

# REBUILDING SRI LANKA



## ACTION PLAN

Department of National Planning,  
Ministry of Finance and Planning,  
Colombo 01, Sri Lanka

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Presidential Secretariat



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## **Summary of Preliminary Assessment of Damage and Needs**

### **DAMAGE**

- The coastal belt covering the Districts of Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Amparai, Hambantota, Matara, Galle, Kalutara, Colombo, and Putalum were severely damaged by a Tsunami on Sunday December 26<sup>th</sup>, 2004.
- The giant Tsunami waves caused the loss of precious lives in excess of 30,959 people and also made 552,601 people homeless.
- Around 113,625 houses were destroyed, including 40,000 fishermen's houses.
- Tourism infrastructure was severely affected: at least twenty-five (25) beach hotels sustained serious damage while six (6) in the Eastern Province were washed away.
- There has been severe loss economic infrastructure, with many fishery harbours and anchorages, access roads, ice and cold room facilities, community centres, and electricity, drinking water and sanitary facilities destroyed or damaged.
- Extensive damage has been caused to the coastal railway line, while 20 railway stations, 15 railway bridges, a large number of culverts and the signaling system have been severely affected. Three (3) power sets and four (4) locomotives have been completely washed away.
- Telecommunications networks in the Districts of Hambantota, Matara and Galle have been damaged.
- Drinking water supply and purifying plants have been damaged in Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Tangalle, Ampara, Ambalantota, Maggona and Hambantota causing the areas to experience severe shortages of fresh water. The distribution network of fresh water (pipelines) in the coastal area has been partially damaged and even completely destroyed in some places. Tube wells and the common wells that are used for fresh water in absence of pipe-borne water have been destroyed or polluted.
- Electricity distribution lines, including 600 km of low voltage lines, 50 km of medium voltage lines and 6500 km of service lines, as well as substations were destroyed by the Tsunami in the coastal areas of the country.
- Damage has been caused to the regional storage facilities and offices of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation in Galle and Kankasanturai, as well as to fourteen filling stations in the affected areas.
- Education infrastructure along the coastal belt has been seriously disrupted: 240 schools (primary and secondary) were destroyed or sustained serious damage, including loss of human resources; many school going children have been left with no basic education facilities; in addition, the Tsunami has damaged several National Colleges of Education, Teachers Colleges and Teacher Centres in the coastal areas as well as three universities in the North and East (Eastern, South Eastern and Jaffna).

- Health services in the Northern, Eastern and Southern coastal areas have been severely affected: at least one Teaching Hospital, one General Hospital, seven District Hospitals and large number of clinics, drug stores and administrative offices have been damaged, and, in some cases, completely washed away; there has also been loss of human resources.
- Environmental impacts vary considerably in different areas affected by the Tsunami. In the Southern areas, the tsunami has affected a narrow strip of about 500 metres along the coastline, while in the Northern and Eastern areas, its effect has been for up to 2 – 3 kilometers. A section of the Yala National Park has been severely affected. The effect on other protected areas as well as coral reefs and marine ecosystems and surface and groundwater systems is being assessed.

## RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY NEEDS

- It is impossible to put a monetary value on the scale of human destruction that was wrought by the Tsunami. For the immediate survivors, and indeed for the affected areas and the whole country, an inevitable need is that of reconciliation, closure, overcoming the trauma and moving forward. This will largely come from the unmonetizable ways in which persons, families and communities (including the international community) share goodwill, work with and support each other.
- The monetary costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction, counseling and so other expenditures has to be over and above goodwill and mutual support we need in rebuilding Sri Lanka. Rebuilding of the damaged infrastructure and replacement of the destroyed assets will cost about Rupees 180 billion (U.S.\$ 1.8 billion).

# **1. Proposed Reconstruction Plan**

## **Emergency Assistance for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in the Aftermath of Tsunami Disaster**

Sri Lanka is one of the two countries that were hardest hit by the Tsunami tidal waves that ravaged several countries in the Indian Ocean Rim on December 26, 2004. The Tsunami caused extensive damage and disruption to human life, livelihood, infrastructure, private and public property and economic and social activities in Sri Lanka. The death toll has risen to over 30,900 persons, the second highest after Indonesia. 21,441 people injured and over 5000 are still missing, and nearly one million have been displaced. While it is too early to have a full assessment of the overall cost of this disaster, the total cost of the required relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction effort is provisionally estimated to be around US\$ 1.8 billion.

The financial need started with the immediate period when rescue and relief activities were paramount. The need will continue to rise through the medium and long-term when a combination of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities will be required. In addition to the contributions by people, communities and domestic public and private institutions in Sri Lanka, much of the need will have to be met through external donor support. The Tsunami hit at a time when the country's domestic and foreign resources were under severe strain due to the recent oil price shock, the drought in early part of the year, and the critical demands of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, reconciliation, peace-building and poverty reduction effort in the whole country. The country is also facing with additional risks due to phasing out of textiles and apparel quotas in the US.

The direct foreign exchange cost of the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements would be in the region of US\$ 900 million in the aftermath of the Tsunami disaster. The country also has to allocate about US\$ 550-600 million for annual official foreign debt service payments. This means that the entirety of the additional resource requirement will need to be foreign financed, in the form of grants and concessional aid. The Government of Sri Lanka appreciates the support that it is already receiving from friendly countries and international organizations to meet some of the urgent needs of relief work. Enhanced concessional foreign aid in the form of budgetary and balance of payments support is needed to make a faster recovery and to undertake the necessary economic reforms that are required reduce poverty.

In this regard, the government wishes to stress its commitment to the medium-term fiscal targets that were laid down in the 2005 Budget. The anticipated additional expenditures to be met out of donor support will amount to about 3.0 per cent of GDP. Such expenditures can be accommodated in the 2005 fiscal program without compromising macro-economic stability only if concessional funding and debt relief measures are available during the reconstruction period.

The macroeconomic indicators for 2004 are unlikely to have been seriously affected by the Tsunami as the disruption was felt only during the last week of the year. The anticipated GDP growth rate of 5 - 5.5 per cent for 2004 is expected to be achieved. However, the macroeconomic impact in 2005 could be significant. It is estimated that the anticipated growth rate of GDP in 2005 will have to be revised downward by about 1% (from 6.5% to 5.5%). The limited impact on the macro economy is due to the fact that, together, the most affected sectors of the economy (fisheries and tourism and related services) contribute only 3% of GDP. The rehabilitation and rebuilding of economic and social infrastructure,

hotels and houses is likely to offset the losses in fisheries, tourism and services. The construction sector is expected to grow at more than 8% per annum as opposed to around 5% before the Tsunami. While the sectors affected by the Tsunami do not constitute a large portion of GDP, the most affected Provinces (Northern, Eastern and Southern) constitute about 18% of national GDP and about 25% of the population of Sri Lanka. Between 25% and 33% of the population in the affected Districts live below the poverty line. Thus the Tsunami has increased the vulnerability of a large proportion of the very people (fishermen, farmers, and small enterprises and service providers in the tourism sector) whose incomes were to be uplifted under the government's poverty reduction programme. The fisheries assets, residential houses, schools, hotels, railways, roads, electricity, ports, health institutions, private commercial buildings on which so many of the vulnerable people depend were severely affected.

By itself, the fisheries sector, along two thirds of the Sri Lankan coastline, has suffered enormous loss. The number of deaths in the fishing communities (including fishermen and their families) has been estimated at more than 25,000. Rehabilitation and resettlement of the remaining families needs to be done with utmost urgency. There may also be a need to voluntarily relocate families from the coastal belt to nearby safer places. This involves compensation payments for land acquisition, which was not provided for in the 2005 budget. About 113,000 – 115,000 houses and private commercial buildings have been fully or partly damaged. They too need immediate assistance to get back to their normal livelihood.

There has been considerable damage to the hotels sector with an immediate impact on tourism. The industry is hopeful that the recovery would be faster with timely assistance. Nevertheless, a with a reduction in the number of tourists, a net foreign exchange loss of about US\$ 50 million cannot be avoided in 2005, which is critical given the present balance of payments situation.

Both the formal and informal financial sectors were affected by the Tsunami. Several commercial bank branches in the coastal areas were directly affected by the Tsunami disaster. The affected banks are committed to commence operation as soon as possible. The micro finance sector is likely to have been strongly and adversely affected by the Tsunami with the disruption of many micro enterprises. The Central Bank in addition adopting a more accommodative monetary policy stance, has also announced a refinance mechanism to help in the recovery from the Tsunami disaster.

### The Damage

The Tsunami has led to an unprecedented loss of life and severe damage has been caused to the private and commercial property as well as productive assets and livelihoods people in 13 districts. These losses include:

- Fishing boats, fishing gear, and cold room facilities in fishing industry. ( \$125 mn)
- Tourist hotels, restaurants and shops etc. ( \$ 65 mn)
- Cottage industry such as coir, clothing and handicrafts ( \$30 mn)
- Industry and Enterprises & Finance ( \$170 mn)
- Houses, furniture and house hold assets. ( \$500 mn)
- Economic and social infrastructure. ( \$ 350 mn)

Tsunami Disaster, 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004

## Situation Report as at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2005

Province	District	Affected Families	Displaced Families	Displaced Person			Deaths	Injured	Missing	Damaged Houses		No. of Camps
				In Welfare Centres	With Relatives and Friends	Total				Completely	Partially	
Northern	Jaffna	13,482	10,637	10,198	29,919	40,117	2,640	1,647	540	6,084	1,114	**17
	Killinochchi	2,295	318	305	1,298	1,603	560	670	1	1,250	400	2
	Mullaitivu		6,007	11,993	10,564	22,557	3,000	2,590	433	5,033	400	23
Eastern	Trincomalee	30,102	27,746	19,515	64,055	83,570	1,078		337	5,974	10,394	42
	Bataloa	63,717	12,494	26,827	35,409	62,236	2,840	2,375	952	15,477	5,541	47
	Ampara	38,624	32,385	62,727	61,059	123,786	10,436	6,365	876	14,403	6,940	71
Southern	Hambantota	16,994	3,334	574	17,168	17,742	4,500	361	963	2,303	1,744	5
	Matara	20,675	2,766	2,623	8,996	11,619	1,342	6,652	612	2,362	5,659	25
	Galle	24,583	1,472	2,805	123,247	126,052	4,218	313	554	5,970	6,529	30
Western	Kalutara	6,905	6,905	2,953	27,240	30,193	256	400	155	2,780	3,116	16
	Colombo	9,647	5,290	5,565	26,086	31,651	79	64	12	3,398	2,210	27
	Gampaha	6,827	308	876	573	1,449	6	3	5	292	307	2
North Western	Puttlam	232	18	66		66	4	1	3	23	72	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>234,083</b>	<b>109,680</b>	<b>147,027</b>	<b>405,614</b>	<b>552,641</b>	<b>30,959</b>	<b>21,441</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>65,349</b>	<b>48,272</b>	<b>309</b>



### Immediate Relief and Rehabilitation Phase

There were around 109,680 reported displaced families. Until the relocation in permanent houses is completed and livelihoods are restored, these families have been provided with basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, water and medical facilities. Immediate measures have been taken to restore normalcy by providing them with following facilities.

- Livelihood support and compensation for victims.
- Housing
- Restoration of electricity, water supply, transport, road access etc.
- Restoration of education and health facilities.
- School textbooks and uniforms.
- Compensation for victims
- Counseling and mental therapy programmes
- Safe and healthy environment for women and children.
- Creation of opportunities for employment.

The Government has already implemented several measures in this regard.

- Payment of Rs. 15,000 for death persons and Rs. 5,000 per family.
- Start up allowance for about 3-4 months.
- Cash grant and food basket worth Rs. 4,000 per person for about 6 months.
- Rs. 2500 for utensils.
- Concession on electricity, water and telephone bills.
- Micro and SME credit on concessional terms.
- Temporary housing and grants for individual house construction.

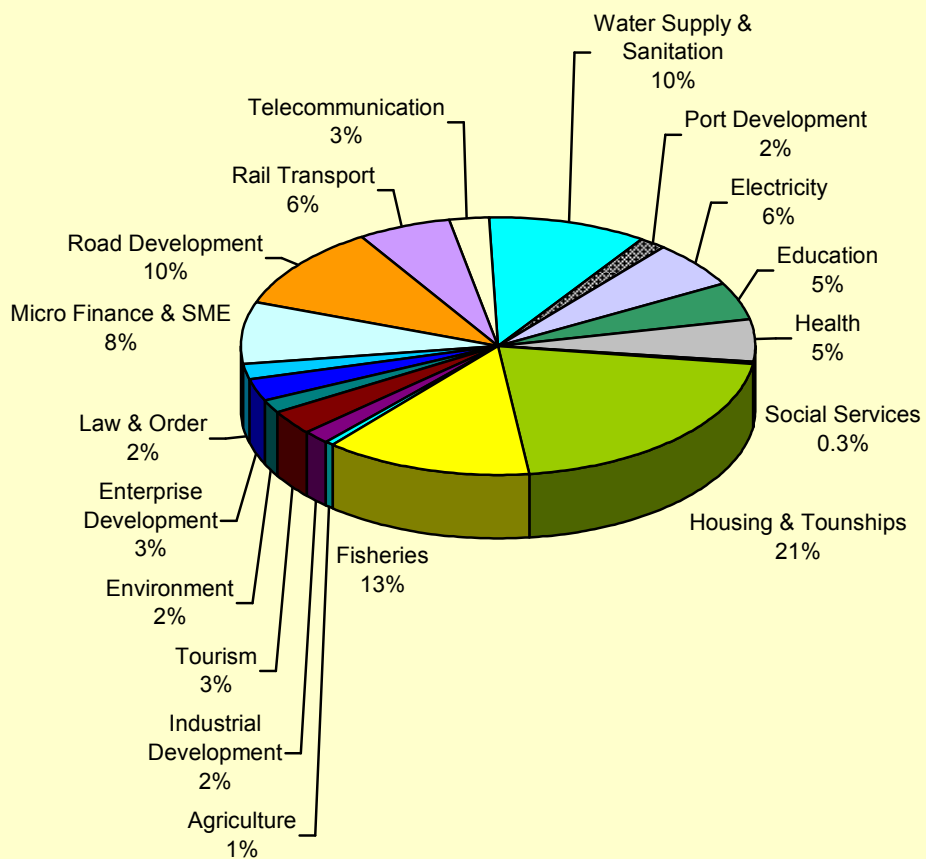
This programme is the initial phase of 3 – 4 months is estimated to cost US\$ 150 – 200 million.

