

**MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA**

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

**The Project for Development Planning
for the Urgent Rehabilitation
of the Resettlement Community
in Mannar District**

**FINAL REPORT
ADDITIONAL VOLUME**

MAY 2012

Japan International Cooperation Agency

M&Y Consultants Co., Ltd.

Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

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Appendix 1

Common Animals Inhabiting in the Project Area

Common animals inhabiting in the Project Area

Class	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat
Mammalia / Mammals	Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Terrestrial
	Toque Macaque	<i>Macaca sinica</i>	
	European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	
	Fishing Cat	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	
	Chital Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	
Aves / Birds	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Wetland as Water tanks
	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	
	Indian Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	
	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	
	Greater Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	
	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	
	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
	White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	
	Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	
	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Coastal areas
	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas Penelope</i>	
	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	
	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	
	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	
	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	
	Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Terrestrial
	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	
Reptilelia / Reptiles	Bengal monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Terrestrial
	Water monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	
	Common Green Forest Lizard	<i>Calotes calotes</i>	
	Flap-shelled Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Aquatic
	Indian Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuja</i>	
	Mugger Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	
	Saltwater Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	

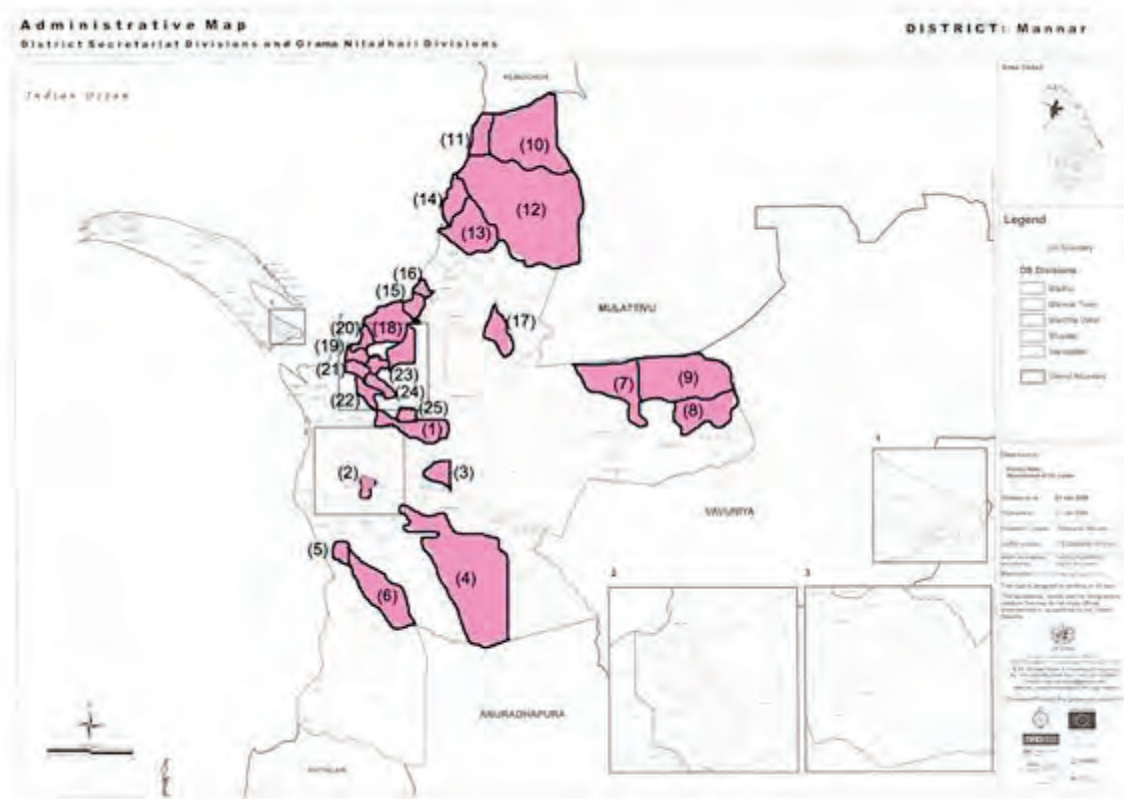
Source: Sri Lanka Wetlands Information and Database (<http://dw.iwmi.org/wetland/>)

Appendix 2
Report of Initial Survey

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MAP of the short-listed GN Divisions



(1)	Parapankandal	(14)	Anthoniyarpuram
(2)	Valkaipettankandal	(15)	Vidataitive West
(3)	Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan	(16)	Vidataitive North
(4)	Maruthamadhu	(17)	Kayanagar
(5)	Koolankulam	(18)	Paappamodдай
(6)	Kokkupudayan	(19)	Veddayarmurrippy
(7)	Palampiddy	(20)	Maaligaithidal
(8)	Vilathikulam	(21)	Adampan
(9)	Parasankulam	(22)	Palaikuli
(10)	Vellankulam	(23)	Nedunkandal
(11)	Thevanpidy	(24)	Sornapuri
(12)	Pali Aru	(25)	Kannaddy
(13)	Iluppaikadavai	(26)	Palapperumal Kaddu

Mannar Town DS Division

1. Parapankandal GN Division in Mannar Town DS (MN/96)

Date of visit: Apr 27 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. S. Victor Thuram (T.P. number : 077-0687205)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Periyakulam	111	15	177	184	SL Tamils	R.C.-100 Hindus-04 N.R.C.-07
Sirukkulam	123	18	225	218	SL Tamils	R.C.-112 N.R.C.-7 Hindus-4
Adaikkalamoddai	7	2	10	9	SL Tamils	N.R.C.-1 Hindus-6
	These families were unable to resettle in Adaikkalamoddai as SLA was occupying their houses. They are temporary staying in Sirukkulam					
Palathalvu	Resettlement has not been started.					-
Total	241	35	412	221		R.C.-212 (88%) N.R.C.-15 (6%) Hindus-14 (6%)

2. Brief history of the villages

(Displacement of resettlement is the same for all villages in Parapankandal)

- (1) First displacement took place on 4th Dec 1984. All villagers went to Vaddakkandal and Karunkandal (The first landmine blast took place near the SLA firing and 250 civilians were killed).
- (2) Resettlement after one month in the end of Dec 1984.
- (3) Some of the families went over to India as refugees in 1986.
- (4) 2nd displacement the entire village to Madhu/India in 1990.
- (5) Resettlement of 50% of villagers in 1994.
- (6) Third displacement of all villagers in 1996 and resettlement in April 2001.
- (7) Fourth displacement to villagers along A32 road to Mullaitivu district in 2006 surrendered to the SLA and stayed at Manik Farm transitional camp in 2009 and resettlement in Periyakulam in Dec 2009 (All mines and VXO are not cleared yet).

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

In all villages;

- (1) Construction of temporary sheds - SEWA LANKA
(75 already constructed, 35 to be constructed)
- (2) Supply of 170 bicycles - YGRO (to all four villages)
- (3) Cleaning of drinking water/Agro wells - Sarvodaya
(56 wells in all four villages)
- (4) Repairs to drinking water wells - ZOA
(56 wells in all villages, out of which, 20 already renovated. The maximum fund per well is Rs.20,000)

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

Periyakulam

- (1) Main access road and internal road all needs major renovation.
- (2) Permanent houses all cracked and damaged due to severe shelling and gun fire from both parties engaged in war. Presently they are living in temporary shelters provided to only 75 families.
- (3) Electrical supply work on going.

Sirukkulam , Adaikkalamoddoi and Palathalvu

- (1) Drinking water wells - 16 wells are Available, only one has quality water and this well is located two km away near Giant's tank. So they need provision of drinking water wells.
- (2) All internal roads are in bad condition and need renovation.
- (3) All permanent houses were fully damaged and need renovation.
- (4) No toilets presently. SEWA LANKA has informed GN that they will construct 25 toilets.
- (5) Electricity supply is not yet given.

5. Major industry

Periyakulam

- (1) Major livelihood is paddy cultivation. During the last Maha cultivation, and most of the families did paddy cultivation, average yield 40 bags per acre. No problem in marketing.
- (2) OFC-before displacement 75% of the villagers cultivated chillies, green grams, common vegetables, etc. The soil is fertile for planting fruit trees like mangoes, jacks, etc (to recommence OFC and planting of fruit trees, they need inputs).

Sirukkulam and other two villages

- (1) Major livelihood activities are paddy cultivation and fresh water fishing in the adjoining Giant's tank.
- (2) During the last Maha, all families were engaged in cultivation. Average yield 40 bags per acre. They have not yet commenced fresh water fishing due to lack of boats and other fishing accessories. Also the water level of Giant's tank is very low.
- (3) OFC - before displacement 75 % of the villagers cultivated chillies, green grams, common vegetables, etc. The soil is fertile for planting fruit trees like mangoes, Jacks, etc.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

Periyakulam

- (1) Women Rural Development Society
- (2) Rural Development Society
- (3) Farmers' Organization
- (4) Church Committee
- (5) School Development Society (common for the entire GN Division)

Sirukkulam and other two villages

- (1) Women Rural Development Society
 - (2) Rural Development Society
 - (3) Farmers Organization
 - (4) FCS for fresh water fishing
- (All these CBOs in the GN Division are active)

7. Others, if any

- (1) Sirukkulam minor tank was not renovated for the past 20 years.
- (2) Fresh water fishermen need boats and fishing gears.
- (3) Outlet channels to paddy field are in need of renovation.



Temporary shed



Damaged house and toilet

Nanaddan DS Division

2. Valkaipettankandal GN Division in Nanaddan DS (MN/109)

Date of visit : May 3 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. A.A. Edward

Grama Niladhari : Mr. Joseph Anton Xavier

(T.P. number : 023-3231572/077-6221216)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Valkaipettankandal	58	7	93	107	SL Tamils	R.C.-56 Hindus – 2
Manangaveli	27	7	42	53	SL Tamils	RC -27
Total	85	14	135	160		RC -98% Hindu -2%

The GN Division has six villages. Among them, two were studied by the request of DS.

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) This village is more than 100 years old.
- (2) Displacement – All went to Madhu in 1990. All of them resettled from Madhu in 1991 and 1994.
- (3) Displacement – 10 to 20 families went to India in 1998 and resettled in 2008.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) NEIAP constructed RDS community hall
- (2) NEHRP constructed 32 houses in this village
- (3) IOM provided solar panel for community hall

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Two of drinking water wells can be used for drinking purpose.
- (2) One tank needs to repair out of three tanks. Other two were repaired by NEIAP.
- (3) Irrigation Canal is 3.5 km long and damaged.
- (4) Agriculture road is 3.5 km and needs to repair.

5. Major industry

- (1) Valkaipettankandal - They have owned 333 acres of paddy areas.
- (2) Manangaveli – People own 150 acres of paddy field.
- (3) Valkaipettankandal – Owns the 75 paddy acres outside.

- (4) Manangaveli- has got five acres paddy areas from outside.
- (5) They have got paddy yield five tons per acre.
- (6) They collect cow milk daily from 248 cows.
- (7) The villagers own 488 cattles for threshing, and they are not used for cultivation.
- (8) There is one private rice mill and its capacity is two bags per day.
- (9) They fully cultivate in Maha.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS) registered for two villages.
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS) registered for two villages.
- (3) Farmers Organizations (FO) registered for two villages.
- (4) There is a Cooperative Society which is called Thirakandan in the village.

3. Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan GN Division in Nanaddan DS (MN/126)

Date of visit : Apr 27 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. C.R.J.Croos

Grama Niladari : Mr. Ligori (Tel : 023-3230818)

1. General information

Names of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan	71	18	131	96	SL Tamils	Hindus-109 (48%) R.Catholics-97 (43%) Non RC – 21 (9%)

2. Brief history of the villages

1. Before the displacement, there were 220 families.
2. First displacement – the entire village population nearby villages. - In 1990
3. Resettlement - six families - In 1993/1994
4. Second displacement – entire village population to Madhu. - In 1997
5. Resettlement – scattered for six months. - In 1997
6. Third displacement – entire village population to Irrataikulam/Katkidanthakulam - In 2007 (Within Nanaddan DS Div.)
7. Resettlement - Jan 10 2010

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/ NGOs for the villages

- (1) Supplied with 15 tinned roofings only by GOSL.
- (2) Eight bags of cement by GOSL.
- (3) Resettlement allowance – Rs.25,000.00 (Slabs of 5,000.00 and 20,000.00).

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Drinking water - There are seven DWWs, and only three are utilized as in others. The level of water is very low (generally 55' deep) - they request to install tube wells inside the existing wells to supply more water.
- (2) Irrigation – Though feeder canal to Giant's tank is close, there is no feeder canal to the tank as their tank falls under minor irrigation scheme.
- (3) Major cultivation is paddy, only during Maha season.
- (4) OFCs – They have land, but due to lack of irrigation facilities they cultivate only a little. JICA project team pointed out that the soil looks good for perennial crops like mangos, jacks, cashews etc, however there are very few of them in the

village. The villagers explained that there were many plants in their home premises but they were destroyed by elephants during displacements.

- (5) Clinic/dispensary – No medical facility in the village or close by. They have to go to the hospital at Murunkan (4 km), the general hospital in Mannar town (25 km away).
- (6) Electricity Supply – Under “Vadakil Vasantham” programme, supply posts are now being erected.
- (7) Roads - Main access road and internal roads need to be renovated.
- (8) Pre-school – Building is damaged. There are 14 pre-school aged children.
- (9) Community hall for RDS is also damaged.
- (10) Primary school – functioning and there are 27 students attending up to 5th std. Three teachers who are currently travelling from other villages need a teacher’s quarters to reside.
- (11) Houses – Eight permanent houses are all damaged due to shelling. Others are houses with mud walls, and they are all totally damaged.
- (12) Toilets - none (This is an urgent need for women).
- (13) Land ownership – 20 families own land of their own, and 51 families do paddy cultivation on leased land belonging to villagers who own land or outsiders who own land in the village.

5. Major livelihood

- (1) Paddy – Only Maha cultivation due to the lack of irrigation facilities (last year, they were unable to cultivate as they resettled only after Jan 2010).
- (2) OFCs and fruit trees could be grown in a larger scale if irrigation facilities are provided (Irrigation canal to tank from Giant’s tank feeder canal and agro wells).
- (3) Fresh water fishing at Giant’s tank – eight families have been provided with canoe and nets by the Department of Fresh Water Fishing and during season, they do fishing with Irrattaikulam Fresh Water Fishing Society.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

Rural Development Society (RDS)	- 67 members
WRDS	- 57 members
Farmer Organization (FO)	- 52 Members
Sports Club	- Youth
Fresh Water Fishing Society Society)	- 8 (Afflicted to Irrattaikulam

7. Others, if any.

Their urgent needs:

- (1) Permanent houses.
- (2) Irrigation facilities.
- (3) Drinking water supply facilities (Installation of tube wells in existing wells and new wells).
- (4) Live stock inputs.
- (5) MPH building.
- (6) New bridge over the canal.
- (7) Cultivation loan (At present, due to lack of fund they are cultivating only in a limited acreage).
- (8) Provision of bicycles for school children attending school at Murunkan/Katkidanthakulam – 20 - 25



Musali DS Division

4. Maruthamadhu GN Division in Musali DS (MN/139)

Date of visit : Apr 29 2010

Field Supervisor : Mr.C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr. M.B.A. Rauf (T.P. number : 023-3237354)

1. General Information

	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Maruthamadhu	72				Tamil	RC -62 Hindu- 10
Pichchaivanipanedunkulam	68				Muslim -68	Islam -68
4 th mile post	15				Muslim -10	Islam -10
Total	155	10	313	291	Muslims – 83 Tamils – 72	Islam– 83 (53%) R.C – 62 (40%) Hindus – 10 (7%)

2. Brief history of the villages

Maruthamadhu

- (1) First displacement – all the villagers – to India and to Madhu - 1990
- (2) Resettlement – some Tamil families at Maruthamadhu - 1995
- (3) Few Muslims resettlement - 2003
- (4) Displacement of the villagers
 - Muslims to Puttalam and Tamils in Nanaddan - 2007
- (5) Resettlement
 - Tamils - Jun 9 2009
 - Muslims - Aug 21 2009

Pichchaivanipanedunkulam and the fourth Mile Post

- (1) First displacement – all villagers – to Puttalam - 1990
- (2) Resettlement - 2009

3. Ongoing, recent. and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

Maruthamadhu

Construction of 45 permanent houses (Rs.250,000 each) - before the past displacement.	UNDP
Reconstruction of 15 completely demolished houses and for fitting doors and windows which were stolen during the period of displacement.	UNDP
Supply of two goats to 45 families (some of these Goats have died after inoculation).	OFFER
Construction of temporary toilets to 45 families.	OFFER
Supply of one two wheel tractor and bowser for drinking water transport to FO (FO plans to charge Rs.250 per bowser for operation and maintenance fee).	Sewa Lanka
Construction of a tube well (community is waiting for electricity supply to operate pump and draw water).	Sewa Lanka
Livelihood loan of Rs.30,000 to 22 beneficiaries via WRDS.	DS (Govt. fund)

Pichchaivanipedunkulam and the Fourth Mile Post

Construction of temporary shelters and toilets.	IOM
Supply of drinking water storage tanks (plastic).	Sarvodaya
Construction of a tube well (the community is waiting for the supply of electricity to operate pump to draw water).	Sewa Lanka
Supply of drinking water by two bowsers per week.	Pradeshiya Sabha

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

Maruthamadhu

- (1) Major need is supply of drinking water. One tube well was constructed and the villagers are waiting for electricity supply to operate it.
- (2) Three internal roads out of the existing seven have to be renovated (12 houses in each internal road and the need of one drinking water storing, plastic tank to store drinking water for each internal roads).
- (3) No agro wells for expending maha paddy cultivation and for OFC and HLC.
- (4) Pre-school building for 18 kids was destroyed (only the super structure of the existed pre-school is left behind).
- (5) 25 school children attending school at Pariharikandal need bicycles.

Pichchaivanipanedunkulam and fourth mile post

- (1) All permanent houses built before displacement were totally destroyed during the displacement period.
- (2) One drinking water well is available in the village. But the well is very deep and water level is too low to fulfil the needs of the entire community.

5. Major industry

Maruthamadhu

- (1) Major livelihood activity is paddy cultivation during Maha season, as water in the tank changes depending on the rain fall and is limited.
- (2) OFCs can be cultivated if relevant irrigation facilities are installed.
- (3) Sea fishing – Three fiber glass boats and nine canoes were supplied with nets, but these beneficiaries are unable to engage in fishing due to the delay in official allocation of “Padu” (fishing ground) by the Department of Fisheries.
- (4) Livestock rearing (cattles, goats and layers) was an additional income earning activity before displacement. Now they need inputs to recommence.

Pichchaivanipanedunkulam and Fourth Mile Post

- (1) Major livelihood activity is paddy cultivation during Maha season as water in the tank changes depending on the rain fall (during the last Maha the rainfall was very low and due to scarcity of water in the tank, most of the cultivated paddy perished – yield per acre 15 to 20 bags).
- (2) OFC can be cultivated if relevant irrigation facilities are installed.
- (3) Livestock rearing (cattles, goats, and layers) was an additional income earning activity before displacement now they need inputs to recommence.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

Maruthamadhu

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) Farmers Organizations (FO)

Pichchaivanipanedunkulam and 4th Mile Post

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
 - (2) Farmers Organizations (FO)
- (Activities of CBOs are not yet regularized)

7. Others, if any: urgent needs :

- (1) Drinking water facility is a major problem (but measures were taken).
- (2) Renovation of Internal roads.

(3) Construction of pre-school and MPH building (Pichchaivanipanedunkulam and Fourth Mile Post).



Temporary houses



The villagers



Boats were donated but not utilized yet



Waiting for electricity supply

5. Koolankulam GN Division in Musali DS (MN/147)

Date : Apr 29 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr. F.M. Azien (T.P. number : 023-3233756)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Koolankulam	118	11	528	484	Muslims	Islam
Thampattamuththal ippukaddu	30					

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First Displacement – all the villagers – to Puttalam -1990
- (2) Resettlement – very few families for Maha cultivation - 2003
- (3) Second displacement – all villagers to villages in Puttalam - 2007
- (4) Resettlement - Jul 17 2009

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) Construction of temporary shelters, toilets and renovation of damaged toilets-IOM
- (2) Construction of 35 permanent houses (Rs.325,000/house) - NEHRP
- (3) Supply of seeds for OFCs and door and window frames - OFFERR

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Drinking water facility is available for 110 families living in the village. 78 families close to the main road have wells which are saline. Predesiya Sabha is supplying drinking water to these villages with bowsers once in two days.
- (2) Renovation of internal roads is needed.
- (3) Electricity supply – work on going.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major livelihood activity of 75% of the population is paddy cultivation only during Maha season as water in the tank changes depending on the rainfall.
- (2) OFCs cultivated on a small scale due to lack of irrigation water, if agro wells/irrigation facilities are provided , more acreage can be cultivated with chillies, onions and common vegetables.

- (3) 25% of the population are engaged in fishing activity as helpers in fishing boats cooperated by the fishermen in Chilavaththurai.
- (4) Livestock rearing (cattles, goats, and layers) was an additional income earning activity before displacement now they need inputs to recommence.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
 - (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
 - (3) Farmers Organizations (FO)
- (Activities not yet commenced due to key persons not yet re-settled in the village)

7. Others, if any

- (1) Drinking water facilities to the 78 families living near the main road.
- (2) Irrigation facilities
- (3) Permanent houses

Note: The reason for them to return to their native village was that at Puttalam during displacement they were living within 10% of land and were solely depended on the dry ration issued to them. The only work available was casual labor and that also was not regular. As they did not possess any cultivatable land of their own, if they cultivate paddy, they have to lease land after making full advance payment. At Puttalam, cost of living was very high with price of fish fetching Rs.400/kg, whereas at Koolankulam they can buy fish for Rs.200 or less per kg. Also they have their own land for cultivation and after one or two years of hard work, they can make themselves stable and are assured of steady income for their living. For these reasons they preferred to resettle in their native villages.



Newly donated pre-school building



Permanent houses are under re-construction

6. Kokkupudayan GN Division in Musali DS (MN/148)

Date of visit : Apr 29 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr. M.X. Daberera (T.P. number : 023-3231777)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Kokkupudayan	78	10	193	191	SL Tamils	R.C.
Kondanchchikuda	30				SL Tamils	Hindus

Note : 23 Muslim families are also temporarily staying in the village till they resettle in their native village of Kondachchi

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First Displacement – all the villagers – to Nanaddan DS villages - Sep 1 2007
- (2) Resettlement - Aug 21 2009

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) Construction of permanent houses (45 before displacement and 12 after resettlement) - NEHRP
- (2) Temporary shelters - MP for Mannar
- (3) Renovation of partly damaged toilets and temporary toilets - IOM
- (4) Funds for repairing partly damage houses - OFFER
- (5) Training in sewing for selected women (duration of six months) - MP for Mannar
- (6) Construction of a tube well (water is saline) - Sewa Lanka

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Major need is supply of drinking water. Currently Predesiya Sabha is supplying water with bowsers (not regularly).
- (2) One drinking water well is available in the village, which is slightly saline. It is used by all villagers.
- (3) MPH belongs to WRDS was totally damaged. MPH belongs to FCS is available and currently they are using it for conducting a sewing training.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major livelihood activity of 50% of the population is paddy cultivation during Maha season as water in the tank changes depending on the rain fall (average yield during last Maha was 35 to 40 bags per acre).
- (2) OFCs can be cultivated if relevant irrigation facilities are installed.
- (3) Sea fishing is another major livelihood activity of the balance of 50%, fishing inputs were not supplied yet and the fishermen have pawned jewellery to purchase basic fishing inputs. They do not engage in fishing at the moment, as it is off-season (during six months of south west monsoon catch is very low. This monsoon will last till November).
- (4) Female headed households requested for special income generating activities to earn a livelihood.
- (5) Livestock rearing (cattles, goats, and layers) was an additional income earning activity before displacement. Now they need inputs to recommence.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS) – Two RDSs (one at Kokkupudayan and the other at Kondachchikuda)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS) – Two WRDSs (one at Kokkupudayan and the other at Kondachchikuda)
- (3) FCS – Two FSCs (one at Kokkupudayan and the other at Kondachchikuda)
- (4) Farmers Organization (FO)

7. Others, if any

Their urgent needs seem to be the followings:

- (1) Lack of drinking water facilities is a major problem.
- (2) Renovation of internal roads.
- (3) Construction of MPH for WRDS.



Sewing class



Permanent houses by NEHRP



Only one well suitable for drinking



A village school

Madhu AGA Division

7. Palampiddy GN Division in Madhu AGA (MN/ 40)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Tadchanamarutha madhu	178	534		-	Tamil	Hundu-85% RC-15%

There are several villagers in the GN Division, however, resettlement has been started only in Tadchanamaruthamadhu village.

2. Brief history of the village

- (1) The last displacement took place in 1999.
- (2) The villagers resettled in the village in April 2010.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the village

Not at all. No shelter assistance yet.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Some drinking water wells are available.
- (2) No toilets. No shelter support yet. The villagers are currently living in tents.

5. Major industry

- (1) Paddy cultivation is the major industry.
- (2) Many villagers do OFC cutivations.

6. Others, if any

PEACE project is planning to renovate tanks and canals.
Demining is partly completed.

- Initially, this GN Division was not included in the short list as the JICA team did not have the information that the resettlement was started in the Division. Therefore, the JICA team did not have an opportunity to visit the Division.
- Just before the DSC to select the target area of the project, the team was informed by the project director of the District Secretary's office in Mannar, that the resettlement has just started in one village in the Division in April 2010 and that the Division should be included in the short list.
-

8. Vilathikulam GN Division in Madhu AGA (MN/43)

Date of visit : Apr 28 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. Thomasri

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Vilathikulam	65	8	120	80	SL Tamils	Hindu

2. Brief history of the village

- (1) Displacement – All went to India in 1990. Some of them resettled from India in 1993.
- (2) Displacement went to Chettikulam in 1999. Some of them resettled in 2004.
- (3) Displacement all went towards Mullaitivu in 2007, they all returned to Vilaththikulam in February 3rd 2010 for resettlement.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the village

- (1) Indian supplied 15 sheets for temporary shelter and five bags of cement.
- (2) No any other NGOs stepped in.
- (3) Some villagers make cement blocks with the cement donated by Indian Government. They said they do not know exactly how to do.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Drinking water – There are six DWWs, however only one is utilized at the moment. The other five wells have to be cleaned by desilting.
- (2) Major cultivation is paddy.
- (3) Everyone owns paddy lands.
- (4) OFCs - They have lands for OFCs.
- (5) No electric supply.
- (6) Roads are not so bad.
- (7) All permanent houses are completely destroyed.
- (8) No toilets for them (this is very urgent).
- (9) No dispensary at their place. They go to Vavuniya for any medical treatment.
- (10) There is a primary school functioning with 60 students attending up to grade five. Six teachers are on duty at the school.

5. Major industry

- (1) Paddy - only Maha cultivation (They were unable to do cultivation last year as they resettled in February 2010).
- (2) OFCs – fruit trees could be grown.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

Newly registered CBOs are followings

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) Farmers Organizations (FO)

7. Others, if any: Their urgent needs are:

- (1) Permanent houses
- (2) Drinking water facilities
- (3) Livestock inputs
- (4) RDS and community centre buildings



Temporary shed



Cement block making



Primary school



Villagers

9. Parasankulam GN Division in Madhu AGA (MN/44)

Date of visit : Apr 28 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. Dixon Perera

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Parasankulam	28	4			Tamil	Hindu
Sinnavalayankaddu	80	11				
Periyavalayankaddu	17					
Total	125		393		Tamil	Hindu

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) Displacement – All went to India in 1990. Some of them resettled from India in 1993.
- (2) Displacement went to Chettikulam in 1999. Some of them resettled in 2004.
- (3) Displacement all went towards Mullaitivu in 2007, and they all returned to Parasankulam in March 2010 for resettlement.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) Indian supplied 15 tin sheets for temporary shelter and five bags of cement.
- (2) No other NGOs stepped in.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Drinking water
 - (Parasankulam) – There are eight DWWs. However, only one is able to be used and it is very far away from their houses. They request to construct two tube wells inside the existing wells to supply more water.
 - (Sinnavalayankaddu) - There are 42 DWWs, but only five of them are able to be used.
- (2) Agriculture
 - (Parasankulam) –The villagers own 150 acres of paddy land. They do cultivation only in Maha. The two distributing tanks called Chalampakulam and Sinnavalayankaddu are damaged.

- (Sinnavalayankaddu) - These people own paddy lands in Periyavalayankaddu 50 acres, and 35 acres in Chalampakulam. The name of the tank is Allaikallupoddakulam and it is also damaged. About OFCs – all have high lands where green grams, cow peas can be cultivated.
- (3) No electric supply.
 - (4) All houses are destroyed.
 - (5) No toilets at all.
 - (6) There is a high school up to O/L in the Division. The building was built by NECORD and was not damaged badly during the time of evacuation. There are about 174 students and three teachers. Some volunteers are helping teaching to compensate the shortage of teachers.
 - (7) There is no medical facility and they have to go to Vavuniya for medical treatment.

5. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) Farmers Organizations (FO)

6. Others, if any: Their urgent needs seem to be the followings:

- (1) Permanent houses and toilets
- (2) Irrigation facilities
- (3) Safe drinking water



Temporary shed



Backyard of the temporary shed



High school in the village

Manthai West AGA Division

10. Vellankulam GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/01)

Date of visit : May 8 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr, C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr. S. Wijendran (T.P. number : 077-2735439)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Sewa Village	31	8	62	74	Tamils	Hindus- R.C. -
Ganeshapuram	75	12	117	120	Tamils	Hindus- R..C.
Vellankulam	35	6	54	65	Tamils	Hindus 35
Total	141	26	233	259		Hindu- 97% RC -3%

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement - the entire village - 1983
- (2) Resettlement - 1997
- (3) Second displacement – the entire village - 1999
- (4) Resettlement - 2002
- (5) Third displacement - entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu - Jul 26 2008
- (6) Resettlement - Mar 15 2010

3. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

Sewa Village	Supply of drinking water by bowsers	- ZOA
Gaeshapuram	Supply of drinking water by bowsers	- ZOA
Vellakulam	None	

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

Sewa Village

- (1) Drinking water - accessories to the tube wells installed by MANRECAP were damaged. Presently, the villagers use two slightly saline and very deep wells in addition to bowser water supplied by ZOA.
- (2) No health facilities.

- (3) No electrical supply.
- (4) All internal roads need renovation.
- (5) No primary school.
- (6) Pre-school was damaged and needs renovation.
- (7) MPH was damaged and needs renovation.

Ganeshapuram

- (1) Drinking water - accessories to the tube wells installed by MANRECAP was damaged. Presently the villagers use three slightly saline and very deep wells in addition to bowser water supplied by ZOA
- (2) No health facilities.
- (3) No electrical supply.
- (4) All internal roads need renovation.
- (5) No primary school.
- (6) Pre-school was damaged and needs renovation.
- (7) MPH was damaged and needs renovation.

Vellankulam

- (1) Drinking Water - One common and two private drinking water wells are now used by the community.
- (2) Rural hospital is now renovated and begin functioning soon.
- (3) No electrical supply.
- (4) All internal roads need renovation.
- (5) Primary school is available in the village.
- (6) Pre-school was damaged and now functioning at damaged teacher's quarters.

5. Major industry

Sewa Village

- (1) OFCs and fruit trees cultivation – Water for cultivation is from two damaged tube wells.
- (2) Eight families do paddy cultivation during Maha on leased lands in Vellankulam.
- (3) Live stock – cattles, goats, poultries etc. Only before displacement.
- (4) Daily labor - whenever available.

Ganeshapuram

- (1) OFCs and fruit trees cultivation – Water for cultivation is from two damaged tube wells which are currently damaged.
- (2) Eleven families do paddy cultivation during Maha on leased lands in Vellankulam, and twelve Families own Paddy lands under Vellankulam tank.

- (3) Live stock – cattles, goats, poultries etc. Only before displacement.
- (4) Daily labor - whenever available.

Vellankulam

- (1) Main industry is paddy cultivation. 28 families own land and seven families cultivate on leased land.
- (2) OFC cultivation – Done by all families (black grams, cow peas, common vegetables are grown with water from tank).
- (3) Live stock - 16 families own cattles (before displacement, all families reared cattles).
- (4) Daily labor – whenever available when not engaged in paddy cultivation.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

Sewa Village

- (1) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (2) FO

Ganeshapuram

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) FO

Vellankulam

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) Farmers Organizations (FO)
(Activities have just commenced)

7. Others, if any: Urgent needs

Sewa Village

- (1) Renovation of tube wells for drinking water supply.
- (2) Renovation of all internal roads.
- (3) Agriculture inputs to recommence OFCs cultivation.
- (4) Renovation of MPH/pre-school.
- (5) Supply of water pumps and sprayers for OFCs cultivation.
- (6) Construction of houses.
- (7) Inputs for livestock activity.

