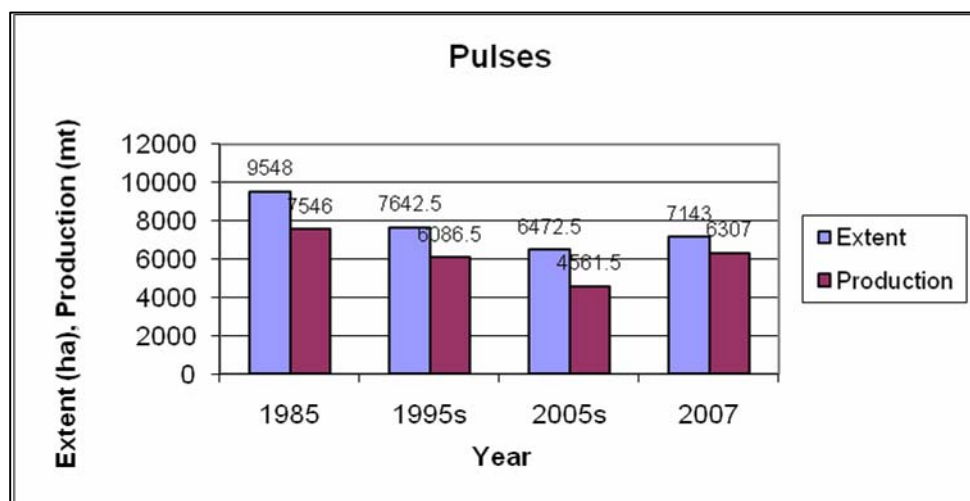
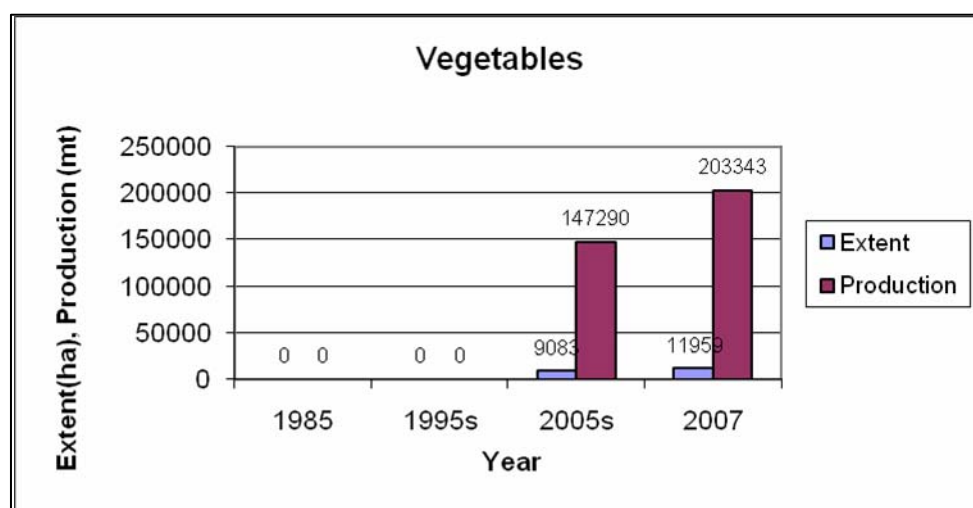


Chart 3.1.1.5.



3.1.1.2. Objectives

Objective of Agriculture strategy is to revitalize agriculture for livelihood restoration and surplus production, leading to commercialized farming and agric–business development along with the promotion of income generation activities for the targeted groups such as vulnerable, farm women and affected youth and make aware of the new options available for development.

Revitalization should be constantly based on efficient utilization of resources and the modernization of small holding sub sector through improvement of farm management toward commercialized agriculture to compete production and marketing

3.1.1.3. Major priorities

- Food and nutritional security
- Revitalize crop cultivation for restoring peasants livelihood
- Sustainable production & productivity enhancement
- Market-led crop development
- Seed & Planting material production
- Ecological concern Plant protection development
- Appropriate farm mechanization
- Post harvest technology development
- Farmer & Farm women empowerment for social institutionalization & participatory action
- Institutional improvement for effective service delivery and ICT
- Development for information management & Cyber extension

3.1.1.4. Major issues

- No dynamic social participation in development activities
- Ineffective linkage between production, marketing & processing
- Difficult in transport of farm inputs(Seeds and planting material equipments like harvesters, sprinkler unit)
- Inadequate professional enhancement program coherent with challenges and changes
- Restriction in free-wheel movement for extension services
- Wide operational coverage for the front line officers.
- Vacancies for supervisory field staffs
- Inadequate professional enhancement program coherent with challenges and changes
- Accommodation facilities for staffs are very limited

3.1.1.5. Interventions to address issues in relation to priorities and objectives

- Development of social institution & Clients capacity building
- Development of forward & backward linkage to sustain production & market net work
- Rehabilitation of rural infrastructures including area accessibility and post production sectors(storage and processing structures)
- Assistance for revitalization of Crop Production ventures and agro-based micro enterprise development
- Re-Demarcation of AI ranges to manageable coverage for effective delivery
- Strengthening of District Agricultural Training centers & Renovation of
- In-service Training institutes
- Improvement of Government farm facilities for quality seed and material production
- Rehabilitation of office buildings and quarters for effective service delivery

Table 3.1.1.4

Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

Main component	Year Allocation (Rs.mn)					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Production & Productivity Enhancement	6.0	14.0	17.0	16.9	12.4	66.3
Marketing & Technology Development	13.7	9.8	15.0	20.0	32.3	90.8
Promotion of Agro –Industry		13.7	17.0	23.0	17.0	70.7
Capacity building	1.8	13.5	18.5	22.0	25.0	80.8
Total	21.5	51.0	67.5	81.9	86.7	308.6

Table 3.1.1.5
Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

District wise Details

District	Allocation (Rs. Mn.)					Total (Rs Mn.)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	6.26	11.88	12.50	14.57	14.80	59.99
Kilinochchi	2.34	11.23	15.10	16.88	14.39	59.94
Mannar	2.03	10.33	11.22	16.16	15.90	55.64
Mullaitivu	3.00	8.15	15.00	16.98	17.24	60.37
Vavuniya	7.62	8.92	13.20	16.71	23.24	69.69
PD Office	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.64	1.08	2.97
Total	21.50	51.01	67.52	81.92	86.65	308.60

3.1.2. Livestock

3.1.2.1. Review

During 1996-2001 certain unfavorable conditions were faced due to disturbances in various parts of Northern Province and as a result AP & H activities were adversely affected. Difficulties were encountered in supplying the inputs requirement to maintain the services to the farmers. Demand for services were high from 2001.

Administration report abstract 2001 : Department could not render the services due to various restrictions imposed on transport of vital items such as drugs, vaccines and breeding materials.

a. Poultry Husbandry Development

Parents stock for the hatcheries were imported from Netherlands and India. NEP is the only province that import parent stock, maintain hatchery operations and produce day old chicks to farmers. Regional hatchery in Jaffna was handed over to Jaffna District co-operative Rural Bank Union Ltd. on 16th March 2001 which supported to import of parent stocks chicks and assisted in poultry development.

2005 Administrative report abstract : During the recent past due to civil disturbances the poultry industry suffered a severe set back and the supply of day old chicks drugs feed had become non existent. Since 1997 day old gold line layer parent stock chicks had been imported and in 2005 due to Avian Influenza threat it was not possible to import Broiler parent stock. In the year 2005, the number of chicks produced decreased because of insufficient financial allocation to import the replacement parent stock in 2004. As a result, the hatchery operations of RLF Poonthoddam came to standstill in June 2005.

2006 Administrative report abstract : Department has introduced specially backyard poultry and non traditional poultry such as quails, turkey and duck in the RLF Uppuveli and Poonthoddam. During the year many farmers were benefited by the implementation of backyard poultry production with 50% subsidy.

2007 Administrative report abstract : For the first time during the year 2007 remarkable high profit was recorded by the RLF Poonthoddam. During the same year in August Regional Livestock Farm Atchuveli has too re-commenced its activities. However difficulties were encountered continuously in sending inputs such as poultry mash, medicine and vaccines in time to the farm as well as to farmers in Jaffna. Generally Northern region the poultry industry faced major set back as the supply of day old chicks, medicines and vaccines have become extremely difficult or virtually non existent.

Current Situation

Two regional hatcheries established by the Provincial department are contributing very much for poultry development especially in meeting the day old chicks requirement of poultry farmers in Northern Province. Regional Livestock farm Poonthoddam Vavuniya has produced more number of chicks during past years in comparison to other farms in Northern Province.

There is an urgent need to increase the capacity of the Poonthoddam farm by constructing a shed and installation of an incubator.

In addition alternative poultry have been introduced in the Poonthoddam farm during the year 2007.

Also steps have been taken to strengthen the dairy unit at RLF Poonthoddam.

Regional livestock farm Atchuvally has been rehabilitated with the financial assistance provided by FAO and activities have been re-activated in 2007. Difficulties continued to remain the same in sending poultry feed, drugs and medicines.

Table 3.1.2.1.

The numbers of anticipated chicks' production in 2008 in regional hatcheries are as follows.

Chicks	In 'Nos	
	Poonthodam	Atchchuveli
Broilers	25,185	Nil
Unsexed-backyard	46,580	34,712

Table 3.1.2.2.

Production of Day Old Chicks in Dept. Hatcheries – RLF Poonthoddam

Year	Broiler	Pullet	Cockerel	CPRS(Unsexed)	Quails
2002	29,500	27,968	28,758	-	-
2003	34,299	26,292	26,864	-	-
2004	30,790	17,110	15,674	-	-
2005	22,368	3,443	4,530	-	-
2006		17,575	17,465	22,557	-
2007	44,792	1,499	1,560	52,795	405
2008	25,185			81,292	

As the adverse conditions continue to prevail, commercial poultry keeping with sophisticated management and feeding became impracticable and backyard poultry keeping became very popular and the introduction of 50% subsidy scheme by the department greatly benefited the farmers as means of producing cheap protein at their homesteads. Also this system has boosted the egg production and assisted to stabilize the balance between demand and supply of eggs in rural as well as urban areas to a great extent. Birds in backyard system scavenge during day time for feeding and settle down in tree branches in night or shelter in cages made out of locally available materials.

The routine prophylactic inoculation programme carried out systematically by the extension staff of the department protect the bird population against the serious mortality causing endemic diseases. Given below are the details of the immunizations carried out during 2008.

Table 3.1.2.3

The following poultry breeding materials were issued to the farmers through Range Veterinary office in 2008. (The data from Kilinochchi, Mullithivu and some areas of Mannar and Vavuniya have not been included)

Day old Broilers	119,811
Day old Pullets	60,515
Day old cockerels	1,490
Day old CPRS(unsexed)	65,997
Month old pullets	12,761
Week old cockerels	60

Table 3.1.2.4**Following progress of issue of poultry in Northern Province from 2001 to 2008**

FUNCTION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Issue of breeding materials								
1. D.O.Broilers	78,928	130,571	311,566	148,607	296,311	134,617	138,573	119,811
2. D.O Pullets	47,832	136,707	219,171	68,633	156,167	100,930	67,407	60,515
3. M.O Pullets						5,966		12,761
4.D.O Cockerals, CPRS	37,818	67,619	63,488	23,125	42,617	21,100	48,383	67,487

Table 3.1.2.5**Vaccination carried out against common diseases - 2008**

(The Data from Killinochchi,Mullaitevu and some areas of Mannar and Vavuniya have not yet receive)

Diseases	Target (Annual)	Progress
Ranikhet	787,000	934,571
Fowlpox	343,550	324,700
Gumboro	604,500	706,700

Table 3.1.2.6**Following Progress of Health Services in Northern Province from 2001 to 2008**

FUNCTION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Vaccinations								
1.Ranikhet	648119	609756	811266	1058607	1262087	968625	911452	934571
2.Fowlpox	200324	121639	203841	305363	299087	258908	289034	324700
3. Gumboro	405524	286885	540115	866737	1144091	667751	531024	706700

b. Dairy development**B.1.Performance of the past**

2001 Administrative report abstract: Dairy sector like the other sectors has been adversely affected due to the continuing conflict situation. In most of the East and Vanni region farmers were facing problems in terms of herd management and marketing.

Following Revi Rasa military operation in 1995 there was mass displacement of people that have resulted in large extent of loss of productive assets including high yielding valuable dairy cows.

However it should be stated that in development front concerted efforts were made to intensify herd improvement activities during the last 3 years.

2006 Administrative report abstract: AI programme in Jaffna has recorded 75% success mainly due to the encouraging response by farmers as a means of upgrading their stock towards better production. But the conflict situation had its negative impact in the AI performance also was observed.

4000 mineral blocks were issued by Central AP & H Peradeniya to be distributed among the farmer through VS ranges. Blocks could not be dispatched to Jaffna on account of transport difficulties.

2007 Administrative report abstract: Coverage of cross breeding programme is not satisfactory in the Northern Province. Contributory factors for the unsatisfactory performance are lack of studs of improved breeds, technical staff, transport facilities, limited feed resources and marketing facilities for milk in rural areas and extensive system of management in large herds.

Registration of livestock farm activity was implemented by the department from 1st July to 15th Oct 2008.

b.2.Current Situation

Large herds of cattle in the province are under extensive management system. The cross breeding programme by the Dept. of AP & H is carried out through AI services and natural breeding services using improved breeds of stud bulls.

More than 50% of dairy cattle in Jaffna are cross bred and produce 8-10 liters of milk per day. Of the total AI performance in the province 75% is performed in Jaffna district as there is encouraging response from farmers towards AI.

AI centre Thirunelvely is the only centre still producing and supplying chilled semen to VS offices in Jaffna and the Provincial Department manages the centre amidst several constraints. Bulls managed at the centre as semen donors are old and need early replacement to avoid in breeding . The progress recorded in AI services is given below.

Table 3.1.2.7

Chilled semen production target progress - 2008

	Jersy	Sanan	Jamunapari
No. of chilled semen produced	19,498	3,249	10,325
No. of chilled semen used	7,814	144	2,150

Table 3.1.2.8

Chilled semen used for AI in Jaffna from 2002 to 2008

Year	No. of chilled semen used		
	Jercy	Sannen	Jamunapari
2002	5,452	288	1,729
2003	6,575	277	2,115
2004	6,094	134	1,687
2005	7,397	158	2,348
2006	6,676	109	1,998
2007	7,219	66	2,442
2008	7,814	144	2,150

Table 3.1.2.9.**Following Progress of Breeding Activity in Northern Province from 2001 to 2007**

(The data from Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and some areas of Mannar and Vavuniya have not yet been received)

FUNCTION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
AI Service								
1. Insemination								
Cattle	6,942	6,401	8,352	9,526	10,336	9,424	10,070	10,154
Goat	1,893	1,892	2,350	2,536	4,826	2,265	2,876	2,493
2. PD	1,208	999	1,375	2,032	2,511	2,216	2,245	2,466
3. Calvings	1,296	1,774	1,914	2,502	2,320	2,122	2,714	3,033
4. Kiddings		262	301	501	720	570	415	413
Natural Breeding								
1. Stud services								
Cattle		528	399	291	992	182	132	281
Goat		5	195	14	157	10	31	13
2. PD		552	684	746	410	418	619	585
3. Calvings		93	103	35	55	27	48	86
4. Kiddings		4	132	200	28	-	-	3
5. Castrations		1,450	1,932	2,118	2,185	2,326	2,940	2,703

With AI services in dairy farms under intensive management being practiced, improved breeders of bulls with 50% subsidy under 5 year plan were issued for upgrading purposes in herds under extensive system of management.

In the province the coverage of cross breeding programme is far below the satisfactory level. The reasons that can be attributed to this unsatisfactory performances are lack of studs of improved breeder, lack of technical staff, lack of transport facilities, extensive system of management in large herds, limited feed resources, lack of marketing facilities in rural areas.

This year also national livestock farm registration programme was carried out by Department of Animal Production and Health Peradeniya with a satisfactory positive response from farmers.

However registration activities could not be carried out in VS ranges Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Kanagarajankulam, Maddu and Musalai due to military operation and the consequent displacement of farm families.

Table 3.1.2.10**Artificial breeding services target and anticipated achievement – 2008**

	Target	Achievement
Artificial Insemination in Cattle	11,696	10,154
Artificial Insemination in Goat	3,486	2,493
Pregnancy Diagnosis	3,864	2,466
Calving	2,709	3,033

The Central Department conducts Special Vaccination programmes (SVP) in all Provinces. This programme usually commences in May and complete by the end of September every year. Problems were encountered in transporting the vaccines and mobilization of the staff due to security tight.

Table 3.1.2.11**Cattle Immunization Target and Achievement – 2008**

(The Data from Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and some areas of Mannar and Vavuniya have not yet been received)

	Target	Achievement
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	186600	91,654
Black Quarter	15650	18,834
Foot and Mouth	56500	69,246

Table 3.1.2.12**Following Progress of Health Services in Northern Province from 2001 to 2008**

FUNCTION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4. Vaccinations								
4.H.S	135,530	125,664	130,717	99,483	169,218	114,794	148,809	91,654
5.B.Q	2,455	3,348	2,743	10,428	16,437	27,285	16,982	18,834
6.FMD	8,079	3,385	109	23,669	1,343	32,537	8,618	69,246

A total of 42,653 out door patients in the dispensary (OPD) and 8,591 field cases have been treated and recorded in 2008. Totally 27, 34,761.35 l of milk was collected in Northern Province during 2008.

Table 3.1.2.13**Following Progress of breeding material, issues in Northern province from 2001 to 2008**

FUNCTION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Issue of Breeding materials								
5.Bull calves	14	9			3	127	171	242
6.Heifers					41	333	459	474
7.Buffalo Bull/Bull calves						6	6	0
8.Buffalo cows						6	27	0
9.Buffalo Heifers								0
10.Goats Female			10		55	276	916	309
11.Goats Males					61	204	342	228

Table 3.1.2.14**Following breeding materials were issued in 2008****(The data from Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Some areas of Mannar and Vavuniya have not yet been included)**

	Progress	Target
Goat	537	679
Cattle	716	805
Buffalo	-	165

Table 3.1.2.15**Following Progress of milk collection in Northern Province from 2001 to 2008**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Milk Collection	2,287,801.2	4,341,296.3	3,060,540	167,225,218	8,891,920	2,521,378.65	2,734,761.35

C.GOAT DEVELOPMENT**C.1. Performance of the past**

2001 Administrative report abstract: A goat farm was established at Chekkatipulavu in Vavuniya with approval of provincial planning committee and the farm is functioning.

C.2. Current situation

Goat also one of the important components next to dairy farming. Province has abundance of suitable vegetation for goats to thrive very well making goat rearing a popular Activity. Goats are reared mainly for mutton production which is encouraged to increase the availability of goat meat to meet the recommended per capita intake. Main constraint that is being experienced is the non availability of cross bred stud goats with superior genetic merit. The supply of Jumnapari stud goats with 50% subsidy under 5 year plan to the uncleared area was difficult due to security restrictions.

A goat farm was establish at Chekkatipulavu with the objective multiplying cross bred stud goats for faster growth rate and higher carcass weight. The farm is functioning to satisfactory level with 19 Jumnapari cross bred studs and 112 females. The total kidding was recorded as 87. There is an urgent need to strengthen the farm for better production.

C.3. Objectives/Priorities

- Establish a healthy livestock population and take care of the ethic of the animals by enforcing all acts and regulation.
- Increase the productivity of the livestock through improves the genetic quality of the indigenous stock.
- Improve the knowledge of the livestock farmers through continuous education & training.

- Improve the management of the livestock & poultry
- Improve the institutional capacity for better out put
- Planning, Implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting the achievement.

C.4. Major Issues

- Scarcity of productive dairy cows.

- Difficulties in transportation of breeding materials, vaccines, drugs and other inputs specially to Jaffna & Uncleared area.
- No proper marketing facilities for milk and milk products
- Low coverage of AI Service due to poor mobility and security
- Lack of transport facilities
- Unable to transport either Bull or Frozen semen for AI service
- Inadequate allocation
- Lack of staffs, specially VSS, LDI, DL & CT
- Lack of communication facilities
- Lack of mobility to the field officers
- Security risk
- Non availability of Dept. buildings for 17 veterinary officers
- Non availability of Dept. buildings for 03 District Veterinary Officers
- Non availability of training centre for 03 district

C.5 Intervention to address issues in relation to priorities /objectives

C.5.1. Establish a healthy livestock population and take care of the ethic of the animals by enforcing all acts and regulation

- Inadequate allocation for procurement of vaccines and drugs
- Lack of mobility to the field officers
- Inadequate equipment
- Shortage of field and technical officers
- Inadequate allocation for fuel
- Security restriction

C.5.2. Increase the productivity of the livestock through improves the genetic quality of the indigenous stock.

- Low coverage of AI Service due to poor mobility and security
- Scarcity of breedable bulls and studs
- Unable to transport either bulls of Frozen semen for AI Service
- Poor facilities in AI centre
- Shortage of field and technical officers
- Inadequate allocation for fuel

- Inadequate equipment
- Security risk

C.5.3. Improve the knowledge of the livestock farmers through continuous education & training

- Only one regional training centre available in Northern Province
- Inadequate allocation
- Inadequate equipment and furniture

C.5.4 Improve the Management of the livestock & poultry

- Scarcity of productive dairy cows
- Difficulties in transportation of breeding materials specially to Jaffna & Uncleared area
- No proper marketing facilities for milk and milk products
- Inadequate allocation
- Threat by Avian Influenza virus
- Poor management facilities

C.5.5. Improve the institutional capacity for better out put

- Non availability of Dept. buildings for 17 veterinary offices
- Non availability of Dept. buildings for 03 District Veterinary Offices
- Inadequate equipment and furniture
- Non availability of training centre for 03 district

C.5.6. Planning, Implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting the achievement

- Shortage of equipment and furniture in planning & development unit
- Inadequate staffs
- Poor communication facilities with ranges
- Poor monitoring facilities
- Few internet and telephone connection in range and regional offices

Table 3.1.2.16

Five Year Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

Sector : Livestock

Components	Physical Annual targets/ Outputs					Total (Mn)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Production and Productivity development in the Livestock Sector	37.4202	37.59	37.87	74.49	74.725	261.92
Marketing, value additions and Livestock related income generating activities	106.4	278.65	217	287.4	164.74	1,054.19
Capacity Development	23	24	14	15	8	84
Total	166.83	340.13	268.7	376.50	247.46	1,399.8

Table 3.1.2.17.

Five Year Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

District Summary

Sector: Animal Production & Health

District	Total (Rs.in Mn)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Jaffna	326.77	43.27	86.84	47.71	92.87	56.08
Kilinochchi	320.52	29.21	85.92	54.29	96.49	54.61
Mannar	222.37	24.7	49.8	39.72	63.71	44.50
Mullaitivu	262.37	24.60	64.83	64.50	63.79	44.60
Vavuniya	267.77	44.80	52.76	62.54	60.94	46.76
TOTAL	1399.8	166.83	340.13	268.70	376.50	247.46

3.1.3. Irrigation

Background

Irrigation has been practiced in Northern Province since ancient times and is almost exclusively used for the cultivation of paddy. Irrigation Schemes in the Northern Province have storage reservoirs which assure supplemental irrigation during dry spells in the Maha season and to some extent also make it possible to cultivate crops during the Yala season.

Until the establishment of provincial administration under the Provincial Council, the Central Irrigation Department was fully responsible for managing construction, operation and maintenance activities in all the major/ medium irrigation schemes, drainage schemes, salt water exclusion schemes and flood control schemes in Northern Province.

After the demerge of North East Provinces in January 2007, the North Irrigation Department was formed and all schemes in the Northern Province have been brought under the administration of the Northern Provincial Irrigation Department.

The irrigation sector is a service oriented sector and no tax is imposed on the farmers for their consumption unlike supply sector, power sector etc.

3.3.2. Salient Features

54 Major/Medium irrigation schemes irrigating 68,791 acres under gravity irrigation and 4,502 acres under lift irrigation, Valukkaiaru drainage scheme of 2,000 acres, 33 Salt Water Exclusion Schemes of 8,180 acres and Jaffna Lagoon scheme of 20,000 acres come under the purview of Provincial Irrigation Department, NP.

3.3.3. Major/ Medium Irrigation Schemes

Table 3.1.3.1

District	Number of Schemes	Extent of Irrigable Area.(in
Vavuniya	18	5,755
Mannar	8	4,721
Kilinochchi	8	32,550
Mullaitivu	20	25,765
Total	54	68,791

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

3.3.4. Drainage Schemes

Table 3.1.3.2

District	Number of Scheme	Extent of area benifite
Jaffna	1	2,000
Total	1	2,000

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

1.1.3 Salt Water Exclusion Schemes

Table 3.1.3.3

District	Number of Schemes	Extent of area benefited.
Jaffna	33	8,180
Total	33	8,180

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

1.1.4 Jaffna Lagoon Scheme

Table 3.1.3.4.

District	Number of Schemes	Extent of area benefited.
Jaffna	1	20,000
Total	1	20,000

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

1.2 Service Delivery Network

In order to administrate these provincial schemes, the Provincial Irrigation Department has three range offices namely Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu each has a Deputy Director in-charge and seven Divisional Offices namely Vavuniya, Cheddikulam, Murunkan, Kilinochchi, Jaffna, Vavunikulam, Muthu iyan kaddu respectively managed by Irrigation Engineers.

1.3 Service Delivery Coverage

Table 3.1.3.5

Irrigation Range (DDI)	Districts Covered	Irrigation Engineer's Division	No of Schemes	Benifited Area (ac.)
Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Irrigation 13	3,777
		Cheddikulam	Irrigation 06	2,271
	Mannar	Murunkan	Irrigation 07	4,346
Mullaitivu	Mullaitivu	Vavunikulam	Irrigation 12	12,120
		Muthu Iyan Kaddu	Irrigation 08	13,645
Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	Irrigation 08	32,550
	Jaffna	Jaffna	Drainage 01	2,000
			SWE 33	8,180
			Lagoon 01	20,000

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

1.4 Current Situation

Due to the inadequate funds allocated for the operation and maintenance of these schemes and the conflict situation prevailed in this Province during the last two decades, satisfactory maintenance could not be carried out. In addition to this, severe damages caused by the heavy floods have worsened the situation. As a result, almost all the Schemes are in dilapidated condition. Since most of the irrigation head-works are in hazardous stage there is a potential threat damaging bund which can cause not only tremendous property losses but also human live losses.

Due to the dilapidated condition of channel system, the water losses are very high and hence the resource utilization is well below the designed level. The malfunctioning of Salt Water Exclusion Schemes has caused salt water intrusion in to the cultivable lands and groundwater. The farmers are facing lot of hardships in transporting the commodities to and from their paddy fields due to the poorly maintained channel roads.

Dearth of vehicles, lack of training to technical staff, lack of quarters facilities, and shortage of office equipments and furniture are the other constraints faced by the sector. These constraints reduce the efficiency of the sector too.

1.5 Irrigation Development Indicators

(1) Dam Safety Indicators

Condition of Head – Works considering the safety aspects:

Table 3.1.3.6

Probability for failure(Breach)	<20%	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	>80%
Indicator	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Bad	Very Bad
Present State				←————→	
Design State	←————→				

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

(2) Water resource utilization Indicators

Table 3.1.3.7

Indicator	Maha Duty in ac.ft/ac	Yala Duty in ac.ft/ac
Present State	More than 4 ac.ft/ac	More than 8 ac.ft/ac
Design State	Less than 2 ac.ft/ac	Less than 5ac.ft/ac

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

02. . Review of Performance during Last Year (2008)

2.1 Recurrent Fund

Table 3.1.3.8

Irrigation Range (DDI)	Districts Covered	Allocation in Mn. Rs.	Expenditure in Mn. Rs.	Output	Outcome	Gap
Vavuniya	Vavuniya	8.625	8.623	10 no of irrigation schemes & 02 no of buildings maintained at operational level	Satisfactory irrigation and draiage facilities are provided to farmers. Satisfactory living conditions and conducive working environment are provided to department staff	41%
	Mannar	3.375	3.375	04 no of irrigation schemes & 02 no of buildings maintained at operational level	Satisfactory irrigation and draiage facilities are provided to farmers. Satisfactory living conditions and conducive working environment are provided to department staff	
Mullaitivu	Mullaitivu	20.000	10.893	20 no of irrigation schemes & 03 no of buildings maintained at operational level	Satisfactory irrigation and draiage facilities are provided to farmers. Satisfactory living conditions and conducive working environment are provided to department staff	
Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	21.527	21.411	08 no of irrigation schemes & 04 no of buildings maintained at operational level	Satisfactory irrigation and draiage facilities are provided to farmers. Satisfactory living conditions and conducive working environment are provided to department staff	
	Jaffna	2.473	2.450	Part of Valukkaiaru drainage scheme, 1 salt water exclusion scheme & 01 no of building maintained at operational level	Satisfactory Salt water exclusion facilities and draiage facilities are provided to farmers. Satisfactory living conditions and conducive working environment is provided to department staff	
Total		56.000	46.751			

Table 3.1.3.9

Irrigation Range (DDI)	Allocation in Mn. Rs.	Expenditure in Mn. Rs.	Output	Outcome	Gap
Head Office	1.000	0.689	4 Lap top computer, 1 Desk top computer, 1 hp printer, 1 Colour Printer, 02 Digital camera, 2 Wireless network card purchased	Necessary furniture and equipments are provided to enable the staff to perform their functions effectively and efficiently.	50%
Total	1.000	0.689			

2.3 PSDG Fund

Table 3.1.3.10.