## Need Assessment on Reconstruction and Rebuilding Phase

A provisional estimate of the overall cost of the Reconstruction and Rebuilding Plan in the affected areas is as follows:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Cost (US\$ million)</b>
Road Development	210
Rail Transport	77
Telecommunication (Fishing & Rural)	60
Water Supply and Sanitation	190
Port Development	32
Electricity	115
Education	90
Health	100
Social Services & welfare	20
Housing and Townships	400
Agriculture	10
Fisheries	250
Industrial Development	34
Tourism	58
Environment	30
Enterprise Development	55
Regulatory and Admin Infrastructure	38
<u>Micro Finance SME Credit</u>	<u>(150)</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1769</b>

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**Summary of the District Investment Programme (US\$ mn)**

No.	Sector	Total	Jaffna	Kilinochchi/ Vavuniya	Mullaitivu	Trincomalee	Bataloa	Ampara	Hambantota	Matara	Galle	Kalutara	Colombo	Gampha	Puttalam	National
1	Roads	210.00	23.30	2	15.00	26.00	30.90	23.80	28.40	12.80	32.80	15	-	-	-	-
2	Railway	77.00		-	-	-	-	-	-	15	35.00	27.00	-	-	-	-
3	Electricity	115.00	37.37	1	17.25	1.47	18.81	17.40	4.35	6.40	7.83	1.76	1.05	0.26	0.05	-
4	Water Supply and Sanitation	190.00	15.00	-	6.00	38.00	4.50	17.80	17.00	25.20	56.00	9.00	1.50	-	-	-
5	Telecommunication	60.00	7.50	-	4.20	5.20	7.20	7.50	9.20	6.20	7.20	3.20	2.60	-	-	-
6	Ports	32.00	22.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
7	Education	90.49	4.11	-	4.41	7.53	14.53	18.01	3.76	9.06	21.36	5.62	-	2.1	-	-
8	Health/ Indigenous Medicine	100.75	2.17	2.06	5.62	12.59	28.68	18.83	2.50	4.31	21.70	2.29	-	-	-	-
9	Social Service	20.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.80	1.80	1.50	1.50	1.20	1.20	-	-
10	Housing and Townships Development	400.00	37.00	19.00	32.30	40.10	35.00	44.20	49.10	49.10	55.20	18.00	20.50	0.50	-	-
11	Fisheries & Agriculture	260.00	22.00	0.70	23.50	29.00	39.30	19.00	44.00	28.00	29.00	15.00	6.00	4.50	-	-
12	Industries, Tourism and Environment	122.00	3.50	2.00	1.00	7.00	9.50	7.50	22.00	9.00	26.00	7.00	-	1.00	5.00	21.50
13	Regulatory & Admin Infrastructure	36.37	-	-	-	2.50	3.84	2.60	4.89	9.27	13.14	0.13	-	-	-	-
14	Private Enterprise Development	55.00														55.00
15	Micro Finance & SME Credit	(150)														(150)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1768.61</b>	<b>175.45</b>	<b>27.76</b>	<b>110.78</b>	<b>171.39</b>	<b>194.26</b>	<b>179.64</b>	<b>187.00</b>	<b>176.14</b>	<b>316.73</b>	<b>105.50</b>	<b>32.85</b>	<b>9.56</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>76.50</b>
	<b>Percentage to the total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	9.9	1.6	6.3	9.7	11.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	17.9	6.0	1.9	0.5	0.3	4.3

The short-term and the medium-term relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction program will involve a large foreign exchange component, mainly in the form of capital goods imports. The ability to procure such imports could be seriously constrained at a time when the additional cost of oil imports is exerting severe pressure on the balance of payments. The added cost of oil imports alone in 2004 and 2005 would be US\$ 550 million.

The government has decided to declare the damaged coastal belt as a development zone within which reconstruction and rehabilitation will be implemented in a coordinated manner. Wherever possible, this would be done through active and effective participation of stakeholders. To facilitate the work programme, a high level coordinating committee has been set up under the leadership of Her Excellency the President.

### Implementation Structure

The rebuilding programme consists of some components that are service-orientated while others are product-orientated. The programme has been designed not only to ensure the restoration of services and livelihoods to the affected people, but also to provide a means for achievement of standards that are significantly higher than those prior to the disaster.

The planning and implementation of the reconstruction and rebuilding phase will involve all of Government, the private sector, civil society and non-government organizations, with the active participation of the affected people and the support of the international partners.

A three tier structure will be used for the implementation of public investments in the reconstruction and rebuilding programme. Projects at the national level will include large scale connective infrastructure such as national highways, railways, harbours and the national electricity grid. The Provincial level, including Districts, Divisions and local authorities, will be entrusted with mandated sub-national programmes such as schools, hospitals, agricultural and fisheries rehabilitation, and Class C, D and E road networks. Communities will be entrusted with implementation of programmes such as housing, enterprise development and microfinance. Communities will be supported to establish skills development and self-employment initiatives.

Special programmes will be supported to ensure the welfare and social security aspects of the affected children, women, and those that are differently abled.

The programme is rooted in and will strive to promote the principles of good governance. Immediately after the disaster, at the national level, the Centre for National Operations (NCO) was formed under the President's Secretariat to oversee and monitor emergency programmes and liaise with relevant parties to ensure effective implementation of the relief and recovery phase. The NCO was instrumental in ensuring that the relief and recovery measures were implemented in a timely and transparent manner.

The rebuilding operation will be spearheaded by the Task Force on Rebuilding the Nation (TAFREN) and the Task Force for Logistics and Law and Order (TAFLOL), to ensure that the relief effort is successful and that social justice is done with respect to the affected people. At the District level, Disaster Management Authorities were appointed to coordinate local relief efforts. Government will

continue to maintain a transparent approach through interaction with the high level committee comprising leaders of all political parties, and by making information available in all aspects through mass media and regular briefing of development to donor, NGO and other partners. All operations will be subject to the scrutiny of an especially appointed team of independent auditors and as well as the Auditor General of Sri Lanka.

A monitoring system will be designed and implemented to ensure that the programme stays on course, is timely and results-oriented. A Political Committee as well as an Operational Committee will be entrusted to monitor the progress of the rebuilding programme. The monitoring system will be closely linked to the country's National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the drive to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

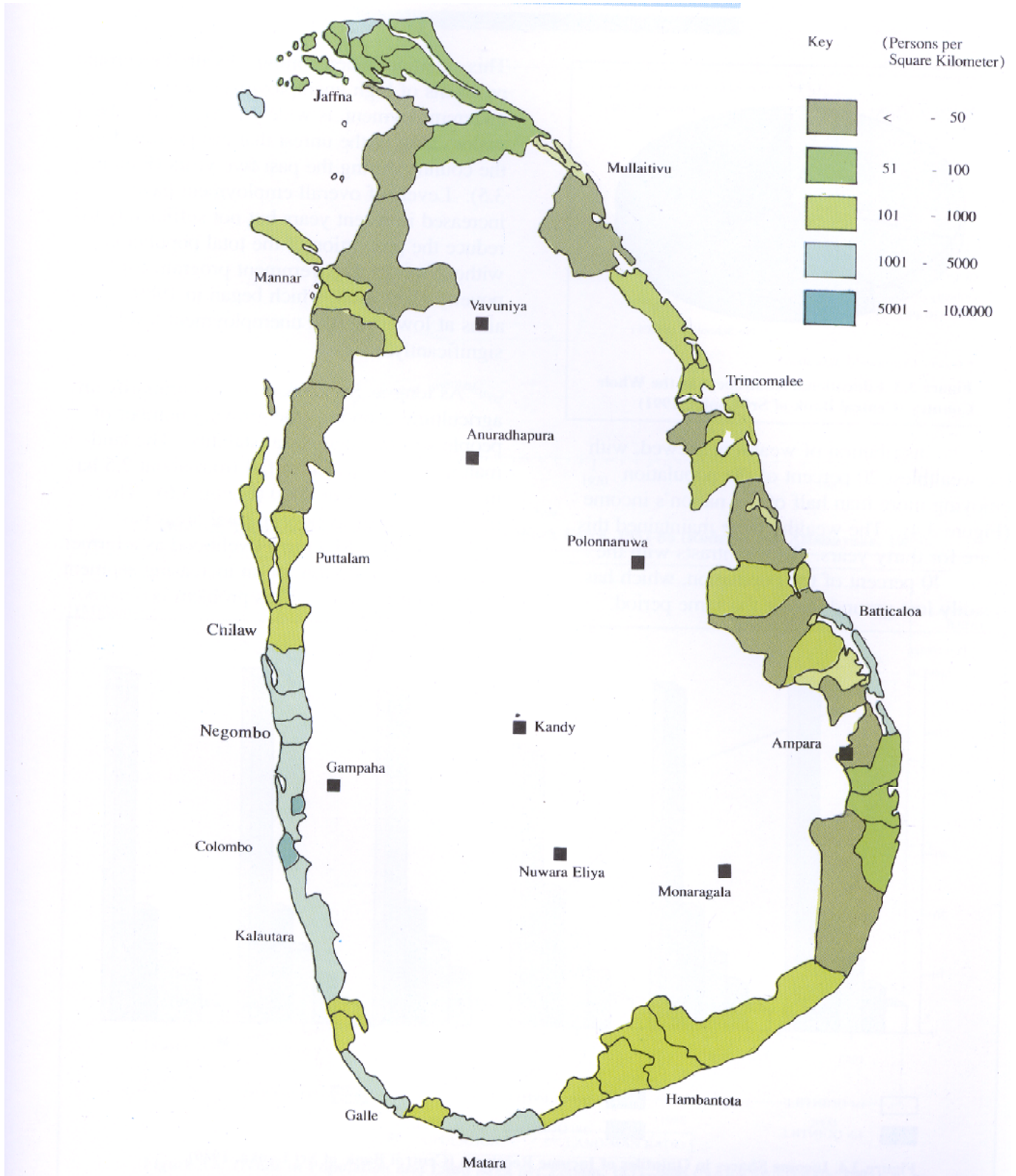
### The Need for External Support

While giving high priority to the emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction work, the government is also committed to take forward the economic development and reform process in the rest of the country. At this critical stage in Sri Lanka's development, the Government and people appreciate the understanding and support of the international community. The government of Sri Lanka reiterates its commitment to ensure effective utilization of all foreign assistance and the limited domestic resources in this effort.

The year 2004 ended with a balance of payments (BOP) deficit of US\$ 212 million. This was primarily on account of the additional oil bill. However there were other adverse economic factors in 2004 including a drought during the first half, floods later in the year in some areas, and finally the Tsunami disaster. The official foreign reserves of the country were depleted from US\$ 2.3 billion in 2003 to US\$ 2.187 billion in 2004. The adverse impact of oil prices is likely to continue in 2005. Given the above resource constraints and the current balance of payments pressures, the massive task of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Tsunami affected areas can only be undertaken effectively with donor support on highly concessional terms. It is therefore, critical that the country receives urgent assistance to enable it to preserve its economic stability, and to be able to continue with the proposed rehabilitation and reconstruction program without dampening the other development work in other areas and sectors.



## Population Density in Costal Belt



**Table 1**  
**Population and number of occupied housing units as at 17th JUNE 2001 of**  
**DS divisions affected by Tsunami - 2004: Sri Lanka**

Serial No.	District	Affected Divisional Secretariat (DS) Division		Number of Occupied Housing Units	As at 2nd January 2005	
			Total Population		Displaced Population	% to total
1	Jaffna	Kayts	na	na..		
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>357</b>		
2	Jaffna	Maruthnkerny	na	na..		
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>3,261</b>		
3	Jaffna	Point Pedro	na	na..		
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>4,977</b>		
4	Jaffna	Sandilipay	na	na		
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>		
	<b>Jaffna Coastal Population</b>		<b>210,222</b>		<b>48,729</b>	<b>6.0</b>
5	Kilinochchi	Poonakary	na	na		
6	Kilinochchi	Kandawali	na	na		
7	Kilinochchi	Pachchilaipalli	na	na		
	<b>Kilinochchi Coastal Population</b>		<b>140,145</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>6.2</b>
	<b>Mullativu Coastal Population</b>				<b>24,557</b>	<b>3.0</b>
	<b>Vavuniya</b>				<b>2,944</b>	<b>0.4</b>
8	Trincomalee	Eachchilampatta	na	na...		
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>713</b>		
9	Trincomalee	Kinniya	na	5,695		
10	Trincomalee	Kuchaveli	na	3,668		
11	Trincomalee	Muttur	na	2,201		
12	Trincomalee	Town & Gravets	na	13,047		
	<b>Trincomalee</b>		<b>106,934</b>		<b>86,054</b>	<b>10.7</b>
13	Batticaloa	Eravur Pattu	na	1,371		
14	Batticaloa	Kattankudy	na	3,051		
15	Batticaloa	Koralai Pattu (Valach)	na	4,592		
16	Batticaloa	Koralai Pattu North	na	3,515		
17	Batticaloa	Manmunai North	na	7,786		
18	Batticaloa	Manmunai P. (Araipattai)	na	3,372		
19	Batticaloa	Manmunai S. and Eruvil	na	7,817		
	<b>Batticaloa Coastal Population</b>		<b>314,088</b>		<b>185,637</b>	<b>23.0</b>
20	Ampara	Addalachchenai	16,159	3,688		
21	Ampara	Akkaraipattu	8,075	1,904		
22	Ampara	Alayadiwembu	0	383		
23	Ampara	Kalmunai	na	11,912		
24	Ampara	Karativu	na	3,211		
25	Ampara	Lahugala	na	692		
26	Ampara	Ninthavur	14,255	3,583		
27	Ampara	Pothuvil	na	5,326		
28	Ampara	Sainthamarathu	13,244	2,824		
29	Ampara	Thirukkivil	na	5,839		
	<b>Ampara Coastal Population</b>		<b>235,155</b>		<b>183,527</b>	<b>22.8</b>

Continued..

