

**UNDP / UN-HABITAT SPONSORED
SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME**

**URBAN GOVERNANCE
SUPPORT PROJECT**

CITY PROFILE

BATTICALOA



Ministry of
Urban Development & Water Supply

CITY PROFILE

Batticaloa Municipal Council

Prepared by
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(Resource Person)

2005



ENTRANCE ARCH AT URANIE



SRI MAMANGESWARA AT AMIRTHKALI



ST. MARY'S CO - CATHEDRAL AT PULIYANTIVU



MOSQUE AT PULIYANTIVU

Mayor's / Commissioner's Message

The City Profile of Batticaloa is published after a lapse of many years. It is published as part of the Sustainable Cities Programme under UN-HABITAT.

From the time Batticaloa Urban Council was upgraded in to a Municipal Council in 1967, to this day the Municipal Council has created records in many fields in relation to the services rendered to it's citizens.

Though this Municipal Council holds a remarkable position, to-date a city profile has not been published on this city.

This city profile is published with the sponsorship of UNDP under Sustainable Cities Programme.

Batticaloa, like many cities in the world has its natural beauty, surrounded by the lagoon and islands. Foreign tourists from various countries visit Batticaloa to enjoy the natural beauty of the city.

The natural beauty and the geographical aspect of this city made the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British Colonialists to consolidate their stay in this city.

The Dutch fortress, Jetties, Kallady Bridge and a species of Palmyrah Palm called 'Seermie Panai' (Meaning European Palmyrah) are some of the significance left by them. Burghers, the descendants of Portuguese and Dutch also live in this city. By race, Tamils are the majority. Muslims and Burghers are second and third. Hindus, Christians and Muslims live here and their places of worship are also seen in this city. Mamangeswar Hindu temple, with a historical background is also situated here.

There are many schools founded by the British in this city. It is remarkable to mention that the first professor of Tamil from Ceylon, Swami Vipulanandar lived and was laid to rest here.

It is regretting to note that Batticaloa, a city with natural beauty, heritage and resources is affected by the long period of ethnic war and natural disasters such as frequent floods, cyclone and Tsunami.

However action is being taken to bring the situation to normalcy and to uplift the living standards of the low-income group amidst the housing problem confronted due to the urban migration from the sub-urban areas after the year 1990.

It gives me great pleasure as the Municipal Commissioner, to publish the city Profile after a long spell of time.

I thank everyone who endeavored to compile this City Profile.

Thank you.

Saravanamuthu Navaneethan
Municipal Commissioner,
Municipal Council,
Batticaloa.

PREFACE

“Environmental City Profile” of Batticaloa was prepared for the UN Habitat – UNDP – SCP for evaluation of the ground situation of the City of Batticaloa.

The work on this profile commenced during the latter part of 2004, but had to be postponed due to the 9.0/2004 Tsunami, which destabilised all my colleagues from obtaining vital information needed for this profile, as they were all involved in the rehabilitation work of the Tsunami affected.

However it is now a reality with every possible information being embodied to enable the UN – Habitat – UNDP – SCP or any other organization to venture on assessments to help the needy and to improve the standard of Batticaloa.

The Council is being administered since 1999, by a very able and dynamic person Mr. S. Navaneethan SLAS, Municipal Commissioner of the city of Batticaloa. With all the problems facing the Provincial, District and City at large, he had been able to surface and do a good job, which is being appreciated by all parties concerned.

The information collected are with the assistance of:-

Mr. S. Navaneethan SLAS, Municipal Commissioner, Project Director SCP.,
Ms. S.V. Chitradevi, SLES, Municipal Engineer, Project Manager, SCP.,
Mr. V. Pradeepan, Community Development Officer and Project coordinator, SCP,
Mr. T. Arulchelvam, Technical Officer and Project Officer, SCP
Mrs. S. Parameswaran, Divisional Environmental Officer,

all of Municipal Council, Batticaloa. Special assistance was given by Mr. Rasiah Yogendran an ex Technical Officer and a versatile personal from Kallady, Batticaloa. Prof. S. Maunaguru of the Eastern University of Sri Lanka provided me with much needed information about the historical background of the District and I am sorry that I am unable to write on the history of the District, since my terms of reference is restricted to the profile of the City of Batticaloa.

Dr. M. Fahmy Ismail, National Technical Adviser, UN – HABITAT/ UNDP has been of immense assistance in directing the preparation of this profile.

Batticaloa had been in state of neglect since 1983 ethnic riots ie. for the past 22 years. The reasons adduced by the Government is that it is not conducive for efficient and effective work due to security reasons.

Batticaloa can be made a City worthy of praise if genuine commitment and dedication is made by the rate payers, Council and all those who are named the floating population.

Eng. S.E. Jeyarajah

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ABBREVIATIONS; ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| Ac | - Acres |
| A.D.B. | - Asian Development Bank |
| CBCG | - Criteria Based Capital Grant |
| CEA | - Central Environmental Authority |
| DERBA | - Development and Rehabilitation Programme for Batticaloa District |
| DCB | - Decentralised Budget |
| EDMRA | - Eastern Development Muslim Religion Affairs |
| EPL | - Environmental Protection License |
| G.N. | - Grama Niladari |
| G.P.S. | - Global Positioning System |
| Ha | - Hectare |
| JICA | - Japanese International Co – operation Agency |
| Km | - Kilometre |
| L.T.T.E. | - Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eallam |
| M.C. | - Municipal Council |
| MILES | - Managing Information for Local Environment in Sri Lanka |
| MOH | - Medical Officer of Health |
| MOU | - Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSL | - Mean Sea Level |
| Mt | - Metric Ton |
| NHDA | - National Housing Development Authority |
| NGO | - Non Government Organisation |
| PHI | - Public Health Inspector |
| PSDG | - Provincial Special Development Grant |
| SCP | - Sub stainable Cities Programme |
| SJ | - Society of Jesus |
| U.C. | - Urban Council |
| UDA | - Urban Development Authority |
| UNICEF | - United Nations International Children’s Emergency Funds |
| VC | - Village Council |

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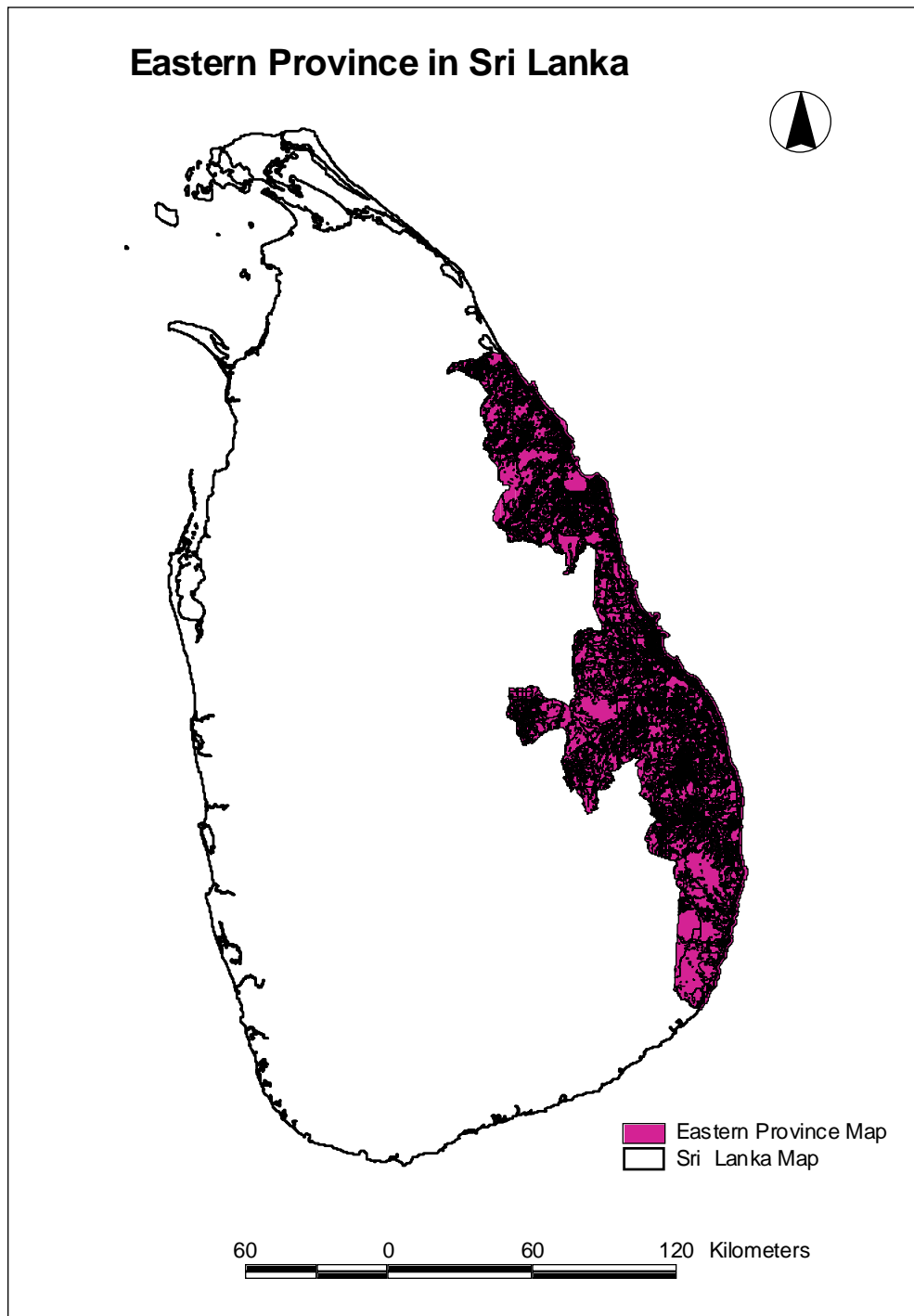
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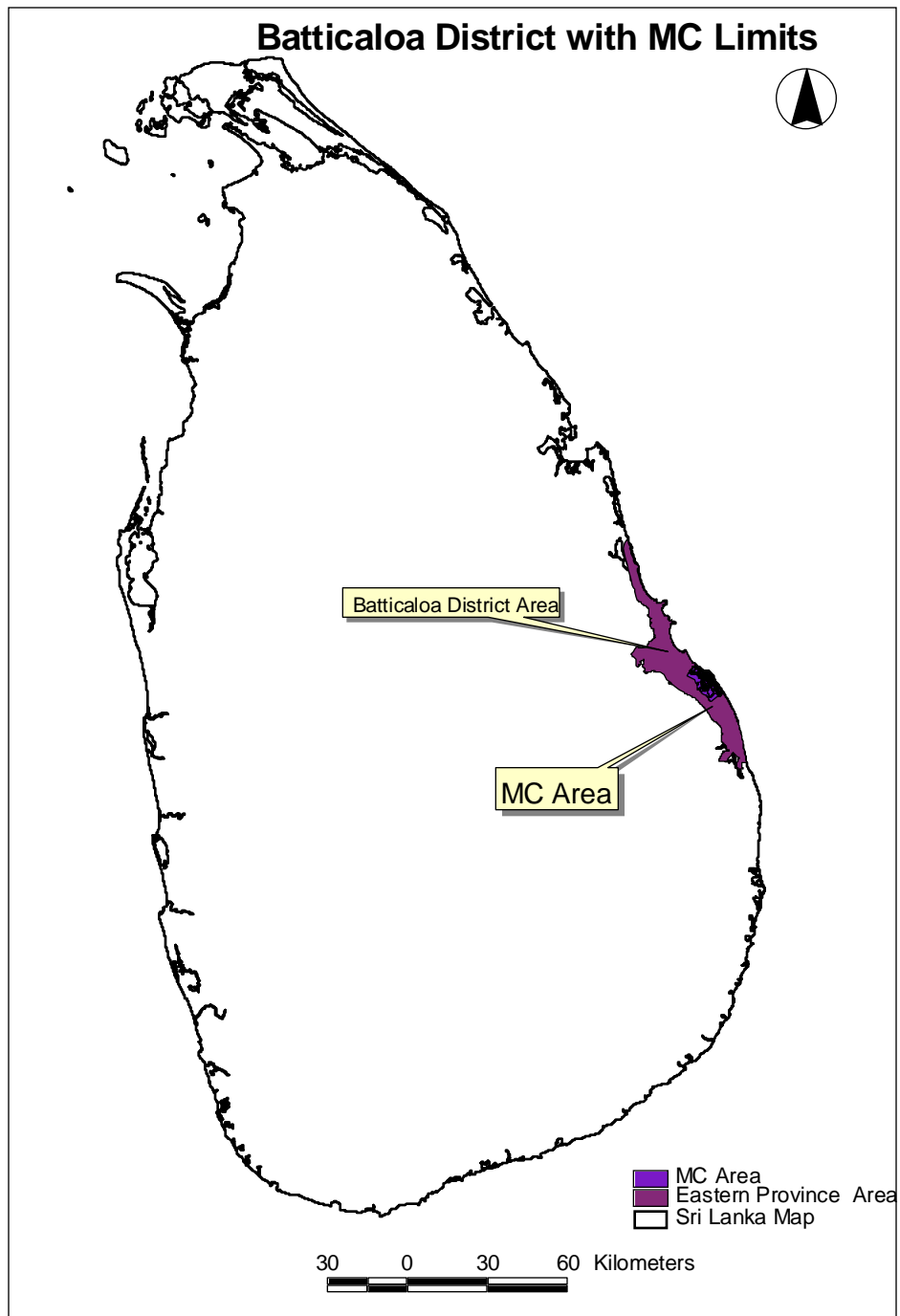
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Map Showing Eastern Province in Sri Lanka



Map Showing Batticaloa District with M.C. Batticaloa Limits



List of Places of Importance / Interest within M.C. Limits

- (i) Formerly M.C. Office, Now occupied by Forces
- (ii) Present M.C. Office
- (iii) Mamangaswara Temple
- (iv) Lady Manning Bridge
- (v) Dutch Fort (Kachcherie)
- (vi) Methodist Central College
- (vii) Prison
- (viii) National Teaching Hospital
- (ix) Shivananda Vidyalyaya
- (x) St. Michael's College
- (xi) Light House
- (xii) Formerly District Judge's Residence, Now occupied by Senior Superintendent of Police and Staff
- (xiii) Playground and Weber Stadium
- (xiv) Air Strip – Air Fore
- (xv) Eastern Technical institute
- (xvi) Thiruchchenthur Temple, Kallady
- (xvii) Railway Station
- (xviii) Central Bus Stand
- (xix) Technical College
- (xx) Eastern University of Sri Lanka (some of the Faculties)
- (xxi) College of Music and Dance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Batticaloa is a city in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. It is the only Municipality in Batticaloa District. The Batticaloa lagoon flowing through the city separating the different parts of the city is famous for the Singing Fish which was brought to light by Rev. Fr. Lang and Rev. Fr. Moran, two American Jesuit Priests, in the early fifties. Batticaloa lagoon serves as a foster mother to the fishermen and also is a place for sporting for foreign and local tourists. The hills in the Uva Province are very visible from the shore of this lagoon. This city covers an area of 75.09 square kilometers with a population of 78963* ; comprising of Tamils, Muslims, Burghers and a few Singhalese.

The Municipal Council of Batticaloa has lesser problems compared to other Municipal Councils in Sri Lanka. Yet there are some problems confronting this city. They are:

- (i) Keeping the city clean and disposal of solid waste
- (ii) Keeping the lagoon shore facing the commercial area of the city free of waste matter deposited by unscrupulous persons
- (iii) In minimizing the traffic congestion in the city and around
- (iv) Curbing the construction of unauthorized buildings by citizens in the under developed areas of the city.

The following problems have to be attended to as early as possible.

- (i) Bringing to book the unscrupulous persons who deposit waste into the Batticaloa lagoon
- (ii) To widen the roads in the city to ease traffic congestion during peak hours.
- (iii) As Batticaloa is not hilly and the level is anything below 3.0 meters above mean sea level, there is always the risk of floods during the months of November / December. This occurs when the water table is very high. The floodwaters take a considerable length of time to rescind.

The drainage canals in elevated areas such as Puliyanthivu are functional and there is no threat of floods in Puliyanthivu.

Batticaloa city is very proud to record that there isn't a single person in extreme poverty. The beggars seen on the roads during daytime are from far off places who come begging. There aren't any shanties in the city as seen in any other city of this country.

The inadequacy of public latrines in the commercial area of the city such as the Bus Stand and the Teaching Hospital have to be remedied immediately. Commuters and patients coming to the hospital suffer owing to the lack of well maintained Public latrines.

Batticaloa city has sustained heavy loss during past quarter century due to Cyclone, Ethnic war and now Tsunami 9.0 – 2004.

*Source: Statistical Hand Book, District Secretariat**

CHAPTER 1

LOCATION HISTORICAL PROFILE

1.1 Geographical Location

Batticaloa is a city in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. It lies in 580824.828 M, North and 598832.632 M East in the global positioning system (G.P.S) coordinates. It has a heritage of its own. The city of Batticaloa is bounded on the North by the Eravur Pattu Pradeshiya Saba, on the East by Bay of Bengal, on the South by Kattankudy Urban Council and on the West by Batticaloa lagoon which separates the Manmunai West Divisional Secretariat division and Manmunai North Divisional Secretariat division. The Eastern side of the city is sandy and the Western side is sandy and gravel. The city is flat with the exception of Puliyantivu which is a little higher than the rest of the area. The city is between 1.20 M and 4.0 M above M.S.L. with scrub jungle and mangrove on the Northern side bordering the lagoon. The annual rainfall is from 864 mm and 3081 mm brought by the seasonal North – East monsoon and inter monsoon. The rainy season is between October and January. The temperature is recorded between 25° C and 36° C. Batticaloa Municipal Council limit coincides with the Manmunai North D.S. Division.

The city is connected to other parts of the island through two highways one starting from Batticaloa to the North and the other to the South. The train service also starts from Batticaloa and moves to the North. This city is 303 Kilometres from Colombo.