Irrigation Range (DDI)	Districts Covered	Allocation in Mn. Rs.	Expenditure in Mn. Rs.	Output	Outcome	Gap
Vavuniya	Vavuniya	1.814	1.814	1 Medium & 4 Minor Irrigation Schemes and 1 Agriculture road are improved to function at their optimum operational level.	Safety of the irrigation schemes are ensured and Improved Irrigation facilities provided to paddy lands.	96%
	Mannar	2.296	2.234	2 Medium & 2 Minor Irrigation Schemes and 2 Agriculture road are improved to function at their optimum operational level.		
Mullaitivu	Mullaitivu	2.819	2.502	2 Medium & 1 Minor Irrigation Schemes are improved to function at their optimum operational level.	Mobility is improved to facilitate the farmers to transport their inputs to fields and yield to the markets	
Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	3.573	3.316	4 Major/ Medium & 5Minor Irrigation Schemes and 2 Agriculture road are improved to function at their optimum		
	Jaffna	0.258	0.226	5 Minor Irrigation Schemes are improved to function at their optimum operational level.		
Total		10.760	10.092			

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

2.4 Donor Fund
2.4.1 NECORD II

Table 3.1.3.11

Irrigation Range (DDI)	Districts Covered	Allocation in Mn. Rs.	Expenditure in Mn. Rs.	Remarks
Vavuniya	Vavuniya	45.00	22.61	Rehabilitation of Vavuniya Tank, Rehabilitation of Pampaimadhu Tank works have been completed. Rehabilitation of Maharambai Kulam work to be commenced
Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	40.00	14.53	Rehabilitation of Kudamuruddy Kulam contract has been terminated due to present security situation
	Jaffna	31.78	-	Rehabilitation of 10 Nos Salt Water Exclusion Schemes are in progress
Total		116.78	37.14	

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

2.4.2 RE-AWAKENING

Table 3.1.3.12

Irrigation Range (DDI)	Districts Covered	Allocation in Mn. Rs.	Expenditure in Mn. Rs.	Output	Outcome
Kilinochchi	Jaffna	142.814	44.193	1 salt water exclusion scheme and part of Drainage Scheme are rehabilitated.	Drainage facilities are provided. Satisfactory Salt Water Exclusion Facilities are provided
Total		142.814	44.193		

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

2.4.3 LEAD

Table 3.1.3.13

Irrigation Range (DDI)	Districts Covered	Allocation in Mn. Rs.	Expenditure in Mn. Rs.	Remarks
Vavuniya	Vavuniya	2.00	2.00	Rehabilitation of Asikulam and Rehabilitation of Palaikallu kulam
Total		2.00	2.00	

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

Irrigation Range (DDI)	Districts Covered	Allocation in Mn. Rs.	Expenditure in Mn. Rs.	Remarks
Vavuniya	Vavuniya	67.000	31.329	Rehabilitation of Nampan kulam Tank and Rehabilitation of Mamaduwa Tank works are in progress
Total		67.000	31.329	

Source– D/ Irrigation, NP

03. Issues and Priorities at the Sector

3.1 Issues

1. The major issues affecting the Irrigation sector are poor Irrigation, farmer dissatisfaction, low rates of free collection, weak irrigation budgets and as a result in adequate maintenance.
2. There is a potential threat of failure of head-works (Breach) of most of the schemes as they are in dilapidated condition.
3. The water losses are very high due to the dilapidated condition of channel system, and hence the water utilization is well below the designed level and that causes the schemes to suffer from inadequate water.
4. The cultivable lands near the coastal area and groundwater are contaminated by the salt water intrusion due to the malfunctioning of salt water exclusion schemes.
5. The farmers are facing a lot of hardship in transporting the commodities to and from their paddy fields due to the poorly maintained channel roads.
6. Irrigation sector has to reduce its withdrawals from 80% to 56% of the total water withdrawals of the country in order to provide due share to other competitive sectors.
7. Depletion of groundwater and polluted groundwater are becoming major issues in the North Province.

3.2 Priorities

1. Sufficient fund for annual implementation programmes.
2. Permission is sought to start Iranamadu Irrigation works.
3. Actions should be taken to fill cadre vacancies, especially in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu areas.
4. Arrangements for PEACE project implementation in un-cleared areas.
5. Motivation should be facilitated to the staff to work in un-cleared area.
6. Permission to transport materials to un-cleared areas – fuel, etc.

04. National Policy Thrust

4.1 Institutional Policy:

This policy says the ownership of the Irrigation schemes.

- Inter-Provincial Major/Medium Schemes : Central Irrigation Department
 - Provincial Major/Medium Schemes : Provincial Irrigation Department
 - Minor Irrigation Schemes : Provincial Irrigation Department
- (Although Minor Irrigation is a devolved subject, still managed by ADD)

4.2 Irrigation System Management Policy & Operation and Maintenance Policy:

This policy says the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the schemes.

- Head works, Channel up to D-Channel in Major/Medium Schemes : Irrigation Department
- Below D-Channels in Major/Medium Schemes : Farmer organizations
- Minor Irrigation Schemes : Farmer organizations

4.3 Water Allocation Policy:

Currently there is no policy on water allocation from Major water courses or water bodies for various purposes.

4.4 Irrigation Financing Policy:

Government is responsible for all new major/medium schemes and Farmer Organizations, Government, NGO and Well wishers are responsible for all minor irrigation schemes.

05. Priority Objectives for 2009-2013

- Increase productivity of unit for water through improved cropping and irrigation techniques in existing as well as new schemes.
- Diversity and link output of irrigation systems with stable and established markets to stabilize income and productivity of irrigation systems.
- Improve the management of existing major schemes, through successfully implementing participatory management systems in the schemes.
- Improve the existing systems of operation and maintenance, through participatory approaches and establishment of viable funding mechanism.
- Improve management of minor or small schemes, through awareness, education and a farmer funding mechanism to support operation and maintenance and increase productivity. Assist in farmer financing of pumps or wells to enhance productivity from minor schemes.

- Encourage help to spread new technology for reducing water use and improve productivity of small and medium schemes through systems such as micro or drip irrigation or other systems.
- Improve the watershed of small medium and large systems through participatory approaches.
- Rehabilitate abandoned or poorly maintained but operational schemes, with farmer ownership including funding or labour inputs, with technical assistance from government irrigation agencies, including a study of surface and groundwater availability for such rehabilitation.
- Establish a system of trans-basin linkages between major rivers or river basins to divert water to water short schemes and for multiple uses of water and develop other new systems of feasible.
- Establish river basin management authorities for all major river basins, to share water for various purposes and improve the distribution and productivity both surface and groundwater.
- Improve the capacity of institutions to better manage irrigation systems including groundwater resources.

06. Strategies and Programme Suggested

Table 3.1.3.16

Strategies			Programme
Objectives	Functions	Rational	Activities
Optimizing effective exploitation of surface water resources for sustainable livelihood.	Ensuring timely assistance of irrigation department staff in providing sustainable irrigation, drainage, Flood control and salt water exclusion facilities.	<p>Operation activities have to be carried out annually to ensure sustainable irrigation, drainage, flood control and SWE facilities.</p> <p>If operation is not carried out properly, this will cause</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) delay in water issue, (2) more wastage of water (3) reduction of cultivable extent due to water shortage or inundation or salt water intrusion (4) reduction of yield due to over or under irrigation, or salt water intrusion or inundation. <p>Therefore Operation activities are essential to ensure enhanced production for sustainable livelihood.</p>	Operation of Irrigation Schemes
			Operation of Drainage Schemes
			Operation of Flood Control schemes
			Operation of Salt Water Exclusion Schemes
		<p>Maintenance activities have to be carried out annually to ensure sustainable irrigation, drainage, flood control and SWE facilities.</p> <p>If maintenance is not carried out properly, this will cause,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) rapid deterioration of assets (2) high rehabilitation / replacement cost (3) tanks may breach and cause heavy property and life losses (4) Interrupted services and delayed assistance (4) reduction in efficiency and output <p>Therefore maintenance activities are essential to ensure good condition of physical assets for sustainable livelihood.</p>	Maintenance of Irrigation Schemes
			Maintenance of Drainage Schemes
			Maintenance of Flood Control schemes
			Maintenance of Salt Water Exclusion Schemes
			Maintenance of Department Buildings
			Maintenance of Vehicles, Plant, Machineries and Equipment
Regaining the service standards of underperforming Irrigation, Drainage, Flood Control and Salt Water Exclusion Schemes.	Improving mobility to facilitate recovery of underperforming schemes to their original designed performance level. .	Once in five years the Irrigation Roads need to be repaired to facilitate easy mobility of man power and materials to be used for the improvement works in irrigation, drainage, flood control and SWE schemes.	Training on technical matters Training on accounts matters Training on establishment matters
			Database Management
	Improving the conditions of the existing Irrigation, Drainage, Flood Control and Salt Water Exclusion Schemes to original designed performance level.	Once in five years the conditions of the underperforming Irrigation, Drainage, Flood Control and Salt Water Exclusion Schemes have to be improved to up lift the current performance level to its original designed performance level.	Urgent Improvements to Irrigation Roads
			Urgent Improvements to Irrigation Schemes
			Urgent Improvements to Drainage Schemes
			Urgent Improvements to Flood Control schemes
			Urgent Improvements to Salt Water Exclusion Schemes
	Promoting Conducive Working Environment to facilitate recovery of underperforming schemes to their original designed performance level.	Improving the conditions of the existing Department Buildings once in five years is required to provide satisfactory accommodation facilities and conducive office environment to enable the staff to discharge their duties efficiently.	Urgent Improvements to Department Buildings

Developing lands and water resources to boost the economy of the region.	Facilitating easy accessibility to Irrigation, Drainage, Flood Control and Salt Water Exclusion Schemes.	Once in twenty-five years the decayed Irrigation Roads need to be rehabilitated to facilitate easy mobility of man power and materials to be used for the rehabilitation works in irrigation, drainage, flood control and SWE schemes.	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Roads
	Developing water resources to be shared between agriculture sector and other competitive sectors.	<p>In order to provide due share of water to other competitive sectors, irrigation sector has to reduce its withdrawals from 80% to 65% of the total water withdrawals.</p> <p>Development of untapped potential water resources and enhancement of existing schemes are the prime means to realize this target without affecting the farmer's needs.</p> <p>Development of water resources and connected lands will attract the other competitive sectors such as Water Supply, Industry, Tourism, Inland fisheries etc., to invest more in this region. This will facilitate an economic boom in the region.</p>	Construction of New Multipurpose Projects (Mainly Irrigation)
	Reclaiming inundated low lying lands to be shared between agriculture sector and other competitive sectors.		Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes
	Protecting low lying lands from floods to be shared between agriculture sector and other competitive sectors.		Construction of New Drainage Schemes.
	Reclaiming salt water intruded low lying lands to be shared between agriculture sector and other competitive sectors.		Rehabilitation of Drainage Schemes
			Construction of new Flood Control schemes
			Rehabilitation of Flood Control schemes
			Construction of New Salt Water Exclusion Schemes.
			Rehabilitation of Salt Water Exclusion Schemes
	Building implementing Capacity of Irrigation Department	<p>(1) Office Buildings and Quarters (2) Furniture and Equipment (3) Training (4) Vehicles</p> <p>Providing above facilities to department staff to build their implementing capacity are essential for effective implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation.</p>	Reconstruction of Department Buildings
			Procurement of Furniture and Equipments
			Recruitment of Staff
			Training on technical matters Training on accounts matters Training on establishment matters
			Procurement of Vehicles
	Ensuring accountability, uniformity and efficiency		Adopting Standard Procedures, Monitoring Progress
	Ensuring quality and standards in civil works		Adopting Standard designing procedures, Construction Supervision, Conducting quality control tests.

Table 3.1.3.17

Provincial Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

Sector:- Irrigation

	Year (Allocation in Million)					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Component 1	1,551.93	1,862.29	2,424.76	2,909.69	3,491.69	12,240.36
Ensuring the availability of irrigation water for agriculture						
<i>Sub Component 1.1</i>						
Maintenance of existing irrigation system	246.51	295.79	354.95	425.93	511.17	1,834.35
<i>Sub Component 1.2</i>						
Rehabilitation to irrigation, drainage, and salt water exclusion schemes	229.98	275.97	331.17	397.40	476.89	1,711.41
<i>Sub Component 1.4</i>						
Improvements to irrigation, drainage, and salt water exclusion schemes	246.00	295.20	354.24	425.08	510.10	1,830.62
<i>Sub Component 1.5</i>						
New constructions	829.44	995.33	1,194.40	1,433.28	1,719.93	6,172.38
<i>Sub Component 1.6</i>						
Follow up of proper water management practices	-	-	190.00	228.00	273.60	691.60
Component 2	139.07	166.71	214.24	257.31	308.31	1,085.64
Capacity Development						
<i>Sub Component 2.1</i>						
Enhancement of Farmer participation and Farmer Organization Development	-	-	4.00	4.80	5.76	14.56
<i>Sub Component 2.2</i>						
Implementation of proper planning, supervision and monitoring system	0.42	0.50	10.60	12.73	15.27	39.52
<i>Sub Component 2.3</i>						
Institutional development and maintaining assets	138.65	166.21	199.64	239.78	287.28	1,031.56
Total	1,691.00	2,029.00	2,639.00	3,167.00	3,800.00	13,326.00

Table 3.1.3.18

District wise Summary

(Rs in Mn)

District	Total	Year (Allocation)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Vavuniya	1,176.32	145.24	174.09	235.36	282.63	339.00
Mannar	1,014.69	124.43	149.32	203.56	244.28	293.09
Kilinochchi	5,365.39	684.37	821.24	1,060.43	1,272.52	1,526.83
Mullaitivu	4,304.70	547.84	657.40	851.50	1,021.80	1,226.16
Jaffna	1,464.89	189.12	226.95	288.14	345.76	414.92
Total	13,326.00	1,691.00	2,029.00	2,639.00	3,167.00	3,800.00

3.1.4. Industries

01. Sectoral background.

In Northern region, various types of major industries were in operation prior to the commencement of conflict in 1980's. Table I gives the current status of these industries. As can be seen, several industries have become inoperative. The contribution of this sector to the provincial GDP is also on the decrease. However, the developments of micro and small industries have been assigned to the Provincial Council. The Department of Industries is the agency, which is responsible for the function.

Most of the areas are rural where most of the people's livelihood depends on Agriculture, Fisheries and Small enterprises. Most of the livelihood activities depend upon the natural resource, which has a limited opportunity for the economic advancement. Moreover the prime objective of the poverty alleviation programmes focused towards livelihood development. It is recognized, by developing a means of entrepreneurial culture, will definitely contribute to the rural development of the Northern region in Sri Lanka.

Department of Industries clearly define its role, according to the mandate given by the 13th amendment of the constitution, as a strategic planner and implementer in policy decision matters of industrial development and Livelihood Development in the Northern Province. In addition to that, the Department is playing a vital role as a facilitator in filling the gaps, created by vital Central State Institutions, in the field of Human Resource Development, Physical Resource Development, Technology Modernization, Appropriate Technology Transfer, Entrepreneurship Development and On the Job Training (OJT). In addition the Department provides Market promotion facilities to the Enterprises.

The objective of the Department of Industries is the promotion and development of industries and Livelihood Enterprise Development in Northern Province. Department of Industries realizes that its major task is not providing any Government employment or any direct involvement in employment creation.

Department of Industries has established Livelihood Enterprise Development Services (LEDS) units to provide Entrepreneurship Development, Business plans, appropriate Technology Transfer, Vocational Training and On the Job Training to the identified target groups and develop resource based Enterprises.

The Main unit for LEDS was established in Head office and five Districts of NP, with Management Assistants/Programme Assistants, in-charge, for Livelihood Enterprise Development. The Provincial unit will provide necessary guidance to District units. The Programme Assistants are attached to Divisional Secretariats to support these activities at Divisional level. Arrangements have been already made to link all these offices through Information Technology in order to facilitate the needy people and entrepreneurs.

The Department is also functioning as a coordinating body to maintain effective and efficient provincial coordinating mechanism to cater the LEDS needs of the NP.

Table 3.1.4.1.
Major Industries in NP Run by Centre

District	Industries	Product	Location	Nature
Jaffna	Sri Lanka Cement Factory	Cement	Kankesanthurai	Inoperative
Jaffna	Sri Lanka Cement Factory	Cement	Jaffna	Inoperative
Jaffna	Achchiuveli Industrial Estate	Industrial sheds & developed plots for various small & medium industries	Atchchuveli	Inoperative
Jaffna	Palmyrah Distillery Industries	Arrack	Thikkam	Operative
Jaffna	Karainagar Boat Yard	Boat building	Karainagar	Inoperative
Jaffna	Fishing Net Factory	Fishing net	Kurunagar	Operative
Kilinochchi	Paranthan Chemical Industry	Caustic soda	Paranthan	Inoperative
Kilinochchi	Saltern	Salt	Elephantpass	Operative
Mullaitivu	Oddusuddan Tile Factory	Tiles	Oddusuddan	Inoperative
Mannar	Pesalai Fish Canning Factory	Fish canning	Pesalai	Inoperative
Mannar	Pesalai Ice Plant	Ice	Pesalai	Inoperative
Vavuniya	Poonthoddam Industrial Park	Industrial sheds & developed plots for various small & medium industries	Vavuniya	Operative

Source– D/ Industries, NP

Table 3.1.4.2.
Industrial Out Reach Centres

	District	DS Division	Name of Program	No. of Trainees
1.	Vavuniya	Vavuniya	Textile Product Training	08
		Vavuniya South	Textile Product Training	10
		Cheddikulam	Textile Product Training	20
		Vavuniya	Coir Product Training	20
2.	Mannar	Mannar Town	Textile Product Training	07
3.	Jaffna	Jaffna Town	Textile Product Training	11
		Kopay	Textile Product Training	30
		Karavetty	Textile Product Training	13
		Changanai	Textile Product Training	01
		Chavakachcheri	Textile Product Training	10
		Nallur	Textile Product Training	11
		Nallur North	Textile Product Training	15
		Point Pedro	Textile Product Training	05
		Illavalai	Coir	10
		Pachchilaippalai	Coir	25
		Changanai	Pottery	10
	Total			515

Source– D/ Industries, NP

02. Review of Performance during the year 2008.

Utilization of funds - Livelihood Enterprise Development Services

Table 3.1.4.3

Source of Funds	Mannar Rs.'000	Vavuniya Rs.'000	Mullaitivu Rs.'000	Killinochchi Rs.'000	Jaffna Rs.'000	Total Rs.'000
PSDG	195.66	511.89	653.42	152.24	2118.72	3,631.93
Recurrent	1525	4523	1235	1132	24975	33,390.00
CBG	0	150	0	0	0	350.00
NGO'S	250	250	0	0	0	500.00
Total						37,871.93

Source- D/ Industries, NP

2.1 Provincial Investment Programme - Financial Progress

Table 3.1.4.4.

Recurrent Expenditure	Financial Expenditure Rs.	
	2006	2007
2.1.1 Personnel Emoluments	38,714,415.00	33,498,000.00
2.1.2 Travelling Expenses	433,809.00	314,000.00
2.1.3 Supplies	432,157.00	544,000.00
2.1.4 Maintenance Expenditure	292,878.00	441,000.00
2.1.5 Contractual Services	441,315.00	399,000.00
2.1.6 Subsidies	2,014,328.00	1,332,000.00
2.1.7 Skill Development	1,347,016.00	1,193,000.00
Sub Total	43,675,918.00	37,721,000.00
Capital Expenditure		
2.1.8 Buildings		
2.1.9 Rehabilitation and improvements	3,238,208.00	246,920.00
2.1.10 New construction		49,500.00
2.1.11 Additions	21,653.00	98,820.00
2.1.12 Establishment of Industrial Villages		
2.1.13 Trade stalls		
2.1.14 Provision of technical Equipment	627,702.00	420,945.00
2.1.15 Development technology centers		
2.1.16 Development of infrastructure		
2.1.17 Water supply		
2.1.18 Electricity		
2.1.19 Latrines and urinals		
2.1.20 Training Programs	4,256,559.00	4,316,702.13
2.1.21 Transport facilities		
Sub Total	8,144,122.00	5,132,887.13
Total	51,820,040.00	42,853,887.13

Source- D/ Industries, NP

2.2 Provincial Investment Programme - Physical Progress

Table 3.1.4.5.

Description	2006		2007	
	Number of Institutes	Number of Employees	Number of Institutes	Number of Employees
2.3.1 Tea and tea based industries				
2.3.2 Rubber and rubber based industries				
2.3.3 Coconut and coconut based industries				
2.3.4 Leather industries	2	8	2	7
2.3.5 Cement industries	2	10	03	9
2.3.6 Petroleum related industries				
2.3.7 Chemicals				
2.3.8 Wood and wood products	9	75	10	80
2.3.9 Metal products				
2.3.10 Food, beverages, Drugs, Sweets products	3	15	4	12
2.3.11 Paper and paper products				
2.3.12 Textile wearing and apparel	12	40	12	42
2.3.13 Electrical equipment industries	3	10	3	8
2.3.14 Tobacco Industries				
2.3.15 Mining industries				
2.3.16 Agro industries				
2.3.17 Livestock based industries				
2.3.18 Others A- Coir/ Pottery	15	40	12	36
2.3.19 Others B Constructions industries	30	120	32	130
2.3.20 Others C Handicraft & cottage industries	9	20	10	24

Source– D/ Industries, NP

2.3 Enterprises Developed in 2006 & 2007

Table 3.1.4.6.

Description	2006		2007	
	Area/ Number	Number of Beneficiaries	Area/ Number	Number of Beneficiaries
2.2.1 Buildings				
2.2.2 Rehabilitation and improvements	20	300	18	320
2.2.3 New construction				
2.2.4 Additions	5	115	7	120
2.2.5 Establishment of Industrial Villages				
2.2.6 Trade stalls				
2.2.7 Provision of technical Equipment				
2.2.8 Development technology centers	10	200	10	180
2.2.9 Development of infrastructure				
2.2.10 Water supply				
2.2.11 Electricity				
2.2.12 Latrines and urinals	7	140	6	150
2.2.13 Training Programs	25	500	30	540
2.2.14 Transport facilities				

Source– D/ Industries, NP

2.4. Development Indicators

- Direct employment provided and income per worker: 1082 Numbers and Rs.3000 per month minimum
- Number of Industries supported number of workers and value of output: N.A.

03. Priority Problems And Needs

a. Market Promotion

The state organizations and private sectors are in the process of re-activating the production-oriented workshops and training centres to cater the demand. But due to the non-availability of established show rooms and sale stalls in the Northern Province the products are sold to the middlemen, who take the advantages of purchasing the items in low prices. The producer or customer does not

enjoy the benefits of the industrial productions. Hence, there is a justifiable needs to set up market promotion centres in all districts, so that the Micro and Small Industries can keep their products in the show rooms or sales outlets of these market promotion centres. This will enable the industrialists to market their products in very reasonable prices so that the middleman capitalization will be minimized.

Further to increase the quality and market of the products, they have to be exhibited in a competitive environment. This activity will help the industrialist to study the strengths and weaknesses of their products and will enable to improve the quality and reduce the production cost. There is a need to conduct the Provincial and District Level Exhibition in the North as well as to participate in the other Provincial Level Exhibitions at National Level.

b. Information Centre

The entrepreneurs & existing Industrialists in the Northern Province are not in a position to receive the Industrial Information to have an awareness of the present Industrial Development trend. The State institutions should develop Industrial Information Desk or Industrial Information Services bulletins, monthly, to give a wide publicity regarding the availability of facilities for Industrial Development. There is a need to develop centres to guide the entrepreneurs regarding market potential, low cost modern technology, available credit facilities, demand based skills, job opportunities, availability of basic infrastructure facilities, activities of state & private institutions who are supporting the industrial development and the ways and means of obtaining other relevant information. This type of service centers have to be set up by the Industrial Development Departments at district level to guide the career of the school leavers, affected youths, un-employed persons and potential entrepreneurs.

c. Skill Development

The ongoing conflict and Tsunami disaster have resulted in a total disruption of institutional capacities and infrastructure facility available for promotion of technical and Vocational Education in the NP. It has led to migration of good instructors and resulted in lack of resources and personal to carry out training Programmers. The inadequacy of skilled personal to meet the demands of rehabilitation and reconstruction is one of the main problems and is having an impact on development programmers as well. There is an urgent need to build up the institutional capacity to provide effective training programmers to restore job skills and create the potential for employment and self-employment opportunities to the youth of the NP

The direct effects of the War & Tsunami disaster include the losses of livelihood

support, reduced employment opportunities due to displacement, physical injury and loss of personal assets.

The affected regional economy of NP, due to unemployment & underemployment, further reduced individuals and family's income, even to no income at all. The employment and skills situation in the conflict, Tsunami affected districts of NP have to be viewed in two ways. Firstly the level of unemployment and the limited opportunities to find self-employment is due to lack of skills. The group that has been most seriously affected by unemployment is the youth, both boys and girls. Most serious, however, is widespread underemployment where by large number are dependent on low productivity, low income and survival type activities.

There are serious problems of shortage of skills, technical know-how, Soft loan credit scheme in terms of both quality and quantity.

This includes shortages of professionals, technicians, artisans, and supervisors, contractors such as Electricians, Carpenters, Masons and Financial assistance.

A large no of villages had been destroyed, evacuated and people put together in refugee camps.

After MOU and the arrival of large amount of funds from foreign countries, these people are coming back to their home area and have to be resettled or re build. They are assisted in the fragmented way by Number of organization's amongst them are INGOO and NGOO. These re-settlers and affected youths are facing tremendous difficulties to find livelihood and to restart their normal life. The most important task is to provide demand oriented skills to commence income generation activities.

d. Technology Transfer

The food and agro-industries sector covers a wide range of industries ranging from fruit,

milk, vegetable, confectionary process to palmyrah, coconut products, essential medicinal oils & ayurvedic drugs. The census of industry in 1982, has identified 927 industries in the food, Beverages and Tobacco sub-sector and they had employed about 5500 personnel. The survey held in 1997, had identified about 300 in this sub sector. The availability of adequate indigenous raw materials is a major advantage of this sub sector. There are enough fruit & vegetable which can be used for canning and manufacture of cordial, Jam, Sauces & chutneys. Production is seasonal and the necessary technology must be made available to absorb the surplus and preserve it so that they could be used during the lean seasons.

The main constraint is non availability of the relevant process technology, the necessary infrastructure facilities, trained and skilled people, to service these industries, and provide them with the necessary support and counselling and advisory services.

e. Industrial Park (Infrastructure Development)

The ongoing conflict and Post-Tsunami affect have resulted in almost total destruction of the industrial sector resulting in loss of production, employment and income-generation. A large number of industrial units have either been damaged or abandoned and had resulted in the disruption of the sector as well as the economy. The industrialists have suffered heavy losses and do not have adequate resources at their command to activate their industries. There is also reluctance on the part of the industrialists to take risks in an non-conducive investment climate and hence there is a need to offer incentives at the initial stages of reactivation.

So, it is essential to provide the basic infrastructure facilities as well as conducive investment climate to the prospective investors.

f. Credit Facilities

The Tsunami disaster and conflict of civil war has resulted in almost total destruction of the industries, commercial institution & micro enterprises resulting losses of production business activities, employment & income generation. The large no of industrial units, commercial and micro enterprises have either being damaged or abandoned and had resulted in the disruption of the sectors as well as the economy. Industries in the manufacturing sector and other unit in the service sector have been totally damaged, while small & medium units are operating below capacity. The industrialist & commercialist have suffered heavy loss and do not have adequate resources at their command to reactivate their institution and industries. Accessibility to loan funds through normal bank system is restricted because of the high collateral requirement and high cost of funds, which in their present state, they cannot afford. There is also reluctance on the part of the industrialist and commercialists to take risks in a non-conducive investment climate and hence there is a need to offer incentives and great facilities at the initial stages of reactivation.

g. Entrepreneurship Development

Micro enterprise development and promotion of self-employment ventures are crucial to the revival and development of the industrial sector in the NP. The success of the micro enterprises Development as well as other efforts to promote self-employment projects requires entrepreneurial capability and managerial competence. The ongoing conflict had in a general a negative effect on all kinds of training programme that were undertaken in the NP. This results in a paucity of potential and prospective entrepreneurs with necessary entrepreneurial capability and the business acumen that are necessary for successful development of industrial enterprises. The inadequacy and non-availability of appropriate entrepreneurship skills and managerial capability is largely aggravated by the absence of program to promote and hence the necessary

skills. The need to promote and support organization capacity of imparting the necessary training is thus very urgent priority, particularly in view of the urgent needs to reactivate the business environment as a whole and the industrial sector in particular.

04. ACHIEVEMENTS – 2008

Vocational Training Programme on Aluminum Fabrication was conducted from 1/12/2007 to 28/2/2008 for 3 months at Ambalangodala, Vavuniya South, Utilizing PSDG funds. The number of beneficiaries is 20. Farm Equipment Repairs was conducted for 3 months at Madukanda, Vavuniya South. Utilizing PSDG funds from 1/12/2007-28/2/2008. The number of beneficiaries is 20. Out Boat Motor Repairs was conducted for 3 months at Point Pedro, utilizing PSDG funds from 01.11.2007-30.02.2008. The number of beneficiaries is 17. Batik Printing Training was conducted for 10 trainees at Nallur in the Nallur Divisional Secretariat, in Jaffna District from 15.05.2008 to 15.06.2008 utilizing DCB funds under the Value Addition Programme. Coir Based Production Training Program, was conducted for 3 months to 35 beneficiaries at Varani in Chavakachcheri Divisional secretariat of Jaffna district, utilizing DCB funds. Business Awareness Programme was conducted for 30 participants at Maharambaikulam, Poonthoddam in the Vavuniya district and 19 potential entrepreneurs were identified to provide training on Batik Printing and Food Processing. The successful trainees of vocational training programme on Out Boat motor repairs at Karainagar, Jaffna, were provided with On The Job Training from

10.03.2008 onwards, under the WUSC fund. 14 Out Boat machines were repaired.

The Department of Industries conducted 3 day Provincial Level industrial exhibition to encourage micro, small and medium level industrialists at Vairavapuliyankulam, Vavuniya from 11.10.2008 to 13.10.2008. The motive of this exhibition is to exhibit and honor Handloom, Handicraft, and Micro & Small Industrial sector to provide market opportunities and get pleasure from locally produced products. The technological capacities and market potential of the Micro & Small industrial sector in NP were exposed during the exhibition.

The Department of Industries, NP, coordinated the exhibition activities of the Northern Province in the “Dhayata Kirulla” National Development Exhibition which was held from 4th to 10th February 2008 at BMICH. The focus of this exhibition was to promote local and international markets for local products and inform the public about the government development programmes.

As the follow-up of the Out Boat motor repairs vocational training Programme, On The Job Training was commenced on 10.03.2008 under the WUSC fund at Karainagar, Jaffna. 14 Out Boat machines were repaired, on that day.

Under value addition programme, Food Processing Programme was conducted, under the INSGD fund, for 25 beneficiaries at Karainagar, Jaffna.

Entrepreneurship development support services has been provided for 10 beneficiaries by forming Nucleus for self employment at Kayts on 08.02.2008.