Ganeshapuram

- (1) Renovation of tube wells for drinking water supply.
- (2) Renovation of all internal roads.
- (3) Agriculture renovation of MPH/pre-school.
- (4) Inputs to recommence OFCs cultivation.
- (5) Supply of water pumps and sprayers for OFCs.
- (6) Construction of houses.
- (7) Inputs for livestock activity.

Vellankulam

- (1) Renovation of internal roads.
- (2) Construction of pre-school.
- (3) Construction of MPH.
- (4) Additional ODWs and tube wells for drinking and agro purposes
- (5) Inputs for livestock activity

11. Thevanpidy GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/02)

Date of visit : May 10 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr.C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr. P.Santhiyogu (T.P. number : 077-0473750)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Thevanpidy	84	16	171	148	SL Tamils	RC- 95%
Puthukadu	120	21	233	266	SI Tamils	NRC- 5%
Total	204	37	404	414		

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement - the entire village - 1983
- (2) Resettlement - 1997
- (3) Second displacement – the entire village - 1999
- (4) Resettlement - 2002
- (5) Third displacement - the entire villager to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu - Jul 26 2008
- (6) Resettlement - Feb 8 2010

3. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) Renovation of damaged permanent toilets - Sarvodaya
- (2) Supply of drinking water by bowsers (once in two days) - 10 litter per person - PS

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) No source of drinking water supply. This is their major need, for years many NGOs, NWS, and DB has promised to install a drinking water supply via pipeline by pumping water from DWWs located at Pali Aru but nothing has been happened so far. Now ENREP is planning to implement it.
- (2) The main access road, internal roads, and access road to fishing harbour need renovation.
- (3) No MPH.
- (4) Teacher's Quarters at Thevanpidy school originally constructed under MANRECAP project is damaged.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major income generation activity is fishing (They have lost all of their boats, OBMs, nets, and accessories during displacement), but no fishing inputs have been supplied by anyone yet. At present, they are hiring boats and accessories from Pallimunai in Mannar.
- (2) Live stock – before displacement eight families were rearing cattles and goats, but now at present no one is.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
 - (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
 - (3) Fishermen Cooperative Society (FCS)
 - (4) Church Committee
 - (5) Youth and Sports Club
- (Activities have just commenced)

5. Others, if any

- (1) Installation of a drinking water supply system.
- (2) Relevant fishing Inputs.
- (3) Renovation of internal roads.
- (4) Construction of MPH.
- (5) Renovation of Teacher's Quarters.
- (6) Livestock inputs.



Fishermen



School without a roof

12. Pali Aru GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/03)

Date of visit : May 10 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr. S. Wijendran (T.P. number : 077-2735439)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Pali Aru	85	16	145	302	SL Tamils	R.C. 02 Hindus- 83
Moonrampiddy	155	17	263	290	SL Tamils	Hindus- 70 R..C. -85
Theththavaady	15	3	30	24	SL Tamils	Hindus -15
Total	255	36	438	616		Hindu- 168 (66%) RC-87 (34%)

Another eight families will resettle in Thethavady after completing harvest of paddy at Adampan

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement - the entire village - 1983
- (2) Resettlement - 1897
- (3) Second displacement – the entire village - 1999
- (4) Resettlement - 2002
- (5) Third displacement – the entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu - Jul 26 2008
- (6) Resettlement
 - Pali Aru - Mar 25 2010
 - MoonramPiddy - Jan 9 2010
 - Thethavady - Mar 5 2010

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

Pali Aru

- (1) Supply of drinking water by bowser. - ZOA

Moonrampiddy

- (1) Supply of water by bowser. - SARVODAYA
- (2) Renovation of drinking water wells. - SARVODAYA

- (3) Renovation of Seven permanent toilets. - SARVODAYA

Theththavaady

- (1) Construction of temporary houses. -SARVODYA
(2) Renovation of damaged drinking water wells. - ZOA

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

Pali Aru

- (1) Drinking water - Accessories to the tube wells installed by MANRECAP damaged. Presently two slightly saline wells are used in addition to bowser water supplied by ZOA.
(2) No health facilities.
(3) No electrical supply.
(4) All internal roads need renovation.
(5) No primary school.
(6) Pre-school is damaged and needs renovation.
(7) MPH is damaged and needs renovation.
(8) Two permanent houses fully damaged. Now people are living in 80 temporary sheds.

Moonrampiddy

- (1) Two drinking water wells are available (the one in church premises cannot be used by public).
(2) No health care facilities (primary health care centre renovation was completed but no personnel for functioning).
(3) No electrical supply.
(4) All internal roads need renovation.
(5) There is a primary school up to year nine available in the village.
(6) MPH was damaged and needs renovation.
(7) 190 semi permanent houses built by ZOA before displacement were all damaged. Resettlers now living in those houses with roofs made with tarpaulin sheets.

Theththavaady

- (1) Renovation of Theththavaadi tank and the feeder tank are needed.
(2) Renovation of the main access road & internal roads needed.
(3) No MPH.

5. Major industry

Pali Aru

- (1) OFCs cultivation with water from river.
- (2) Live stock – cattles, goats, poultries etc.

Moonrampiddy

- (1) Main industry is sea fishing. They had 75 fiber glass boats with OBM and 90 canoes before displacement. Now they have nothing of their own and they are hiring boats from Pallimunai (Ten fiber glass boats with OBM and three canoes).
- (2) Livestock – Four families were rearing goats before displacement.

Theththavaady

- (1) Their major income is OFC - Chillies, Cabbages, Carrots, and common vegetables which were not only sold in the local Market but also in Dambulla.
- (2) Cattles, goats, and poultries rearing is available.
- (3) OFC cultivation with water from river.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

Pali Aru

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) FO

Moonrampiddy

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) FCS

Theththavaady

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) Farmers Organizations (FO)
- (4) Hindu Society
(Activities have just commenced)

Others, if any: Urgent needs

Pali Aru

- (1) Renovation of tube wells for drinking water supply.

- (2) Renovation of all internal roads.
- (3) Agriculture inputs to recommence OFC.
- (4) Renovation of MPH/pre-school.
- (5) Completion of Karayankannaddi tank for cultivation of paddy in 200 acres.
- (6) Renovation of agro wells for OFC.
- (7) Supply of water pumps and sprayers for OFC.

Moonrampiddy

- (1) Construction of drinking water wells/tube wells for supply of drinking water.
- (2) Supply of accessories for fishing.
- (3) Renovation of internal roads.
- (4) Renovation of MPH.

Theththavaady

- (1) Renovation of Tank.
- (2) Renovation of feeder canals.
- (3) MPH building.
- (4) Inputs for OFC.
- (5) Livestock.



Multi purpose hall



water supply by bowser

13. Iluppaikadavai GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/04)

Date of visit : May 3 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr. S.S. Stanles (T.P. number : 077-0326547)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed HH	Male	Female		
Illuppaikadavai	114				Tamils	R.C.-34
Kaddaduvayal	4					Hindus-115
Muthaliyakamam	5					N. R.C.-01
Parankikamam	27					
Padakaturai	0					
Total	150	37	227	249		

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement – all the villagers – to Madhu, Vellankulam, and India - 1990
- (2) Resettlement – part of the population - 1991
- (3) Second displacement - all villagers to Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu - 2007
- (4) Resettlement - Dec 17 2009

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) Construction of temporary shelters (98 completed) - SARVODYA
- (2) Renovation of existing toilets - SARVODYA
- (3) Settling in allowance of Rs.25,000.00
(20 families have not yet received it, and three families received only Rs.5,000)
- GoSL and UNHCR

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) No drinking water wells as ground water is saline. Currently Sarvodya is supplying Drinking water by bowsers (not regularly).
- (2) One no. tube well which was constructed by the coordination of MANRECAP, and handed over to Prsdeshiya Sabah, is damaged (Motor and Pump missing although there is outer casing left).
- (3) Internal roads need renovation.
- (4) No permanent building for pre-school. At present, pre-school is conducted in church premises, and there are 48 kids and local pre-school teachers (their salary is paid by

Valvudyam).

- (5) No MPH.
- (6) Among the permanent houses available before displacement only seven are in habitable condition. IOM is planning to put up semi permanent shelters soon. 14 families have no land of their own. DS-MW has taken action to provide LDO lands with permission of IOM to put up semi permanent shelters. 20 families who resettled recently have yet to be issued with tin roofing sheets as stocks have been exhausted.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major livelihood activity is fishing. At present, they do not possess boats or nets for proper fishing. They are hiring boats from Pallimunai, a fishing village in Mannar Island (Rental fee per month is Rs.3,000 for Canoe and Rs.8,000 for fiber glass boat and OBM). Though many organizations and departments have promised to supply fishing inputs, nothing has been supplied so far.
- (2) Ten families from Muthaliyarkamam are engaged in paddy cultivation during the Maha season depending on rain water, despite there is a tank named Cholamandalakulam. Although 150 acres of paddy land is available, only around 50 acres are cultivated as there is no feeder canal out of the tank. The cultivation depends on the rain fall.
- (3) OFC – chillies/vegetables in a small scale.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Fishermen Corporative Society (FCS)
- (3) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (4) Farmers Organizations (FO) - Common to both Illupaikadavai & Anthoniyarpuram
- (5) Youth Club
(Activities have just commenced)

7. Others, if any

- (1) Drinking water facility by renovating tube wells.
- (2) Pre-school building.
- (3) MPH building.



Temporary shed



water supply by ZOA



Only the foundation is left for the house

14. Anthonyarpuram GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/05)

Date of visit : May 3 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr.S.S. Stanles (T.P. number: 077-0326547)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Anthonyarpuram	127	32	248	267	SL Tamils	RC

2. Brief history of the village

- (1) First displacement – all villagers – to Madhu, Vellankulam, and India - 1990
- (2) Resettlement – part of the population - 1991
- (3) Second displacement - all villagers to Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu - 2007
- (4) Resettlement - Dec 17 2009

3. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the village

- (1) Construction of temporary shelters and temporary toilets. - IOM
- (2) Renovation of existing toilets. - SARVODYA

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) No drinking water wells as ground water is saline. Currently, Sarvodaya is supplying drinking water with bowsers (not regularly).
- (2) Internal roads need renovation.
- (3) A few people are doing Maha cultivation in Cholamandalakulam.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major livelihood activity is fishing (90%). At present, they do not possess boats or nets for proper fishing. They are hiring boats from Pallimunai - a fishing Village in Mannar Island (the rental fee per month is Rs.3,000 for canoes and Rs.8,000 for fiber glass boats & OBMs). Though many organizations and departments have promised supply of fishing inputs, so far nothing has been supplied (Sarvodaya supplied some fishing nets to them, but those nets were not suitable for fishing by the fishermen at Anthonyarpuram. Therefore they returned them, asking for donation of nets with correct size.

(2) Few families are engaged in paddy cultivation during the Maha season depending on the rain water. Though there is a tank called Cholamandalakulam, only around 50 acres out of 150 acres are available for cultivation as there is no feeder canal. Their cultivation depends on rain fall.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Fishermen Corporative Society (FCS)
- (3) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (4) Farmers Organizations (FO) - Common in both Illupaikadavai and Anthonyarpuram
(Activities have just commenced)

7. Others, if any: Urgent needs

- (1) Drinking water facility
- (2) Pre-school building
- (3) MPH building



Grama Niladari's office



Destroyed tube well



A fishing family



Boats rented by the villagers

15. Vidataitive West GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/10)

Date of visit : May 11 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. Ponkalan (T.P. number : 077-5714090)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Vidataltivu West	119	33	223	250	SL Tamils	R.C.-93 fa. N.R.C.-20 fa Hindus-06 fa.

There were 250 families before the last displacement.

2. Brief history of the village

- (1) First displacement was in 1985. They moved to Madhu and resettled and 1986.
- (2) In second displacement, some went to Madhu and the rest (about 10 families) went over to India in 1990 and resettled in 1994.
- (3) In third displacement, some went to Mannar and about 10% went to Thevanpiddy in 1999. After MoU, some people from Mannar and all people from Thevanpiddy resettled in 2002.
- (4) In fourth displacement, all people in this area moved through A32 road towards Mullaitivu district and resettled to their native place in Dec 2009.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the village

- (1) Vadakkin Vasantham gave 34 boats, engines, and fishing nets for 34 families.
- (2) SARVODAYA did renovation for 25 families. The rest are not done yet.
- (3) 15 toilets are completely destroyed and 12 toilets are to be renovated.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

Water :

- (1) No drinking water available in this area. Before displacement, there was a over head water tank in this village and it was demolished.
- (2) Through SARVODAYA, Mantahi West Predeshiya Sabah supplied drinking water to entire village by tractor bowsers.
- (3) At present, people walk about 1.5 km to Pallamadhu minor tank for bathing.
- (4) Pipe lines which were constructed before displacement are in good condition.

Cultivation :

- (1) About five families own 60 acres of paddy field at Addativu. There is tank at Addativu which is depending on rain water. There is not any feeder channel for the tank.
- (2) They do paddy cultivation as high land crops.
- (3) No electric supply.
- (4) All inner roads about six km are in bad condition and have to be renovated.
- (5) About 50 houses are partly damaged and the rests are badly damaged.
- (6) About 90% of the families have no toilets a present.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major livelihood is fishing.
- (2) At present, people are engaged in fishing with five boats with engines. Some of the fishermen hire boats from Mannar and pay Rs.3000 per month as a rent.
- (3) No other OFC cultivation as there is no suitable water.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) FCS - and church committee are common for north and west.

7. Others, if any

- (1) School is functioning.
- (2) Nursery school is functioning in the multi purpose hall at present.

16. Vidataitive North GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/11)

Date of visit : May 11 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S.

Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. M. Robert (T.P. number : 071-7352437)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Vidataltivu North	111	20	186	205	SL Tamils	R.C.-108 N.R.C.-01 Hindus-02.

There were 230 families in the division before the last displacement.

2. Brief history of the village

- (1) First displacement was in 1985. They moved to Madhu and resettled in 1986.
- (2) In second displacement, some went to Madhu and the rest (about 10 families) went over to India in 1990 and resettled in 1994.
- (3) In third displacement, some went to Mannar and about 10% went to Thevanpidy in 1999. After MoU some people from Mannar and all people from Thevanpidy resettled in 2002.
- (4) In fourth displacement, all people in this place moved through A32 road towards Mullaitivu district and resettled to their native place in Dec 2009.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the village

- (1) Vadakkin Vasantham (government) donated five boats and engines.
- (2) SARVODAYA renovated 92 toilets and 24 toilets are not renovated. All the families owned toilets before displacement. ACTED came to renovate about 14 toilets.
- (3) No other NGOs stepped in.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

Water :

- (1) No drinking water is available in this area. Before displacement, there was an over head water tank in this village and it was demolished.

- (2) Though SARVODAYA, Mantahi West Predeshiya Sabah is supplying drinking water to the entire village with tractor bowsers.
- (3) At present, people walk about 1.5 km to Pallamadhu minor tank for bathing.
- (4) Pipe lines which were constructed before displacement are in good condition.

Cultivation :

- (1) They do cultivation, but with the lack of water they did not do cultivation while this Maha season.
- (2) They own paddy land in Vidataltivu East.
- (3) No electric supply.
- (4) Inner road is in a bad condition for about four km and have to be renovated.
- (5) Before displacement, all the people owned houses. At present, no one has houses. Only 22 houses exist with half damaged roofs.
- (6) 90% of the families had toilets before displacement. At present, there are only 24 toilets.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major livelihood is fishing.
- (2) At present, people are doing fishing. Five boats with engines and some of the fishermen hire boats from Mannar and they pay Rs.3000 per month as a rent.
- (3) No other OFC is cultivated as there is no suitable water.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) FCS - this is common for North and East
- (3) Church committee is able in all villages

7. Others, if any

The sea channel to the Vidataltivu ferry is covered with sand and mud. During the dry season (from around May 15th), no boat can enter into the ferry because the channel has only about one foot depth of water. This channel has to be deepened, otherwise the fishermen have to lead a hard life by carrying the caught fish about 1.5 km from the deep sea to their ferry.

17. Kayanagar GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/15)

Date of visit : May 5 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. M. Jeyabalan (T.P. number : 077-2768614)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Kayanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eachchalava kkai	110	20	180	173	Tamils	R.C.- 30 (33%) Hindu-80 (67%)

Kayanagar has two villages. Resettlement was started only in Eachchalavakkai. Demining of Kayanagar village has not completed yet.

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement took place in 2008. They went to the nearest villages such as Paliaru and Illuppaikadavai.
- (2) During this period, due to the Civil war these people continuously moved towards Mullaitivu district.
- (3) People gradually came from Mullaitivu to the cleared area like Omanthai and then they were taken to the government refugees camp at Vavuniya and Cheddikulam by forces.
- (4) They were brought from various camps for resettlement to their native village in March 4th 2010. At present, 110 families are resettled in this village.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) SARVODAYA cleans all the drinking well and chlorinated them.
- (2) VALVUTHAYAM donated push bicycles to 44 families.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) ZOA is supplying drinking water to this village daily with four tractor bowsers (each contains over 1000 liters)
- (2) Before displacement, they were all doing paddy cultivation at their nearby village called Periyamadhu on lease.
- (3) The cleaned dug wells are not able to be used for drinking purpose. But they are used for bathing and washing home articles.

- (4) Before displacement, they go to Periyamadhu on foot or bicycles to collect drinking water. The distance is over three km.
- (5) There is no electric supply.
- (6) The inner roads are damaged by mine clearing vehicles.
- (7) There are about 72 houses which were constructed before displacement, funded by DRC through Sewa Lanka
- (8) 30 houses of these are partly damaged and the rests are fully damaged.
- (9) Sewa Lanka constructed about 68 toilets for families.

5. Major industry

- (1) Formally they do paddy cultivation and fresh water fishing as major livelihood.
- (2) No one has own paddy land.
- (3) This year they do not cultivate, because they resettled after Maha cultivation.
- (4) During the Maha cultivation, they do OFC like grown nuts, green grams, corns, and etc.
- (5) Some people are engaged in carpentry and masonry works.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Women Rural Development Society
- (2) Rural Development Society
- (3) Farmers Organizations
- (4) Church Committee
- (5) Hindu Committee

All of these CBOs are formed newly and all are functioning. (WRDS and RDS coordinate with the villages and DS offices etc. They go to DS offices and get the needs for development of the village. FO looks after the cultivation. They go and meet the Agrarian Service Offices for development of cultivation. Church and Hindu committees look after spiritual matters.)

7. Others, if any

- (1) Before displacement, there were 310 families
- (2) So far no one resettled in Kayanagar, but 70 families of Periyamadhu GN Division temporarily resettled in Kayanagar.
- (3) Eachchalavakkai is a village located between Kayanagar and Sannar . About one km away from Kayanagar.
- (4) Drinking water is the major problem for all the family.

- (5) School children in this village go to Periyamadhu school for education on foot and sometimes by bus. This Periyamadhu is located about three km away from Eachchalavakkai
- (6) Regarding transport concern, there is only one bus service in the morning from Eachchalavakkai at seven a.m. to go to Mannar town or DS Office in Adampan and it comes back in the evening.

18. Paappamoddai GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/18)

Date of visit: May 3 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr..J. St. Jude (T.P. number : 071-5217435)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Paappamoddai	45		67	69	SL Tamils	All R.C
Thenudayan	40		63	70	SL Tamils	R.C-08, Hindus-32
Kandal	6		7	10	SL Tamils	R.C.-05, Hindu-01
Total	91	17	137	149		RC-58 (64%) Hindu-33 (36%)

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First Displacement – all Muslim villagers to Puttalam - 1990
- (2) Second displacement - all villagers to Madhu - 2006 (former part)
- (3) Resettlement - 2006 (Latter part)
- (4) Third displacement - all villagers to Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu - 2008
- (5) Resettlement -Oct 23 2009

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) Construction of temporary shelters (69 completed) - UNOPS
 - (2) Cleaning of all wells - SARVODYA
 - (3) Renovation of toilets and construction of temporary toilets - UNOPS
- (Other localities cleared of mines except for fishing harbor area)

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Drinking water is a problem at Paappamoddai. Two drinking water wells there are available, and one is used by road construction workers, while the community is using DWW at school premises. During dry season, the level of water lowers.
- (2) Thenudayan two DWWs are available and one of them has good quality.
- (3) Two drinking water wells are available in Kandal.

- (4) Internal roads and the access road to fishing harbour (3 km long) need renovation.
- (5) Electricity not yet supplied.
- (6) Permanent houses – all houses damaged.
- (7) Pre-school located at Thenudayan is completely damaged. Valvuthayam is making arrangements to rebuild it.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major livelihood activity is fishing. 60 families are engaged in fishing. Recently, Department of Fisheries has supplied the FCS with one canoe and three fiber glass boats with OBM. IOM has supplied them with three canoes. As there are more than 60 members in FCS, they intend to rent out the boats to the members on a rotation basis. Rental charges and other formalities to be decided on the FCS general meeting to be held on May 6th 2010.
- (2) At present, fishermen are hiring boats from Pallimunai - a fishing village in Mannar Island. Rental fee per month is Rs.3,000 for canoe and Rs.8,000 for fiber glass boats and OBM.
- (3) Currently it is the best season for prawn fishing. They need special nets and traps.
- (4) 24 families are engaged in paddy cultivation during Maha season.
- (5) In Thenudayan, few families are engaged in masonry and carpentry. Whenever they are not engaged in masonry and carpentry they work as casual labors.
- (6) Livestock – before displacement, they reared cattles, goats, and chicks. They don't have any of those at present.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

(Common in Paappamaddai, Thenudayan, and Kandal)

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS) - new committee to be elected
- (2) Fishermen Corporative Society (FCS) - functioning
- (3) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS) - new committee to be elected
- (4) Farmers Organizations (FO)
(Activities have just commenced)

7. Others, if any

- (1) Drinking water facility.
- (2) Urgent need of fishing accessories and inputs.
- (3) Renovation of pre-school building.
- (4) MPH building.



A school in the village



Boats rented by the villagers



Temporary shed



Boats donated to FCS by IOM

19. Veddayarmurrippu GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/19)

Date of visit : Apr 30 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. A. Jesuthasan (T.P. number : 077-5251083)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Veddayarmurrippu	68	12	110	115	Tamils	RC- 20 (29%) Hindus -48 (71%)

2. Brief history of the village

- (1) First displacement - most of the village people went to India in 1990. Some of these families returned from India in 2002 for resettlement and they were living till 2005.
- (2) Second displacement - people who were living in the village started moving towards Mullaitivu district in 2006 due to the Civil War.
- (3) They return to resettle in Oct. 22nd 2009 from various refugee camps.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the village

- (1) UNOPS supplied 15 tin sheets for temporary shelter for each family.
- (2) Sarvodaya cleaned three drinking water wells. But these three wells cannot be used for drinking because of its salty water. It can be used only for bathing.
- (3) ZOA is supplying drinking water as mobile service and they fill plastic fibers every day (each has a capacity of 1,000 litters).
- (4) To get clean drinking water, they have to walk about 1.5 km.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Only a few people of the village did paddy cultivation for the last Maha season, as demining of their paddy land had not been completed at that time.
- (2) UNOPS has constructed toilets for all families.
- (3) No electricity supply.
- (4) The Hindu temple of the village is fully damaged.
- (5) All permanent houses are destroyed.
- (6) At present, no one owns permanent houses.
- (7) All inner roads are in bad conditions.

(8) Three clean wells are saline.

5. Major industry

- (1) Paddy cultivation and labor work are their major livelihood. Most of the villagers have their own paddy land.
- (2) OFC like chillies or vegetables are also cultivated during this Maha season.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Women Rural Development Society
- (2) Rural Development Society
- (3) Farmers Organizations
- (4) Church Committee

The above mentioned CBOs are all functioning

7. Others, if any

- (1) Before displacement, there were 275 families living in the village.
- (2) Drinking water is the most urgent need.



Temporary huts



Temporary toilets

20. Maaligaithidal GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/21)

Date of visit : Apr 30 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. A. Jesuthasan (T.P. number : 077-5251083)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Maaligaithidal	71	9	119	124	Tamil	RC- 22 (31%)
Thaamaraikkulam						Hindus -49
Seththukkulam						(69%)

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement most of the village people went to India in 1990.
- (2) Some of these families return from India in 2002 for resettlement and they stayed till 2005.
- (3) Second displacement started in 2006, towards Mullaitivu district.
- (4) They return for resettlement in Oct. 22nd 2009 from various refugee camps.

3. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) UNOPS supplied 15 tin sheets for temporary shelter for each family.
- (2) Sarvodaya cleaned three drinking water wells, but only one of them can be used for drinking purpose. Other two are saline and can be only used for bathing.
- (3) UNOPS has constructed toilets.
- (4) ZOA supplies drinking water by bowser.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Only a few people did paddy cultivation for the last Maha season, as demining was not completed in their paddy land.
- (2) Only one drinking water well is able for drinking purpose. This well is used by 71 families of the GN Division. The other two wells are saline and can be used only for other purposes.
- (3) UNOPS has constructed toilets.
- (4) No electricity supply.

5. Major industry

- (1) Paddy cultivation and labor work are their major livelihood. Most of the villagers have their own paddy land.
- (2) OFC cultivation like chillies or vegetables are also conducted during the Maha season.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Women Rural Development Society
- (2) Rural Development Society
- (3) Farmers Organizations
- (4) Church Committee

The above mentioned CBOs are all functioning.

7. Others, if any

- (1) The soil of the village is sandy.
- (2) Water is salty in this area.
- (3) Before displacement, there were 152 families living in this village.



Temporary huts



Temporary huts and toilet



A common well cleaned by Sarvodaya



A church under reconstruction

21. Adampan GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/22)

Date of visit : May 11 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. P. Kathirgamanathan (T.P. number : 077-2028164)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Adampan	78	13	63	79	SL Tamils	R.C.-46 Hindus-32.
Ollivaddathalvu	9	1	3	6	SL Tamils	R.C.-07 Hindus-02
Vamathevapuram	86	19	182	183	SL Tamils	Hindus-86
Total	173	33	248	268	SL Tamils	R.C.- 53 (31%) Hindus-120(69%)

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement was in 1985. They moved to Chalampan, Madhu and some of them went over to Madhu. Resettlement was in 1987.
- (2) Second displacement was in July 15th 1997. People went to Madhu and Thatchanamaruthamadhu. Resettlement was in 1994.
- (3) Third displacement was in October 1999 to Madhu and Thatchanamaruthamadhu. Resettlement was in 2002 after MOU.
- (4) Fourth displacement was in 2007 and all went through A32 road towards Mullaitivu district. Resettlement was in Oct 22 2009.

3. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

Adampan, Ollivaddathalvu:

- (1) IOM distributed temporary shelter for 70 families at Adampan and three families at Ollivaddathalvu.
- (2) 39 semi permanent toilets were constructed in Adampan.
- (3) Sarvodaya cleaned 17 wells, and only six of which are available for drinking.
- (4) There are about six dug wells left without cleaning.

Vamathevapuram:

- (1) IOM provided semi permanent toilets for seven families, and the rests did not get ones because they did not have their own lands.
- (2) ZOA supplied temporary shelters for 70 families, but still not supplied to the rest so far.
- (3) Sarvodaya renovated five wells but it was not a cleaning. At present, Sarvodaya is supplying drinking water by bowsers every day to these families.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

Adampan, Ollivaddathalvu:

- (1) People live on either side of Adampan hospital they go to neighbour village about one km to get drinking water.
- (2) They did paddy cultivation about 15 acres. Most of these people own paddy lands. This year they got an yield about 35 bags per acre.
- (3) No electric supply.
- (4) All inner roads (about 12 km long) are in bad condition and have to be renovated.
- (5) Before displacement, most of the people owned permanent houses. But now all are destroyed.
- (6) They renovated about 15 toilets and they still need about 27 to be constructed.

Vamathevapuram:

- (1) Drinking water is the biggest problem.
- (2) They did paddy cultivation on lease.
- (3) No electric supply.
- (4) All inner roads (about 6 km) are in bad condition and have to be renovated.
- (5) All houses are fully damaged.
- (6) About 79 families need toilets.

5. Major industry

Adampan and Ollivaddathalvu

- (1) Paddy cultivation is their major livelihood.
- (2) They cultivate vegetables, chillies etc. for their own use.
- (3) There are two sea fishing families, but they haven't started fishing yet because they do not have boats and nets. There were previously about 10 families doing livestock farming.
- (4) There are some skilled masons and carpenters.

Vamathevapuram:

- (1) Paddy and OFC such as chillies, ground nuts, green nuts, and vegetables are their major livelihood.
- (2) In this Maha season, they did paddy cultivation and yield about 40 bags per acre.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

Adampan and Ollivaddathalvu:

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) Farmers Organization
- (4) Church Committee
- (5) Hindu Committee

All are reorganized and functioning

Vamathevapuram:

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) Farmers Organization
- (4) Hindu Committee

All are reorganized and functioning

7. Others, if any:

Their urgent needs

Adampan and Ollivaddathalvu:

- (1) A certain new drinking water wells are needed as well as permanent houses and toilets.
- (2) Most of their dwelling area and paddy fields are over grown jungle. It has to be cleared.

Vamathevapuram:

Drinking water is the major problem. Likewise, the dwelling area and paddy lands are over grown jungle.

22. Palaikuli GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/23)

Date : May 7 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. A.S. Emmanuvel (T.P. number : 071-9066273)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Iththikkandal	83	13	122	137	SL Tamils	R.C.-35 Hindus-48
Moongilmurichchan	5	1	5	7	SL Tamils	R.C. -05
Karampaikulam	5	-	9	12	SL Tamils	Hindu-05
Palaikuli	19	6	23	27	SL Tamils	R.C.-35 Hindus-48
Sahayaroad	45	9	64	64	SL Tamils	R.C. -30 Hindus-14
Kappiththanmoddai	4	1	6	9	SL Tamils	R.C. -04
Puthukkadu	3	1	3	1	SL Tamils	R.C.-03
Elanthavan	3	1	4	6	SL Tamils	R.C. -03
Total	167	28	236	263	SL Tamils	R.C. – 100(60%) Hindus-67(40%)

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement took place in 1984. They went to Madhu and resettled within one week.
- (2) Second displacement was in 1985. Some villagers went to India and still they have not returned.
- (3) During the period of The Sri Lanka – India Agreement, some people returned from India.
- (4) Third displacement was in 1990. All moved to Madhu and Thatchana Maruthamadhu.
- (5) They resettled in 1993, but certain family remained at Madhu and Thatchana Maruthamadhu. after coming back, disturbance people often move to Madhu and then return.
- (6) In fourth displacement, people living on either side of A14 road again moved to

Madhu, India and cleared area in Mannar and Nanaddan.

- (7) Resettlement was in 1998. But some people remained in Madhu and the rest came back to their native villages.
- (8) Fifth displacement was in 1999. The villagers went to Madhu and resettled in 2002.
- (9) Sixth displacement took place in August 2007. People moved through Vellankulam towards Mullaitivu district.
- (10) From that time, people gradually surrendered to the Sri Lankan Force and they are brought to various refugee camps in Vavuniya and Cheddikulam. From these camps they were brought to their native villages on October 2009.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) IOM helped to put up temporary shelters and temporary toilets to all families.
- (2) Sarvodaya cleaned all wells and renovated the damaged ones.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

(Iththikkandal, Moonkilmurichchan, and Karambaikulam)

- (1) All families did paddy cultivation.
- (2) Sarvodaya cleaned 40 drinking water wells, and only 20 of which are available to drink and the rests are saline.
- (3) In Karampaikulam, there is only one well, and it is saline. These people go to village called Palaikuli about 1.5 km away from this village to get drinking water. Because of this situation, people waste about one hour to get water. At present, people are considering whether to stay in this village or move to other villages.
- (4) No electric supply.
- (5) Four families go sea fishing to Pappamodai. They need fishing equipments.
- (6) All inner roads have to be removed and they are fully damaged. The road goes through Iththikkandal, Manalkadu to Karukkakulam to be reconstructed and one culvert on this road is completely damaged. Likewise, on the road from Parankam to Karukkakulam, a culvert was fully destroyed and have to be reconstructed.

(Palaikuli, Sahayaroad, Kappiththanmoddai, Puthukkadu, and Elanthavan)

- (1) There is not much problem in DW. These are about M/DWW out of it Sahayaroad people point out that two new DWWs to be constructed.
- (2) The inner paddy field channels are to be renovated. And also, the feeder channel spills from the Puthukkadu tank is fully damaged. They are unable to reserve sufficient water in the minor tank. Due to this problem, they are unable to do cultivation both in Maha and Yala.

- (3) The tanks of Vaddavan and Puthukkadu are abandoned for last 20 years.
- (4) No electric supply.
- (5) Inner roads and paddy land roads have to be renovated urgently. All the houses are fully destroyed.

5. Major industry

(Iththikkandal, Moonkilmurichchan, and Karambaikulam)

- (1) Their major livelihood is paddy cultivation.
- (2) This year at Maha season, all cultivated paddy and all yield about 45 bags of paddy per acre.
- (3) No one cultivated OFCs such as chillies, cow peas, ground nuts, etc. because of the late season settlement.
- (4) There are skilled masons and carpenters.