A VIEW OF THE DUTCH FORTRESS



A VIEW OF THE CITY OF BATTICALOA



A VIEW OF LADY MANNING'S STEEL BRIDGE

1.2 History of City: Origin and Evolution

Batticaloa was under rule of Ruhunu, Polonuruwa and Kandyan Kingdom at various stages and those too till the Portuguese invaded the East coast of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and had to rule with the consent of these Kings. Before the Portuguese landed in the East of this Country, Puliyanthivu which is the heart of the city was the brick built fortress of ***“PULIYAMARAN”** a Governor appointed by king **“SUHATHIRAN”**, the king who ruled the region between Verugal Ganga and Manikka Ganga. This fortress was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1622 and they built a clay fortress which was destroyed by the Dutch who inturn built a stone fortress in 1639 which is seen in Puliyantivu even to – day where the District Secretariat and many other Government departments are housed.

Batticaloa has a Multi culture, Multi ethnic group, and is Multi cast, Multi Language and Multi religious and this is an ideal community for Sri Lanka.

**Source: Article written by Mr. V. Subramaniam in “THENAHAM” magazine Published by the Divisional Cultural circle of Mannunai North Divisional Secretariat in 2004.*

History shows that Batticaloa before Christ era, was with the aborigines – the vaddas who spoke Munda Language. From South India came the races known as Thimilair, Mukkuwar and Karayar. This was under the period of Ruhunu Kingdom, Kandyan Kingdom and Polonnaruwa Kingdom.

The Mukkuwar, Thimilair and Vellalar came from South India at various stages. When the Mukkuwar and Thimilair were fighting for the capture of the areas under their control, it was the Muslims who helped the Thimilair and occupied Eravur and Kattankudy. The Muslims came from Arabia for trade at various stages of occupancy by the South Indian invaders.

It was during the Cholar period, the Vellalar came to Batticaloa. Each had their own Cast and Culture.

During the period, 1622 to 1639 it was the rule of the Portuguese who were Catholics. They built a Fort of clay at the same site where present Fort stands.

However during the period 1639 to 1796 it was the rule of the Dutch who were Christians. They destroyed the Fort built by the Portuguese and built the present Fort which today stands. During the period 1796 – 1815, the British ruled the area and they too were followers of Christ. The famous “Lady Mannings Bridge” was built by the Britishers during this period.

The Governor was Hon. Mannings during the period of the construction of the bridge and that was how it came to be named “Lady Mannings Bridge”. This is the longest steel Bridge of this nature in Sri Lanka. Also the road along the lagoon from the bridge is named as “Lady Mannings Drive”. These were named “Lady Mannings” to honour the wife of the Governor Hon. Mannings.

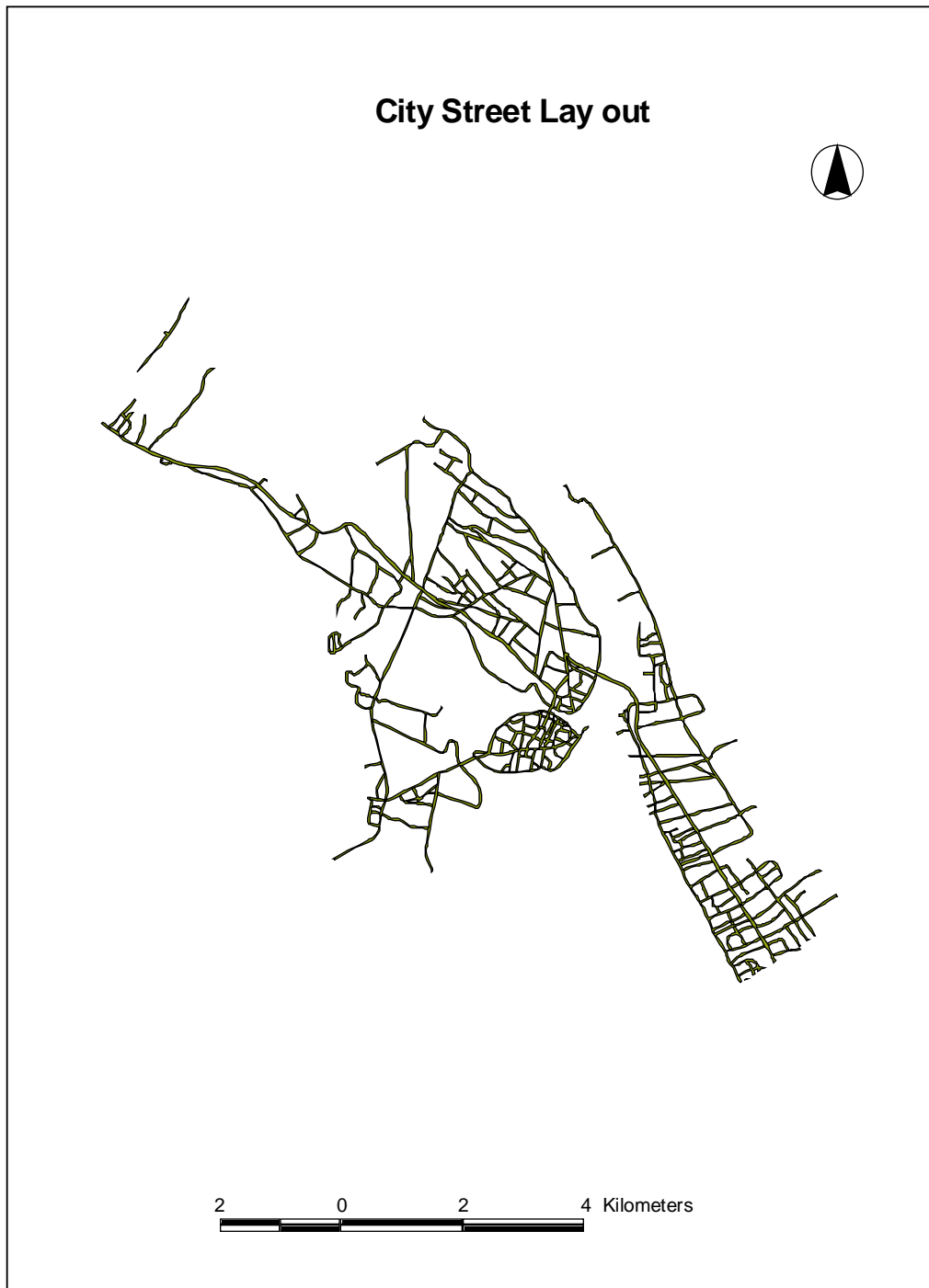
Batticaloa was and is famous for its agricultural products and the fishing industry. Within the city, it is the fishing industry which is in high proportion and not agriculture. The agricultural lands have been taken over for buildings and hence only a fraction of the extent is now under paddy cultivation.

The ancient rulers of the East coast of Sri Lanka, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British who ruled this country from the 16th century to the 20th century used the sand bar as their seaport. The lighthouse at sand bar gives evidence to this fact.

Aanipanthi Sri Sithivinayagar Temple, Sri Mamangeswara Temple and Kannaki Amman Temple at Thandavenneli were built during the reign of the ancient kings.

The Methodist missionaries started Batticaloa Methodist Central College for boys in 1814 and Vincent Girls High School for girls in 1820. The Catholic Jesuits started St. Michael's College for boys in 1874. All these schools are in the heart of the city. St. Mary's Cathedral in Puliyantivu and the Catholic Church at Thandavenneli were built by Rev. Joseph Vaz, who came during the Portuguese era.

STREET LAY OUT OF THE CITY TODAY



There is no record of the layout of roads during the ancient time. The present road layout of the city was done during the British rule. Important Departments were in the heart of the town until recent times.

Batticaloa city was managed by a local board with a few wards. This was upgraded into an Urban Council in 1933. The first Chairman of the Urban Council was Late Mr. J.N. Tisseveerasinghe, an eminent lawyer of the Batticaloa Bar. The area was 10.17 sq. miles. with 10 wards. The area of the Urban Council was expanded in 1956 and another 04 wards were added. The last Chairman of the Urban Council was Late Mr. T.L. Tisaveerasinghe, also a lawyer and a nephew of the first U.C. Chairman.

The Urban Council was upgraded into a Municipal Council in 1967 with the amalgamation of Manmunai North – East (Northern Portion) village council and the number of wards was increased to 19 wards. The first Mayor of the Municipal Council was Chelliah Rajadurai Esqr., the then first sitting M.P. of Batticaloa electorate. Before long the first Mayor was unseated and Mr. J.L. Tisaveerasinghe become the Mayor.

The Municipal Council was further extended in 1988 with the amalgamation of Valaieravu Pradeshiya Saba area and the extent of the Council 75.09 sq.Km. of which 10.83 sq.km. was lagoon and small ponds.

Population of the city is 78963 of which 40722 are females and 38,241 are males. The voting population is 49,880 which is 16.08% of the total population of the district. By ethnicity the Tamils constitute 91.8%, the Muslims 5.15%, Burghers 2.8% and the Singhalese 0.25%.

The Municipal Council was dissolved in 1974 and the administration came under special commissioner. Local elections were held in 1983 and Late Mr. Ambalavanar was elected Mayor. One month after the Council was sworn in, the Members, Mayor and the Deputy Mayor resigned their offices. There after till 1994 the Municipal administration was in the hands of Special Commissioners. In 1994 local elections were held and Mr. Chellayan Perinpanayagam was elected Mayor. The Council was dissolved in April 1999. Since then to – date the Municipal Commissioner is the administrator.

Known Chronological order of Local Governance of Batticaloa City

- 1884 – 1932 : Administration under the Local Board of Batticaloa.
- 1933 : Constitution of Urban Council with 8 Wards.
- 1944 : Revision of Wards – increasing the number to 10.
- 1963 : Variation of limits and increasing the number of Wards to 12 with effect from 01.07.1963.
- 1967 : Constitution of Batticaloa Municipal Council with 19 Wards with effect from 01.04.1967 – order made in Extra. Ord. Gazette No: 14727/ 7 of 27.12.1966.
- 1979 : Declaration of delimitation of the limits with effect from 04.02.79 without specifying the Wards by Extra. Ord. Gazette No: 329/ 8 of 10.08.1978.

1988 : Declaration of delimitation of the limits with effect from 01.01.1988 without specifying the wards by Extra. Ord. Gazette No: 453/ 4 of 12.05.87. (The area fallen under the administration of Sinna Urani Sub – Office of the Batticaloa District Development Council which was carved out with 7 wards too amalgamated with the existing area).

Batticaloa is a multi – racial city. It is predominantly a Tamil area. The Muslims come second, Burghers of Portuguese origin (who speak a dialect which is not spoken in any other part of Sri Lanka, which dialect has no alphabets), are the third and lastly the Singhalese. It is also a multi – religious region comprising of Hindus, Christians, Muslims and Buddhists.

The commercial area is in the heart of the city and now spreading to other parts in the city. The long stretch of beach along the bay of Bengal is a place of attraction to local and foreign tourists.

In the Batticaloa lagoon, the famous singing fish was discovered by Rev. Fr. Lang S.J. and Rev. Fr. Moran S.J. two American Priests, of St. Michaels College in 1954, under the Lady Manning’s bridge at Kallady. The music of the singing fish is very sweet and similar to the music from a stringed musical instrument. This attracts tourists to hear the music on moon – lit nights.

Batticaloa has a great potential for tourism with long stretch of Lagoons which can be utilized for floating apartments.

The Manmangeswara Hindu Temple built by the ancient kings is situated in an area of about 02 hectare with a pond with red and white lotus which blossoms during the festive season. The annual festival which falls in August, attracts thousands of people in and out of the city. People from various parts of Sri Lanka come here as traders, devotees and for sight seeing. Rows of small time shops, sales – outlets and eating houses are set up during the festive season. The maintenance of a pollution free environment is maintained by the Municipal Council in regards to water and sanitation and maintenance of roads. Special transport is provided by the Ceylon Transport Board and private bus owners. Law and order is maintained by the Police.

Freeman Taneer Pandal

This is an octagonal building situated approximately 150 metres to the West of the Dutch fortress, built by T.K. Sabapathipillai Udayar, a Philanthropist of Kallady Uppodai, a village on the eastern shore of the city in honour of the coronation of His Majesty King George the 5th and Queen Mary on the 22nd of June 1911. He named this building “Freeman Taneer Pandal” to remember his friend Rev. Freeman, a Methodist Missionary from England. Drinking water was provided from this centre to quench the thirst of the people who came from the Eastern Shore across the Batticaloa lagoon to the city on various errands. It also provided drinking water to students who attended the city schools. And sweetened curd was provided free of charge for the pilgrims during Mamangam Festivals. Now this building is vested in the Batticaloa Municipal Council.

The Fountain

The fountain apposite the mosque along Fort road was built by the brother of T.K. Sabapathipillai Udayar called T.K. Sinnathamby of Kallady, Uppodai. In the days of old the British officers and the affluent citizens of the city enjoyed their evenings at this fountain area.

1:3 Demography: Population Growth

The population of the city is 78963 of which 40722 are females and 38241 are males. The increase in the population in the last decade is only 0.57%. This is very much less when compared to other cities in Sri Lanka.

Urbanization rate in this area is very low. The cause for the low rate is

1. There is no extreme poverty in the rural areas of the district.
2. Availability of basic needs in the rural areas of the district.

However after 1983 ethnic war people of sound financial background from uncleared areas in the district have settled down in the city.

Table I
Growth of Population in Batticaloa City*

| Year | Families | Population |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2001 | 19,334 | 78,509 |
| 2003 | 19,334 | 78,963 |

Table 2
Population by Sex and Age – 2003*

| | Total | Sex | | Age | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | Male | Female | Under 18 | Over 18 |
| Batticaloa Municipal Council | 78,963 | 38,241 | 40,722 | 23,491 | 55,472 |
| Other areas in Batticaloa District. | 466,514 | 229,439 | 237,075 | 197,463 | 269,051 |

Population statistics had not been done after the 1983 ethnic disturbances. Many people left Batticaloa. Many houses and properties destroyed. In fact there had been a drop in population. Many trade centres are either closed, destroyed or abandoned. Hence the income to the Municipality drastically reduced.

* **Source:** District Planning Secretariat Batticaloa.

Table 3
Ethnic Population in Batticaloa – 2003

| | Tamil | Muslim | Burghers | Singhalese | Others |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Batticaloa Municipal Council | 72,459 | 4,066 | 2,244 | 194 | - |
| Other areas in Batticaloa District | 327,171 | 138,534 | 448 | 339 | 22 |

Table 4
Population by Religion – 2003

| | Religion | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Hindus | Islam | Roman Catholic | Other Christians | Buddhist | Other |
| Batticaloa Municipal Council | 56,053 | 4,045 | 17,659 | 1,036 | 170 | - |
| Other areas in Batticaloa District | 312,149 | 138,534 | 10,146 | 5,388 | 274 | 23 |

Table 5
Population distribution within the Municipal Limits of Batticaloa (G.N. Division) – 2003

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--|-----------------------|------|
| Manchanthoduwai North | 660 | | Sathurukondan | 1116 |
| Manchanthoduwai South | 2893 | | Karuwappankerny | 1772 |
| Navatkudah | 1031 | | Periya Urani | 1286 |
| Navatkudah East | 2198 | | Panichayadi | 295 |
| Navatkudah South | 802 | | Iruthayapuram West | 2470 |
| Kallady | 2022 | | Sinna Urani | 2424 |
| Nochchimunai | 2198 | | Jayanthipuram | 892 |
| Kallady Uppodai | 1741 | | Iruthayapuram Central | 984 |
| Kallady Velloor | 2265 | | Thandavanveli | 2727 |
| Navalady | 1766 | | Arasadi | 1556 |
| Kallady Muhathuwaram | 1154 | | Tharmaraikerny | 1662 |
| Thiruchenthoor | 2758 | | Koddamunai | 1622 |
| Dutch Bar | 936 | | Periya Uppodai | 4609 |
| Amirthalali | 2270 | | Puliyanthivu East | 1661 |
| Mamangam | 1884 | | Puliyanthivu West | 1395 |
| Iruthayapuram East | 1261 | | Puliyanthivu Central | 1641 |
| Palameenmadu | 1296 | | Puliyanthivu South | 2651 |
| Punnaicholai | 1619 | | Thimilativu | 1284 |
| Thiraimadu | 1456 | | Thiruperunthurai | 1253 |
| Koolavadi | 989 | | Veechukalmunai | 747 |
| Gnanasooriyam Square | 1627 | | Puthunagar | 1571 |
| Barathipuram | 1752 | | Sethukudah | 1249 |
| Koolavadi East | 1180 | | | |
| Tissaveerasingam Square | 1264 | | | |
| Vettukadu | 721 | | | |
| Kokkuvil | 1393 | | | |

Source: District Planning Secretariat

1:4 Economy: Main Features

Batticaloa city with about 79000 residents has a floating population of about 3000 coming to the Teaching Hospital, District Secretariat, other departments and also for shopping and other purposes. Batticaloa city is the largest city in the district having an extent of 75.09 square Kilometers. A section of the Eastern University of Sri Lanka with the Vipulanda Music and Dance College and 06 Nationally recognized Schools and 38 other Schools are in the city. The student population in the city schools is 21,428. As Batticaloa city lies in the East coast of Sri Lanka, it comprises of deep sea fishermen and lagoon fishermen amounting around 13,000. Batticaloa city in the recent past has become a tourist centre. There are more than 25 hotels catering for the tourists among which around 5 are approved by the tourist board. There are some paddy cultivating farmers, highland crops cultivators and live – stock breeders in the city. Branches of Bank of Ceylon, People’s Bank, Hatton National Bank, Seylan Bank and Commercial Bank of Ceylon, satisfy the financial requirements of the residents. Reputed firms and establishment also satisfy the needs of the people. Employment figures within the city limits are:-

5479 are in Government Service and 572 are in non Government institutes while 1202 are in private sector.