Serial No.	District	Affected Divisional Secretariat (DS) Division		Number of Occupied Housing Units	As at 2nd January 2005	
			Total Population		Displaced Population	% to total
30	Hambantota	Ambalantota	6,045	1,532		
31	Hambantota	Hambantota	19,236	4,754		
32	Hambantota	Tangalle	25,976	6,614		
33	Hambantota	Tissamaharama	6,025	1,979		
	Hambantota	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>57,282</b>		<b>27,351</b>	<b>3.4</b>
34	Matara	Devinuwara	18,791	4,130		
35	Matara	Dickwella	20,396	4,629		
36	Matara	Matara Four Gra	57,734	7,103		
37	Matara	Weligama	30,733	7,083		
	<b>Matara</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>127,654</b>		<b>41,900</b>	<b>5.2</b>
38	Galle	Balapitiya	35,359	8,217		
39	Galle	Bentota	12,792	3,058		
40	Galle	Galle Four Grav	101,832	19,450		
41	Galle	Habaraduwa	31,413	7,146		
42	Galle	Hikkaduwa	57,961	13,869		
	<b>Galle</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>226,565</b>		<b>55,739</b>	<b>6.9</b>
43	Kalutara	Beruwala	48,117	9,832		
44	Kalutara	Kaluthara	32,130	7,192		
45	Kalutara	Panadura	34,722	8,157		
	<b>Kalutara</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>114,969</b>		<b>43,685</b>	<b>5.4</b>
46	Colombo	Colombo	75,491	15,411		
47	Colombo	Dehiwala	12,675	2,802		
48	Colombo	Moratuwa	62,417	14,823		
49	Colombo	Rathmalana	33,546	8,111		
50	Colombo	Thimbrigasyaya	50,827	11,005		
	<b>Colombo</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>159,465</b>		<b>23,005</b>	<b>2.9</b>
51	Gampaha	Negombo	55,317	12,175		
52	Gampaha	Wattala	26,029	6,317		
	<b>Gampaha</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>81,346</b>		<b>32,000</b>	<b>4.0</b>
54	Puttalam	Wennappuwa	7,056	1,933	850	0.1
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>805,978</b>	<b>100.0</b>

na: Not available

Na...: Incomplete data

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of Women Empowerment and Social welfare

Centre for National Operations

**Table 2 - Population data for Coastal Districts**

No.	Coastal Districts	Total-(2001)*		Coastal (2001)*			(2003) Fishing Household Population @	Fish Landings	Fishing harbours	Displaced Population#	Total Deaths#
		No. of D.S.D.	Population	No. of D.S.D.	Population D.S.D.	Population % to Total					
1	Puttalam*	16	705,342	8	498,506		46,390	58	1	4	
2	Gampaha (Negombo)	13	2,066,096	3	495,757	24.0	53,150	27		32,000	7
3	Colombo	13	2,234,289	3	764,373	34.2	8,860	11	1	24,500	65
4	Kalutara	14	1,066,800	3	448,644	42.1	15,080	34	2	33,794	170
5	Galle	18	990,539	6	434,532	43.9	21,280	60	2	44,582	3,724
6	Matara	16	761,236	4	254,741	33.5	27,440	31	1	40,500	1,061
7	Hambantota (Tangalle)	12	525,370	4	234,452	44.6	23,930	24	4	28,785	4,500
8	Ampara(Kalmunai)	19	589,344	10	235,155	39.9	70,180	54		183,527	10,436
9	Batticaloa	14	486,447	12	314,088	64.6	76,540	116		285,408	2,222
10	Trimcomalee	10	340,158	6	106,934	31.4	40,860	53	1	93,408	925
11	Mullativu	4	121,667	2	na		14,620	29		24,557	1,700
12	Kilinochchi	3	127,263	2	na		18,580	40		49,286	560
13	Jaffna	15	490,621	5	na		48,580	103		48,729	2,076
14	Mannar*	5					27,780	32			
15	(Chilaw) Puttalam*						37,150	31			
16	Vavuniya	4	149,835	0						99	140
	<b>Total</b>	176	10,655,007	68	3,787,182	358	530,420	703	12	889,179	27,586
	<b>Affected Total</b>						<b>419,100</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>10</b>		
	<b>Affected %</b>						<b>79.0</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>83.3</b>	23.5	0.7

\* Not affected                      na=not available

Sources: @ Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources

# Dept. of Social Services (at 31st Dec.2004)

\* Dept. of Census and Statistics

**Table-3**  
**Basic marine Fisheries Information - 2003**

No.	Districts/Fisheries Divisions	Number of Fisheries Divisions	Number of fishing villages	Fishing Households	Active Fishermen	Fishing Household Population	Fish Landings
1	Gampaha (Negombo)	13	82	11,660	16,700	53,150	27
2	Colombo	10	27	2,020	2,400	8,860	11
3	Kalutara	9	33	3,420	3,800	15,080	34
4	Galle	9	155	4,530	5,510	21,280	60
5	Matara	9	86	5,670	7,850	27,440	31
6	Hambantota (Tangalle)	11	37	4,920	5,720	23,930	24
7	Ampara (Kalmunai)	12	258	15,150	15,500	70,180	54
8	Batticaloa	14	172	18,920	21,740	76,540	116
9	Trimcomalee	9	120	8,120	18,250	40,860	53
10	Mullativu	4	31	3,100	3,250	14,620	29
11	Kilinochchi	5	40	5,100	3,660	18,580	40
12	Jaffna	15	107	15,360	14,860	48,580	103
13	Mannar*	7	41	7,280	9,540	27,780	32
14	Puttalam*	7	108	10,500	10,050	46,390	58
15	Chilaw*	11	40	8,220	10,000	37,150	31
Total		132	1,255	112,310	132,130	477,270	676
<b>Affected Total</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>86,310</b>	<b>102,540</b>	<b>365,950</b>	<b>555</b>
<b>Affected %</b>		<b>81.1</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>82.1</b>

\* Not affected

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources

## **2. Infrastructure**

- Roads
- Railways
- Electricity
- Water Supply & Sanitation
- Telecommunication
- Ports



## ROADS

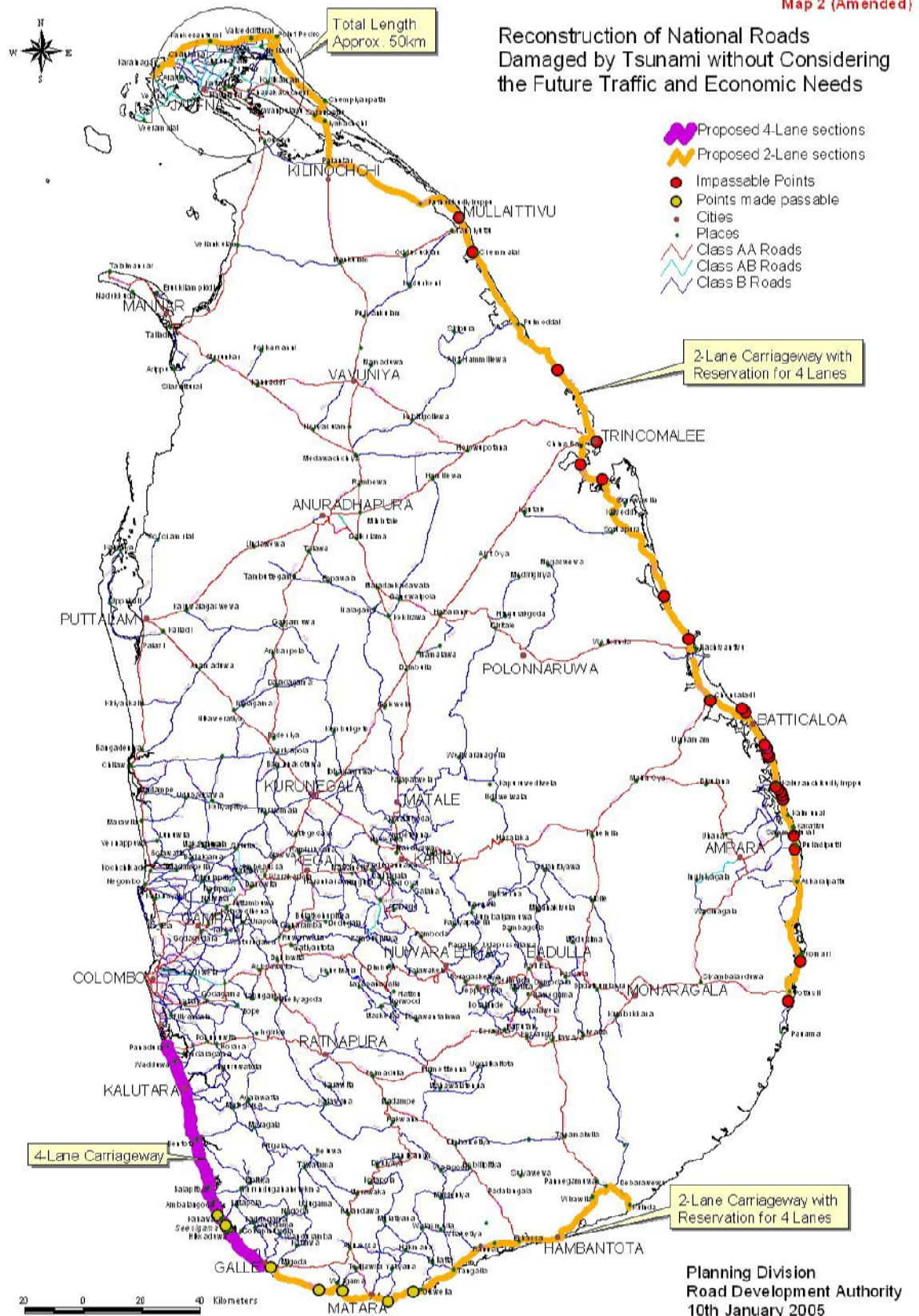
National road network along the coastal areas in the North, East, and Southern provinces were severely damaged due to the Tsunami. The most severely affected districts are Jaffna, Mullathive, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Matara, and Galle. In the Eastern Province, there was further damage to national, provincial, and local authority roads that was caused by floods that were triggered by heavy rain. Rehabilitation of the road network in affected areas is important for the smooth movement of food and other essential goods for displaced people and to recommence rehabilitation work and economic social activities in the affected areas.

About 135 km of national roads and 23 bridges in the tsunami and flood affected Districts need to be rehabilitated immediately. Weak structures of affected bridges, culverts and many sections of these roads that have been washed off hinder the movement of traffic. The affected national roads are the main access to the affected districts.

About 300 km of provincial roads (C, D, and E class roads) and 1180 km of local Authorities' roads in 62 towns in the affected districts were badly damaged. The damaged roads represent 2 per cent of the provincial and local government road network in the country. These roads provide access to schools, hospitals, banks, markets, towns etc. Damaged roads are bottleneck to resume economic and social activities. Structures of these roads were further damaged due to use of these roads as alternative roads to affected highways. It had caused to reduce the life span of these roads

Provinces	Length of roads to be rehabilitated immediately (Km.)		No of bridges to be rehabilitated immediately
	National Roads	Provincial Roads	
North	66	62	2
East	63	118	15
South	6	120	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>23</b>

Map 2 (Amended)



<b>Name of the Road Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the Project (US\$ mn)</b>
<b>Development of Southern Coastal Road</b>	
1. Pandura - Galle Section (92 km of A002 )	38
2. Galle - Weerawila Section ( 143 km A002 )	
3. Weerawila - Kirinda Sections ( 20 km of B021 & B422)	36
<b>Development of Eastern Coastal Roads</b>	
4. Pottuwil to Batticaloa (A004) 106 km.	26
5. Batticaloa - Trikkondianmadu to Trincomalee (A 015) 132km	26
6. Trincomalee – Mullaitivu - Paranathan – Jaffna sections of B424, B297 , A035 & A009.	25
<b>Development of Northern Coastal Roads</b>	
7. Soranapattu – Jaffna via Point Pedro, road sections of AB21, B370, B371 & B402 to be improved.	20
<b>Access Roads</b>	
8. Provincial Council & Local Government Roads	39
<b>Road Sector Total</b>	<b>210.00</b>

## **Development of Southern Coastal Road**

### **Improvements to Colombo – Galle Road**

1. Implementing Ministry : Highways
  
2. Executing Agency : Road Development Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Widening CGHW road to 4 lanes from 27<sup>th</sup> km. at Panadura to Magalle Bridge at 119<sup>th</sup> km. while reconstruction of damaged structures.
  
4. Cost of the Project : US\$ 38 mn.

## **Improvements to Galle-Hambantota and Tissa-Kirinda Sections**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Highways
  
2. Executing Agency : Road Development Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Widening of CGHW road to 2 lanes from 119<sup>th</sup> km. to 262 km at Weerawila with reservation for 4 lanes.  
  
Widening and improvements to 6.63 kms. On Weerawila – Tissamaharama Road (B021) to 2 lanes Weerawila with reservation for 4 lanes.  
  
Widening and improvements to 13.11 kms. On Tissamaharama – Kirinda Road (B422) to 2 lanes Weerawila with reservations for 4 lanes.
  
4. Cost of the Project : US\$ 36 mn

## **Development of East Coast Roads**

### **Improvements to national roads from Pottuwil to Batticaloa to 2 lanes**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Highways
  
2. Executing Agency : Road Development Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Improvements to 45 kms of road on Colombo-Ratnapura-Wellawaya-Batticaloa (A004) from Pottuwil to Akkaraipattu  
  
Improvements to 21 kms of road on Colombo-Ratnapura-Wellawaya-Batticaloa (A004) from Akkaraipattu to Kalmunai  
  
Improvements to 40 kms of road on Colombo-Ratnapura-Wellawaya-Batticaloa (A004) from Kalmunai to Batticaloa
  
4. Cost of the Project : US\$ 26 mn



## **Widening and Improvement to National Road from Batticaloa to Trincomalee to 2 lanes**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Highways
  
2. Executing Agency : Road Development Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Rehabilitation and improvements of Batticaloa – Tirikkondiyadimadu-Trincomalee Road (A015) from ) to 132<sup>nd</sup> km for 2 lanes.
  