(Palaikuli, Sahayaroad, Kappiththanmoddai, Puthukkadu, and Elanthavan)

- (1) Their major livelihood is paddy cultivation.
- (2) They cultivate OFCs such as chillies, cow peas, green grams, etc.
- (3) Three families are engaged in sea water fishing. They go to Pappamoddai sea.
- (4) There are some skilled masons, carpenters, and backers in this village.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Women Rural Development Society
- (2) Rural Development Society
- (3) Farmers Organization (this is common in the entire Palaikkuli G.N. Division)
- (4) Church Committee (this is common in the entire Palaikkuli G.N. Division)
- (5) School Development Society (this is common in the entire Palaikkuli G.N. Division)

All these CBOs are reorganized and functioning.

7. Others, if any

(Iththikkandal, Moonkilmurichchan and Karambaikulam villages concerned)

- (1) Drinking water facility is most important.
- (2) The soil is very good for OFCs like ground nuts, chillies, etc.
- (3) One culvert in Parankamam is damaged. This is very important because school children use this way to go to school

(Palaikuli, Sahayaroad, Kappiththanmoddai, Puthukkadu, and Elanthavan)

Most important issue is to renovate the main channel to the tank and the minor tank.

23. Nedunkandal GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/24)

Date of visit : May 3 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. C.R.J. Croos

Grama Niladhari : Mr. Kathirkamanathan (T.P. number : 077 -2028164)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Nedunkandal	101	15	174	142	Tamil- 100 Muslim – 1	R.C-87 Hindu- 13 Muslim- 1

2. Brief history of the village

- (1) First Displacement – all villagers – to Madhu/Kovilkulam/India - 1990
- (2) Resettlement – part of the population (60%) - 1994
- (3) Second Displacement – the entire village to Madhu - 1999
- (4) Resettlement - 2002
- (5) Third Displacement – Madhu/Mulaithivu - 2006
- (6) Resettlement - Oct 22 2009

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the village

- (1) Construction of temporary shelters (except for four families) - IOM
- (2) Cleaning of drinking water wells & repair of existing toilets -Sarvodaya
- (3) The subsidy for Maha cultivation (Rs.4,000.00 for preparation of land. maximum of two acres and supply of seed paddy for two acres). - GoSL

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) The number of drinking water wells in need of desilting and cleaning
- 22 wells (now in progress by Sarvodaya)
- (2) Feeder canal to the tank needs cleaning for agro needs.
- (3) Electricity - work on going.
- (4) Both the access road and internal roads need renovation
- RDD has planed but it is yet unknown when they will implement it.
- (5) Toilets - semi permanent toilets are now under construction by Sarvodaya
- (6) Damaged permanent houses need repairs.

5. Major industry

- (1) Major livelihood activity is paddy cultivation during Maha season. In Yala season, if there is sufficient water in the tank then small scale cultivation takes place (most of the villagers own paddy lands and others lease land for cultivation).
- (2) OFCs - chillies and common vegetables cultivated with irrigation from tank via water pumps. Some villager bought these water pumps from agrarian services after paying Rs.30,000.00 on a subsidized basis (agrarian services paid the balance Rs. 30,000.00).
- (3) Livestock rearing (cattles, goats, and layers) was an additional income earning activity before displacement, but now they need inputs to recommence.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS) - All active, but they assemble in church premises as they do not have a building of their own.
- (3) Farmers Organizations (FO)

7. Others, if any

They need;

- (1) Pre-school building (completely damaged) to cater for 27 kids - salary of the teacher is paid by Valvuthyam village.
- (2) MPH for CBO meetings and a room for GN (at present, he is using church premises)
- (3) Needs of hostel for female students attending school at Adampan from other Villages (they had a hostel managed by nuns – It is uncertain whether it was private or public)



Temporary office of GN



Destroyed pre-school
(open space in front of the St. Anthony's Church)

24. Sornapuri GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/25)

Date of visit : Apr 30 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr.S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. A. Emmanuvel (T.P. number : 071-9066273)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Sornapuri	61	11	89	100	Muslims Tamils	Islam-16 Hindu – 44
Veppankulam	41	13	51	50	Tamils	RC-26 Hindu-15
Puliyankulam	34	9	51	55	Tamils	N. RC.-01 Hindu-34
Total	136	33	191	205		RC- 29 (21%) N. RC 1 (1%) Hindu -92 (66%) Islam-16 (12%)

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) This village is more than 100 years old.
- (2) Muslim families in the division displaced in 1990 and went to towns such as Puttalam, Heppitokolawa, etc. Now some of these families returned for resettlement.
- (3) The Tamil families displaced time to time to India, Madhu, etc. And some of them returned and resettled by 2006.
- (4) From 2006, all the families start moving through Vellankulam to Mullaitivu district.
- (5) People in various religious camps in Vavuniya, Cheddikulam, etc were brought back for resettlement in Oct 2009.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) IOM help to put up temporary shelters like other NGOs.
- (2) Sarvodaya cleaned the water wells.
- (3) IOM is constructing temporary toilets.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) In Sornapuri there is only one drinking water well.

- (2) In Puliyankulam there is only one drinking water well. The families of this village are scattered. People have to walk about half a kilometres to collect their drinking water.
- (3) In Veppankulam, there is no drinking water well. They all go to other neighbouring villages in Adampan. However, in the villages in Adampan, there is only one drinking water well which is located in the compound of the Catholic parish priests. The villagers sometimes cannot allowed to fetch water when the priest is not in the premises.
- (4) This year after the harvest of paddy, they got an average yield of 40 bags per acre. Most of the villagers have their own paddy land.
- (5) In these villages, most of their permanent former houses are destroyed.
- (6) There is no electricity supply.

5. Major industry

- (1) In most of the three cluster villages, people do paddy cultivation and labor work as major livelihood.
- (2) In addition, they cultivate crops like chillies, vegetables during Maha cultivation. They sell the crops in the market near town.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Women Rural Development Society
- (2) Rural Development Society
- (3) Farmers Organizations
- (4) School Committee
- (5) Hindu Committee
- (6) Trusty Committee

All these CBOs are formed recently and all are functioning.



A common well renovated by Sarvodaya



A school in the village

25. Kannaddy GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/27)

Date of visit : Apr 30 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. S. Sriskantharajah (T.P. number : 077-8023103)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Kannaddy	66	23	92	117	Tamil	RC- 66
Chaalampam	53	13	71	84	Tamil	RC -53
Neduvarambu	77	4	162	148	Muslim/ Tamil	Islam-46 Hindu -31
Velakulam	9	1	16	15	Tamil	Hindu -9
Total	205	41	344	368		RC- 119 (58%) Hindus -40 (19.5%) Muslims-46 (22.5%)

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) In first displacement, most of the village people moved to Madhu in 1987. People return from Madhu in 1990 for resettlement.
- (2) In second displacement in 1991, they went to Madhu as well.
- (3) People return from Madhu in 1992 for resettlement.
- (4) In third displacement in 1997, they went to Madhu as well.
- (5) They resettled in 2001 and they were living in their village till 2006.
- (6) In fourth displacement in 2006, they all moved through Vellankulam to Mullaitivu district due to the Civil War.
- (7) After the end of the war these people from various refugee camps in Vavuniya and Cheddikulam, returned for resettlement on Oct 22nd 2009.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) UNOPS supplied 15 tin sheets for temporary shelter for each family.
- (2) IOM constructed temporary toilets for most of the families.
- (3) Sarvodaya cleaned drinking water wells.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) There are 6 water wells at Kannaddy, only one of which is suitable for drinking purpose.

- (2) There is a hand pump tube well in church compound, but the hand pump is not in the working condition.
- (3) The clean water well is used for drinking purpose and also for bathing. Due to this heavy use, the water is getting dirty.
- (4) There are about 44 water wells in four cluster villages. But all are not suitable to use.
- (5) Regarding paddy cultivation, the farmers mentions about their minor tank. They are unable to reserve more water for cultivation in their tank.
- (6) In the result, this Maha paddy cultivation, they faced to more difficulty in feeding their paddy field. To solve this problem, the tank should be deepened or the bund should be raised the height.

5. Major industry

- (1) Paddy cultivation is the major livelihood for villagers in all four clusters in Kannaddy GN Division. in addition, they cultivate OFCs like chillies, vegetables, etc. Cultivation is only during Maha season. In the last Maha, the harvested paddy was given and yield about forty bags per acre.
- (2) People take OFC cultivated products to near town and sell them in the market

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Women Rural Development Society
- (2) Rural Development Society
- (3) Farmers Organizations
- (4) Church Committee

The above mentioned CBOs are all functioning

7. Others, if any

- (1) Kannaddy - Primary school up to grade five. The school is fully damaged. 32 pupils are studying and three teachers are on duty.
- (2) Chaalampan – Pre-school is not functioning.
- (3) Neduvarampu – Pre-school is not functioning. Most of the families are Muslims.



Temporary houses



A tube well (no water)

26. Palapperumal Kaddu GN Division in Manthai West AGA (MN/33)

Date : May 11 2010

Name of the Field Supervisor : Mr. S.S. Rajasingam

Grama Niladhari : Mr. Gnanasekaram (T.P. number : 023-2250095)

1. General Information

Name of the villages	Number of households		Population		Ethnicity	Religion
	Total H.H.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female		
Palapperumal Kaddu	86	15	136	167	SL Tamils	R.C.-23 N.R.C.-7 Hindus-56
Manipulkulam	38	10	67	64	SL Tamils	R.C.- 3 Hindu-34 N.R.C.-1
Manalmoddai	21	9	30	35	SL Tamils	R.C.-7 Hindus-14
Palaiperumalkaddu west	13	4	20	18	S.L Tamils	R.C.-42 fa. Hindus-10fa.
Kuruvil	52	5	108	11	SL Tamils	RC -42 Hindu -10
Total	210	43	361	375		R.C-81 (39%) N.R.C.-08 (3%) Hindu-121 (58%)

2. Brief history of the villages

- (1) First displacement was in 1984. They moved to the neighbouring villages and returned within two months.
- (2) Second displacement was in 1991 and people went to Madhu and Thatchanamaruthamadhu. They resettled in 1994 but some of them stayed in Madhu and some went over to India.
- (3) Third displacement was in 1999 and they again went to Madhu. Resettlement was in 2002, and they returned to their native villages.
- (4) Fourth displacement was in 2007. People went through Vellankulam towards Mullaitivu district and resettled in Oct. 22nd 2009.
- (5) They continuously displace to and return from Kuruvil.

3. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villages

- (1) Agriculture instruments were issued.
- (2) UNOPS supplied temporary shelters and constructed semi-permanent toilets. And also, they renovated some damaged toilets.
- (3) ZOA cleaned four of common wells at Kuruvil and 22 private wells. These wells are also renovated.
- (4) The above mentioned NGOs have not done anything to Kuruvil families.

4. Conditions of social infrastructure

- (1) Drinking water concern is only in Manalmoddai. The villagers go about 1 km to get drinking water.
- (2) Around 70% of the families did cultivation.
- (3) Around half of the villagers own paddy lands and high lands, while others do cultivation on leased lands.
- (4) 99% of the family achieved the best in paddy cultivation.
- (5) People of Kuruvil do fresh water fishing.
- (6) Inner roads about 1.5 km have to be renovated.
- (7) Shortage of toilets are found in all villages.

5. Major industry

- (1) Paddy cultivation and home gardening.
- (2) Before displacement, they had livestock farming.
- (3) There are skilled masons and Carpenters.
- (4) One family was packing short eats called "mixture".
- (5) Some ladies are skilled in sewing.
- (6) Kuruvil is the same as other villages. In addition, they do fresh water fishing and high land crops.
- (7) They were provided boats and nets by local fresh water fishing ministry.
- (8) Canoes were given to 25 families.
- (9) Nets were given to 50 families.

6. Registered CBOs and their activities

- (1) Rural Development Society (RDS)
- (2) Women Rural Development Society (WRDS)
- (3) Farmers Organizations (FO)
- (4) Sports Club
- (5) Church Committee
- (6) F.C.S. (this is common in all villages)

All those CBOs are functioning

7. Others, if any

Their urgent needs

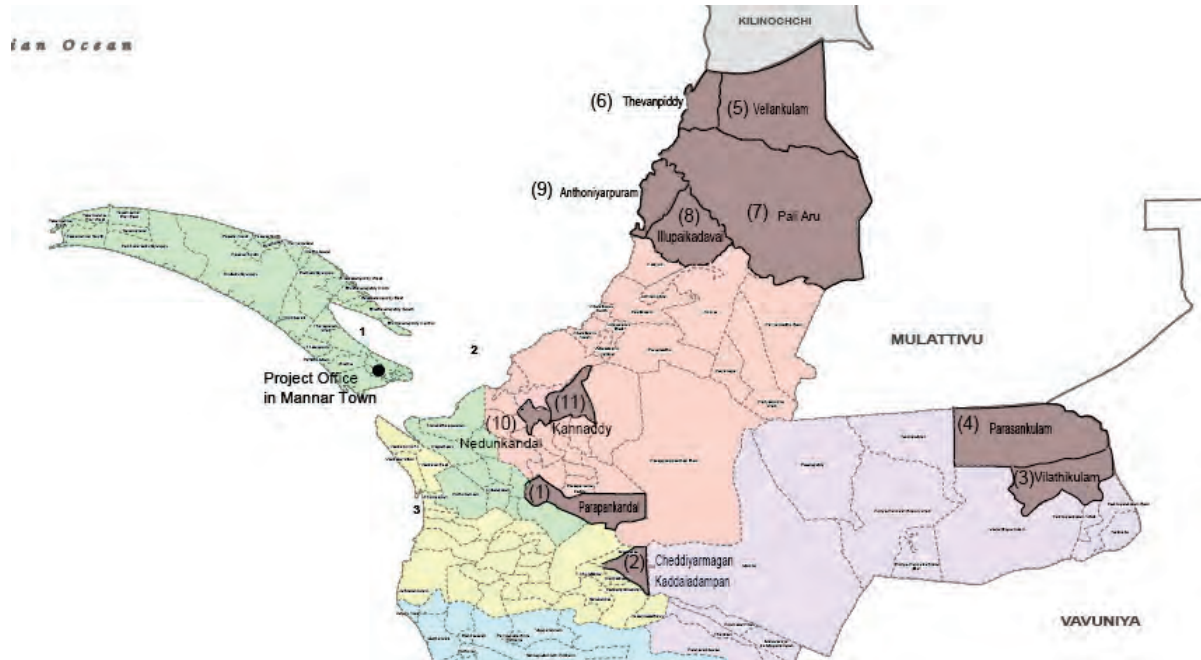
- (1) Livestock farming like cattles, goats, and poultries are possible if they get fund for it.
- (2) There is a hand tube well at Kuruvil. This is not usable at present.
- (3) Because of lack of water in Giant's tank, people did not fish this year

Appendix 3
Report of Social Survey

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Map of the Target GN Divisions



(1)	Parapankandal	(7)	Pali Aru
(2)	Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan	(8)	Illupaikadavai
(3)	Vilathikulam	(9)	Anthoniyarpuram
(4)	Parasankulam	(10)	Nedunkandal
(5)	Vellankulam	(11)	Kannaddy
(6)	Thevanpidy		

Notes:

- (1) "PAMA" in the question of number of households depend on mainly "government welfare" (6.3.):

PAMA is the short form of "Public Assistance Monthly Allowance". It is one of the government subsidies, which has been paid to selected people, such as widows and elders without family care. Monthly amount of Rs.100 to 250 is paid to each family. The payment has not been resumed after the resettlement.

- (2) "Bag" in the question of paddy yield (9.3):

One bag contains 70 kg.

- (3) "Shramadhana" in the question of CBO activities (11.1):

"Shrama" means "labor", and "dhana" means "offering" or "donation" in Sanskrit. This is a traditional form of volunteer work conducted in Sri Lanka. In Shramadhana, people get together and do some work with free of charge, such as clearing of jungle or renovation of roads, for a common interest of the community.

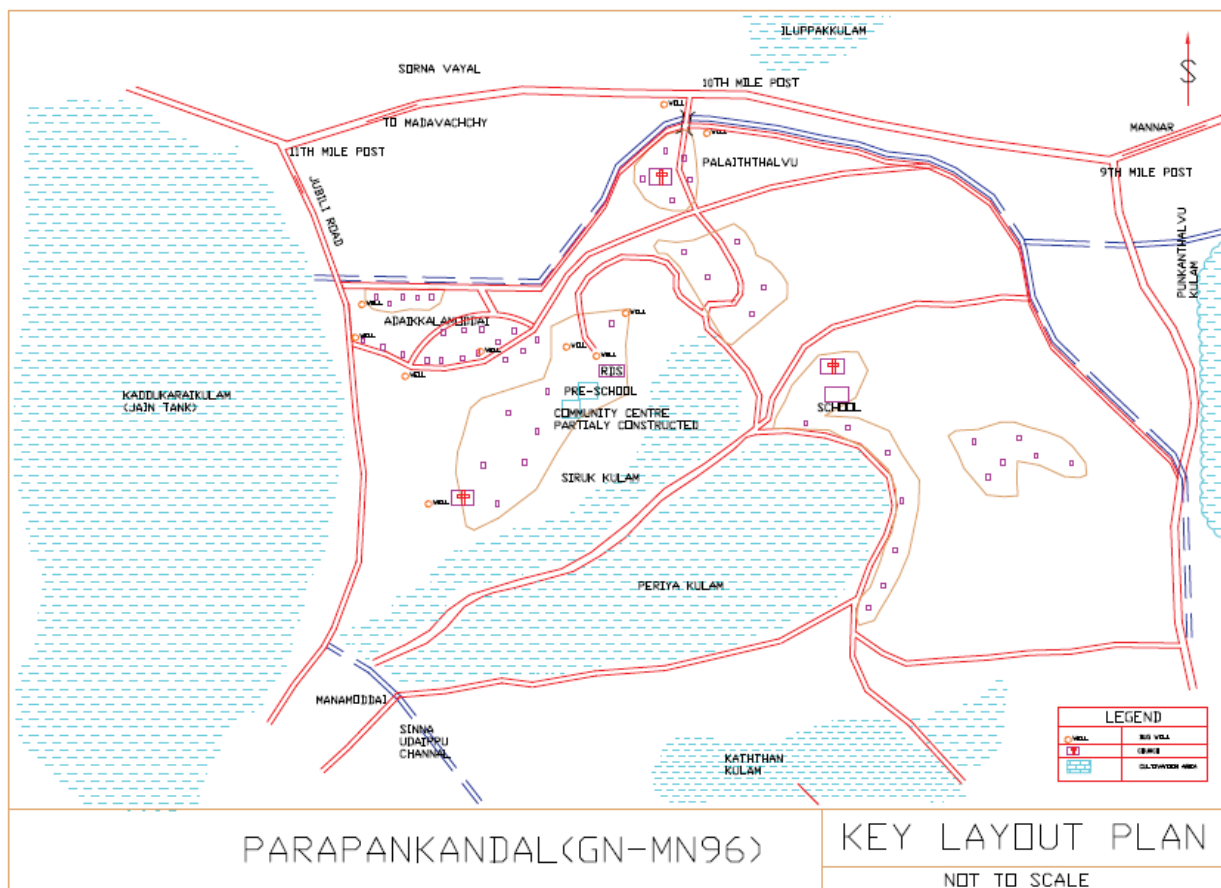
Summary of the Social Survey

DS division	GN Division (No. of H/H) Population	Name of the village	Nos. of H/H	Population	Ethnicity	Religion	female headed HH	Disability	Re-settlement started	Water	Sanitation (toilets)	Housing Condition	Current Status of Basic Social Infrastructure & Services			Main livelihood (No. engaged)	Land ownership	Agriculture	Fisheries	Note			
													Education	Health	Transport								
Mannar Town	Parappankandi (243) Population: 803	Peiyakulam	111	380	Tamil	NRC 6% Hindu 4%	18	1	Oct-09	Available	No. All damaged	Semi-permanent houses (damaged)/ Temporary houses	Primary school (building damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 7km away in Aidampam	20 times/day	Primary school (building damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 7km away in Aidampam	20 times/day	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 7km away in Aidampam	20 times/day	*Last maize: Yes *Yield: 50 bags *Canoe: Yes *OFC for selling: 80% *Paddy land owner has 01 acre in average *Paddy land in total: 200 acres	*Hand fishing *Canoe: Yes *Start: before now *Nets (before now): 15/0 *Nets (before now): 15/0	*Electricity supply - work going on. *RDS has experiences in CMR
			123	443	Tamil	RC 90% NRC 6% Hindu 4%	30	10	Oct-09	There are only 2 DDW, which are 1.3km far from the villagers.	Temporary	Temporary houses/ Temporary sheds	Primary school Pre-school	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 7km away in Aidampam	14 times/day	Primary school Pre-school	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 7km away in Aidampam	14 times/day	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 7km away in Aidampam	14 times/day	*Last maize: Yes *Yield: 40 bags *Canoe: Yes *OFC for selling: 80% *Paddy land owner has 01 acre in average *Paddy land in total: 400 acres	*Hand fishing *Start: before now *Nets (before now): 13/20 *Nets (before now): 13/20	*Total 10 houses in Adalattai and Pallathave are occupied by military people. *RDS has experiences in CMR
Nanattan	Cheddiampagan Kaddaiampam (71) Population: 227	Valthikulam	71	227	Tamil	Hindu 52% RC 44% NRC 4%	18	7	Jan-10	There are 7 drinking water taps, but only 1 can be used. Others were damaged and are dried up in dry season.	No. All damaged	Permanent houses (damaged)/ Temporary houses	Primary school (building damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 25km away in Vavuniya	20 times/day	Primary school (building damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 25km away in Vavuniya	20 times/day	Maternity clinic: yes Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 25km away in Vavuniya	20 times/day	*Last maize: No *Yield: n/a *Canoe: No *OFC for selling: 80% *Paddy land owner has 05 acres in average *Paddy land in total: 433 acres	*Hand fishing *Start: before now *Nets (before now): 15/8 *Nets (before now): 15/8	*Electricity supply - work going on. *There were 175 households in 1998. *FO needs re-organization.
			60	214	Tamil	Hindu 100%	14	3	Feb-10	There are 6 DDW, but only 1 can be used, as other 5 need cleaning.	No. All damaged	Temporary sheds	Primary school (building damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 15km away in Vavuniya	4 times/day	Primary school (building damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 15km away in Vavuniya	4 times/day	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 15km away in Vavuniya	4 times/day	*Last maize: No *Yield: n/a *Canoe: No *OFC for selling: 75% *Paddy land owner has 05 acres in average *Paddy land in total: 400 acres	*No *NEHRP plans to construct houses. *WRDS needs re-organization	*There were 115 households in 1998. *NEHRP plans to construct houses. *WRDS needs re-organization
Madhu	Parasankulam (111) Population: 416	Parasankulam	29	93	Tamil	Hindu 100%	6	1	Feb-10	No DDW, totally depend on supply by bower.	No. All damaged	Temporary houses/ Temporary sheds	Primary school (in Valthikulam) Pre-school (in Valthikulam)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 15km away in Vavuniya	2 times/day	Primary school (in Valthikulam) Pre-school (in Valthikulam)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 15km away in Vavuniya	2 times/day	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 15km away in Vavuniya	2 times/day	*Last maize: No *Yield: n/a *Canoe: No *OFC for selling: 75% *Paddy land owner has 120 acres	*No *WRDS needs re-organization	*WRDS needs re-organization
			82	323	Tamil	Hindu 90% RC 10%	11	8	Mar-10	There are 48 DDW, but only 3 can be used, as others need cleaning.	No. All damaged	Permanent houses (damaged)/ Temporary sheds	Primary school (damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 34km away in Vavuniya	2 times/day	Primary school (damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 34km away in Vavuniya	2 times/day	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 34km away in Vavuniya	2 times/day	*Last maize: No *Yield: ? *Canoe: No *OFC for selling: 80% *Paddy land owner has 01 acre in average *Paddy land in total: 384 acres	*No *FO, RDS & WRDS need re-organization.	*No separate date of population for the two villages. *NEHRP plans to construct houses.
Manthal West	Vellankulam (141) Population: 432	Sewa Village	31	136	Tamil	Hindu 94% NRC 6%	8	3	Mar-10	No DDW, totally depend on supply by bower. Tube wells need repair.	No. All damaged	Temporary sheds	Primary school (in Vellankulam) Pre-school (no building)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	6 times/day	Primary school (in Vellankulam) Pre-school (no building)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	6 times/day	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	6 times/day	*Last maize: No *Yield: ? *Canoe: No *OFC for selling: 70% *Paddy land in total: 450 acres	*FO & WRDS need re-organization. *FO & WRDS have experience in CMR	*FO & WRDS need re-organization. *FO & WRDS have experience in CMR
			75	237	Tamil	Hindu 97% NRC 3%	12	9	Mar-10	There are 4 DDW but are dried up in dry season. Tube wells need repair.	No. All damaged	Permanent houses (damaged)/ Temporary sheds	Primary school (in Vellankulam) Pre-school (no building)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	6 times/day	Primary school (in Vellankulam) Pre-school (no building)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	6 times/day	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: yes Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	6 times/day	*Last maize: No *Yield: ? *Canoe: No *OFC for selling: 80% *Paddy land in total: 24 acres	*WRDS, RDS and FO need re-organization. *WRDS, RDS and FO have experience in CMR.	*WRDS, RDS and FO need re-organization. *WRDS, RDS and FO have experience in CMR.
Thevampidi (203) Population: 817	Thevampidi	Puthakadu	83	817	Tamil	RC 95% NRC 5%	37	21	Mar-10	No DDW, totally depend on supply by bower.	15 Temporary toilets.	Temporary houses/ Temporary sheds	Primary school (building damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	12 times/day	Primary school (building damaged) Pre-school (damaged)	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	12 times/day	Maternity clinic: no Mobile clinic: no Hospital: 8km away in Mullankavil	12 times/day	*Last maize: No *Yield: ? *Canoe: No *OFC for selling: 80% *Paddy land in total: 25 acres	*Start: before now *Canoe (before now): 66/18 *FRP with engine (before now): 10/10 *Net (before now): 6/6 *Trap & nets. Now very few.	*RDS needs re-organization. *ENREP has a plan to install a water supply system.

Mannar Town DS Division

1. Parapankandal GN division (1) Periyakulam

- Date of Visit : May 20th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : A new GN was appointed. However he has not reported to the duty station as of May 20th (Ref : Tel of the previous GN : 0779095852 Mr. C.C.Dilshan)
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
111	18	176	184	360	1	-	-

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil - 111	Hindu - 04 (4%) R.C - 100 (90%) NRC - 07 (6%)

2. Brief History of The Villages

First displacement	- 1984 Illupaikadawai, Madhu
Resettlement	- 1985
Second displacement	- 1990 (India 25%, 75% Thatchanamaruthamadu)
Resettlement	- 1994
Third displacement	- 1997 Madhu
Resettlement	- 1999 Jan resettled
Fourth displacement	- 2002 Dec (to Madhu)
Resettlement	- 2003
Fifth displacement	- 2006 (to Mullative District)
Resettlement	- 2009 Oct 25

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who did not return yet? Yes. No facilities for higher education.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

Sarvodaya – Cleaned all 56 drinking water wells in four villages.

SLF – Temporary shelters and temporary toilets.

ZOA – Damage repairs and construction of apron of 20 drinking water wells out of 56.

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	22	ZOA - 20 renovated, 6 to be renovated
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	6	Usable
c. Tube wells	1	Destroyed
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	20	Fully damaged

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

Six dug wells are damaged up to the ground level.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	85
b. How many full-damaged houses?	80
c. How many partly damaged houses?	5
d. How many repaired so far?	

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	75
c. Temporary houses	10
d. Temporary sheds	-
Total	

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any : 26 families are living with their relatives.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	30
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	26

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any;

All students have to go to a school at Karankandal which is about three km away from the village.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	Yes
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Adampan
Distance (km)	7 km
Time for travel (minutes)	One hour by walk

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any : No toilets in the village (urgent needs).

5.5. Transport Service / Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus hold : 3 km to A14 main road

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service (up and down total) : 20 times/day

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/travelling, if any :

The villagers have to walk about three km from the village to get on a bus.

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	60
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	60
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	Banana, lady fingers 90
d. Livestock farming	100
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	-
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	-
g. Inland fishing	16
h. Hunting	11
i. Daily labor (specify)	29
j. Other industries, if any	25 (saloon, mill, mixture)

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on "mainly" government welfare? 30

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	110
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	20 perch
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	-
d. Approximate land extent in the village	280
Residential area with gardens	
Paddy fields	200 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	10 acres
Forest/grass land	
Irrigation tanks	120 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	7 acres
Total	337 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed?	No

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- √ FO
- √ FCS (common with Sirukulam)
- √ RDS
- √ WRDS

- √ Religious societies
- √ Sports club/youth club

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities (ask FO)

9.1. Did you cultivate last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? Yes

9.2. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: 50 Average : 50 bags

9.3. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Yes

9.4. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 200 acres in the village

9.5. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in the last Maha?
110 acres (reasons: The mines were not cleared in 90 acres at the time of cultivation).

9.6. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?

Maximum 5 acres/farmer Average 1 acre/ farmer

9.7. Ownership of paddy land

a. Number of farm families own - 60

b. Number of farm families - 65

9.8. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?

Maximum 5 km Average 1 km

9.9. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?

Sell the paddy to the traders come to the village.

9.10. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active
b. How many registered members in the FO?	110
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	Yes
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	67

9.11. OFC Cultivation

9.11.1. What kind of crops/fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Plantain trees, common vegetables, green grams, ground nuts, etc.

9.11.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating): 40%

Mostly, commercial use (selling) : 60%

9.11.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Dug wells, Rain water, Water from Giant's tank.