BATTICALOA BAZAAR



VIPULANANDA MUSIC AND DANCE COLLEGE



ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE



METHODIST CENTRAL COLLEGE



BATTICALOA MARKET

1. The extent of coconut plantations in the city was 1664 acres in 2003.
2. There are 5 Palmyrah products training centres engaged in training 75 persons in 2003.
3. The Board received an income of Rs. 1,266,000.00 per year by sale of palmyrah products. Cashew is cultivated on an average of 21.0 acres within the city.
4. Annually 529875 litres of milk is produced in the city.
5. Poultry breeding has become a cottage industry in the city. Out of the 1540 acres of paddy field 46.0 acres are cultivated with paddy in the yala season and 1393 acres during maha season. Cereals and pulses yams and chillies too are cultivated in 25 acres during 2002/ 2003 maha season. Banana is cultivated in 77 acres. Sugar cane is cultivated in 1 acre and papaw in 6 acres.
6. The extent of paddy cultivated is 1540 acres of which around 1350 acres is at Buffalo Island and the balance in small plots in the outskirts of the city

21 Farmers are engaged in prawn culture in 21 hectares in the periphery of the city. 1783 lagoon fishermen and 1232 deep sea fishermen occupy 36 villages in the city. 36 mechanized boats, 108 out – board mechanised boats, 111 sea canoes and 323 lagoon canoes are used in the fishing industry.

A total production of sea foods and lagoon foods in the district:-

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Crab - | 87,769 Kilogrammes |
| Sea Fish- | 4,524,224 Kilogrammes |
| Lagoon Fish - | 923,308 Kilogrammes |
| Prawn - | 125,395 Kilogrammes |
| Lobsters - | 2900 Kilogrammes |

The fishing industry came to a halt after the 9.0/ 2004 Tsunami. It washed away and destroyed the entire fishing trawlers, boats and the equipment. The entire lagoon was deposited with debris and no one could cast their nets.

However the Non Government Organisation have given boats, nets and equipment to the affected fishermen and the industry is now improving.

1.5 The Economic Base of the Municipality

The population of the city according to the District Secretariat is 78,983 while the floating population is around 3000. The revenue of the Municipal Council is very much low compared to other Municipal Councils in Sri Lanka. The actual revenue of the Batticaloa Municipal Council in the year 2002 was Rs. 54,164,069.00 while the expenditure was Rs. 43,841,153.00. The loss in revenue is mainly due to the fact that during the ethnic conflict many houses, trade centres were destroyed. Less money spent on reinstatement of damages to public properties.



MAIN BUS STAND



PRIVATE BUS STAND



SHOWING EXTENSION DONE AT KODDAMUNAI BRIDGE

**Table 6
Revenue and Expenditure**

| Revenue 2002 in Rs. | | Expenditure 2002 in Rs. | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rate and Taxes | 2,170,318.00 | Personal Emoluments | 34,244,620.00 |
| Rent | 6,087,172.00 | Travelling expenses | 153,179.00 |
| Licences | 1,606,380.00 | Supplies and requisites | |
| Fees for Services | 1,695,502.00 | Repairs and | 2,532,333.00 |
| Warrant cost, | | maintenance of capital | |
| tines and | 314,854.00 | assets | |
| Penalties | 6,088,648.00 | Transportation, | 2,459,619.00 |
| Other revenue | 36,201,195.00 | Communication and | |
| Revenue grants | | Utility Services. | |
| | | Interest payments, | 1,714,484.00 |
| | | Dividends | |
| | | Grants, Contributions | 199,501.00 |
| | | and Subsidies | |
| | | Pensions, Retirement | 225,354.00 |
| | | benefits and gratuities | |
| | | | 2,312,65.00 |
| | <u>54,164,069.00</u> | | <u>43,841,153.00</u> |

1:6 City Today

Approximately 1/3 of the land area of the Municipal Council has been severely damaged by Tsunami 9.0 – 2004. 13,350 families comprising 53,400 persons were affected. 1472 persons have died while 630 persons are missing. 5132 houses have been completely damaged and 1238 houses partly damaged (see Table 7). The infrastructure such as Schools, Hospitals, Roads, Culverts, Electricity etc. have been completely damaged. The drinking water in these areas have turned saltish. As such drinking water is supplied using water bowser by the Municipal Council and other local and foreign N.G.OO.

Outside Tsunami affected area, the conditions of the roads have to be improved.

According to the data provided by the statistics office, Batticaloa in 2003, there were 4507 livestock including cattle, buffaloes and goats. As there are no grazing ground for these animals they stray in the streets causing much inconvenience to the traffic.

The Batticaloa Municipal Council confronts the following problems:

1. Displaying goods for sale by shop owners on the pavement
2. No suitable dumping ground for solid waste
3. Improvement of public and private passenger transport
4. Unauthorised construction of permanent structures
5. Improvement to infrastructure in Tsunami devastated areas
6. The existent of slaughter house in residential area
7. Water supply for Tsunami affected areas
8. Proper maintenance of drainage in the city and around
9. Lack of sewerage system
10. Lack of vehicles for solid waste disposal
11. Traffic Congestion on important roads of the city
12. Lack of well maintained public latrines in the city
13. Lack of permanent building for M.C.
14. Frequent interruption of power supply.
15. Trees causing damage to persons and properties
16. Stray cattle
17. Stray dogs

The Cyclone of Nov. 1978 and the ethnic war from 1983 has brought down the Economy of the Council and it's people. Thousands were killed, hundreds of houses damaged and vast extent of agricultural lands abandoned. Deep sea fishing and lagoon fishing were curtailed. The Municipal Council lost many Millions of Rupees due to these factors. The activities of the Municipal Council was restricted. There is noted improvement in the activities of the Municipal Council after the M.O.U. was signed in February 2002, with the L.T.T.E.

Losses to the Municipality due to Tsunami had been in the region of Rs. 169,750,000.00 being damage to buildings, roads, vehicles, service structures etc. viz:-

Damage to buildings - Rs. 15,250,000.00

Damage to service structures - Rs. 136,075,000.00

Damage to vehicles - Rs. 18,300,000.00

Damage to pipe lines and pump – Rs. 125,000.00

The loss in Assessment Rates revenue, annually, due to total damage of properties is in the region of Rs. 1,850,000.00

Source: Tsunami Disaster Information Unit – Dist. Secretariat Batticaloa

CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION PROFILE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

2:1 History of the Municipal Council

Since the time Batticaloa Urban Council was upgraded into a Municipal Council in 1967, there had been elected representatives only for a short period. The Municipal Council was under the administration of the Municipal Commissioner from 1974 to 1983, 1983 to 1994 and now from April 1999 to – date.

2:2 The Council

There is no elected Council for the Batticaloa Municipality.

2:3:1 Administration and Municipal Commissioner

The Municipal Commissioner, by virtue of powers vested on him by section 286A of Municipal Councils Ordinance Chapter 252 performs the duties of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the Councillors in addition to the duties of the Municipal Commissioner. He is also the chief administrator, thus he is also responsible for administering, supervising and monitoring all the activities of the Municipality.

2:3:2 The Municipal Accountant

The duties of the Municipal Accountant are:-

1. The preparation of the annual budget for the Municipality
2. Collect revenue
3. Disburse funds, and
4. Maintain and manage funds

2:3:3 Medical Officer of Health

A senior Public Health Inspector of the Government acts as the M.O.H. He is one of the members of the U.D.A. Planning Committee in approving building applications under U.D.A. regulations and environmental license under C.E.A. regulations.

2:3:4 Municipal Engineer

The responsibilities of the Municipal Engineer as the head of the water work, works and planning department is to direct, supervise and monitor the work of the staff of the works and planning department pertaining to the construction and maintenance of Municipal roads, buildings, water supply at Thiruperunthurai, maintenance of the council vehicles and inspect buildings and other structures for the approval of development permit under U.D.A. regulations.

2:4 Services and Functions of The Municipal Council

In 2003 Batticaloa Municipal Council has provided many services to the people through various grants. Services included construction and reinstatement of buildings, roads, culverts, stalls and overhead water tanks, public market, drains, gutters, bridges with short spans, supply of water to specific areas not provided by the National Water Supply and Drainage

Board, maintenance of nursery schools, children's parks, providing stationery to students of low income group etc. These services were done at a cost of Rs. 6,135,000.00 through Provincial Special Development Grant (P.S.D.G.), Criteria Based Capital Grant (C.B.C.G), Decentralized budget (D.C.B.) Eastern Development Muslim Religion Affairs grant. (E.D.M.R.A.)

The road construction and maintenance works carried out during the year 2004:- from

- (i) Decentralized Budget is Rs. 1,650,000.00
- (ii) P.S.D.G. & C.B.C.G. funds is Rs. 1,500,000.00
- (iii) Council's funds is Rs. 5,200,000.00

Apart from the above services, the Municipality has contributed to solid waste disposal, control of dengue, antirabies vaccination to dogs, health education, programmes on nutrition, health week etc. It has also provided 500 books to the reference section and 569 books to lending section of the public library at a cost of Rs. 225,000.00 and Rs. 75,000.00 for mobile library.

The lists No. 2, 3 & 4, gives the list of lands and buildings belonging to Council, list of trade licenses for 2004 and lists of Roads belonging to Council Respectively.

List No 2

List of Lands and Buildings belonging to Municipal Council, Batticaloa

1. Lands:

1. Vakkady Valavu (No: 52, Bar Road called Thammaraikerypumi)
2. Katkusady Valavu No: 15 (Lake Road No.02)
3. Puliyanthivu No: 14 Hospital Road
4. Kalliyankadu No: 09,11,13 and 15 cemetery roads, Vettukadu.
5. Koolavady Valavu No: 39, Thandavanveli.
6. Nalavanthottam and land 32,27,28 in Puliyantivu
7. Nalavanthottam No: 31A, in Puliyanthivu
8. Veerapper Valavu in Puliyanthivu
9. Katkoosadi valavu No: 10 & 12 lime burner's lane and 5 chimber's street
10. Being open waste land in Thandavenveli
11. No: 03 and 05 Slaughter house Lake Road, Thandavanveli
12. No: 1 Slaughter house Lake Road called Mullikudapooni in Koddaimunai
13. Balance land and wells in the Bar Road housing scheme
14. Site intended for shopping complex
15. Land at Barathy Road
16. Lake Road No: 2 land
17. Land adjoining housing scheme Bar road
18. Land adjoining housing scheme Boundary road
19. Munai Street land (vehicle parking)
20. Iruthayapuram junction land
21. Lake Road No: 2 land
22. Weber Stadium and Play ground land
23. Navatkudah play ground land

2. Buildings

1. Municipal Council Office building and town hall (occupied by Forces)
2. Rest House – (occupied by Forces)
3. Weber stadium – (Part occupied by Forces)
4. Commissioner’s quarters at Bryn’s Drives (occupied by Forces)
5. Staff quarters No: 1 and No: 2 at Bryn’s Drives (occupied by Forces)
6. Old power house building and quarters
7. Public library building
8. Freeman’s Thaneer pandai – (Party fenced by Forces)
9. Public market Batticaloa and Navatkudah
10. Nursery school at Iruthayapuram, Matticaly
11. – do – at Jayanthipuram, Amirthakali
12. Community hall at Boundary road
13. Bus stand at Munai street
14. Library building at Kallady Uppodai
15. Dhoby settlement at Bailey road
16. Dhoby settlement at Mananthoduwai
17. Slaughter house at Kannagi amman kovil road
18. Dhoby settlement behind general hospital (sallipity)
19. Shops at Bazaar street (3 Nos.)
20. Shops at market road (U.D.A. Line)
21. Stalls at Maruthady road
22. Children park at chapel street (occupied by Forces)
23. Power house drivers quarters
24. Children park Pioneer road (building)
25. – do – Gnanasuriya Square
26. Common latrine at Bt/ Mini bus stand
27. O.P.H. Staff quarters
28. Madam at Kalliyankadu
29. Extension to public market
30. Water tank at Boundary road, Community centre
31. Nursery school at Navalady and reading room Navalady
32. Staff quarters at Kallady (6 Nos)
33. Community centre building at Amirthakaly
34. – do – at Maddikely
35. Library building at Amirthakaly
36. Global building (opposite to market)
37. Suddananda Community centre building, Navatkudah
38. Health office Puthur and reading room Puthur
39. Reading room, Bar road (occupied by Forces)
40. Beef stall Iruthayapuram
41. Kumarapuram, Punnacholai Community centre
42. Koolavady Hindu youth community centre
43. Periya urani community centre
44. Husainiya community centre at Mananthoduwai
45. Gnanasooriyam square community centre (karate hall)
46. Bharathypuram community centre building

2:4:1 Play Grounds

There are many play grounds partly maintained by the Council in addition to Weber's stadium. They are:-

1. Thiruprenthurai grounds
2. Dutch Bar grounds near Sasthriyar Road.
3. Bar Road grounds near Anandan Road.
4. New Kalmunai road at Navatkudah.
5. Iruthayapuram West grounds.
6. Sinna Uranie grounds.

2:4:2 Public Assistance and Welfare

The Municipality spends around 6.8 Million a year as pensions, gratuities and grants. It also provides stationery to students of low – income group.

2:4:3 Playgrounds

The playground at Weber Stadium is maintained by the Council at a cost around Rs. 500,000.00. The Council also maintains 18 community Halls, 10 Children's playgrounds and 07 playgrounds.



2:4:4 Water Works

The Municipality provides water supply to Tirupetunthurai, a drought hit area within the Municipal limits and not accommodated by National Water Supply and Drainage Board. A 40 feet high overhead water tank has been constructed to supply water to approximately 65 houses at a cost of Rs. 1.0 Million. The water is brought in water bowzers of the Council from the Municipal well at Uranie, a distance of approximately 3 kilometres from the site and pumped into the overhead water tank.

People from other districts who were affected by the ethnic war has been resettled at Thiruperunthurai where the Municipality provides water supply. The Municipality also supplies water, using the councils water bowzers to drought hit areas such as Puthoor, Sethukudah, Veechikalmunai, Valaieravu, Manresa, Poompuhar and to a section of Thiruperunthurai where pipe borne water is not available. During severe drought it also supplies water to Puliyanthivu area which depends on pipe borne water.

2:4:5 Works Department

Between 1999 and 2004 the works department of the council has done works running into millions - construction of deep drainage channels of Poompuhar, Bar road and Velloor (2.5 Kilometers) and construction and maintenance of tarred roads, and many kilometres of gravel roads. Sign boards in the city, maintenance of Municipal buildings, public markets, roads, playgrounds - children's parks and maintenance of drains, maintenance of Council vehicles are done by the works Department.

The Municipal Council maintains

- (i) 75.37 km of Tarred Roads.
- (ii) 146 km of Gravel Roads.
- (iii) 65 km of Sand Roads.

The Municipal Council also maintains a number of Bowzers to supply water during the drought specially to the areas of Sethukudah, Thimilathevu, Tirupetunthurai and others areas of Puliyanthivu.

2:4:6 Health Department

The main function of the health department is to keep the city clean, free from pollution, to control the good health of the residents and commuters by preventing diseases and epidemics, to supervise the cleanliness of eating houses in the city, to administer periodic anti - rabies vaccination to dogs, to advise health volunteers at children clinic and to supervise the sale of food commodities of good standard.

The Health section of the Municipality is divided into 6 units; namely: Puliyanthivu, Koddamunai, Veddukadu, Mammangam, Valaieravur and Kattankudy with a health supervisor for each unit and a work force of 117 permanent workers and around 65 substitute workers. The Council collects around 36 metric tons of solid waste and disposes them every day.

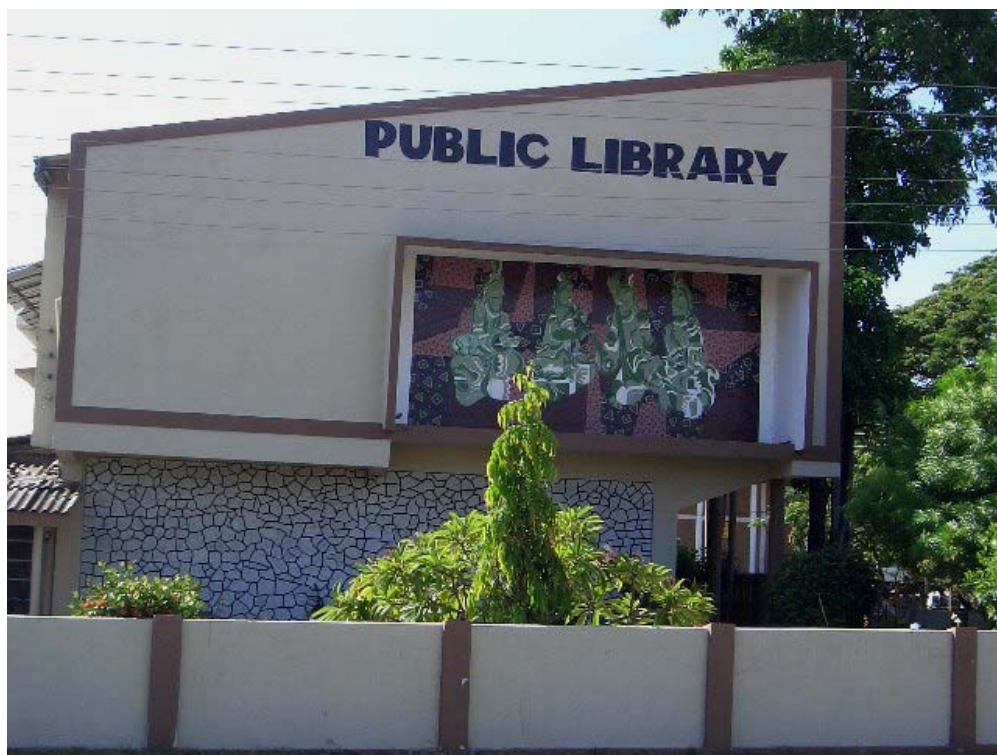
2:4:7 Libraries

There are two public libraries. One at Puliyanthivu and the other at Kallady. The library at Puliyanthivu has an auditorium opened recently. It has the reference section, the lending section and the reading section. Students from the city schools, scholars and professionals use this reference section which has a wide range of books in all fields. The library at Kallady has reading section and reference section. Apart from these two, there are several small libraries in the city which have only the reading section.