Nucleus formed to service new and existing entrepreneurs in Jaffna & Vavuniya Districts

Table 3.1.4.7

DS Division	Date	Beneficiaries	Nucleus
Tellippalai	08.01.2008	10	Carpentry
	25.03.2008	12	Coir
Kayts	19.02.2008	14	Sewing
	08.01.2008	12	Sea food
Uduvil	31.01.2008	25	Processing Palm Craft & Palm products
Karaveddy	26.02.2008	10	Tailoring
	13.03.2008	30	Leather products
Chankanai	11.03.2008	12	Pottery products
Cheddikulam	09.05.2008	12	Carpentry
	23.05.2008	10	Construction

Source – D/Industries

Two Entrepreneurship Development Training programmes were conducted to 25 potential and Existing entrepreneurs at Thalaimannar station, Mannar funded by the Mannar District Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture from 17/1/2008 to 19/1/2008 .

Five Marketting plan workshops were conducted on 24/1/2008, 31/1/2008, 8/2/2008 at Tellipalai, 15/2/2008 at Point Pedro, 13/3/2008 at Kaytes in Jaffna district for 29, 20 & 04 beneficiaries, respectively

Table 3.1.4.8.

Vocational Training programmes conducted in Jaffna District

DS Division	Training	Funding agency	Date	Beneficiaries
Kopay	Leather & Coir product	UNDP	29.02.2008 -30.06.2008	40
Nallur	Batick Printing	DCB	10.01.2008 -10.02.2008	20
Sandilipay	Carpentry Training	NEHRP	03.07.2007-15.01.2008	25
Sandilipay	Farm Equipment Training	WUSC	12.11.2007-12.07.2008	20
Sandilipay	Doll Product Training	TRRO	19.03.2008-19.05.2008	10
Sandilipay	Hand Phone repair Training	TRRO	03.03.2008-03.05.2008	5
Sandilipay	Motor cycle repairs	TRRO	30.03.2008-03.05.2008	5
Sandilipay	Sewing Training	TRRO	19.03.2008-19.08.2008	10
Kopay	Food Processing Training	GTZ	28.02.2008-13.03.2008	25
Kopay	Masonry Training	NEHRP	28.11.2007-31.01.2008	26
Karaveddy	Auto mobile training	PSDG	15.12.2007-15.06.2008	15
Karaveddy	Electrical wiring	CF	01.10.2007-31.01.2008	17
Point Pedro	Out board motor Repairs	PSDG	01.11.2007-30.02.2008	17
Point Pedro	Computer Hardware Training	PSDG	07.03.2008-07.09.2008	20
Jaffna Town	Aluminum Fitting with OJT Training	NEHRP	13.08.2008 - 30.11.2008	25
Jaffna Town	Micro Credit Facilitation	BOC	10.07.2008	1

DS Division	Training	Funding agency	Date	Beneficiaries
Nallur	Palmayrah Product Training	WRDS	01.02.2008-31.04.2008	11
Nallur	Cocunut Shell Craft Works	TRRO	03.03.2008-03.05.2008	15
Nallur	Sewing Machine Repair Training	TRRO	15.03.2008-15.05.2008	15
Maritiempattu	Out motor repair Training	PSDG	01.11.2007-31.01.2008	20
	Farm Equipment Repair	PSDG	01.11.2007-28.02.2008	20
Karachi				
Nanatan	Life Skill development Training	ILO	12.06.2008-13.06.2008	40
Mamaduwa	Yoghurt Production Training	Dep. Of Ind-NP	21.08.2008	20

Table 3.1.4.9

15 Business awareness and Entrepreneurship Development programmes were conducted to the entrepreneurs at Kayts in Jaffna District. Details are given below:

DS Division	Date	Beneficiaries	Programme
Uduvil	10.01.2008	22	Entrepreneurship
	05.02.2008	26	do
Nallur	15.02.2008	28	Entrepreneurship
	19.02.2008	18	Do
Thellipalai	15.02.2008	26	Entrepreneurship
Chavakachcheri	11.03.2008	8	Business Awareness
	25.03.2008	11	do

Date	Beneficiaries	Programme
18.01.2008	13	Business Awareness
05.02.2008	10	Entrepreneurship
12.02.2008	10	do
14.02.2008	8	do
28.02.2008	8	do
04.03.2008	12	do
11.03.2008	10	do
18.03.2008	14	do

Two Business Awareness programmes were conducted at conference hall, DS office, Chavakachcheri on 11.03.2008 and 25.03.2008 respectively 8 & 11 participants participated in these programmes.

The Strategies used in the Workshop were Induction of Thinking, Lectures, Discussion, Group Activities and Presentations. The beneficiaries are fully acquainted or competent with characters needed to become a self employer. They understood the Entrepreneurship culture.

The Entrepreneurship training Programme was conducted from 02.07.2008 to 06.07.2008 (5 days) under the LEAD fund at Ellappar Maruthankulam, Vavuniya. 25 beneficiaries were participated.

The Department of Industries, NP conducted Handloom and Small Industries Trainings, in all districts of NP utilizing Consolidated Fund. The Training details are as follows:

Table 3.1.4.10.

Type of Training	No. of Trainings	No. of Beneficiaries
Handloom Textile Weaving	11	109
Coir Based Production	6	64
Carpentry Based Production	2	15
Pottery Based Production	1	10

05. Issues and priorities at the sector.

- Ethnic conflict during the last two decades, and Tsunami disaster has resulted in loss of lives, injuries to persons, disappearances and displacements of persons and destruction of Social Economic Infrastructure. It has destroyed the fabric of civil Society in the NP.
- Authority given to the Department is not adequate to convince & control other partner agencies involved in industrial development mainly state credit institutions (like Banks) towards provincial priority in Northern Province. New and existing Entrepreneurs suffered

with financial crisis due to absence of credit institutions like Small Industries Development Bank or regional Development Bank in other provinces (Wayamba, Sabragamuwa).

- Wastage of resources and negligence due to poor coordination mechanism in between the Government & NGO on implementation of industrial development and skill development programmes.

06. Services

The Establishment of an effective service System for Livelihood Enterprise Development Services is one of the Critical Components for the Social and Economic Recovery in Northern Province. The following services are identified to cater to the Livelihood Enterprise Development Services system.

- Handloom Textile Training
- Small Industries and Handicraft Industries Training
- Career Guidance
- Entrepreneurship Development Training
- Vocational Training
- Technology Transfer Training
- Product Development
- Information dissemination on Appropriate Technology, Input Materials, Availability of skills, Existing credit facilities to the existing and prospective Entrepreneurs
- Establishment of Training cum production centers
- Marketing Consultancy
- Assistance to establish and maintain marketing linkage
- Market promotion activities and sales centers for local products
- Strengthening CBOO to support entrepreneurs.
- Link with Central Government Institutions & International and National NGOO for Enterprise development
- Nucleus formation & Business Counseling for Enterprise Development
- Investment Promotion Extension services

The above Services will be provided by

- Developing Industrial Resource Database.
- Identifying potential Resources
- Identifying production Enterprises based on Consumer preferences.

- Developing effective Skill Development and Technology Transfer Training delivery system.
- Providing Market Based Training to the needy target groups
- Providing the Technical inputs/expertise for adaptation of machineries & equipments and Disseminate cost-effective Appropriate Technology.
- Providing basic infrastructure facilities.
- Mobilizing Financial Resources.
- Promoting Market opportunities at Provincial, National and International level.
- Strengthening Extension services at district and divisional level through the formation of Nucleuses.
- Establishing linkages with similar organizations and NGOO at the Provincial level and National level for the proper co-ordination and the interrelated growth.

07. National Policy Thrust

- Entrepreneurship Development, skill Development and modern appropriate Technology Development.
- Market linkages Development, resources based and modern technology based Industrial development in rural areas
- Private sector Development
- Industrial export Development
- Industrial Villages
- Industrial estates and Technology parks
- Incentives for local and foreign Investment

08. Priority Objectives for 2009-2013

- To have generated rural Employment and income

- To have created efficient and effective Industrial base through private sector Development for Poverty alleviation
- To have provided necessary Infrastructure and Institutional Inputs
- To have provided incentives for Exports Development and foreign Investment
- To have Developed Human resource and Technology for Industrial Development

09. Strategies and Programmes suggested.

- SRA 1. Restoring Livelihoods
- SRA 2. Reactivating & Expanding Services and Facilities
- SRA 3. Targeting at Vulnerable Groups

➤ SRA 1. Restoring Livelihoods

Key Results Area for SRA 1

- KRA 1.1 Development of Human assets
- KRA 1.2 Diversification
- KRA 1.3 Market opportunities, Information, Linkages and Networks
- KRA 1.4 Productivity enhancement

Key Processes for KRA's (SRA 1)

- Entrepreneurship development
- Skill development
- Enterprises development
- Information development
- Quality improvement
- Value addition
- Nucleus Formation

Services / Activities for the Key Processes (SRA 1)

- Career Guidance
- Information Dissemination
- Entrepreneurship Development Training
- Vocational Training
- Technology Transfer Training
- Market Promotion
- Establishment of Nucleus and Counseling

➤ SRA 2. Reactivating & Expanding Services and Facilities

Key Results Area for SRA 2

- KRA 2.1 Improving mobility of men and materials
- KRA 2.2 Promoting professionalism in targeting and prioritizing
- KRA 2.3 Improving human and Institutional Resources for service delivery..

Key Processes for the KRA's (SRA 2)

- Strengthening the District and Divisional Offices
- Specific Training to field staff
- Supply of materials for training centres
- Modernization of Handloom and Handicraft Training centres. .

Services/Activities for the Key Processes (SRA 2)

- Supply of yarn & Coir to Training centres
- Provide Furniture & Office Equipments and transport facilities to staff
- CEFÉ and allied Trainings to field staff
- Repairing and renovating Training Centres
- Installation of semi mechanized machines at Handloom and Handicraft Training centres.

➤ SRA 3. Targeting at Vulnerable Groups.

Key Results Area for SRA 3

- KRA 3.1 Information development
- KRA 3.2 Addressing needs of scattered pockets of vulnerability
- KRA 3.3 Reducing heterogeneity and vulnerability.

Key processes for the KRA's (SRA 3)

- Develop databases
- Conduct Awareness programmes
- Implementation of Income generation programmes

**Services/Activities for the Key Processes.
(SRA 3)**

- Collection of data and processing
- Conduct Awareness programmers and identify needs and target groups
- Conduct identified training programmes (EDT,VT,TT)
- Link target groups with relevant supporting Institutions.

Table 3.1.4.11.

Sector:- Industries							Rs.Mn
	Component	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	Development of Micro/small industries & handicraft	12	25	18	21	33	109
2	Skill an Vocational Training	58	66	74	82	97	377
3	Planning and Management Develop ment.	12	16	18	20	30	96
4	Other	40	36.5	51	58	57	242.5
	Total	122	143.5	161	181	217	824.5

Source - D/Industries, NP

Investment programme 2009 - 2013

**Table 3.1.4.12.
District wise Investment programme**

District	Total	Year (Allocation)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Jaffna	208	31	37	41	45	54
Kilinochchi	143	19	24	29	32	39
Mannar	156	24	27	30	33	42
Mullaitivu	127	19	21	24	29	34
Vavuniya	190.5	29	34.5	37	42	48
Total	824.5	122	143.5	161	181	217

3.1. 5. Inland Fisheries

In the Northern Province a large number of tanks, ponds and internal lagoons are present. Traditionally a number of families depend on inland fishing for their livelihood.

- A. The activities carried out by this ministry for development of Inland fisheries could be categorized as follows
1. Conducting of fisheries training programme
 2. Stocking of fingerlings in Minor Tanks
 3. Strengthening of fishermen cooperatives
 4. Establishment of mini nursery

B. Achievement for 2007

C. Conducting Fisheries Training Programme

Ministry of Agriculture has conducted three days Residential Training with exposure visits at Dambulla Aquaculture Development Centre Twenty-five participants participated in each training, these participants gathered knowledge under the following headings.

- Introduction to Aquaculture & the proposed seed Production Programme
- Ponds & Structure of Pond, site selection & Pond Construction
- Sexual Difference, Growth of Fish, Sexual Maturity, External Characters, Handling Fish Varieties of all stages, Water quality management discussion
- Prevention and Treatment of fish Disease
- stocking & Post stocking Operations – Feeding, Fertilizing Water Management, Observations, Feeds, Preparation of a suitable Fish Feed Using locally available ingredients at farm level
- Harvesting of Fry/Fingerlings counting feeding & preparation for Transport of Fry & Fingerlings
- Preparation of Treatments for diseased Fish & Application of Treatments, Identification of common fish disease using external features & behaviour & Treatment of Disease

D. Stocking of Fingerlings

The fishermen were able to get an income with in 6 months by stocking of fingerlings. In year 2007 Details of stocked fingerlings in the tanks are listed below.

Table 3.1.5.1

District	Name of the Tank	Fingerlings stocking	Value	Type of Species
Vavuniya	Pavatkulam	154,112	357,572.33	Rohu / Catla / Carp / Tilapia
	Mamaduwa	22,000	48,328.94	
	Kalmadu	22,000	50,774.50	
	Vavuniyatank	54,299	132,081.98	
	Mohaththankulam	50,000	114,711.00	
Mannar	Giants Tank	84,905	208,096.71	

Sources – M/Agriculture, land, AP & H and Fisheries, NP

E.. Fish Harvesting Details – 2007

It was not possible to get the data from Kilinochchi & Mullaithivu due to the current situation

Chart 3.1.5.1

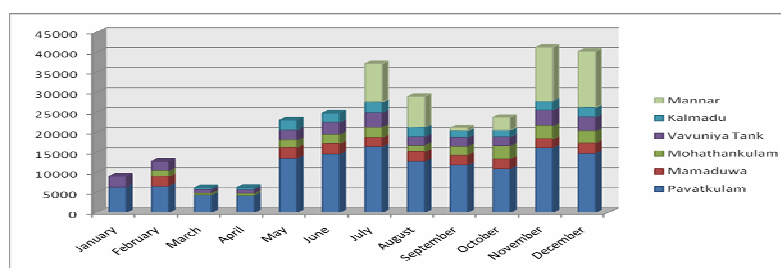


Table 3.1.5.2.

Fishing harvest in kg.

Tanks	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Pavatkulam	6370	6590	4405	4255	13500	14550	16450	12800	11820	10900	16200	14700
Mamaduwa		2460			2750	2650	2350	2350	2410	2500	2200	2600
Mohaththankulam		1350	390	540	1800	2300	2460	1600	2200	3300	3300	3050
Vavuniya Tank	2670	2420	910	890	2490	3040	3740	2200	2350	2230	3900	3450
Kalmadu			468	560	2500	2300	2600	2300	1600	1600	2200	2400
Vavuniya	9040	12820	6173	6245	23040	24840	27600	21250	20380	20530	27800	26200
Mannar							9574	7694	765	3215	13443	14065
Total	9040	12820	6173	6245	23040	24840	37174	28944	21145	23745	41243	40265

Sources – M/Agriculture, land, AP & H and Fisherie

F. Strengthening of Fishermen Cooperatives

Grant of Rs. 10,000/- each was provided to fishermen cooperative to be utilized as revolving fund in order to strengthen the societies as well as to be utilized in development of marketing facilities such as purchase of stainless fish trays, bicycle for mobility in fish marketing etc.

a) The grants provided to fisheries cooperative societies in the year 2007 are given below

b) Table 3.1.5.3.

District	No of Society	Amount	Remarks
Mullaitivu	03	30,000	Grant allocated for marketing development & strengthening the societies.
Kilinochchi	02	20,000	
Mannar	02	20,000	
Jaffna	03	30,000	
Vavuniya	02	20,000	
		120,000	

Source – M/Agriculture, land, AP & H and Fisheries, NP

b). Details of providing inputs in the year 2008

Table 3.1.5.4.

District	No of Societies benefited	No of fish net supplied	No of fish box supplied	No of Gents bicycle issued
Vavuniya	11	230	22	14
		40	5	5
		60	6	7
		60	6	7
		60	6	5
Mannar	5	150	15	7
Kilinochchi	5	200	20	10
		200	20	5
Mullaitivu	5	50	5	5
		50	5	5
		50	5	5
		50	5	5

Source– M/Agriculture, land, AP & H and Fisheries, NP

3.5.3 Implementation Issues

- No popularity for consumption of freshwater fish in urban areas where the consumer preference is for marine fish
- Lack of funds and vehicles
- Difficult to collect the harvesting and marketing data on inland fisheries
- Fund released later part of the year
- Lack of communication with range officers (No telephone facility & No internet)
- Lack of knowledge about implementing projects (Esp. Jaffna district - No frequent contact)
- Poor transport facilities regarding Fingerlings stocking
- Difficult to transport fishing gears to uncleared areas
-

Table 3.1.5.5.

Investment Programme 2009 – 2013 Rs. 'Mn

Source – M/Agriculture, Land, AP & H and Fisheries

Table 3.1.5.6.

Investment Programme 2009 – 2013 - District Summary
Sector Inland Fisheries Rs. 'Mn

District	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Vavuniya	1.25	3.15	5.35	1.35	1.25
Mannar	2.25	2.275	8.475	11.475	4.375
Mullaitivu	1.4	2.375	1.375	1.275	1.175
Jaffna	0.1	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175
Kilinochchi	1.4	1.85	3.75	1.75	1.65
Total	6.4	9.825	19.125	16.025	8.625

Source – M/Agriculture, Land, AP & H and Fisheries
(excluding Minor tank unit)

Table 3.1.5.7

Five Year Investment Programme 2009-2013

Component	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Development of Fish Production	3	4.85	11.9	13.9	6.85	40.2
Marketing Promotion	2.8	2.8	6.9	1.7	1.3	17.4
Capacity development	0.6	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	2.5
Total	6.4	8.13	19.2	16	8.63	60.1

(excluding Minor tank unit)

Fisheries unit			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
District	Components	Activities					
Vavuniya	Marketing Promotion	Fishing plat form(Open Hall)		1			
	Marketing Promotion	Purchasing 1 Lorry			4		
	Marketing Promotion	Repairing of fish market		0.8			
	Development of Fish market	Stocking of fingerlings	0.75	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
	Capacity development	Training	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Marketing Promotion	Input	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Vavuniya			1.25	3.75	5.35	1.35	1.25
Mannar	Marketing Promotion	Fishing plat form	1				
	Development of Fish production	Construction of Aqua culture breeding center			7	10	3
	Development of Fish production	Establishment of Mini Nursery		0.8			
	Development of Fish production	Stocking of Fingerlings	0.75	0.975	0.975	0.975	0.975
	Capacity development	Trainings	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Marketing Promotion	Input	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Mannar			2.25	2.275	8.475	11.48	4.375
Mullaitivu	Marketing Promotion	Fishing plat form		1			
	Development of Fish production	Stocking of Fingerlings	0.75	0.775	0.775	0.775	0.775
	Capacity development	Trainings	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Marketing Promotion	Input	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Mullaitivu			1.4	2.375	1.375	1.275	1.175
Jaffna	Capacity development	Training(Ornamental Fish Culture)	0.1	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075
	Marketing Promotion	Input		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jaffna			0.1	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175
Kilinochchi	Marketing Promotion	Fishing plat form			1		
	Development of Fish production	Establishment of Mini Nursery			0.9		
	Development of Fish production	Stocking of Fingerlings	0.75	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
	Capacity development	Trainings	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Marketing Promotion	Input	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Kilinochchi			1.4	1.85	3.75	1.75	1.65
Total			6.4	9.825	19.125	16.03	8.625
Minor tank Unit							
5 Districts	Ensuring the availability of irrigation water for agriculture	Rehabilitation of minor tank	34.6	19.905	26.015	26.35	27.37
Grand Total(Fisheries unit + Minor Tank)			41	29.73	45.14	42.37	35.99

3.1.6.Tourism

The tourism industry in Northern Province has totally devastated for the last two decades. Therefore the economy connected to this sector has totally suffered and at present public is not giving any thought to this. It has a grate potential especially for local tourist.

The sector needs total revival starting from rehabilitation, access, training, information and motivation.

In year 2008 action has been taken to identify the tourist destinations and now a basic data base is available. It is proposed to develop the Provincial Tourism industry through the support of the local authority.

As per national policy for 2009 the Mahinda Chinthana emphasizes the need to develop attractive tourist destinations in selected traditional villages situated in cultural and environmental surroundings.

Accordingly, it is proposed to reactivate two tourist destinations in 2009 in Northern Province to facilitate reactivation of tourism and income generation. RS 20m is allocated for this.

Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

District wise Summary

Table 3.1.6.1

Sector - Tourism						Rs in Mn
District	Year(allocation)(Mn)					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	15	17	27	20	35	114
Killinochchi		3	5	10	15	33
Mannar	2	6	8	7	10	33
Mullaitivu		2	3	10	8	24
Vavuniya	3	4	10	7	10	34
Total	20	32	53	54	79	238

Table 3.1.6.2
Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

Sector:- Tourism

Component	Year(Allocation) (Million)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Restoring the livelihood (Market opportunities, information and linkage and building knowledge on new options available) 1. Diversification and development of tourist attraction and marketable products	20	30	50	50	75	225
2. Marketing and promotion of tourism		1.5	2	2.5	2.5	8.5
Development of human capacity (Improvement of service delivery &Institutional development for delivery of specialized training)1. Diversification and development of tourist attraction and marketable products		0.5	1	1.5	1.5	4.5
Total	20	32	53	54	79	238

3.2. Economic Infrastructure

3.2.1 Road Development

Background

Road Transport is the predominant mode of transport for the people and goods in Srilanka, accounts for 92% of all passenger and freight movement.

Srilanka has generally a well distributed network of roads and the total length of road way is about 100,000 km. Of these 25,000 km are classified roads, belong to classes A, B, C, D & E. This could be considered to constitute the basic network to which are linked the other rural roads.

The class A and B roads constitute the National Network amounting to about 11,000 km, which is maintained by the Road Development Authority. Balance 14,000 km is C, D & E classes of roads maintained by the Provincial Councils known as the Provincial Roads, which serve as links connecting National & Rural roads, providing access to smaller towns and villages.

Northern Provincial (NP) has about 1958.06 km Provincial Roads and 7600 km of Rural Roads. Details by district and type of roads are given in Table 3.2.1.1. Table 3.2.1.2.

Road Development Department (RDD) of Northern Provincial Council (NPC) is responsible for the Construction & Maintenance of 1958.06 km of C, D & E classes of roads of which 1060.61 km are paved and sealed and balance are graveled roads.

Table 3.2.1.1.
Total Length of C & D class Roads in NP

	District	Type of Roads (km)		Total Length (km)
		Metal	Gravel	
Northern Province	Jaffna	501.15	71.40	572.55
	Kilinochchi	140.88	137.24	278.12
	Mannar	168.36	164.29	332.65
	Mullaithivu	52.29	300.39	352.68
	Vavuniya	197.93	224.13	422.06
	Total Length (km)	1,060.61	897.45	1958.06

Source :- D/Road Development, NP

Table 3.2.1.2:
Classification of RDD – NP Roads

Class	Nature of Surface		Total
	Graveled	Metalled	
C	374.92	867.77	1242.69
D	522.53	192.84	715.37
Total	897.45	1060.61	1958.06

Source :- D/Road Development, NP

The conflict in this region has caused stagnation in development of all infrastructures in North and standard of highway provision lags behind the national standard. For the roads in the North a carriageway shoulder and verge widths are generally less than the national standard. There is a need to fill 20 years development gap between the standard of roads in the North and that of the rest of the country.

The road system although largely inadequate prior to the conflict, was reasonably well maintained by the respective road authorities. But currently all pavement surfaces have deteriorated, some sealed road surfaces have entirely disappeared. During the conflict little or no maintenance work was carried out, with the result that only 20 - 25% of the road surface in the North is estimated to be intact. Riding conditions are poor, vehicle-operating speed are low and vehicle operating costs are high.

Lack of capacity and poor condition roads are among the main constraints preventing ordinary people and returning IDPP from gaining access to economic opportunities and good quality services. In particular, roads categories C and D serve community located away from the centers of economic activity which have high poverty level due to the conflict, a lack of available economic opportunities, and poor education attainment.

Institutional Arrangements.

RDD of NPC is functioning under the Ministry of Infrastructure Development & Reconstruction. It has three Chief Engineers Regions in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi & Jaffna, and six Executive Engineer's divisions in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaithivu, Mannar, Jaffna & Point Pedro.

2. Review of Performance during last year

In order to mitigate the situation Provincial Road Development Department was taking all necessary actions in the past few years to reconstruct damaged bridges and to rehabilitate or improve some of the roads.

Provincial Specific Development Grant (PSDG)

A sum of Rs. 169 million was allocated in year 2007 under Provincial Specific Development Grant (PSDG), in which Rs. 54 million for 2006 and balance Rs. 115 million to rehabilitate 46 km of roads in three districts Jaffna, Vavuniya & Mannar. Due to the ground situation, no money for capital works was allocated to Kilinochchi & Mullaithivu districts.

Under the PSDG, total revised allocation given was Rs. 169.12 million. Total expenditure was Rs. 82.99 million and imp rest released was Rs.83 million. The details are given in table 3.2.1.3.

Table 3.2.1.3.

Performance & Achievements- 2007

District	Allocation (million)	Revised Allocation (million)	Imprest Released (million)	Expenditure (million)	Length of road	
					Target (km)	Achievement (km)
Jaffna	29.90	11.62	6.74	6.73	8.30	5.80
Kilinochchi	17.38	17.38	11.00	7.08	4.60	2.00
Mullaithivu	16.70	16.70		3.92	12.8	2.50
Mannar	48.84	54.84	65.26	24.61	12.60	5.70
Vavuniya	56.33	68.58		40.65	19.35	11.50
Total	169.12	169.12	83.00	82.99	61.65	27.50

Source: - D/Road Development, NP

As far as capital works are concerned we did not achieve targets were not achieved due to the following reasons.

1. Lack of imprest received (50%)
2. Shortage of Construction Materials available in Jaffna District.
3. Non availability of Bitumen (80/100) at CPC.
4. Delay in transport of construction materials.

Donor Funded Projects

Details of donor funded projects and their performance as at December 2007 are given in Table 3.2.1.4.

Table 3.2.1.4.

Work under Donor Funded Projects

Donor	Allocation(Mn)	Expenditure (Mn)	No. Of Works				
			Target	Achievements			
				A	B	C	D
NECORD II	285.06	63.59	16	3	2	5	1
CAARP	51.50	14.50	5	1		2	2
MAGANEGUMA	16.22	12.56	4		4		
Industrial Development Board	5.92	2.86	3	3			
Total	358.7	93.51	28				

Source :- D/Road Development, NP

A- Entire work Completed

C- Tender Awarded

B- 75% Completed

D- Work Suspended

Maintenance allocation for 2007 was only Rs. 24 million and RDD managed to maintain some of the important roads in motorable condition.

3. Issues and Priorities of the sector

Road transport aids development by facilitating trade and by improving access of people to jobs, education, health care and other services. Effective and efficient road transport lowers input prices and hence production costs and can lead to greater economic well being.

Improvements in road conditions increase mobility and facilitate economic growth. These, in turn, contribute towards social development and assist in reducing poverty. Higher mobility is not only a result of

development, but also enhances development. Improvements in road condition can result in large economic benefits. Typically, 1 dollar of expenditure on road maintenance results in 3 dollars of savings to road users.

It is therefore important that this asset is managed in a proper manner. In particular, road management has the purpose of maintain and improving the existing road network to enable its continued use by traffic in an efficient and safe manner. Maintenance reduces the rate of pavement deteriorated,

lowers the cost of operating vehicles on the road by improving the running surface and keeps the roads open on a continuous basis.

In order to achieve the objectives, the critical needs identified are as follows,

1. Road maintenance
2. Improvements
3. Rehabilitation of deteriorated roads

Maintaining the C & D Class Roads and road Structures

- Routine maintenance of at least 75% of the roads per year.
- Periodic maintenance of at least 75% of the roads per year.

Improving the C & D Class Roads and Structures

- 120km per year to be improved.
- 40km per year to be graded.
- 40km of local Government roads per year to be upgraded to “C” & “D” classes.

Rehabilitating the C & D class Roads and Structures

- 20% of the roads to be rehabilitated within 2009 & 2010

- Reconstruction of 4 nos. bridges in the years 2009 & 2010

- Rehabilitating all roads by year 2012

04. National Policy Thrust

National Policy Thrust

The National Policy Thrust is base on the above National level Priority objectives and the Sri Lankan Government is totally committed to improve the road Network within next 10 years.

- For National Roads, the Road Sector Master Plan is already prepared and the Projects and Donors are identified.
- Except in North and East in all the other Provinces JBIC and ADB funded Provincial Road Projects are going on.
- The Ministry of Provincial councils is carrying out the Road Project preparatory facility feasibility study and the detailed design of 2400 km of Provincial Roads with the help of ADB Loan 2080 SRI, to implement the Projects in all

Provinces, including North and East Provinces.

- The Rural Road programmes are being implemented through the Ministry of Road Development

Provincial Sector Priorities

Most of the pavement surfaces of the roads have deteriorated and some sealed surfaces have entirely disappeared because of little or no maintenance during the conflict period. The riding conditions are poor, vehicle operating speeds are low and the operating cost are high.

There was estimated only 20 – 25 % of the road surface in North is to be intact.

To improve the condition of these roads the following activities are considered,

- It is estimated nearly 1500 km of C, D Class Roads to be rehabilitated or reconstructed.
- Short term rehabilitation methods will be used to bring the roads in motorable condition.
- Adequate fund for maintenance of roads are required.

5. Priority Objective for Five year Programme.

The main purpose for the Five year plan is to rehabilitate Provincial Roads which were deteriorated over two decades due to the conflict and Tsunami.

During the programme period, it is estimated nearly 1500km of Roads to be rehabilitated or reconstructed in Northern Province.

This is to facilitate speedy recovery of economy and social activities, to bring back normalcy and aiming to bring the condition of the roads and transport system in parallel to the other Provinces.

RDD will mainly concern the following activities,

- Maintaining the C,D roads and road structures
- Rehabilitating the C,D roads and road structures
- Improving the C,D roads and road structures

Having an efficient institutional management system to accomplish the mission of the institution

- Creating opportunity for private sector participation in road construction and

Maintenance process.

The Major impact expected is,

1. Restoring the livelihood
2. Reactivating & Expanding Services and Facilities

- improving mobility of men & Material

- Improving human and institutional resources for service delivery

3. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure

- Accessibility to areas & more investment

- Capacity Building for implementation

4. Development of Human Capacity

- Improvement of service delivery

- Institutional development for delivery of specialized training

The strategy will be the development of road infrastructure in Northern Province is to provide a basis for reactivating the economy, promoting resettlements, development of agriculture, industry, construction, tourism, trade, financial and transport services that will bring about new earning avenues and gainful employment to our people. The government also has it's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – a commitment to eradicate poverty. This requires us to formulate a long-term strategy based on a clear vision.