4. Cost of the Project : US\$ 26 mn

## **Improvements to the Roads from Trincomalee – Mullaitivu and Paranathan - Jaffna**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Highways
  
2. Executing Agency : Road Development Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Widening and improving of Trincomalee- Pulmoddai Road (B424) to 2 lane Metal Road including repairs-reconstruction of damaged structures.  
  
Widening and improving of Mullaitivu –Kokkilai Road (B 297) to 2 lane Metal Road including repairs / Reconstruction of damaged structures.  
  
Improving of Mullaitivu – Paranathan Road (A 035)  
  
Rennovationnof A009 highway from Paranathan to Soranpattu
  
4. Cost of the Project : US\$ 25 mn

## **Development of Northern Coastal Highway**

### **Widening and Improvements to the National Roads from Soranpattu to Jaffna (Via Point Pedro) to 2 lanes**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Highways
  
2. Executing Agency : Road Development Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Widening and improvements to Jaffna-Ponnalai-Point Pedro Road (AB21) to 2 lanes including repairs to damage structures.  
  
Widening of Point Pedro East Coast Road (B370) to 2 lanes including repairs to damaged structures.  
  
Improvements to Point Pedro-Maruthankerny Road (B371)  
  
Widening and improvement of Soranpattu-Thalayadi Road (B402)
  
4. Cost of the Project : US\$ 20 mn

## **Affected Provincial and Local Authority Roads**

1. Implementing Ministry : Provincial Councils and Respective Local Government Bodies
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Highways
3. Brief Description of the Project : The Tsunami has damaged 62 towns in 11 districts. Access roads in the affected townships and some access roads along the affected areas have been damaged. These access roads connect markets, hospitals, schools, harbors, fisheries harbors, banks etc with main roads and towns. Connections of access roads with main roads and towns lead to revive economic and social activities in the affected areas. Therefore, rehabilitation of access roads is necessary to ensure maximum benefits of rehabilitation of main roads and development of town ships.  
Provincial roads – 300km  
Local Authority roads – 1180km
4. Cost of the Project : US\$ 39 mn

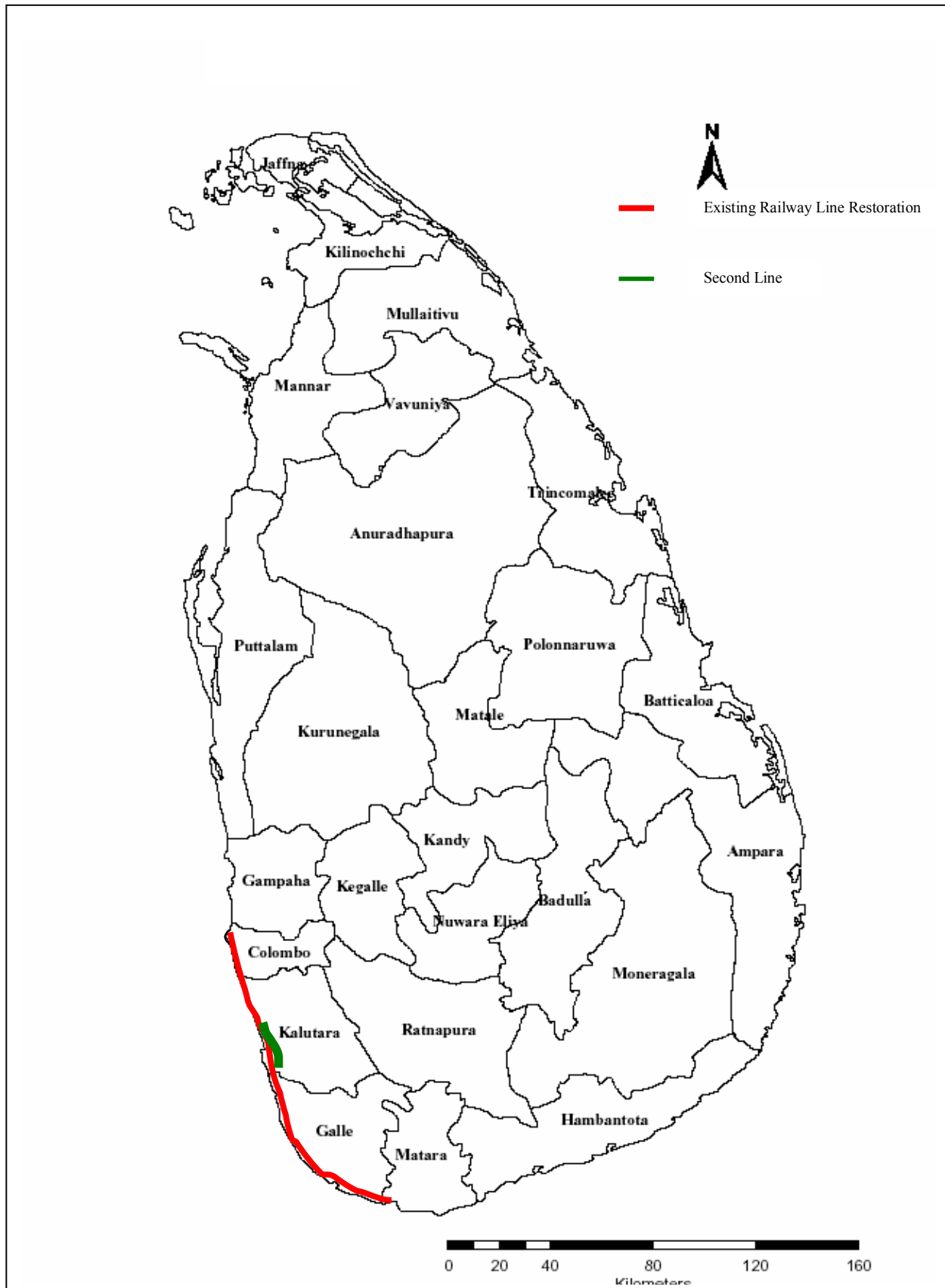
## Rail Transport

- Railway contribution to passenger transport is 6% of total passenger transport and 2% of good transport.
- The total operational rail track in the country is 1,200km and 176 km of rail track is in the coastal area.
- The coastal railway line transports 18% of the total passengers on Southern corridor.
- Railway is a cheaper and faster mode of transport. The economic benefits of railway are a significant reduction in traffic congestion, and saving of travel time and vehicle operating costs.

Affected Districts : Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Matara, Galle, Kalutara and Colombo

Damaged	: Railway Track	- 160 km on coast line
	Signalling	- 160km (coast line)
	Stations	- 35 Main railway stations (10 stations – severely damaged, 25 partly damaged), 34 – railway sub stations
	Equipment rooms, Quarters & Dwellings	- 32
	Main bridges	- 10
	Rolling stock	- 61 (4 locomotives, 3 power coaches, 2 caterpillar engines, 2 MTU engines, 50 Passenger Coaches)

## Affected Railway Lines and New Construction



## **Reconstruction of Coastal Railway Line from Colombo to Matara**

1. Implementing Ministry : Transport
2. Executing Agency : Department of Railway
3. Brief Description of the Project : The 176 km coastal railway line serves the districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota. This the main artery that connects town ships south with rest of the country. About 160 km of this line was damaged by the tsunami causing the track is impassable.

The reconstruction and rehabilitation of the damaged and washed away railway track, bridges and culverts, stations, signalling system and replacement of rolling stocks are an urgent requirement.

### **Project Components**

#### **i. Track Rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation of 160 km of the existing railway track and extension of second line from Kalutara to Aluthgama.

#### **ii. Restoration and improvements to bridges and culverts**

- 4 main railway bridges between Kalutara and Alutgama severely were damaged and another 7 bridges were partly damaged.
- Large number of small bridges and culverts are also damaged.

#### **iii. Replacement of Signaling and Communications System**

Rehabilitation of the existing signalling and communication system damaged is an urgent requirement of run train services efficiently on the coast line from Colombo to Matara.

**iv. Rebuilding of stations and related buildings**

10 stations at Kahawa, Hikkaduwa, Paiyagala North and South, Beruwala, Maha Induruwa, Kosgoda Kumarakanda, Dodanduwa and Induruwa are severely damaged and the 25 stations have damaged partly. In addition 34 railway sub stations and 32 Equipment rooms, Quarters, Dwellings were also damaged.

**v. Replacement of Rolling stock**

Railway faces severe shortage of rolling stock due to the damage caused to 4 locomotives, 3 power coaches, 2 Caterpillar engines, 2 MTU engines and 50 passenger Coaches from the Tsunami.

**4. Cost of the Project**

:	i.	US\$	22.0	mn
	ii.	US\$	11.0	mn
	iii.	US\$	7.0	mn
	iv.	US\$	1.0	mn
	v.	US\$	36.0	mn

Total US\$ 77.0mn



## **Restoration of Road Passenger Transport System**

1. Implementing Ministry : Transport
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Transport
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : 10 bus depots at Potuvil, Muttur, Valachenai, Kalawanchikudy, Kathankudi, akkaraipattu, Kalmunai, Galle, Koggala, Aluthgama and workshop at Pettigalawatta were damaged due to the Tsunami.  
  
110 buses belong to State Bus Companies and 154 buses belong to private sector were badly damaged.  
  
44 Bus terminals in Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western Provinces were also damaged.
  
4. Cost of the Project : US\$.3.0 mn.

## **Electricity**

- There are about 115,207 houses damaged and 222,660 families have been affected by the Tsunami who have an access to electricity through the National Grid.
- The coverage of electrification in the North and East is less than 40 percent of total households while the Southern and Western provinces except Hambantota district are account for more than the national coverage of 63 percent. The electrification coverage for Hambantota District is 46 percent of the total number of households in the district.

### **Affected Districts :**

- (1) Jaffna
- (2) Mullaitivu
- (3) Trincomalee
- (4) Batticaloa
- (5) Hambantota
- (6) Matara
- (7) Galle
- (8) Kalutara.

### **Damage:**

- 600 km of Low Voltage lines have been destroyed.
- 50 km of Medium Voltage lines have been destroyed.
- 6500 km of service lines have been destroyed.
- 222,660 households have lost access to electricity.

### **Proposed Projects:**

- Installation of Electrical Distribution System Net Work in the Coastal Belt Affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase I)

The proposed project will ensure high reliable and quality electrical supply to 222,660 families affected by the deadly tidal wave in the 13 districts.

The individual houses are to be supplied by low voltage network with bundle cables while apartment type multi story houses are to be fed with HT and LT combination.

The project components comprised of construction of new HT & LT line lengths, number of service connections, supply substations and distribution substations.

- Installation of Electrical Distribution System Net Work in the Coastal Belt Affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase II)

The phase II of the project will concentrate on the development of the power grid and infrastructure essential to meet the growing demand that would develop in the newly rehabilitated tsunami affected areas right round the coastal belt of Sri Lanka.

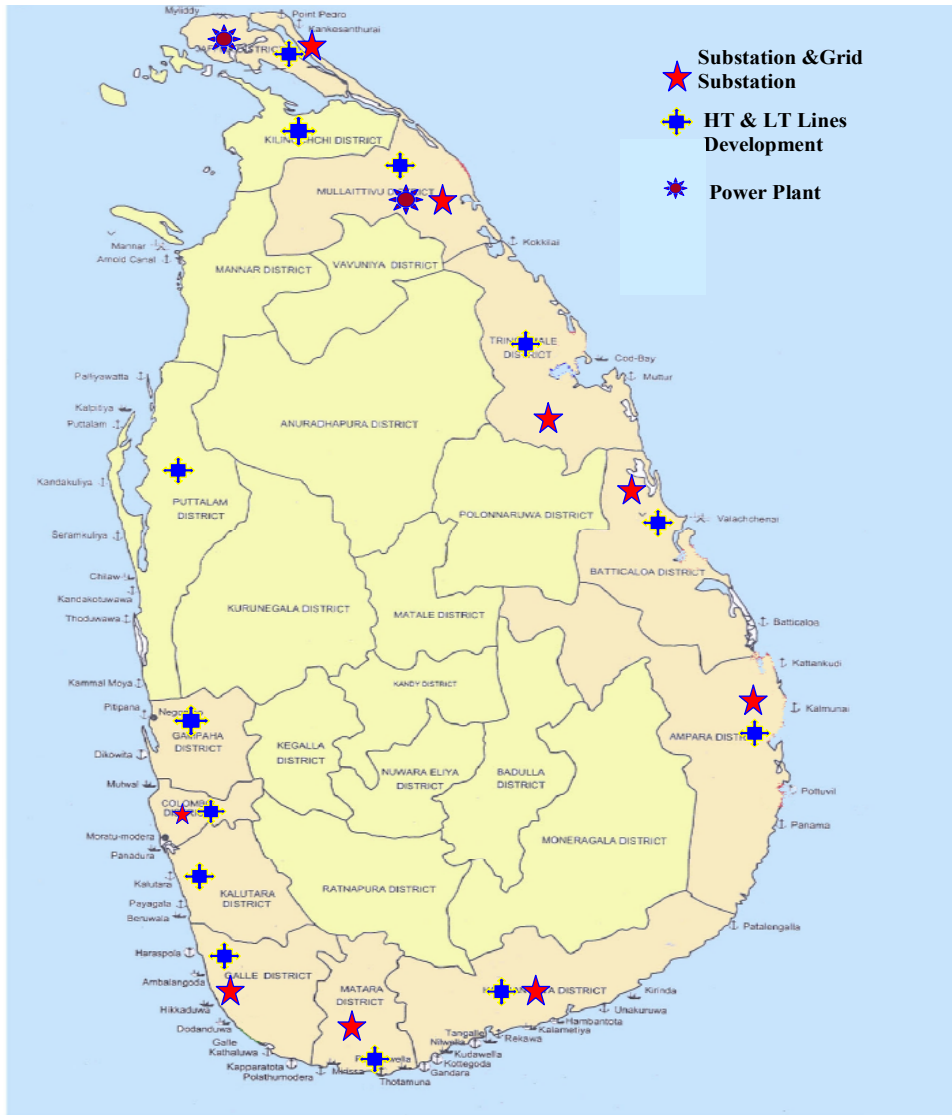
- Power Generation Projects in Coastal Belt Affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase III)

The power demand in the rehabilitated Tsunami stricken areas is bound to grow enormously with the resettlement, program, and township development along the coastal belt, revival of the tourism and fishing industry.