2:4:8 Roads Belonging To Other Agencies

There are other agencies maintaining roads within the Municipal Council Limits. The class and length of roads are as given below:-

- (i) Roads Development Authority – 'A' Class Road – 14.0 km / 'B' Class Road – 14.56 km
- (ii) Road Development Department of the North East Provincial Council - 'C' Class Road – 45.0 km



THE LIBRARY AT PULIYANTIVU



THE LIBRARY AT KALLADY

CHAPTER 3

CITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

3:1 Nature and Scope of the City Planning and Development

Batticaloa Municipality was declared a development area by the Urban Development Authority (U.D.A) in 1979 and regulations were framed under the U.D.A law in 1986. The powers of the U.D.A. were delegated to the Mayor / Municipal Commissioner of the Batticaloa M.C. in 1985. Discussion took place some where in year 2000 to do the zoning of the city and action was taken by the Deputy Director U.D.A (East). But only in 2005 the zoning plan has been received.

There is no specific team or committee to do a long term planning and the development plans for the city. The planning committee now chaired by the Commissioner deals with the approval of development permit for the construction of buildings and sub – division of lands and unauthorized constructions of permanent structures within the Municipal Limits.

The short term developments are carried out with the assistance of the senior staff of the Council.

3:1:1 The Municipal Council led by the Mayor / Commissioner

The Municipality of Batticaloa had a Mayor from 1994 to 1999 April, during which period, the UDA planning committee was chaired by the Mayor. After April 1999, the Commissioner who is also vested with the powers of the Mayor and the Council chairs the Planning Committee.

3:1:2 Urban Development Authority (UDA)

Urban Development Authority set up in 1978 had not done any development work and or planning of the city. A proposal was made by the U.D.A in 2000 to develop the bazaar area and plaque was unveiled by a Deputy Minister K.S.Ganeshamorthy M.P. with plans to develop Bus stand - Rs.20 Million; shopping complex along Munai street-Rs30 Million; “Public park”- customs Road – Rs.2 million and provision of Gabion walls along the lagoon shores – Rs.6 Million. These never came true. The UDA has restricted it’s functions only to be a member of the planning committee in approving development permits. It was only about 2 years back that the UDA opened an office of it’s own. But there aren’t sufficient officers for their routine work. Now with the Tsunami, the situation is aggravated.

3:1:3 Provincial Council

The North – East Provincial Council releases funds through criteria based capital grants and it monitors the activities of the Council.

3:1:4 Specific Development Project

The construction of a shopping complex at Munai Street and Lady Manning Drive, water supply system at Thiruperunthurai are specific development activities undertaken by the Municipality.

3:1:5 Commissioned Development Plans

Unlike Municipalities such as Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara-Eliya there is no Commissioned Development Plans. In 2000 the UDA initiated a project, but it never took off the ground.

3:2 UDA Structure Plan

UDA has now prepared a land use Plan for the development of the city. The U.D.A. is now in the process of training more planning officers for work within the M.C. Limits and the District. This is the outcome of the Tsunami devastation.

3:3 Major Development Initiatives

Many Developments have taken place in the city.

| <u>Development Initiative</u> | <u>Source of Funding</u> | <u>Impact on the City</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Divisional secretariate Manmunai North at Pulyantivu. | Ministry of Home Affairs. | Providing ample space for the citizens to transact Business. |
| 2. Zonal educational office at Puliantivu. | Ministry of Education. | -Do- |
| 3. Wards at teaching Hospital Batticaloa | Ministry of Health | Ease congestion of patients. |
| 4. Vipulananda College of Music and Dance, Kallady. | Ministry of Hindu affairs. | To accommodate more Students. |
| 5. Office of the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Local Government, Kallady. | Provincial Ministry of Local Govt. | To provide more space for staff and commuters. |
| 6. Shopping complex, at Pulyantivu, Arasady, Trinco road. | Private Sector | Approximately 6 shopping. |
| 7. Auditorium DERBA | DERBA | In lieu of a Municipal Hall |
| 8. Banking | State Banks and Private Sector | Approximately 7 Banking outlets. |

3:4 City Planning in Perspective

The development of the city has to have the following:-

1. Civic Consciousness of the Citizens
2. Proper Guidance by Authorities
3. Availability of Funds

The citizens of the city should be stake – holders. It is a stake – holder who will have some suggestion to improve the living standard of the people in the city. The authorities concerned should be duty conscious and dedicated to their position to give the correct guidance to develop the city. The basic need to implement a plan is finance. When suggesting a plan everyone should realize that whether such plan could be implemented. Other wise it will be like building castles in the air.

There are few problems prevailing in the city such as dilapidated drains unable to carry storm water, flow of waste water from eating houses into the public drain, roads with pot holes caused by frequent floods and heavy vehicles plying on roads not permitted to ply on such roads, displaying goods for sale in the pavement by shop keepers preventing the smooth movement of the pedestrians.

3:5 Stake Holders

There is a list of Stake Holders available with the Municipality. It contains the personnel from variety of institutions such as government, non government, social, sports, religious, etc.

The Municipal Council do have meetings, at least once in 2 months, presided over by the Municipal Commissioner. The meeting is held at the Library Auditorium.

The suggestions and proposals by representatives of various institutions are discussed and suitable proposals implemented by the Council. It is suggested that these meetings be held at least once a month and sub committees formed for different categories of functions such as:- Roads, Drainage, Sanitation, Assessment, Planning etc.

CHAPTER 4

ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

4.1 Introduction

Batticaloa city covers entire Manmunai North Divisional Secretariat. The entire city centre is built up area. The residential areas are spread throughout the city. The commercial places are found mainly in the city centre

Land Use pattern of Batticaloa City

| | Ha | % |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Residential | 1344.35 | 33.07 |
| Commercial | 53.70 | 1.32 |
| Public | 178.45 | 4.39 |
| Institute | 98.20 | 2.42 |
| Industry | 16.20 | 0.40 |
| Religious | 99.45 | 2.45 |

Traffic & Transport

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------|------|
| Roads | } | 155.43 | 3.82 |
| Railway | | | |
| Transportation | | | |
| Utilities | | 9.70 | 0.24 |
| Open space & Recreation | | 36.10 | 0.89 |
| Ware House | | 11.50 | 0.28 |
| Cemetery | | 48.25 | 1.19 |

Agriculture

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Paddy | 281.25 | 6.92 |
| Coconut | 122.10 | 3.00 |
| Vacant | 1151.40 | 28.32 |
| Affected Area | 282.40 | 6.95 |
| Water Bodies | 75.90 | 1.87 |
| Wet Land | 68.39 | 1.68 |
| Mangroves | 32.60 | 0.80 |
| Sub Total | 4065.37 | 100.00 |
| Lagoon | 2882.00 | |

Source : Urban Development Authority- Survey



Source : Urban Development Authority

4.2 Natural Vegetation

Since Batticaloa city comes under Low Country Dry Zone, natural vegetative cover is less, but only shrubs and bush type Mangroves are present along the shore of the lagoon. *Anarcadium Oxidendal*(Cashew), *Azadirachta Indica* (Neem), *Tectona Grandis*, *Tamarindus Indica*, *Eucalyptus*, are some tree type vegetation.

4.3 Environmental Problems of Batticaloa City

Since zoning has not been done, the industrial and residential areas are not separated. The city centre is fully built up. The environmental problems of the area are solid waste disposal problem, drinking water problem, air pollution (vehicular smoke and dust), water pollution, lack of central sewerage system, sand mining, shrimp farming, pollution due to un licensed industries etc

4.4 Natural Disaster

Batticaloa city had been affected badly by the cyclone in 1978 and Tsunami 9.0/ 2004. There had been frequent flooding, occurring during the month of December.

4.4.1 Environmental Sensitive Areas

Batticaloa Lagoon and Sathurukondan Marshy Land are the two areas declared as Environmental Sensitive areas in this city.

4.4.2 Batticaloa Lagoon

The extent of Batticaloa lagoon is about 56.8 km long along the meridian axis and its width varies widely from 0.5Km to 1Km and maximum depth is 10 metres. About 90 percent of the lagoon is in the Batticaloa District and a small, ie the southern part of the lagoon extends to Ampara District. The deep, broad lagoon communicates with the Sea by two narrow canals; one at Palameenmadu and other at Kallar.

It is an invaluable natural resource of this city as it gives aesthetic beauty. About 1878 fishing families depend on it for their survival. The lagoon is now an extremely sensitive area as it receives untreated waste from shrimp farms, slaughter house, service stations, hospitals, hotels, rice mills, households, etc. The waste affects the Lagoon water in variety of ways, depending on its character. Nutrient rich waste generated from Agriculture activities and shrimp farms, causes "Eutrophication".

4.4.3 Sathurukondan Marshy Land

This area about 30-50 hectare of marshy land in east and west part of TrincoA-15 road is located about 06km from the city. This marshy land has been enriched by Mangrove vegetation. *Tillai* (*Excoecaria agallocha*), *Kanna* (*Avicennia officinalis*), *Kinnai* (*Sonneratia Caseolaris*), *Kandal* (*Rizobophora mucronata*), *Xylocarpus granatum*, etc are the dominated mangroves plant in this area. It being a suitable habitat for migrant birds. But this is being reduced in number due to destruction of Mangroves.

Root System of these mangroves act as habitat for juvenile period of prawn, crab and organic matter with rich Eco system feed for younger fish. But this area has become under threat of destruction of mangroves for the purpose of security reasons, fuel wood, fishing etc.

Environmental problem which arises due to this destruction are,

1. Breeding place for prawn and crab are being destroyed and this leads to remarkable reduction in production of prawn and crab.
2. Arrival of migrant birds enhancing factor to tourism will be reduced affecting the eco tourism.
3. Destruction in Bio diversity.
4. Eco system which have rich organic matter being destroyed.
5. Natural vegetation of this city can disappear.



MANGROVES

4.5 Efforts to Resolve Environmental Problems

4.5:1 Efforts to Resolve the Solid Waste Problem in the City Centre

Solid waste management has been a major problem faced by the Batticaloa Municipality like other Municipalities in Sri Lanka. With the rapid population growth and development activities a significant amount of garbage is produced in urban areas. It has to be noted that generation of garbage is increasing rapidly year by year.

| | |
|------|----------------|
| 1985 | 30Metric tons. |
| 1990 | 40Metric tons. |
| 1995 | 51Metric tons. |
| 2000 | 58Metric tons. |
| 2002 | 60Metric tons. |
| 2004 | 80Metric tons. |

This is mainly due to internal migration from rural areas. The Batticaloa urban area could face a serious environmental problem in future.

Batticaloa Municipal Council is spending a considerable amount of money out of its budget for the operation and management of garbage in this city. This share is around 18-20 percent of its earned income. The cost of operation is increasing year by year.

About 80 Mt of solid waste is being generated daily from commercial, industrial, and domestic activities. However only 40-55 Mt is being collected due of lack of labour, vehicle etc. Without proper solid waste management system, Batticaloa Municipal Council has adopted an ad hoc procedure to overcome the solid waste problem.

4:5:2 Resources Available at Present for the Disposal of Solid Waste

Man power

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|----|-------------|----|
| PHI | : Approved Cadre 02 | Available | 01 | Requirement | 06 |
| Supervisors | : Approved Cadre 10 | Available | 10 | - | - |
| Labourers | : Approved Cadre 111 | Available | 86 | Requirement | 25 |

Vehicles

| Available | | | Requirement | |
|------------------|---|----|---------------------------|------|
| 4wheel tractor | : | 04 | Garbage disposal vehicles | 04 |
| 2wheel tractor | : | 02 | 2wheel tractor | : 02 |
| Hand carts | : | 04 | Hand Carts | 04 |
| Bicycle cart | : | 01 | Bicycle Carts | 01 |

In general, the impression of the city community is that they can generate and dispose of the garbage and the council has the responsibility of collection and final disposal of the garbage, to keep the city clean.

City community has bad management practices such as dumping waste and garbage in to street, open areas, water logged areas with out restriction. Community behaves as they have the right to throw the waste and garbage in to the street and open areas freely.

Active community participation for the rectification of garbage management services, will be the best, as the garbage producers are the household, commercial and industrial community in the city.

At present the city community has given the ownership of the problem to the Municipality and washed their hands from responsibility of sharing the problem.

This situation has to be changed and involve community to participate in garbage management by reducing generation, systemizing disposal, and become co-owners of the problem, remedies and operations. Community participated garbage management, will be more efficient, cost effective and ease operation for best results.

Batticaloa Municipal Council has started community education and awareness programmes to improve the commitments of the community to keep the city clean. A series of community education programme including schools have been conducted during the final quarter of 2004.

Waste collected daily are dumped at Thiruperunthurai Dumping pits which were artificially created, by the removal of gravel in an extent of 15hectare of land. The depth of the land is around 25-30 feet. It is also reported that this area is prone to air pollution, water pollution (which is due to ground water contamination), land pollution and a perfect breeding place for mosquitoes and flies.

The Municipal council undertakes responsibility of transportation of waste from households, markets, business, institutions, commercial and industrial plants and other locations to dumping site. They are equipped with tractor and handcarts. The number of vehicles and their capacity and labour force engaged in this activity are not sufficient. It is noted that this collection process is not carried out in a regular manner, resulting in heaps of solid waste by the road side. Therefore, if any donor agency could provide garbage dumping vehicles, problems in collection of waste could be minimized.

There is no recycling program in this city, but there is an opportunity to recycle paper waste at Valachenai Paper factory, if segregation can be done successfully.

Since Batticaloa Municipal Council does not have any alternative lands within the municipality, the particular area, will be the only site to dispose the waste and make use as Land fill site for future .It can be used for another 25 years or so. Due to lack of proper waste collection system, solid waste disposal is serious problem in this city.



DUMPING GROUND AT THIRUPPERUNTHURAI

Table 7
Composition of Garbage in Batticaloa

| Content | % |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Short term degradable | 45.59 |
| Long term degradable | 9.59 |
| Paper | 14.44 |
| Polythine and plastic | 8.6 |
| Metal | 2.29 |
| Wood | 17.29 |
| Glass | 2.20 |

4.5.3 Efforts to Resolve the Pollution of Lagoon

At present lagoon pollution has become a serious problem, next to solid waste. However Batticaloa lagoon is the main source for the aesthetic appearance of the city.

4.5.3.1 Sources of Waste Water Discharge into Lagoon

Illegal Prawn Farm

There are about 15 illegal prawn farms functioning at Thiruperunthurai, along the lagoon shore. Each farm is around one acre and 6feet deep. Water for the ponds is pumped from the lagoon and then discharged back into the lagoon after use, with out any treatment. Here, they use chemicals during growth period, such as prawn food, dolomite and calcium carbonate. When the effluent is discharged in to the lagoon, these chemicals are also mixed and discharged.

Slaughter House

There is a Slaughterhouse located near by the lagoon in Urani. On an average, about five cattle and seven goats are slaughtered daily. After slaughtering, the blood is washed out in to septic tanks which are defunct and this water is discharged in to the lagoon.

Teaching Hospital

There is a teaching hospital in Batticaloa city. It has two main channels carrying hospital waste water, and these are directed to the lagoon. It contains body fluid, urine, saliva, blood etc. without any treatment. There are proposals and plans to treat the waste water with the assistance of International Non – Governmental Organisations, Asian Development Bank, etc.

Unlicensed Eating House

There are about 11 eating houses around the Lagoon. All liquid waste generated by cooking, washing of utensils, etc are discharged into lagoon with out any treatment. Liquid waste generated by domestic activities are also discharged into the lagoon through surface drains.

Not only the liquid waste but the disposal of solid waste into the lagoon is also a major polluting source. Trading and commercial places located near the lagoon also disposes their waste into the lagoon, with out any responsibility. People, who come to enjoy and spend their leisure in lagoon shores, throw the waste materials into the lagoon.

Kattankudy urban council located 05 km from Batticaloa city dumps it's garbage along the Lagoon shore. This refuse is the main source of pollution of Batticaloa Lagoon.

Batticaloa Municipal Council has been conducting “Sharamadhana Awareness Programme” for trade and commercial owners every year. But with out community participation, protection of lagoon from pollution is not feasible.



BATTICALOA LOGOON – KODDAIMUNAI BRIDGE

4:6 Drinking Water Problem

Non availability of pure drinking water is a serious problem to be considered in Batticaloa city, Pullianthevu, Koddamunai, and Thiruperunthurai. They depend fully on water supply from National Water Supply and Drainage Board. Puthur, Thimilatheevu, Manthevu, Valaiyiravu, Sethukudah and Pillaiyaradi receive a limited supply of water during dry season. The factors affecting water availability of these regions are:-

1. The nature of the ground being rocky, gravel and the water table being very low.
2. Settlements in wetlands

After the Tsunami 9.0 / 2004, almost hundred percent of city people along the sea and lagoon shore depended on water supply from National Water Supply and Drainage Board and the N.G.OO for the supply by Bowers. This is due to salinity present in well water, after Tsunami.

Batticaloa water supply scheme was started in 1917 and renovated in 1962. There are 7 wells (2 not in use due to salinity) in Mugathuvaram, 3 wells in Kallady and two tube wells, one in Kokuvil and one in Urani. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board harvests 1500m³ of water and supplies to houses through pipe lines. However 80 percent of the population obtain this drinking water from dug wells and 02 percent from common wells.

In Karuvepankeni there is one well owned by the Batticaloa Municipal Council. About 100m³ of water is obtained from it and supplied to houses in Thiruperunthurai. As the result of this pumping, the wells located near the pumping stations become dry during period of drought.

The proposed ADB assisted augmentation of supply scheme to Batticaloa will ensure a supply of 50,000m³ of treated water from Unnichai irrigation Tank. This will be to feed Batticaloa city, Thalankudah- Kattankudy on the south of Batticaloa and Chenkalady- Eravur on the North of Batticaloa. Tenders have been called, work awarded and the work is to be completed by the year 2009, at a cost of U.S. \$37.0 Million.