9.11.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

Private shops

10. Detail of Fishing Activities

10.1. How many usable fishing gears you have in the village? (only usable ones)

Fishing gear	Now	Before the last displacement
a. Canoes (kattumaram/theppan)	0	15
b. Fiber glass boats		
c. Engines		
d. Nets (specify the kinds of nets)		

10.2. How many fishing families were there in the village before the last displacement? : 15

10.3. How many of them started fishing so far? : n/a

10.4. Where and to whom do you sell the catch? : Private traders from Vavuniya

10.5. Do you make dry fish in the village? : Yes

10.6. Activities of FCS

a. Is the FCS active or need reorganization?	Yes
b. How many registered members in the FCS?	15
c. How many times a month did the FCS have meetings during the past several months?	1/month
d. How many participants in the last few meetings?	15

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	100
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	Sharamadhana
	Any future plan?	Road work, tank construction work
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	90
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 3/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	Village development activities
	Any future plan?	Recovery loan, self employment, training, livestock
Religious societies	RC: 100 members Sharamadha work	
Sports club/ youth club	40 members Common work	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any : n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

Yes – Road, tank renovation works were undertaken by RDS under NIEAP

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If

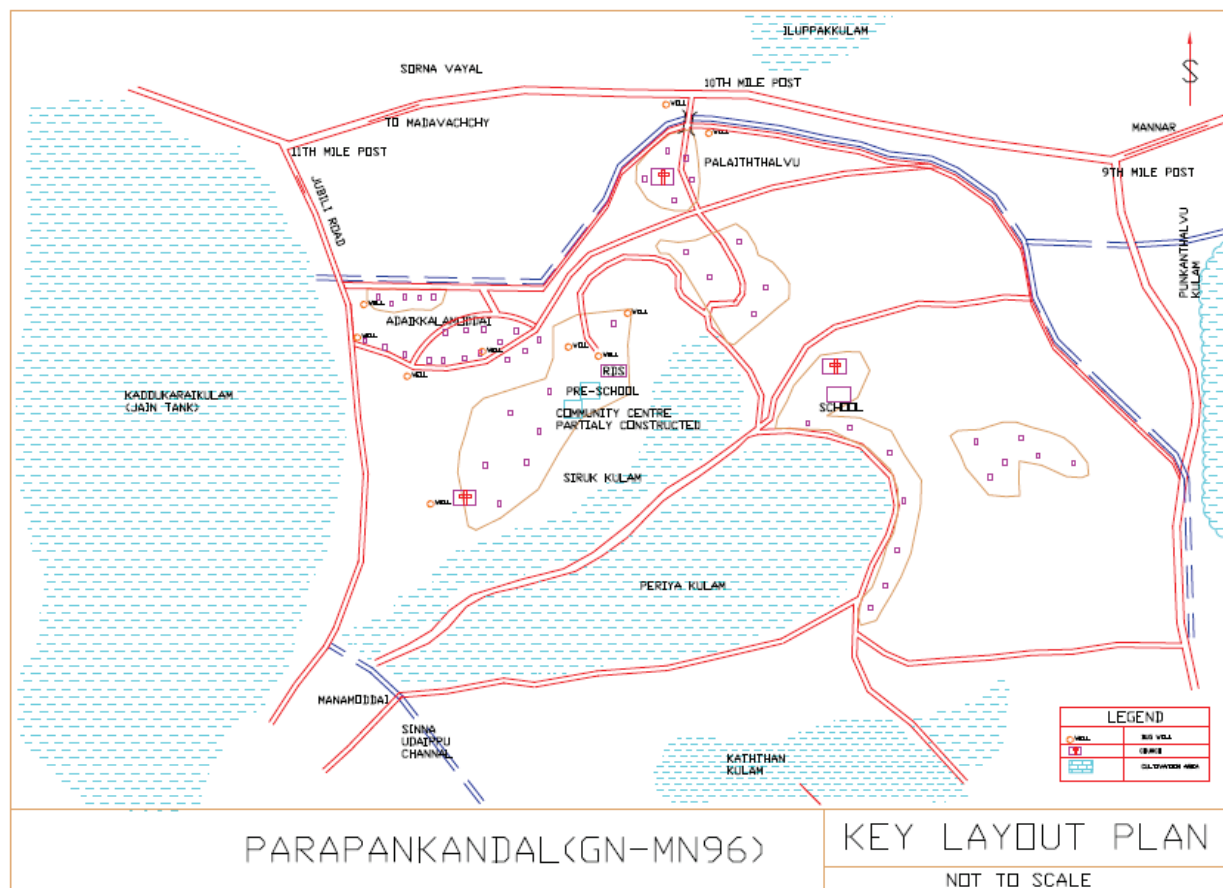
yes, please specify: n/a

13. Result of the Walk through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road		√			Irrigation dep.	Tank band need to be expanded to be used as a internal road
b Internal roads		√			PS	Need cleaning of the jungle and levelling
c Community hall/multipurpose hall						Need new one
d Pre-school building						No pre-school building in the village
e Clinic building/hospital			√			No clinic building.
f School building (primary and secondary)			√			Both children in Periyakulam and Sirukkulam attend the school (up to O/L). There are one permanent building and one temporary building.
g School building (high school)						No high school in the village
h Dug wells			√			Renovation needed
i Tube wells				√		Fully damaged
j Irrigation canals			√			Cleaning of bushes needed
k Irrigation tank and bund		√				Renovation needed
l Sub post office		√				Roof work needed
m RC church		√				Renovation needed

1. Parapankandal GN division (2) Sirukkulam, Adaikkalamottai & Palaithalvu

- Date of Visit : May 20th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : A new GN was appointed. However he has not reported to the duty station as of May 20th (Ref : Tel of the previous GN: 0779095852 Mr. C.C.Dilshan)
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
132	30	225	218	443	8	2	1

There are 123, 7 and 2 families in Sirukkulam, Adailalamottai and Palaithalve respectively

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil-132	Hindu – 5 (4%) R.C – 123 (92%) NRC – 5 (4%)

2. Brief History of the Villages

First displacement	- 1984 Kuruvilvan 1983
Second displacement	- 1987 Kuruvilvan, Madhu, Thatchanamaruthamadhu
Third displacement	- 1990 Kuruvilvan, Madhu, Thatchanamaruthamadhu, India -1992
Fourth displacement	- 1996 Kuruvilvan, Madhu, Thatchanamaruthamadhu, Jevanagar 2002
Fifth displacement	- 2006 Kuruvil, Koorai, Kilinochchi, Mulaithivu, Vadduwan 2009
Resettlement	- 2009 Oct

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who did not return yet?

Yes – 20 families fled to India

10 houses in Addaikkalamodai and Palaitaive are occupied by military people.

Poor education facilities could be disturbing factor for them to come back.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/ NGOs for the villagers

Sewa Lanka Foundation - 25 temporary houses and toilets

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	7	5 wells were fully damaged 2 wells are usable
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	29	Not cleaned yet
c. Tube wells	1	In a school ground. Cannot use for drinking purpose
d. Toilets (temporary/ permanent)	36	Permanent toilets (cannot be used) – 10 Temporary – 25 Common toilets – 1 (can be used)

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : No

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

There is a need of 75 toilets for the villagers.

For drinking water they have to walk nearly 1.5 km to Velankaniyalayam near the Giant's tank.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	128
b. How many full-damaged houses?	128
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	0

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	
c. Temporary houses	91 – (25 were completed so far. The rest of the houses are being constructed)
d. Temporary sheds	42
Total	133

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

Valvuthayam promised to construct 40 permanent houses. The villagers submitted relevant document for the houses.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	65
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	25

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

JRS (NGO) – Evening class

Preschool JRS paid monthly allowance (Rs.3000) for the pre-school teachers.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	Yes Mobile clinic. Twice a month
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Murungan – 7km / Mannar – 12km
Distance (km)	7 km/12 km
Time for travel (minutes)	1 hour by walk 2 hours by foot-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any: None

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus hold : 2 km to A14 main road

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total) :

14 times a day to Mannar, Murunkan, and Vavniya

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/travelling, if any : No

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	40
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	93
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	133
d. Livestock farming	133
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	-
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	
g. Inland fishing	122 fishermen but no boat
h. Hunting	
i. Daily labour (specify)	75 (Mason, block casting, construction work)
j. Other industries, if any	Grocery shops – 4, mill - 1

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 41

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	110
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	20 perch
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	23
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	30 acres
Paddy fields	400 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	
Forest/ Grass land	
Irrigation tanks	170 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	10 acres
Total	610 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed?	Yes

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- √ FO (common with Periyakulam)
- √ FCS (common with Periyakulam)
- √ RDS (common with Periyakulam)
- √ WRDS
- √ Religious societies
- √ Sports club/youth club

9. Detail of agriculture activities (according to FO)

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in the last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? Yes
- 9.2. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: 50 /Average : 40
- 9.3. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Yes
- 9.4. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 400 acres in the village
- 9.5. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in the last Maha?
160 acres, (reasons: Mines were not cleared at the cultivation time.)
- 9.6. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum 10 acres/farmer Average 1 acre/farmer
- 9.7. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land: 40
- b. Number of farm families do not have paddy land: 9
- 9.8. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum 2 km Average 1 km
- 9.9. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice? Traders come to the village and purchase.

9.10. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active
b. How many registered members in the FO?	120
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	Yes
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	70

9.11. OFC Cultivation

9.11.1. What kind of crops/fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Common vegetables, ground nuts, green grams, black grams, etc.

9.11.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Domestic use (for eating) - 60%

Commercial use (selling) - 40%

9.11.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Dug wells and water from Giant's tank

9.11.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell? Private shop

10. Detail of Fishing Activities (according to FCS)

10.1. How many usable fishing gears you have in the village? (only usable ones)

Fishing Gear	Now	Before the Last Displacement
a. Canoes (kattumaram/theppan)	30*	93
b. Fiber glass boats		
c. Engines		
d. Nets (specify the kinds of nets)	30	93

They have been given 30 canoes (18") by GOSL. But the fishermen did not accept them as they are dangerous to be used in their side of the Giant's tank. They used to have 24" canoes.

10.2. How many fishing families were there in the village before the last displacement? 93

10.3. How many of them started fishing so far?

No one started yet as it is off season and they do not have suitable canoes.

10.4. Where and to whom do you sell the catch? : Private Traders from Vavuniya

10.5. Do you make dry fish in the village? : Yes

10.6. Activities of FCS

a. Is the FCS active or need reorganization?	Yes
b. How many registered members in the FCS?	123
c. How many times a month did the FCS have meetings during the past several months?	Yes
d. How many participants in the last few meetings?	80

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	133
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 2/month
	What kind of activities does the RDS doing at the moment? n/a	
	Any future plan? Willing to undertake contract works such as road construction.	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	86
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?: n/a	
	Any future plan? Recovery loan, self employment, training	
Religious societies	RC, Hindu Paribalanasabai, Kanaan sabai	
Sports club/youth club	Sport club – 37 members Youth club – 30 members	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any : n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

Yes – Road, tank bund renovation by RDS under NEIAP

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify.: n/a

13.Result of the Walk through Survey

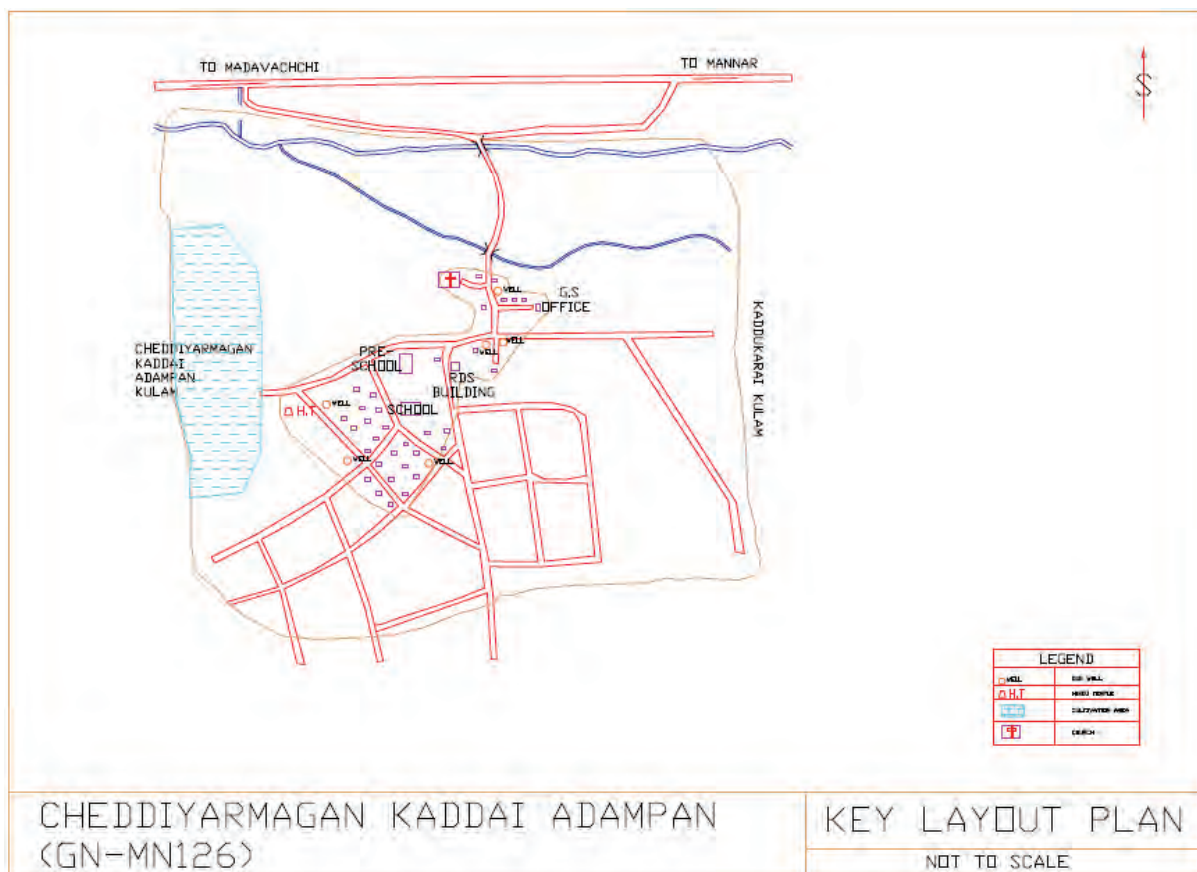
Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road						5 km, culverts need reconstruction
b Internal roads			√			5 km, culverts need reconstruction
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√			Half built (only foundation and some walls were built under NEIAP by RDS)
d Pre-school building			√			Renovation needed
e Clinic building/hospital						No
f School building (primary)						No – In Periyakulam
g School building (secondary/high school)						No
h Dug wells						7 common wells. (5 completely damaged)
i Tube wells			√			1 tube well at the School ground. Cannot use for drinking purpose.
j Irrigation canals			√			5 km length. Renovation needed
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			Need to renovate
l Others, if any						

Nanaddan DS Division

2. Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan GN division: (1) Cheddiyarmagan Kaddaiadampan

- Date of Visit : May 21st 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr.Ligori Tel: 023-3230818

- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
71	18	131	96	227	5	2	-

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil - 71	Hindu - 37 (52%)
	RC - 31 (44%)
	NRC - 3 (4%)

2. Brief history of the Village

Before the displacement there were 175 families

First displacement - the entire village population to Madhu and India in 1984

Resettlement - part of population in 1987

Second displacement - the entire village population to Madhu and India in 1990

Resettlement - part of the population in 1992

Third displacement - the entire village to Madhu in 1997

Resettlement - part of the population in 1999

Fourth displacement - the entire village to Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu in 2007.

Resettlement - part of the population in Jan 13th 2010

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who do not return yet?

Yes. There were 175 households in the village before the displacement. There is a possibility of returning more families. No idea when the households in India return.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

Supplied with 15. Tinned roofing by GOSL

8 Bags of cement by GOSL

Kitchen utensils were given by GOSL to 72 families. It was promised to give the same to the rest of the families.

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	7	7 wells are used currently. 5 need to be repaired
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	1	Can be used
c. Tube wells	1	Fully damaged
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	25 permanent	Cannot be used

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : No

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

Drinking water - There are seven DWWs. But five wells are fully damaged and water level is very low. They request to deepen the wells.

There are 25 permanent toilets. But they are damaged and cannot be used.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	74
b. How many full-damaged houses?	67
c. How many partly damaged houses?	7
d. How many repaired so far?	0

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	7 (damaged)
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	64
d. Temporary sheds	-
Total	71

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

Seven permanent houses are all totally damaged due to shelling. Other are houses with mud walls, they are all totally damaged.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	27
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	14

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

There are students studying under the tree. Teachers who are currently travelling from other villages need a teacher's quarters to reside

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	Yes
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Murunkan
Distance (km)	7 km
Time for travel (minutes)	30 minutes by walk 15 minutes by foot-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

A maternity clinic is conducted under the tree at present, as there is no suitable building for the service.

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus hold : 3.5km to Vavuniya Mannar road

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total);

20 times a day to Vavuniya/Mannar

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/travelling, if any

The bus service is available only at the main road. They need direct bus to Chettiyarkattaiadampan at least two times a day.

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	39
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	32
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	71
d. Livestock farming	10
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	-
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	-
g. Inland fishing	60
h. Hunting	-
i. Daily labour (specify: -)	60
j. Other industries, if any	5 tailoring

* Note: Count if they usually engage in paddy cultivation, even the villagers missed the last Maha season, as they came back to the village later.

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 2

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 11

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	71
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	1/4 to 1 acre
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	37 acres
Paddy fields	433 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	60 acres
Forest/grass land	50 acres
Irrigation tanks	195 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	11 acres
Total	786 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed?	Yes

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- ✓ FO-Yes
- ✓ RDS- Yes
- ✓ WRDS- Yes
- ✓ Religious societies- Yes
- ✓ Sports club/youth club- Yes
- ✓ Fresh water fishing society afflicted to Irrattakulam society - Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities (according to FO)

9.1. Did you cultivate in the last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No

9.2. If no, why? Late resettlement (they resettled on Jan 13 2010)

9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: - Average -

9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? No

 If no, what is the reason? Water scarcity

9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 433 acres in the village

9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in the last Maha?

 - acres, (reasons, if any: late resettlement)

9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?

 Maximum 25acres/farmer Average 5 acres/ farmer

9.8. Ownership of paddy Land

a. Number of farm families own paddy land : 39

b. Number of farm families who do not have paddy land: 32

9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?

Maximum: 2 km Average: 1km

9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?

Sell to the private traders in Murunkan

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
b. How many registered members in the FO?	39 (old members)
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in the last Maha)	No
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	35 in 2007

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Mangos, plantains, chillis, ground nuts, green grams, black grams, egg plants, etc.

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating) - 40%

Mostly, commercial use (selling) - 60%

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Rain water and pumping river/canal water

9.14.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

To private traders

10. Detail of Fishing Activities (ask FCS)

10.1. How many usable fishing gears you have in the village? (only usable ones)

Fishing gear	Now	Before the last displacement
a. Canoes (kattumaram/theppan)	8	15
b. Fiber glass boats	0	0
c. Engines	0	0
d. Nets (specify the kinds of nets)	12	60

10.2. How many fishing families were there in the villager before the last displacement? : 68

10.3. How many of them started fishing so far? : 8

10.4. Where and to whom do you sell the catch? : Sell to private traders

10.5. Do you make dry fish in the village? : Yes

10.6. Activities of FCS :

There is no separate TCD for Chethiyarkaddaiadampan. They are joined with a FCS of Irrattaikulam which locates near Issaimalaithalu.

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	72
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment? They meet the government officers and NGOs to develop their village through participatory work plan.	
	Any future plan?	Develop the Village
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	53
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/ month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment? They meet the Government officers and NGOs to develop their village through participatory work plan.	
	Any future plan?	Develop the village
Religious societies	St.Saveriyar Alaya Sabai (25 members) Sri Muthumariamman Alaya Pribalana Sabai (43 members)	
Sports club/ youth club	St.Saveriyar Sports Club (45 members)	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any No

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken "community contract"? No

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. Yes. Dance, music

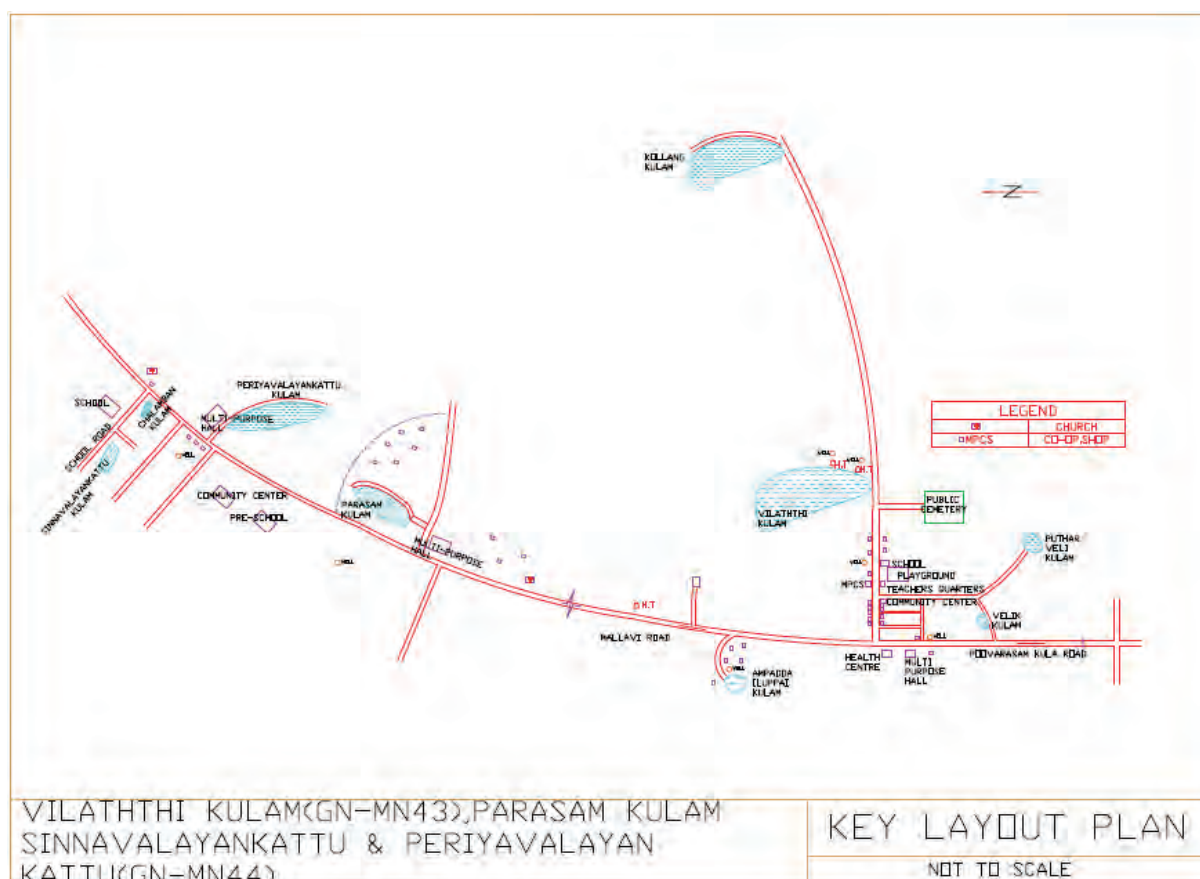
13. Result of the walk through survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√		RDA	Road needs to be repaired
b Internal roads			√		P/S	Internal road needs to be repaired
c Community hall/multipurpose hall				√	RDS	Demolish and re-construction needed. RDS office building nearby needs to be repaired.
d Pre-school building		√				Need of repair of the roof, door and window
e Clinic building/hospital						Need to be new construction of clinic/hospital
f School building (primary)	√					
g School building (secondary/high school)						
h Dug wells		√				Need of repair and deepening of 5 wells
i Tube wells				√		Need of new tube wells
j Irrigation canals			√			Need of repair the Irrigation canals
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			Need of repair the Irrigation tank and bund
l Others, if any				√		Need to replace the bridge over the canal. Need a new access road to the main road.

Madhu AGA Division

3. Vilathikulam GN division (1) Vilathikulam & Ampadda Illupaikulam

- Date of Visit : May 18th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : S.Lumasri Tel: 0778176401
- Map of the Villages



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
65	14	115	99	214	-	3	1

There are 60 households in Vilathikulam and 5 households in Ampadda Illupaikulam.

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils	Hindu- 100%

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement (entire village to India)	- 1990.
Resettlement (part of the Villagers)	- 1993
Second displacement (entire village to Chettikulam)	- 1999.
Resettlement (part of the Villagers)	- 2004.
Third displacement (all villagers to Kilinochchi/Mullaitivu)	- 2007
Resettlement	- 2010 Feb 3

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who do not return yet?

Yes. There were 115 households in the village before the displacement, and after clearing the land mines. There is a possibility of some households living in other part of district returning at the same. It understood that some villagers who are in India will return when repatriation from India commences.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

Construction of permanent houses (ongoing) - NEHRP

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	7	One well is used, five wells need cleaning and deepening and one well is fully damaged
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	23	Totally damaged
c. Tube wells	1	Totally damaged
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	0	

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? (We need details)

Initially for one month after resettlement IOM provided water with bowsers. Now stopped.

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any : There is no toilet at all in this village.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	65
b. How many full-damaged houses?	65
c. How many partly damaged houses?	0
d. How many repaired so far?	0

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	0
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	0
d. Temporary sheds	65
Total	65

5.2.3. Special Issues on Housing Condition, if any:

NEHRP is constructing 53 permanent houses in the village, remaining 13 families were not considered, because before displacement in 2004, they were given funds by NEHRP to construct permanent houses. But, all of such houses were fully damaged.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes (under patched up old school building without roof)
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	19
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes (in a shed under trees)
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	22

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

Primary and pre-school buildings need to be reconstructed.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Vavuniya
Nearest distance (km)	25 km
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by bus
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes, before not at present
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Vavuniya district hospital
Distance (km)	25 km
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by bus

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any;

Primary health centre, relevant services, and a hospital are needed for the village.

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus hald : 500m on the main road

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total) :

Four times a day to Vavuniya

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/travelling, if any :

Transport services are not yet regularised in this village. There is only one private bus currently in service. If that bus breaks down, then there is no bus service at all.

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	65
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	-
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	15
d. Livestock farming	15
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	-
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	-
g. Inland fishing	-
h. Hunting	-
i. Daily labor (specify: mason's help/ casual labour)	65 (as mines were not cleared in their paddy land, they are depending on casual labor works, at present)
j. Other industries, if any	-

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 6

6.3. How many households depend on" mainly" government welfare? 12

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	65 (100%)
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	0.5 to 2 acres
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	0
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	110 acres
Paddy fields	400 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	130 acres
Forest/grass land	50 acres
Irrigation tanks	400 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	7 acres
Total	1,097 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed?	Yes

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

√ FO - Yes

√ RDS - Yes

√ WRDS - Yes

√ Religious societies - Yes

√ Sports club - Yes

Note : A Children's club will be formed soon.

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities (according to FO)

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in the last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why? Late resettlement after Maha season
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: 45 Average: 40 - before displacement
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Not always
- If no, what is the reason? It depends on the availability of water
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? Total 400 acres in the village
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated last Maha?
0 acre (reasons: Late resettlement after Maha season)
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum 6 acres/farmer Average 5 acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land : 65
- b. Number of farm families who do not have paddy land : 0
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum 3 km Average 2 km

9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?

To private traders from Vavuniya who come to the village.

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active and reorganized
b How many registered members in the FO?	45
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
d How many participants in the last annual meeting?	55 (new members also attended this meeting)

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Ground nuts, indian corns and common vegetables

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating) – 80%

Mostly, commercial use (selling) – 20%

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Rain water, dug wells and water from tank.

9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

Vavuniya and Mallawi market.

10. Detail of Fishing Activities - No Fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active and reorganized
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	65
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes. 2 times/ month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	They meet the government officers and NGOs to develop their village through participatory work plan.
	Any future plan?	Renovation of the wells, repair to internal roads, construct RDS building, construct MPCs outlet and primary health service centre building
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active but need to be reorganized
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	42 (before displacement)
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	No
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	
	Any future plan?	
Religious societies	Sri Paththirakali Amman Alaya development society Members - 65 Activities - renovation and maintenance of the temple	
Sports club	Kathiravan sports club Members - 35 Participate in Sharmadana work and sport activities in DS division.	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken "community contract"? n/a

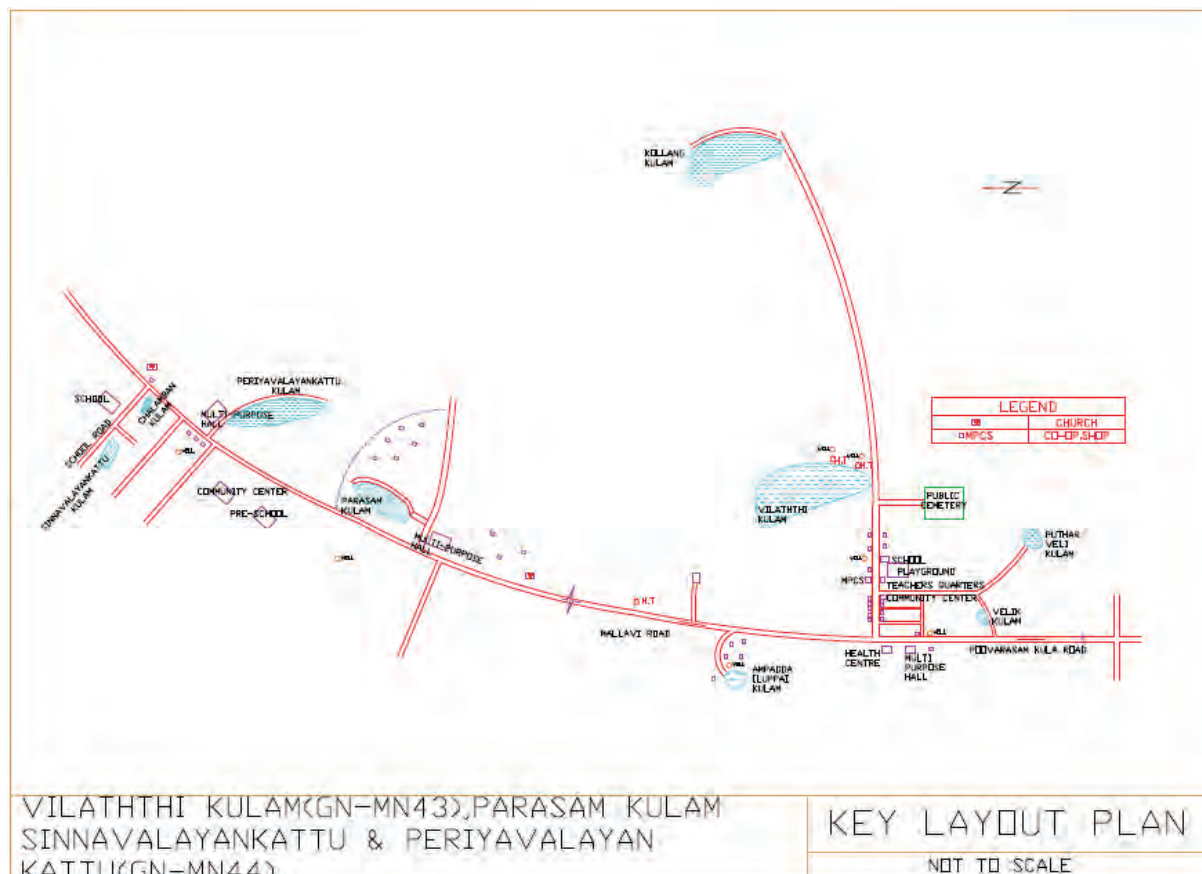
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. Traditional drama and cultural program

13. Result of the Walk through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√		PS	Road need to be repaired
b Internal roads			√		PS	Road need to be repaired
c Community hall/multipurpose hall				√	Common	No building
d Pre-school building				√	Common	Building needs to be constructed
e Clinic building/hospital				√	Common	Need primary health care centre and a hospital building
f School building (primary)			√		Common	Building for the primary school needs to be repaired
g School building (secondary/high school)					Common	
h Dug wells			√		Common	Need cleaning
i Tube wells				√	Common	Need of new tube wells
j Irrigation canals			√		Common	Need to be repaired
k Irrigation tank and bund			√		Common	Irrigation tank and bund need to be repaired
l Others, if any						

4.Parasankulam GN division (1) Parasankulam

- Date of Visit : May 18th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : D. Dixon Perera Tel: 077-8612634
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H.Nos.	Female headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
29	6	46	47	93	1	-	-

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil	Hindu 29 (100%)

2. Brief History of the Villages

First displacement – Madhu, Vavuniya, India	- 1989
Resettlement	- 1993
Second displacement -Madu, Mallavi	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2001
Third displacement Plakkavam, Darmapuram, Mullivikal	- 2007
Resettlement	- 2010 Feb 20

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

No. In 1999, there were 120 families. In 2001, only 20 families resettled in the village as other villages obtained houses in the housing scheme in Tharanikulam and Kalnatinakulam. Therefore, there were small number of villagers in the village before the last displacement, most of which came back already.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

- UNHCR - Tin sheets, tents, bucket and basins
- IOM – Drinking water supply for one month
- Sarvodaya – 2 common wells cleaned
- No NEHRP project for housing construction in this village

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	4	Damaged (up to ground level)
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	12	Need to repair
c. Tube wells	-	-
d. Toilets (temporary/ permanent)	-	All the toilets are damaged and in need of repair

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any: n/a

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	27
b. How many fully damaged houses?	27
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	-

There were 22 permanent and 5 temporary houses before the last displacement.

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	-
c. Temporary houses	22
d. Temporary sheds	7
Total	29

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

Tin sheets were used for 20 temporary shelters for roofs. Tarpaulin sheets are used for other 7 shelters for roofs.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	4 km to Vilathikulam
Time of travelling (minutes)	45 minutes by walk 15 minutes by foot-cycle
How many children aged 5-9 in the village?	16
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	4km at Vilathikulam, Sinna Valayankattu
Time of travelling (minutes)	45 minutes by walk 15 minutes by foot-cycle
How many children aged 3-4 in the village?	12

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

- Grade 6 to O/L students go to Sinnavalayankattu school in the same GN division.
- Primary school students go to the school in Vilathikulam, as the Sinnavalayankattu school does not have a primary section.
- Poor transportation affects the students' education.
- Currently, army vehicles are used for travelling of the students

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
--	----

If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Vavuniya and Poovarasankulam
Nearest distance (km)	32 km
Time for travel (minutes)	1.5 hours by bus
b. Mobile health service available?	No
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Nattankandal
Distance (km)	15 km
Time for travel (minutes)	45 minuses by foot-cycle

- 5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any
MSF organised a mobile clinic for village (only once).

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

- 5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt :
The village is located beside the main road.
- 5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total) ;
2 times/day to Vavuniya
- 5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any
Poor transport service is a serious problem for the villagers.

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	24
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	-
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	29
d. Livestock farming	29
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	-
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	-
g. Inland fishing	-
h. Hunting	10 (part time)
i. Daily labour (specify)	20 for agriculture and construction work
j. Other industries, if any	

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? : 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? : 10

7. Land ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	29
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	2 acres
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	-
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	58 acres
Paddy fields	120 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	58 acres
Forest/grass land	-
Irrigation tanks	75 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	10 acres
Total	323 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? 75% of the village area were not demined and only residential area was demined.	

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- √ FO - Yes
- √ RDS – Yes
- √ WRDS - Yes
- √ Religious societies - Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities (according to FO)

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why? Demine not complete and resettlement got delayed.
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? n/a
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? No
- If no, what is the reason? Scarcity of water
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 120 acres in the village
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha?
40 arces. Only limited area they have been cultivate due to scarcity of water.
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum 1 acre/farmer Average 1/2 acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land : 29
- b. Number of farm families dos not have paddy land : 0
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum 2.5 km Average 1.5 km
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/ rice?