Phase III is aimed at developing the electricity infrastructure that would facilitate on the anticipated demand over a time horizon of 10 years.

This project would undertake power generation development in the coastal areas affected by the Tsunami.

# Electricity Development in the Tsunami Affected Areas



## **Project Summary Electricity**

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the Project (US \$ mn.)</b>
Installation of Electrical Distribution system Net Work in the Coastal Belt affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase I)	25.00
Installation of Electrical Distribution System Net Work in the Coastal Belt affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase II)	42.00
Power Generation Projects in Coastal Belt Affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase III)	48.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.00</b>

## **Installation of Electrical Distribution System Net Work in the Coastal Belt Affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase I)**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Power and Energy
2. Executing Agency : Ceylon Electricity Board
3. Brief description of the Project : The proposed project will ensure high reliable and quality electrical supply to 222,660 families affected by the deadly tidal wave in the 13 districts.  
The individual houses are to be supplied by low voltage network with bundle cables while apartment type multi story houses are to be fed with HT and LT combination.  
  
The project components comprised of construction of new HT & LT line lengths, number of service connections, supply substations and distribution substations.  
  
The components required for 179 schemes of 33kv lines, 403 schemes of 11kv lines are as follows. The HT line length includes 269 km of 33 kv lines and 605 km of 11 kv lines. The LT line length (ABC, 5W) includes 1746 km. This also consists of 87 bulk supply substations, 115,207 service connections, 153 load break switches, 8 auto reclosers, 1884 DDLO's, and 48 lightning arrestors. This would also require other material listed in the detail project report. The material cost of the project alone would cost Rs. 2500 million.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 25 mn

## **Installation of Electrical Distribution System Net Work in the Coastal Belt Affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase II)**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Power and Energy
2. Executing Agency : Ceylon Electricity Board
3. Brief description of the Project : The phase ii of the project will concentrate on the development of the power grid and infrastructure essential to meet the growing demand that would develop in the newly rehabilitated tsunami affected areas right round the coastal belt of Sri Lanka.

This scope of the project is

- Strengthening of the Medium Voltage Network,
- Rehabilitation and Augmentation of essential transmission lines and substations and
- Construction of much needed transmission lines and grid substations.

The total cost of the project includes followings.

- Primary substations : US \$ 15.1 mn and gantries
- Materials for 33 kv Pole Lines and Primary Substations. : US \$ 5.62 mn
- Transmission and Grid Substation Development: US \$ 21 mn  
The districts covered under this project are Jaffna, Mullaitive, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Hambantota, Matara, Galle , Colombo and Ampara.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 42 mn.

## **Power Generation Projects in Coastal Belt Affected by Tsunami Disaster (Phase III)**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Power and Energy
2. Executing Agency : Ceylon Electricity Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : The power demand in the rehabilitated tsunami stricken areas is bound to grow enormously with the resettlement, program, and township development along the coastal belt, revival of the tourism and fishing industry.

The phase iii of the project is aimed at developing the electricity infrastructure that would facilitate on the anticipated demand over a time horizon of 10 years.

This project would undertake following power generation development in the coastal areas affected by the Tsunami.

Generation Projects - US\$ 48.00 mn.

- 33 MW Thermal Plant in Jaffna
- 15 MW Thermal Plant in Mulativu

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 48 mn.

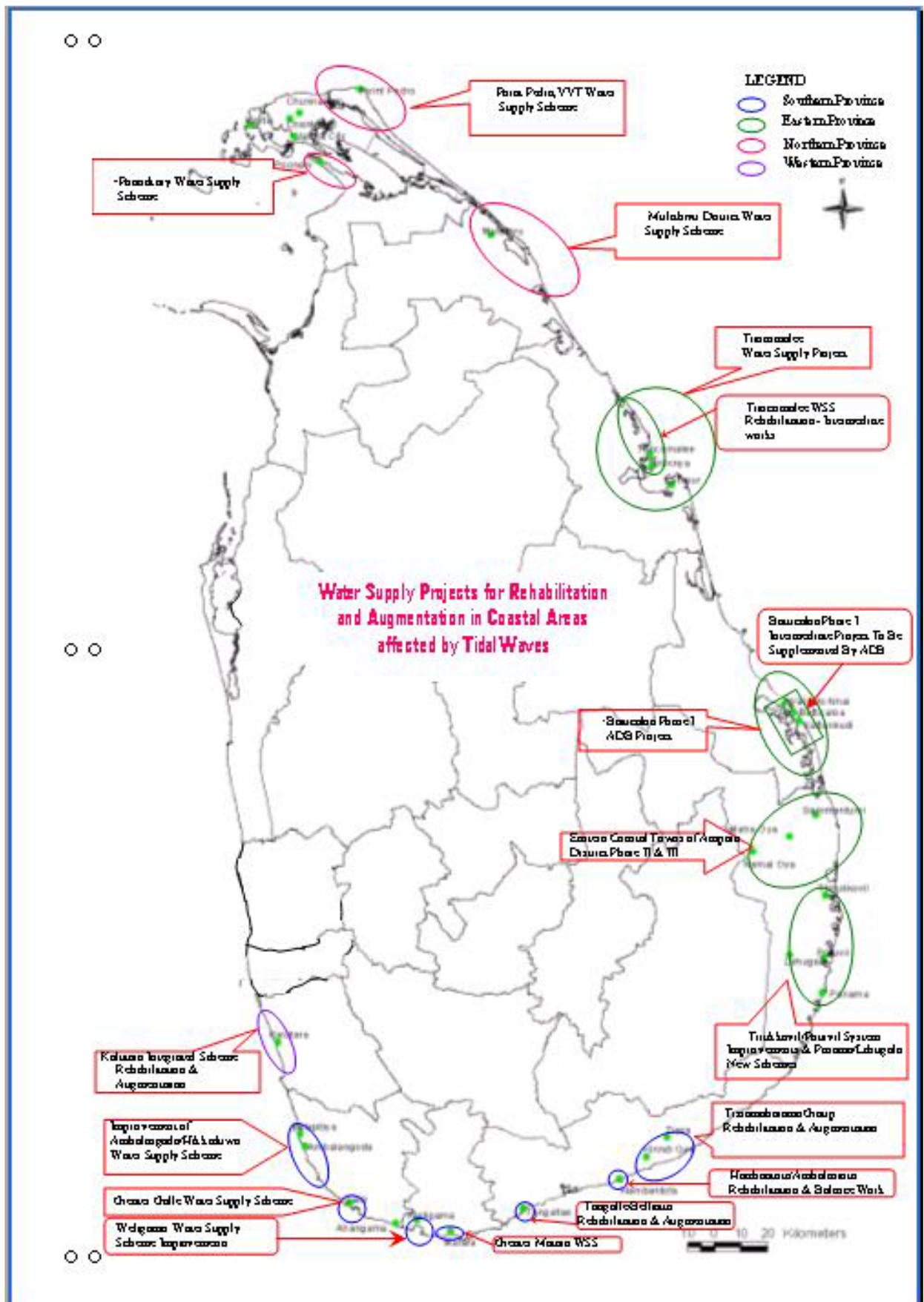


## **Water Supply**

- The water supply systems in Hambantota, Matara, Galle, Trincomalee, Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Kalutara have been destroyed by the Tsunami and all the fresh water sources have been polluted in those areas.
- The urgent requirement is to upgrade, rehabilitate and augment the present water supply schemes in the effected areas in order to provide a satisfactory and improved service and to build a much needed infrastructure to support the social and economic well being and development of the areas. Immediate rehabilitation of these projects will assist any relocation and rebuilding plans in domestic, institutional and industrial sectors.

Proposed projects are:

- Restoring Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Affected Areas
- Provision of Water Supply to Transit Camps
- Construction of Dug Wells in Affected Areas
- Construction of Tube wells in Disaster Affected Areas
- Immediate Rehabilitation of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Eravur, Addempady – Batticaloa District
- Immediate Rehabilitation of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Kinniya, Nilaveli & Trincomalee Town – Trincomalee District
- Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Hambantota District
- Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Ampara District
- Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Matara District
- Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Galle District
- Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Batticaloa Districts
- Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Trincomalee District
- Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Kalutara District
- Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Jaffna and Mullativu, Districts
- Panama, Lahugala New Water Supply Scheme – Ampara District

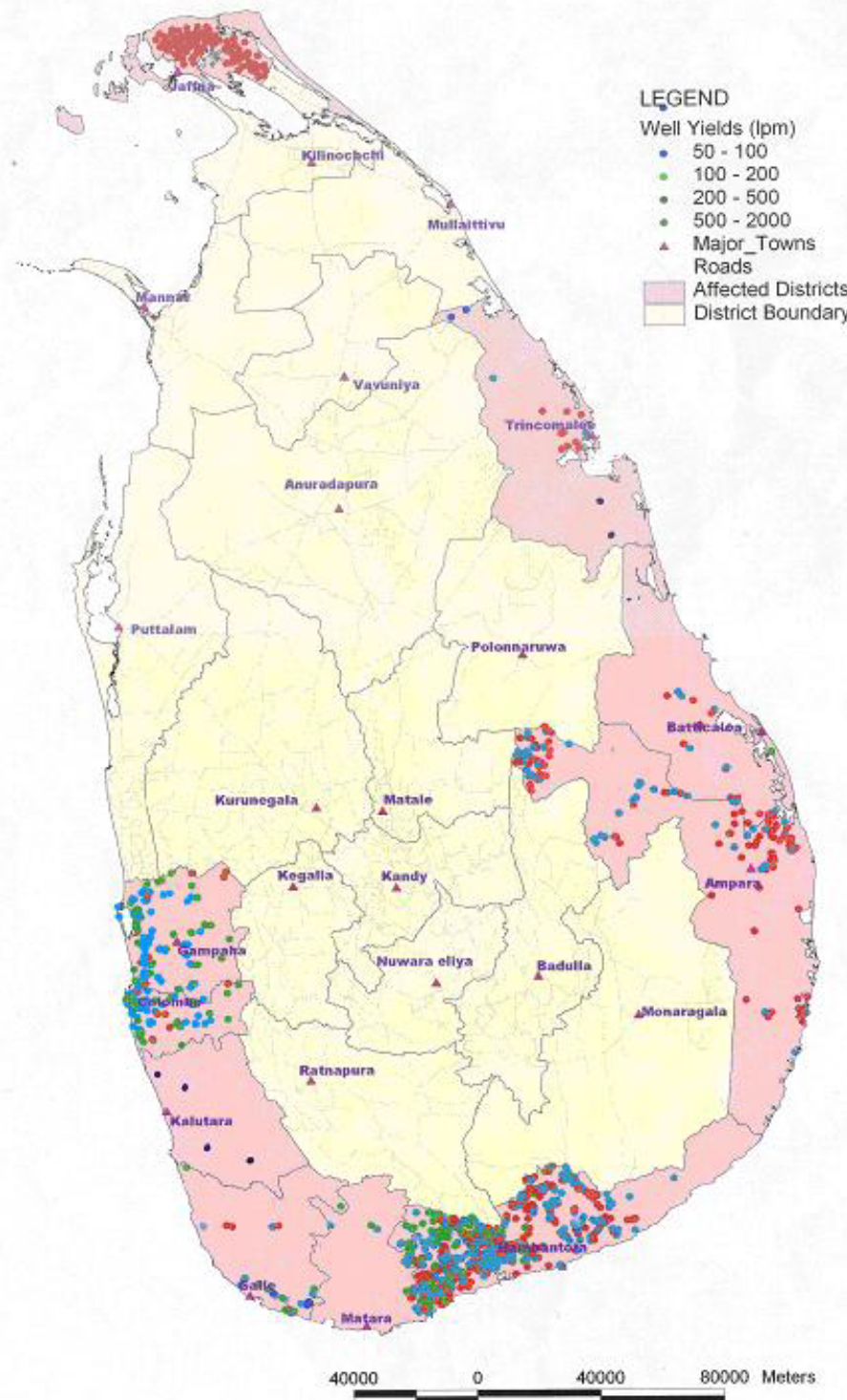


## Summary of Investment Need to Re-build the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

Project Name	Estimated Cost/ Investment US \$ mn
Restoring Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Affected Areas	3.00
Provision of Water Supply to Transit Camps	1.00
Construction of Dug Wells in Affected Areas	6.00
Construction of Tube Wells in Disaster Affected Areas	10.00
Immediate Rehabilitation of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Eravur, Addempady – Batticaloa District	1.00
Immediate Rehabilitation of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Kinniya, Nilaveli & Trincomalee Town – Trincomalee District	5.00
Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Hambantota District	14.50
Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Ampara District	15.60
Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Matara District	23.20
Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Galle District	53.50
Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Batticaloa District	1.50
Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Trincomalee District	31.00
Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Kalutara District	7.00
Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Jaffna and Mullativu, Districts	17.50
Panama, Lahugala New Water Supply Scheme – Ampara District	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>190.00</b>

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & IRRIGATION**  
**Water Resources Board**

**Location Map of Tube Wells in the Disaster Affected Districts**



## **Restoring Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Affected Areas**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
  
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : This is to supply the following items which are needed urgently to restore the water supply facilities.  
  
Water meters, accessories for 50,000 water connections, Alum - 450 MT, Water Disinfection Kits and ceramic taps, stands, etc. – 2000 nos., Engine Driven Portable Well Cleaning Equipments (Pumps of 10 – 30 m head) – 50 nos., Portable Generators and Flood Lights – 50 nos., Foldable Tents for working crews – 20 nos., Safety Harness Equipment – 200 nos., Bladder (foldable tanks) of varying capacity and quick assemble steel tanks – 100 nos. , General tool kits and equipment for quick repair and maintenance work - 50 nos., Truck mounted water bowzers - 60 nos., Gully Suckers - 60 nos., Water tanks – 2000 nos.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 3.0 mn

## **Provision of Water Supply to Transit Camps**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : This is to supply clean water to 200 number of transit camps.  
  