4:6:1 Wetland Encroachment Problems

Sinnauppodai, Thamaraikeni and Kannamadu are the three important wetlands that are threatened by encroachment. These wetland acts as reservoir to store surplus surface run off water of the whole city. During dry periods, the lagoon discharges the water into this region and maintains the water table. Further it functions as filter for salinity problem, having wet land Ecosystem and rich Bio Diversity.

Survey plan prepared in 1967 shows, the total extent of wetlands as 134.4 acre. But now it has been reduced to

1. Sinna uppodai wetland -7.2 ac(more than 1.5 ac encroached)
2. Thamaraikeni wetland -2.25 ac(more than 1.45 ac encroached)
3. Kannamadu wetland -0.45ac(completely encroached)

Environment is threatened by way of,

1. Flooding during rainy season.
2. Lowering in water table and salinity during dry periods
3. Effect in Bio diversity
4. Destruction of Mangroves



**ENCROACHMENT IN KEERIODAI (TRANSITIONAL SHELTER TO HOUSE
TSUNAMI VICTIMS)**

4.6:2 Pollution due to Industries Functioning without Environmental Protection License (EPL)

According to National Environmental Act; Issuing of EPL to low polluting industries (“B” category) is to be carried out by the Municipal Council. And the high polluting industries (“A” category) by CEA.

Although about 220 “B” categories and 10 “A” categories of industries are found in the city, only 65 in “B” categories and 03 in “A” categories are issued with EPL. Reasons for this would be,

1. The owners of industries are not aware of the EPL.
2. Ignoring the notices issued under the Environmental regulations by Municipal Council.
4. Time delay in instituting legal action against offenders.

4.6:3 Major Issues that need to be Addressed Immediately are:-

The city has three major environmental issues that need attention.

1. Keeping the city clean through proper and acceptable waste management practices.
2. Conservation of lagoon from waste water and solid waste.
3. Resolving Drainage problems.

With out community participation first and second problem cannot be solved

4.6:4 Impact of Poverty on Environment

Environmental problems due to poverty are very less.

1. Destruction of bushes and shrubs for fuel wood leads to disappearance of vegetative cover in the city.
2. Over fishing in lagoon by using “Disco mat” system, affect the sustainability of fishing in the future.

Details of Industries in the City

a) High Polluting Industries

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Vehicle service station | - 06 |
| 2. Plastic factory | - 01 |
| 3. Fiber glass factory | - 01 |
| 4. Petroleum whole sale Depot | - 01 |
| 5. Government Poultry farm | - 01 |

b) Low Polluting Industries

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| 1.Sawmills | - 15 |
| 2.Grinding mills | - 11 |
| 3.Restaurants | - 06 |
| 4 .Hotels | - 05 |
| 5.Eating houses | - 11 |
| 6.Bakeries | - 19 |
| 7.Rice mills | |
| i)Wet process | - 06 |
| ii)Dry process | - 06 |
| 8.Press | - 07 |
| 9.Garages | - 56 |
| 10.Technical college | - 01 |
| 11.Garment factory | - 01 |
| 12.Metal crusher | - 03 |
| 13. Poultry farms | - 14 |
| 14. Filling station | - 06 |

4:6:5 Traffic Congestion in the City

Lady Manning Bridge and Koddaimunai Bridge in Pulliyantheevu are the only two places facing traffic congestion. This is very severe during regular working hours.



TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN KODDAIMUNAI BRIDGE

4:7 Drainage

At present the drains under use are more than hundred years old. They do not function properly. In some areas drains are not available. Hence stagnation of water during floods leads to breeding of mosquitoes, offensive smell, insanitary condition and environmental pollution. There is a plan to reconstruct about 25Km of main drains with the funding of ADB. The work on this will start this year (2005).

4:8 Mangroves Destruction

Brohier in 1965 describes in the Book “Seeing Ceylon” about the mangroves, which are found in the city, when he was travelling in the lagoon by boat. He could see dense mangroves along the lagoon shores. But today it is being destroyed due to security reasons, firewood and other purposes such as tannin. There are 90 ha. of mangroves within the city, out of 1303 ha in the District. Around 44ha in Buffalo Island and also found in Mantheevu, Sathuruhonden, Maddakali, Puliyanthivu in small extents.

District Forest Department co-ordinating with Batticaloa Municipal Council has launched two mangroves replanting programme along the lagoon shores in the past.



MANGROVES IN PULIYANTHIVU



DESTRUCTION OF MANGROVES

CHAPTER 5

POVERTY PROFILE

5:1 Situation Analysis

Batticaloa does not suffer from the problems created by street beggars and pavement sleepers. According to the data by the District Samurdhi Office, there are only 69 beggars (0.09%) within the Municipal limits. Beggars seen in the bazaar on Fridays come for begging from far off place. Out of the 20,678 families in the city 47% percent are from the low income group receiving Samurdhi benefits.

The population comprises of a handful of multi – million heirs and million heirs. This class is about 1%, the balance 52% of the population are middle class Government, Semi – Government and private sector employees and traders.

5:2 Beggars

Unlike some Municipalities there aren't any beggars engaged in begging. The reason for minimum begging population is that there aren't any shanties in the city. The citizens however poor they may be, prefer to earn something instead of begging on the streets.

5:3 Homes for Elders & Children

Christian and Hindu missionaries conduct homes for children who lost either of the parent or both. They also have homes for the elders and destitutes. Foreign and local wellwishers support these homes while the Government also gives them a marginal grant.

The home for the “Mongolean” children run by the nuns of a Christian order at Sathurukondam called “OZANAM” has about 100 inmates. “Tharisanam” at Kallady, is a home for the visually handicapped children. The Municipal Council has given a building at Gnanasooriyam Square for the “Mute” (Dumb) youth to have their society. The Catholic Church runs a Home for Elders and many Boys and Girls orphanages.

Batticaloa Municipal Council renders the following services of:-

1. Lending school text books, reference books, model question papers, books to students of all schools within the Municipal limits, through it's mobile library.
2. Conducting sewing classes for school leavers to enable them to be self employed.
3. Providing exercise books to students of low – income families
4. Conducting 3 Pre school for children of low - income families

Social poverty exists to a certain extent in the city. Children from well to – do homes attend prestigious schools in the city with all facilities, while the children from poor homes attend less respected schools with minimum facilities or no facilities. The low income group of the city is poor. Parents of these families do not encourage these children to attend Sunday schools or even to the respective place of worship.

5:4 Efforts To Address Poverty

Following the aftermath of Tsunami 9.0 – 2004, thousands have been left homeless, without occupation and without drinking water, as the drinking water wells have turned salty.

The resettlement programme for the displaced from Navalady which area was totally destroyed and took the lives of 782 and dozens of others, is at Thiraimadu. Constructing of temporary shelters at this resettlement area is underway. The infrastructure such as roads and culverts are being constructed by the Batticaloa Municipal Council.

The Municipality rendered a great service in recovering the dead bodies of Tsunami 9.0 – 2004 which act was highly commended by the Government and the public. It also cleaned colossal amount of debris at Navalady, Dutch Bar, Thiruchenthur and several others area within the city.

The National Housing Development Authority (NHDA) under 10 Million Housing scheme has awarded funds for the construction of houses. The Samurdhi Authority of Sri Lanka, through its lottery has provided 11 houses each costing Rs. 150,000.00 in 2003. From 1985 onwards the Batticaloa Municipality under “Urban Basic Services Programme” has provided over 600 latrines and over 150 drinking water shallow wells for the low income group.

The Samurdhi Authority provides food stamps worth Rs. 2,821,170.00 to 9705 families.

5:5 Major Poverty Problems Needing Attention

5132 houses have been completely destroyed and 1238 partially damaged by Tsunami 9.0 – 2004. As a result of this, approximately 5000 families have lost their income, mainly fishermen.

These families have to be resettled and employment opportunities should be created for them. The private sector should be encouraged to set up industrial concerns in the city to solve the unemployment problem.

5:6 Improvement to Sanitary and Toilet Facilities

In the past, the poor used the shrub jungles and lagoon shores as the place to answer the nature’s call. As the population has increased in the city during the last two decades, and due to the ethnic war, the shrub jungles have been cleared by the inhabitants and by the security forces. As such toilets should be provided through the health department and Urban Basic Programme, monitored and funded by UNICEF to the poor.

Clearing of solid waste in the city should be improved by providing additional garbage transport vehicles to the local authority.

CHAPTER 6

INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OFFICE

6:1 Municipal Council Office

Batticaloa Municipal Council being the only M.C. in the district confronts several problems. Since the ethnic war started 2 decades ago the Municipality has suffered in many ways; by way of moveable assets such as vehicles, drop in tax collection, damages caused to assets, roads and buildings and loss of employment.

The Municipal building built during the Urban Council period in 1952 was taken over by the Sri Lankan Army in August 1993. Since then the Municipal office is housed in a portion of the Divisional Secretariat building. Lack of space to have the office is a severe problem. The Town Hall, the best in Batticaloa and part of the Municipal Council building and the Rest House too were taken over by the Sri Lankan Army.

6:2 Process Affecting the Municipal Office

After the Provincial Council came into existence, the power of the Mayor / Commissioner has been reduced. The North – East Provincial Council monitors the activities of the Municipality.

Even to employ workmen on an ad – hoc basis, permission has to be sought from the Provincial Council.

The revenue of the Municipality has dropped very much due to the ethnic war. Reconstruction of the infra – structure damaged during the ethnic crisis has become a burden to the Municipality.

There is not much co – operation from other Government agencies in the development of the city. The Municipality has to shoulder these responsibility alone. While others are on – lookers.

Unauthorized constructions are a menace to the council. The council spends a large amount of money to file cases against these offenders.

6:3 Organization Structure

Since the establishment of the Municipal Council in 1967, only 10 years had been under elected Council headed by the Mayor. The administration of the Municipality is in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner who runs the office with the assistance of his staff and also does the planning with their assistance.

6:4 Departments

The Municipal Council does it's functions and services through many departments. As at 2005 the Municipality has the following departments.

1. Administration
2. Establishment
3. Accountant
4. Internal Audit
5. Works
6. Health
7. Library
8. UNICEF

The Commissioner does the overall supervision while the following officers head the departments

1. Municipal Engineer
2. Accountant

The Municipal Engineer is in charge of the following subjects

1. Construction and maintenance of Roads, Buildings, Drains etc.
2. Water supply to specified areas.
3. Council vehicles.
4. Planning unit.
5. Play Grounds
6. Cemeteries.
- 7.

The Municipal Accountant is in Charge of:

1. Accounts Branch
2. Assessment Branch
3. Miscellaneous Revenue branch
4. Shroff
5. Stores
6. Purchasing
7. Revenue supervision

Health Department is handled by a senior Public Health Inspector under the direct instructions and supervision of the Municipal Commissioner.

6:5 Formal and Informal Interaction between Departments

The different departments work independently and separately. But in certain issues they interact with each other.

6:5:1 Informal Interaction

When necessity arises the sectional heads sit together and discuss about the issue headed by the Municipal Commissioner and solution to these problems are sought out at such meetings. Subsequently these are placed before in the Departmental meetings and decisions taken.

Inter departmental meetings take place, chaired by the Municipal Commissioner, as and when necessary, to solve problems and to make decision on Planning, Administration and like wise matters.

The works department operates from the centre on the following:-

1. Maintenance and construction of roads and drains.
2. Construction and maintenance of Municipal culverts and bridges.
3. Construction and maintenance of Municipal buildings.
4. Issues relating to encroachment of Municipal fixed assets.
5. Water supply to Thiruperunthurai.
6. Issuing Development permits for building and lands. Certificates of conformity approved by the planning committee.
7. Permits for the Sub division of Lands.

6:5:2 Municipal Commissioner

In addition to Policy making, Planning and Supervision of all departments; the Commissioner addresses problems arising in the different departments under him through individual discussion or through meetings of different department / sectional heads.

6:6 Staff Capacity

The staff who come under scheduled posts are appointed to the M.C. by the North – East Provincial Council. The employees who come under less scheduled posts are recruited by the Municipal Council. All the staff attached to the Municipality are very efficient and genuine with an exception of a handful.

6:7 Municipal Training Programme 2003

The Municipal Commissioner was sent by the Government of Japan to participate in a training programme on “Environment” and to Hyderabad in India to follow a training programme on “Administration of Local Authority”.

In 2003 clerical servants underwent a training programme an “Awareness in Physical Planning”, 2 clerks on “Accounting Procedure”, 2 pre – school teachers on “Preschool management”. In addition to these the Municipal Engineer too went on a scholarship through “JICA” to Japan and in 2004 the Municipal Engineer, one Technical officer and one committee development officer underwent a training in “MILES” and sustainable cities programme “SCP” in Colombo. Periodically sub ordinate staff are sent to be trained in computer knowledge.

CHAPTER 7

FIRE BRIGADE

7:1 The Situation

There is no Fire brigade available in this Municipality. It is the duty of the Municipality to protect the rate payers and their properties in the event of a fire. Even the bare minimum of fire fighting equipment and machinery are not available.

It will be a good move to venture on establishing a Fire Brigade Unit and or to establish trained fire fighting personnel with fire fighting equipment and machinery.

CHAPTER 8

HIV / AIDS

8:1 Cases of HIV/ AIDS

There had been no cases of HIV/ AIDS reported at the National Teaching Hospital either from the District or from within this limits of Municipal Council, Batticaloa.



TECHNICAL COLLEGE



CLOCK TOWER



LIGHT HOUSE



WELCOME BOARD AT SATHURUKONDAN



MARMANKAM THEPAKULAM



RAILWAY STATION



SHIVANANDA VIDYALAYA



SWAMI VIPULANANDA SAMADI AT KALLADY



NATIONAL TEACHING HOSPITAL



LAGOON AND KODDAIMUNAI BRIDGE



MANGALARAMAYA VIHARA

AFTER EFFECTS OF 9.0 - 2004 TSUNAMI



BRIDGE AT SINNAUPPODAI



ROAD NAVALADY (UNDER REINSTATEMENT)



TIRUCHENTHUR KOVIL



TIRUCHENTHUR



BOATS ON THE ROAD - LAKE ROAD



BAR ROAD



DUTCH BAR



THIRUCHENTHUR



NEW DUTCH BAR



THIRUCHENTHUR



KALLADY



NEW DUTCH BAR AREA

CHAPTER 9

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AFTER TSUNAMI

9.1 Soil Erosion

Navalady, Puthumugathuvaram, Poonochimunai, Amirthagaly, Kallady, Dutchbar, Navatkuda are the major areas affected by Tsunami of 26th December 2004. This natural disaster has affected not only lives, and livelihood of people but also natural and man made environment of areas. It has caused Soil erosion, salinity in well waters, Pollution of those Lagoon, Damage in storm water drainage, Coconut, Palmyrah palms destroyed, and accumulation of debris along road sides.



SOIL EROSION IN THIRUCHENTHUR



IN LAGOON WATERS

9.2 Damage in Storm Water



DAMAGE OF STORM WATER DRAIN IN DUTCHBAR

The tidal waves have damaged drainages in some areas and this affects the functioning of these.



ACCUMULATION OF DEBRIS ALONG ROAD SIDES – DUTCHBAR

9.3 Destruction of Trees such as Coconut, Palm and Other Trees



DESTRUCTION OF COCONUT TREES IN DUTCHBAR



**DESTRUCTION OF A BANYAN TREE DUE TO INTRUSION OF
SALINE WATER**



WELL POLLUTION

A number of coconut trees have been destroyed due to tidal waves.



DESTRUCTION OF ROADS /WALLS /DRAINS

9:4 Loss of lives due to Tsunami within the Municipality

Council limits (Manmunai North Divisional Secretary's Area)

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| No. of lives lost | - | Male | -517 | |
| | - | Female | -683 | |
| | - | Children | -246 | Total - 1446 |
| No. of persons missing | -68 | | | |
| No of persons injured | | -1962 Please see list 06 (annexure). | | |

Table 7 gives in detail the No. of houses damaged at: - No. fully damaged at 4477 and No. partly damaged at 1218 (annexure)

List 07 gives the details of loss of employment / livelihood of these within the Municipal Council limits due to Tsunami (annexure)

List 08 gives the No. of affected people staying in welfare camps, with friends etc.

No. of Transitional shelters provided is around 2000 (annexure)

9:5 Rebuilding after Tsunami

Urgent and immediate needs are: -

- (i) to do up all roads which have been washed off or damaged.
- (ii) To redo or repair all storm water drains.
- (iii) To reconstruct all damaged culverts and bridges.
- (iv) To provide land for those who had been living in the buffer zone.
- (v) To provide permanent housing to those who have lost their houses and cause repairs to the repairable houses.
- (vi) To provide livelihood assistance to rebuild their living standard by providing tools, cash for work, equipment, agriculture seed products, etc. Boats, nets, fishing gear, out boat motors to fishing industry.
- (vii) To dredge the lagoon so as to make fishing easy as there are much washed in debris within the lagoon fishing area and this is causing damage to the nets and fishing gear.
- (viii) To reconstruct all wells which have been polluted by the Tsunami waves. The water from these wells are still saline.
- (ix) To reconstruct all toilet septic / soakage pits damaged by Tsunami.

9:6 Rebuilding Process

The N.G.O.O have provided transitional shelters and infrastructure such as drinking water, Toilets, roads within the areas.

They have also provided assistance for livelihood improvement.

They have commenced permanent housing.

However the reconstruction process and provision of land for those who had been within the buffer zone is very slow.

The N.G.O.O and the Government must expedite the rebuilding process of infrastructure housing etc.

9:7 Munich and Vitoria Aid

The City of Munich who had been associated with the City of Baticaloa under the EU funded MILES (Management of Information on Local Environment, Sri Lanka) provided substantial assistance for the reconstruction process in Baticaloa. Another partner, City of Vitoria also provided funds.

Under Munich Aid, a large number of vehicles (backhoe, rollers, loaders, water bowsers, Montero) were purchased in addition to funds for reconstruction of a number of damaged roads, culverts and bridges. Funds were also provided for building of houses and as at present there are 55 houses under construction.