Vavuniya and Mallavi businessmen will come and purchase.

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active
b. How many registered members in the FO?	68
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	Yes
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	68

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Vegetable: Brinjal, okura, long beans, chilli, tomato, pumpkin, snake gourd, bitter gourd
ground nuts, green grams, banana, kawpea

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating) 25%

Mostly, commercial use (selling). 75%

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Rainwater. dug wells and river/canal water.

9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell? : Sell to Vavuniya and Mallavi.

10. Detail of Fishing Activities : No fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	120
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/ month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	Shramadana work
	Any future plan?	Willing to get contact work for construction. Develop the village.
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	22
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	No

	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment? Shramadhana
	Any future plan? Reorganise and strength. Willing to get contact work for construction
Religious societies	29 families Develop the village
Sports club/ youth club	n/a

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any : n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”? n/a

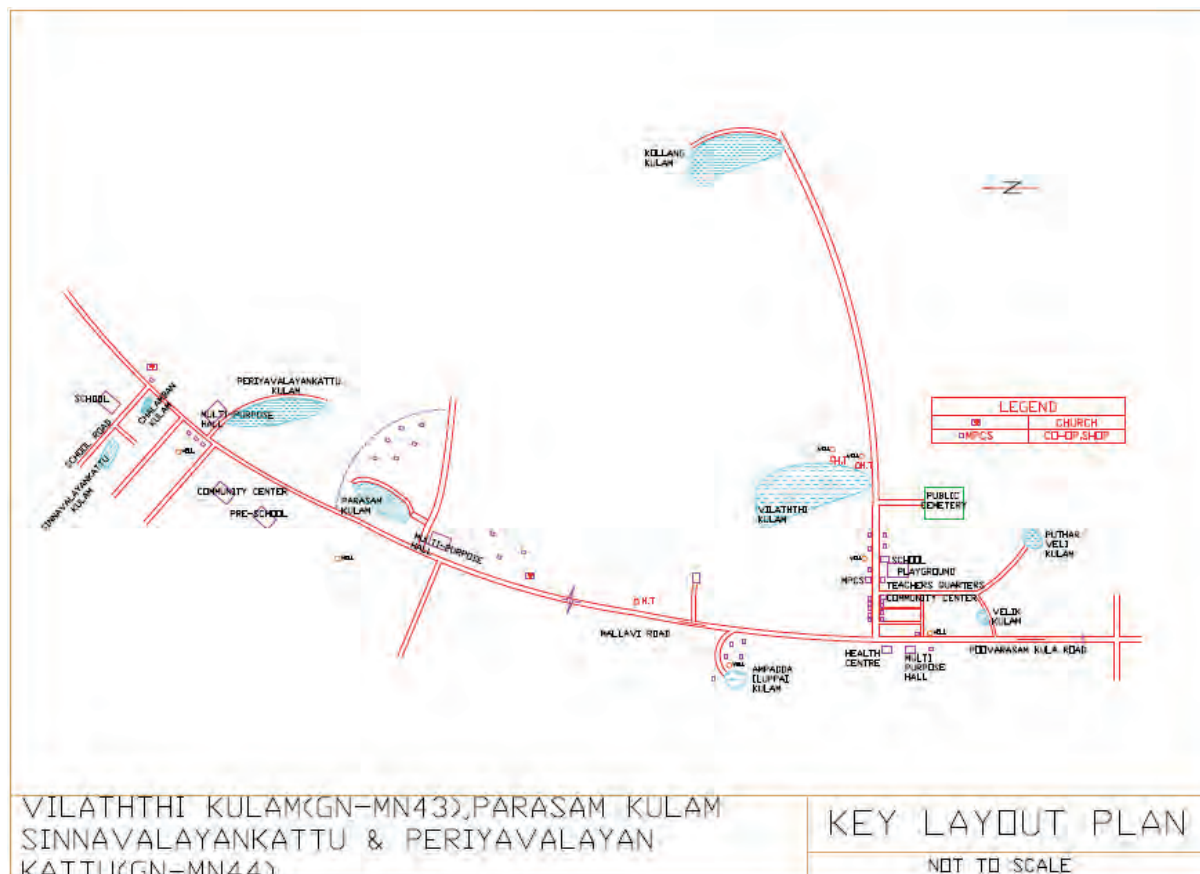
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. n/a

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road		√			RDA	Demining has not completed
b Internal roads			√		Pradeshiya sabha	
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√		RDS	2 community halls were fully damaged.
d Pre-school building			√		RDS	Fully damaged
e Clinic building/hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-
f School building (primary)			√			Fully damaged
g School building (secondary/high school)	√	-	-	-	-	-
h Dug wells			√			4 dug wells in the village
i Tube wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
j Irrigation canals				√		2 irrigation canals fully damaged. Has to rebuild it again.
k Irrigation tank and bund				√		Fully damaged
l Others, if any (rice mills)				√		Fully damaged

4. Parasankulam GN division (2) Sinna Valayankaddu & Periya Valayankaddu

- Date of Visit : May 18th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. D. Dixon Perera Tel : 071-8612634
- Map of the Villages



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
82	11	161	162	323	7	1	-

There is no separate data of population for Sinna Valayankaddu and Periya Valayankaddu.

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil	Hindu 74 (90%)
	RC 8 (10%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement – to Madhu, Vavuniya, India	1999
Resettlement	2002
Second displacement - to Mallavi Nattankandal, Kilinocchi, Mathalan	2007
Resettlement	2010 Mar 11

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet? Yes, as they have lost their houses.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

UNHCR - Tin sheets (65 families) tarpaulin sheets, Rs.5000.00
NEHRP - 45 permanent houses (promised but not yet started)

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	3	Can be used, another 45 available and need to be cleaned
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	-	-
c. Tube wells	-	-
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	-	-

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : No

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any : No toilets in the village (urgent needs)

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	80
b. How many fully damaged houses?	80
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	-

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	-
c. Temporary houses	-
d. Temporary sheds	80
Total	80

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

Only tin sheets were received but not nails, timbers, etc

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	52
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	20

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

- There are no evening classes for students.
- Number of teachers is not enough.
- For primary school - Needs equipments, playground, buildings etc
- Need library facility, open stage for cultural program and solar power system.
- Need toilets, water tank and water pump.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No.
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Vavuniya
Nearest distance (km)	34 km
Time for travel (minutes)	2 hours by bus
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes. once a week (Wednesday) Dispensary function only
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Vavuniya
Distance (km)	34 km
Time for travel (minutes)	2 hours by bus

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 0.5 km on the main road.

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total);

2 times/day to Vavuniya

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any

Poor transport service is a serious problem for the villagers.

Requesting foot cycles for transportation

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of families engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	35
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	-
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	42
d. Livestock farming	15
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	-
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	-
g. Inland fishing	-
h. Hunting	-
i. Daily labour (specify)	Whenever available
j. Other industries, if any	

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad?

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 27

7. Land ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	82
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	1 acre
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	-
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	82 acres
Paddy fields	384 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	84 acres
Forest/grass land	-
Irrigation tanks	500 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	20 acres
Total	1,070 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? 75% of the village area has not been demined and only house hold area has cleared for mines.	

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- √ FO - Yes
- √ RDS – Yes
- √ WRDS - Yes
- √ Religious societies - Yes
- √ Sports club/ youth club - Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why? Demining was not completed and resettlement got delayed
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? n/a
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? No
- If no, what is the reason? Scarcity of water.
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 384 acres in the village
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were they cultivated in last Maha? : n/a
- 9.7. How many acres of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
- Maximum 2 acres/farmer Average 1 acre/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land : 52
- b. Number of farm families dos not have paddy land : 30
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
- Maximum 2 km Average 1 km
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?
- Vavuniya businessmen will come and purchase
- 9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active
b. How many registered members in the FO?	82
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	30

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Vegetable: Eggplants, ladyfingers, long beans, chilli, tomato, pumpkin, snake gourd, bitter gourd, onion/ground nuts, green grams, banana, kawpea

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating) 40%

Mostly, commercial use (selling). 60%

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Rain water, dug wells

9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell? Sell to Vavuniya and Mallavi

10. Detail of Fishing Activities : No fishing activities in the village.

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	40
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	Sramadana work/Develop the village
	Any future plan?	Strengthen the CBO and through that get Agricultural input Willing to get contract for construction work
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	45
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes One time/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	Shramadhana/Revolving fund through small group
	Any future plan?	Contact relevant organization and get money for revolving fund
Religious societies	n/a	
Sports club/ youth club	35 members	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken "community contract"? n/a

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If

yes, please specify n/a

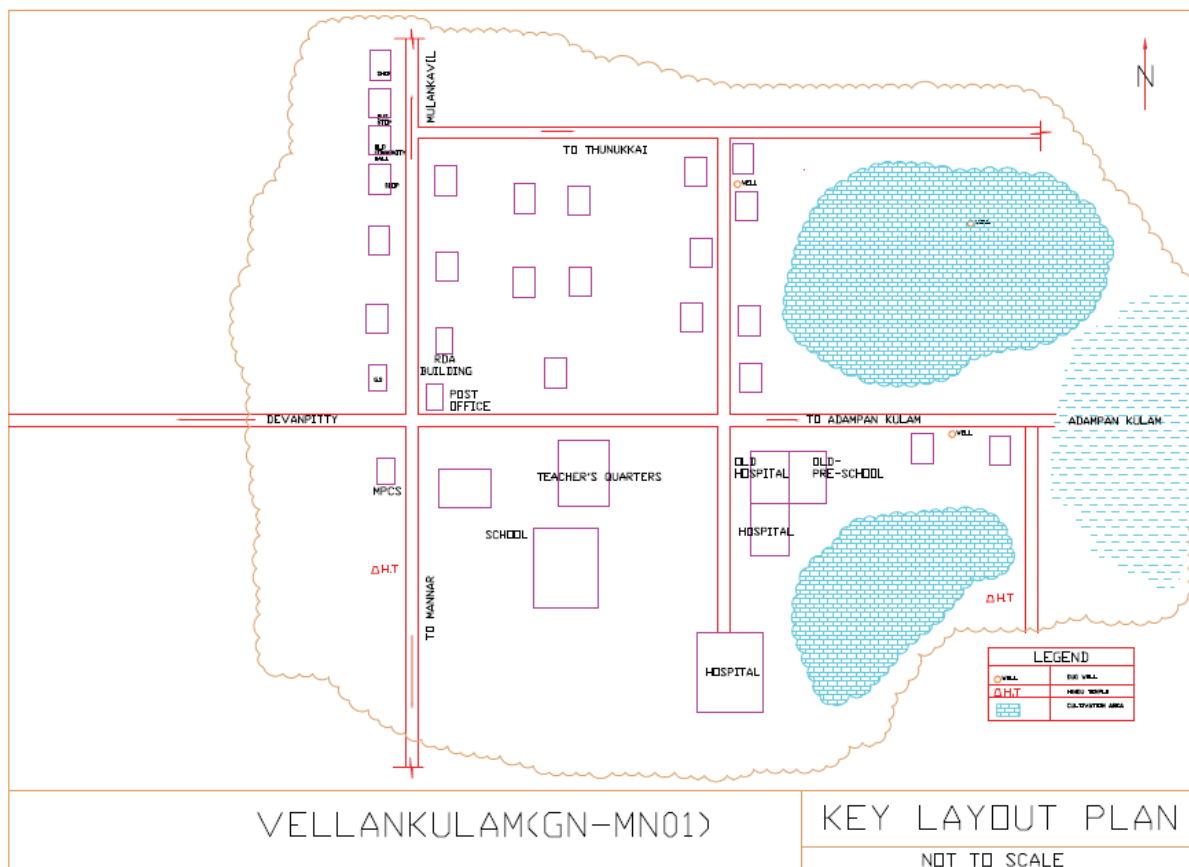
13. Result of the walk through survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√			
b Internal roads			√			
c Community hall/multipurpose hall				√		Constructed under NEIAP
d Pre-school building				√		Constructed under NEIAP
e Clinic building/hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-
f School building (primary)		√				
g School building (secondary/high school)		√				
h Dug wells		√				
i Tube wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
j Irrigation canals			√			
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			
l Others, if any (rice mills)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Manthai West AGA Division

5. Vellankulam GN division (1) Vellankulam

- Date of Visit : May 6th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. S.Vigendiran Tel : 077-2735431
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
35	6	54	65	119	2	0	0

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils	Hindus – 35 (100%)

2. Brief history of the Village

First displacement - the entire village	- 1983
Resettlement	- 1897
Second displacement – the entire village	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2002
Third displacement - entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu	- 2008 Jul 26th
Resettlement	- 2010 Mar 15th

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Once the residential lands have been cleared and temporary houses/sheds erected, most of the villagers not returned yet will resettle.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/ NGOs for the villagers No

5. Conditions of social infrastructure

5.1. Water and sanitation

5.1.1. General information

Items	Numbers
a. Drinkable wells (private/common)	2 / 1
b. Domestic use wells (private/common)	2 / 1
c. Cannot use /damaged wells (private/common)	ZOA is planning to repair damaged wells
d. Total number of wells (private/common)	2 / 1
e. Any tube wells among the above?	None
f. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	8 private – all need repairs

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

If wells are repaired and one more drinking water constructed, it will ease drinking water supply

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	65
b. How many full-damaged houses?	59
c. How many partly damaged houses?	6
d. How many repaired so far?	No

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	6 (partly damaged)
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	0
d. Temporary sheds	29
Total	35

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any : The villagers need at least temporary houses

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	18
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes - At the partly damaged teachers' quarters
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	7

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

If the damaged pre school is renovated, it will facilitate to conduct pre school properly

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Maternity clinic in the village	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	6 km at Mulankavil
Time for travel (minutes)	45 minutes by walk 25 minutes by bi-cycle
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes- Once a week by IOM/CHA
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Rural hospital, Mulankavil
Distance (km)	6 km
Time for travel (minutes)	45 minutes by walk 25 minutes by bit-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

The medical centre in Vellankulam is still not functioning

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

- 5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 500m to Vellankulam junction
- 5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)
6 times/day to Mulankavil/Mannar.
- 5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any
Transport service has not yet been regularised.

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	28
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	7 – Maha on leased land at Vellankulam
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	25 to 27 (home gardening)
d. Livestock farming	16 – Cattle
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	0
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	0
g. Inland fishing	0
h. Hunting	0
i. Daily labour (specify: Clearing jungle,)	10 to 15 Whenever it is available
Other industries, if any	0

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 6

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	All
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	1 acre
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	No
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	20 acres
Paddy fields	450 acres
Land for high land crop cultivation	0 acre
Grass land	0 acre
Irrigation tank	
Forest	0 acre
Public land (roads, school, public building, grounds, etc.)	5 acres
Total	475 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? Mines not yet cleared along the feeder canal (Theekulam) from Pali Aru diversion point.	

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- ✓ FO - Yes
- ✓ RDS - Yes
- ✓ WRDS - Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why? Resettled only after the Maha season on Mar 15th 2010
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: - Average: -
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala?
Depend on the water availability at Adampankulam in Vellankulam
If no, what is the reason? Yala will be only at the latter part of 2010.
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?
Total 450 acre in the village – Only 400 acres are cultivated as there are no Irrigation facilities for 50 acres.
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha?
No cultivation in last Maha (reason : late resettlement)
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum 5 acres/farmer Average 2 acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land - 28
 - b. Number of farm families dos not have paddy land - 7
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum 0 km Average 0 km
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/ rice? At MPCS
- 9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
b. How many registered members in the FO?	34
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	n/a

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Cow pea, black gram, coconut and common vegetable

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating) – 40 %

Mostly, commercial use (selling).- 60 %

9.13.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation? From tank

9.14.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

At Nachchikuda common market. Before displacement at Vellankulam market too.

10. Detail of Fishing Activities - No fishing activity in the village.

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	30
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	No 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	None at the moment
	Any future plan? None	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	26
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	No 2 times/month (Before displacement)
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	No
	Any future plan? – To elect new committee members	
Religious societies	n/a	
Sports club/youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”? n/a

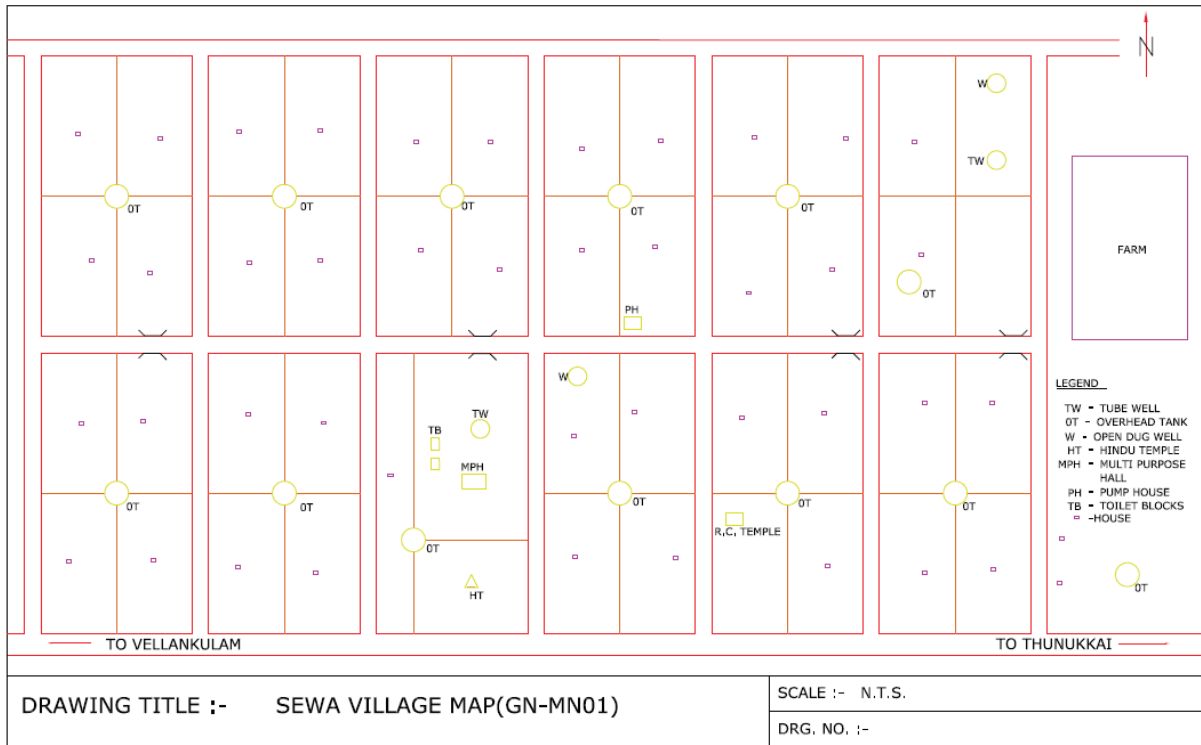
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. During the temple festival, they perform “Kathavarayan” folk drama

13. Result of the walk through survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road		√				Need to persuade RDD to renovate main road
b Internal roads			√			1 - Main access road 6- Internal road
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√			Need to construct a new incorporating office for GN
d Pre-school building			√			New building needed
e Clinic building/hospital						
f School building (primary)			√			
g School building (secondary/high school)						
h Dug wells						Additional well for drinking water
i Tube wells						Tube well
j Irrigation canals						
k Irrigation tank and bund						
l Others, if any						

5. Vellankulam GN division (2) Sewa Village

- Date of Visit : May 6th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. S.Vigendiran Tel : 077-2735431
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
31	8	62	74	136	2	1	0

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils	Hindus – 29 (94%)
	Non RC (6%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement - the entire village	- 1983
Resettlement	- 1897
Second displacement – the entire village	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2002
Third displacement - The entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu	- 2008 Jul 26
Resettlement	- 2010 Mar 15

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Yes. There were 42 households in the village before the last displacement. There is a possibility for the rest of the households to return, once all the residential area is cleared and temporary houses/sheds are constructed.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

At present, ZOA is supplying drinking water by a bowser.

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	2	Very deep and difficult to use
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	1	Very deep and difficult to use
c. Tube wells	2	Damaged and cannot be used
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	4	Common toilets (permanent). Damaged and cannot be used.

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply?

At present, ZOA is supplying drinking water via bowser. As it is a remote village and as water is their main need, during MANRECAP project two tube wells were constructed along with specified pumps and motors. A community water supply system too was installed with 13 concrete water tanks to supply the community with drinking water and for home gardening in their one acre of residential land. During the last displacement, all the accessories were stolen together with underground sump and booster pump to pump water to the tanks. Even a portion of the supply pipe lines were stolen. So far no organization has taken steps to rehabilitate the community water supply system.

Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any: n/a

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	42
b. How many full-damaged houses?	42
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	0

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	0
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	0
d. Temporary sheds	31
Total	31

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	5 km at Vellankulam
Time of travelling (minutes)	35 minutes by walk 20 minutes by bicycle
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	20
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes – under tree as permanent building for pre school was damaged.
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	17

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do pregnant women go?	Mulankavil
Nearest distance (km)	8 km
Time for travel (minutes)	80 minutes by walk 40 minutes by bicycle
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes - Once a week by IOM/CHA
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Rural hospital, Mulankavil
Distance (km)	8 km
Time for travel (minutes)	80 minutes by walk 40 minutes by bicycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

If the medical centre at Vellankulam is functioning, they need to travel only 3 km for medical services.

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the office of GN to the nearest bus hold : 3 km at Vellankulam junction

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)

6 times/day to Mulankavil/Mannar.

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any

Transport service is not yet regularised.

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	0
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	8 families – Maha on leased land at Vellankulam
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	31 fruits (fruit trees supplied by MANRECAP are fruiting now – lime, papaw, mango, jack etc), common vegetables
d. Livestock farming	0
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	0
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	0
g. Inland fishing	0
h. Hunting	0
i. Daily labour (specify : Clearing jungle,)	31. Whenever it is available
j. Other industries, if any	n/a

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 5

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	All
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	1 acre
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	0
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	42 acres
Paddy fields	0 acres
Land for high land crop cultivation	0 acres
Forest/grass land	0 acres
Irrigation tank	0 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	5 acres
Total	47 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed?	No

8. CBOs in the Village

- ✓ FO - Yes
- ✓ WRDS - Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No

9.2. If no, why? Resettled only after the Maha season i.e. on Mar 15th 2010

9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum : - Average : -

9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Not always.

If no, what is the reason?: It depends on the water availability at Adampankulam in Vellankulam

9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?

0 acres in the village (Paddy cultivation on leased land at Vellankulam)

9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha? n/a

9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?

Maximum : - acres/farmer Average : - acres/farmer – None at Sewa Villge

9.8. Ownership of paddy land

a. Number of farm families own paddy land None

b. Number of farm families does not have paddy land All

9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?

Maximum 3 km Average 3 km (at Vellankulam)

9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/ rice?

Own consumption

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
b. How many registered members in the FO?	31
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	NA

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Lime, papaw, jack, pomegranate, mango, plantains and common vegetable

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating) - 50 %

Mostly, commercial use (selling) - 50 %

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Dug wells - 2 families who had water pump and from two tube wells.

9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

At Nachchikuda common market. Before displacement, at Vellankulam Market too.

10. Detail of Fishing Activities - No fishing activities in the village.

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	No, we wish to form one
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	30
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	No. 02 times/ month (Before displacement)
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	n/a
	Any future plan? – Nothing at present	
Religious societies	n/a	
Sports club/youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any: n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

WRDS- Construction of MPH and internal roads (MANRECAP)

FO – Community water supply system (MANRECAP)

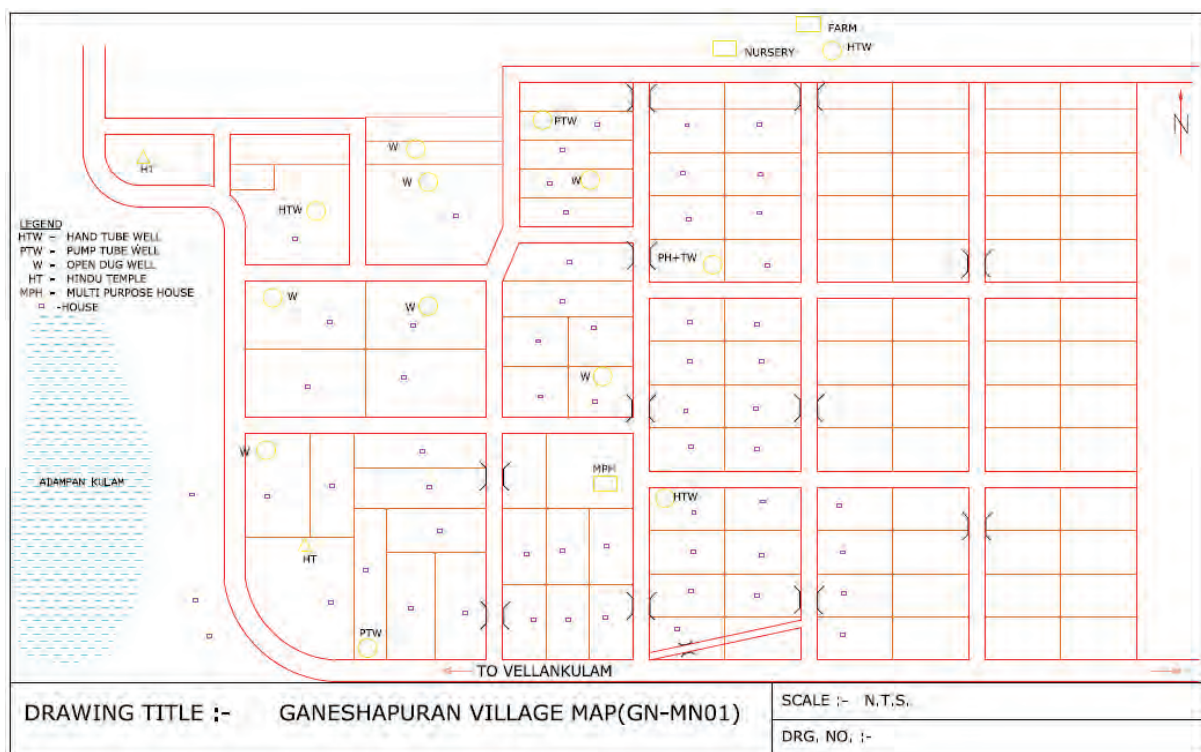
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify.: During the temple festival, they perform “Kathavarayan” folk drama.

13. Result of the walk through survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road		√			RDD	Persuade RDD to renovate main road needed
b Internal roads			√		PS	2 - Main access roads 6 - Internal roads
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√		RDS	Complete renovation of roof, windows, doors and others needed.
d Pre-school building			√		RDS	Incorporated with MPH
e Clinic building/hospital						n/a
f School building (primary)						n/a
g School building (secondary/high school)						n/a
h Dug wells			√		Common	Renovation of two deep wells needed.
i Tube wells			√		PS	Need cleaning, installation of pump and motors, installation of stolen pipelines, booster pump for sump etc. Repairs to 12 concrete water tanks.
j Irrigation canals						n/a
k Irrigation tank and bund						n/a
l Others, if any						Repairs needed for the twelve concrete water tanks shared by four households (plots) needed.

5. Vellankulam GN division (3) Ganeshapuram

- Date of Visit : May 6th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. S.Vigendiran Tel : 077-2735431
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H.Nos.	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
75	12	117	120	237	8	1	8

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils	Hindus – 73 (97%) Non RC (3%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement - the entire village	- 1983
Resettlement	- 1897
Second displacement – the entire village	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2002
Third displacement - entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu	- 2008 Jul 26th
Resettlement	- 2010 Mar 15th

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Once the residential lands have been cleared and temporary houses/sheds erected, the rest of the villagers may return.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

At present, ZOA is supplying drinking water by a bowser.

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers
a. Drinkable wells (private/common)	6 / 1 All dried up in dry season. three private wells are damaged and cannot use.
b. Domestic use wells (private/common)	6 / 1
c. Tube wells	2 – Need repairs and fitting of pumps and motor. Need maintenance work
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	Four common toilets at MPH premises. Two private. All damaged

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? (We need details)

At present, ZOA is supplying drinking water via bowser for those resettled. As it is a remote village and as water is their main need, during MANRECAP project two tube wells were constructed and pipe lines laid for a community water supply system. During the displacement all the accessories were stolen. Even a portion of the supply pipe lines too were stolen. So far no organization has taken steps to rehabilitate the community water supply system after cleaning the tube wells and reinstalling relevant accessories.

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

Non availability of drinking water is a serious problem for the villagers.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	88
b. How many full-damaged houses?	88
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	None

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	6
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	0
d. Temporary sheds	69
Total	75

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

They need at least temporary houses for them to reside.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	3 km at Vellankulam
Time of travelling (minutes)	25 minutes by walk 15 minutes by bi-cycle
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	49
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes – under tree as permanent pre school is damaged.
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	23

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

The damaged pre school building need to be renovated.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Maternity clinic in the village	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	6 km at Mulankavil
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by walk

	30 minutes by bi-cycle
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes - Once a week by IOM/CHA
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Rural hospital, Mulankavil
Distance (km)	6 km
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by walk 30 minutes by bit-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

If the medical centre at Vellankulam is functioning they have to travel only 2 km for medical services.

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the Village to the nearest bus hold : 2 km at Vellankulam junction

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)
6 times/day to Mulankavil/Mannar.

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any
Transport service has not yet been regularised.

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of families engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	12
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	11 families – Maha on leased land at Vellankulam
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	75. fruits
d. Livestock farming	3 – Cattle
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	0
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	0
g. Inland fishing	0
h. Hunting	0
i. Daily labour (specify : Clearing jungle)	60. Whenever it is available
j. Other industries, if any	0

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 13

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	All
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	1 acre
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	None
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	103 acres
Paddy fields	0 acre
Land for high land crop cultivation	0 acre
Grass land	0 acre
Irrigation tank	0 acre
Forest	0 acre
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	6 acres
Total	109 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? Mines have not yet cleared beyond the last cross road near the nursery farm plot.	

8. CBOs in the Village

- ✓ FO - Yes
- ✓ RDS - Yes
- ✓ WRDS - Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why? Late resettlement
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: - Average -
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala?
Yes, but depend on the water availability at Adampankulam in Vellankulam
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?
0 acre in the village (Paddy cultivation on leased land at Vellankulam)
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha. n/a
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Average 2 acres at Vellankulam by rent
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land - 12
- b. Number of farm families do not have paddy land - 63
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum 2 km Average 2 km (At Vellankulam)
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice? At MPCS

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
b. How many registered members in the FO?	72
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	NA

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Lime, papaw, jack, pomegranate, mango, plantains and common vegetable

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating) - 40 %

Mostly, commercial use (selling) - 60 %

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Rain water and water from two tube wells

9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

At Nachchikuda common market. Before displacement, at Vellankulam Market too.

10. Detail of Fishing Activities - No fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	70
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	No 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	n/a
	Any future plan?	n/a
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	26
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	2 times/month (Before displacement)
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	n/a
	Any future plan?	n/a
Religious societies	n/a	
Sports club/ youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

WRDS - Construction of MPH and internal roads (MANRECAP)

RDS - Community water supply system and internal road (MANRECAP)

FO - Nursery farm (MANRECAP)

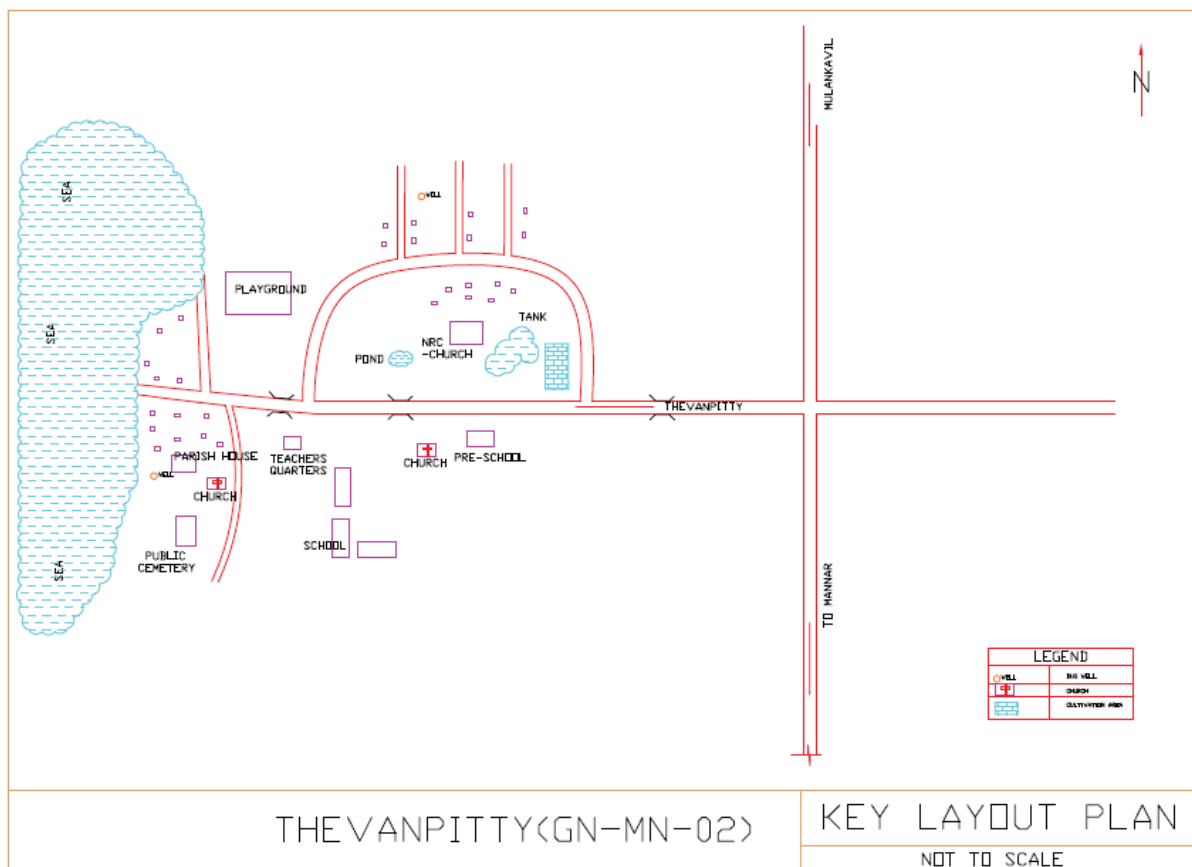
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. During the temple festival, They perform “Kathavarayan” folk drama.