Target Beneficiaries

Farmers, Fisherman, dairy Farmers, Poultry Farmers, School Children, Teachers, Businessmen, Officers, Displaced People ,Vehicle Owners etc.

In general for all those who are living in these areas and those who are travelling within these areas.

6. Strategies and Programme

Suggested

Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

Table 3.2.1.5.

Component	T.E.C.in Mn	Year (Allocation in Mn)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Establishment and operation of quality road net work	9320.00	929.00	1,344.00	1,657.00	2,457.00	2,864.00
Total	9320.00	929.00	1,400.00	1,657.00	2,476.00	2,858.00

Table 3.2.1.6.

District wise Summary

Provincial Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

Rs in Mn

District	Total	Year (Allocation)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Jaffna	868.00	263.00	298.00	148.00	118.00	41.00
Kilinochchi	2448.00	125.00	186.00	318.00	863.00	956.00
Mannar	2672.00	249.00	369.00	546.00	716.00	792.00
Mullaitivu	1879.00	69.00	127.00	297.00	490.00	896.00
Vavuniya	1453.00	223.00	420.00	348.00	289.00	173.00
Total	9320.00	929.00	1,400.00	1,657.00	2,476.00	2,858.00

3.2.2. Rural Electrification.

The districts of the North have the lowest electrification level when compared to other areas, and electrification is particularly low in Mullaitivu, Mannar and Kilinochchi Districts. Present electrification can be seen that the northern districts together have an electrification level (number of households connected) of about 30%, against national average of 65%. The lack of development electrification in the north is mostly due to the conflict and development deprivation.

Electricity growth has a direct bearing on the GDP growth of a country. The beneficiaries of power sector rehabilitations and improvement are industry, fishing, agriculture, livestock production, housing, education, health, water and irrigation. The reconstruction of the Northern transmission lines and the grids would benefit the whole population of the North and standards of living would improve. There would be employment generation by way of new industries and commercial activities. Electricity will attract re-settlement and discourage migration of villagers to urban areas.

Electricity is required by industry, commerce, education and health facilities, and has become a very important utility in domestic activities. Satisfying industrial and commercial requirements would enhance livelihood, help to alleviate unemployment problems, and increase living standards. Computers, need electrical supply and are now in everyday use. Computer literacy is an aim of most educational establishments gearing the future generation to new challenges. Providing electricity to houses would reduce the burden on women and improve home safety. Several lives are lost each year in villages due to accidents with kerosene bottle lamps. Electrification would discourage people leaving villages in search of better economic opportunities in urban areas. Given the extensive damage to the transmission and distribution systems in several districts and the extensive time required to re-provide service it is considered that a short term project is required to introduce renewable energy.

The North has an extensive coast line and is sunny for most of the year. Wind and solar generation would be appropriate sources of re-renewable energy. Solar energy will be most appropriate for small isolated communities that cannot economically be connected to the national grid.

Rural Electrification works could commence on completion of the transmission restoration works in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. But in other areas this could commence immediately.

Our mid term plan is to address the needs.

Table 3.2.1.7.**Investment Programme 2009 - 2013**

Component	Year(Allocation)					Rs. 'Mn.
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1. Restoring the livelihood A. Ensuring access to electricity by households not served at present by national grid (extension of the national grid, augmentation)		100	300	300	300	1,000
B. development of alternative energy in remote/rural areas that cannot be served by national grid (implementation of different types of alternative energy programs, start/expand income generating activities/enterprises)	35	10	10	10	10	75
2. Development of human capacity A. Capacity development (capacity development of government organization)		0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	110	310	310	310	1,075

Table 3.2.1.8.**Investment Programme 2009 – 2013****District wise Summary****Rs''.Mn.**

District	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Jaffna	5	30	20	70	50	175
Killinochchi	10	30	100	75	40	255
Mannar	5	30	45	25	70	175
Mullaithivu	10	10	100	80	75	275
Vavuniya	5	10	45	60	75	195
Total	35	110	310	310	310	1075

3.2.3. Land

Background

The Provincial Council list, list No 1 in the 9th schedule of the 13th amendment to the constitution, provides that land is a devolved subject. The extent of the powers of the Provincial Council in relation to the subject of lands, as set out in item 18 of List I is specifically laid down in Appendix II thereof.

Accordingly land alienation, administration and management of settlement schemes other than inter provincial schemes within the administrative limits of Provincial council could be done by the provincial councils.

Department of Land Administration was established in 1989 with the devolution of powers to Provincial councils under 13th amendment to the constitution. Provincial Land Commissioner is the head of department. Land Administration Department is responsible for the co-ordination of all activities related to land administration and management within the province.

Land Development Ordinance was enacted and introduced in 1935 for alienation and systematic development of state land. Since then a large extent of state land has been alienated under various settlement schemes in dry zone. In major colonization schemes each settler has been alienated 1½ acres to 3 acres irrigable paddy land and ½ acre to 2 acres of high land for cultivation. Peasants in other settlement schemes have been alienated ½ acre to 2 acre of land for cultivation. Thus the peasant groups of this country have become active participants in food production and economical development of the country.

Details of land alienated under various types of settlement schemes, in Northern Province are appended.

Table 3.2.3.1

S.No	TYPE OF SCHEME		No of schemes	No of lots	Extent in Hec
1	V.E Schemes	-	N.A	83,292	40,797.970
2	High land settlement schemes	-	14	5,060	5,189.370
3	Youth schemes	-	16	5,245	5,236.041
4	M.C.C Schemes	-	52	4,459	16,914.438
5	Major Colonization schemes (Provincial)	H/L	25	7,961	6,381.695
		P/L		7,923	8,876.927
6	Major Colonization schemes (Inter Provincial)	H/L	01	1,585	962.421
		P/L		1,602	1,764.274
7	Major/Minor Irrigation	-	-	11,342	11,618.724
8	Manawari paddy	-	-	4,416	5,054.934
	Total			132,885	102,796.794

Source – D/Land, NP.

Land work was decentralized from districts to divisions in January 1993 January in accordance to Transfer of power (Divisional Secretaries) Act No:58 of 1992 . The divisional Secretaries are executing land work with the assistance of Land officers, Colonization Officers, Programme assistants and Field Instructors of this department at divisional level.

Salient Features

The land resources are diminishing. The population continues to increase leading to further demand for land and thus the land-man ratio is getting reduced in Sri Lanka.

Northern Province is located in dry zone. Dry Zone plays an important role in the agriculture production of the country. There are 26 major colonization schemes in Northern Province. 9546 farm families are settled in these schemes. Apart from this, another 26063 farm families are allocated lands under minor & major tanks and other settlement schemes. These farm families are expected to earn their living by cultivating their LDO allotments.

There is a scarcity for water in most of these settlement schemes during yala season. Most of the paddy allotments in major colonization schemes as well as under the minor tanks cannot be cultivated during yala season due to lack of water in tanks. Highland allotments are cultivated from dug wells. Even these wells also produce poor yield during yala season and due to this the entire extent could not be put to maximum use during yala season.

2. Performance of the Sector

Earlier the Department of Land Administration was provided funds under PSDG and CBG for development activities, but this was suspended since year 2003. As such this department could not undertake any development activities for five years. However 6.4 Mn was allocated under PSDG for the year 2008 to this department for development activities. Out of this allocation only 3.5Mn was released. Department allocated 1.0Mn to pay subsidy to beneficiaries for construction of Food Production Wells in LDO allotments and rehabilitated 2.7 Kms of Colony roads in 2008.

3. Issues and Priorities at the sector

Issues

- a) Construction of Food Production wells in LDO allotments was promoted to encourage the farm families to cultivate subsidiary food crops in high land allotments during yala season and thus to increase the production of subsidiary food items in the province as well as their income.

The beneficiaries are selected on the recommendation of the Divisional Secretaries. Wells are constructed by beneficiaries themselves. Construction will be supervised by Colonization Officers of this department and payment will be made in three stages on the recommendation of the Divisional Secretaries. The beneficiary should have ½ acre of LDO land to cultivate by that well.

Since 1992 RS.28, 000/= was paid as subsidy for a well. Beneficiaries were relevant to undertake construction of a Food Production Well with this subsidy due to

escalation of prices of building materials. Hence, this subsidy is to be increased to Rs.10,000/= from 2009 for a well.

Finance Commission is discouraging payment of subsidy. It should be continued for the reasons mentioned above and due to the war situation prevailed in the province for the last three decades.

b) This department has a wide net work of colony roads totaling to 2542 Kms in the province. The colony road serves the colonists to transport agriculture input to their farms and to transport their agriculture produces to near by market. In addition to above it facilitate to reach this destination also. These roads are thoroughly neglected during the past 3 decades due to the prevailing war situation in the province. Funds were provided to this department under CBG maintenance of Colony Roads, but it has been suspended since year 2003. Most of the colony roads have to be re-constructed. Since 2008 a small amount is allocated under PSDG for development activities. A part of this allocation is utilized to rehabilitate colony roads. It has been proposed to concrete the Colony roads. Hence sufficient allocation should be provided to this department for this purpose. This task is normally assigned to Road Development Dept, NP. as it is an agent to this department.

c) Vacancies exist for staff officers in the head office should be filled forthwith for smooth functioning of office.

d) Vacancies exist for 44 Colonization Officers and 13 Field Instructors also in the department. These vacancies too should be filled early for efficient service delivery at field level and to achieve the targets in respect of annual work plan.

Priorities

1. Resettlement of displaced allottees due to civil war, in their original allotments.
2. Re-locating landless IDPS and Tsunami victims.
3. Providing subsidy to construct Food Production wells in undeveloped LDO allotments.
4. Rehabilitation of Colony Roads and maintaining in good condition.
5. Reconstruction of Department quarters.
6. Institutional development.

4. National Policy Trust

4.1 The main responsibility of the Dept. of Land Administration is protection of state lands coming under the purview of the Provincial Council administration, alienation of land released to Provincial council and systematical development. Land is alienated for residential and cultivation purposes to landless peasants under Land Development Ordinance through Land Kachcheries. State land could be alienated either through Land Kachcheri or through auction only. Even encroachments have to be included within Land Kachcheri proposal and the encroachers have to be considered at the Land Kachcheri.

National Policy regards to unit of alienation is as follows

a. For residential purposes

- i. Within municipality limits - 06 Perches
- ii. Within urban limits - 10 Perches
- iii. Within Pradeshiya saba areas - 20 Perches

b. For cultivation purposes

- i. Highland - ½ acre to 2 acres
- ii. Irrigable Paddy - 1 Acre
- iii. Manawari Paddy - 1 Acre to 2 Acre

Land for commercial purposes and for residential purposes within municipality & urban limits are given on lease by the Land Commissioner on the recommendation of the Provincial Land Commissioner under State Land Ordinance.

Encroachments after 15.06.1995 should be evicted under State Land (Recovery of Possession) Act No.7 of 1979.

LDO permit holders shall be issued with a grant under section 19(4) of the Land Development Ordinance in respect of the land of which he/she is in occupation.

Where he/she has been in occupation of and fully developed, to the satisfaction of the Divisional Secretary.

- i) Irrigated land, for a period of three years or
- ii) High land, for a period of one year.

The peasant LDO allottees shall be issued free grant under section 19(5) of the Land Development Ordinance.

Re-located Tsunami victims will be issued free special Grant under State Land Ordinance for the land allocated to them.

Under Mahinda Chinthanai Title registration Programme is to be launched for Northern Province also. Under “Bim Savya” programme each and every plot of land will be surveyed and registered in Land Registry. Implementation of this Programme is delayed, due to the prevailing war situation in the Province

5. Priority Objectives for 2009-2013.

1. Alienation and systematic development of state land.
2. Protection of un-alienated state lands coming under the purview of the Northern Provincial Council administration.
3. Uplifting socio economic status of the settlers in settlement schemes.
4. Ensuring the land tenure transfer within family members.
5. Settling land related issues amicably and fairly by mediation.
6. Strengthening the capabilities of the officers involved in land work in the province.

6. Strategies and Programmes suggested

Strategies

1. Alienation of land through Land Kachcheries.
2. Restoring the livelihood
3. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure facilities.
4. Targeting at Vulnerable groups.
5. Development of human capacity.
6. Protection of state land coming under the purview of the provincial council.

Programmes

1. Alienation of 1000 residential plots to landless peasants each year.
2. Alienation of 1500 plots of land to second generation of the colonist for cultivation purpose yearly.
3. Concreting 5KMs of colony roads each year.
4. Construction of 40 Food Production wells in LDO allotments under subsidy scheme yearly.
5. Re-settling 5000 IDPS in their original allotments.
6. Re-locating 2500 IDPS.
7. Re-locating 3500 Tsunami Victims whose lands are located within Buffer Zone.
8. Issuing 2000 Ranbeema Grant yearly in respect of developed LDO allotments.
9. Issuing 500 Special Grant yearly in respect of lands alienated for relocated Tsunami Victims.
10. Creation of land bank at Provincial level.
11. Computerizing information regards to land alienated at divisional level.

7. Investment layouts 2009-2013.

7.1 Concreting of Colony Roads (125 Mn)

This department has a network of Colony roads totaling to about 2542 Kms. Most of these colony roads were constructed with gravel base during Nineteen Fifties.

These roads are not maintained properly for the last three decades and they are in bad condition. These roads have to be concreted.

Length of road to be reconstructed yearly - 5 Kms

Total length of road to be reconstructed in 5 years - 25 Kms

Cost for reconstruction of 1 Kms Colony Roads - Rs.5Mn

Cost for reconstruction of 25 Kms Colony Roads - Rs.125Mn

List of colony roads that are to be concreted is obtained from Divisional Secretaries on priority basis and road to be concreted will be identified by PLC. Road Development Department will be given responsibility to concrete these roads. Payment will be made from the imprest released to Dept of Land Administration by Provincial Treasury on monitoring the progress.

7.2 Construction of Food Production Wells (10Mn).

Food Production wells are Construction in LDO allotments under a subsidy scheme. An amount of Rs.50, 000 will be paid in three stages to a beneficiary by this department from the Imprest released by the Provincial Treasury for this purpose.

Beneficiaries are selected from the lists provided by the Divisional Secretaries annually on priority basis. Wells will be constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. Construction will be supervised by field officers of this department and payment will be made on the recommendation of the Divisional secretaries.

No of wells to be constructed yearly - 40

No of wells to be constructed is 5yearly - 200

Amount required to pay subsidy for 200 wells - Rs 10Mn

7.3. Computerizing Land Records (Rs.2.8Mn).

It has been proposed to computerize all documents related pertaining to land alienation under Land Development Ordinance and land disposed under State Land Ordinance, at divisional level. A soft ware package has been already developed by CIRM to computerize land documents pertaining to land alienated under Land Development Ordinance. Computers have to be provided to each Divisional secretariat for this purpose.

This activity has to be started immediately as some of the documents, which were originated in early part of nineteen fifties, are getting damaged while handling. Further this action will prevent any form of tampering by any unauthorized persons in land ledgers and office copy of the permits.

A software package has to be developed to computerize records and data pertaining to disposition of land under State Land Ordinance also.

No of computers needed each year - 5 Nos

Total No of computers required during 5 years time - 25 Nos

Cost of one computer - Rs 100,000

Cost of 25 computers - Rs 2.5mn

Charge for developing a software package to Computerize details of land disposed under State Land Ordinance - Rs 300,000

7.4. Reconstruction of Department Govt. Quarters (Rs.25Mn).

This department had 84 quarters in Northern Province. Almost all these quarters are located in major colonization schemes. Most of these quarters are destroyed or in dilapidated condition at present. All these quarters need not to be reconstructed as these schemes are developed and officers are not posted to these schemes now.

A few quarters, which are in the close proximity to Divisional Secretariats, have to be identified and re-constructed or Improvement to be effected to enable to provide accommodation facilities to our department officers attached to Divisional Secretariats.

It has been proposed to Reconstruct one Quarters each year,

No of quarters, this could be reconstructed in 5 years - 5 Nos

Amount required effecting Improvement to Quarters - 5 Mn

Amount required effecting Improvement to 5 Quarters - 25 Mn

Table 3.2.3.2**Investment Lay Out****Land.**

	Year (Allocation) Rs. (Mn)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
1. Restoring the livelihood	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0
2. Reactivating & Expanding services and facilities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
3. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	41.5
Total	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	54.0

Source – D/Land, NP.

Table 3.2.3.3**Investment Plan 2009 – 2013****District wise details.**

Land						Rs in Mn
District	Year (Allocation) in Mn					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.45	3.35	8.65
Kilinochchi	1.95	2.05	2.05	3.85	2.05	11.95
Mannar	1.50	1.40	3.40	1.50	1.50	9.30
Mullaitivu	2.00	4.10	2.10	2.10	2.00	12.30
Vavuniya	4.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.90	11.80
Total	10.80	10.800	10.800	10.800	10.80	54.00

3.2.4. Transport

Road transportation is the predominant mode of transport for the Northern Province. Due to the conflict situation links between the Provinces and links between the districts are curtailed for years. Only mode of transport available to Jaffna is by sea or air and that too only limited service. The total transportation system is disrupted and it needs total revival. Major Towns doesn't have proper bus stands and bus shelters, Road safety is totally neglected. In certain districts public transport system is minimal.

The Government intention is to provide a satisfactory transport services to all the people. The gap for transportation facility at national Level in Northern Province is more than 75%. When the normalcy is restored this sector will need grater attention.

As an initial input, in 2009 it is planed to provide five bus shelters, and 50 road safety sings to the cleared towns of Northern Province at a cose of Rs.2m.

Table 3.2.4.1
Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

Component	Year					
	(Rs.'Mn)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1. Reactivating & Expanding services and facilities (1. Provision of quality passenger servicedevelopment of amenities for passengers, ensuring comfort and safety of passengers,eveloping passenger friendly attitude among bus crew,enforcement of law	2	10	100	50	15	177
2. Expansion of the passenger service coverage(introduction of new routs,increasing the number of trips, improvements of alternative transport modes		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2
Total	2	10.5	100.5	50.5	15.5	179

Table3.2.4.2**Investment Programme 2009 - 2013 Transport****District wise Details**

District						Rs.'Mn
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Jaffna	1	2.5	10.5	10	10.5	29
Killinochchi	-	2	30	20.25	3	55.25
Mannar	0.5	2	20	5	2.25	29.75
Mullaitivu	-	2	30	10.25	2	44.25
Vavuniya	0.5	2	10	5	3.25	20.75
Total	2	10.5	100.5	50.5	15.5	179

3.3 Social Infrastructure and Social Services

3.3.1 Education

1. Importance and Significance

For educational administrative purposes, the Northern Province has been divided into 12 Zones comprising 33 divisions. Details of this Zone are shown in Table 3.3.1.1. There are 1011 schools in this province. In addition, two Additional Provincial Directors' offices in Jaffna and Vavuniya are also set up to administer these divisions.

Distribution of Zonal & Divisional Education Offices by Districts- Northern Province

Table 3.3.1.1

District	Zone	Division
Jaffna	5	14
Kilinochchi	3	9
Mannar	2	5
Vavunia	2	5
	12	33

* Mullativu district is covered.

Student population, Teachers' cadre requirements, Distribution of National schools, performances at the Grade 5 scholarship examination and at GCE O/L are shown in Tables from 3.3.1.3 to 3.3.1.6.

The ongoing conflict situation has its adverse effects on the school system as well and due to this, many schools have been closed or displaced. (Details shown in Table 3.3.1.2) Some schools are functioning in temporary sheds without ample learning facilities. Students and teachers of those schools have migrated to different places of their convenience. People have lost their livelihood and plunged into poverty. As a result, some students discontinued their learning and the number of drop-outs increased. Inhabitants of conflict areas are not only affected physically but psychologically

as well. This has its effect on educational activities, resulting in dropping attendance and decrease in educational performance. Requirement of non-formal and special education needs have also increased. Many school buildings need to be reconstructed or renovated. Lost or damaged learning materials should be replaced or repaired.

Education is regarded as the most precious treasure by the people of NP, therefore, despite several challenges; we were able to have the system uninterrupted with the fullest co-operation of all the stakeholders. At a time like this, when Educational reforms are on progress, the responsibility of preparing schools and teachers to pick up the basics of the changes is high. Reforms are introduced according to the need of the future world, the new trend is student centered, and activity based learning which requires creative intelligence to implement curriculum. Therefore teachers are to be prepared and every school is to be strengthened to deliver quality education.

To monitor and facilitate the educational activities carried out by the front level service deliverers, the administrative body needs to be strengthened.

Table 3.3.1.2

School Basic Details

National	11
Provincial	880
Private	6
Sub Total	897
Temp closed *	114
Total	1,011

* Of the 114 schools which were temporary closed 102 are Tamil schools and the balance, Sinhala schools.

Table 3.3.1.3

Students Population in NP

Classes	1-5	6-8	9-11	12-13	Total
National	4,461	5,228	6,460	3,788	19,937
Provincial	106,208	63,435	63,642	14,762	248,047
Grand Total	110,669	68,663	70,102	18,550	267,984

Table 3.3.1.4

Teacher Cadre in NP5

. Teacher Cadre Summary as on 01/02/2008

Category		Tamil			Sinhala			Both		
		Teacher	Principal	Total	Teacher	Principal	Total	Teacher	Principal	Total
Provincial	Required	12140	1008	13148	140	16	156	12280	1024	13304
	Available	11447	475	11922	116	10	126	11563	485	12048
	Deficit\									
	Excess	-693	-533	-1226	-24	-6	-30	-723	-539	-1262
National	Required	874	35	909	20	1	21	894	36	930
	Available	904	17	921	21	1	22	925	18	943
	Deficit\									
	Excess	30	-18	12	1	0	1	31	-18	13
NP	Required	13014	1043	14069	160	17	177	13174	1060	14234
	Available	12351	492	12843	137	11	148	12488	503	12991
	Deficit\									
	Excess	-663	-551	-1214	-23	-6	29	-686	-557	-1243

Table 3.3.1.5.
National Schools in Northern Province

S.No.	School Name	Zone	Division	Type	Eff Date	Medium
1	J/VEMBADI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL	Jaffna	Jaffna	1AB		Tamil
2	JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE		Nallur	1AB		Tamil
3	JAFFNA CENTRAL COLLEGE		Jaffna	1AB	23.06.1993	Tamil
4	J/CHAVAKACHCHERI HINDU COLLEGE	Thenmarachchi	Chavakachcheri	1AB		Tamil
5	MN/XAVIER'S BOYS M.M.V	Mannar	Mannar	1AB	17.12.1999	Tamil
6	MN/SITHIVINAYAGAR H.C		Mannar	1AB	17.12.1999	Tamil
7	MN/XAVIER'S GIRLS COLLEGE		Mannar	1AB	17.12.1999	Tamil
8	V/RAMBAIKULAM GIRLS' M.V	Vavuniya South	Vavuniya South- Tamil	1AB		Tamil
9	V/VAVUNIYA MUSLIM M.V		Vavuniya South- Tamil	1C		Tamil
10	V/VAVUNIYA TAMIL M.M.V		Vavuniya South- Tamil	1AB		Tamil
11	V/MADUKANDA M.V		Vavuniya South- Sinhala	II		Sinhala

3.I Performance of the Past

Table 3.3.1.6
Performance at Grade 5
1. Grade 5 Scholarship

2004		2005		2006		2007	
sat	pass	sat	pass	sat	pass	sat	pass
16241	1296(8%)	17052	1181(7%)	15759	1258(8%)	154956	1858(11%)

Table 3.3.1.7
Performance at GCE O/L Examination

2. G.C.E(O/L)

Zone	2006				2007			
	Tamil	English	Science	Maths	Tamil	English	Science	Maths
JAFFNA	90	41.2	52.8	58.9	82	45	58	61
VALIKAMAM	80.7	21.6	42.2	45.6	87	27	42	50
VADAMARADCHI	83.8	26.1	40.5	47.4	80	35	47	54
THENMARADCHI	85.1	19	38.6	41.3	80	25	37	52
ISLANDS	86.4	9.3	31.7	41.3	75	12	34	41
KILINOCHCHI	81.8	9.8	29.8	29.8	81	14	31	36
MULLAITIVU	82.9	10.6	32.9	31.9	85	14	37	72
THUNUKKAI	80.5	4.6	28.3	24.7	83	6	38	24
MANNAR	91.6	27.3	44.5	45.9	93	33	46	61
MADHU	84.2	5.9	22.1	21.1	87	15	28	37
VAVUNIYA NORTH	93.1	12.1	39.1	32.3	93	19	34	44
VAVUNIYA SOUTH	94	32.6	52.4	51.6	95	42	63	65

3. II Current Situation

Due to the conflict situation zonal Education officers, Divisional Officers & Schools have displaced and effected severally. Both high order spaces, assets and basic spaces, assets are also damaged or lost. The details of the displacement is shown in Table 3.3.1.7

Table 3.3.1.8
Details of the Displacement

No	Zone	Division	No of Schools	No of Displaced Schools	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
1	Jaffna	.....	.....	0	0	0
2	Valikamam	.....	.....	0	0	0
3	Vadamaradchi	Maruthankerny	17	11	1,124	48
4	Thenmaradchi	Thenmaradchi	56	4	726	50
5	Island	Velanai	20	1	58	1
6	Kilinochchi	Karachchi	36	28	18,357	531
		Kandawalai	22	2	242	12
		Poonagari	24	24	7,440	209
		Palai	9	9	1,667	41
7	Mullaithivu	Maritimpattu	29	8	2,504	111
8	Thunukai	Thunkkai	20	20	4,643	167
		Manthai East	14	14	2,770	97
		Oddusuddan	21	8	553	22
9	Mannar	Musali	8	8	1,177	58
10	Madhu	Madhu	15	12	2,430	67
		Manthai west	21	21	5,410	195
11	Vavuniya North	Nedunkerny	42	42	3,534	145
		Omanthai	47	30	1,588	49
12	Vavuniya South	Venkalacheddikkulm	42	13	325	21
		Vavuniya South	40	1	30	1
Total				256	54,578	1,825

Objectives

Ensuring equal Access to Education
Improving the Quality of Education
Ensuring equity in resource allocation
Efficient and effective Governance and service delivery

Northern Provincial Educational Priorities

- Efforts to increase enrolment and survival rates in compulsory education cycle.
- Caring of displaced students and ensure their education with minimum interruption.
- Increase the achievement through alternative education
- Priority to be given for first language, Maths, and Science
- Establishing reading Corners. National Indicator for schools with Libraries is 60%. Provincial score is below 27%
- Promoting students' High Order Learning skills
- Focus on "On- site teacher training program"
- Re deployment of excess teachers in subject categories to meet the shortage through re-training
- Strengthening existing Teacher centers and Regional English supporting centers
- Strengthening internal and external evaluation through Standard Base Quality Management (SBQM) program
- Expanding Monitoring and Evaluation at all levels.

- Human Resource development programs in Planning and monitoring for officers and principals.
- Revamping Research and development up from schools to Province.
- Expanding ICT development Programs.

Major Issues

1. Dropouts and dropping attendance due to ongoing conflict situation

2. Unable to implement the school leavers program in some areas

Eg: Madhu Zone

3. Expected survival expansion rate: 67% to 70%

Not Achieved

Conflict and Displacement

Eg.: Madhu Zone

4. Requirement of Special Education Needs increases.

- Mobile Special Education Unit
- Zonal wise special education unit
- Medical Camp
- Learning equipments – Spl. Education

5. Lack of accessibility.

6. Communication Difficulties (Islands, Mullaitivu, Thunukai, & Madhu Zones)

7. Difficulties in Transport of physical/Human resources.

Delivery of free books, free uniforms, teacher manuals, Computers, learning kits& models, lab equipments, chemicals and other such goods and articles to 5 zones in Jaffna peninsula and 4 zones in Wanni are difficult

and painstaking due to transport difficulties and security measures.

8. Inability to conduct common Programs (competitions, Meetings, Workshop etc.)

10. Lack of Infrastructure & other learning resources in Conflict areas.

Eg: To implement new reforms at classroom level, it is essential to facilitate classrooms with necessary equipments and tools; but in Wanni lack of fuel and power supply limits usage of electronic and electrical equipments at classrooms.

11. Psychosocial issues due to ongoing conflict situation.

12. Socio-economic problems due to ongoing conflict situation, such as poverty due to loss of livelihood.

13. Decrease in Educational performance.

14. Year 2007 Education was focused on “ Quality Education for Quality society “ but the prevailing conflict situation in all the Districts in Northern Provinces posed a challenge to reach the above aim. Eight Zonal education offices in the Northern Province are severely affected and dismantled the regular Education activities. Recently in Madu Zone 33 schools are displaced and only 10 are operating in the own premises.

15. Education activities are disorganized due to the ongoing conflict situation. Education operations are fragmented into three islets namely; Jaffna, Wanni , and Vavuniya and the head quarters operate in a remote place

in Trincomalee District. Thereby there are many hindrances and challenges and difficulties in delivering the services.

16. Student Teacher ratio (STR) records 20 for the Province where as national Index is 19. But 1037 teachers, who served in Wanni are staying in Jaffna due to the difficulties in proceeding to their station, therefore the operating STR is below national average.

Identified Special Needs of Children in NP

- Medical support – Mobile Clinic, equipments
- Psychosocial support
- Proper toilets and urinals
- Health awareness programme
- Proper learning equipments
- Transport facilities
- Intensive care from teachers.
- Nutritious meals
- Play therapy activities.

Specific Problems in Conflict Affected Area

- Lack of Psychosocial support

- Catch-up Education & Alternative ways of Learning for displaced children
- TLS & Basic facilities
- Mine Risk Education
- Full filling Material needs
- Community base awareness
- Medical Support
- Support for adolescent
- Non-formal Education
- Lack of transport facilities and remoteness

Identified Teacher Centered Needs

- Accommodation facilities for teachers (Quarters)
- Dormitory and hostel facilities.
- Transport facilities (remote and disadvantage areas)
- Toilets and Urinals
- Sick & Rest Room
- Library facilities
- Solar plant
- Skill and Knowledge development training package
- Information & Technology for updating their knowledge
- Psychosocial support.