Funds from Vitoria were used for the reconstruction of the preschools, the children's playgrounds and for reconstruction of culverts and bridges.

The Seelamunai Road was renamed as the Munich - Vitoria Friendship Road after reconstruction work was completed using funds from these two Cities.

ANNEXURES

TABLE - 7**THE DETAILS OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TSUNAMI 9.0/2004**

Damaged Houses

DS Division :- Manmunai North (Municipal Council Batticaloa)

| S.NO | Name Of GN Division | No.of Houses Existing Before Tsunami | No.of Houses Damaged | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | Fully | Partly |
| 1 | Manchantodu wai North | 320 | .----- | .----- |
| 2 | Manchantodu wai South | 371 | 170 | 30 |
| 3 | Navatkudah | 311 | .----- | .----- |
| 4 | Navatkudah East | 565 | 3 | 30 |
| 5 | Navatkudah South | 240 | .----- | 72 |
| 6 | Kallady | 461 | 205 | 115 |
| 7 | Nochchimunai | 641 | 252 | 66 |
| 8 | Kallady Uppodai | 453 | 171 | 96 |
| 9 | Kallady Velloor | 685 | 463 | 175 |
| 10 | Navalady | 540 | 540 | .---- |
| 11 | Kallady Muhathuwaram | 308 | 278 | 27 |
| 12 | Thiruchenthur | 860 | 780 | 80 |
| 13 | Dutchbar | 268 | 254 | 14 |
| 14 | Amirthakaly | 618 | 375 | 162 |
| 15 | Mamangam | 550 | 74 | 15 |
| 16 | Iruthayapuram East | 330 | .----- | .----- |
| 17 | Palameenmadu | 380 | 149 | 57 |
| 18 | Punnaicholai | 465 | .----- | .----- |
| 19 | Thiraimadu | 368 | 142 | 101 |
| 20 | Koolavady | 268 | .----- | .----- |
| 21 | Gnanasooriyam Square | 380 | .----- | .----- |
| 22 | Bharathipuram | 410 | .----- | .----- |
| 23 | Koolavady East | 250 | .----- | 1 |
| 24 | Tissaweerasingam Square | 366 | .----- | .----- |
| 25 | Veddukkadu | 181 | .----- | .----- |
| 26 | Kokkuvil | 349 | .----- | .----- |
| 27 | Sathurukondan | 385 | .----- | .----- |
| 28 | Karuvepenkerni | 575 | .----- | .----- |
| 29 | Periya Urani | 285 | .----- | .----- |
| 30 | Panichchaiady | 70 | .----- | .----- |
| 31 | Iruthayapuram West | 660 | .----- | .----- |
| 32 | Sinna Urani | 698 | .----- | .----- |
| 33 | Jeyanthipuram | 200 | .----- | .----- |
| 34 | Iruthayapuram Central | 241 | .----- | .----- |
| 35 | Thandavenvely | 697 | .----- | .----- |
| 36 | Arasady | 420 | .----- | 9 |
| 37 | Thamaraikerni | 440 | .----- | .----- |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 38 | Koddaimunai | 372 | .----- | .----- |
| 39 | Periya Uppodai | 984 | 621 | 168 |
| 40 | Puliyantivu East | 466 | .----- | .----- |
| 41 | Puliyantivu West | 375 | .----- | .----- |
| 42 | Puliyantivu Central | 310 | .----- | .----- |
| 43 | Puliyantivu South | 607 | .----- | .----- |
| 44 | Thimilaitivu | 322 | .----- | .----- |
| 45 | Thirupperundurai | 325 | .----- | .----- |
| 46 | Veechukalmunai | 235 | .----- | .----- |
| 47 | Puthunagar | 592 | .----- | .----- |
| 48 | Sethukudah | 365 | .----- | .----- |
| | TOTAL | 20562 | 4477 | 1218 |

Date:- 11.01.2005 Time : 5.15 p.m

Table 8**2:3:5 STAFF & VACANCIES IN THE BATTICALOA MUNICIPALITY - 2004**

| Serial No. | Name of Post | Name of Service, Grade / Class | Approved Cadre | Current Year Actual | Vacancies |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | <u>All Island Service</u> | | | | |
| 1 | Commissioner | SLAS - I | 01 | 01 (II / II) | - |
| 2 | Engineer | SLES - II | 01 | 01 | - |
| 3 | Accountant | SLAcct.S - II | 01 | - | 01 |
| | | | 03 | 02 | 01 |
| | <u>Scheduled Posts</u> | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | G.C.S.(Supra) | 02 | 01 | 01 |
| 2 | Clerk | G.C.S. I | 05 | 02 | 03 |
| 3 | Clerk | G.C.S. II | 34 | 34 | - |
| 4 | Book Keeper | BKS I | 01 | 01 (II) | - |
| 5 | Store Keeper | SLSKS II | 01 | 01 | - |
| 6 | Technical Officers - (Civil) | Special class | - | 02 | - |
| 7 | Technical Officers - (Civil) | SLTS 11 A | 01 | | 01 |
| 8 | Technical Officers - (Civil) | SLTS 11 B | 03 | 01 | 02 |
| 9 | Draughtsman | SLTS 11 B | 01 | 01 | - |
| 10 | Librarian | SLLS (Supra) | 01 | - | 01 |
| 11 | Librarian | SLLS II | 01 | 01 01 | |
| 12 | Public Health Inspectors | Para M.S II | 02 | 01 | 01 |
| 13 | Revenue Inspector | RIS I | 01 | - | 01 |
| 14 | Revenue Inspector | RIS II | 02 | 01 | 01 |
| 15 | Translator | Tr.S II | 01 | - | 01 |

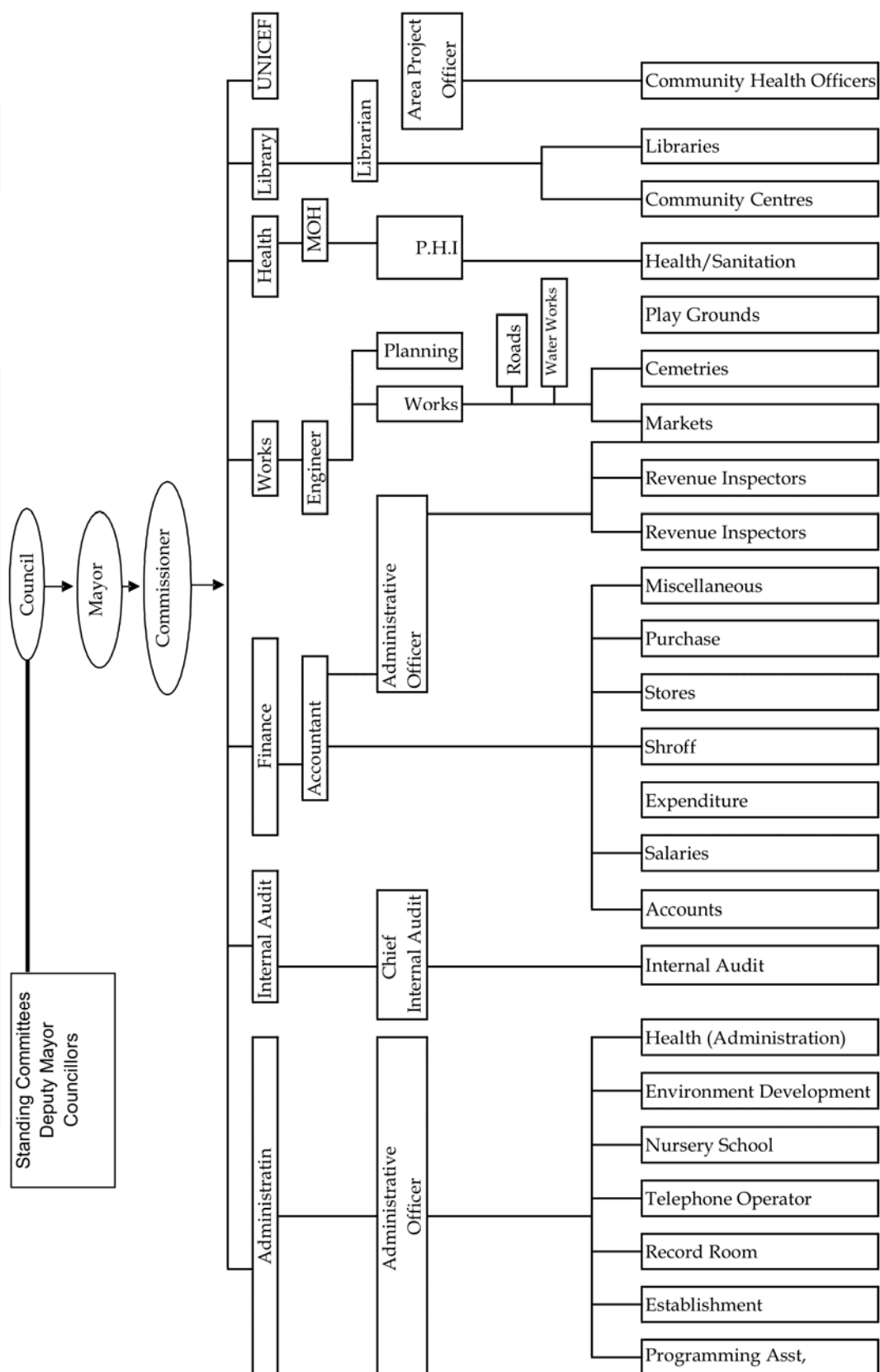
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|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 16 | Stenographer (E) | GSS I | 01 | - | 01 |
| 17 | Typist (Tamil) | GTS II | 02 | 02 | - |
| 18 | Typist (English) | GTS I | 01 | 01 | - |
| 19 | Shroff | G.S.S. I | 01 | - | 01 |
| <u>Unscheduled Posts</u> | | | | | |
| 1 | Revenue Supervisor | Supervisor and allied service | 03 | 01 | 02 |
| 2 | Market Supervisor | - do - | 01 | - | 01 |
| 3 | Work Supervisor | - do - | 09 | 08 | 01 |
| 4 | Health Supervisor | - do - | 07 | 07 | - |
| 5 | Electrical Supervisor | - do - | 01 | - | 01 |
| 6 | Work Kangany | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |
| 7 | Health Kangany | - do - | 03 | 03 | - |
| 8 | Minibus Tax Collector | - do - | 02 | 01 | 01 |
| 9 | Market Tax Collector | - do - | 02 | 02 | - |
| 10 | Bicycle Tax Collector | - do - | 02 | 02 | - |
| 11 | Outdoor Tax Collector | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |
| 12 | Carpenter | - do - | 07 | 06 | 01 |
| 13 | Mason | - do - | 06 | 06 | - |
| 14 | Painter | - do - | 02 | 01 | 01 |
| 15 | Plumber | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |
| 16 | Mechanic | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 17 | Driver | - do - | 17 | 17 | - |
| 18 | Playground Caretaker | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |
| 19 | Town Hall Caretaker | - do - | 02 | 02 | - |
| 20 | Store Attendant | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |
| 21 | Community Health Officer | - do - | 09 | 08 | 01 |
| 22 | Library Attendant | - do - | 14 | 14 | - |
| 23 | Library Servaga | - do - | 08 | 08 | - |
| 24 | Cloak Room Caretaker | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |
| 25 | Cloak Room Attendant | - do - | 02 | 02 | - |
| 26 | Dumping Ground Caretaker | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |
| 27 | Record Keeper | Office Labour Allied Service | 01 | 01 | - |
| 28 | Book Binder | Office Labour Allied Service | 02 | 02 | - |
| 29 | Telephone Operator | - do - | 02 | 02 | - |
| 30 | Arachchi | - do - | 01 | - | 01 |
| 31 | K.K.S | - do - | 09 | 09 | - |
| 32 | Messenger | - do - | 03 | 03 | - |
| 33 | Watcher | - do - | 21 | 21 | - |
| 34 | Office Labourers | Labour Grade | 14 | 12 | 02 |
| 35 | Mid Wife | - do - | 05 | - | 05 |
| 36 | Works Labourers | - do - | 60 | 58 | 02 |
| 37 | Garden Labourers | - do - | 02 | 02 | - |
| 38 | Vehicle Cleaner | - do - | 02 | 02 | - |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 39 | Slaughter House Labourers | - do - | 01 | 01 | - |
| 40 | Conservancy Labourers | - do - | 25 | 25 | - |
| 41 | Scavenging Labourers | - do - | 85 | 82 | 03 |
| | | | 338 | 316 | 22 |
| Grand Total | | | 409 | 374 | 38 |

BATTICALOA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION CHART - 2004

Table - 9



ROADS BELONGING TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BATTICALOA
List - 04

| Serial No. | Name of Roads | Location | Tarred. Length in Km. | Gravelled. Length in Km. |
|------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Amirthakaly School Road | Amirthakaly | | 0.75 |
| 2 | Kathikamar Road | Amirthakaly | 1.50 | 0.35 |
| 3 | Amirthakaly 1st Cross | Amirthakaly | | 0.16 |
| 4 | Amirthakaly 2nd Cross | Amirthakaly | | 0.17 |
| 5 | Amirthakaly 3rd Cross | Amirthakaly | | 0.09 |
| 6 | Amirthakaly Maddikali Bridge Veethy | Amirthakaly | | 0.16 |
| 7 | Amirthakaly School Cross Road | Amirthakaly | | 0.08 |
| 8 | Iruthayapuram East 1st Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.30 |
| 9 | Iruthayapuram East 2nd Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.30 |
| 10 | Iruthayapuram East 3rd Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.30 |
| 11 | Iruthayapuram East 4th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.30 |
| 12 | Iruthayapuram East 5th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.30 |
| 13 | Iruthayapuram East 6th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.30 |
| 14 | Iruthayapuram East 7th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.30 |
| 15 | Iruthayapuram East 8th Cross | Iruthayapuram | 0.10 | |
| 16 | Iruthayapuram West Central Road | Iruthayapuram | | 0.96 |
| 17 | Iruthayapuram 1 ST - 14 th Cross. | Iruthayapuram | | 5.00 |
| 18 | Iruthayapuram East Road | Iruthayapuram | 1.00 | |
| 19 | Iruthayapuram West 10 th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.20 |
| 20 | Iruthayapuram West 11th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.05 |
| 21 | Iruthayapuram West 1st Cross | Iruthayapuram | 0.35 | |
| 22 | Iruthayapuram West 2nd Cross | Iruthayapuram | 0.40 | |
| 23 | Iruthayapuram West 3rd Cross | Iruthayapuram | 0.40 | |
| 24 | Iruthayapuram West 4th Cross | Iruthayapuram | 0.40 | |
| 25 | Iruthayapuram West 5th Cross | Iruthayapuram | 0.40 | |
| 26 | Iruthayapuram West 6th Cross | Iruthayapuram | 0.41 | |
| 27 | Iruthayapuram West 7th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.41 |
| 28 | Iruthayapuram West 8th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.40 |
| 29 | Iruthayapuram West 9th Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.30 |
| 30 | Iruthayapuram West Road | Iruthayapuram | 0.90 | |
| 31 | Kalikovil Road | Iruthayapuram | 0.59 | |
| 32 | Kalikovil Road 1st Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.75 |
| 33 | Vanathu Anthonyiar Kovil Road | Iruthayapuram | 0.58 | 0.54 |
| 34 | Vanathu Anthonyiar Road 1st Cross | Iruthayapuram | | 0.15 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------------|------|
| 35 | Vanathu Anthoniyar Road 2nd Cross | Iruthayapuram | 0.10 |
| 36 | Kumapuram Cross Roads | Iruthayapuram | 3.00 |
| 37 | Jayanthi Veethy | Jayanthipuram | 0.22 |
| 38 | Jayanthipuram School Road | Jayanthipuram | 1.12 |
| 39 | Jayanthipuram School West Road | Jayanthipuram | 0.62 |
| 40 | Ambros Road | Jayanthipuram | 1.50 |
| 41 | Jeyanthipuram West Road | Jayanthipuram | 0.12 |
| 42 | Government Quarters Cross Road | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 43 | Government Quarters Road | Kallady | 2.00 |
| 44 | Kallady Beach Road | Kallady | 0.50 |

| | | | |
|----|---|---------|-----------|
| 45 | Krishnan Kovil Road | Kallady | 1.25 |
| 46 | Mariyamman Kovil Road | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 47 | New Dutch Bar Road | Kallady | 1.00 |
| 48 | New Dutch Bar Road (1 & 2 Cross) | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 49 | Old Kalmunai Cross Roads | Kallady | 3.00 |
| 50 | Old School Road | Kallady | 0.10 |
| 51 | Road Connecting Mariyamman Kovil Road & Kirushnankovil Road | Kallady | 0.10 |
| 52 | Thiruchenthoor Murugan Kovil Cross Roads | Kallady | 4.00 |
| 53 | Varunakulasingham Road | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 54 | Velloor Colony Cross Roads (1-9 Nos.) | Kallady | 1.50 4.00 |
| 55 | Nursery School Road | Kallady | 0.08 |
| 56 | Nursery School Cross Road | Kallady | 0.04 |
| 57 | School South Road | Kallady | 0.03 |
| 58 | School East Road | Kallady | 0.02 |
| 59 | Saravana Road | Kallady | 0.95 |
| 60 | Thirumagal Veethy East | Kallady | 0.30 |
| 61 | Thirumagal Veethy West | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 62 | Shothi Lane | Kallady | 0.30 |
| 63 | Pandithar Pupalapillai Veethy | Kallady | 0.27 |
| 64 | Pulavarmany Periyathambippillai Veethy | Kallady | 0.37 |
| 65 | Pulavarmany Periyathambippillai Veethy 1st Cross | Kallady | 0.03 |
| 66 | Pulavarmany Periyathambippillai Veethy 2nd Cross | Kallady | 0.04 |
| 67 | Pulavarmany Periyathambippillai Veethy 3rd Cross | Kallady | 0.01 |
| 68 | Pulavarmany Periyathambippillai Veethy 4th Cross | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 69 | Babysingham Sasthriyar Road. | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 70 | Samurthi Office Road | Kallady | 0.50 |

| | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|------|
| 71 | Bokkady Road | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 72 | Charles Velupillai Road | Kallady | 0.50 |
| 73 | KaliKovil Cross Roads | Kallady | 3.00 |
| 74 | Road Connecting New Kalmunai Road & Kalikovil Road | Kallady | 2.00 |
| 75 | Kalaimagal Road | Kallady Uppodai | 0.50 |
| 76 | Malaimagal Road | Kallady Uppodai | 0.50 |
| 77 | Road Connecting Vipulananda Veethy & Poonochchimuai Road | Kallady Uppodai | 1.00 |
| 78 | Temple Road | Kallady Uppodai | 0.75 |
| 79 | Palamurugan Veethy | Kallady Velloor | 0.18 |
| 80 | Palamurugan Veethy Cross Road | Kallady Velloor | 0.20 |
| 81 | Karuveppankeny Road | Karuverpankeny | 1.00 |
| 82 | Ambal Lane | Koddaimunai | 0.10 |
| 83 | Arasadipillayar Kovil Road | Koddaimunai | 0.19 |
| 84 | Baily Cross 1st Road | Koddaimunai | 0.25 |
| 85 | Baily Cross 2nd Road | Koddaimunai | 0.40 |
| 86 | Baily Cross Road | Koddaimunai | 0.15 |
| 87 | Collette Lane | Koddaimunai | 0.18 |
| 88 | Lane off Baily Cross Road | Koddaimunai | 0.20 |
| 89 | Lloyds Avenue | Koddaimunai | 0.50 |
| 90 | Manikka Pillaiyar Kovil Cross Road | Koddaimunai | 0.28 |
| 91 | Manikka Pillaiyar Kovil Road | Koddaimunai | 1.15 |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------|------|
| 92 | Moor Street | Koddaimunai | 0.18 |
| 93 | Olive Lane | Koddaimunai | 0.17 |
| 94 | Pansala Road | Koddaimunai | 0.35 |
| 95 | Pioneer Road | Koddaimunai | 0.50 |
| 96 | Thirukurippu Thonder Veethy | Koddaimunai | 0.33 |
| 97 | Thomas Lane | Koddaimunai | 0.17 |
| 98 | Vetharaniyam Square | Koddaimunai | 0.30 |
| 99 | Old Rest House Road | Koddaimunai | 0.30 |
| 100 | Station Cross Road | Koddaimunai | 0.40 |
| 101 | Koolavady Cross Road | Koolavady | 4.00 |
| 102 | Koolavady 1st Cross | Koolavady | 0.30 |
| 103 | Koolavady 1st A Cross | Koolavady | 0.35 |
| 104 | Koolavady 2nd Cross | Koolavady | 0.20 |
| 105 | Koolavady 3rd Cross | Koolavady | 0.38 |
| 106 | Koolavady 4th Cross | Koolavady | 0.38 |
| 107 | Koolavady 5th Cross | Koolavady | 0.38 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|-----------|
| 108 | Koolavady 6th Cross | Koolavady | 0.38 |
| 109 | Koolavady 7th Cross | Koolavady | 0.40 |
| 110 | Koolavady 8th Cross | Koolavady | 1.00 |
| 111 | Koolavady Road | Koolavady | 1.28 |
| 112 | Tissaverasingham Square Roads | Koolavady | 0.50 1.00 |
| 113 | Maddikaly Bridge Road | Maddikaly | 0.20 |
| 114 | Maddikaly Road | Maddikaly | 1.00 |
| 115 | Odaikarai Road | Mamangam | 0.20 |
| 116 | Sithy Vinayagar 1st Cross | Mamangam | 1.30 |
| 117 | Amirthakaly Cross Roads | Mamangam | 2.50 |
| 118 | Ethirmanasingham Road | Mamangam | 0.35 0.15 |
| 119 | Mamanga Pillaiyar Kovil Cross Road | Mamangam | 1.50 |
| 120 | Mamanga Pillaiyar Kovil 1st Cross Road | Mamangam | 0.58 |
| 121 | Mamanga Pillaiyar Kovil 2nd Cross Road | Mamangam | 0.56 |
| 122 | Mamanga Pillaiyar Kovil Road | Mamangam | 1.00 |
| 123 | Niranjana Road | Mamangam | 0.36 |
| 124 | Sahayamatha Kovil Road | Mamangam | 0.39 |
| 125 | Sithyvinayagar Veethy | Mamangam | 0.50 |
| 126 | Kannaki Amman Veethy | Mamangam | 0.22 |
| 127 | Koolavady Mamangam Veethy | Mamangam | 0.30 |
| 128 | Koolavady Mamangam Nesabu Veethy | Mamangam | 0.26 |
| 129 | Koolavady Mamangam 2nd Cross | Mamangam | 0.76 |
| 130 | Koolavady Mamangam 3rd Cross | Mamangam | 0.14 |
| 131 | Mamangam School Veethy | Mamangam | 0.27 |
| 132 | Mamangam Shahaya Matha Veethy | Mamangam | 0.14 |
| 133 | Mamangam Shahaya Matha Cross Veethy | Mamangam | 0.14 |
| 134 | Mamangam Cemetery Veethy -1 | Mamangam | 0.26 |
| 135 | Mamangam Cemetery Veethy -2 | Mamangam | 0.21 |
| 136 | Mamangam Cemetery Veethy -3 | Mamangam | 0.11 |
| 137 | Mamangam Murugan Kovil Veethy | Mamangam | 0.13 |
| 138 | Mamangam Punnaichchola 1st Cross | Mamangam | 0.14 |
| 139 | Mamangam Punnaichchola 2nd Cross | Mamangam | 0.14 |
| 140 | Kumara ththan Kovil North Mamangam 1st Cross | Mamangam | 0.11 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|----------|------|
| 141 | Kumara ththan Kovil North Mamangam 2nd Cross | Mamangam | 0.11 |
| 142 | Kumara ththan Kovil North Mamangam 3rd Cross | Mamangam | 0.11 |
| 143 | Kumara ththan Kovil North Mamangam 4th Cross | Mamangam | 0.06 |
| 144 | Anandan Veethy | Mamangam | 0.40 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------|------|------|
| 145 | M.P.CS Road | Manchanthoduwai | 0.75 | |
| 146 | Manchanthoduwai Road | Manchanthoduwai | | 3.25 |
| 147 | Francis Thurai Road | Navalady | | 1.20 |
| 148 | Navalady Nursery School Road | Navalady | | 0.50 |
| 149 | Navalady Cross Roads. | Navalady | | 4.50 |
| 150 | Anumar Road | Navatkuda | 0.75 | 0.50 |
| 151 | Road Opposite Padukaddar Road | Navatkuda | | 0.10 |
| 152 | Mathar Road | Navatkuda | 0.50 | 0.40 |
| 153 | Kankanipillaiyar Kovil Road | Navatkudah | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| 154 | Kaththa Tree Pillayar Kovil Road | Navatkudah | | 0.75 |
| 155 | Poonochchimunai Cross Roads | Navatkudah | | 3.50 |
| 156 | Poonochchimunai Road | Navatkudah | 1.50 | |
| 157 | Upstair Road | Navatkudah | | 0.75 |
| 158 | Music College Road | Nochchimunai | | 1.00 |
| 159 | Palameenmadu Main Road and Cross Road. | Palameenmadu | | 5.50 |
| 160 | Pakkiyam Lane | Periya Uppodai | 0.29 | |
| 161 | Periya Uppodai Road | Periya Uppodai | 0.40 | |
| 162 | St. Lourds Road | Periya Uppodai | 0.62 | |
| 163 | Road Connecting Poonochchimunai Road & Hisbullah Road | Poonochchimunai | | 0.75 |
| 164 | Road Connecting Poonochchimunai Road & Hiluriya Cross Roads. | Poonochchimunai | | 0.50 |
| 165 | Singing Fish Road | Puliya dikudah | 0.25 | |
| 166 | Yard Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.55 | |
| 167 | Muhanthiram Veethy 1st Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.05 | |
| 168 | Nallaih Lane - 1 | Puliyanthivu | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| 169 | Nallaih Lane - 2 | Puliyanthivu | | 0.03 |
| 170 | Nallaih Lane - 3 | Puliyanthivu | | 0.02 |
| 171 | Gold Smith Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.31 | |
| 172 | St. Sebastian Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.30 | |
| 173 | Subramaniam Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.15 | 0.38 |
| 174 | Bazaar 1st Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.60 | |
| 175 | Bazaar 2nd Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.60 | |
| 176 | 2nd Cross Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.40 | |
| 177 | 2nd Cross Street 1st Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.30 | |
| 178 | 2nd Cross Street 2nd Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.20 | |
| 179 | 3rd Cross Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.30 | |
| 180 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 1 | Puliyanthivu | | 0.04 |
| 181 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 2 | Puliyanthivu | | 0.11 |
| 182 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 4 | Puliyanthivu | | 0.02 |

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------|------|
| 183 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 5 | Puliyanthivu | 0.04 |
| 184 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 6 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 185 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 8 | Puliyanthivu | 0.03 |
| 186 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 9 | Puliyanthivu | 0.03 |
| 187 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 10 | Puliyanthivu | 0.01 |
| 188 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 11 | Puliyanthivu | 0.01 |
| 189 | 3rd Cross Road Lane - 12 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|------|
| 190 | Adigar Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.31 |
| 191 | Adigar Road Lane - 1 | Puliyanthivu | 0.03 |
| 192 | Adigar Road Lane - 2 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 193 | Adigar Road Lane - 7 | Puliyanthivu | 0.01 |
| 194 | Adigar Road Lane - 4 | Puliyanthivu | 0.05 |
| 195 | Advocate Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.15 |
| 196 | Amen Corner Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.12 |
| 197 | Antonys Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.28 |
| 198 | Bazaar Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.21 |
| 199 | Brayn's Drive | Puliyanthivu | 0.10 |
| 200 | Buntings Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.30 |
| 201 | Castle Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.12 |
| 202 | Central Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.55 |
| 203 | Corner Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.38 |
| 204 | Corner Road Lane -1 | Puliyanthivu | 0.03 |
| 205 | Corner Road Lane -2 | Puliyanthivu | 0.03 |
| 206 | Covington Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.58 |
| 207 | Easwaran Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.19 |
| 208 | Fernandos Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.10 |
| 209 | Fort Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.11 |
| 210 | Jesuit Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.15 |
| 211 | Kachcheri Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.60 |
| 212 | Lake Road No.1 | Puliyanthivu | 1.00 |
| 213 | Lake Road No.2 | Puliyanthivu | 1.20 |
| 214 | Love Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.10 |
| 215 | Maruthady Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.10 |
| 216 | Mathiyas Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.30 |
| 217 | Mathiyas Road Lane- 1 | Puliyanthivu | 0.06 |
| 218 | Mathiyas Road Lane- 2 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 219 | Mathiyas Road Lane- 3 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 220 | Mathiyas Road Lane- 4 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------|------|
| 221 | Mathiyas Road Lane- 5 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 222 | Mathiyas Road Lane- 6 | Puliyanthivu | 0.04 |
| 223 | Mathiyas Road Lane- 7 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 224 | Mudaliyar Sinna Lebbe Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.20 |
| 225 | Mudaliyar Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.30 |
| 226 | Mudaliyar Street 1st Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.04 |
| 227 | Mudaliyar Street Lane -2 | Puliyanthivu | 0.04 |
| 228 | Mudaliyar Street Lane -3 | Puliyanthivu | 0.01 |
| 229 | Mudaliyar Street Lane -4 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 230 | Mudaliyar Street Lane -5 | Puliyanthivu | 0.05 |
| 231 | Mudaliyar Street Lane -6 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 232 | Munai 1st Cross Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.07 |
| 233 | Munai 2nd Cross Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.08 |
| 234 | Munai 3rd Cross Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.04 |
| 235 | Nallaih Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.43 |
| 236 | New Vanniyas Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.35 |
| 237 | Notary's Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.13 |
| 238 | Notary's Lane 1st Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 239 | Notary's Lane 2nd Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 240 | Notary's Lane 3rd Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|------|
| 241 | Notary's Lane 4th Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.04 |
| 242 | Puliyadi Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.15 |
| 243 | Reservioir Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.22 |
| 244 | Sooriya Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.25 |
| 245 | St.Anthony's Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.30 |
| 246 | St.Ceciliya's Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.11 |
| 247 | St.Mary's Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.15 |
| 248 | St.Michael's Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.20 |
| 249 | Stephen Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.07 |
| 250 | Stoner Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.18 |
| 251 | Temple Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.39 |
| 252 | Upstair Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.35 |
| 253 | Vanniyas Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.33 |
| 254 | Victoriya Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.20 |
| 255 | Adigar Road 2nd Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.03 |
| 256 | Adigar Road 6th Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 257 | Armen Corner Cross Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.01 |
| 258 | Bryn's Drive | Puliyanthivu | 0.05 |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 259 | Bunting's Lane - 1 | Puliyanthivu | 0.04 |
| 260 | Bunting's Lane - 2 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 261 | Vinayagar Cross Road | Puliyanthivu | 1.50 |
| 262 | Vinayagar Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.50 |
| 263 | Vipulananda Cross Road | Puliyanthivu | 1.00 |
| 264 | Vipulananda Cross Road 1,2,3 & 4 | Puliyanthivu | 3.50 |
| 265 | Vipulananda Veethy | Puliyanthivu | 0.50 |
| 266 | Vyramuthu Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.22 |
| 267 | Water Tank Road | Puliyanthivu | |
| 268 | Zachariyas Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.33 |
| 269 | Zahira College Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.15 |
| 270 | Zakkiriyas Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.75 |
| 271 | Covington Road Lane -1 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 272 | Covington Road Lane -2 | Puliyanthivu | 0.05 |
| 273 | Green's Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.24 |
| 274 | Henric Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.09 |
| 275 | Kasi Street | Puliyanthivu | 0.14 |
| 276 | Lilly Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.08 |
| 277 | Sinna Lebbe Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.23 |
| 278 | Sooriya Lane 1st Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.08 |
| 279 | Sooriya Lane 4th Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.09 |
| 280 | Sooriya Lane 3rd Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.03 |
| 281 | Sooriya Lane 5th Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.06 |
| 282 | Tharmalingham Lane | Puliyanthivu | 0.07 |
| 283 | Upstair Road 2nd Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.06 |
| 284 | Upstair Road 1st Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 285 | Vanniyas Lane - 1 | Puliyanthivu | 0.08 |
| 286 | Vanniyas Lane -2 | Puliyanthivu | 0.03 |
| 287 | Vanniyas Lane -3 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 288 | Vanniyas Lane -4 | Puliyanthivu | 0.02 |
| 289 | Vanniyas Lane -5 | Puliyanthivu | 0.01 |
| 290 | Lake Road No.1 1st Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.13 |
| 291 | Lake Road No.1 2nd Cross | Puliyanthivu | 0.14 |
| 292 | Nurse's Quarters Road | Puliyanthivu | 0.20 |
| 293 | Punnaichchulai Kalikovil Road | Punnaichchulai | 1.25 2.50 |
| 294 | Punnaichchulai Road | Punnaichchulai | 0.71 |
| 295 | Punnaichchulai 1st Cross | Punnaichchulai | 0.16 |
| 296 | Punnaichchulai 2nd Cross | Punnaichchulai | 0.14 |
| 297 | Punnaichchulai 3rd Cross | Punnaichchulai | 0.14 |