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road		√				Persuade RDD to renovate main road needed
b Internal roads			√			3 - Main access road 6 - Internal road
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√			Complete renovation of roof, windows, doors and others needed.
d Pre-school building			√			
e Clinic building/hospital						
f School building (primary)						
g School building (secondary/high school)						
h Dug wells			√			Renovation needed
i Tube wells			√			Cleaning, installation of pump and motors, installation of stolen pipelines, booster pump for sump etc. Repairs to twelve concrete water tanks and maintenance work of hand operated tube well needed.
j Irrigation canals						
k Irrigation tank and bund						
l Others, if any						

6. Thevanpiddy GN division (1)Thevanpiddy & Puthukadu

- Date of Visit : May 17th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. P.Santhyoglu Tel : 077-0473750
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
203	37	404	413	817	19	2	4

There are 83 families in Thevanpiddy and 120 families in Puthukadu. The villagers preferred to have one survey for the two villages.

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil -203	RC - 193 (95%) NRC- 10 (5%)

2. Brief History of the Villages

First displacement – (Eranaithivu, Valipadu)	1986
Resettlement	1987
Second displacement - Kilinochchi, Mullaitiv	2008 Jul
Resettlement	2010 Mar

3. **Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?** Yes. Around five families are in the process of changing their registration.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/ NGOs for the villagers

UNHCR	- Cash grant
Temporary Shelter (Valvuthayam)	- 40 Completed balance in progress
Drinking water supply by bowser	- Pradesiya Sabah (once in two days at 10L per person)

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1 General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	0	
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	03	Fully damaged, can't be used
c. Tube wells	1 (partly constructed)	Work is not completed, only 15 feet excavated in 1982
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	15	Provided by Sarvodaya. Need other 100 toilets

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply?

There was a water supply scheme by a large overhead concrete tank, which was constructed in 1987 by NWS&DB. The water was pumped from a village called Pali Aru, which is more than 4 km from the location. It was used for a few days just before the displacement and during the encounter and heavy shelling, the overhead tank was fully damaged and it can not be used now. So the people are suffering from lack of safe drinking water. They are solely depending on the water distributed by bowser.

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

- At the present the drinking water is supplied by a bowser
- The tube well which was excavated in 1982 was excavated by manual drilling. Due to the hard soil and rock, the drilling was stopped up to 15 feet. The location was indentified by the NWSDB and there is a possibility for the drinking water source at this location.

- There is one tank and two ponds available in the village, it is used for paddy cultivation (25 acres) and for bathing, so it needs to be renovated and a feeder canal need to be excavated from the Adampankulam tank at Vellankulam which is located 1 km away from the location. At present, the tank is fed by only rain water. Overflow water from the Adampankulam spill could be diverted to this tank to increase its capacity.
- Need to construct around four open wells in Puthukadu area which can be used for the bathing and sanitary purposes.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	90
b. How many full-damaged houses?	77
c. How many partly damaged houses?	13
d. How many repaired so far?	-

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	-
c. Temporary houses	40
d. Temporary sheds	163
Total	203

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

Need at least temporary houses/semi permanent houses before the rainy season.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes (Thevanpity high school)
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	102
b. Functioning pre school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	84

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

- Primary school is functioning in a temporary building.
- No facilities for the teachers to reside (Teachers' quarter built by MANRECAP needs to be renovated).
- Lack of teachers at school.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Vellankulam
Nearest distance (km)	2 km
Time for travel (minutes)	45 minutes by walk 30 minutes by bicycle
b. Mobile health service available?	No
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Mulankavil
Distance (km)	8 km
Time for travel (minutes)	120 minutes by walk 45 minutes by foot-cycle

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 2km at Vellankulam junction

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)

12/day to Mannar, Jaffna, and Vavuniya

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/travelling, if any

- There is no proper facilities and waiting place for the people. Need to construct a bus halt at the Thevanpity – Vellankulam junction.
- Need to increase the frequency of the bus services to the village. The road also needs to be renovated in order to increase the bus services.

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	15
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	0
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	-
d. Livestock farming	60
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	196 (before)
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	177 (now started)
g. Inland fishing	-
h. Hunting	-
i. Daily labour (specify)	30
j. Other industries, if any	13

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 20

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	173 (85%)
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	15 perch
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	30 (15%)
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	25 acres
Paddy fields	25 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	-
Forest/grass land	-
Irrigation tanks	25 acres
Public land (roads, school, public building, grounds, etc.)	40 acres
Total	135 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed?	No

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- ✓ FO
- ✓ FCS
- ✓ RDS
- ✓ WRDS
- ✓ Religious societies

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No

9.2. If no, why? Resettled recently and imputes were not provided

9.3. How much was the yield of Maha?

Maximum: 25 bags Average : 20 bags-before displacement

9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? No

If no, what is the reason? Lack of water for irrigation

9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 25 acres in the village

9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha?

0 (reason : late resettlement)

9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?

Maximum 2 acres/farmer Average 1 acre/ farmer

9.8. Ownership of paddy land

a. Number of farm families own paddy land 15

b. Number of farm families dos not have paddy land -

9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?

Maximum 1.5 km

Average 0.5 km

9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/ rice?

Traders will purchase

9.11. Activities of FO

Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active
How many registered members in the FO?	15
Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
How many participated in the last meeting	n/a

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Common vegetables

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating)

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Rain water only

9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

10. Detail of fishing activities

10.1. How many usable fishing gears you have in the village? (only usable ones)

Fishing Gear	Now	Before the Last Displacement
a. Canoes (kattumaram / theppan)	18	66
b. Fiber glass boats	-	101
c. Engines	-	101
d. Nets (specify the kinds of nets)	-	Every fisher family had 6-7 crab trap and nets

10.2. How many fishing families were there in the villager before the last displacement? 196

10.3. How many of them started fishing so far? 177

10.4. Where and to whom do you sell the catch? To coolers come from Mannar

- Between the sea and fisheries harbour, there is a lagoon river (2 km). During the low tide in the mornings, the depth of water in the river is low and the boats cannot be engine operated nor rowed by oars to the sea. They have to wait until the water level is increases or have to push the boats manually.
- Due to the above mentioned access problem the fishermen need to carry all the fishing equipment by walking (kerosene, net, light, engine etc.) through the marsh. This takes time and effort. Also, it takes a long time for them to carry the catch to the shore. Due to this, the catch

getting spoilt and the villagers lose precious time for marketing.

- At present, they carry the boats and the catch to either Moonrampity which located 4 km away from the village or to Nachikuday which is located 6 km to south.
- Normally the other fishermen in the neighbouring villages bring their products around 7 pm after night fishing. But fishermen in the village spend around three hours more to reach Moorampity and Nachikuda beach and are able to sell the catch only around 10 am. By that time, the market price is dropped. Due to this they incur a loss of around Rs.600 per day. Therefore, the profit from the fishing is very marginal.
- In order to solve this problem, they want to construct a bridge across the lagoon river (90 feet) and need to construct a cause way from the bridge up to the sea which is around 1.5 km. The villagers expressed that this is an important need next to the drinking water.

(REFERENCE)

Average products per day by person	- 15 kg
Market price at time	- Rs. 150
Total price	- Rs. 2,250
Market price if delay	- Rs. 70
Total price	- Rs 1,050
Loss due to the market problem	- Rs 2,250 – Rs 1,050
Transport cost for marketing	- Rs 300
Cost for food	- Rs 300
Total cost	- Rs 600
Net profit at present	- Rs 1,050 – Rs 600
If the problem is solved, the profit will be	Rs 2,250

So at the present people lose around Rs.1,800 from the products.

10.5. Do you make dry fish in the village? : Yes. in a small scale

10.6. Activities of FCS

a. Is the FCS active or need reorganization?	Yes
13. How many registered members in the FCS?	150 members
c. How many times a month did the FCS have meetings during the past several months?	Yes
d. How many participants in the last few meetings?	70 members

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
-----	---	---------------------

	How many regular members does the RDS have?	133
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 2times/ month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	None
	Any future plan?	None
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	120
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 2 times/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	Loan, Shramadhana work to help put up temporary shelters and clean village
	Any future plan?	None at present
Religious societies	Church development society	190 members
Sports club	Information on members and activities.	70 members

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any : n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”? n/a

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village?

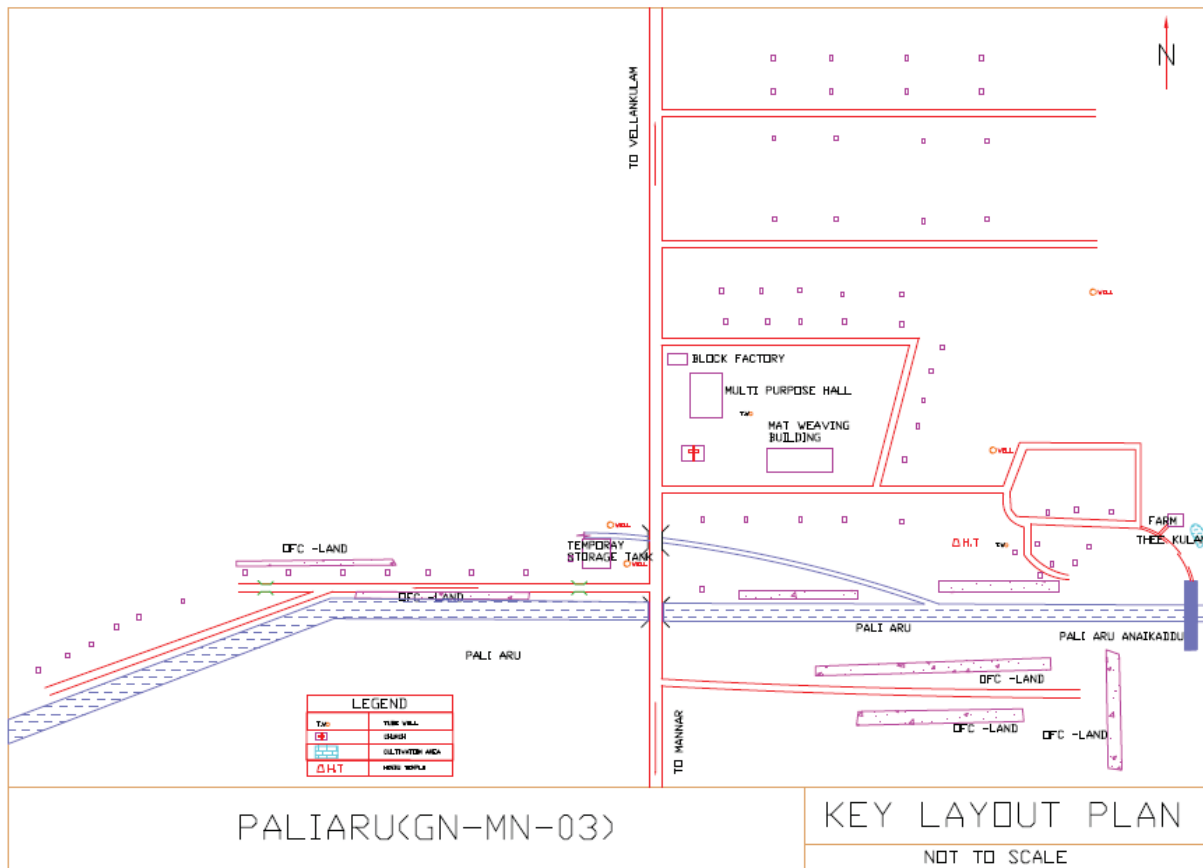
If yes, please specify. n/a

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√		RDD	Need 2 km renovation
b Internal roads			√		Pradeshiya Sabha	5 km need to renovate
c Community hall/multipurpose hall					Pradeshiya Sabha	Need to be new construction
d Pre-school building			√			Structure
e Clinic building/hospital						Need to be new construction
f School building (primary)			√			Structure
g School building (secondary/high school)			√			Structure
h Dug wells				√		Tree wells
i Tube wells				√		The excavation was not completed. It need to be excavated again.
j Irrigation canals			√			Need to renovate
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			Need to renovate
l Others, if any						

7. Pali Aru GN division (1) Pali Aru

- Date of Visit : May 10th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. S. Wijendran Tel : 077-2735431
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
85	16	145	157	302	3	-	1

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils -85	Hindu-83 (98%) RC – 2 (2%)

2. Brief History of the Villages

First displacement - the entire village	- 1983
Resettlement	- 1897
Second displacement – the entire village	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2002
Third displacement - entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu	- 2008 Jul 26
Resettlement	- 2010 Mar 25

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Once all the mines were cleared and at least temporary houses were provided, majority of the rest of the families may return.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

Supply of drinking water by bowser - ZOA

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1 Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers
a. Drinkable wells (private/common)	0 / 2 - slightly saline
b. Domestic use wells (private/common)	4/ 2
c. Cannot use /damaged wells (private/common)	5 / 0
d. Total number of wells (private/common)	11- Only 1 used as DWW
e. Any tube wells among the above?	2– need installation of pumps and motors and cleaning
f. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	Common toilets in MPH premises –need renovation

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

During MANRECAP/JICA project, two tube wells with pump houses, pumps, motors and accessories for pumping water were installed. Subsequently, pipelines were laid for a community water supply system. During the displacement, expect for the tube well, all other facilities were stolen together with the pipelines laid underground. If these are restored, the villagers will have adequate water supply for drinking purposes and utilize waste water from domestic usage for home gardening too.

5.2 Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	103
b. How many full-damaged houses?	103
c. How many partly damaged houses?	0
d. How many repaired so far?	0

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	0
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	0
d. Temporary sheds	80 (Balance four single member families staying with friends/relations)
Total	0

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

They need at least temporary houses to reside until provisions of permanent houses. At present, they are living under makeshift temporary shelter utilizing the tin roofing sheets provided by Indian government and with poles pick upped from the nearby jungle.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	3 km at Vellankulam
Time of travelling (minutes)	30 minutes by walk 15 minutes by bicycle
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	60
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes - Under trees
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	27

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

During the implementation of MANRECAP project, a pre-school incorporated with Multi Purpose Hall (MPH) was constructed. During the displacement, the entire roof and the doors and windows were stolen. Community on their own initiative has cleaned the MPH premises especially the pre-school section with the intention of holding classes. In order to refunction the pre-school there, they need to cover the roof. For this they need some timber and six tarpaulin sheets, and they are requesting whether MANREP can provide this until such time the roof is properly repaired.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Maternity clinic in the village	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	7 km at Mulankavil as the the rural hospital at Vellankuam has not commenced functioning yet.
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by walk 30 minuses by bicycle
b. Mobile health service available?	1/week by IOM/CHA
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Mulankavil
Distance (km)	7 km
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by walk 30 minuses by bicycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

Need early arrangement to restart the rural hospital at Vellenkulam.

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the office of GN to the nearest bus halt (up and down in total)

500m to the A 32 road

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town : 12 times/day to Mulankavil /Mannar

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any

Transport service have to be regularized

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	0
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	0
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	60 land near the river bank (before displacement)
d. Livestock farming	50 (before displacement)
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	0
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	0
g. Inland fishing	0
h. Hunting	0
i. Daily labour (specify: Loading river sand, assorted casual labour works)	All
j. Other industries, if any	

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad?: 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 8

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	100%
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	0.5 acre
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	0
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	60 acres
Paddy fields	0 acre
Land for high land crop cultivation	120 acres
Grass land	0 acre
(At the proposed Karaiyankaanaaty Tank) Irrigation tanks	(200) acres
Forest	0 acre
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	4 acres
Total	184 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? Areas on the feeder canal to Adampan Kulam (Thhekulam) & Kariyankannatty areas	

8. CBOs in the Village

- ✓ FO
- ✓ RDS
- ✓ WRDS

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why?. No Land and resettlement after Maha
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: - Average -
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? -
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?
Total 200 acres in the proposed Karriyankaanddy tank.
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha? - acres
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum - acres/farmer Average - acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land -
- b. Number of farm families do not have paddy land -

9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?

Maximum - km Average - km (Proposed Karriyankannaddy 4 km)

9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active
b. How many registered members in the FO?	85
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	NA

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Chillies, onion, common vegetables etc.

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Domestic use (for eating) - 30%

Commercial use (selling) - 70 %

9.13.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Dug wells - 20 Near river bank

Pump from Pali Aru river

9.14.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

Mulankavil and Pali Aru market when it was functioning

10. Detail of Fishing Activities - No Fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	85
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1time/ month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment? At the moment, they are making arrangements to obtain permission to excavate river sand for sale.	
	Any future plan? Involve all community into development activities	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	70

	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/ month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	
	Any future plan? Involved all community into development activities	
Religious societies	n/a	
Sports club/youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any: n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

Yes WRDS- Construction of MPH, cement block making, mat weaving (MANRECAP)

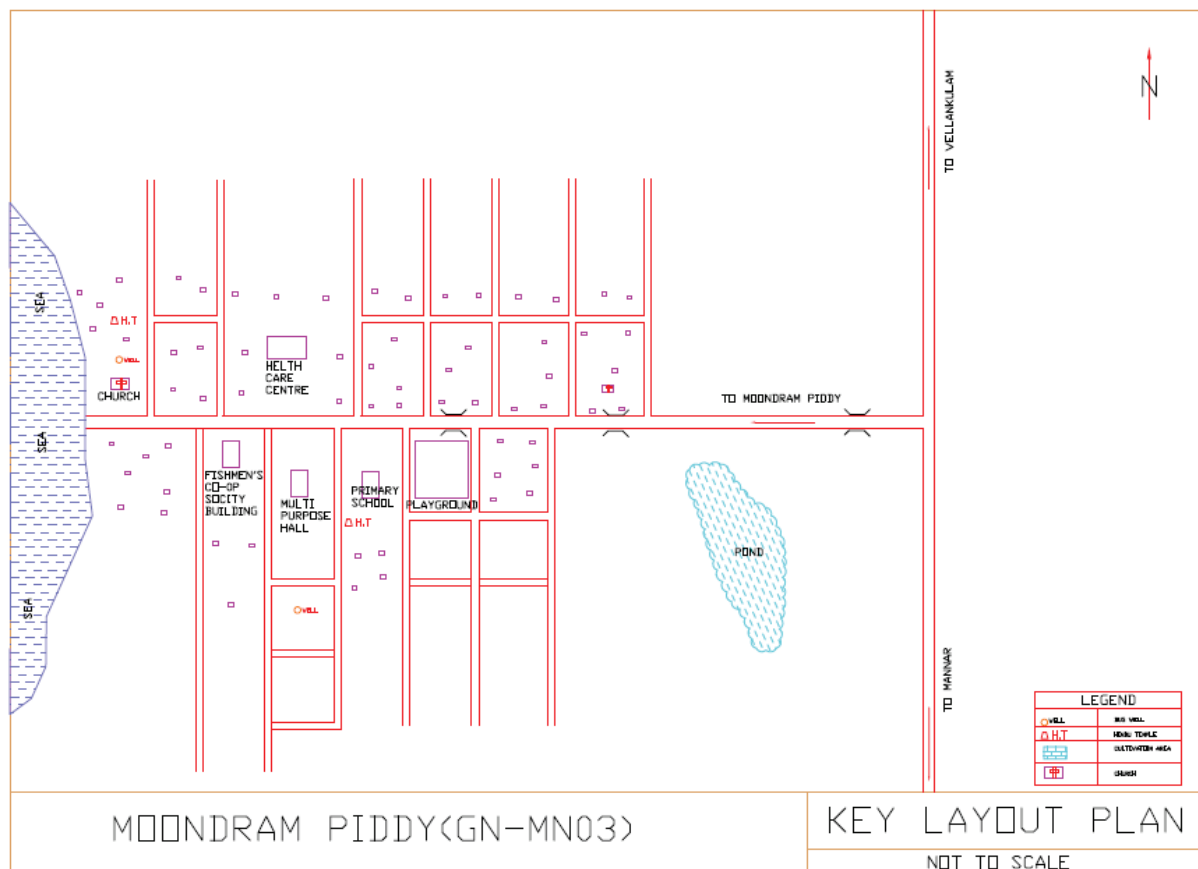
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. Traditional dramas at temple festival.

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road						RDA
b Internal roads			√			Need to renovate
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√			Need to renovate
d Pre-school building			√			Need to renovate
e Clinic building/hospital						
f School building (primary)						
g School building (secondary/high school)						
h Dug wells			√			
i Tube wells			√			Need to renovate and install the relevant accessories and pipe lines
j Irrigation canals						
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			Need to complete Kariyankannaddy tank work
l Others, if any						

7.Pali Aru GN division (2)Moonrampiddy

- Date of Visit : May 10th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : S. Wijendran Tel : 077-2735431
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
155	17	263	290	553	11	-	01

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils -155	Hindu-70 (45%) RC – 85 (55%)

2.

Brief History of the Villages

First displacement - the entire village	- 1983
Resettlement	- 1897
Second displacement - the entire village	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2002
Third displacement - entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu	- 2008 Jul 26th
Resettlement	- 2010 Jan 9th

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Once all the mines were cleared and at least temporary houses were provided, majority of those who have not yet returned will resettle.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

- Supply of drinking water by bowser - Sarvodaya
- Renovation of drinking water wells - Sarvodaya
- Renovation of seven permanent toilets - Sarvodaya

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers
a. Drinkable wells (private/common)	1(church)/1
b. Domestic use wells (private/common)	6 / 0
c. Cannot use /damaged wells (private/common)	0 / 0
d. Total number of wells (private/common)	7/ 1
e. Any tube wells among the above?	0
f. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	7 permanent

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? (We need details): n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

Drinking water is the major problem. If five hand operated tube wells or deep tube wells are constructed, it will serve 200 families who will ultimately settle in the village.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	190
b. How many full-damaged houses?	189
c. How many partly damaged houses?	1
d. How many repaired so far?	0

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	0
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	0
d. Temporary sheds	155
Total	155

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

They need at least temporary houses until provisions for constructing semi permanent houses before the rainy season. At present they are living under makeshift temporary shelter utilizing the 15 tin roofing sheets and with poles from the nearby jungle.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	134
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes (In a temporary shed built by JRS)
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	50

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

The existed pre-school building is completely damaged. A new pre-school building is needed.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Maternity clinic in the village*	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	9 km at Mulankavil as the rural hospital at Vellankuam has not commenced functioning yet
Time for travel (minutes)	80 minutes by walk

	45 minutes by bicycle
b. Mobile health service available?	1/week by IOM/CHA. Not regular.
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Mulankavil
Distance (km)	9 km
Time for travel (minutes)	80 minutes by walk 45 minutes by bicycle

The damaged primary health care centre has now been renovated. It will function once officials are appointed.

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

Need an urgent action to commence the rural hospital at Vellenkulam.

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt - 2.5 km to A32 road

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)

12/day to Jaffna/Mannar

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any : n/a

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of families engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	0
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	0
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	0 (small scale home gardening)
d. Livestock farming	4 (before displacement) – Goats
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	217 (before displacement)
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	50 to 60 (now started)
g. Inland fishing*	0
h. Hunting	0
i. Daily labour (specify : Loading river sand, assorted casual labour works)	12 (for mending fishing nets)
j. Other industries, if any	

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 8

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	100%
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	20 perch
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	0
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	30 acres
Paddy fields	0 acre
Land for high land crop cultivation	0 acre
Grass land	0 acre
Irrigation tanks	0 acre
Forest	0 acres
Public land (roads, school, public building, grounds, etc.)	10 acres
Total	40 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed?	No

8. CBOs in the Village

- ✓ FCS
- ✓ RDS
- ✓ WRDS
- ✓ Sports Club
- ✓ Hindu Youth Club

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why?. No Land
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: - Average -
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? -
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 0 acre
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha? - acres
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum - acres/farmer Average - acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land 0
- b. Number of farm families do not have paddy land -
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum - km Average - km
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	No
b. How many registered members in the FO?	-
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	-
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	-

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Small scale home gardening

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Domestic use (for eating) -100%

9.13.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation? Rain water

9.14.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

10. Detail of Fishing Activities

10.1. How many usable fishing gears you have in the village? (only usable ones)

Fishing gear	Now	Before the Last Displacement
a. Canoes (kattumaram/theppan)	3	90
b. Fiber glass boats	10	75
c. Engines	10	75
d. Nets (specify the kinds of nets)		Assorted according to season

10.2. How many fishing families were there in the village before the last displacement? 217

10.3. How many of them started fishing so far?

50 to 60. Others help them or combine with them and do fishing.

10.4. Where and to whom do you sell the catch?

To coolers who come from Mannar

To motor cycle vendors who come from Malawi and Kilinochchi.

10.5. Do you make dry fish in the village?

Yes, at present in a small scale.

10.6. Activities of FCS

a. Is the FCS active or need reorganization?	Active and reorganized
b. How many registered members in the FCS?	155
c. How many times a month did the FCS have meetings during the past several months?	1 time/month
c. How many participants in the last few meetings?	112

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	155
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment? At the moment, they are attending meetings at DS office and fisheries department.	
	Any future plan? Involve all community into development activities.	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	160
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	
	Any future plan? Involve all community into development activities.	
Religious societies	Church development society Hindu development society	
Sports club	Participating in all sports activities organized at divisional and district level.	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

Yes. WRDS - Construction of semi permanent houses and renovation of internal roads construction of pond for fresh water fishing with UNDP funds.

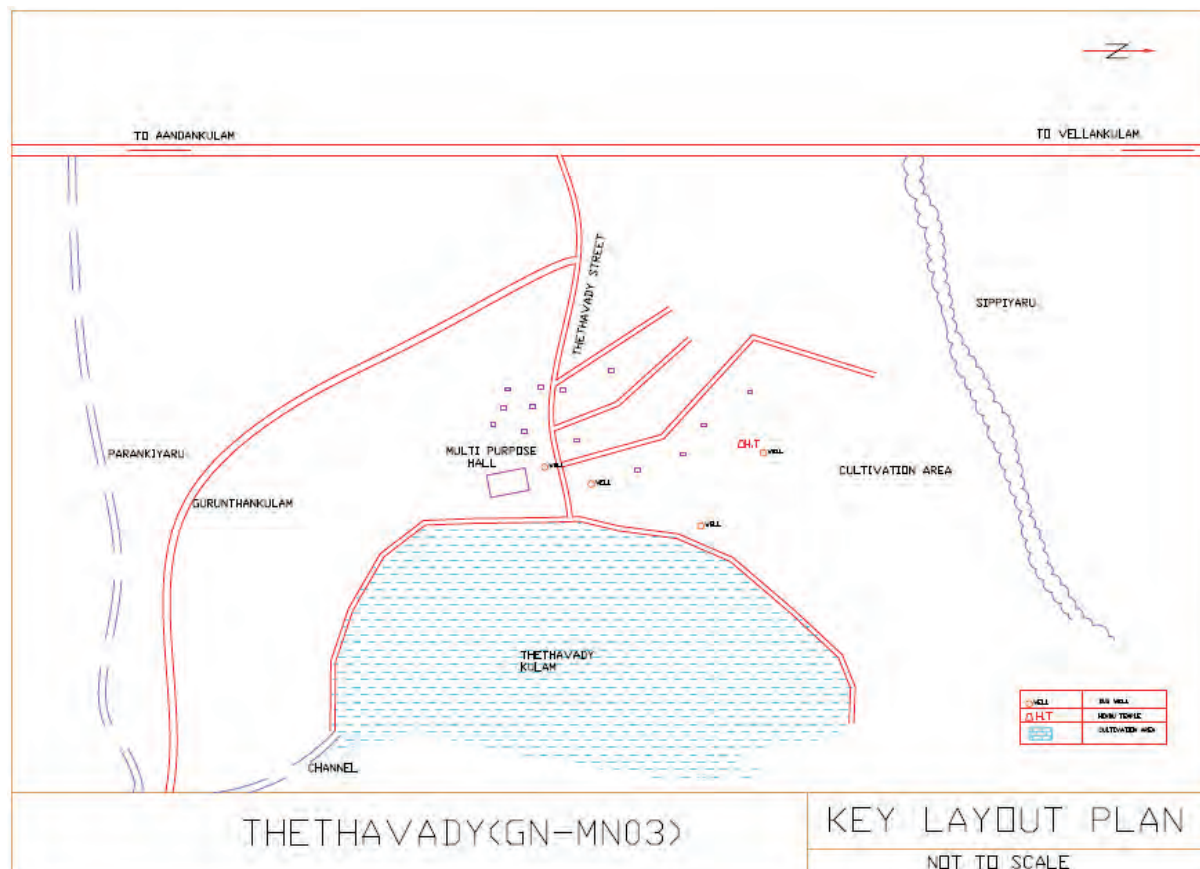
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. Traditional dramas at church and temple festival.

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√			Pradesiya Sabah – 2.5 km to be renovated
b Internal roads			√			All internal roads need renovate
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√			Renovation of MPH and new construction of RDS/FCS buildings
d Pre-school building			√			Need to be new construction
e Clinic building/hospital						
f School building (primary)						
g School building (secondary/high school)						
h Dug wells						
i Tube wells			√			Five hand operated tube wells/deep tube wells for community water supply
j Irrigation canals						
k Irrigation tank and bund						
l Others, if any						Need to construct the teacher's quarters

7. Pali Aru GN division (3) Theththavaady

- Date of Visit : May 10th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. S. Wijendran Tel : 077-2735431
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
15	3	30	24	54	2	-	3

Before displacement there were 25 families residing at Theththavaadi

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils -15	Hindu- 15 (100%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement - the entire village	- 1983
Resettlement	- 1897
Second displacement – the entire village	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2002
Third displacement - entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu	- 2008 Jul 26
Resettlement	- 2010 Mar 5

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who did not return yet?

Some (around 10) villagers initially resettled at Adampan at the end of December 2009 and did Maha paddy cultivation in leased land. Once they complete harvesting and marketing, they will return to Theththavaadi.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

- Construction of temporary houses - Sarvodaya
- Renovation drinking water wells (tree renovated and one to be repaired) - ZOA

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers
a. Drinkable wells (private/common)	0 / 1
b. Domestic use wells (private/common)	0 / 3
c. Cannot use /damaged wells (private/common)	0 / 1
d. Total number of wells (private/common)	0 / 5
e. Any tube wells among the above?	-
f. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	1 -Common toilet

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any :

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	25 (including one permanent house)
b. How many full-damaged houses?	25
c. How many partly damaged houses?	
d. How many repaired so far?	0

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	0
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	11
d. Temporary sheds	
Total	11 (4 single member families are living with friends and relations)

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

They need at least semi permanent houses before the rainy season.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	5 km at Illupaikadavai
Time of travelling (minutes)	45 minutes by bus 30 minutes by bicycle
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	13
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	- km
Time of travelling (minutes)	- minutes by walk
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	1

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

School children attend to Illupaikadavai need bicycles

5.4. Health Services

a. Maternity clinic in the village	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	15 km at Mulankavil. The rural hospital at Vellankuam has not commenced functioning yet Or to Adampan – 33 km away
Time for travel (minutes)	90 minutes by bus - Mulankavil 2 hours – to Adampan
b. Mobile health service available?	1/week by IOM/CHA
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Mulankavil
Distance (km)	15 km as the rural hospital at Vellankuam has not commenced functioning yet.
Time for travel (minutes)	90 minutes by walk

5.4.1. General Information

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

If action is taken to recommence the rural hospital at Vellenkulam for immediate need they can utilize it.