Assume 100 camps will be connected to the Town systems and another 100 camps will be provided with new source of water supply or bowser supply.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 1.0 mn

## **Construction of Dug Wells in Affected Areas**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
  
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Almost all the wells used for drinking water in the Southern, Eastern and Northern areas have been destroyed. Most of the wells are contaminated with salinity. The wells have to be cleaned and new pumps have to be installed.  
  
Therefore this project is to improve water supply through construction of 25,000 dug wells in all affected Districts.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 6.0 mn

## **Construction of Tube Wells in Disaster Affected Areas**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : Almost all the tube wells used for drinking water in the Southern, Eastern and Northern areas have been destroyed due to the Tsunami. Drinking Water and Sanitation are urgently needed for the people in disaster – affected areas. Therefore this project is to strengthen the water supply through construction of 5,000 tube wells in all Districts.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 10.0 mn



## **Immediate Rehabilitation of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Eravur, Addempady - Batticaloa District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply

2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board

3. Brief Description of the Project : A Water Supply system in Eravur, Addempady in the Batticaloa District has been heavily damaged. Major water sources are shallow boreholes and those have been contaminated with salinity.

Therefore the water supply schemes need an immediate rehabilitation well as expansion of the distribution system to uplift the level of service in the above District.

Improvement and extension of distribution network; construction of water sources, installation of treatment plants are the major components of the project.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 1.0 mn

## **Immediate Rehabilitation of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Kinniya, Nilaveli & Trincomalee Town - Trincomalee District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : Water Supply system in Kinniya Nilaveli, Sampalthivu, Muthur and Trincomalee town in Trincomalee District has been heavily damaged. Transmission main from Trincomalee to Kinniya is washed away. Water sources have been contaminated with salinity.

The distribution system has to be developed/expand to support the new structures/resettlement. Nilaveli, is a tourism hot spot situated in Trincomalee District. It is necessary to expand the distribution network and construct a transmission main in Nilaveli considering the social and economical benefits to the country.

Therefore this project is to improve the water supply by re-establishing/ augmenting the present water supply systems as well as to expand the distribution system to uplift the level of service in the above District.

Replacing pumping mains, relaying the distribution network, cleaning 2000 no. of wells on urgent basis, Providing required facilities for the operation and maintenance are the major components of the project.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 5.0 mn

## **Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Hambantota District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : Tangalle is the most hit area in Hambantota District. Water supply scheme in Tangalle is heavily damaged. The present capacity in Tangalle is 2500 m<sup>3</sup>/ d. Also the sources in these areas get dry during the dry spells.

Water Supply schemes specially the distribution systems in Ambalantota, Debarawewa and Tissamaharamaya areas have been damaged.

Therefore this project is to improve the water supply in Hambantota District by re-establishing/ augmenting/ improving present water supply schemes and to expand the distribution net work.

Construction of impounding and ground reservoirs, 6500m<sup>3</sup> capacity intake at Nawayalawila; upgrading the existing treatment plant; supply & installation of pumps; supply & laying pipes and construction of water towers are the major component of the project.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 14.5 mn

## **Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Ampara District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : Water Supply system in Kalmunai, Karativ, Sammanthurai, Sennalgrammam, Pottuvil, Thirukkivil, Akkaraipattu, Alaiadivembu, Ninthavur, Addalachchena, Varapathanchenai, and Sainthamaruthu in the Ampara District has been damaged and the fresh water sources have been polluted.

Therefore this project is to improve the water supply in Ampara District by re-establishing present water supply systems.

Construction of intakes, water towers, treatment plants 1500 & 900 m<sup>3</sup> capacity sumps; supply & laying distribution pipes, treated water transmission main are the major components of the project.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 15.60 mn

## **Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Matara District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply

2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board

3. Brief Description of the Project : Water Supply in Weligama, Denipitiaya, Matara, Gandara, Kottegoda, Dickwella, Palapola and Unakuruwa in the Matara District has been heavily damaged. All the fresh water sources have been polluted.

Therefore this project is to improve the water supply in Matara District by re establishing/ augmenting/ improving the present water supply schemes and implementing new water supply schemes to replace the affected water supply schemes as well as to supply for the new settlements.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 23.2 mn

## **Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Galle District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : Water Supply in Pitiwella, Ambalangoda, Balapitiya, Galle MC area, Hapugala, Habaraduwa, Koggala, Ratgama Ahangama, Kathaluwa Akmeemana, and Hikkaduwa in the Galle District has been damaged. The fresh water intakes at Baddegama, Ginganga, Amugoda, etc. have been polluted. Also the present capacities are insufficient to meet the demand in these areas.

Therefore this project is to improve the water supply in Galle District by re establishing/ augmenting/ improving the present water supply schemes.

Relaying of distribution main along Ambalangoda/ Kahawa/ Hikkaduwa coastal line; Replacement of transmission main from Beddegama to Ambalantota; Supply and laying feeder mains from Pitiwella to Balapitiya; and improvements to the distribution systems are the major project components.

The project will increase the distribution capacity as well as facilitate greatly for the resettlement and rebuilding efforts of the Galle District.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 53.5 mn

## **Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Batticaloa District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : A Water Supply system in Batticaloa town, Puthunagar, Thimilathivu, Valaieravu and Kattankudy in the Batticaloa District has been heavily damaged. The damaged transmission and distribution systems are more than 80 years old and corroded. Major water sources are shallow boreholes and those have been contaminated with salinity.

Therefore this project is to improve the water supply by re establishing present water supply systems as well as to expand the distribution to uplift the level of service in the above Districts.

Improvement and extension of distribution network; construction of water sources, ground sump; installation of treatment plants are the major components of the project.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 1.5 mn

## **Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Trincomalee District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply

2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board

3. Brief Description of the Project : Water Supply system in Neelapola in Trincomalee District has been heavily damaged. Water sources have been contaminated with salinity. The distribution system has to be developed/ expand to support the new structures/ resettlement.

Therefore this project is to improve the water supply by re-establishing/ augmenting the present water supply systems as well as to expand the distribution system to uplift the level of service in the above District.

Construction of water treatment plant, intake, ground reservoir, salinity barrier, overhead tower at Nilaveli and supply & laying pipes, distribution main are the major project components.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 31.0 mn



## **Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Kalutara District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
  
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Water Supply in Kalutara North, Kalutara south, Wadduwa, Waskaduwa, Payagala, Beruwala, Aluthgama, Matugama, Panadura in the Kalutara District are damaged and the fresh water sources have been polluted.  
  
Therefore this project is to improve the water supply in Kalutara District by re establishing/ augmenting present water supply systems and implementing/ expanding new water supply schemes/ distribution network to support the new domestic and business structures.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 7.0 mn

## **Re-establishment of Pipe Borne Water Supply in Jaffna and Mullativu, Districts**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : Existing water supply schemes in Chavakachcheri, Point Pedro, Jaffna Municipal, Nallur Areas, Chankanai, Vaddukkoddai, Araly North & South, Mulliyawalai Kayts Town, Karainagar, Kandarodai, Sandilipa and Wathrawattai in the Jaffna and Mullativu Districts has been damaged and water sources have been polluted.  
  
Therefore this project is to improve the water supply in the above Districts by re establishing present water supply systems and implementing new water supply schemes to resettling population.  
  
Replacement of all components damaged, extension of the distribution system, supply & laying pumping main and distribution main will be the major components of the projects.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 17.5 mn

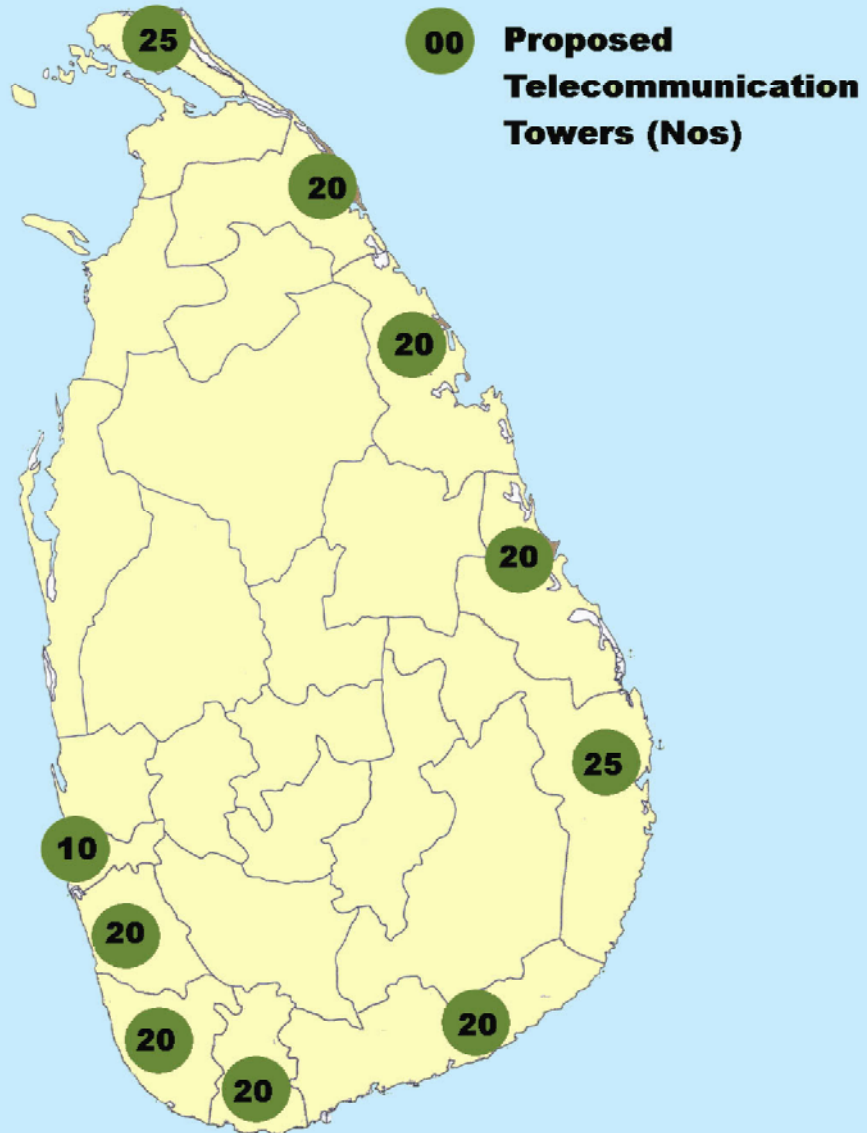
## **Panama, Lahugala New Water Supply Scheme – Ampara District**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply
  
2. Executing Agency : National Water Supply and Drainage Board
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : At present no pipe borne water supply to Panama, Lahugala Divisions in the Ampara District. The people in these areas use well water for their day today activities. The water sources in these areas also have been polluted due to the Tsunami incident.  
  
Therefore this project is to implement a new water supply scheme in Panama, Lahugala Town.  
  
Design of construction package Type Water treatment plant, Design & laying of distribution network are the major components of the project.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 0.2 mn

## **Telecommunications**

- The Telecommunication network in several areas of the tsunami hit districts has been severely damaged. Therefore fixed line services are not available currently in most of the areas in Matara, Hambantota and Tangalle. In addition , service has been partially or fully affected in the coastal belt from Jaffna to Matara.
- Cable networks in the areas of Hambantota, Matara, Galle, Kalutara, Panadura, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Kalmunai and Jaffna have been damaged, and several towers and exchanges in the coastline have been severely affected. It has been reported that 25 exchanges were fully destroyed .
- The damages in the network, exchanges and towers have led to paralyse the day to day functions in Hospitals, Police Stations, Government Offices and other important places which are more important in undertaking relief works.
- The estimates carried out by the Sri Lanka Telecom reveals that the total value of the damage is around Rs 800mn.
- The immediate rehabilitation of telecommunication facilities in the affected areas is of vital importance, in carrying out the relief activities in the short-term and in restoring the normalcy in day to day life in the medium-term.

## Rebuilding of Telecommunication Towers



## Summary of Investment Need to Re-build the Telecommunication Sector

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Estimated Cost/ Investment US \$ mn</b>
Construction of New Towers for the provision of telecommunication services	12.00
Telecommunication Facilities in Affected Areas	48.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.00</b>

## **Telecommunications Facilities in the Affected Areas**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Posts Telecommunications and Udarata Development
2. Executing Agency : Licensed Telecom Operators in Sri Lanka
3. Project Objectives : Provide telecommunications facilities in the areas affected by the tsunami.
4. Brief Description of the project : Telecommunications networks in 10 districts including important locations like Hospitals, Police stations, GA's offices have been affected by the tsunami. In most places, the network has been fully damaged, and several towers and exchanges have been destroyed. This project is aimed to provide 160,000 Wireless telephone communications to meet the communications demand in following areas. –
1. Hambantota 2. Matara 3. Galle 4. Kalutara 5. Colombo  
6. Trincomalee 7. Batticaloa 8. Ampara 9. Mullaitivu  
10. Jaffna 11. Chilaw 12. Negambo 13. Panadura
5. Approximate Cost of Project : US \$ 48 Mn

## **Construction of New Towers for the Provision of Telecommunication Services**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Posts Telecommunications and Udarata Development
2. Executing Agency : Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka
3. Project Objectives : Construction of New towers & Sharing of existing towers for the provision of telecommunications services
4. Brief Description of the project : This project intends to construct 200 new telecommunication towers covering major towns affected by the tsunami.
5. Approximate Cost of Project : US \$ 12 Mn



## **Ports**

- The Ports of Galle, Trincomalee, Kankesanthurai and Point Pedro have been badly damaged by the Tsunami while the impact on Colombo port was minimal.
- The port operations of the Galle, Kankesanthurai, Point Pedro, and Trincomalee have been stopped temporarily until the repairs are completed by the Sri Lanka Ports Authority.
- Port of Kankesanthurai and port of Point Pedro are important to continue the food, essential goods and passenger transport to North by the sea but have been affected by the damages caused to infrastructure and equipment of the ports.
- Effecting the damage caused and clearance of the wreckage in the port basins of Galle, Trincomalee, Kankesanthurai and Point Pedro are very much important as these ports are playing a key role of the regional and national economy.
- It is important to repair the damages caused to infrastructure and replace the equipment immediately in Galle and Trincomalee ports as these ports are handling most of the bulk cargo related to cement industry and flour milling.