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 298 | Punnaichholai Kumarapuram 1st Cross | Punnaichholai | 0.19 |
| 299 | Punnaichholai Kumarapuram 2nd Cross | Punnaichholai | 0.06 |
| 300 | Manikka Pillaiyar Kovil Road -1 | Punnaichholai | 0.14 |
| 301 | Manikka Pillaiyar Kovil Road -2 | Punnaichholai | 0.21 |
| 302 | Kumpula madu Veethy | Saththurukkondan | 2.00 |
| 303 | Ozanam Road | Saththurukkondan | 1.00 0.50 |
| 304 | Sarvothaya Veethy | Saththurukkondan | 1.00 |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 305 | Saththurukkondan Kokkuvil Cross Roads | Saththurukkondan | 2.00 6.00 |
| 306 | Seelamunai Veethy | Seelamunai | 0.70 |
| 307 | Sethukudah Roads | Sethukudah | 0.60 |
| 308 | Kumpla Madu Road. | Sethukudah | 2.00 |
| 309 | Kumarapuram Road | Sinna Uppodai | 1.05 |
| 310 | Uppodai Lake Road | Sinna Uppodai | 1.40 |
| 311 | Kudah Lane | Sinna Uppodai | 0.50 |
| 312 | Sinna Uppodai Road | Sinna Uppodai | 0.70 |
| 313 | Sinna Uppodai 1st Cross Road | Sinna Uppodai | 0.27 |
| 314 | Sinna Uppodai 2nd Cross Road | Sinna Uppodai | 0.14 |
| 315 | Sinna Uppodai Athankarai Veethy Road | Sinna Uppodai | 0.21 |
| 316 | Roads off Sinna Uppodai Road | Sinna Uppodai | 0.50 |
| 317 | Fisheries Department Road | Sinna Uppodai | 0.35 |
| 318 | Keeri Odai Veethy | Sinna Uppodai | 0.10 |
| 319 | Road Behind The Therasa's Convent | Sinna Uppodai | 0.30 |
| 320 | Senkunthar Veethy | Thamaraikeny | 0.22 |
| 321 | Thamarai keney 1st Cross Road | Thamaraikeny | 0.08 |
| 322 | Thamarai keney 2nd Cross Road | Thamaraikeny | 0.29 |
| 323 | Thamarai keney Road | Thamaraikeny | 0.40 |
| 324 | Aeron's Lane | Thandavanveli | 0.28 |
| 325 | Arunagiri Lane | Thandavanveli | 0.16 |
| 326 | Barathy Lane | Thandavanveli | 0.50 |
| 327 | Barathy Lane 2nd Cross | Thandavanveli | 0.13 |
| 328 | Barathy Lane 3rd -6th Cross | Thandavanveli | 0.13 |
| 329 | Barathy Lane Parallel Road | Thandavanveli | 0.29 |
| 330 | Boundary Road North | Thandavanveli | 1.45 |
| 331 | Boundary Road South | Thandavanveli | 0.20 |
| 332 | Cyril Lane | Thandavanveli | 0.26 |
| 333 | Dias Lane | Thandavanveli | 0.26 |
| 334 | Fatimagiri Road | Thandavanveli | 0.35 |
| 335 | Glennie Lane | Thandavanveli | 0.25 |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|-------|--------|
| 336 | Kannaki Amman Kovil Road | Thandavanveli | 0.37 | |
| 337 | Lions Club Road | Thandavanveli | 0.19 | 0.53 |
| 338 | Poompuhar Road | Thandavanveli | | 0.50 |
| 339 | Thimilaithivu Road and Cross Roads | Thimilaithivu | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| 340 | Thomas Antony Lane | Thiruchenthoor | | 0.02 |
| 341 | Thirupperunthurai Cross Road | Thirupperunthurai | | 3.50 |
| 342 | Roads off Thirupperunthurai Road | Thirupperunthurai | | 0.60 |
| 343 | Thirupperunthurai Air Port Road | Thirupperunthurai | 2.00 | |
| 344 | Kannaki Amman Kovil Cross Roads(from Trinco Road to Kannaki Amman Kovil Road.) | Uppukkaraichchi | 1.50 | 4.50 |
| 345 | New Boundary Road | Urani | | 0.30 |
| 346 | Kalikovil Road | Urani | 1.00 | |
| 347 | Kalikovil Road 1st Cross | Urani | | 0.20 |
| 348 | Kalikovil Road 2nd Cross | Urani | | 0.20 |
| 349 | Kokkuvil Cross Road | Urani | | 4.00 |
| 350 | Nagaiyah Road | Urani | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 351 | New Boundary Cross Roads (1,2&3) | Urani | | 2.50 |
| 352 | New Boundary Road. | Urani | | 1.00 |
| 353 | Urani-Sathurukondan Cross Roads(1,2&3 Nos.) | Urani | | 3.00 |
| 354 | Manresa Veethy | Urani | | 1.00 |
| 355 | Chandra Lane | Veddukkadu | 0.38 | |
| 356 | Gnanasooriyam Square 1st Cross | Veddukkadu | 0.34 | |
| 357 | Gnanasooriyam Square 2nd Cross | Veddukkadu | 0.40 | |
| 358 | Gnanasooriyam Square Veethy | Veddukkadu | 0.60 | |
| 359 | Gnanasooriyam Square Children Park Veethy | Veddukkadu | | 0.20 |
| 360 | Nagathambiran Kovil Road | Veddukkadu | | 0.29 |
| 361 | Aaviyar Lane | Veddukkadu | | 0.15 |
| 362 | Kalliyankadu Road | Veddukkadu | 1.00 | |
| 363 | Rosairo Road | Veddukkadu | 0.75 | |
| 364 | Selvanayagam Cross Road | Veddukkadu | 0.50 | 3.50 |
| 365 | Selvanayagam Road | Veddukkadu | 1.30 | |
| 366 | Selvanayagam Road 1st Cross | Veddukkadu | | 0.25 |
| 367 | Selvanayagam Road 2nd Cross | Veddukkadu | 0.20 | |
| 368 | Selvanayagam Road 3rd Cross | Veddukkadu | | 0.20 |
| 369 | Selvanayagam Road 4th Cross | Veddukkadu | | 0.19 |
| Total | | | 75.39 | 146.90 |

List No: 05**STAKE HOLDERS LIST**

| NAME | DESIGNATION | ORGANISATION | ADDRESS |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| POLITICAL HEADS | | | |
| HON. TIRON FERNANDO | GOVERNOR | NORTH - EAST PROVINCIAL COUNCIL | TRINCOMALEE |
| HON.T.KANAGASABAI | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | BATTICALOA DISTRICT | BATTICALOA |
| HON.K.THANGESWARY | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | BATTICALOA DISTRICT | BATTICALOA |
| HON.S.JEYANETHAMOORTHY | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | BATTICALOA DISTRICT | BATTICALOA |
| HON.P.ARIYANETHRAN | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | BATTICALOA DISTRICT | BATTICALOA |
| HON.AMEER ALI SIHABDEEN | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | BATTICALOA DISTRICT | BATTICALOA |
| HON.JOSEPH PARARAJASINGAM | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | NATIONAL LIST | BATTICALOA |
| HON. BASHEER SEGU DAWOOD | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | NATIONAL LIST | BATTICALOA |
| MR.S.RANGARAJAH | CHIEF SECRETARY, NEPC | NORTH - EAST PROVINCIAL COUNCIL | BATTICALOA |
| MR.K.SABAPATHYPILLAI | PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER OF LOCAL GOVT | NORTH - EAST PROVINCIAL COUNCIL | TRINCOMALEE |
| MR.C.PUNNIYAMOORTHY | GOVT AGENT, BATTICALOA | DISTRICT SECRETARIATE, BATTICALOA | KACHCHERIE, BATTICALOA |
| MR.N.SRISANGAR | DIVISIONAL SECRETARY MANMUNAI NORTH | | D.S OFFICE MANMUNAI NORTH BATTICALOA |
| DR.T.RAVEENTARANAATH | VICE CHANCELLOR, EUSL | EASTERN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA | VANTHARUMOOLAI, CHENKALADY |
| MR.M.DAYAPARAN | ASST. COMMISSIONER OF LOCAL GOVT. | | BATTICALOA |
| ENG.V.NAVARETNAM | PROVINCIAL DIRECTOR | R.D.A | BATTICALOA |
| MR.K.JEGANATHAN | DISTRICT MANAGER, | N.H.D.A | BATTICALOA |
| ENG.K.PARAMSOTHY | AREA ENGINEER, | CEYLON ELECTRICITY BOARD | BATTICALOA |
| DR.M.THEVARAJAN | DIRECTOR GENERAL | NATIONAL HOSPITAL | BATTICALOA |
| MR.K.S.NADARAJAH | SUPDT. OF SURVEY | SURVEY DEPARTMENT | BATTICALOA |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ENG.D.A.PRAGASH | AREA ENGINEER NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY & DRAINAGE BOARD | N.W.S. & D.B | BATTICALOA |
| MR.S.RAJAKARUNA | DIRECTOR | U.D.A | CENTRAL ROAD BATTICALOA |
| | PRESIDENT | CHAMBER OF COMMERCE | 32 THAMARAICKERNY ROAD BATTICALOA |
| | PRESIDENT | TRADERS ASSOCIATION | BATTICALOA |
| REV.BRO. JAMES PERIES | PRINCIPAL | NATIONAL SCHOOL | BT/ST.MICHAEL'S COLLEGE BATTICALOA |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| SR.MELIZABETH | PRINCIPAL | NATIONAL SCHOOL | BT/ST.CECILIA'S GIRLS M.V. BATTICALOA |
| MRS.S.CHAKKARAVARTHY | PRINCIPAL | NATIONAL SCHOOL | BT/VINCENT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL BATTICALOA |
| MR.P.ANANTHARAJAH | PRINCIPAL | NATIONAL SCHOOL | BT/SHIVANANDA VIDYALAYAM BATTICALOA |
| MR.S.GUNARETNAM | PRINCIPAL | TECHNICAL COLLEGE | NEW KALMUNAI ROAD, BATTICALOA |
| ENG.K.THEVANIMBY | CO-ORDINATOR | OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA | BAR ROAD, BATTICALOA |
| RT.RVE.DR.KINGSLEY J.SWAMPILLAI | BISHOP | BISHOP OF TRINCOMELEE - BATTICALOA | BISHOP'S HOUSE BATTICALOA |
| SWAMI JEEWANDAJI | | R.K.M | KALLADY BATTICALOA |
| AL HAJ MOWLAVI A.L.M.IBRAHIM FALAHI PRESIDENT | CHIEF IMMAM | JAMIUS SALAM JUMMAH MASJITH ROTARY CLUB, BATTICALOA. | BATTICALOA BAR ROAD, BATTICALOA |
| PRESIDENT | | LION'S CLUB, BATTICALOA | TRINCO ROAD, BATTICALOA |
| DIST.COMMISSIONER | | BT. DT. SCOUT ASSOCIATION | AERON'S LANE, BATTICALOA |
| CHAIRMAN | | BT. DT. GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION | ARUNAGIRI LANE, BATTICALOA |
| CHAIRMAN | | BT. DT. CANCER SOCIETY | ESWARAN LANE, BATTICALOA |
| PRESIDENT | | Y.M.C.A. | KANNAGIAMMAN KOVIL VEETHY, BATTICALOA. |
| PRESIDENT | | BURGER UNION | ST. SEBASTIAN STREET, BATTICALOA. |
| PRESIDENT | | Y.M.H.A. | BATTICALOA |
| THE DIRECTOR | EASTERN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE | EASTERN TECHNICAL TNSTITUTE | BAR ROAD, BATTICALOA |
| THE DIRECTOR | ST.JOHN'S | VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE | URANI, BATTICALOA |

| | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| PRESIDENT | | COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL | THIRUCHENTHOOR, KALLADY, BATTICALOA |
| PRESIDENT | | COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL | KALLADY VELLOOR, BATTICALOA |
| PRESIDENT | | COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL | AMIRTHAKALAY, BATTICALOA |

However the following are considered closely linked Stake Holders:-

Municipal Commissioner, Batticaloa.

Municipal Engineer, Batticaloa and staff.

Municipal Accountant, Batticaloa and staff

Municipal Health Department with staff

Regional Director, UDA, Batticaloa and staff

Rate Payers Association, Batticaloa

Traders Association, Batticaloa

Area Engineer, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Batticaloa

Area Engineer, Ceylon Electricity Board, Batticaloa

Head Quarter's Inspector, Police, Batticaloa and Staff

President, Travellers Association, Batticaloa

President and members of Peace Committee, Batticaloa

LIST - 06
THE DETAILS OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TSUNAMI 9.0/2004

Deceased, Missing And Injured People

DS DIVISION :- MANNMUNAI NORTH Local Authority :-Municipal Council, Batticaloa

| Name of GN Division | Death | | Injured | | Missing | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Children (below 18 yrs) | | Children (below 18 yrs) | |
| | | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Manchantoduwai North | | | | | | |
| Manchantoduwai South | | 1 | | | | |
| Navatkudah | | | | | | |
| Navatkudah East | | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Navatkudah South | | | | | | |
| Kallady | 5 | 15 | 2 | 8 | | |
| Nochchimunai | | 2 | | 11 | 1 | |
| Kallady Uppodai | | | | | | |
| Kallady Velloor | | | | | | |
| Navalady | 293 | 397 | 67 | 410 | 54 | 7 |
| Kallady Muhathuwaram | 2 | 8 | | 2 | | 1 |
| Thiruchenthur | 132 | 100 | | 222 | 2 | 8 |
| Dutehbar | 38 | 87 | | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| Amirthakaly | 9 | 13 | | 10 | | |
| Mamangam | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Iruthayapuram East | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Palameennadu | 3 | 7 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Punnaicholai | | | | | | |
| Thiraimadu | | | | | | |
| Koolavady | | | | | | |
| Gnanasooriyam Square | | | | | | |
| Bharathipuram | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Koolavady East | | | | | | |
| Tissaweerasingam Square | | | | | | |
| Veddukkadu | | | | | | |
| Koddaimunai | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Periya Uppodai | 12 | 24 | | 49 | 4 | 8 |
| Puliyantivu East | | | | 76 | | |
| Puliyantivu West | | | | | | |
| Puliyantivu Central | | 1 | | | | |
| Thimilaitivu | | 2 | | | | |
| Thirupperundurai | | | | | | |
| Veechukalmunai | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Puthunagar | | | | | | 2 |
| Sethukudah | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 517 | 683 | 70 | 745 | 56 | 48 |

Date :- 27.01.2005

LIST - 06
THE DETAILS OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TSUNAMI 9.0/2004

Deceased, Missing And Injured People

DS DIVISION :- MANMUNAI NORTH

Local Authority :-Municipal Council, Batticaloa

| Name of GN Division | Death | | Injured Children (below 18 yrs) | | Missing Children (below 18 yrs) | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Manchantoduwai North | | 1 | | | | |
| Manchantoduwai South | | | | | | |
| Navatkudah | | 2 | | | | |
| Navatkudah East | | | 1 | | | |
| Navatkudah South | | | | | | |
| Kallady | 5 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 35 | 25 |
| Nochchimunai | | 2 | | | 9 | 11 |
| Kallady Uppodai | | | | | | |
| Kallady Velloor | | | | | | |
| Navalady | 293 | 397 | 67 | 168 | 410 | 490 |
| Kallady Muhathuwaram | 2 | 8 | | | | 2 |
| Thiruchenthur | 132 | 100 | | | 222 | 456 |
| Dutthbar | 38 | 87 | | | 6 | 16 |
| Amirthakaly | 9 | 13 | | | 10 | 30 |
| Mamangam | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Iruthayapuram East | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Palameenmadu | 3 | 7 | | | | 1 |
| Punaicholai | | | | | | |
| Thiraimadu | | | | | | |
| Koolavady | | | | | | |
| Gnanasooriyam Square | | | | | | |
| Bharathipuram | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 |
| Koolavady East | | | | | | |
| Tissaweerasingam Square | | | | | | |
| Veddukkadu | | | | | | |
| Koddaimunai | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Periya Uppodai | 12 | 24 | | | 49 | 76 |
| Puliyantivu East | | | | | | |
| Puliyantivu West | | | | | | |
| Puliyantivu Central | | 1 | | | | |
| Thimilaitivu | | 2 | | | | |
| Thirupperundurai | | | | | | |
| Veechukalmunai | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 |
| Puthunagar | | | | | | |
| Sethukudah | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 517 | 683 | 70 | 176 | 745 | 1115 |
| | | | | | 56 | 46 |
| | | | | | 19 | 48 |

Date :- 27.01.2005

LIST -08

THE DETAILS OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TSUNAMI 9.0/2004

| People Staying In Welfare Camps, Friends & Relatives/Own Houses | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Before Tsunami | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S/No | Name of Camps | Displaced from which | Total | | No.of Displaced | Male | Female | Children | | Total No.of | Neighbours Home |
| | | | No.of Families | Families | | | | Below 1 Year | Persons | | |
| 1 | BT/ St.Cecilia's Convent | Dutchbar | 265 | 265 | 221 | 381 | 328 | 20 | 709 | 44 | |
| 2 | BT/Music College | Navatkudah East | 673 | 673 | 663 | 1128 | 1539 | 61 | 2667 | 10 | |
| 3 | Mandresa - Thiruperunthurai | Palameenmadu | 321 | 321 | 163 | 302 | 337 | 12 | 639 | 158 | |
| 4 | BT/ Mahajana College | Periya Uppodai | 912 | 912 | 565 | 865 | 1015 | 65 | 1880 | 347 | |
| 5 | BT/ St.Micheal Junior School & Ehed | Kallady Muhathuwaram | 308 | 308 | 142 | 276 | 304 | 12 | 580 | 166 | |
| 6 | BT/ Methodist Central College | Navalady | 475 | 475 | 394 | 608 | 486 | 93 | 1094 | 81 | |
| 7 | Cultural Hall - Navatkudah | Nochchimunai | 568 | 568 | 518 | 1012 | 1036 | 94 | 2048 | 50 | |
| 8 | BT/ Hindu College & BT/ St.Michael College | Thiruchenthur | 835 | 835 | 825 | 950 | 1050 | 60 | 2000 | 10 | |
| 9 | BT/ Koddaimunai Junior School | Amirthakaly | 640 | 640 | 610 | 1174 | 1179 | 34 | 2353 | 30 | |
| 10 | Pillaiyarady GTMS | Thiraimadu | 395 | 395 | 166 | 318 | 320 | 26 | 638 | 229 | |
| 11 | BT/ Shivananda School | Kallady Uppodai | 475 | 475 | 225 | 368 | 532 | 108 | 900 | 250 | |
| 12 | BT/ Vivekananda School | Kallady Velloor & Kallady East | 1154 | 1154 | 522 | 1290 | 1323 | 164 | 2613 | 478 | |
| 13 | Methodist Nursary School | Manchantoduwai East | 35 | 35 | 35 | 78 | 87 | 12 | 165 | -- | |
| 14 | Poonochchimunai Mosque | Poonochchimunai | 94 | 94 | 94 | 211 | 287 | 27 | 498 | -- | |
| | TOTAL | | 7150 | 5143 | 8961 | 9823 | 788 | 18784 | 1853 | | |

CITY CONSULTATION BATTICALOA

Date : 6th April 2006
Time : 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.
Venue : Public Library, Batticaloa

Meeting commenced with the lighting of the traditional oil lamp followed by the address of welcome. Thereafter,

1. Dr. Fahmy Ismail, National Technical Adviser of the Sustainable Cities Program/Urban Governance Support Project delivered an address on the Urban Governance Support Project and the objectives of the City Consultation.
2. Eng. S.E. Jeyarajah made a presentation on the Batticaloa City Profile.
3. Dr. A. Shakthivelu made a presentation on the MDG Profile – Batticaloa.
4. A presentation - The Challenges & Issues Facing Batticaloa Municipal Council, was made by Mr. S. Navaneethan, Municipal Commissioner, Batticaloa.
5. Group Discussions held on
 - City profile and MDG profile
 - Major issues facing the city
 - Proposals and recommendations

The participants were divided into three groups and the major issues recommendations were as follows –

Group I

Major Issues : Disposal of solid waste
Roads to be expanded
Increase employment opportunities by establishing Vocational Training Centres and Industrial Centres.
Laws to preserve and beautify the lagoon be introduced.

City Profile : Include details of damages caused by the 1978 Cyclone.
City Profile to be translated to Tamil
Include details and affects by the displaced people from various places to Batticaloa.

Group II

Major Issues : Poor Drainage System for rain water and waste water.

Group III : Poor sewerage system
Solid waste management
Pure drinking water supply

The City Profile presented was approved by those present.

Attendance stood at Sixty Five (65).