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt: 1.75km to A32 road

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)

12 times/day to Jaffna/Mannar/Vavuniya

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	15
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	0
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	15
d. Livestock farming	15 F –before displacement
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	0
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	0
g. Inland fishing	For own consumption from tank
h. Hunting	0
i. Daily labour (specify: Loading River sand, Assorted Casual labour works)	15
j. Other industries, if any	

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 04

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	100%
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	1 acre
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	0
d. Approximate land extent in the village	/
Residential area with gardens	25 acres
Paddy fields	25 acres
Land for high land crop cultivation	25 acres

Grass land	0 acre
Irrigation tanks	? acres
Public land (roads, school, public building, grounds, etc.)	10 acres
Total	85 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? Yes. Areas beyond the spill and feeder canal	

8. CBOs in the Village

- ✓ FO
- ✓ RDS
- ✓ WRDS

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why?. Resettlement after Maha
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha?
Maximum: 40 Average 35 bags/acre (before displacement)
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Yes. Depending on the availability of water in the tank
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? Total 25 acres
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha? 0 acre
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum - acres/farmer Average 1 acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land 25 (before displacement now 15)
- b. Number of farm families dos not have paddy land 0
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum - km Average 0.5 km
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/ rice? MPCS
- 9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active and reorganized
b. How many registered members in the FO?	25
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	Planned to have soon
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	-

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Cabbage, carrot, chillies, onions, common vegetables etc. which were even marketed to

Dambulla because of good quality.

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Domestic use (for eating) - 10%

Commercial use (selling) - 90 %

9.13.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Pump from tank in the village.

9.14.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

Mulankavil, Andankulam and Dambulla

10. Detail of Fishing Activities - No fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active and reorganized
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	25 (10 are still at Adampan)
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment? At the moment, they are attending meetings at DS Office.	
	Any future plan? Involve all community into development activities	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active and reorganized
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	20
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	
	Any future plan? Involve all community into development activities	
Religious societies	n/a	
Sports club/youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

Yes WRDS – Renovation of internal roads (NEIAP)

RDS – Construction of MPH (NEIAP)

FO – Renovation of tank (NEIAP)

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. Traditional dramas at temple festival.

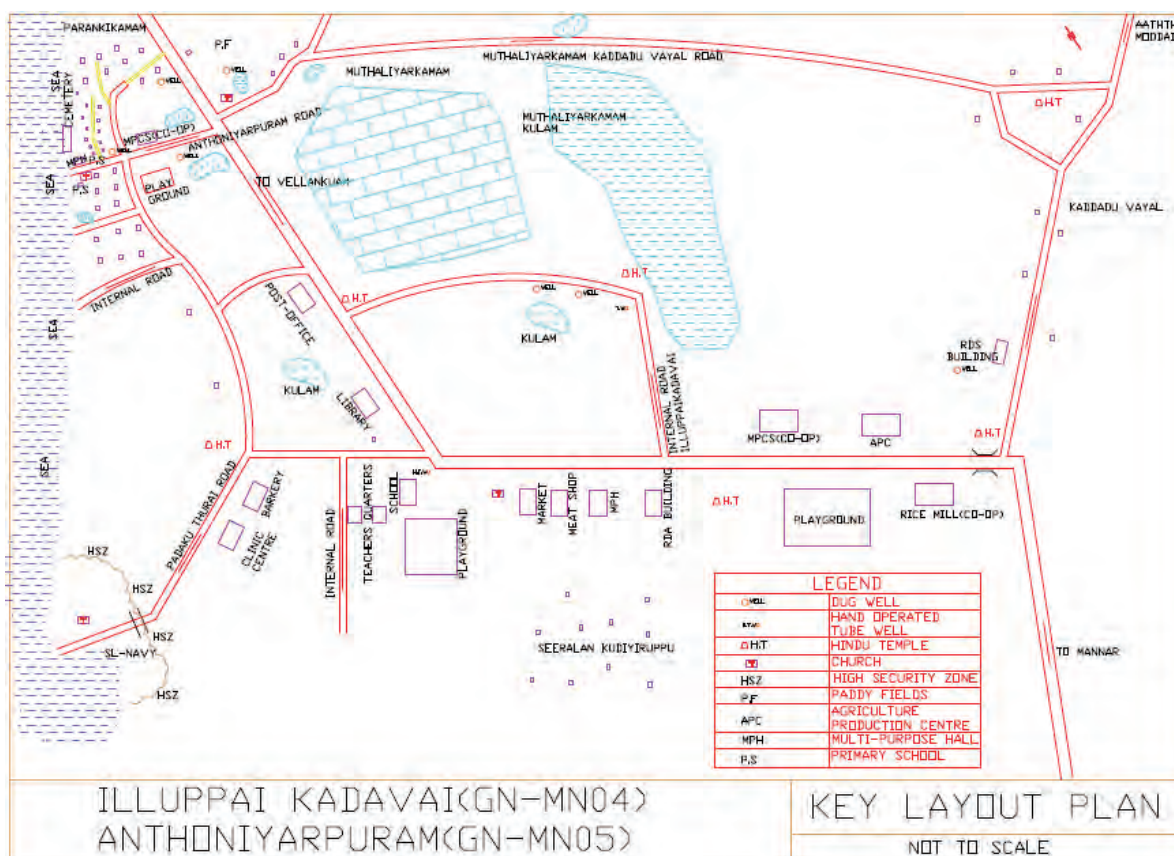
13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√			Need to renovate – 1.75 km
b Internal roads			√			Need to renovate- 5 km (Total)
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√			Need to repair
d Pre-school building						
e Clinic building/hospital						
f School building (primary)						
g School building (secondary/high school)						
h Dug wells						
i Tube wells						
j Irrigation canals			√			Renovation of feeder canal to which SLA has constructed a security bund across it
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			Need to renovate
l Others, if any						

8. Illupaikadavai GN division

(1) Illupaikadavai, Padakaturai, Kaddaduvaya, Muthaliyarkamam and Parankikaman

- Date of Visit : May 17th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. S. Stanlys Tel : 077-0326542
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

	Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
	Total H.H.Number	Female Headed	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
Illupaikadavai	111	24	182	201	383	9	0	1
Padakaturai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Kaddaduvayal	7	4	11	10	21	2	-	-
Muthaliyakamam	5	1	6	11	17	-	-	-
Parankikaman	30	11	40	50	90	-	-	-
Total	153	40	239	272	511	11	0	1

Around 30 families who used to be in Padakuthurai and Illupaikadavai were provided with land and resettled in Parankikaman, as their land is occupied by SL Navy.

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils -153	Hindus –77 % Roman Catholics – 22 % Non RC - 01%

The followings are the brief information about the three small villages (current situation). Information of these villages (village history, external assistance, housing condition, education, health, CBOs, and social infrastructure) are common to Illupaikadavai.

1.1. Water supply

- (1) Kaddaduvayal – One DWW slightly saline, drinking water supplied by bowser.
- (2) Muthaliyakamam – One DWW, good for drinking.
- (3) Parankikaman – No drinking water wells – supplied by bowser.

1.2. Farming

- (1) Kaddaduvayal - (present - six paddy and OFC/Before- no paddy and OFC) - 70acres paddy/3 acres OFC land available.
- (2) Muthaliyakamam - (present - one paddy and OFC/Before - 11 + 16 from adjoining villages on lease - paddy and OFC)- 190 acres paddy/15 acres OFC land available.
- (3) Parankikamam - (present six paddy and OFC/Before- six paddy and OFC) - 15 acres paddy/one acre OFC land available.

1.3. Livestock

- (1) Kaddaduvayal - present seven cattle/before all 17 F – cattle and poultry
- (2) Muthaliyakamam - present one cattle/before all 11 F – cattle and poultry
- (3) Parankikaman - present seven cattle/before all 15 F – cattle andpoultry

The followings are the information of Illupaikadavai village:

2. Brief history of the villages

First displacement - the entire village (to Vellankulam, Pali Aru and India)	- 1989
Resettlement (part of villagers)	- 1991
Second displacement - the entire village (to Vellankulam and Pali Aru)	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2002 Jan
Third displacement - entire village to Killinochchi/Mullaithivu	- 2008 Jul 5
Resettlement	- 2009 Dec 17

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Once all the mines were cleared and at least temporary houses were constructed, most of the villagers not returned yet will resettle.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

Distribution of drinking water via bowser	- Sarvodaya
Cleaning of some open dug wells	- Sarvodaya
Construction of semi permanent toilets (just commenced)	- ZOA
Temporary houses /shelters in the entire GN Division (115)	- IOM

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purposes)	-	-
b. Open dug wells (domestic purposes)	32 (All saline)	Only 10 can be used
c. Tube wells	2	One constructed by MANRECAP -damaged One - hand operated
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	45	11- renovated 34- to be renovated

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any :

The most urgent need of the community is supply of safe drinking water. If the damaged tube well constructed by MANRECAP/Pradesiya Sabah is repaired and additional tube wells constructed at strategic locations and community water supply system installed, it will solve the drinking water problem faced by the community.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	298 (10 permanent houses)
b. How many full-damaged houses?	248 + 4
c. How many partly damaged houses?	40 + 6
d. How many repaired so far? (by owners)	105+ 6

Muthaliyarkamam – Before disp - 11 (Permanent -5, Cadjan H -6), Dagaged- all 11

Parnkikamam- Before disp - 67(permanane-7, Cadjan – 60) – All damaged

Kattadyvayal – Before disp.- 14 (Permane-11, Cadjan -3) Part damg-1, Full-13

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	6 (repaired by owners)
b. Semi-permanent houses	-
c. Temporary houses	83
d. Temporary sheds	22
Total	111

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

Urgent action is needed to construct at least semi-permanent houses before the rainy season.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	143
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes (within Church premises)
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	27

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

Pre school building is needed.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does the Mid wife conduct maternity Clinic in the Village?	Yes
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes. By IOM but not regular
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Adampan district hospital
Distance (km)	25 km
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by bus 90 minutes by bicycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

- Once the primary health care centre is opened it will facilitate public health nurse to conduct maternity clinics regularly and properly.
- If the Pallamadhu divisional hospital commence functioning, the villagers have to travel only 14 km in 30 minutes for medical services

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

- 5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 50 m to A32 road
- 5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)
12 times/day to Mannar/Jaffna/Vavuniya
- 5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/travelling, if any -

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of families engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	6
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	-
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	6
d. Livestock farming	4
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	*75 at present (175 before)
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	-
g. Inland fishing	-
h. Hunting	-
i. Daily labour (specify : As helpers in fishing activities and as masons ,carpenters)	20
j. Other industries, if any	04 as Toddy tappers

Fishermen: 18 – Parankikamam /57 – Illupaikadavai

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad?: 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare?: 20

7.Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house	100 %
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	20 to 40 perch
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house	None
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	20 acres
Paddy fields	26 acres
Land for high land crop cultivation	1 acre
Forest/Grass land	0 acre
Irrigation tanks	5 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	9 acres
Total	61 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? No	

8. CBOs in the Village

- √ FO
- √ FCS
- √ RDS
- √ WRDS
- √ Sports club

Note : All these above mentioned CBOs are common to all the villages in the GN division under the name of Illupaikadavai as (FO, RDS, WRDS, FCS Illupaikadavai)

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No
- 9.2. If no, why? Resettlement after the end of Maha season
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? (Average: 35bags/acre before displacement)
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? No
If no, what is the reason? Due to non availability of suitable irrigation tank.
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?
26 acres in the village
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha?
0 acre (reasons, if any resettlement after Maha Season)
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum 5 acres/farmer Average 1 - 2 acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
- a. Number of farm families own paddy land 13
 - b. Number of farm families dos not have paddy land 85
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum - km Average 0.5 to 1 km
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?
MPCS/ private dealers
- 9.11. Activities of FO (common to all villages in the GN division)

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active/reorganized
b. How many registered members in the FO?	36
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	30

9.12. OFC Cultivation

- 9.12.1. What kind of crops/fruits/vegetables are you growing?
Black gram, cow pea, gingerly and common vegetable, ginferly etc.
- 9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, domestic use (for eating) - 80%

Mostly, commercial use (selling) - 20%

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Rain water and pumping water from tank.

9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?: Local market

10. Detail of fishing activities (Common to all villages in GN division)

10.1. How many usable fishing gears you have in the village? (only the one usable)

Fishing Gear	Now	Before the Last Displacement
a. Canoes (kattumaram/theppan)	0	40
b. Fiber glass boats	0	2
c. Engines	0	4
d. Nets (specify the kinds of nets)	0	75 (assorted lot)

10.2. How many fishing families were there in the village before the last displacement?

175 families

10.3. How many of them started fishing so far?

75 (By walking, engaged in collecting beach de Murr (sea cucumber), sea conches and crabs and small quantity of fish)

10.4. Where and to whom do you sell the catch? : To cooler owners come from Mannar

10.5. Do you make dry fish in the village? : Yes - at present, in a small scale

10.6. Activities of FCS (common all villages in the GN division)

a. Is the FCS active or need reorganization?	Active and reorganized
b. How many registered members in the FCS?	75 (175 before displacement)
c. How many times a month did the FCS have meetings during the past several months?	1 time/month
d. How many participants in the last few meetings?	75

11. Registered CBOs and their activities (Common to all villages in the GN division)

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active and reorganized
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	86
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes. 1 time/ month

	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment? Currently operating RLF with saved funds with RDS – to 25 members – Rs. 20,000. 00 per beneficiary	
	Any future plan? To obtain permit from relevant authorities to excavate river sand and marketing it.	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active/reorganized
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	85
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?:	n/a
	Any future plan?	When funds are available to plan future activities.
Religious societies	n/a	
Sports club	65 member - Participating in sports activities organized by DS division	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

- RDS – Renovation of internal road – Government funds
- Construction of MPH (funds from UNDP)
- Construction of public market (funds from NECORD)

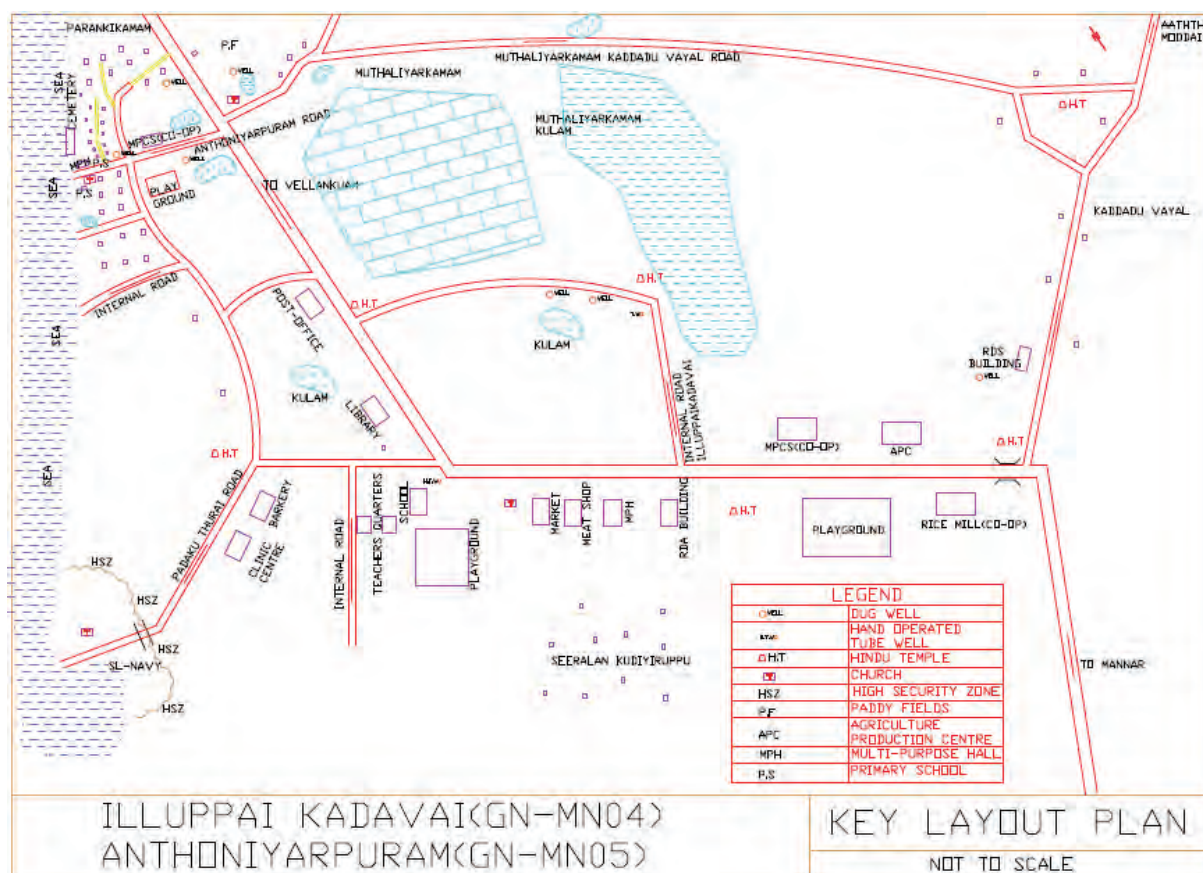
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify.: Traditional folk dramas during church/temple festival.

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√		RDA	A 32 by RDA
b Internal roads			√		PS	Need to renovate
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√			Need to be new construction
d Pre-school building			√			Need to be new construction
e Clinic building/hospital						
f School building (primary)						
g School building (secondary/high school)						
h Dug wells						
i Tube wells			√			Repairs to existing tube well and construction of new tube wells to solve drinking water shortage
j Irrigation canals			√			Need to renovate
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			Need to renovate
l Others, if any						

9. Anthoniyarpuram GN division (1) Anthoniyarpuram

- Date of Visit : May 20th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr, S.S.Stanles Tel: 077-0326547
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
129	34	252	272	524	9	3	-

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamils -129	RC- 129 (100%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement – All the villagers to Vellankulam, Paliaru, Thevanpitti	- 1989
Resettlement- part of the villagers	- 1991
Second displacement- All the villagers to Vellankulam, Thevanpitti	- 1999 Jun 28
Resettlement- part of the villagers	- 2000 Jan
Third displacement - entire village to Kilinochchi, Mulative	- 2008 Jul 5
Resettlement – part of the villagers	- 2009 Dec 17

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Yes. If houses are arranged, they may return.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

SARVODYA - Drinking water supplies and renovation of existing toilets

IOM - Temporary shelters and temporary toilets

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	-	-
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	2	Salty water. But they are used.
c. Tube wells	-	-
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	51permanent	Still under renovation by SARVODYA

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any :

No drinking water wells as ground water is Saline. Currently, Sarvodaya is supplying drinking water via bowser (not regularly).

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	137
b. How many full-damaged houses?	137
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	-

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	-
c. Temporary houses	98
d. Temporary sheds	31
Total	129

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any : The villagers need 31 houses.

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	1 km
Time of travelling (minutes)	20 minutes by walk 10 minuses by foot-cycle
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	87
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	31

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

Church building is used for primary school. Need a pre school building, too.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Iluppaikadavai
Nearest distance (km)	1 km
Time for travel (minutes)	20 minutes by walk 10 minuses by foot-cycle
b. Mobile health service available?	No regular services
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Iluppaikadavai
Distance (km)	1 km
Time for travel (minutes)	20 minutes by walk 10 minuses by foot-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

- 5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 500 m to Anthoniyarpuram
- 5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total);
12 times a day to Mannar/Vavuniya/Jaffna
- 5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any : n/a

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of families engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	-
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	116
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	-
d. Livestock farming	16
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	-
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	129
g. Inland fishing	
h. Hunting	
i. Daily labour (specify:)	22
j. Other industries, if any	

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on" mainly" government welfare? 32

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	129 (100%)
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	20 perch
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	-
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	16 acres
Paddy fields	-
Land for highland crop cultivation	-
Forest/grass land	-
Irrigation tanks	-
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	3 acres
Total	3 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? No	

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- ✓ FO-Yes (Affiliated with the FO of Illupaikadawai)
- ✓ FCS- Yes
- ✓ RDS-Yes
- ✓ WRDS- Yes
- ✓ Sports club/ youth club-Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? No

9.2. If no, why? Late resettlement

9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? (Maximum: - Average -)

9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? No

If no, what is the reason? Water problems

9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?

* No paddy field in the village. The villagers are cultivating paddy fields in Illupaikadawai by rent.

9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha? - acres

9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?

Maximum - acres/farmer Average - acres/farmer

9.8. Ownership of paddy land

a. Number of farm families own paddy land No

b. Number of farm families do not have paddy land: All

9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?

Maximum 13km Average 8 km

9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/ rice?

Cooperative shops

9.11. Activities of FO (Affiliated with the FO of Illupaikadawai)

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
b. How many registered members in the FO?	82
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	No
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	-

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing? No

10. Detail of Fishing Activities

10.1. How many usable fishing gears you have in the village? (only usable ones)

Fishing Gear	Now	Before the Last Displacement
a. Canoes (kattumaram / theppan)	-	85
b. Fiber glass boats	-	-
c. Engines	-	15
d. Nets (specify the kinds of nets)	38	137

10.2. How many fishing families were there in the village before the last displacement? 137

10.3. How many of them started fishing so far?

163 members (Those under 18 years old are entitled to be a member)

10.4. Where and to whom do you sell the catch?

Sell to private traders through the FCS

10.5. Do you make dry fish in the village? no

10.6. Activities of FCS

a. Is the FCS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
b. How many registered members in the FCS?	163
c. How many times a month did the FCS have meetings during the past several months?	Yes
d. How many participants in the last few meetings?	125

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	65
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	They meet the government officers and NGOs to develop their village through participatory work plan.
	Any future plan? : They are planing to undertaking contract work.	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	85
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1time/month

	<p>What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?</p> <p>They meet the Government officers and NGOs to develop their village through participatory work plan</p>
	<p>Any future plan?</p> <p>They request swing machine from the Valvuthayam. If they get, they will start a tailoring centre.</p>
Religious societies	No
Sports club/youth club	62 members. Participate the divisional sports meet

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any No

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”? No

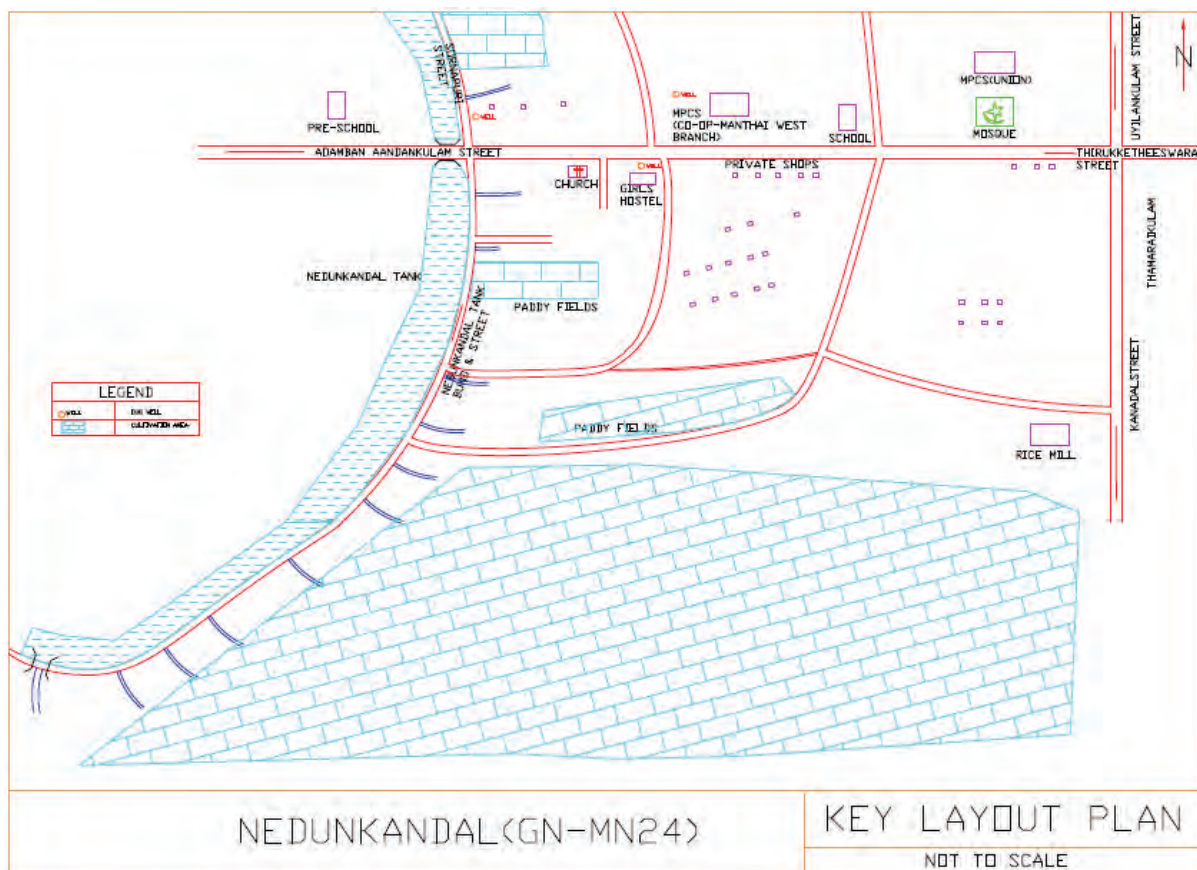
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. Yes. Traditional drama, dance.

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√		RDA	Road need to be repaired
b Internal roads			√		P/S	Internal road need to be repaired
c Community hall/multipurpose hall				√	Common	Need to be new construction
d Pre-school building			√		Common	Pre school need to be repaired
e Clinic building/hospital						
f School building (primary)						
g School building (secondary/high school)						
h Dug wells	√					No need to repair
i Tube wells						
j Irrigation canals						Renovation of feeder canals needed for Cholamandalakulam
k Irrigation tank and bund						
l Others, if any						Need drinking water facilities

10. Nedunkandal GN division (1) Nedunkandal

- Date of Visit : May 14th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. Kathirkamanathan Tel : 077-2028164
- Village Map



1. Demographical Information

Number. of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
101	13	159	165	324	3	2	3

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil – 100 Families	RC - 87 (85%)
Muslim – 1 Families	Hindu – 13 (12%)
	Islam – 1 (1%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement – All the villagers to Madhu/Kovilkulam/India	-1990
Resettlement – part of the population (60%)	- 1994
Second displacement – entire village to Madhu	- 1999
Resettlement	- 2002
Third displacement – Madhu/Mulaithivu	- 2006
Resettlement	- 2009 Oct. 22

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Yes. There were 131 households in the village before the last displacement. There is a possibility of 15 households return to the village.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

- IOM - Constructing of temporary shelters (except four families)
- SARVODYA - Cleaning of drinking water wells and repairs to existing toilets
- Government - Subsidy for Maha cultivation (Rs.4,000.00 for preparation of land/acre max two acres and supply of seed paddy for two acres)

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	9	7 well are used 2 are not cleaned
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	22	16 wells are of drinking water and 6 wells are cannot be use for drinking water
c. Tube wells	-	
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	89	43 toilets are semi permanent, and 46 toilets are damaged. Renovation work of 17 toilets began but still not complete.

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : No

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	70
b. How many full-damaged houses?	65
c. How many partly damaged houses?	5
d. How many repaired so far?	6

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	0
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	99
d. Temporary sheds	2
Total	101

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any: No

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	36
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	14

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

Preschool functions under the tree. Valuthayam and RDS are providing salary for the preschool teacher.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Mannar
Nearest distance (km)	15 km
Time for travel (minutes)	150 minutes by walk 60 minutes by foot-cycle
b. Mobile health service available?	No
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Adampan district hospital
Distance (km)	1 km
Time for travel (minutes)	10 minutes by walk 5 minutes by foot-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

PHI, Midwife services needed for the village

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 1 km at Nedunkandal junction

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)

12 times day to Nedunkandal/Mannar

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any

Transport services not yet regularised. Need to renovate the Nedunkandal – Mannar road

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	50
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	40
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	35
d. Livestock farming	5
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	0
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	0
g. Inland fishing	0
h. Hunting	0
i. Daily labour	85 (Cleaning work implementation by IOM)
j. Other industries, if any	Carpenter 15, mason15 (they do not have equipment)

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 2

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 29

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	90 families
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	¼ acres
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	11
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	15 acres
Paddy fields	340 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	20 acres
Forest/ Grass land	50 acres
Irrigation tanks	220 acres
Public land (roads, school, public building, grounds, etc.)	18 acres
Total	663 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? Yes (6 acres of the area are not cleared for mines.)	

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- ✓ FO- Yes
- ✓ RDS-Yes
- ✓ WRDS-Yes
- ✓ Religious societies - Yes
- ✓ Sports club/youth club - Yes
- ✓ Thrift and Credit Society

9. Detail of agriculture activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? Yes
- 9.2. If no, why? n/a
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha?
Maximum: 45 bags Average: 40 bags
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Not always
If no, what is the reason? It depends on the water availability at Kddukarikulam
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?
Total 340 acres in the village
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha?
240 acres
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum 10 acres/farmer Average 3 acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
a. Number of farm families own paddy land : 50
b. Number of farm families do not have paddy land : 40
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum 1km Average 0.5 km
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?
Sell to the private. They come and collect.
- 9.11. Activities of FO
- | | |
|---|--------|
| a. Is the FO active or need reorganization? | Active |
| b. How many registered members in the FO? | 56 |
| c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha) | Yes |
| d. How many participants in the last annual meeting? | 16 |
- 9.12. OFC Cultivation
- 9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?
Green gram, black gram, ground nut, Vegetables
- 9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?
Mostly, domestic use (for eating) - 40%
Mostly, commercial use (selling) - 60%
- 9.13.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?
Rain water and water from the irrigation tank
- 9.14.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?
Mannar town and private shops. Some businessmen come door to door and collecting the harvest.

10. Detail of Fishing Activities No fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	67
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 2 times/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	They meet the Government officers and NGOs to develop their village through participatory work plan.
	Any future plan?	Renovation of tank, build the RDS building, build the multipurpose hall, get the some contract work
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	35
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 2 times/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	They meet the government officers and NGOs to develop their village through participatory work plan.
	Any future plan?	Renovation of tank, build the RDS building, build the multipurpose hall, get the some contract work.
Religious societies	St.Anthony Church society. 64 Members	
Sports club/youth club	St.Anthony sports club. St. Anthony Youth Club	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any None

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

Yes (specify: RDS- Renovation of Church. Get the Rs.200,000.00, fund from resettlement ministry through the government agent)

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify.

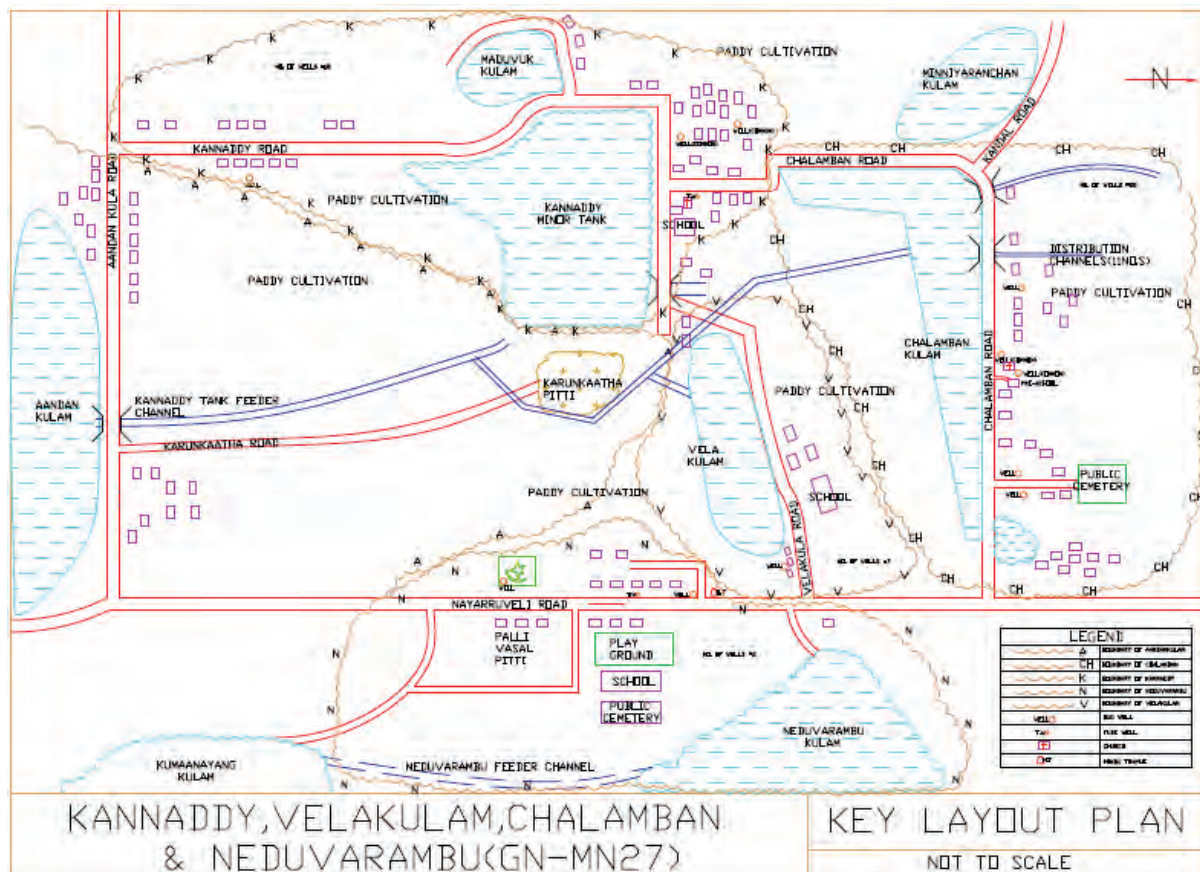
During the church festival, they perform Anthonyar folk drama, and other traditional dramas. Cultural program during the festival period.