Table 3.3.1.9.
Investment Requirement 2009 – 2013
Component wise Requirement

Component	Year (allocation's in Mn)					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Promoting equitable access to Basic and secondary education	30.0	24.0	25.0	31.0	30.0	140.0
Improving the quality of education	437.64	693.64	754.34	803.64	810.74	3,500.0
Strengthening Education governance and service delivery system	38.0	65.0	80.0	73.0	104.0	360.0
Total	505.64	782.64	859.34	907.64	944.74	4000.0

Table 3.3.1.10.
Investment Requirement 2009 – 2013
District wise Requirements

District	Zone	Year(allocation)Mn					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Jaffna	Jaffna	15	25	75	50	50	150
	Vaikamam	10	10	75	50	50	50
	Vadamaradchchi	10	25	50	50	50	125
	Thenmaradchchi	05	25	20	50	50	125
	Islands	10	10	14.34	7.64	44.74	50
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>234.34</i>	<i>207.64</i>	<i>244.74</i>	<i>886.72</i>
Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	<i>80</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>530</i>
Mannar	Mannar	50	100	75	100	100	425
	Madhu	50	75	100	100	100	425
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>850</i>
Mullaitivu	Mullaitivu	75	50	75	100	125	425
	Thunukkai	75	100	75	100	125	475
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>900</i>
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North	75.64	100	75	100	75	500.64
	Vavuniya south	50	107.64	75	100	75	407.64
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>125.64</i>	<i>207.64</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>908.28</i>
Total		505.64	782.64	859.34	907.64	944.74	4000.0

3.3.2 Health & Indigenous Medicine

3.3.2 (A) Health

The administration of Health Services of the Northern Province is decentralized to Five Regions under the Regional Directors of Health Services. The institutional network links 311 numbers of Health Institutions comprising Hospitals with specialist services as District General Hospital (04), District Base Hospital (06), Divisional Hospital (46) and Primary Medical Care Units (35) as curative care institutions and MOH Offices (27), Gramodhaya Health Centres (111) and Anti Malaria Campaigns (05) as preventive care institutions. The Ayurvedha Sector is functioning through 60 Curative Care Institutions in NP. Out of 60, one District Ayurvedha Hospital, 02 Rural Ayurvedic Hospital & 10 Nos. of Ayurvedic Dispensaries are functioning under the Dept. of Indigenous Medicine and Forty seven (47) Free Ayurvedic Dispensaries are functioning under the Local Authorities. These institutions provide Patient Care and Preventive Care Services to promote the Health Status of the population. Beside this, One Teaching Hospital is functioning in Jaffna district under the Line Ministry. All are providing free health services.

There are 08 Institutions for General Administration, 160 Preventive care Institutions (besides this 17 numbers of school dental clinics functioning under each MOH divisions), 91 Curative Care Institutions (besides this 4 Chest clinics, one Leprosy unit & 2 STD clinics functioning at General hospitals). Details of institutions and district wise population are given below.

OBJECTIVES

1. Developing an efficient Administration, Planning and Financial Management system at Provincial level.
2. Circulate policies among departments and monitoring the implementation.
3. Strengthen the physical infrastructure, medical supplies & equipment and support services with special emphasis in the underserved areas.
4. Coordinate the sectoral activities with the National /Provincial level health institutions.
5. To establish Policies, Guidelines and Standards for the delivery of basic health care services at regional level.
6. To ensure the employment of all health professionals with the required national standards of professional practice.
7. To ensure the availability of disaster Management Plan in each district.
8. To ensure the health services of high quality, effective and accessible to all delivered by a well performing and sustainable health system.

2. Population Density by Districts

Table 3.3.2.1

<u>RDHS Divisions</u>	<u>Land (Sq. km)</u>	<u>Population Density</u>
Vavuniya	1967	93.05
Mannar	2002	51.29
Kilinochchi	1237	157.65
Mullaithivu	2517	87.52
Jaffna	1023	595.22

3. Health Institutions in Northern Province

Table 3.3.2.2

Curative Care Institutions in Northern Province

Institutions	Vavuniya	Mannar	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Jaffna	Total
District General Hospital	1	1	1	1	-	4
District Base Hospital (Type A)	-	-	-	-	2	2
District Base Hospital (Type B)	1	-	-	1	2	4
Divisional Hospital	6	6	8	4	22	46
Primary Medical Care Unit	3	9	4	3	16	35
Total	11	16	13	9	42	91

Preventive Care Institutions in Northern Province

Table 3.3.2.3

Institutions	Vavuniya	Mannar	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Jaffna	Total
Gramodhaya Health Centre	41	10	16	13	31	111
School Dental Clinic	3	2	1	1	10	17
MOH Office	4	5	4	3	11	27
Anti Malaria Campaign	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total	49	18	22	18	53	160

Table 3.3.2.4

Special Clinics in Northern Province

Institutions	Vavuniya	Mannar	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Jaffna	Total
Chest Clinic	1	1	1	-	1	4
Leprosy Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	1
STD Clinic	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	3	2	1	0	1	7

Table 3.3.2.5

Ayurvedha Institutions in Northern Province

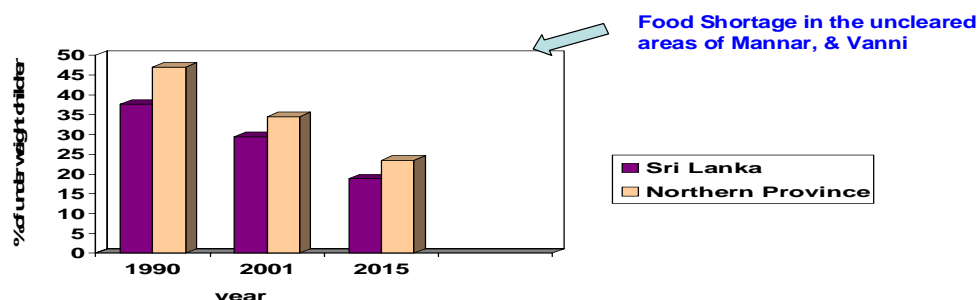
Institutions	Vavuniya	Mannar	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Jaffna	Total
District Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rural Hospital	-	-	-	-	2	2
Central Dispensary	2	-	-	-	8	10
Free Ayurvedha Dispensary	4	4	6	3	30	47
Total	7	4	6	3	40	60

4. HIGHLIGHT OF THE SECTOR SITUATION

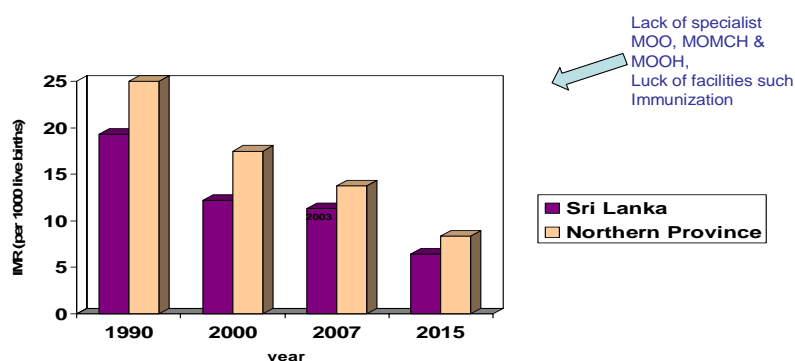
The Ministry exercises guidance, policy direction, management, and co-ordinates planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities of the RDHS Divisions. It is responsible for the

overall Provincial Policy and implements programmes identified under the Presidential Task Force Recommendations, Master Plan of the Ministry of Health, Colombo and the Five Year Provincial Investment Programme. The Ministry also works to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by year 2015.

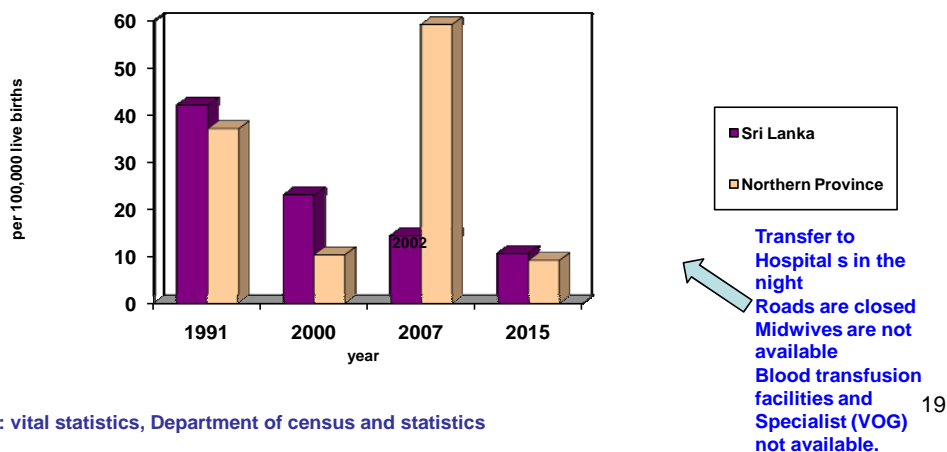
Goals 1	Targets	Health –related indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Prevalence of under weight children under five years of age.



Goals 2	Targets	Health –related indicators
Reduce child mortality	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate	Under five mortality rate Infant mortality rate Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles

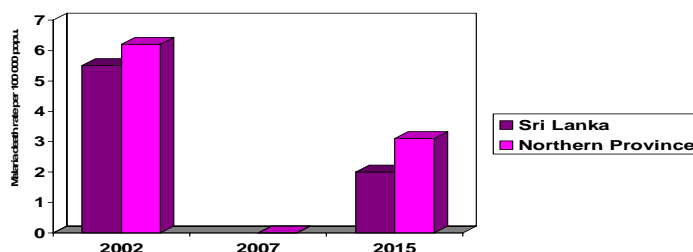


Goals	Targets	Health –related indicators
Improve maternal health	Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality rate Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



Source : vital statistics, Department of census and statistics

Goals 4	Targets	Health –related indicators
Combat Malaria and other diseases	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures



Goals 5 & 6	Targets	Health –related indicators
Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV /AIDS (at present low prevalence rate to be maintained.)	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15 to 24 years Condoms use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate No of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
Develop a global partnership for development	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	Proportion with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

5. KEY ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING LAST YEAR

A. Institutional Issues

Severe shortage of Human Resources

- ❖ Training of Medical & Paramedical staffs is under the Line Ministry and sufficient numbers are not trained to fill the vacancies, this can be remedied if the training of paramedical staff is delegated to the provinces by the line Ministry of Health, with technical input to maintain national standard.
- ❖ The authority to transfer officers within the province according to the needs and exigency of service and disciplinary authority to be devolved to the provincial council.

Table 3.3.2.6

(Total Approved Cadre – 4224(earlier 5527), Availability – 3754

Category	Approved Cadre In 2002	Approved cadre 30.06.2008	Present position
Consultant	51	07	07
Medical Officers	515	170	158
Para Medicals	1604	638	587

- After de-merger of the North – East Provincial Council the Management Service Department agreed the cadre for Head offices, but the cadre for the Districts and newly upgraded hospitals is not approved yet.
- Limited Capital allocation under PSDG
- Insufficient allocation from Treasury for OT, HP, APO, and allowances.
- Inadequate Technical Staff to implement capital works. Out of 03 approved cadre only 01 is available in NP.
- Medical and Paramedical staff reluctant to work in the Northern Province. This unwillingness is mainly due to security situation, lack of transport and communication facilities, children education, and avenues for post graduate studies and research.

A. Health Issues

- Non availability of special investigation facilities within NP.
 - (Eg. CT scan, MRI & Echo cardiogram and biochemical test such as lipid profile, serum and urinary creatinine tests)
- Movement and access to emergency Hospital care services is limited due to present situation.
- Displacement of civilians due to the present situation in the Northern Province.

B. Operational Issues

- ☐ Due to prevailing conflict
 - Difficulties in mobilizing men and materials
 - Unwillingness of staffs to work in difficult areas
 - Access to emergency Hospital care services is limited
 - Limited development activities are carried out in the province
 - Problem in obtaining the MoD clearance.

- ☐ Lack of registered contractors, shortage of skilled workers and problem in obtaining construction materials.

6. NATIONAL LEVEL PRIORITY OBJECTIVES FOR 2009

- To ensure delivery of comprehensive health services, which reduce the disease burden and promote health
- To empower the communities towards more active participation in maintaining their own health
- To strengthen stewardship and management functions of the health system
- To improve human resources for health development and management
- To improve health financing, mobilization and allocation of resources
-

7. NATIONAL LEVEL POLICY THRUST

- Improve one hospital in each district
- Expand the services to areas of special needs
- Develop health promotional programmes with special emphasis on revitalizing the school health programmes
- Reforms of the organizational structure
- Resource mobilization and management

8. PROVINCIAL SECTOR PRIORITIES

- Improve the health status of the people in par with other provinces.
- Promote health services to the IDPs who are living in transit camps and with relatives.
- Enhance the capacity of health work force.
- Improve Maternal and Child health services.
- Expand the health services to the vulnerable groups.
- Compact Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB and other diseases
- Improve mental health services
- Rehabilitation / Reconstruction of infrastructure facilities
- Improve Nutritional status of citizens of Northern Province.
- Reduce the incidence of preventable death especially accident and poisoning.

Table 3.3.2.7
Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

Components	Physical Annual Targets / Outputs					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1. To ensure the delivery of comprehensive health services, which reduce the disease, burden and promote health	252.02	968.35	1,179.95	1,078.45	953.65	4,432.42
3. To improve the management of human resources for health	12.80	11.40	7.90	7.40	7.40	46.90
5. To strengthen stewardship and management function of the Health system	7.63	-	-	-	-	7.63
Total	272.45	979.75	1,187.85	1,085.85	961.05	4,486.95

Source : Dept. of Health

Table 3.3.2.8
District wise Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

District	Allocation in Mn.					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Head Office	7.3	--	--	--	--	7.3
Jaffna	93.37	126.67	138.07	128.47	98.47	585.05
Kilinochchi	36.28	91.92	132.82	115.22	65.32	441.56
Mannar	37.13	334.12	399.52	354.92	410.02	1,535.71
Mullaitivu	46.43	217.47	257.97	240.37	210.37	972.61
Vavuniya	51.94	209.57	259.47	246.87	176.87	944.72
Total	272.45	979.75	1,187.85	1,085.85	961.05	4,486.95

Source: Dept. of Health

3.3.2 (B) Indigenous Medicine

The system of Indigenous Medicine functions as a complementary medicine in health service provision. Ayurvedic Teaching Hospitals, Ayurvedic Provincial Hospitals and Local Government Dispensaries are the government institutions which provide Indigenous Medical care in Sri Lanka. It is estimated that about 10,000,000 people are treated in these hospitals annually. Among them the Hospitals in Northern Province treated about 400,000 of people in 2008.

The conflict in this region has caused stagnation in development of Indigenous Medicine in Northern Province and the standard of health care service lags behind the national standards. In addition restricted mobilization due to security restriction also affected the transport of materials to the regions. Lack of basic institutional facilities, lack of capacity, are basic constraints which affect present service delivery of the sector. Basically the sector is yet to be organized to initiate its development process Therefore it is in a stage of transition at present.

There are forty Ayurvedic Dispensaries and five Ayurvedic hospitals function in Northern Province with limited infrastructure and Human Resource facilities. Among them twenty eight Ayurvedic Dispensaries function under local Government system and one Teaching Hospital functions under Line Ministry. The rest two Rural Hospitals, twelve Central Dispensaries and two District Hospital function under Provincial Department. These institutions principally focus in curative health service at primary and secondary level. The details of institution managed by the Provincial Department of Indigenous Medicine are shown in the table 3.3.3.1. In addition preventive care also initiated with the appointment of seventeen Ayurvedic Medical Officers of Public Health recently. They now implement nutritional program and Osu Gammanaya program in seventeen DS area of NP. Further district level cultivation of medicinal plants, and manufacture also implemented in Jaffna and Vavuniya districts. Therefore there are Two Herbal gardens and two Drug Units functions in NP.

Table 3.3 3.1

Institutions in NP managed by Department of Ind. Medicine:

District	Herbal Garden	Drug Unit	Central Ayurvedic Dispensary	Rural Hospital of Ayurveda	District Hospital of Ayurveda.
Jaffna	Arali	Karaveddy	Chankanai Point-Pedro Karavetty Urelu Karainagar Chavakacheri Sarasalai Kayts	Pandatharippu Thambaciddy	Jaffna-
Vavuniya	Pampaimadu	Pampaimadu	Vavuniya Town Madukantha	-----	Pampaimadu
Mannar	-----	-----	Thalvupadu	-----	-----
Kilinochchi	-----	-----	Kaddaively	-----	-----

Source : Dept. of Ind. Medicine

2. Review of Sector Performance in 2008:

Service towards public:

- Re-activation of functions of district Ayurvedic Hospital Jaffna, Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Karainagar, Kaits, Chavakachcheri, Sarasalai, Urelu, Kilinochi and Mannar which will be upgraded as Rural Hospital in 2009.
- Mobile clinics conducted in remote areas of Vavuniya and Jaffna District and treated more than two thousand patients.
- Restructured the management of the District Ayurveda Hospital in Vavuniya & Regulated the functions of Indoor Unit, Pharmacy and Kitchen
- Regularized the supply of medicines to Jaffna Peninsula for a cost of Rs 4000,000.00
- Expanded support services
- Drug manufacturing unit – Karavetty- Rs 400,000.00
- Herbal garden completed the stage I of Thirunelvely Agr. Farm
- Initiated Preventive care through Nutritional programs

Infrastructure:

- Completion of Stage 1 of construction of twin doctor's quarters & boundary wall in District Hospital of Ayurveda / Vavuniya.
- Procurement of furniture and texts for hospitals and head office at a cost of Rs. 550,000.00.

Strengthening Human Resource:

- Filled the vacancies of Ayurvedic Medical Officers, existed in Local Government Dispensaries in Jaffna Peninsula.
- Accommodated Senior Medical Officers of Ayurveda in Institutions under Provincial Administrations.

Capacity Building:

- Provided Induction Training for twenty-five newly appointed Ayurveda Medical Officers in MDTD of NPC.
- Provided In- Service Training for forty Ayurveda Medical officers including Local Government & Siddha Teaching Hospital at Jaffna District.

Initiated Participatory Programme IN Development Initiatives of IM with :

- Local government Dept- in Management of Ayurvedic Dispensaries Medicines provided for Rs- 1m
- Dept of Siddha Medicine University of Jaffna.
- Dept of Agriculture at Regional level. Financial and HR, and Technical support
- Faculty of Agriculture of Jaffna University- in Establishment of Herbal Garden, Research
- Health Department – Management of Ayurvedic Institutions and Regional Level Administration.

Development initiatives- Formulation of Medium term development framework

- Workshop –involving public, private sectors, stakeholders, beneficiaries and civil societies.

Issues and Priorities of the Sector:

Provincial related Common Issues:

- Weaker Human capacity due to delay in proper cadre approval.
- Restricted geographical accessibility- prevailing country situation, limited the development activities to be carried out especially under developed rural areas are affected due to situation and the regular functioning of Indigenous institutions.
- High level of restrictions in mobility presented with transport of materials including cleared areas.
- Unexpected reduction of estimated allocations (PSDG) resulted in stoppage of most of developmental capital works.

Sector Specific Issues:

- Lacking opportunities for capacity building of Ayurvedic Medical Officers, resulting in poor efficiency in service provision- Postgraduate studies.
- Lacking institutional arrangement for recruitment and training of Paramedical and other Staff of IM.
- Lack of accessibility for medicinal plants which are major components of the sector and service provision.
- Lacking Research and Development in the sector.
- Inadequate resources in Service provision- Laboratory facilities.
- Lack of cadre provision for skilled staff and technical staff in Medical Examinations.

Strategies and rationale:

- Web Based Management- e-Administration and Citizen Charter.
- Performance based Management – Improve efficiency and innovative approach.
- Competitive advantage-- through Performance Measurement –Improve service quality To Customer Satisfaction.
- Participative Management- of Stakeholders in Development in development initiatives of Indigenous medicine –Encourage Governance and Participatory Management.
- Community Participation in OSU Gammanya.

National Policy Thrust:

- formulation of national policy for IM
- determination of norms
- training and development
- appointments
- research and development
- regularizing of Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals
- nutritional and educational programs at school level through im

Priority objectives for 2009-2013

- Provide access to IM care service to entire population of NP through strengthening existing institutions.
- Establishment Of Herbal Gardens at the level of all GS divisions through “Osu Gammanaya” program

- Initiate Preventive Care Service through IM in every Divisional secretariat.
- Safeguard traditional system of medicine through education and “Helavada Punarutha” Program in each District.
- Enhance Research and Development initiatives at district level through the collaboration of Siddha Unit, Medical Faculty and Faculty of Agriculture of University of Jaffna.
- Strengthening of organizational structure through extensive network including Central, Provincial & Local Government Departments of IM and creation Of Regional Level Administration.

Table 3.3.3.2

Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

Component	Years wise allocation in Mn					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Development of curative care	9.5	17.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	64.5
Development of preventive Care	9.5	16.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	55.5
Conservation and development of traditional system of medicine	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.8	1.8	11.6
Capacity Development	1.5	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	6.6
Total	21.5	36.5	30.9	28.3	21.0	138.2

Source : Dept. of Ind. Medicine

Table 3.3.3.3

9. District wise Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

District	Allocation in Mn.					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	7.40	15.7	13.17	13.17	8.13	57.57
Vavuniya	11.90	2.03	1.91	1.91	1.91	19.66
Mannar	0.85	8.18	7.84	5.26	3	25.13
Kilinochchi	0.80	8.43	6.11	6.11	6.11	27.56
Mullaitivu	0.55	2.18	1.86	1.86	1.86	8.31
Total	21.50	36.52	30.89	28.31	21.01	138.23

Source : Dept. of Ind. Medicine

3.4.5 Social Services

The Department of Social services is providing valuable services for special needed Peoples in the Northern Province.

State home for Elders in Kaithady, 04 Elders home, and 06 Disable Homes which are Maintenance by Voluntary organizations are coming under the purview of Provincial Social Services Department Northern Province. In addition to this Dept of Social Services handling the matters regarding PAMA allowance , Providing Self-employment grants , distribute support equipment to disable , Assisting the people suffering from Contagiousness diseases , Issues of Elders Identity Cads and Compensation for Disaster damages.

Due to the prevailing situation, 75 % of the people are living under the Poverty line in the Northern Province. Most people get the benefit of the above mentioned services provided by this department. Most of the People are fully depend the Services delivered by this Department.

The major issue affecting the Department of Social Services is no strengthening District level Office. Because of this it is very difficult to ensure, the services reach the suitable persons.

Department has to cover two types of areas such as cleared area and un cleared area. This Situation disturbs the services reach the beneficiaries in time

Disable people need special arrangements to fulfill their activities like normal people. But in Northern Province there are no special arrangements for disable peoples. For example there are no Special accesses for disable people to travel with their wheelchairs.

Non availability of local institutions for disable equipments is a main issue of deliver the support equipments

Review of Performance during last year (2008)

Following are the some of the highlights of achievements during last year.

- Uplift the living Standard of the poor People.
- Maintenance State Elders home Kaithady to 200 Elders beneficiaries.
- Providing maintenance grant and Adhoc grant to 02 Elders Homes to 164Elders beneficiaries.
- Providing maintenance grant and Adhoc grant to 06 Disables Homes to 682 disables beneficiaries.
- Providing Maintenance grant to 02 Elders daycare centers to 400 Elders beneficiaries.
- Providing PAMA to 40148 beneficiaries
- Assisting 846 beneficiaries suffering from continuousness diseases.
- Supply of disable equipment to 202 beneficiaries
- Assisting 991 beneficiaries by Casual Relief
- Providing Self Employments grant to 813 beneficiaries
- Issues of Elders identity Card to 5707 beneficiaries
- CBG – Allocation 3,890,000.00

- PSDG- Allocation 12, 800, 00 allocated earlier, this amount was reduced as 9.02 M 05 renovation works has been done under the capital allocation.
- Under the NECORD Project 09 Training Programme were conducted for the benefit of Departmental Officers.
- A Special 06 Months (Weekend) Computer Training Programme for Visually Handicapped people has been Conducted in Jaffna with the assistance of NECORD
- National Secretariat for Elders has approved 2.05 M work in the Northern Province and the work has been almost Completed.

Issues and Priorities at the Sector

Priorities

- Create a well secured environment for weaker section of the community
- Equal opportunity for vulnerable in community
- Improving the Livelihood of the Poor
- Assist the Physically , mentally handicapped and affected Personnel
- Make the Disadvantaged, partners in national development by providing conducive environment and opportunities through Policy initiatives and leadership in social Welfare & social development.
- Provide assistance to satisfy the immediate and long term needs of the disadvantaged and needy members of the community in order to make them partners in national development
- Setting up of National, Provincial, District and Divisional Monitoring Committees to protect the weaker section of the community
- Access – a human right issue
- Protect the Rights of the disabilities

Issues

- Limited Resource for the District Management Structure.
- No proper district level officers for Monitoring.
- Insufficient Knowledge of officers to handle Vulnerable People.
- Inadequate financial allocation.
- Price Escalation of inputs.
- Issues related to disabled with special needs.
- Disabled People need special arrangements to fulfill their activities like normal people but in northern province there are no special arrangements for disabled peoples

National Policy Thrust

- Build knowledge and skills of caregivers to promote differently abled and Elders
- Improve and expand training opportunities for service provider
- Community based centres for Differently abled and Elders
- Special attention to persons with special needs
- Nutrition Programme
- Guidelines Development
- Awareness Programme

- Further to promote private public partnership in development.
- Maintain fiscal transparency and accountability through an effective governance mechanism
- In addition Broad based human resource the poor and extend social Protection to the needy including the internally displaced persons and the vulnerable and the differently able.

Priority Objectives for 2009- 2013

- Put up entertainment facilities and employment activities for elders & disable
- Protect Rights of disables
- Ensure the equal opportunity
- Construction Works
- Provide better living conditions for vulnerable
- Network system among institutions
- Maintaining a Up dated database for monitoring and make decisions quickly
- Operational activities to ensure the better life of the vulnerable affected by various reasons
- Maintenance activities to ensure better environment for Vulnerable
- Put up and strengthen district level management
- Providing special training to the officers
- Work with voluntary service organizations
- The amount of PAMA is not enough to manage any expenditure in the prevailing cost of living. Therefore providing self employments grants and encourage beneficiaries to start self employment is an essential need.
- Elders suffering from lonely in elders home. Arrange entertainments activates and minor industrial activities is essential to make them happy
- Encourage Society to pay Special affected on disables through awareness programmes
- Set up special training Institution for disable people
- Construction of dormitory and dinning hall at Elders home Kaithady.
- Providing training to increasing the Knowledge of officers and the Public regarding to the important to take care of Vulnerable
- Maintaining a updated database for monitoring and make decisions quickly.
- There fore the Dept of Social Services for the year 2008 has opted to work the following Key result area .

Table 3.3.5.1

Key Result Area	Key Output Indicator	Key Outcome Indicators
Sustaining the human resources of service delivery system	Personal Emoluments were paid to 106 staff	Human resources of service delivery system by 106 staff is sustained
Development of human assets and Productivity enhancement	Payment to 650 families to self employment	Under privileged are employed
	Payment to 750 families whose crops and properties affected	Property damaged by natural disaster are repaired/reconstructed, facilitated to re-start cultivation
	Provide PAMA to 48000 people	
Reducing poverty of disables & maintain elders	Equipments to 600 disables	Disables day to day work is improved
	Payment of grants to 130 disables	Disables are assured of self employment
	310 elders are cared and maintained	Life of elders are protected
Construction and maintenance of Elders' and Disables' homes	Completed infrastructure facilities, Settlement of bills for 70 M/=	Better facilities provided to elders and disables, fund is properly utilised
	Payment of maintenance and adhoc grant to 6 elders homes ad 4 disables homes	Better facilities provided to elders and disables, fund is properly utilised
Capacity building for implementation	Photo copiers, Roneo machine, Printers and sets of furniture are purchased & Provide vehicle for transport	Officers are facilitated to provide better service delivery
	Awareness programmes, Staff Trainings	Service deliver is enhanced

The following amounts will be invested during 2009 to actives above result

Under the Recurrent Allocation -125,000,000.00

Under the Capital Allocation - 85,000,000.00

In order to achieve above target the Department of Social Services will be under take activities with additional funds. Support from the projects will complement the achievements above result.

Achievements of above planned results however will be subjected to timely availability of funds permission to work in un - cleared areas and general security situation in the Northern Province.

Strategies and Programmes suggested

- Increase the knowledge of officers and the public regarding the importance to take care of vulnerable.
- Improve the monitoring system at district level.
- Develop guidelines to handle the activities smoothly.

- Improve the co-operation with other officers in district & divisional level. Specialized training opportunities for officers.
- Establish strengthen district level offices to ensure the functions smoothly.
- Identify alternative community based solutions for Disables and Elders.
- Arrange more awareness programmes to public

Table 3.3.5.2
Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

Component	Year wise Allocation in Mn					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Relief for poor, disabled persons, women in need and specified diseases	25.0	26.0	32.0	34.0	35.0	152.0
Solving social problems of elderly, poor disabled persons and disrupted family units	32.0	35.5	49.0	55.0	67.0	238.0
Rehabilitation of person referred by judiciary	60.0	125.5	125.0	100.0	95.0	505.0
Disaster Management	10.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	55.0
Planning and Management Capacity Development	5.0	60.0	75.0	45.0	35.0	220.0
Total	141.5	262.5	291.0	244.0	232.0	1,170.5

Source : Dept. of Social Service

Table 3.3.5.2
District wise Investment 2009 – 2013

District	Allocation in Mn					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	28.5	53.5	59.0	48.0	45.0	234.0
Kilinochchi	28.5	52.5	58.0	50.0	45.0	234.0
Mannar	28.5	52.0	58.0	48.0	50.0	236.5
Mulathivu	28.5	52.0	58.0	48.0	45.0	231.5
Vavuniya	27.5	52.0	58.0	50.0	47.0	234.5
Total	141.5	262.0	291.0	244.0	232.0	1,170.5

Source : Dept. of Social Service

3.3.6 Probation & Child Care services

Violating the child right has become a major issue; Northern Province is also not except of the issue. Probation and child care services has become a necessary sector due to the increasing child related crimes and violations. One State Receiving Home and one Certified School & Remand Home functioning in the Northern Province. Apart from this 63 registered Children Homes and 20 Day Care Centre are conducted by Volunteer Service Organizations. .

Due to the prevailing situation in Northern Province around 40% of the children have dropout from schools and around 25% children have lost their both or single parents. Violating the child rights also a main issue in this province. Because of the above factors, services provided by this Department are an essential in the Northern Province.

The major issue affecting the Department is shortage of Probation officers to handle the activities in time. Probation officers have to work under the legal mandate; therefore other officers such as Programme Assistants cannot be handling their work.

Department has to cover two types of areas such as cleared area and uncleared area. This Situation disturbs the services reach the benefit in time.