# PORTS IN SRI LANKA



Kankasanthurai



Trincomalee



Colombo

Hambantota

Galle



## Summary of Investment Need to Re-build the Ports in Affected Area

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Estimated Cost/ Investment US \$ mn</b>
Restoration of Damage, Desilting and Clearance of Wreckage in the port of Galle	10.00
Restoration of Damage, Desilting and Clearance of Wreckage in the port of Kankasanthurai (KKS) port	12.00
Restoration of Damage, Desilting and Clearance of Wreckage in the port of Point Pedro (PPD)	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.00</b>

## **Restoration of Damage, Desilting and Clearance of Wreckage in the port of Galle.**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Ports and Aviation.
2. Executing Agency : Sri Lanka Ports Authority
3. Brief Description of the Project : The function of the Galle port has been disturbed by the recent tsunami.
- 1) The Port of Galle handles about 600,000 tones of cargo annually, most of which are belong to the cement industry.
  - 2) The Tidal waves attack brought the Grab dredger to the offshore that was performing the regular maintenance dredging.
  - 3) Severe siltation inside the harbour basin.
  - 4) Bad effect for cement industry in the southern region
- Therefore the urgent need is to re-float the dredger safely once more and carry out dredging activities. This needs technical assistance from expertise countries, especially from the Netherlands, from where the Dredger was purchased.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 10 million

## **Restoration of Damage, Desilting and Clearance of Wreckage in the port of Kankesanthurai (KKS) port.**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Ports and Aviation.
  
2. Executing Agency : Sri Lanka Ports Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The breakwater at KKS harbour and both existing piers were severely damaged by the Tsunami. In addition to damages to the structure of the breakwater the recently placed boulder armour units have been washed away, making the breakwater very weak. The major threat is that the breakwater may not be able to withstand the NE monsoon that will prevail until February 2005. Apart from this the sedimentation caused by the Tsunami on the breakwater and inside the harbour basin has drastically reduced the depth in most places. Dredging and repairs to the breakwater and both piers has to be done on an urgent basis.  
  
Additional to this the 4 barges utilized for mid – stream, operations have been washed away. These 4 barges need to be replaced. Therefore it is essential to initiate the repairs and rehabilitation work urgently to commence the supply of essential items to the citizens of the North.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 12 million

## **Restoration of Damage, Desilting and Clearance of Wreckage in the port of Point Pedro (PPD).**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Ports and Aviation.
  
2. Executing Agency : Sri Lanka Ports Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : As a result of the recent of Tsunami, the Barges utilized for mid-stream operational activities at the PPD port were lost.  
  
Therefore it is essential to replace these barges to commence operational activities of the PPD port and supply essential items to citizens of the North.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 10 million

### **3. Human Resources Development & Social Services**

- Education
- Health
- Social Services

## Education

There are 176 Primary and Secondary Schools within 1 km distance from the sea along the coastal belt, of these schools, 59 schools are fully damaged and 117 schools are partly damaged. 32 partly damaged schools are situated very much close to the shore and therefore it is necessary to relocate these 32 schools including 59 fully damaged schools with improved facilities.

There are four universities along the coastal belt and all these four universities have been reported partially damaged.

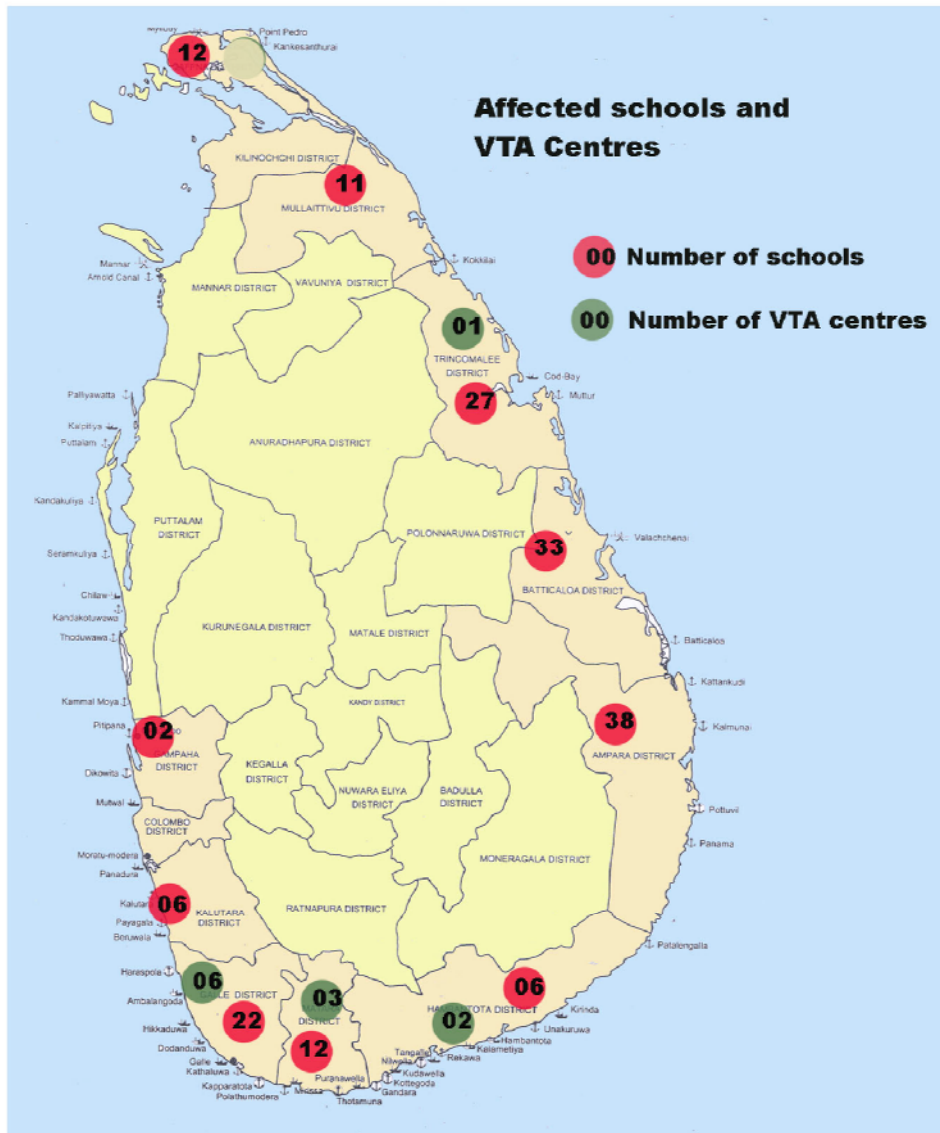
Of the 21 Vocational Training Centres and 4 NAITA Centres, 13 and 2 respectively have been destroyed due to the Tsunami. This represents 62 and 50 percent of the Vocational Training and NAITA Centres in the 5 districts.

### Schools and other Academic Institutions

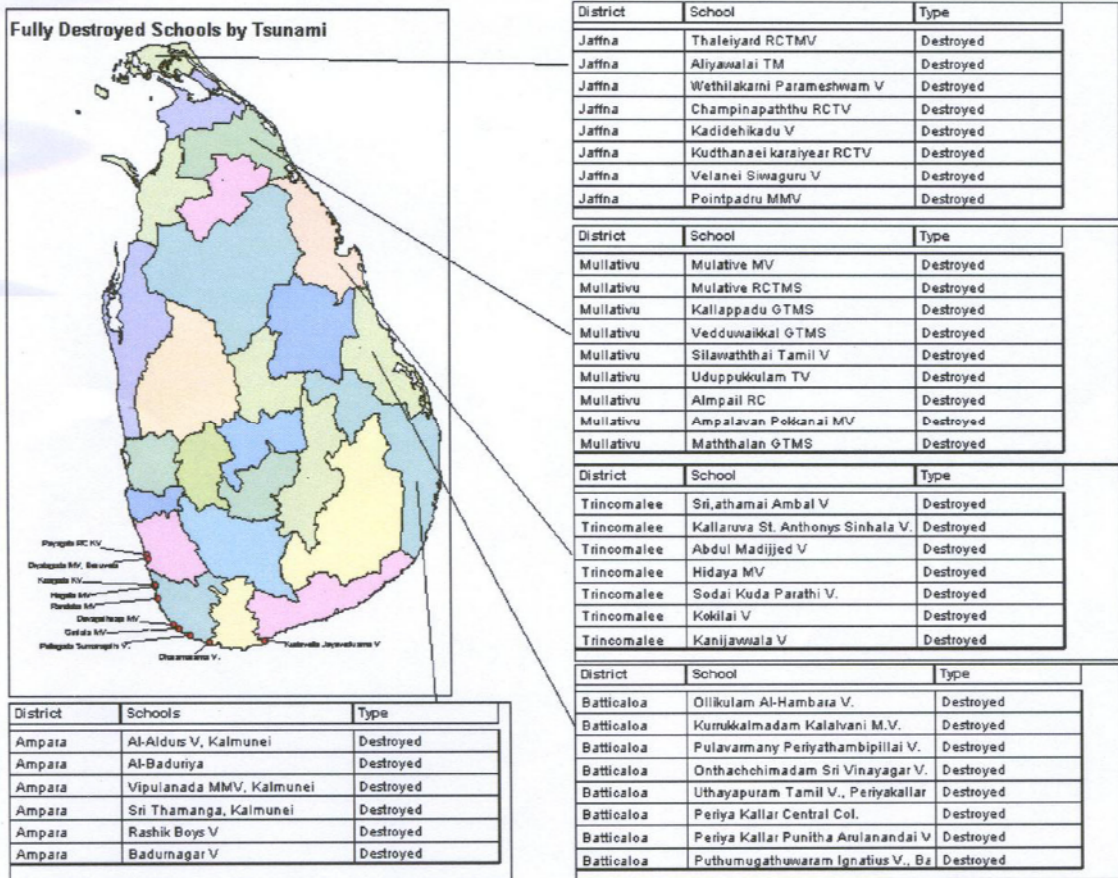
District	No. of Schools	Affected Academic Institutions				
		Schools		Universities	NAITA Centres	Vocational Training Centres
		Fully	Partially			
<b>Gampaha</b>	<b>540</b>	-	<b>02</b>	-	-	-
<b>Kalutara</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>05</b>	-	-	-
<b>Galle</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>18</b>	-	-	<b>05</b>
<b>Matara</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>01</b>	-	<b>03</b>
<b>Hambantota</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>05</b>	-	-	-
<b>Mullativu</b>	<b>100</b>	-	<b>12</b>	-	<b>01</b>	-
<b>Jaffna</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>01</b>	-	-
<b>Ampara</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Trincomalee</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>16</b>	-	-	-
<b>Bataloa</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>01</b>	-	<b>01</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3551</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>



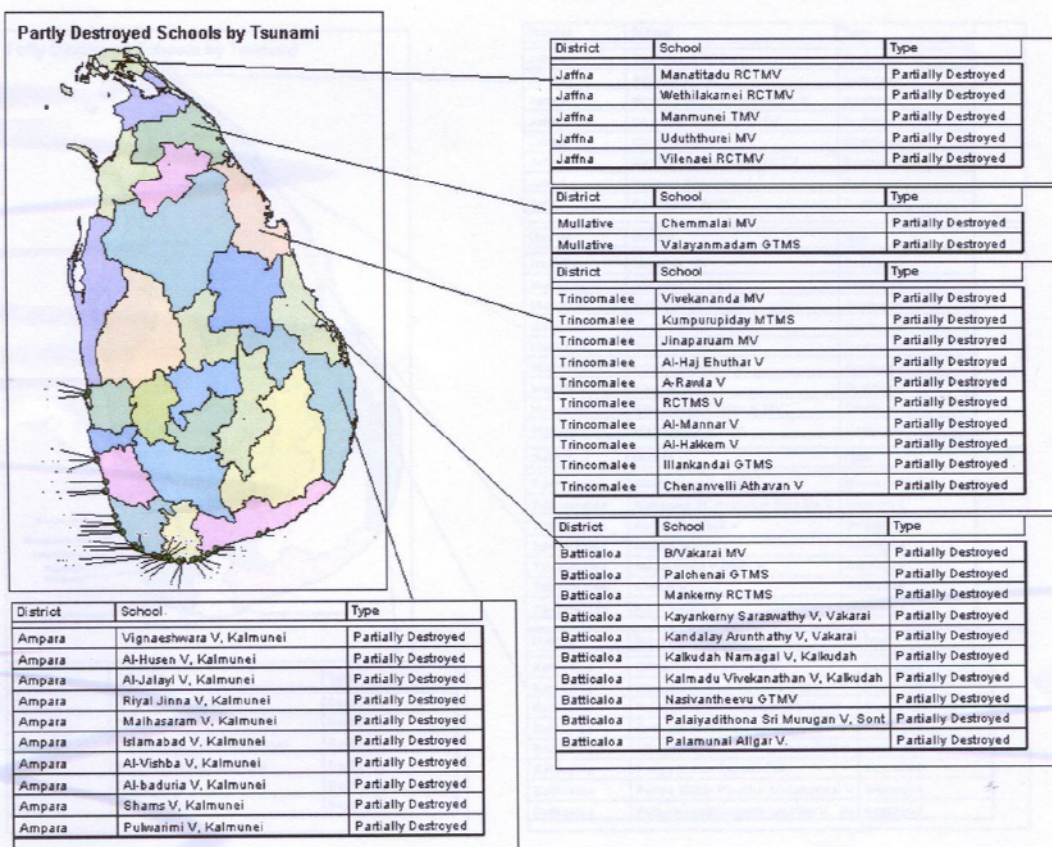
## Rebuilding the education sector



## Fully Destroyed Schools by Tsunami Disaster



## Partly Destroyed Schools by Tsunami Disaster



## **Project Summary**

### **Education and Vocational Training Development sector**

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the Project (US \$ mn)</b>
Reconstruction, Renovation and Relocation of Schools In the Devastated Areas	130
Renovation of Universities	1.00
Renovation of Teacher Training Colleges	1.00
Rehabilitation of Vocational Training Centres	3.00
Total	135.00

## **Relocation of Fully Damaged Schools and Renovation of Partially Damaged Schools and Other Academic Institutions and Reconstruction of Buildings**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Education
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Education  
Provincial Ministry of Education  
University Grants Commission and  
Universities
3. Brief Description of the Project : The objective of this project is to reconstruct, renovate and relocate schools, universities and teacher training colleges along with coastal belt extending from North to South affected by the Tsunami. 176 schools, 4 universities and several Teacher Training Colleges have been devastated by these tidal waves.  
Total estimated cost of this project is:
1. Schools- US \$ 110 mn
  2. Land Acquisition- US \$ 17 mn
  3. Universities- US \$ 1.00 mn
  4. Other Academic Institutions- US \$ 7
- The Project Components include:
- Relocation and renovation of damaged schools.
  - Acquisition of land and provision of furniture, quality inputs and other equipments including computers.
  - Renovation of damaged universities and Teacher Training Colleges.
  - Construction of Quarters, Language Centres, Hostels, Classroom Blocks, State of the Art Laboratories and other infrastructure.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 135 mn.