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√		RDA	
b Internal roads					PS	n/a
c Community hall/multipurpose hall						n/a
d Pre-school building				√		Need to renovate
e Clinic building/hospital						n/a
f School building (primary)						n/a
g School building (secondary/high school)						n/a
h Dug wells						n/a
i Tube wells						n/a
j Irrigation canals			√			Need to repair the irrigation canals
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			Need to renovate including elevate the bund and clean the tank
l Others, if any: Rice mill				√	Private	Need to build the rice mill for the farmers (2 mills) average 40 labors have been work in the mills.

11. Kannaddy GN division (1) Kannaddy

- Date of Visit : May 14th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : MR. S. Srisantharajah Tel : 077-8023103
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
66	22	92	117	209	3	1	0

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil -66	RC 66 (100%)

2. Brief history of the villages

First displacement – the entire village	1987 (to Madu)
Resettlement	1990
Second displacement – the entire village	1991 (to Madu)
Resettlement	1992
Third displacement – the entire village	1997 (to Madu)
Resettlement	2001
Fourth displacement – the entire village to Kilinocchi/Mulathivu	2007
Resettlement	2009 and 2010

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

No. All the villagers have been resettled.

4. Ongoing, recent, and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

UNOPS:	Temporary shelters
Srvodaya:	Toilets, and wells renovation
CHA:	Supporting 30 families by providing poultry, dairy cattles

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	2	Current using and during the summer there is scarcity
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	16	Most of the open wells have salty water
c. Tube wells	1	Using
d. Toilets (temporary/ permanent)	20 / 2	IOM constructed / School

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : No

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	8*, 58**
b. How many full-damaged houses?	58
c. How many partly damaged houses?	4
d. How many repaired so far?	4(Personal repair)

* Permanent House ** Other including Clay and Mud House

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	5
b. Semi-permanent houses	0
c. Temporary houses	60
d. Temporary sheds	0
Total	65

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any: n/a

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	2 km at Chalampan
Time of travelling (minutes)	30 minutes by walk 10 minuses by foot-cycle
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	15
b. Functioning pre school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	5

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any

There are evening classes conducting for grade 1 to grade 5 in the village and 22 students are participating. For the activity, one of the villagers is donating money for teacher's fees.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Adampan Hospital
Nearest distance (km)	3 km
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by walk 30 minuses by foot-cycle
b. Mobile health service available?	Yes (2 times CHA)
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Adampan
Distance (km)	3 km
Time for travel (minutes)	60 minutes by walk 30 minuses by foot-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

PHI, midwife servicers needed for the village

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 0.5 km at Kannaddy Junction

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)

14 times/day to Mannar

- 5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any
Need to renovate Kannaddy –Adampan road

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	46
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	20
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	66
d. Livestock farming	15 dairy farms
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	None
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	None
g. Inland fishing	None
h. Hunting	None
i. Daily labour (specify:)	15 during paddy harvesting period
j. Other industries, if any	Carpentry: 2, Mechanic: 1,

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 16

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house	66
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	0.5 acres
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house	None
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	15 acres
Paddy fields	250 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	15 acres
Forest/grass land	0 acre
Irrigation tanks	350 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	5 acres
Total	400 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? No	

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- ✓ FO - Yes
- ✓ RDS - Yes
- ✓ WRDS - Yes
- ✓ Religious societies - Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities (according to FO)

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? Yes
- 9.2. If no, why? n/a
- 9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: 40 bages Average 30 bages
- 9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Yes
If no, what is the reason? n/a
- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 250 acres in the village
- 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha?
70 acres, (reasons: resettlement program got late, last few years, land has not used and grass has grown fully)
- 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum 12 acres/farmer Average 2 acres/ farmer
- 9.8. Ownership of paddy land
a. Number of farm families own paddy land : 46
b. Number of farm families dos not have paddy land: 20
- 9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum 3.5 km Average 1 km
- 9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/ rice?
Selling to private businessmen's
- 9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
b. How many registered members in the FO?	50
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	Yes
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	40

9.12. OFC Cultivation

- 9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?
Chilli, Eggplants, Okura, Green gram, Onion, Ground nut,
- 9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?
Mostly, domestic use (for eating) 20%
Mostly, commercial use (selling). 80%
- 9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?
Dug wells and pump river/canal water.
Note: This time there was less water in Kattukarai Kulam and it could lead to reduce the water level in the wells.
- 9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?
Mannar town and private shops, Some businessmen come door to door and collect the harvest

10. Detail of Fishing Activities No fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	55
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	n/a
	Any future plan? Small loan system among the small groups	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	53
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1time/ month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	
	Has taken contact of renovating the Church building funded by government	
Any future plan? : Small loan system among the small groups.		
Religious societies	64 members, religious activity based with Church	
Sports club/ youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any No

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

Yes. Church renovation work by WRDS

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify.

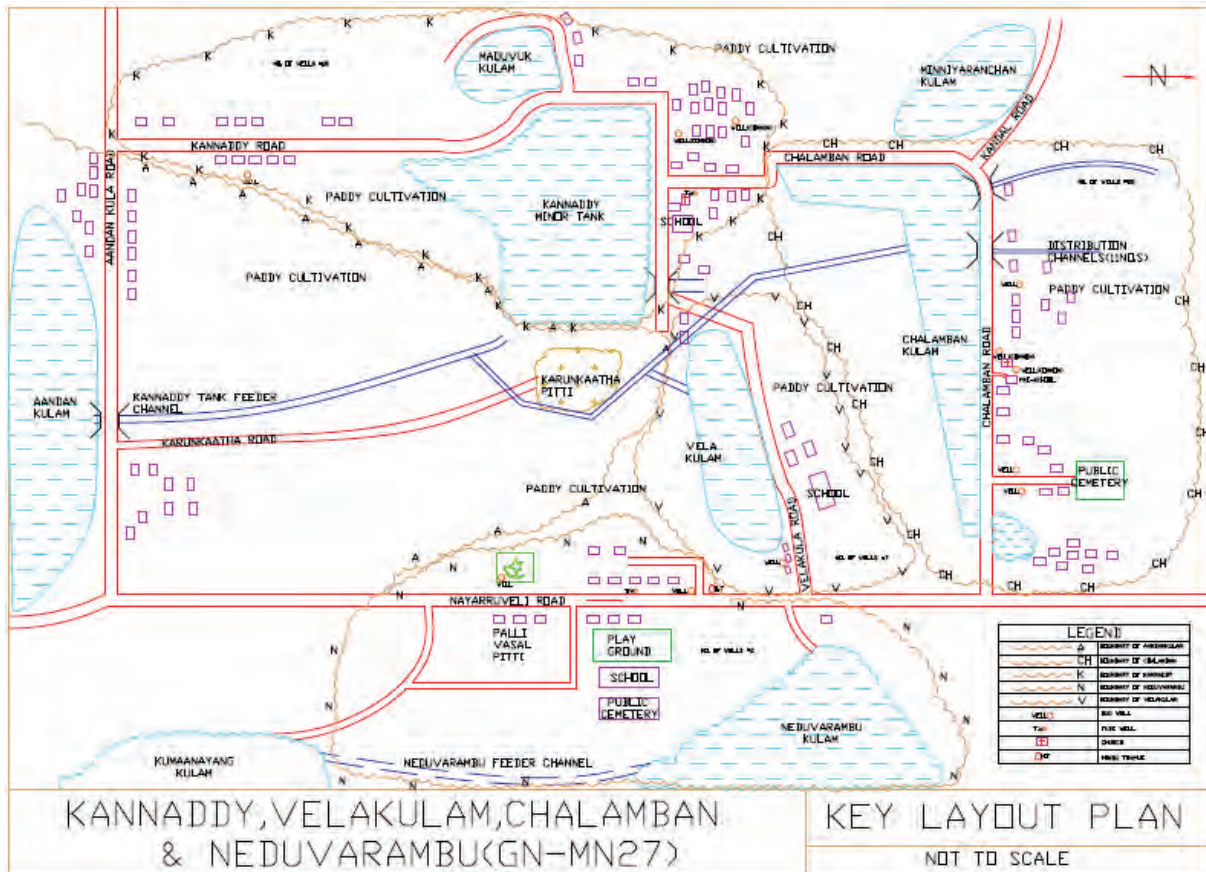
Yes, Traditional drama (Vasap- Pilipinary), Cultural program during the festival period.

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√		RDD	
b Internal roads			√		PS	Kannati junction to Chalampan junction: around 3 km
c Community hall/multipurpose hall						
d Pre-school building						Need the pre-school
e Clinic building/hospital						n/a
f School building (primary)			√			Temporary buildings
g School building (secondary/high school)						n/a
h Dug wells						Not need to repair. Sarvodaya has done. New dug wells are demanded.
i Tube wells			√			
j Irrigation canals			√			
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			
l Others, if any						School building: Currently there is not enough space for further expansion of school but there is space for constricting the new school building.

11. Kannaddy GN division (2) Chalampan

- Date of Visit : May 14th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : MR. S. Srisantharajah Tel : 0778023103
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
53	13	71	84	155	1	1	6

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil -53	RC 53 (100%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement – the entire village	1990 Mar
Resettlement	1990 Dec
Second displacement – the entire village	1991 (to Madu)
Resettlement	1992
Third displacement – the entire village	1999 (to Madu)
Resettlement	2001
Fourth displacement – the entire village	2007 Jan (to Madu)
Resettlement	2007 Aug
Fifth displacement - the entire village to Kilinocchi/ Mulathivu	2007 Sep
Resettlement	2009 Oct

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet?

Three families did not come back to village. With the past experience they are not willing to come back again.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

UNOPS:	Temporary shelters (50)
IOM:	Temporary Toilets (19)
Srvodaya:	Toilets Renovation (27)
CTF:	Awareness on land mines

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	20	Need to be renovated
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	5	Need to be renovated
c. Tube wells	-	
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	19 / 33	

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : no

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any :

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	45
b. How many full-damaged houses?	45
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	-

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	-
c. Temporary houses	51
d. Temporary sheds	-
Total	51

5.2.3, Special issues on housing condition, if any : No security (Snakes etc)

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	16
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	1.5 km
Time of travelling (minutes)	30 minutes by walk 10 minuses by foot-cycle
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	10

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any: no

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Adampan hospital
Nearest distance (km)	4.5 km
Time for travel (minutes)	120 minutes by walk 60 minuses by foot-cycle
b. Mobile health service available?	-
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Adampan
Distance (km)	4.5 km
Time for travel (minutes)	120 minutes by walk 60 minuses by foot-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any

There are no medical facilities in the village

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 1.5 km

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)

4 times/day to Chaalampan - Mannar

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any : n/a

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	53
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	5
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	30
d. Livestock farming	53
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	None
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	None
g. Inland fishing	None
h. Hunting	None
i. Daily labour (specify:)	10
j. Other industries, if any	Carpentry -2, Meson -1,

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on” mainly” government welfare? 0

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	53
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	20 perch
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	None
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	7acres
Paddy fields	300 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	-
Forest/grass land	-
Irrigation tanks	200 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	5 acres
Total	512 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed?	No

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- ✓ FO - Yes
- ✓ RDS - Yes
- ✓ WRDS - Yes
- ✓ Religious societies - Yes
- ✓ Sports club/ youth club -Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture Activities

9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? Yes

9.2. If no, why? n/a

9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: 30 bags Average 25 bags

9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Yes

- 9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village? 500 acres in the village
 9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha? 300 acres
 9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?

Maximum 15 acres/farmer Average 5 acres/farmer

9.8. Ownership of paddy land

- a. Number of farm families own paddy land 53 families
 b. Number of farm families do not have paddy land -

9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?

Maximum 1 km Average 0.5 km

9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?

Selling to private businessmen come from Adankulam and Karkukaikulam.

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active
b. How many registered members in the FO?	150 (combined with Chaalampan. Neduvarampu, velankulam)
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	Yes
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	100

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/ fruits/vegetables are you growing?

Chilli, green leaves, tomato, onion, green gram, papaya, mango

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?

Mostly, commercial use (selling).

9.12.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?

Rain water, water from dug wells and Irrigation tank

9.12.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?

Adampan, Vidaththalthivu, Mannar town. Business men coming to door to door and collecting the harvest.

10. Detail of Fishing Activities

10.1. How many usable fishing gears you have in the village? (only the one usable)

Fishing Gear	Now	Before the Last Displacement
a. Canoes (kattumaram/theppan)	n/a	
b. Fiber glass boats	n/a	
c. Engines	n/a	
d. Nets (specify the kinds of nets)	10	25

(Seasonal fishermen in the villager go to Irrupakadawai area)

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	35
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month (Saturday)
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	Identifying the current needs in the village and informing to GS and DS
	Any future plan? Develop the village	
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	39
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1time/ month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	Samadana, group saving, loan scheme
	Any future plan?	Provide loan for everyone in the village
Religious societies	64 members, religious activity based with Church	
Sports club/ youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any

Juaniya society with 146 members (funeral society – kind of welfare society)

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”?

Yes (Tank and road renovation works)

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify.

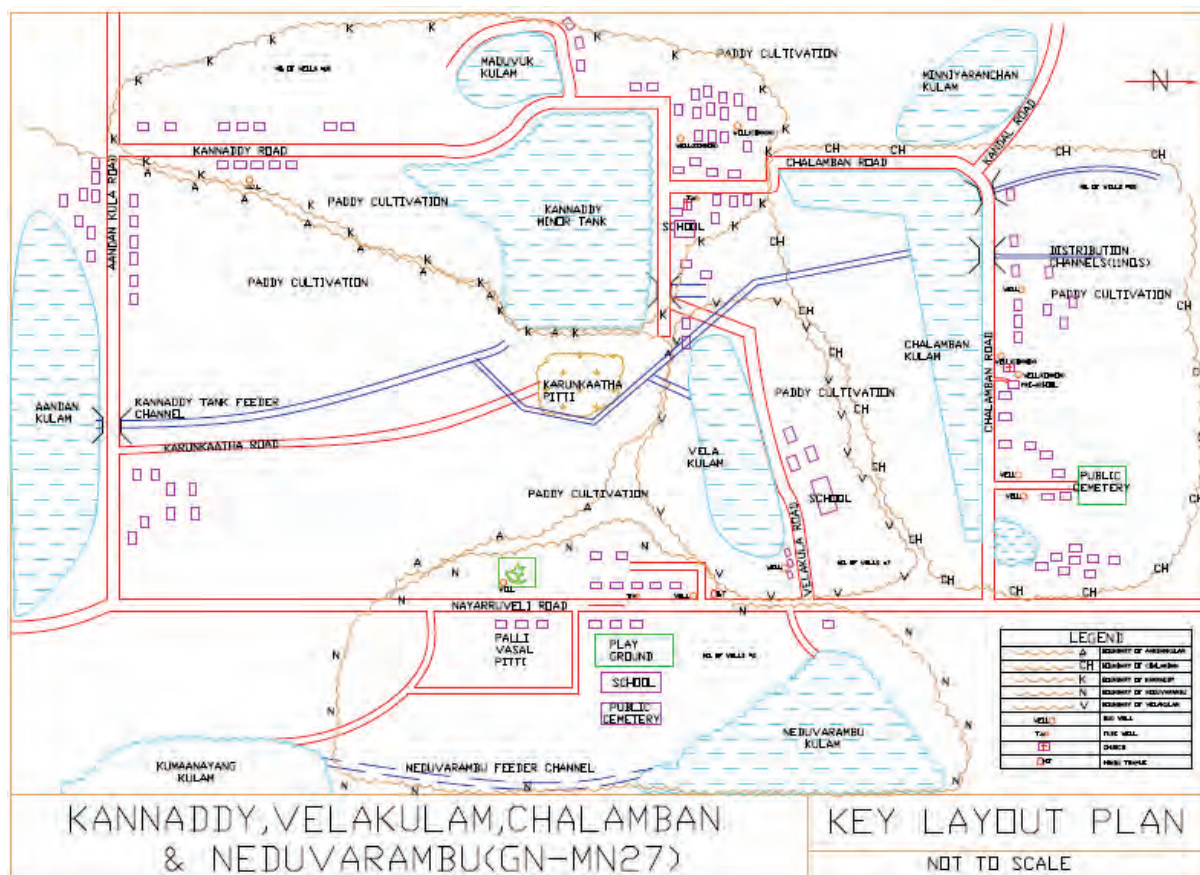
Yes, Traditional drama (Natukuuththu),
Cultural program – Adakilamatha drama

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road		√			Pradesiyasaba	
b Internal roads			√			
c Community hall/multipurpose hall			√		Pradesiyasaba and RDS	
d Pre-school building			√		Pradesiyasaba	
e Clinic building/hospital						n/a
f School building (primary)						n/a
g School building (secondary/high school)						n/a
h Dug wells		√				
i Tube wells						
j Irrigation canals			√			
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			Tank bund was used as a main road to enter the village.
l Others, if any						

11. Kannaddy GN division (3) Neduvarambu

- Date of Visit : May 14th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr Seenivasan Siriskantharaja Tel: 077 -8023103
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
77	5	162	148	310	1	-	1

Ethnicity	Religions
Muslim -46	Islam - 46 (60%)
Tamil -31	Hindu - 31 (40%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement - Puthalam (Muslim)	1990 Oct 27
Resettlement	2009 Dec 25
Second displacement - Thatchanamaruthamadu	1990 -1991
Resettlement	1992
Third displacement	1997
Resettlement	1997 Jul12
Fourth displacement	1999
Resettlement phase	2001
Fifth displacement	2006 Sep
Resettlement	2009 Oct 22

3. Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who have not returned yet? Yes. Children's education, less business opportunity, still some are in India.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

ZOA : Well Renovation (7)
Sarvodaya: Semi permanent toilets (10)

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	1	Renovated by ZOA
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	7	Renovated
c. Tube wells	1	Water quality is not good
d. Toilets (temporary/permanent)	15	

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : n/a

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any :

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	65
b. How many full-damaged houses?	65
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	-

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	-
c. Temporary houses	30
d. Temporary sheds	1
Total	31

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	Yes (Under the tree)
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	3 km at Andankulam
Time of travelling (minutes)	45 minutes by walk 15 minuses by foot-cycle
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	

Note: Currently, schools are conducting outside and under the trees.

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any
School building was fully damaged.

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Adampan
Nearest distance (km)	6 km
Time for travel (minutes)	120 minutes by walk 45 minuses by foot-cycle
b. Mobile health service available?	No
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Yes (Adampan)
Distance (km)	6 km
Time for travel (minutes)	120 minutes by walk 45 minuses by foot-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any
There are no medical facilities in the village.

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 100 m

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)
6 times/day to Mannar

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/ travelling, if any

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	52
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	77
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	-
d. Livestock farming	-
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	-
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	-
g. Inland fishing	-
h. Hunting	-
i. Daily labour (specify)	70
j. Other industries, if any	-

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on" mainly" government welfare? 10

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	34
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	20 perch
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	43
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	15 acres
Paddy fields	500 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	15 acres
Forest/grass land	
Irrigation tanks	110 acres
Public land (roads, school, public building, grounds, etc.)	15 acres
Total	655 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? No	

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- √ RDS – Yes
- √ WRDS - Yes
- √ Religious societies - Yes

9. Detail of Agriculture activities

9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? Yes

9.2. If no, why? n/a

9.3. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: 50 bags Average : 40 bags

9.4. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Yes

9.5. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?

500 acres in the village

9.6. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha?

16 acres (reason : there is not enough water)

9.7. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?

Maximum 10 acres/farmer Average 2 acres/farmer

9.8. Ownership of paddy land

a. Number of farm families own paddy land : 50

b. Number of farm families dos not have paddy land : 27

9.9. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?

Maximum 2 km Average 0.5 km

9.10. Where and how do you sell the paddy/ rice?

Businessmen will come and purchase

9.11. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Active (Chalampan)
b. How many registered members in the FO?	10 (40 Adankulam, Manayakulam)
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	Yes
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	40

9.12. OFC Cultivation

9.12.1. What kind of crops/fruits/vegetables are you growing?

No. Water is not available for OFC cultivation

9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops? n/a

9.13.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation? n/a

10. Detail of Fishing Activities – No fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	No
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	No
	Any future plan?	None
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	30
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month every month 29th
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	Loan , Shramadhana
	Any future plan?	Recovery loan
Religious societies	Mosque trust – 7 members	
Sports club/ youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any n/a

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”? n/a

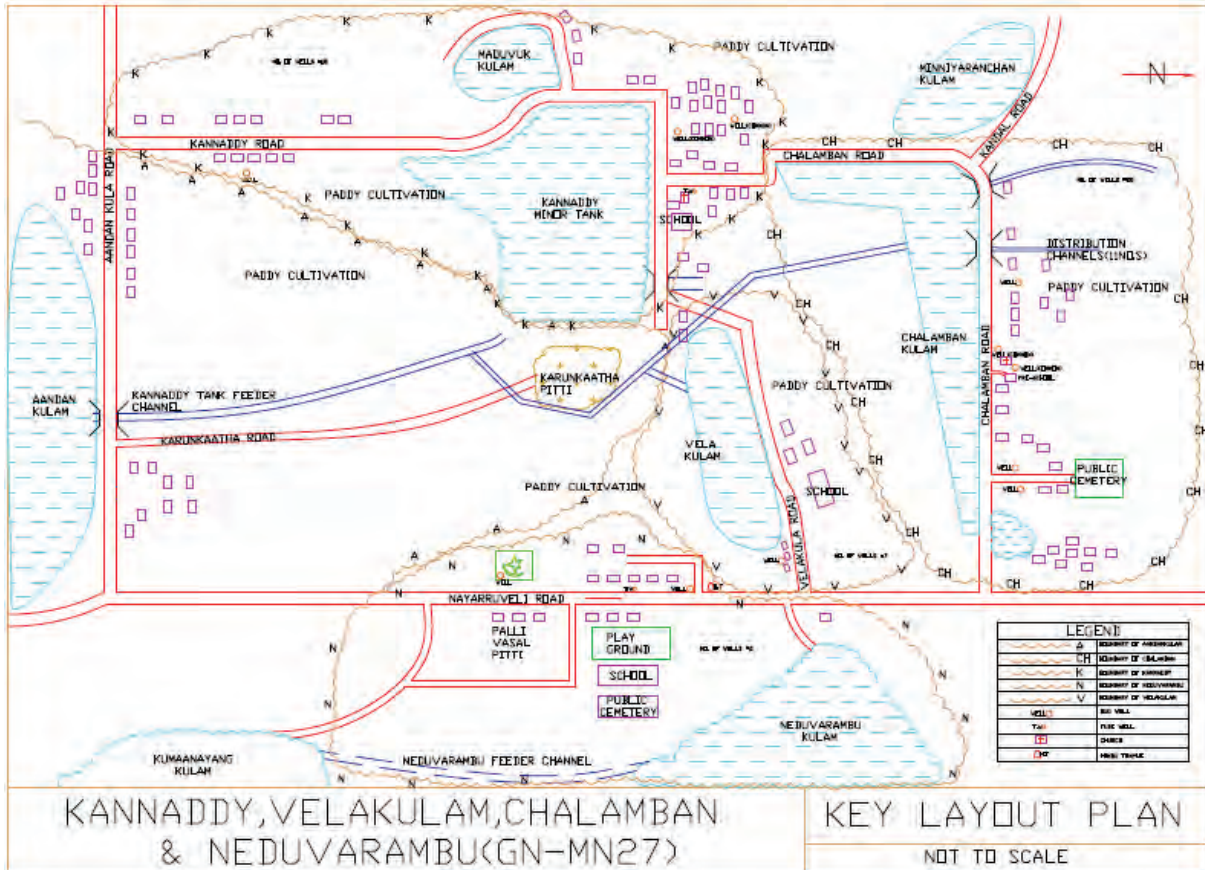
12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. n/a

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road		√			RDD	
b Internal roads			√		PS	
c Community hall/multipurpose hall						n/a
d Pre-school building						n/a
e Clinic building/hospital						n/a
f School building (primary)				√		Fully damaged
g School building (secondary/high school)						n/a
h Dug wells		√				
i Tube wells	√					
j Irrigation canals			√			
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			
l Others, if any						n/a

11. Kannaddy GN division (4) Maruthonvudan Velakulam

- Date of visit : May 14th 2010
- Name of Grama Niladari : Mr. S. Sriskantharajah Tel : 077-8023103
- Map of the Village



1. Demographical Information

Number of Households		Population			Disables		Orphans
Total H.H. Number	Female Headed H.H.	Male	Female	Total	Physical	Mental	
9	1	19	20	39	-	-	-

Ethnicity	Religions
Tamil -09	Hindu - 09 (100%)

2. Brief history of the Villages

First displacement – the entire village	1987 (to Madhu)
Resettlement	1990
Second displacement – the entire village	1991 (to Madhu and India)
Resettlement	1992
Third displacement – the entire village	1999 (to Madhu)
Resettlement	2001
Fourth displacement – the entire village to Kilinocchi/Mulathivu	2007
Resettlement	2009 Oct 22

3. **Any prospect that more villagers will return? What are the reasons for those who did not return yet?** Eight Families have not yet resettled due to poor basic facilities.

4. Ongoing, recent and planned assistance by donor/NGOs for the villagers

UNOPS and IOM:	Temporary shelters (8+2)
IOM:	Toilets

5. Conditions of Social Infrastructure

5.1. Water and Sanitation

5.1.1. General Information

Items	Numbers	Condition
a. Open dug wells (drinking purpose)	2	Damaged
b. Open dug wells (domestic purpose)	4	Damaged
c. Tube wells	-	
d. Toilets (temporary/ permanent)	9	Need to renovate

There is only one well in the village. All families are using it.

5.1.2. Any ongoing and planned projects for water supply? : No

5.1.3. Special remarks on water and sanitation, if any:

Expecting water supply through the Maruthawanndiwan Velankuam and Kattukkari Kulam.

5.2. Housing Condition

5.2.1. Damages to the houses during the last displacement?

a. How many houses were there before the last displacement?	20
b. How many full-damaged houses?	20
c. How many partly damaged houses?	-
d. How many repaired so far?	-

Note: Total number of houses was 20 in 1990 and 5 in 2007.

5.2.2. Present Housing Condition

Category	Numbers
a. Permanent houses	-
b. Semi-permanent houses	8
c. Temporary houses	-
d. Temporary sheds	-
Total	8

5.2.3. Special issues on housing condition, if any

IOM plans to construct two houses in the village and NEREP completed the assessment for constructing permanent houses for villages

5.3. Educational Facilities

5.3.1. General Information

a. Functioning primary school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	500 m
Time of travelling (minutes)	15 minutes by walk 5 minuses by foot-cycle
How many children aged 5 to 9 in the village?	5
b. Functioning pre-school in the village?	No
If no, nearest distance (km)	2 km
Time of travelling (minutes)	30 minutes by walk 10 minuses by foot-cycle
How many children aged 3 to 4 in the village?	5

5.3.2. Other educational facilities and special issues on education, if any : No

5.4. Health Services

5.4.1. General Information

a. Does a midwife conduct maternity clinic in the village?	No
If no, where do the pregnant women go?	Adampan hospital
Nearest distance (km)	8 km
Time for travel (minutes)	120 minutes by walk 60 minuses by foot-cycle
b. Mobile health service available?	No
c. Name of the nearest hospital	Adampan
Distance (km)	8 km
Time for travel (minutes)	120 minutes by walk 60 minuses by foot-cycle

5.4.2. Special issues on health or health services, if any: No

5.5. Transport Service/Travelling

5.5.1. Distance from the village to the nearest bus halt : 100m

5.5.2. Frequency of the bus service* to the nearest town (up and down in total)
8 times/day to Mannar

5.5.3. Special issues on transport service/travelling, if any : No

6. Livelihood of the Village

6.1. General Information

Livelihood	Number of Families Engaged
a. Paddy cultivation* (own land)	2
b. Paddy cultivation* (by lease)	8
c. OFC cultivation (grains, fruits, vegetables)	10
d. Livestock farming	10
e. Sea fishing (own boat)	None
f. Sea fishing (hired boat)	None
g. Inland fishing	None
h. Hunting	None
i. Daily labour (specify:)	10
j. Other industries, if any	None

* Note: Count if they usually engage in paddy cultivation, even the villagers missed in the last Maha season, as they came back to the villager later.

6.2. How many families depend on remittance from family member(s) from abroad? 0

6.3. How many households depend on "mainly" government welfare? 03

7. Land Ownership and Usage

a. Villagers who have ownership of the land for house (%)	10
b. How many acres does a villager have for house in average?	¼ acres
c. Villagers who do not have ownership of the land for house (%)	None
d. Approximate land extent in the village	
Residential area with gardens	10 acres
Paddy fields	200 acres
Land for highland crop cultivation	5 acres
Forest/grass land	0 acre
Irrigation tanks	30 acres
Public land (roads, schools, public buildings, grounds, etc.)	2 acres
Total	247 acres
e. Are there any places in the village where demining has not been completed? Yes	

8. CBOs in the Village

Check if there are following CBOs in the village:

- ✓ FO – Yes Combine with Chalampan
- ✓ RDS – Yes Neduvaramvu
- ✓ WRDS – Yes Combine with Neduvaramvu

9. Detail of agriculture activities

- 9.1. Did you cultivate in last Maha (2009/2010 Maha)? Yes
- 9.2. How much was the yield of Maha? Maximum: 30 bags Average 20 bags
- 9.3. Do you usually cultivate in Yala? Yes
- 9.4. How many acres of paddy land are there in the village?
200 acres in the village
- 9.5. Out of the above-mentioned total acreage, how many were cultivated in last Maha?
No (There was no water in the tanks.)
- 9.6. How many acreage of paddy land does a farm family in the village have?
Maximum 8 acres/farmer Average 1 acre/farmer
- 9.7. Ownership of paddy land
- Number of farm families own paddy land two families
 - Number of farm families do not have paddy land 8
- 9.8. How long from the residence of the villagers to their paddy field?
Maximum 200 m Average 100 m
- 9.9. Where and how do you sell the paddy/rice?
Selling to private businessmen
- 9.10. Activities of FO

a. Is the FO active or need reorganization?	Need reorganization
b. How many registered members in the FO?	
c. Does FO have annual general meeting in the last Maha ? (if they cultivated in last Maha)	Yes
d. How many participants in the last annual meeting?	08

- 9.12. OFC Cultivation
- 9.12.1. What kind of crops/fruits/vegetables are you growing?
Chilli, eggplant, okura, green gram, onion, ground nut,
- 9.12.2. Are they for domestic use? Or do you usually sell the most of the crops?
Mostly, domestic use (for eating) 20%
Mostly, commercial use (selling) 80%
Note: For selling and domestic purpose
- 9.13.3. How do you get water for OFC cultivation?
Rain water and water from Irrigation Tank.
- 9.14.4. If you sell them, where and to whom do you sell?
Nearest villages and small retail shops

10. Detail of Fishing Activities no fishing activities in the village

11. Registered CBOs and Their Activities

11.1. General Information

RDS	Is the RDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the RDS have?	10
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1 time/month
	What kind of activities is the RDS doing at the moment?	Shramadana activities
	Any future plan? Small loan system among the small groups	Currently no
WRDS	Is the WRDS active or need reorganization?	Active
	How many regular members does the WRDS have?	Attach to Neduvaramvu
	Do you have regular meetings? If yes, how many times do you have meetings in a month?	Yes 1time/month
	What kind of activities is the WRDS doing at the moment?	n/a
	Any future plan?	n/a
Religious societies	n/a	
Sports club/ youth club	n/a	

11.2. Any other CBOs, if any: No

11.3. Are there any CBOs which have been undertaken “community contract”? No

12. Any traditional culture, such as dance, song, music, religious ceremonies, in the village? If yes, please specify. No

13. Result of the Walk Through Survey

Public facilities/resources	No repair needed	Small repair needed	Big repair needed	Full-damaged Cannot repair	Ownership	Note
a Main road			√			
b Internal roads			√			
c Community hall/multipurpose hall						n/a
d Pre-school building						n/a
e Clinic building/hospital						n/a
f School building (primary)			√			
g School building (secondary/high school)						n/a
h Dug wells			√			
i Tube wells						n/a
j Irrigation canals			√			
k Irrigation tank and bund			√			
l Others, if any						