Too many children are living in children homes due to prevailing situation such as war, foreign employment and poverty.

Insufficient knowledge of Home managers and officers in child development and child care. In addition poor knowledge among government officers or public regarding the impotence of child growing in a family.

Review of Performance during last year (2008)

Following are the some of the high lights of achievements during last year.

- Ensure the safeguard of the children
- Maintained the Kaithady State Receiving Home
- Maintained the Certified School and Remand Home in Jaffna
- Assisting by maintenances grant and Adhoc grant to 32 children homes to 3587 Children beneficiaries.
- Providing maintenance grant to 20 Day care centers to 1130 children beneficiaries
- Providing Tsunami Fit person to 271 beneficiaries
- Assisting under the Normal Fit person to 364 beneficiaries.
- Providing Twins Payment to 60 beneficiaries
- Issues of 309 bags Thripasha to Daycare center & children home to 1284 beneficiaries.
- PSDG Allocation 12,800.00 allocated earlier, this amount was reduced as 5.14 M 04 renovation works has been done under the capital allocation.
- RS 7.7 M has been approved by Ministry of Child Development under the National Plan for Action Children. Rs 2.9 have been released. and 06 works have been done
 - 56 awareness Programme Conducted in Divisional level
 - Providing Play material to 20 children homes beneficiaries

- 76 Bicycle Supplied to Poor Children
- Minor Building repairs to 03 children homes
- Providing Furniture's & Equipments to Certified School & Remand home , State Receiving Home
- Laptop , printer ,Scanner Purchased

Issues and Priorities of the sector

Priorities

- Protect child rights.
- Protect and support and help in the maintenance of affected children.
- Ensure the rights of every Sri Lankan child for attaining their Optimum survival, growth and development.
- Attain optimal survival , growth and development of all Sri Lankan Children by providing a safe , caring and conducive environment in the home and other settings, well supported by a comprehensive and integrated system of early Childhood care and development services
-
- Operational activities to ensure the better life of the children affected by various reasons to protect our future generation.
- Maintenance activities to ensure better environment for children.
- Put up and strengthen district level management.

Issues

- limited Resource for the District Management Structure
- No proper district level officers for Monitoring
- The standard of care is poor in Children homes
- Insufficient knowledge of home managers and officers in Child development and Child care
- Inadequate financial allocation
- In sufficient data about children & children homes
- Lack of Cooperation of the Home Manager
- Price Escalation of inputs
- Issues related to children with Special needed

National Policy Thrust

- Build knowledge and skills of caregivers to promote child development
- Improve and expand training opportunities for service providers
- Community based child development centres
- Special attention to children with special needs
- Nutrition Programme
- Thripasha distribution
- Guidelines Development
- Tsunami Fit person allowance
- Awareness Programme
- Promote Private Public Partnership in development
- Maintain fiscal transparency and accountability through an effective governance machineries

Priority objectives for 2009- 2013

- Protect child rights.
- Protect and support and help in the maintenance of affected children.
- Ensure the rights of every Sri Lankan child for attaining their Optimum survival, growth and development.

- Attain optimal survival , growth and development of all Sri Lankan Children by providing a safe , caring and conducive environment in the home and other settings, well supported by a comprehensive and integrated system of early Childhood care and development services
- Provide equal opportunities for unprotected children, Victims of abuse and children in conflict with law while promoting and preserving their rights and helping in the implementation and enforcement of national Policies.
- Setting up of National, Provincial, District and Divisional Monitoring Committees on the children charter
- Provide better living conditions for Childs.
- Network system among institutions in child development
- Advancement of children Through Article 12(4) of the Constitution

Operation activities have to be carried out annually to ensure the children who affected by various reasons. Otherwise situation of these children will become worse and we would loose our future generation. Therefore it is essential to ensure the smooth function of the Department to carry out the operational activities.

Maintenance activities also have to be carried out to ensure the better environment for children. Otherwise our future generation will have to face several hardships. Therefore maintenance activities are essential to ensure good condition of physical assets used by children.

In addition to that followings also have to be given priority,

- Ensure the proper implementation of Children charter.
- Construction of District Probation office in Jaffna to strengthen the services provided.
- Construction of a hall at Kaithady State receiving home to upgrade the facilities..
- Ensure the public to pay special attention on Childs through awareness programme.
- Providing special trainings to the officers who are handling the activities regarding children
- Maintaining updated data base to carry out the activities smoothly.

There fore the Dept of Probation and Child care Services has opted to work in the following strategic results area and key results areas during the period of 2008- 2012.

Table 3.3.5.1

Key Result Area	Key Output Indicator	Key Outcome Indicators
Sustaining the human resources of service delivery system	Personal Emoluments were paid to 64 staff	Human resources of service delivery system by 64 staff is sustained
Development of human assets and Productivity enhancement	Payment to 3564 children in CHs	Care, maintenance and education to orphan children
	Payment to 988 children in DCCs	Nutrition and care to children under 5 years
Improving human and institutional resources for service delivery	Equipped District officers 15 tables, 15 almiraahs and 15 chairs	Officers are facilitated to provide better service delivery,
	35 trained staff	Service deliver is enhanced
Construction and maintenance of children homes	Completed infrastructure facilities, Settlement of bills for 12.8 M/=	Better facilities provided to children, fund is properly utilized
	Payment of maintenance and adhoc grant to 63 Children Homes and 16 Day Care Centres	Better facilities provided to children, fund is properly utilized
Identification and assessing needs of vulnerable groups	Payment to 959 orphanage children	Better environment of education is provided to children
	60 children under 5 years are cared & maintained	Life of children are protected
	15 children are cared & maintained	Life of children are protected

The following amounts will be invested during 2009 to achieve above result

Under the Recurrent Allocation – 37M

Under the Capital Allocation - 63.75

In addition, in order to achieve above targets department will under take activities with additional funds from other sources. Support from the UNICEF, SCF and projects will complement the achievements of the above results.

Achievements of above planned results however will be subjected to timely availability of funds permission to work in un -cleared areas and general security situation in the Northern Province.

Strategies and Programmes Suggested

- Establish strengthen district level offices to ensure the functions smoothly.
- Identify alternative community based solutions for Child issues.
- Arrange more awareness programmes to public.
- Specialized training opportunities for officers.
- Establish strengthen district level offices to ensure the functions smoothly
- Identify alternative community based solutions for Child issues.
- Arrange more awareness programmes to public.
- In addition the empowerment of the affected Children in the Province should sustain by the Promote the good governance concept and improving the rights of the Children and the ability to regulate and handled Children under their own responsibility and the interest of the children.
- Specialized training opportunities for officers.
- To protect the rights of Children to ensure the equal opportunity and provide better living conditions for vulnerable children.
- Create network system among the institutions work in the field Vulnerable given important Put up a strengthen district level Management System also given important.

Table 3.3.6.2

Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

	Year wise Allocation in Mn					
Component	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Protection the Rights and Safeguarding Vulnerable Children	20.0	23.5	21.5	29.0	34.0	128.0
Physical and Mental Healthy Growth of Destitute/ Misled/ Orphanage Children/Probationers	19.5	21.0	23.0	17.0	12.0	96.5
Planning and Management Capacity Development	50.0	21.0	12.0	5.0	9.0	97.0
Total	89.5	65.5	60.5	51.0	55.0	321.5

Source : Dept. of Probation & Child Care Services

Table 3.3.6.3
District wise Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

District	Allocation in Mn					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	19.5	13.0	12.0	10.0	11.4	65.9
Kilinochchi	17.5	13.0	12.5	10.0	10.4	63.4
Mannar	17.5	13.5	12.0	10.0	11.4	64.4
Mulathivu	17.5	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.4	63.9
Vavuniya	17.5	13.0	12.0	10.0	11.4	63.9
Total	89.5	65.5	60.5	51.0	55.0	321.5

Source : Dept. of Probation & Child Care Services

3.4 Community Development

3.4.1 Co-operative Development

Co-operative system is well organized and developed within the Province. Co-operation is well practiced and promoted in accordance with the internationally accepted principles and values of Co-operation. During this ethnic war for the 20 years, Co-operative societies were involved mainly for the distribution of essential food commodities supplied by the Government. The societies were involved not only for distribution of essential commodities but also involving marketing of local products in those areas. Most of the Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies are supplying inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers to achieve higher yield.

Now the Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies are involved in Government development activities in accordance with the budget proposals of the Government and also involved in Livelihood Development activities implementing through Provincial policies.

Review of performance during the year 2008

- This departmental officers completed 1092 of Annual Audits of Co-operative Societies targeted this year.
- There are 43 “Co-op Cities” Super Sales Centers opened in five districts under the Financial Assistants given by the Ministry of Trade, Marketing Development, Co-operatives and Consumer Affairs.
- This Department and other five sub offices implemented citizens and clients charter.
- We have Re-organized 12 School Co-operative Societies and 07 Thrift and Credit Societies.
- Under the NECORD extension programme special Diploma Course was introduced to senior co-operative employees in Jaffna District which will help their career development and institutional development.
- We have completed 14 Training Programmes under CAARP project.
- This department received 3 million grants under LEAD project for Micro Credit. 160 beneficiaries recommended by related departments were given loans to upgrade their livelihood.
- Two units of staff quarters were constructed under CBG. The activities of 7 liquidated co-operative societies were closed.

Issues of the sector

We have identified the following issues and problems related to the department as well as the co-operative sector in Northern Province.

- Separate recognized funding agency to facilitate the necessary fund to co-operative societies
- A uniform computer software to be introduced for the Accounting system of the societies
- Career development of officers of the department and sector employees
- Lack of marketing system for local products due to restriction on mobility
- Lack of financial facilities to Co-op Societies to purchase and transport essential goods
- Co-op societies are depending only on Commissioner General of Essential Services for transporting of essential items by ship to Jaffna peninsula and by Lorries to other Districts
- Lack of compensation packages to the losses incurred out of control of the management of the societies

National policy thrust

In accordance with the Budget Proposals of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka there are 300 Co-op cities and Mini Co-op Cities to be opened in the whole Island. Other reliefs given to the Co-operative Sector are as follows.

- Write-off Loans
- Tax relief for Co-operative Societies
- Gamaneguma Development Programmes
- Distribution of Rice for Estate Labourers at reduced price
- Distribution of Food items for Vulnerable Groups
- Best Performance Award for Co-operative Societies

Priority objectives for 2009-2013

- Opening 03 Mini Co-op Cities for each Multi Purpose Co-operative Society area. Accordingly 141 Mini Co-op Cities to be opened in 47 MPCs area under Government Budget Proposal 2009
- Recruitment of 113 Co-operative Development Officers and Providing Training
- Construction of Kitchen with Dining Hall at Provincial Co-operative Training Institute, Vavuniya.
- Providing Micro Credit for 400 beneficiaries in various sectors to upgrade livelihood under LEAD Project.
- Providing Micro Credit for 400 beneficiaries through PCFLCMS
- Providing Training facilities for the 400 beneficiaries those who are entitled for Micro Credit
- Procurement of Furniture and Equipment for District offices and PCTI
- Implementation of “Gamaneguma” Programme
- Re activate the services of Co-operative sector (strengthening the Co-operative societies)
- Implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes
- Implementing livelihood Development programmes

Strategies presently adopted for sector development

I) Reengineering strategy

The Co-operative societies are facing more challenges by globalization, technology revolution and competitor's activities as most of the rural level Co-operative societies are functioning with unfit structure and system. In order to improve their resource capacity the department is going to make reengineering strategy like strengthening the Co-operative Rural Banks and TCCS and LIBCOs.

II) Business diversification

In order to increase the income of the MPCs and other development societies, those societies are going to extend their business activities like “Co-op city”, Rice & flour mill, manufacturing based on local products suited for their member's / customers' needs. Therefore they are seeking fund & financial assistance for implementing the strategy.

III) Targeting vulnerable groups

In order to reduce vulnerability, Micro credit facilities are being provided under the LEAD project and other special livelihood Development projects.

IV) Human resource development

For the purpose of developing the human resources and motivating them, many training & development programmes on related field have been designed and to be implemented in future.

V) *Accountability, Transparency & participatory management*

- System Development both in Department and Co-operative Societies
- Open net work system
- Performance appraisal system for Employees and organizations (Department & Societies)
- Publishing Annual reports and Magazine
- Participatory Management programme

Table 3.4.1.1

Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

Components	Year wise allocation in Mn					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1) Restoring the Livelihood	23.0	26.0	28.0	25.0	25.0	127.0
2) Reactivating and Expanding services	12.0	18.0	19.0	10.0	9.0	68.0
3) Rehabilitation of infrastructure	22.0	30.0	34.0	36.0	26.0	148.0
4) Development of human capacity	11.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	19.0	74.0
5) Establishing of good Governance	17.0	20.0	24.0	18.0	16.0	95.0
Total	85.0	107.0	120.0	105.0	95.0	512.0

Source : Dept. of Co-op. Dev.

Table 3.4.1.2

District wise Investment Programme 2009 - 2013

District	Allocation in Mn.					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	16.5	22.5	25.0	22.5	19.5	106.0
Kilinochchi	15.0	19.5	22.5	19.5	18.5	95.0
Mullaitivu	16.0	20.0	22.5	19.0	17.0	94.5
Mannar	13.5	18.0	20.5	18.0	16.0	86.0
Vavuniya	24.0	27.0	29.5	26.0	24.0	130.5
Total	85.0	107.0	120.0	105.0	95.0	512.0

Source : Dept. of Co-op. Dev.

3.4.2. Local Government

1.1 Present System of Local Government

Under the prevailing Local Government System there are three types of Local Authorities, i.e., Municipal Councils, Urban councils and the Pradeshiya Sabahs. The main cities are governed by Municipal Councils and the secondary cities and the towns are come under the purview of the Urban Councils. The rest of the areas of rural nature are predominantly governed by Pradeshiya Sabhas.

1.2 The Legal Background:

Though the constitution of Sri Lanka has not recognized the Local government System as a separate sphere of Government, it has given a clear identification of the relationship among Local Government, Provincial Councils and the Central Government by the 13th amendment to the constitution. The supervision and the administration of the Local Authorities have been entrusted to the Provincial Councils whereas the powers for constitution form and structure of the Local authorities has been kept as the function of Central Government

1.3 Powers and functions of Local Authorities:

The powers and functions of the local Authorities are mainly derived from the main legislations i.e. the Municipal Council Ordinance No.17 of 1865, The Urban Council Ordinance No. 61 of 1939 and Pradeshiya Sabha act no. 15 of 1987. MC's are relatively powerful than the other two types of Local Authorities. But the present context, it is very clear that the scope of the Local Authorities are need to be enhanced and strengthened by providing them larger powers and functions to fitting to the present requirements and challenges towards improving the service delivery and socio economic development of the area coming under their jurisdiction.

Establishment of Provincial Council in 1988 brought about fundamental changes in the context of Local Government Administration. The "Supervision of all Local Authorities" was made a Provincial subject. Local Government Administration became the responsibility of Provincial Local Government Officers.

Thus as a Provincial subject, Local Government became a functional responsibility at the levels of the Board of Ministers and Provincial subject Heads and the Provincial Minister for Local Government and the Provincial Commissioner of Local Govt., took over the role, function and responsibilities earlier exercised by the Minister and Commissioner of Local Govt., at the Center. After the forming separate Provincial council for North all administrative functions in respect of the Local Authorities in the Northern Province are now carried out by the Provincial Commissioner of Local Govt. The Present office of the Provincial Commissioner of Local Govt., Northern Province was established on 22.12.2006 and it is situated in premises ABC complex Varothayanagar Trincomalee.

The Northern Province which consist of five Districts, 33 Divisional Secretariat Divisions, 28 Pradeshiya Sabhas, 5 Urban Councils and one Municipal Council.

The prime objective of the Department of Local Government are Guiding, assisting and supervising the Local Authorities for proper and efficient administration of the areas of their jurisdiction for the development of health and sanitation.

1.4 Organizational arrangement

The Department of Local Government consists of five Regional offices in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts the districts. In addition it consist One Municipal Council, 05 Urban Councils and 28 Pradeshiya Sabhas

Local Government is an autonomous and independent sector by which governed by separate legislations. Its services are directly linked to the development of the people, to live up to standards of effective, efficient service delivery and to uplift the living conditions of the people.

2) Review of Performance during last year

The highlights of achievements for the year 2007 are given below

Table 3.4.2.1
2.1 Rural roads.

Districts	No. of Roads	Amount (Million)
Jaffna	88	57.48
Kilinochchi	09	4.50
Mannar	18	3.72
Mullaitivu	10	5.5
Vavuniya	10	4.58

Source : Local Govt.

Table 3.4.2.2

2.2 Rural Market Reconstruction

Districts	Developments	Amount (Million)
Jaffna	Toilets 04	0.658M
Kilinochchi	Toilet 01	0.1M

Source : Local Govt.

Table 3.4.2.3
2.3 Community Development

Districts	Developments	Amount (Million)
Jaffna	Building 02, Dug Well 02 Toilets 03	1.35M
Kilinochchi	Dug Well 03 Toilets 04	1.095M
Mannar	Toilets 02 Water Tank 03 Dug Well 02	0.965M
Mullaitivu	Toilet 01 Dug Well 03	0.967M
Vavuniya	Open dug well	0.18M

Source : Local Govt

Table 3.4.2.4
2.4 Rural Electrification

Districts	Developments	Amount (Million)
Kilinochchi	Elect. Connection – Public ground	1M
Mannar	Elect. Supply	1M
Mannar	Purchases of Generator	0.38M

Source : Local Govt.

3) Issues and priorities of the sector

3.1 Problems:

- Lack of adequately trained technical personnel and grass root level organization geared to assist Local Authorities involved in the maintenance of assets of the people.
- Lack of co-ordination among other Govt., Institutions and NGOO.
- Due to prevailing conflict situation, a lot of works to be perform during the short period.
- Unforeseen events

3.2 Constraints:

- Inadequate & appropriate cadre.
- Appropriate training in the usage of modern technology.
- Insufficient financial allocation for development and other activities.
- Supply of modern machineries for the execution of services & construction activities.
- Non-expose and non-accessibility to develop institution and Local Authorities to meet the trend Globalization.

4) National Policy Thrust

The thrust areas for the development of Local Government are as follows;

- Implementation of Local Government Reforms Circulars
- Ensure efficient & effective Local Govt., system.
- Provide assistance and guidance in execution of development and rehabilitation works.
- Ensure establishment and maintenance of Management Information System.
- Ensure development of human resources in their knowledge, skills and capacities.
- Strengthen the coordination among the relevant departments which work on the common framework in order to confirm employment opportunities and sustainable livelihood promotions at the rural level

5) Objectives for 2009 – 2013

The objectives can be given briefly as follows

- Implementing and strengthening the Local Government reforms
- Strengthen the self governing structure in terms of Autonomy, Subsidiary and proximity

- Improving the rights and the ability to regulate and manage a substantial share of public affairs under their own responsibility and the interest of the local population.
- Apply the discretionary powers to exercise their initiatives
- Provide access for authorities being closest to the citizen

6) Strategies and Programmes suggested

- Implementation of recommendation by the presidential Commission
- Strengthening council affairs
- Improvement of Management in Local Authorities (office, Staff, assets,& Finance)
- Establishing and maintaining the Development & Physical Planning units in the Local Authorities
- Improving the Construction and maintenance works of Local Authorities
- Constructing and maintaining the Thoroughfares (roads)
- Strengthening the Public Health Promotion activities
- The Management and protection of the Environment
- Provision and strengthening the Public utility services
- Confirming the people participation and social development
- Implementation and , promotion and strengthening the community services
- Improving Economic activities
- Promoting Indigenous system of Medicine

Furthermore the implementation of the recommendation of the Presidential Commission are categorized on the following

Part I Implementing the Local Government reforms

Part II Constitutional and legal matters, Uniform system of Law

Part III Local Government Electoral System

Part IV Central control and supervision

Part V A new vision for local government in Sri Lanka

Table 3.4.2.5
Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

Component	Year (Allocation)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Provision of Community level Infrastructure Rural Market Development	24.95	46.05	55.02	72.5	70.98	269.47
Development of curative care , Development of preventive care, Conservation & Development of traditional system of medicine & Capacity Dev, Management of Municipal / Local Authority Solid waste	51.0	55.0	59.0	64.0	76.0	305.0
Establishment & operation of a quality road network in the Province, Enhancement of Planning and Management	146.05	144.95	156.98	163.5	214.02	825.5
Diversification & development of Tourists attraction and marketable products, Ensure the income generation for the Local Community the people participation	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	14.0
Total	224	248	274	303	365	1,414.0

Source : Local Govt.

Table 3.4.2.5
District wise Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

District	Allocation in Mn.					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	109.95	124.05	156.02	167.5	188.0	745.52
Kilinochchi	16.9	19.1	21.7	29.2	28.02	114.92
Mannar	36.5	32.25	34.4	38.7	56.0	197.85
Mullaitivu	29.2	32.3	27.48	28.9	39.0	156.88
Vavuniya	31.45	40.3	34.4	38.7	54.0	198.85
Total	224	248	274	303	365	1,414.0

Source : Local Govt.

CHAPTER 4

Investment Requirements

The total investment requirements for the programme period 2009 – 2013 is Rs. 45.6 Bn. Details by sectors and the components and by the districts are discussed in Chapter 3. A summary by major sectors is given in Table 4.1.

As shown in the Table 4.1 the total investment requirements reflect development needs of the Province. However, it should be noted this has not been done on a basis of a professional need assessment, but simply reflects the needs of the Ministries and Agencies requirements in order to carry out their mandated functions. If proper need assessment is done, the amount would be much higher. Hence it may be considered this amount as a modest requirement of the Province, which the Ministries and agencies could undertake within the Programme period in the context of the prevailing conditions and their implementation capacity.

The Investment Programme is somewhat different from the previous covering the period 2006 – 2011 for the North & East Province. The scope was limited to selected 8 sectors. But the present one is comprehensive covering all the sectors of the economy.

Table 4.1.
Summary of Investment Requirements (2009 – 2013) by sector

Production Sector	16,291.0	36%
Economic Infrastructure	10,628.0	23%
Social Infrastructure and Services	10,117.2	22%
Community Development	3,267.0	7%
Institutional Infrastructure	5,337.5	12%
Grand Total	45,640.7	100%

As presented in Chapter 3, on the basis of the guidelines given by the Finance Commission, the Provincial Economy is divided in to four major sectors, namely Production Sector. Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, Community Development, and the remaining have been grouped under Institutional Infrastructure. As shown in Table 4.1, 36 % of the requirements is for Production Sector, 23 % is for the Economic Infrastructure, 22 % for Social Infrastructure, 7 % for Community Development and 12% for Institutional Infrastructure. If you consider Economic infrastructure and Social Infrastructure, the needs reflect nearly 50 of the total. Also, it should be noted 12 % the requirement is for the Provincial Administration, which is included under the Institutional Infrastructure.

Table 4.2 gives the Investment Requirements by sectors and years.

Table 4.2
Investment Requirements by sectors & years (2009 – 2013)

Sector	Requirements in Mn.						%
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	
Production Sector							
Agriculture	21.50	51.01	67.52	81.92	86.65	308.60	0.7%
Animal Production and Health	166.83	340.13	268.70	376.50	247.64	1,399.80	3.1%
Irrigation	1,691.00	2,029.00	2,638.99	3,167.00	3,800.00	13,325.99	29.2%
Industries	122.00	143.40	161.00	181.00	217.00	824.40	1.8%
Inland Fisheries	41.00	29.73	45.14	42.37	35.99	194.21	0.4%
Tourism	20.00	32.00	53.00	54.00	79.00	238.00	0.5%
Sub Total	2,062.33	2,625.54	3,234.35	3,902.79	4,466.28	16,291.00	35.7%
Economic Infrastructure							
Provincial Road	929.00	1,400.00	1,657.00	2,476.00	2,858.00	9,320.00	20.4%
Transport	2.00	10.50	100.50	50.50	15.50	179.00	0.4%
Rural Electrification	35.00	110.00	310.00	310.00	310.00	1,075.00	2.4%
Land Development	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	54.00	0.1%
Sub Total	976.80	1,531.30	2,078.30	2,847.30	3,194.30	10,628.00	23.3%
Social Infrastructure and Services							
Education	505.64	782.64	859.34	907.64	944.74	4000	8.8%
Health	272.45	979.75	1,187.85	1,085.85	961.05	4,486.95	9.8%
Indigenous Medicine	21.50	36.52	30.89	28.31	21.01	138.23	0.3%
Social Services	141.50	261.50	291.00	244.00	232.50	1,170.50	2.6%
Probation and Child care	89.50	65.50	60.50	51.00	55.00	321.50	0.7%
Sub Total	1030.59	2125.91	2429.58	2316.8	2214.3	10,117.18	22.2%
Community Development							
Solid waste Management	24.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	35.00	141.00	0.3%
Co-operative	85.00	107.00	120.00	105.00	95.00	512.00	1.1%
Local Government	224.00	248.00	274.00	303.00	365.00	1,414.00	3.1%
Rural Development	180.00	190.00	220.00	235.00	250.00	1,075.00	2.4%
Sports	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00	0.2%
Cultural affairs	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	0.1%
Sub Total	538.00	596.00	667.00	696.00	770.00	3,267.00	7.2%
Institutional Infrastructure							
Building	10.50	25.00	30.00	32.00	40.00	137.50	0.3%
Provincial Administration	1,100.00	900.00	950.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	5,200.00	11.4%
Sub Total	1,110.50	925.00	980.00	1,032.00	1,290.00	5,337.50	11.7%
Grand Total	5,718.22	7,803.48	9,389.23	10,794.89	11,934.88	45,640.68	100.0%

As shown in Table 4.2, the Production sector which covers the agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation and Industries. Fisheries and Tourism accounts for 36% of the total requirements. However, the Irrigation sub sector alone reflects 30% of the total, which needs some special remarks. There are many major irrigation schemes comes under the purview of the Provincial Council. For example Irranaimadu which covers 20,000 acres of paddy land. Also, these schemes barely maintained with no renovation for the past 30 years. Hence this sector reflects a higher investment requirement. In the Economic infrastructure sub sector, Road development needs are 21% of the total, suggesting that since no proper maintenance were undertaken, rehabilitation needs are more. In the Social Infrastructure, Education and Health sectors account for around 10% each totaling about 20% of the total. Under Institutional Infrastructure, Provincial administration requirements reflect around 12%. This is mainly because of the need for shifting of the Administrative building complex from the East to the Northern Province.

Table 4.3 sets out the investment requirements by district.

Table 4.3.
Investment Requirements by Districts.

Sector	Jaffna	%	Kilinochchi	%	Mannar	%	Mullaitivu	%	Vavuniya	%	Total
Production Sector	2,399.35	5.3%	5,951.3	13.1%	1,537.7	3.4%	4,810.71	10.5%	1,792.94	3.9%	16,291.0
Economic Infrastructure	1,080.65	2.4%	2,770.20	5.7%	2,886.05	6.3%	2,210.55	4.8%	1,680.55	3.7%	10,628.0
Social Infrastructure	1,829.24	4%	1,296.52	3.4%	2,711.74	5.9%	2,183.62	4.8%	2,171.06	4.8%	10,117.2
Community Development	1,091.5	2.4%	500.9	1.1%	532.35	1.2%	552.9	1.2%	589.4	1.3%	3,267.0
Institutional Infrastructure	25.5	0.1%	25.0	0.1%	25.0	0.1%	5,237.0	11.5%	25.0	0.1%	5,337.5
Total	6,426.24	14.1%	10,543.92	23.1%	7,692.84	16.9%	14,994.78	32.9%	6,258.95	13.7%	45,640.73

As is evident from Table 4.3, the requirements for Mullaitivu represent more than 32% while Kilinochchi represents around 23%. This is mainly because of the severe negative impacts it had on the economic and social structure due to the intensification of war. No significant investment has taken place in these two districts for the past 2 decades or so. Mannar, too reflect a higher requirements of 17%, while Jaffna and Vavuniya, each reflect around 14% of the total. Due to the normalcy prevailed in these two districts, during the past 2 decades; some development activities had been undertaken. Among the District there are not much of differences in terms of the sectors except few. In Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, Production sector has shown higher percentages (13.1% and 10.5%) requirements while the other three districts reflect a modest requirement (3.4% to 5.3 %). This is because of the higher

requirements of the irrigation sector in the Districts of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. Requirements of the Institutional Infrastructure in Mullaitivu are 11.5% while all other districts, the requirements are less than 1%. At Provincial administration functions in Trincomalee, in the East but due to a Cabinet decision of 13.08.2008, this administrative complex along with staff quarters have to be shifted to Mankulam, Mullaitivu District. Apart from these differences, requirements of the Districts reflect equality. The details of Investment requirements and by Sectors and Districts are given in table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Investment Requirements by Sectors and Districts

Sector	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Total
3.1. Production Sector						
Agriculture	59.99	59.94	55.64	63.34	69.69	308.60
Animal Production and Health	327.67	320.52	222.37	262.37	267.77	1600.7
Irrigation	1,464.89	5,365.39	1014.69	4,304.70	1,176.32	13,325.99
Small Industries	208.00	143.00	156.00	127.00	190.5	824.50
Inland Fisheries	24.80	29.45	56.00	29.30	54.66	194.21
Tourism	114.00	33.00	33.00	24.00	34.00	238.00
Sub Total	2399.35	5951.3	1537.7	4,810.71	1792.94	16,492.00
Economic Infrastructure						
Provincial Road	868.00	2,448.00	2,672.00	1,879.00	1,453.00	9,320.00
Rural Electrification	175.00	255.00	175.00	275.00	195.00	1,075.00
Land Development	8.65	11.95	9.30	12.30	11.80	54.00
Transport	29.00	55.25	29.75	44.25	20.75	179.00
Sub Total	1,080.65	2770.20	2886.05	2210.55	1,680.55	10,628.00
Social Infrastructure and Services						
Education	886.72	530.00	850.00	900.00	958.28	4,000.00
Health	585.05	441.56	1,535.71	979.91	944.72	4,486.95
Indigenous Medicine	57.57	27.56	25.13	8.31	19.66	138.23
Social Welfare	234.00	234.00	236.50	231.50	234.50	1,170.50
Probation & Child care	65.90	63.40	64.40	63.90	63.90	321.50
Sub Total	1,829.24	1296.52	2,711.74	2,183.62	2,171.06	10,192.18
Community Development						
Solid waste Management	40.00	11.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	141.00
Co-operative	106.00	95.00	94.50	86.00	130.50	512.00
Local Government	745.50	114.92	197.85	156.88	198.85	1,414.00
Rural Development	175.00	255.00	175.00	275.00	195.00	1,075.00
Sports	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
Cultural Affairs	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
Sub Total	1,091.50	500.92	532.35	552.88	589.35	3,267.00
Institutional Infrastructure						
Building	25.50	25.00	25.00	37.00	25.00	137.50
Provincial Administration				5,200.00		5,200.00
Sub Total	25.50	25.00	25.00	5,237.00	25.00	5,337.50
Total	6,426.24	10,543.94	7,692.84	14,994.76	6,258.9	45,916.68
%	14.1%	23.1%	16.9%	32.9%	13.7%	100.0%

CHAPTER 5

Investment Programme (2009-2013)

As per the guidelines given for the Provincial Investment by the Finance Commission, the major objective of the Province is to contribute to a high growth while reducing the poverty level. As mentioned earlier the priority is the reduction of the poverty level given the continuity of the suffering people. The three phenomenons identified as conflict situation, tsunami and economic deprivation has kept the majority of population in the poverty trap. Hence the thrust of the allocation of resource into various sectors must have a direct bearing on the incidence of poverty. An increase or more contribution into economic growth may lead to the reduction of poverty but not directly. The “trickling down” concepts do not function properly in the market environment where there are rigidities. Hence, to address the poverty, the interventions must be direct. Since normalcy is being established in three Districts, namely Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar, the thrust being focused on Economic growth.

With the above analytical frame work, it is clear that the allocation of resources must be ‘poverty’ focused. However with grater normalcy, growth objectives are being emphasised. Availability of infrastructure facilities, and functioning of the productive sectors result in the poverty reduction with the time lag. More resources in the health sector may result in the reduction of deceases and make the population healthy. Similarly, more investment in education will give the youths more opportunities to be employed gainfully. For the healthy and educated people to be gainfully employed and to continue to be above the poverty level, the economic infrastructure facilities and the proper functioning of the productive sectors must be in place.

As shown in Table 5.1 the allocation given for 2009 has already been voted in the National Budget 2009. Hence year 2009 has been treated as Base year with an allocation of Rs. 2208mn. Of this Rs. 1655Mn. is funded by the domestic sources and Rs. 554Mn. is funded through foreign aid. Also in the National Budget, the for Eastern Province, which has experienced the same condition as that of Northern Province, will be achievement of normalcy, a provision of Rs. Rs.5082Mn. has been voted with Rs. 3140Mn. being funded by foreign sources. Hence, it appears that along with the normalcy, there is a grater possibility of foreign funds flowing to the Province through the provincial Budget. Taking all this developments into consideration, the Investment Programme for a five year period has been drawn.

Table 5.1

Suggested Investment Programme by sectors and years year (2009 - 2013)
Investment in Rs. Mn

Sector	Investment					
Production Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
3.1.1. Agriculture	41.80	51.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	308.80
3.1.2. Animal Production and Health	41.50	45.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	302.50
3.1.3. Irrigation	139.50	222.00	365.00	414.00	462.00	1,602.50
3.1.4. Industries	55.50	60.00	70.00	70.00	77.00	332.50
3.1.5. Inland Fisheries	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	50.00
3.1.6. Tourism	20.00	32.00	48.00	52.00	57.00	209.00
Sub Total	306.30	419.00	629.00	691.00	760.00	2,805.30
3.2. Economic Infrastructure						
3.2.1. Provincial Road	225.00	298.00	750.00	782.00	905.00	2,960.00
3.2.2. Transport	2.00	8.00	42.00	46.00	51.00	149.00
3.2.3. Rural Electrification	35.00	50.00	175.00	193.00	212.00	665.00
3.2.4. Land Development	6.30	9.00	11.00	12.00	15.00	53.30
Sub Total	268.30	365.00	978.00	1,033.00	1,183.00	3,827.30
3.3. Social Infrastructure and Services						
3.3.1. Education	444.80	600.00	750.00	825.00	908.00	3,527.80
3.3.2. Health	451.00	601.48	767.11	849.69	944.99	3,614.27
3.3.3. Indigenous Medicine	21.50	36.52	30.89	28.31	21.01	138.23
3.3.4. Housing	20.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	146.00
3.3.5. Social Services	249.50	339.00	424.00	466.00	513.00	1,991.50
3.3.6. Probation and Child care	75.00	101.00	126.00	139.00	153.00	594.00
Sub Total	1,261.80	1,705.00	2,128.00	2,341.00	2,576.00	10,011.80
3.4. Community Development						
3.4.1. Solid waste Management	36.00	50.00	75.00	82.00	90.00	333.00
3.4.2. Co-operative	39.00	54.00	81.00	89.00	98.00	361.00
3.4.3. Local Government	73.90	101.00	149.10	164.00	181.00	669.00
3.4.4. Rural Development	41.50	57.00	86.00	95.00	104.00	383.50
3.4.5. Sports	5.30	7.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	48.30
3.4.6. Cultural affairs	8.80	12.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	80.80
Sub Total	204.50	281.00	420.10	462.00	508.00	1,875.60
3.5. Institutional Infrastructure						
3.5.1. Building	10.50	14.00	21.00	23.00	26.00	94.50
3.5.2. Provincial Administration	156.50	216.00	324.00	357.00	392.00	1,444.50
Sub Total	167.00	230.00	345.00	380.00	418.00	1,540.00
Grand Total	2,207.90	3,000.00	4,500.00	4,907.00	5,445.00	20,060.00

During the four year period (2010 – 2013) the first two years has shown a higher increase to an investment level East has received in the year of 2009. There after the increases are modest. As agreed earlier, the first three years the emphasis is on social Infrastructure and social services which has a direct impact on the poverty situation. The next two years has an emphasis on the Economic Infrastructure and Production Sector which has a direct bearing on economic growth. It is hoped that more foreign assistance will be channelled through the Provincial Council to finance the Investment Programme.

As far as the districts are concerned equitable distribution of investment is maintained. However there are differences due to the investment inflow from the donor agencies.

It is appropriate here to set out the reasons for suggesting this modest investment programme. The major implementation issues are as follows.

1. Capacity of the Executing and Implementing agencies.
2. Lack of qualified technical personnel
3. Capacity of higher level management
4. Procedural delays (Both at centre & periphery)
5. Material Supply- Sand, Rubble, Metal, Iron, Timber Inadequate Capable Contractors -?
Financially,
6. Technically , Professionally
7. Cost of Material
8. Security Procedures.

It should be noted that with all these issues, it was possible to mobilize a greater amount of foreign resources and to utilize them for implementation in the recent past. In addition, there are several institutional impediments which prevent the acceleration of the RRR process. Some of the impediments are given below.

1. Limitations of National Policies (Recruitment, Placement, .Financing criteria, Norms etc.)
2. Inadequate constitutional arrangement under 13th Amendment (Planning Secretariat, Regional Inst.of Ed.)
3. Manpower shortage -eternal -systemic
4. Devolution unfriendly centre organizations.
5. Inability of NPC to have say over central subjects.
6. Absence of complementary authorities at NPC level.
7. Absence of private sector initiatives.
8. Institutionalized uncertainties and intermittent unrests disrupting normalcy.

CHAPTER 6

Implementation Arrangement, Monitoring & Evaluation

In the NPC planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are carried out according to a planning procedure developed over a period of time. This planning procedure sets out the basic institutions, instruments and procedures to be followed in the use of capital allocations available to the Provincial Council. Based on their planning procedure there are specific selection criteria, priority criteria, basis of allocation and methodologies in practice in sector specific investment activities. The investment envisaged under this programme will also be carried out in terms of procedures set out in the broader planning procedure which is given in the annexure.

Accordingly the Chief Secretary of the Province will receive the allocation from the Finance Commission. He will in turn disburse the amount as per the action plan prepared to the respective Line Ministries and Agencies. Thereafter, the work programme shown in the action plan will be implemented directly by the line Ministries and Agencies. The procurement of the services will be under taken in accordance with the Government Procurement Guidelines.

Each Line Agencies has its district and divisional network. For instance, the provincial road development department will operate through their district or the Regional Chief Engineer's Office. There are 3 such Chief Engineers Office located in the following centers:

Jaffna, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi. Under Chief Engineer there are **nine** Executive Engineers. They will be mainly responsible for the implementation of the road programme. Similarly, health, education, agriculture, livestock and industrial will undertake their activities through their regional and districts officers. The Local Government Authority handles the provision of electricity. The Commissioner of the Local Government on receipt of the allocation from the Provincial Council will distribute it among the Local Authorities namely, Municipal Council, Urban Council and Pradesiya sabas. There are 1 Municipal council, 5 Urban councils and 28 Pradeshiya sabas. These councils will be responsible for the distribution of electricity for the households. The electricity sector covers only the distribution component.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The development work programme of the Ministries initially has to be approved by the Provincial Planning Committee (PPC). This committee comprises the Secretaries of the Ministries, Regional Commissioners, and Heads of the Departments and The District Secretaries. It should be mentioned here that there is no Provincial Council in operation As a result this Provincial Planning Committee functions as a Supreme Body, which gives direction to the line Ministries, and Agencies. The Chief Secretary of the Province heads this Committee which meets quarterly. Once the approval of the PPC is obtained the necessary funds will be released by the Deputy Chief Secretary (Finance). After the commencement of the work, the progress will be reviewed by the Secretaries Committee, which meets again quarterly.

Review by the Ministries

The respective Secretaries at their monthly meetings will monitor the progress of the work. The Heads of the Department, which come under the Ministries, should report the progress at this meeting. Secretary will report in turn to the Secretaries Committee, which meets quarterly. If there are any issues relating to the implementation of the project, these will be resolved at the Secretaries Committee meeting. The district level and divisional level operational heads will review the progress on a day-to-day basis and report to their Heads of the Departments.

Provincial Planning Secretariat will monitor the entire programme. It will receive quarterly progress reports from the Heads of the Departments through their respective Secretaries. The Planning Secretariat will compile and analyse the progress and submit the reports to the Finance Commission. Secretaries will represent the Provincial Council at the Finance Commission Progress Meeting.

Annexure

1. Provincial Planning Process

2. Map of the Northern Province

PROVINCIAL PLANNING PROCEDURE NORTHERN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

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PROVINCIAL PLANNING PROCEDURE

PRELUDE

Implementation of the 13th amendment to the constitution needed a series of operational guidelines to enable the Provincial Council functional. Various guidelines in the form of experts' recommendations, circulars, workshop decisions etc. were issued particularly in the areas of Administration, Finance and Planning. The North East Provincial Council (NEPC) has been bit by bit evolving a planning procedure considering the situation faced at that time and the ideal conditions required for a rational regional planning system in the North East. Thus the presently evolved system has numerous sources as origin of its authority. Though there is a basic system sufficiently catering to meet the present needs in place, it requires further refinement to meet future demands. This edition of procedure has been developed based on the experience and lesson learnt in the past.

There will be three major elements in any planning system viz: the processes, the institutional responsibilities in the processes and the instruments deployed. This manual explains these three elements. The detailed descriptions and the contents of these elements are more explained in the relevant guidelines issued from time to time.

Purpose of this hand book is to make available in a simplified form, the various requirement concepts and procedures adopted in the Provincial Planning Process and the manner in which they have to be done so that officials and others involved in the Provincial Planning activities will have a holistic idea of the process and will appreciate its importance. This will also serve as a reference document on the procedures. This document will pave the way for the emergence of a well-streamlined planning process in the Northern Provincial Council (NPC) in future.

Chapter I

THE MANDATE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 The Mandate

- 1.1.1 Basically the 13th amendment to the constitution , under concurrent subjects and devolved subjects, provides for planning and plan Implementation by the Provincial Council. This has been further elaborated by guidelines and periodic circulars from the centre . The North East Provincial Council (NEPC) with the view to adopting these prescriptions had a workshop in December 1992 and worked out a basic system which was subsequently reinforced and enriched by other directives from the Central Government , Hon. Governor and the Chief Secretary . In the process of installation of the Provincial Planning Process during the past several years, various improvements and innovations were introduced, the majority of which were decided at the Provincial Planning Committee meetings. The planning process presented in this document for Northern Provincial Council (NPC) has the above mentioned as the major sources of knowledge and attitude.

1.2 The conceptual Framework

- 1.2.1 Provincial Planning will be a continuous process involving a series of activities taking place in a cyclic way in sequence . In order to carryout these activities, a number of institutions will exercise their assigned roles and responsibilities. Since process planning approach is adopted, the system will have ample flexibility to introduce new measures, adopt new tools and techniques and allow for innovations and initiatives.
- 1.2.2 The envisaged planning process recognizes the positive aspects of various regional planning theories and approaches, especially, the concepts that promote good governance and true devolution. The core of the activities of the Provincial Planning Process will include preparation of Provincial Development Strategies, Provincial Public Investment Programme (5 year rolling plan), preparation of Annual Investment plan, preparation of Annual Budget, preparation of Annual Implementation Plan,

implementation of Annual Implementation Plan, Progress Monitoring and Evaluation. This set of activities will take place in a cyclical form as depicted below.

Provincial Planning Cycle



- 1.2.3. The Provincial Development Strategies will give long term development directions, investment framework for medium term and regional economic framework for medium term, while the Provincial Public Investment Programme (PPIP) will describe the layout of investment . This PPIP will be based on various sectoral medium term development strategies.

Annual Budget described by the Annual Investment Programme will be operationalized through the instrument called Annual Implementation Plan. This Annual Implementation Plan will be more fully rationalized to be the Annual Policy Statement known as Budget Speech.

- 1.2.4. In the process of preparation and implementation of these instruments various techniques, tools, methodologies and approaches will be adopted and other pre requisites established.

Chapter II

PLANNING PROCESS

2.1 .Process versus Procedure

While a process may be continuous, a procedure will be time bound. Process will have more room for accommodation and evolution while procedures are prescriptive and output bound

The process of Provincial development planning will involve a series of sub-processes and activities taking place while more good practices are introduced and weaker ones are abandoned from time to time. Since the investment programmes are objective oriented, time bound with defined output and impacts, standards have to be set to measure the performances at different stages of sub-processes.

The planning process and procedure will have same conceptual basis. The concepts in this planning procedure should be accepted, honoured and adopted by all stakeholders for success. The planning procedure shall be the driving and guiding mechanism of the planning process.

2.2. Planning Process at Provincial level

The Planning Process shall be an interactive one with the distinct bottom up characteristics horizontally coordinated in identifying specific activities and items of work to be undertaken under the provincial funds. The process adopted shall also pursue the purposes of the decentralization and devolution endeavours encouraging good governance at every level. It shall recognize the due place for the community based organizations, NGOs', Donor agencies, local bodies and institutions of higher learning in the Planning Process. In the participatory process to be adopted the cooperation of private sector shall also be solicited. The approaches and methods of implementation shall ensure the sustainability of benefits, operation and maintenance, transfer of responsibility to the community and transparency. The Provincial Planning Process will go through the following sequential steps.

2.2.1 Step I - Situation analysis

Situation Analysis shall be undertaken by the Planning Secretariat and the line agencies on a periodic basis which will cover the following two dimensions.

- a. Macro economic situation of the province.
- b. Sectoral status and performances.

Identification of needs and problems will be an essential part of this exercise. For this purpose, all available information should be collected and collated into a comprehensive database. This shall be done according to the guidelines issued from time to time.

2.2.2 Step II - Objectives and Priority Setting

The situation analysis will elicit on the basis of past performance, emerging needs, newly set policy priorities, various sectoral objectives and process. Such objectives shall indicate new performance levels in terms of production, increased delivery of services, provision of employment, opportunities, reduction in poverty level etc. in quantifiable terms.

2.2.3 Step III – Strategy Identification

After setting overall objectives and priorities the most promising strategy to achieve the objective will be identified. This may be varying types depending on the nature and size of the problems and needs. The strategy so selected shall also include major actions proposed for achieving the macro economic and sectoral objectives. It shall also list out the range of initiatives for various components.

2.2.4 Step IV – Identification of projects & Programmes

Once the strategies are identified major projects & programmes shall be proposed to be implemented during the plan period. At this stage proper evaluation should be carried out with respect to the costs, benefits and impacts. In this stage all basics of project feasibility should be adopted viz: market analysis, technical analysis, financial analysis, economic analysis, institutional analysis, uncertainty analysis, environment analysis.

2.2.5 *Step V – Programme consolidation and preparation of Medium Term Investment Programme*

Based on the strategy identified for the planned period an Investment programme shall be drawn up. This programme should cover all projects and programmes funded by the public sector. This shall also give a phased out investment programme with annual breakdown. At this stage the level of resources available need not be considered. This programme shall also present plan in order to achieve the objectives.

2.2.6 *Step VI – Disaggregation and Preparation of Annual Investment Plan*

At this stage various components will be disaggregated, re-grouped sector wise and identified according to source of finance. It is assumed at this stage that the projects & programme to be implemented within the province from Provincial fund will be identified from this Provincial Development Plan. This will be submitted along with the Annual Financial Statement to the Finance Commission.

2.2.7 *Step VII – Operationalizing the Budget and Implementation*

Invariably the Finance Commission may not be able to find the resources to meet the entire requirement of the investment plan submitted. Therefore at this stage the budgetary provision has to be operationalized which will necessitate pruning down the investment plan. Thus prepared implementation plan will be implemented through the implementing agencies as decided by the Provincial Planning Committee (PPC).

2.2.8 *Step VIII – Monitoring and Evaluation*

There shall be a Process Monitoring System designed and adopted by the PPC according to standard practice. It shall not be confined just to collection and analysis of expenditure statements. For this purpose indicators shall be developed and monitored. In order to put into practice this planning process, institution and instruments shall be further developed and improved by the PPC.

2.3 Planning Process at District level

Planning at district level will go through a process which combines the steps prescribed for the Provincial Planning process at provincial level and the steps prescribed for the local level planning process. The district level agencies shall also adopt the process prescribed by the terms and conditions governing special project funding agreements. The major processes that take place at the district level are prioritization, coordination, progress review and monitoring of all development programmes within the district. The instruments and institution to be deployed have been explained elsewhere in this handbook.

2.4 Planning Process at Local Level

2.4.1 Government Policy Priority and Transitional Planning Process

The government has declared the Policy on the local level planning on 18th July 2007. In view of this National Policy declaration, it has become necessary to adopt a transitional process in order to give effect to the policy objectives, which meant for the following:-

1. The absence of conceptual framework and planning and coordination among all major development partners of local government hampers convergence of interventions to produce the desired impacts. These often lead to concurrent use of varying, and at times conflicting, standards, criteria, approaches and strategies that are counter-productive. The Policy, therefore, will replace the multiple planning processes with a well- coordinated multi-level planning process.
2. The policy also will pay special attention to bring the Divisional Administration and the local Government Authority to a common platform of planning and coordination by developing appropriate institutional space and mechanisms for harmonious co-existence between the two. All major partners in local development will be required to integrate their activities in a coherent manner under the singular coordination of the local authority.

3. The policy will ensure proper implementation of the National Physical planning Law under which the local authority is given the status of the planning authority of the area under its jurisdiction. The scope of local government authority will be expanded to make it assume the role of planning authority for both physical planning as well as equitable human development of the assigned area.
4. Steps will also be taken to ensure that the major local development initiatives in urban areas are also linked directly to the local authorities and that the development of urban areas derives strength and support from the urban sector development framework.
5. In keeping with the government vision “to recognize local governments as autonomous bodies, accountable to their people and strengthen them by giving adequate manpower, financial and decision-making powers” the policy will also ensure that all investments in local development will be linked to local government. The Government will soon announce that all local level development initiatives must have necessary concurrence of the local government authority of the area. The purpose is to achieve a holistic and integrated government planning process, based on the subsidiarity principle.

2.4.2 Transition from Multiple Planning to Unified Planning Process

Since the government is clearly committed to a unified planning process at local level in the future, it is imperative that Provincial Planning Secretariat (PPS) issues clear guidelines in order to effect the transformation. The PPS shall issue and update instruction every year.

The following steps will be taken to unify the presently existing split Planning Process at local level.

Step-1- In the 1st year both the Divisional Secretariats (DSS) and Pradeshiya sabha (PSS) shall prepare a 4 year rolling development framework according to their respective planning guidance.

Step-II- In the 2nd year DSS and PSS shall prepare their planning instruments according to the new planning guidelines but independently, though it may result in several overlaps and duplications.

Step- III -In the 3rd year both DSS and PSS shall jointly prepare the planning instruments according to the newly prescribed institutional responsibilities, but as one joint exercise.

During the transition it is anticipated that the presently prominent divisional level planning process will transform and get merged into a new system of Unified Local Level Planning Process.

2.5 - Divisional Level Planning Process

2.5.1 As stated above the preparation of medium term development framework at divisional level will continue but with a new time frame in the 1st year. This shall be a four -year rolling plan. An important role of the plan is to act as a constant point of reference for various government agencies, private sector organizations and peoples' representatives in identifying development activities and projects at divisional level. This document shall reflect problems, needs and the priorities of the division.

2.5.2 The Divisional Plan will be a multi-sectoral plan with distinct overall objectives and sectoral objectives. This shall suggest development needs and investment layouts for four years. On the basis of resource availability an Annual Implementation Programme shall be developed, implemented and monitored. This process shall have the following distinct steps.

2.5.3 In the 2nd and 3rd year this process shall become the unified process at local level.

2.6 Local level Planning

The PPS shall issue and update every year necessary planning instruction until a unified planning process at local level is established. All such instructions will form part of this Provincial Planning Procedure. Such instructions shall have the following as guiding principles.

- a) People will be at the centre of the Local Development Planning. To that extent capacities, responsibilities and right will be transferred to them.
- b) Local development planning shall not lead to multiple planning at that level but will be part of multilevel planning.
- c) Every development intervention and initiatives at local level shall find its way and be integrated into the Unified Planning Procedure.
- d) Every development intervention and initiatives shall clearly identify required complementary condition and contributions from other initiatives and interventions.
- e) Development objectives of the people, the government and administrative structures shall always be consistent at local level.
- f) All development initiatives at local level shall be authorized by the Local Government/ Local Council as confirmation by people.
- g) The government will be the leading agency legally authorized to regulate, control and administer local matters.
- h) Other stakeholders shall cooperate with the local authorities in integration and convergence of all sectoral initiatives and harmonization of investments at local level.
- i) The principles of subsidiarity shall be upheld in decision making.

The Local level planning procedure to be elaborately described shall have the following complementary methodologies, tools and instruments as important elements.

Complementary methodology, tools and instruments

Methodology, tool or instruments	Remarks
Sectoral databases at divisional level	At present, information is available in a disorganized manner, with little use for decision – making. The purpose of a solid database is to support the local governance structure to form clear ideas on the trends, potentials, needs, etc. in respect of different sectors. In developing sectoral databases common parameters, definitions and understandings are necessary for the purpose of comparison and aggregation. The head of respective sector agencies shall standardize the definitions and tools to be used in developing databases.

Databases in respect of key functions and operations by the Local Government	At the moment, Local Governments are unable to formulate and effect fundamental changes in the key operations due to lack of historical data. They are trapped in the same old track. The commissioner of Local Government shall issue uniform directives based on the experience and knowledge available already. Consistency and standardized practices shall be maintained. The Local Governments shall develop such databases for key areas with the help of RACLGs
Sectoral needs analysis and priorities	Sectoral needs analysis should be done in a participatory way. The exercise should be an educational process to the Community. The process should offer them an exposure on regional and national strategies, policies and possibilities, as well as to raise awareness regarding the various options available to them. Such needs analysis shall be updated on an annual basis, and go into the medium – term rolling development.
Village datasheets	There shall be village level data covering basic parameters to decide on the level of poverty and vulnerability of the village. These data sheets shall be used for ranking the villages in terms of vulnerability or severity of a particular aspect of a development.
Divisional/local level poverty profile.	Based on the input of village datasheets, a divisional level poverty profile shall be developed. This document may be used as source of reference by all agencies in selection and prioritization of areas and communities for their interventions. A model has already been in the former North – East Province (NEP) . The integrated Food Security Programme (IFSP) model, which has already been extended to all districts in the North and East, may be adopted for this purpose. The Divisional Secretariats shall develop capabilities to continue this exercise under the guidance of institutions like CIRM
Resource Maps	Up to now, communities were deprived of the opportunity to know the quantum of resources available for their livelihood development and how these are exploited economically and in a sustainable way. The resource maps shall be prepared in respect of each key resource in the area, indicating the level depletion, level of usage, optimum level of exploitation, etc., so that any development plan for the area is linked to a resource management system.
Resource management plans for divisions	Absence of resource management planning results in a divorce between development interventions and available resources, leading to unsustainable development efforts. Each division shall have a clear assessment of various stocks of resources available, the trends in the utilization, depletion rate, comparative development activities, etc. The Local Governments shall make decisions based on the assessed situation and design strategies for resource utilization and resource development. This will lead to favourable conditions for future development activities, ensuring an acceptable level of impact on the resources and the environment.
Vision map for long term development for divisions	Communities do have the right to know what will happen to their areas in the following years. They also have the right to decide the future state of development they want for their area. In order to facilitate this, vision maps of development shall be prepared in

	respect of key themes. These shall include major structural development, urbanization, economic development, social development, etc.
Map of ongoing development programmes	In order to present the crowding of interventions, imbalance, inequities and gaps in development, a visible too shall be made available for public reference. A map of ongoing development programmes shall serve this purpose. It should also serve monitoring purposes through the use of advanced tools available in the market. Uniform practices and compatible programmes and standards shall be adopted. The Divisional Secretaries shall ensure and coordinate the preparation of development maps accordingly and make them available for public reference.
Divisional /local profile	The present divisional profiles carry several weaknesses and they are not in a comparable format. Divisional profiles shall consist of all the sectoral profiles in addition to the general contents suggested to facilitate integrative analysis.

2.7 Village Development / Community Development Process

Planning process at Village Level are aimed at development in community and development of community. Since the ultimate success of the Provincial Planning process is measured at the level of communities, significant importance is given for village /community development planning process.

In recent times, agencies working towards community development in the Northern Province have developed a number of approaches, methods and tools for village level planning with different emphasis on different aspects. Despite enormous efforts in village development planning, it has neither really contributed visibly to the poverty reduction at village level, nor was it able to establish itself as a sound system of planning at village level due to varying reasons.

This procedure therefore prescribes the basics of village development planning procedure so that all such endeavours are harmonized, in terms of objectives, processes, guiding principles and standards in order to overcome the present barriers and install a sound system of planning at village community level.

2.7.1 People's Planning Mode

Broad objectives of village development planning shall be to provide better access to the community members to basic, social and economic infrastructure, services, support for productive activities and to empower the communities to take over the development responsibilities at their level.

Therefore all village level planning activities shall follow participatory approach in a peoples planning mode.

2.7.1.1 Groups

All community members should be represented in the process through a beneficiary group or a CBO. They shall form into small groups within a village.

2.7.1.2 Village Development Committees

Representatives of such small groups shall form into village committees for development in each village.

2.7.1.3 These groups and committees will be the basic nucleolus for village development decision making and implementation.

2.7.2 Basic Principles to be adopted

- The processes shall be designed to promote the villages to work together and contribute their time labour and other resources to improve their living conditions.
- The processes shall be designed in such a way that they build confidence in themselves, their practices and self-help.
- The processes shall make the villages accountable for their own actions.
- The processes shall be designed in such away that they enlighten on the benefits of adapting the principles of good governance and building trust and confidence among village communities.
- The project designs shall be such that they are cost effective, sustainable and environmentally friendly.
- The program designs shall be such that they are equally accessible to everybody.
- The programs shall be designed in such a way that they cater to vulnerable, particularly those who need support the most like landless, women, unemployed, disabled, destitute, etc.
- They shall be designed in such a way that the activities could be implemented on time and make them qualify for future assistance.
- That the programs shall have established linkages with service providers, frontline workers and other partners in development.

2.7.3 Basic Steps to be Followed in Village Development Planning

a) Forming Groups

People with similar interest or categories shall be formed into small groups.

b) Forming Village Development Committees

Representatives of small groups shall be formed into a village development committee.

c) Mobilization

Create awareness and mobilize committees for group actions.

d) Preparation of Profiles

Profile of resources of villages shall be prepared using appropriate methodologies and tools.

e) Need Analysis and Ranking

Using appropriate methodologies, tools and techniques, need analysis shall be carried out and prioritization done.

f) Preparation of Plan

A group level, a community level or a village level plan shall then be developed, indicating their vision for the future and programs for the year and for medium term. These plans shall then be ratified at appropriate forums.

2.7.4 Priority Criteria

The following criteria shall be followed in the minimum in determining the priorities at project level and beneficiary level.

a) At Project Level

- No. of beneficiaries
- Cost and cost effectiveness
- Whether it helps increase income
- Ability to maintain and sustain
- Ability to obtain technology and resources
- Ability to complete the project on time
- Ability to obtain required resources for the project
- Effect on environment

b) At Beneficiary Level

- Income Level
- Ability to make beneficiary contribution
- Skills and ability to manage
- Vulnerability.
- Ability to maintain and sustain
- Affectness

2.7.5 Responsibilities

In order to eliminate constraints hitherto faced in the village development/ Community development process to empower the communities to take over the development responsibilities, the responsible agencies need to be positively intervene as defined in the under mention responsible matrix

Responsibility Matrix

(a) At Community / village level

Activities	VDO/VA	VDO/VA	SC	DAT	CF	Sector Agency
Community Mobilization					Primary	Monitor
VDO Registration		Primary				Monitor
VDO Vision		Primary			Monitor	
VDO Preparation		Primary		Monitor		
Signing Agreement		Primary				
Formulate subprojects			Primary	Monitor		
Appraise subprojects			Primary	Primary		
Technology Choices	Primary				Monitor	
Mobilize CC		Primary	Primary		Monitor	
Procure Materials		Monitor	Primary			
Milestone Certification		Primary		Primary		
Releasing Funds		Primary				
Implement subprojects		Monitor	Primary			
Supervision/ Quality Assurance		Primary				Monitor
Prepare Completion Reports		Monitor	Primary			Monitor
Maintain Books		Primary	Primary			Monitor
Set Up O&M	Monitor		Primary			
Community Monitoring	Primary					Monitor

VA - Village Assembly, VDO- Village Development Organization, SC- Subcommittee
AMT- Appraisal & Finance reports or in to accounting books

(b) At Institutional level

	Key Processes	Dept. of Agric.	Dept. of AP&H	Dept. of Fisher.	Local Authority / Private Institution / CBO	Dept. of Rural Devpt.	Cooperative / Credit Organization/ Banks	Dept. of Industries
1	Mobilization and Awareness							
2	Organization and Institutionalization							
3	Empowerment and Capacity Building							
4	Infrastructure Facilities							
5	Linkages							
6	Financing							
7	Process Monitoring							
8	Exit Strategy							
	I). CBO take responsibility for O & M							
	II). Anchoring Agency							
	III). Agency take over back stopping and services							
	IV). Improvement of Capacity Building & Training							
	V). O & M Financing arrangement							
9	Monitoring the Sustainability and O & M							

Depending on the nature of the intervention and sector the responsibilities indicated in the above will have to appropriate shared and assigned among the institution

Chapter III

APPROVAL PROCEDURE

3.1 Approval Procedure for Development Project

3.1.1 Activities for which selection criteria are not given under any circular or any programme shall go through the formal approval procedure. Project proposals shall be made on an acceptable format to the Planning Secretariat which will verify its conformity with the development objective of the overall provincial plan. After obtaining clearance the agency concerned shall prepare a detailed project proposal and submit to the Chief Secretary with copy to the Planning Secretariat.

3.1.2 The Planning Secretariat shall study the proposal in detail and report to the Secretaries' Committee on the following aspects.

- a). Whether the total estimated cost is reasonable correct or whether it is over estimated or under-estimated
- b). Whether the institutional framework is available to implement the project or whether any new institutions will be required for better implementation
- c). Whether funds are available to implement the project as proposed. If funding is not available, whether an alternative funding programme is proposed. Where such proposals are made, whether financial viability has been considered.
- d). Impact of the project on the Provincial Recurrent budget.
- e). Whether the project generates sufficient funds to meet its operation and maintenance costs.
- f). If foreign assistance is sought for funding, whether clearance has been obtained from the National Planning Department of the Ministry of Policy Planning and Implementation.

On the recommendation of the Secretaries' Committee the PPC will approve the project and submit to the Governor for his authorization

3.1.3 Two Stage Approval Procedure

Two- stage -Approval Procedure of Projects consists of Preliminary Approval and Final Approval.

(i) The relevant Department or Agency of the Provincial Council shall identify the project and prepare a Pre-Feasibility report with the assistance of the possible Aid Donors and submit it to the relevant Ministry.

(ii) The relevant Ministry if accepted will submit the project in the Preliminary Approval form to the Chief Secretary.

(iii) The Provincial Planning Secretariat will do a preliminary appraisal if necessary and report to the Provincial Planning Committee and Planning Council.

(iv) The Provincial Planning Secretariat after approval by the Planning Committee recommends the project to the Planning Council for preliminary approval.

(v) When the Preliminary Approval is granted by the Planning Council the Pre-Feasibility report of the project is passed on to the executing Ministry and if necessary to the External Resources Department.

Once the project proposal is approved and accepted, the executing Ministry will include monetary provision in its estimates

3.2 Prioritization

Priority setting of the activities shall be done according to the latest criteria set out from time to time. However continuation item should be given priority in any work plan. Items prioritised and included in the Sectoral work plan should be intimated to the district Secretariat by the Ministries concerned . At the Provincial Level Deputy

Chief Secretary, Planning will coordinate the preparation of the plans of the sector ministries and special programmes, setting provincial goals, strategies and priorities. The Chief Secretary has to finalize these proposals with the assistance of the Secretaries' Committee and shall submit to the PCC for approval.

3.3 Provision of Block amount

No block provisions can be made for any purpose and all amounts shall accrue to activities which are clearly identified and located.

3.4 Amendment to Work Plans

Change in any activity already approved by the PCC can be made through submission of a proper memo to the PCC through the Secretaries Committee. On recommendation of the Secretaries Committee approval for activities can be given by Provincial Planning Committee (PPC). In case of changes of activities under Divisional Plan, amendments can be made with the recommendation by the Pradeshiya sabha and the approval of the PCC .

3.5 Approval procedure of development intervention at local level

Until the new procedure to AIP preparation is adopted, all common investment for local development shall be submitted to the local authorities by the respective agencies for their concurrence. This is necessary as various local agencies are not certain of their activities well ahead of time. The local authority shall issue a letter of acknowledgement to the respective local implementing agency on the receipt of intimation of an investment activity in a local authority area. The implementing agency shall get the acknowledgement from the local authority for their intimation of the development activities but need not wait for a written concurrence to start the implementation. They shall start the implementation process after seven days from the date of acknowledgement of the intimation .It is the responsibilities of the Local authority to examine the proposal with the view to its conformity to the local authority rules and regulations only. They shall inform their disapproval quoting reference to the section of rules and regulations to the local implementing agency

within seven days from the receipt of the intimation if it is not approved. It is very important that the Local authority shall not disapprove priority or selection made through the participatory planning procedure. The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Local Government (RACLGs) will ensure the update of all rules and regulations of the Local Government. The Local level agencies shall use prescribed format for intimation to the Local authority and for acknowledgement. The specific approval procedures adopted by the programmes and projects by respective administrative authorities shall also continue until the transition is over.

Chapter IV

EXPENDITURE PLANNING AND BUDGETING

4.1 Planning of Expenditure

All activities of the Provincial Council shall be predetermined and set out in Plans and Programmes.

4.1.1 The Annual Financial Statement for a particular financial year is the financial expression of the Northern Provincial Council's policies and programmes of activity during that year. The formulation of Annual Financial Statement is therefore, a matter of crucial importance requiring sound coordination and attention to details.

4.1.2 The Provincial Treasury, having regard to the revenue, the grant from the Government of Sri Lanka and other receipts estimated to be available will provide indicative allocations to the different Ministries. The Departments under these Ministries shall prepare the draft estimates of expenditure within the limits of the indicative allocations provided. Allocation for Capital Expenditure should fit into the current Provincial Plan which would normally cover a given period of years.

4.1.3 The financial needs of the Province shall be prepared in agreement with the Finance Commission's guidelines.

4.1.4 The planning procedure explains various procedures adopted in the provincial planning process and the manner in which they are done.

4.2 Preparation of Total Cost Estimates of Capital Projects

4.2.1 Total cost estimates should be prepared and approved in respect of every capital project. This should be indicated in a separate column in the project schedule. Where it is not stated in the project schedule in the annual financial

statement it is presumed that the project would be completed within the same year. The following information should be provided in separate columns in respect of each project;

- (i) anticipated date of commencement
- (ii) anticipated date of completion
- (iii) total cost estimate
- (iv) actual expenditure up to the end of the previous year
- (v) estimated expenditure for the current year

4.2.2 In the case of construction projects, the total cost estimate should be determined on the basis of carefully priced bill of quantities (BOQ) supported by detailed schedule showing requirements of material, labour, plant, equipment utilization, and schedule of prices on which the Bill of Quantities were based. There should be supporting documents to monitor the price/rates, changes. Provision should be made in the total cost estimates for price escalation and contingencies in line with principles enunciated in the Government Procurement Guidelines

4.3 Programming of Expenditure

4.3.1 It is the responsibility of each Head of department to ensure that the expenditure authorized by Provincial Council in the annual financial statement is broken down into a programme of work that can be achieved during a financial year. This programme is particularly important in the case of departments which perform development works and services.

4.3.2 Programmes should be analyzed into the constituent tasks and defined clearly as targets with completion date for each task. Responsibility for meeting these targets should be clearly fixed on the sections of the department performing these tasks. Reducing departmental programmes to concrete series of tasks and assigning performance to the sections of the department responsible for the execution is very important.

4..3.3 The Planning of the programme should begin wherever possible before the financial year of the expenditure commences. The following actions in anticipation of the appropriation is permissive.

- (i) When the department's financial statements have been approved by the Provincial Council all preliminary action, short of actual financial commitments shall commence. E.g: obtaining Provincial Treasury and Provincial Public Service Commission approval where needed, preparation and issue of bid documents.
- (ii) Actual liabilities may be incurred after the financial statement has been approved by the Provincial Council, even before the assent of the Governor.

4.4 Basic stages to be followed in the budgetary process

1. Call for Estimates of Financial needs for the Accounting Units as per the Budget instructions laid down for the particular year.

This will be identified as draft financial needs. During this stage all internal consultation process from the bottom up to Sectoral ministry level should be completed.

2. Initial discussion with the respective Accounting unit, scrutiny and confirm with the required standards by Provincial Treasury and Planning Secretariat.
3. Consolidating all financial needs and initial submission to Finance Commission.
4. Reviewing the draft and preparing the Final Annual Financial Statement by the respective Accounting Units.
5. Consolidation by the Provincial Treasury and submitting to Chief Minister and follow the procedure for adoption of the Financial Statement by the Council.
6. Provincial Council assenting to the Annual Financial Statement to be charged to the Provincial Fund subject to committee stage amendments.
7. Governor give assent to provide Grants to meet the estimated expenditure approved by the Council.
8. Introducing an appropriation statute to provide for appropriation out of the Provincial Fund to meet the expenses.

9. Discussion at Committee stage and passing appropriation statute. Appropriation statute shall accompany the following additional instruments.

1. Annual Policy Statement (which will include review of provincial economy and performance of developed sectors)
2. Service performance plan.
3. Financial Plan
4. Revenue proposals (to explain the make up of different sources of funds indicated in the Financial Plan)
5. Financial Statement

10. Chief Minister signing the warrant for use of money from the Provincial Fund.

4.5 Foreign Funded Projects

4.5.1.- Foreign assistance received by the Provincial Council in the form of grants or loans shall be utilized through appropriate development programs or projects.

4.5.2- All such projects and program formulation shall take place with an appropriate process of consultation and involvement of the sector Ministry, Department and Planning Secretariat in the minimum.

4.5.3 -The Provincial Planning Secretariat shall on the request or intimation or expression of interest shown by a department, ministry or any agency shall initiate the process of formulation.

4.5.4 -The foreign funded unit of the Planning Secretariat shall be responsible for the formulation process and resource mobilization for such projects and approval by the Planning Council

4.5.5 -All projects and programmes shall have their designed and implementation modality according to the ruling concepts of devolution , governance, principles of subsidiary, beneficiary targeting, capacity building, exit strategies and environmental concern.

4.6 Resource mobilization and negotiation for foreign assistance

Coordination, formulation and negotiation

a). PPS shall be responsible for coordination of all matters relating to external resources mobilisation of all foreign assistance at other Provincial level.

b). Expression of intention

On receipt of a letter of intention or intimation from any Line Agency, ERD or any donor agency, the PPS shall bring the matter to the notice of the Provincial Ministry concerned. Similarly a Provincial Ministry shall in such an event immediately bring to the notice of the PPSC.

c). Formulation

PPS shall coordinate all preparatory mission programmed, facilitate the project formulation, process review and complying with mission requirements.

d). Aid Memorie

PPS shall coordinate the implementation of all agreed action in the Aid memories. The sector Ministry in charge is responsible for compliance with all requirements as per agreed actions.

e). Negotiation

The Chief Secretary shall take part in the negotiation of all project funding and agreements and shall be satisfied that all the concerns of the Provincial Council are carefully addressed in the new project design and agreements.

f). Agreement/MOU

There will be two agreements for every project assistance, one for credit agreement with the government and the other for the Project Implementation agreement with Provincial Council. The Chief Secretary as Chief Accounting Officer shall sign all Project agreements and MOU on behalf of the Provincial Council.

g). Authorisation

All agreements and MOU shall be submitted to the Legal unit for clearance of the Provincial Council before they are submitted to the Governor for him to issue letter of authorization to the Chief Secretary to sign them on behalf of the Provincial Council.

h). Operationalising a project.

It is the responsibility of the Provincial Ministry concern to operationalize the project viz, recruiting project staff, establishing project office and completing such initial activities and fulfilling all covenant in agreement.

i). Implementation

The project cell or the project office established for the purpose is fully responsible for implementation.

j). Winding up

On completion of any project, it shall be the responsibility of the project office to ensure the following:-

- i. All accounts are prepared and cleared by authorities before due dates
 - ii. All liabilities are settled or properly transferred
 - iii. All assets are properly institutionalized and handed over.
 - iv. Exit strategy is fully implemented. Sustainable arrangements are made for O& M of all assets and benefits created under the project.
 - v. All bank accounts are properly closed and balances transferred.
 - vi A comprehensive winding up report is prepared and submitted to the Planning Council, Chief Secretary,. Executing Line Ministry and Donor Agency.
- k). All documents are put under safe custody as per direction given by Chief Secretary.

4.7 Co- financing and counter part fund

For capital projects assistance shall be authorized following the approval procedure for the following

1. Co-financing along with principal donor where budgetary support is provided by sub donors for specific sector/ component or an activity of the project
2. Co-financing with direct participation of the beneficiaries who belong to community based organisations by providing labour , materials etc.
3. Co-financing with multi- donor when Provincial funds are inadequate to meet commitment of large capital project.
4. Co-financing through counterpart fund s of Provincial Council to complement or supplement donor funding to meet specific local expenses such as duties, local area rates etc. which are not covered in the agreement with donor.

Chapter-V

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

5.1 Itemizing Capital Works

Activities for funding under the Provincial Fund shall emanate from the need analysis carried out at the field level. Proposals can be initiated at different levels depending on the coverage of the project. If an activity is confined to a location within a local authority area, such project can be included in the local level Plan or sent up to the respective provincial Level agency for inclusion in the sector plans. Any activity, the benefits of which covers more than one district could be initiated at the Provincial Level. Activities proposed under Divisional Plan and local authority plan will get the approval of the PCC according to the terms of the governing circular at that time. Similarly activities included in the Sectoral plans will get the approval according to the conditions set out in the governing circular. The activities for which selection criteria are not given under any programme or any guidelines shall go through the formal approval procedure .

5.2 Implementation

Implementation of any capital item of work or programme shall commence only after the approval of the PPC and intimation of imprest for such activity.

5.3 Basis of Allocation

Distribution of resources among districts shall be done on the basis of set of criteria designed for the purpose by each sector agency. Such criteria shall be submitted to the PPC for approval from time to time .

5.4 Submission of PPC memoranda

A procedure of submitting PPC memoranda will be adopted on account of major policy decisions, investments and other matters that will affect more than one sector in its implementation. All memoranda should be submitted through the relevant sector Secretaries to the PPC. These memoranda will be first studied by the Secretaries'

Committee and recommended to the PPC for its decision. For this purpose the Annual Investment Plan and Annual Implementation Programme(AIP) will be treated as PPC memorandum and studied and recommended by the Secretaries' Committee. Any change in the AIP will have to follow the same procedure. Copies of PPC memoranda which will have financial implications will have to be sent to the Provincial Treasury well in advance.

5.5 Monitoring of non-devolved subjects

5.5.1 All development programme irrespective of the source of funds and sector, whether devolved or non-devolved, for the purpose of consistency and conformity to Provincial Development framework and its priorities, will be monitored at the provincial level by the PPC which is the apex decision making body .

5.5.2 Process Monitoring

Each implementing agency shall lay down procedure to monitor the progress of major components and execution of activities. Each ministry shall monitor such key processes prescribed for major activity.

5.5.3 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory Monitoring shall be the methodology for monitoring for all community level projects.

5.5.4 Social Audit

Each Service delivery agencies and implementing agencies shall provide for systems for Social Audit in terms of modern standards.

5.5.5 Vulnerability Assessment System

Vulnerability assessment system shall be the responsibility of the Provincial Planning Secretariat to carry out on a continuous basis of vulnerability assessment survey and make available profiles to all stakeholders. The CIRM unit of the Planning Secretariat shall be responsible for this.

5.5.6 Disaster Management System

There shall be Disaster Management System properly defined responsibilities among central agencies, District level agencies and community level agencies. The Provincial Planning Secretariat is responsible for coordinating the preparation and updating of Disaster Management Plan for the Province.

5.6 Agreement and MOU

5.6.1 In terms of Provincial Councils Act No. 42 of 1987 – Section 22

Foreign aid negotiated by the Government for a Project or scheme in a Province shall be allocated by the Government to such Project or scheme. The Credit Agreement is signed by the Government and a Project Agreement is signed by the Chief Secretary on behalf of the Northern Provincial Council.

5.6.2 The Governor shall issue authorization to the Chief Secretary to sign the Project Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on behalf of the Provincial Council immediately after negotiation is concluded.

5.6.3 Where foreign assistance is available for Provincial Council activity which are provided under a Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) Programme of any donor, the Chief Secretary is empowered to negotiate and sign an agreement or MOU with the donor with the authorization by the Governor. Availing assistance under CAS need not go for approval of any other authority other than the Planning Council, as the CAS are already approved by the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL)

5.6.4 MOU in respect of grant aid negotiated with International Non-Governmental Organizations, Missions and similar organizations that are already working under a CAS programme shall not be signed by any other officer other than the Chief Secretary or without the explicit prior approval of the Chief Secretary.

5.6.5 For donor funded projects Multi-lateral or Bi-lateral or by any Agencies, the Executing Agency is the line Ministry and Implementing Agency is the Northern Provincial Council.

Chapter VI

THE INSTRUMENTS

6.1 Provincial Development Strategy (Long term perspective)

There shall be a Provincial Development Strategy which will set out provincial development priorities and objectives lay down a policy frame work for the guidance of the planning activities. The Provincial Development Strategy will take into account the National Development Strategy and National Policy in respect of different subjects and functions. This shall be approved by the Planning Council.

6.2 Medium Term Investment Programme (Provincial Public Investment Programme)

A Medium Term Investment Programme shall be prepared and updated on a rolling basis every year in respect of each sector by the respective sector ministry. This Sectoral PIP shall be consolidated and be presented as a Medium Term Investment Programme for the province. It shall be prepared and updated in terms of directions given at that time by the Chief Secretary for approval by the Planning Council.

6.3Capital Projects

Plans and Programmes are composed of Projects. Incorporation of new capital projects in the Annual Financial Statement are taken from the Project pipeline prepared and updated by the Provincial Planning Secretariat and also falling within the Public Investment Programme of the Government. They fall under two categories namely: Continuation and New Projects.

6.4 Annual Investment Plan

An Annual Investment Plan representing the priorities identified in the 5 year Medium Term Investment Programme of the Provincial Council shall be prepared and sent to the Finance Commission along with the Annual Estimates for consideration. On intimation from the Finance Commission on the quantum of funds allowed, this Annual Investment Plan shall be converted into Annual Implementation Programme

6.5 Annual Provincial Implementation Programme

There shall be an Annual Operational Plan (Annual Provincial Implementation) for the province which will include items of capital development work to be undertaken under specified capital grants viz: PSDG, CBG, project fund etc. This shall be prepared according to the guidelines issued by the Chief Secretary at that time.

6.6 Sectoral Strategies Programmes and Plans

Plans for the sector too shall be prepared persuaded by each ministry in the above manner.

6.7 District Consolidated Implementation Programme

There shall be a Consolidated Annual Implementation Programme in respect of each District. This shall include various development Programmes and projects implemented within the districts by ministries, Departments Statutory Bodies Provincial Councils, Local Authorities and NGOs. This consolidated programme which will be prepared according to the guidelines issued by the M/Plan Implementation and available to the Provincial Council.

6.8 Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

The Provincial Treasury shall prepare an Annual Financial Statement at least 3 months before the commencement of such financial year in terms of section 25 of Provincial Councils Act No. 42 of 1987 and section 2 of Act No. 28 of 1990.

6.9 Progress Reports

Progress Reporting in the Provincial Planning Process of the NPC shall be constantly reviewed and improved for better monitoring and performance improvement . The following progress reporting shall take place.

6.9.1 Minutes of the Sectoral Monitoring Committee

Minutes of the Sectoral Monitoring Committee shall be sent to the Chief Secretary monthly by the sector Secretaries. Important matters arising out of this minutes will be subject to deliberations at the next PPC meeting

6.9.2. Minutes of the Secretaries' Committee

The decision taken by the Secretaries' Committee and its recommendation on the PPC memoranda shall be submitted at the next PPC meeting for ratification and approval.

6.9.3. Quarterly Progress Reports on Annual Implementation Programme

All sector agencies shall forward their quarterly progress reports in respect of their Sectoral components under Annual implementation Programme of the Province through their respective sector Secretaries on the format prescribed by the relevant circulars to the Provincial Planning Secretariat .

6.9.4. Sectoral Performance Reports

Each sector agency shall prepare Sectoral performance reports in –respect of half year full and submit to the PPC immediately after the end of that period

6.9.5. Quarterly Progress Reports on Consolidated District Implementation Programme

The District Secretary shall submit quarterly progress reports in respect of Consolidated District implementation programme to the Chief Secretary for review at the PPC. The reporting format shall be according to the format prescribed by the relevant circular.

6.9.6. Quarterly Progress Reports on local level AIP

The Divisional Secretary and RACLG shall submit a monthly Progress report to the Chief Secretary in order to facilitate the PPC to review the progress with the copy to GAA, the reporting format shall be in terms of guidelines in force at that time.

6.9.7. Stake holder participation

The provincial administration shall involve in every possible Stages in the development process all stake holders particularly the intellectual community, NGOs and CBOs.

6.10 Profiles

The following profiles shall be prepared at the respective levels in order to facilitate a proper situation analysis and to indicate a future direction of development in the area. This can be prepared and updated according to the technical guidelines issued from time to time.

1. Sectoral Profile
2. Provincial Profile
3. District Profile
4. Divisional Profile/ local level profile
5. Village profile
6. Community profile

6.11 Inter District Project Profile

Each Ministries and departments shall maintain and update a project profile of Inter District Projects and Programme

6.12 Project Pipe Line

In respect of implementable projects there shall be a Project Pipe Line prepared and updated by each sector ministries and Departments with the view to having all provincial funds. As a reference document such project pipeline shall be submitted to the PPC annually.

6.13 Operational Information

There shall be an Operation Information System at the Provincial Level, District Level and Divisional Level. This will consist of MISS based on web based data base designed for all monitorables under each Ministry and Department. These MISS shall follow the ICT related policy and guideline issued from time to time.

6.17 Web site and Centre for Information Resource Management

For information manage reality to the planning activities, the PPS shall maintain a web site for the Provincial council and CIRM

Chapter- VII

THE INSTITUTION

7.1 Planning Secretariat

There shall be a Provincial Planning Secretariat to handle the matters relating to the Provincial Planning and it will be responsible for the installation of Provincial Planning Process.

7.2 Provincial Treasury

There shall be a Provincial Treasury to handle the matters related to finance and revenue. It will be responsible for the management of the Provincial funds.

7.3 Provincial Planning Council

There shall be a Provincial Planning Council which will comprise the members of the Provincial Council and chairmen of local Authorities within the Province. The Council will be chaired by Chief Minister with the Chief Secretary functioning as the Secretary. Provincial Planning Council will meet bi- annually to ratify the annual implementation programmes and important policy instruments and review progress. (Note:- In the absence of the Provincial Planning Council, these responsibilities are performed by the Hon Governor and the Provincial Planning Committee at the moment)

7.4 Provincial Planning Committee (PPC)

There shall be a Provincial Planning Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary, and the Deputy Chief Secretary Planning will function as the Secretary. This will consist of Provincial Secretaries, Heads of Departments and Government Agents, Commissioners of MC and Secretaries of UCC as members. Until otherwise arranged the PPC is the apex body in charge of development planning in the Province and it will be the technical body that will assist the Provincial Planning Council and the Hon

Governor in matters relating to Provincial development activities. The PPC will meet regularly once in three months

7.5 Secretaries Committee

There shall be a Secretaries' committee comprising all Secretaries and Deputy Chief Secretaries with Heads of Departments in attendance on call. This Committee will assist the PPC, Chief Secretary and the Hon Governor in policy related matters and major investment decision in addition to the functions assigned to the committee. This Committee will be chaired by the Chief Secretary with Deputy Chief Secretary, planning as its Secretary. It will meet at least one week prior to the meeting of the PPC.

7.6 Sectoral Monitoring Committee

There shall be a sectoral monitoring committee in each ministry for review of the progress, coordination and to take remedial measures in respect of sectoral programmes on account of both inputs and outputs, and expenditure and physical performance. Secretary to the Sector ministry will chair the meeting with Head of Planning in the ministry as Secretary. Heads of Departments and Project Directors are the members. This committee shall meet monthly. Copies of the minutes should be sent to the Chief Secretary and Planning Secretariat

7.7 Provincial Expenditure Monitoring Committee

There shall be an Expenditure Monitoring Committee to monitor the allocation, expenditure and imp rest and to regulate and address the related issue. The Deputy Chief Secretary, finance shall be the chairman of this Committee with other Secretaries, Deputy Chief Secretaries and Chief Accountants as members. The committee shall meet once in three months, prior to Provincial Planning Committee meeting.

7.8 Departmental Expenditure Monitoring Committee

An Expenditure Monitoring Committee shall be set up in each department to ensure that target dates are achieved. For this purpose, the Committee shall among other controls;

- (i) Maintain a detailed breakdown of the department's programmes
- (ii) Record progress according to the predetermined target dates
- (iii) Attempt to foresee any problems of materials, personnel, or organizations which may delay progress and remedy those problems in time
- (iv) Compile work norms and formulate unit costs for such programs.

The committee will meet monthly

7.9 Coordinating Committees

There shall be coordinating Committees at Provincial level in respect of each major development project and programme and the coordinating committee will report to PPC. These steering committees will be in charge of coordination of the programmes and take decision and to facilitate smooth implementation of the programme. Similar committee shall be established in respect of any specific non devolved subject for better coordination and integration with provincial programme. They shall meet every quarter under the chairmanship of Chief secretary

7.10 Provincial Public Accounts Committee (PPAC)

An arrangement parallel to public accounts Committee of Parliament will exist in the Provincial Council. The PPAC can review the reports of the Auditor General Which will deal with performance of Provincial Administration.

7.11 Planning units of Ministries and departments

There shall be planning units in each Ministry and department in order to facilitate formulation of Provincial sector policies and strategies, developing sector programmes, preparing annual implementation plans and Operational plans, identifying and appraising projects, Monitoring, progress control and evaluating sector plans and programmes, updating Management information and the operation room of the Chief Secretary, maintaining a databank and preparing annual statistical hand book for the sector, reporting progress, undertaking sector service and studies and carrying out any other functions connected to planning process.

7.12 District Planning Secretariat (DPS)

There will be a District Planning Secretariat functioning directly under the Government Agent / District Secretary. The DPS will coordinate the planning activities of all implementing agencies operating in each district and assist the District Coordinating Committee for monitoring of the performance. In addition to the assigned functions by the line ministries it will also coordinate the development activities of the Provincial Council on behalf of the District Secretary at District level.

7.13 District Coordinating Committee (DCC)

There will be a District Coordinating Committee comprising all Provincial Ministers, all Provincial Council members of the district and all the Chairmen of Local Authorities falling within the district. This will be co-chaired by the Chief Minister and a senior Minister appointed by His Excellency the president. The DCC may summon through the Government Agent any officer of a Government Agency within the district for purpose of coordination. There will be sub committees such as the District Agriculture Committee to service the DCC.

7.14 Local level/ Divisional Planning Committee

There shall be a Divisional Planning Committee which will be a technical body chaired by the Divisional Secretary and other divisional level officers as its members. In the absence of Divisional Coordinating Committee this committee shall coordinate all development activities at the divisional level including prioritization & approval for activities under Divisional Plan. It will meet once a month.

7.15 Local level/ Divisional Coordinating Committee

There shall be a Divisional Coordinating Committee chaired by the senior member of the Parliament of the area and other MPs, Provincial Council members representing the Divisions Chairmen and members of local authorities and divisional level heads of departments as its members. This Committee shall coordinate all development activities at the divisional level including prioritization and approval for activities under Divisional plan. It will meet once a month

NORTHERN PROVINCE

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Legend

- Light-House
- DS Division Boundary
- District Boundary
- Main Road
- Railway
- Secondary Roads

Scale: 1:260,000
0 5 10 Kilometers
Transverse Mercator projection

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Kandavalai	16	49
2	Karachchi	42	74
3	Pachchilaipalli	17	33
4	Poonakary	19	57
Total		94	213

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Madhu	17	38
2	Mannar Town	46	124
3	Manthai West	36	120
4	Musali	20	140
5	Nanaddan	31	154
Total		150	576

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Vavuniya	38	167
2	Vavuniya North	20	85
3	Vavuniya South	18	44
4	Vengalcheddikulam	19	73
Total		95	369

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Manthai East	15	37
2	Maritimepattu	46	84
3	Oddusuddan	27	61
4	Puthukkudiyiruppu	19	33
5	Thunukkai	20	25
Total		127	240

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Chankanai (Valikamam West)	25	96
2	Chavakachcheri (Thenmarachchy)	57	111
3	Delft	6	24
4	Jaffna	28	28
5	Karainagar	9	90
6	Karaveddy (Vadamarachchy South West)	35	167
7	Kayts (Island North)	15	54
8	Kopay (Valikamam East)	31	126
9	Maruthankerny (Vadamarachchy East)	18	22
10	Nallur	38	51
11	Point Pedro (Vadamarachchy North)	35	140
12	Sandilipay (Valikamam South West)	27	69
13	Tellipalai (Valikamam North)	18	99
14	Uduvil (Valikamam South)	30	157
15	Velanai (Island South)	29	65
Total		401	1299

Produced by

CENTRE FOR INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CIRM) TRINCOMALEE.
Based upon the Topographic Map Series 1 : 50 000 of the Sri Lanka Survey Department.
Vulnerability-Poverty Profile of each district.

CIRM
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RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

NORTHERN PROVINCE

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Legend

- Light-House
- DS Division Boundary
- Railway
- District Boundary
- Main Road
- Secondary Roads

Scale: 1:260,000
0 5 10 Kilometers
Transverse Mercator projection

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Kandavalai	16	49
2	Karachchi	42	74
3	Pachchilaipalli	17	33
4	Poonakary	19	57
Total		94	213

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Madhu	17	38
2	Mannar Town	46	124
3	Manthai West	36	120
4	Musali	20	140
5	Nanaddan	31	154
Total		150	576

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Vavuniya	38	167
2	Vavuniya North	20	85
3	Vavuniya South	18	44
4	Vengalcheddikulam	19	73
Total		95	369

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Manthai East	15	37
2	Maritimepattu	46	84
3	Oddusuddan	27	61
4	Puthukkudiyiruppu	19	33
5	Thunukkai	20	25
Total		127	240

S. No	DS Division	No. of GN Divisions	No. of Villages
1	Chankanai (Valikamam West)	25	96
2	Chavakachcheri (Thenmarachchy)	57	111
3	Delft	6	24
4	Jaffna	28	28
5	Karainagar	9	90
6	Karaveddy (Vadamarachchy South West)	35	167
7	Kayts (Island North)	15	54
8	Kopay (Valikamam East)	31	126
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