## **Rehabilitation of Affected Vocational Training Centres in the Tsunami Stricken Areas**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Skills Development,  
Vocational and Technical Education.
  
2. Executing Agency : Vocational Training Authority (VTA) and  
National Apprenticeship Industrial and  
Training Authority (NAITA).
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The objective of this project is to  
rehabilitate the existing damaged  
vocational and NAITA Training Centres  
due to the disaster of Tsunami in the  
coastal areas. Two (2) NAITA Centres in  
Kalmunai and Mullaitivu and thirteen (13)  
VTA Centres in Galle, Matara, Ampara and  
Bataloa have been devastated.  
The total estimated cost of this project is –
  1. Vocational Training Centres – US \$  
3 mn
  2. NAITA Centres – US \$ 0.2 mnThe Project components include:
  - Modern lecture halls
  - State of the art equipment
  - Well equipped workshops
  - Fully fledged staff quarters and  
hostels
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$. 3.2 mn

## **Provision of comprehensive and high quality health service**

- The health services in the eastern and southern coastal area, from Jaffna to Kalutara have been severely affected by the damage caused by the Tsunami. Prior to the Tsunami, there were 72 hospitals, 149 Peripheral Units, and 363 other health facilities such as Central Dispensaries, mental and child clinics in Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Ampara, Batticaloa, Matara, Hambantota, and Galle Districts. As reported at 10<sup>th</sup> January 2005, at least 01 Teaching Hospital, 01 General Hospital, 07 District Hospitals, 02 Rural Hospitals, a large number of clinics (Maternal and child health clinic centres), and other facilities such as drug stores and administrative offices have been damaged. Some facilities have been completely washed away. List of main facilities damaged is given in the table H- 01.
- The State is primarily responsible for ensuring equitable access to health as a basic human right. In these circumstances, providing necessary medical care to approximately one million dislodged people who are already weakened by the tragedy is a priority. Some of these facilities need to be completely reconstructed, where as some need only rehabilitation and renovation. Certain facilities need to be relocated.
- The reconstruction and rehabilitation works involve construction of building, provision of water supply, electricity, communication facilities, furniture, transport facilities, supplies and equipment.
- Meantime, it is necessary to upgrade the health services in the affected region in a planned manner focusing both on short-term and long-term needs. Plans are now being prepared to develop the entire affected area as a special development zone. The ultimate aim of this effort is to convert the affected area in to a fully developed economic zone. Therefore, complementary to the rapid economic development in the area, the health centres and services also need to be upgraded.
- Goal of the proposed interventions is to develop a comprehensive and high quality health service in the Tsunami stricken areas. Provision of modern facilities and technologies to all health care centres in the area in a planned manner is envisaged. The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.
- Investment in health is imperative as health enhances capability that is critical for better quality of life. It also is the basis for intellectual, physical and spiritual growth. In economic terms, health is a cornerstone of human capital and a critical component of economic growth. In this context, the proposed activities will help bring the economic activities in the area to a new level.



**Table H-01: List of main health facilities damaged by the Tsunami.**

District	Existing Facilities			Affected Facilities	No
	Hospitals	Peripheral units	Other facilities		
Jaffna	12	30	22	District Hospital- Velvetithurai Peripheral Hospital- Marathenkerny 02 Gramodaya Health Centre	04
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	01 Gramodaya Health Centre	01
Mullaitivu	2	4	2	District Health Office Regional medical supply Unit Mulative District Hospital MOH Mullaitivu 02 Gramodaya Health Centres	06
Trincomalee	9	15	30	Kinniya District Hospital MOH Office- Kinniya Rural Hospital-Kucheveli MOH- Kucheveli General Hospital-Trincomalee Central Dispensary- Thiriyaya 03 Gramodaya Health Centres	09
Ampara	16	39	27	Maruthamunai Peripheral Unit Sainthamaranthu District Hospital Ninthavur District Hospital Karativu Preripheral Unit Potuvil District Hospital Central dispensary & Maternity Home- Komari & Periyaneelawanai 04 MOH offices (Kalmunai South, Sainthamaranthu, Karativu, Ninthavur) Regional medical supply Unit	14
Batticaloa	7	19	25	District Hospital- Kanttankudy District Hospital-Kallar Vakarai Peripheral Unit Rural Hospital- Palameemadu Navaladi Central Dispensary Palamunai Central Dispensary Central dispensary & Maternity home Thuraineelavalady & Kokkadicholai Central dispensary Palamunai MOH Kalawachikudy Central dispensary Kathiravelly District Hospital Kaluwandhikudy District hospital Arayampathy District hospital Valaichenai 06 Gramodaya Health Centres	22



District	Existing Facilities			Affected Facilities	No
	Hospitals	Peripheral units	Other facilities		
Matara	15	20	138	Office of Regional Provincial Director, Matara MOH Matara General Hospital Matara 03 Gramodaya Health Centres Regional Drug Store	07
Hambantota	11	22	119	05 Gramodaya Health Centres	05
Galle	13	29	104	Mahamodara Teaching Hospital 02 MOH offices (Hikkaduwa & Balapitiya) Rural Hospital- Madampegama Central Dispensary – Ahangama Port Health Office Office of Regional Provincial Director Regional Training Centre 10 Gramodaya Health Centres	18
Total	72	149	363		86

## Restoration of the Healthcare Services



## Health Sector Project Summary

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the Project (US \$) mn)</b>
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Jaffna District)	0.17
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Kiilinochchi District)	0.08
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Trincomalee District)	10.59
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Batticaloa District)	12.68
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Ampara District)	16.83
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Hambantota District)	0.50
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Matara District)	2.31
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Galle District)	5.85
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster (Kalutara District)	0.29
Provision of comprehensive and high quality health service in the Tsunami Stricken Districts.	49.7
Rehabilitation of the indigenous health care facilities in the Tsunami Stricken Areas	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

# Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster

## District – Jaffna

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition & Uva Wellassa Development.
  
2. Executing Agency : Department of Health - North and East Provincial Council.
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to the normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.
  - 01 District Hospital (DH)
  - 01 Peripheral Hospital (PH)
  - 02 Gramodhya Health Centres, (GHC)

Construction of new wards, drug stores, staff quarters for health personnel will be undertaken. In addition, provision of state art equipment furniture, vehicles including ambulances will be provided. Provision of modern facilities including state of the art technologies and equipment is envisaged.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 0.17 mn

## **Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster**

### **District – Killinochchi**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Health - North and East Provincial Council.
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Reconstruction of the Gramodhaya Health Centre at Chendikulam and equip the center with generators, motor bike, furniture etc.  
、
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 0.06 mn

# **Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster**

## **District - Mullaitivu**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition & Uva Wellassa Development.
  
2. Executing Agency : Department of Health.  
North and East Provincial Council.
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to the normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.
  - 01 District Hospital
  - 01 Regional Medical Supply Division
  - 01 Office of the Medical Officer of Health (MOH)
  - 01 Gramodaya Health Centres, (GHC)
  - 01 Office of the Deputy Provincial Director of Health (DPDHS)

Provision of modern facilities including state of the art technologies and equipment is envisaged.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 4. 62 mn

# Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster

## District – Trincomalee

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition & Uva Wellassa Development.
  
2. Executing Agency : Department of Health  
North and East Provincial Council.
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to the normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.
  - General Hospital, Trincomalee,
  - 01 District Hospital (DH)
  - 01 Rural Hospital (RH)
  - 01 Central Dispensary (CD)
  - 03 Gramodhya Health Centres, (GHC)
  - 02 Office of the Medical Officer of Health MOH

Construction of new wards, drug stores, staff quarters for health personnel will be undertaken. In addition, provision of state art equipment furniture, vehicles including ambulances will be provided. Provision of modern facilities including state of the art technologies and equipment is envisaged.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 10.59 mn

# Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster

## District – Batticaloa District

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development
  
2. Executing Agency : Department of Health.  
North and East Provincial Council.
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to the normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.
  - 05 District Hospitals
  - 01 Rural Hospital
  - 01 Peripheral Unit
  - 05 Central Dispensaries
  - 06 GHC (Gramodaya Health Centres)
  - 01 Office of the Medical Officer of Health (MOH)

Provision of infrastructure facilities in hospitals including construction of necessary buildings, supply of equipment and other facilities.  
Provision of modern facilities including state of the art technologies and equipment is envisaged.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 12.68 mn



# Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster

## District - Amparai

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.  
Department of Health.  
North and East Provincial Council.
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to the normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.
  - 04 District Hospitals
  - 02 Peripheral Units
  - 02 Central Dispensaries
  - 01 Regional Medical Supply Division
  - 04 MOH Offices.

The project expects to provide new buildings, equipment, and other infrastructure facilities. Provision of modern facilities including state of the art technologies and equipment is envisaged.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 16.83 mn

## **Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster**

### **District –Hambantota**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development
  
2. Executing Agency : Department of Health, Southern Provincial Council.
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Project components include-
  - Rehabilitation and reconstruction of 05 Gramodhya Health Centres (GHC)
  - Strengthening of preventive healthcare institutions
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 0.5 mn

# Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster

## District –Matara

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.

2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.  
Department of Health - Southern Provincial Council

3. Brief Description of the Project : The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to the normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.

- General Hospital, Matara.
- 01 Office of Deputy Provincial Director of Health (DPDHS),
- 01 Regional Drugs Store,
- 01 Office of Medical Officer of Health (MOH),
- 03 Gramodhya Health Centres (GHC) .

This project will reconstruct buildings to house examination halls and waiting halls for patients, injection rooms, drug stores rooms, and provide furniture and equipment. Provision of modern facilities including state of the art technologies and equipment is envisaged.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 2.31 mn

## Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster

### District – Galle

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition & Uva Wellassa Development  
Ministry of Indigenous Medicine
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition & Uva Wellassa Development  
Department of Health, Southern Provincial Council  
Ministry of Indigenous Medicine
3. Brief Description of the Project : The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to the normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.
- Teaching Hospital, Mahamodara
  - 01 Rural Hospital
  - Office of the Deputy Provincial Director of Health (DPDHS)
  - Office of MOH
  - 01 Central Dispensary
  - 10 Gramodaya Health Centres (GHC)
  - 01 Occupational Health Centre
  - 01 Port Health Office
  - 01 Regional Training Centre.
  - Indigenous Health Facilities
- This project will construct new buildings, procure equipment, furniture, office furniture and equipment, telephone & electricity, sewerage facilities and vehicles including ambulances etc. Provision of modern facilities including state of the art technologies and equipment is envisaged.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 5.85 mn

## **Restoration of the Damaged Health Institutions due to the Tsunami Disaster**

### **District – Kalutara**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.  
Ministry of Indigenous Medicine Western Provincial Council
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The immediate objective of the project is to restore the health services in the area to the normal level by rehabilitating/ replacing the damaged facilities and resources.
  - 01 Base Hospital, Kalutara
  - 03 Gramodaya Health Centres (GHC)
  - 02 Clinic Centres

This project expects to reconstruct the GHC and clinic centres with waiting halls, examination rooms, PHI office etc., mortuary building for Base Hospital, Panadura.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 0.29 mn.

## **Provision of comprehensive and high quality health service in the Tsunami Stricken Districts.**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Uva Wellassa Development.  
Ministry of Indigenous Medicine  
North and East Provincial Council, and Southern Provincial Council
3. Brief Description of the Project : Goal of the project is to develop comprehensive and high quality health service in the Tsunami stricken areas. The project envisages providing modern facilities and technologies to all health care centres in the area in a planned manner focusing both short-term and long-term needs.
- The project components include-
- Improving Baticaloa General Hospital to a Teaching Hospital.
  - Relocation of Mahamodara Teaching Hospital.
  - Provision of modern facilities including state of the art technologies and equipment.
  - Provision of Ambulances.
  - Provision of administrative and supportive facilities such as waste management and water supply systems, mortuary, kitchen, staff quarters etc.
  - Upgrading hospitals and preventive care institutions in each district focusing the long-term needs.
  - Establishment of indigenous medicinal centres.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 49.7 mn

## List of main facilities to be provided for hospitals

	<i>Facility</i>
01	Out patient care with ETU for limited emergency care and screening Labour Room and Maternity Ward Male and Female Surgical wards Male and Female Medical Wards Children Ward
02	Basic Laboratory Facilities Minor Operation Facilities
03	Dental Unit
04	Equipment State of the art Medical and Surgical Equipments A Generator Kitchen equipment
05	Facilities for continuation of treatment of patients referred by Secondary and Tertiary Medical Institutions
06	Facilities for a polyclinic including Ante-natal, Post Natal, Family Planning, Children Health, Women Clinic
07	Mortuary
08	Hospital Beds, linen, Office Equipment and other furniture
09	Other buildings MOO Quarters, AMO Quarters, Nurses and Midwife Quarters, and driver's quarters. Ambulance Garage Kitchen Drug Sores
10	Waste and sewerage disposal system
11	Water Supply system.
12	Ambulance
13	Drugs and medical supplies
14	Access roads and parking places

## **Rehabilitation of the indigenous health care facilities in the Tsunami Stricken Areas**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Indigenous Medicine.
2. Executing Agency : Southern Provincial Council  
North and East Provincial Council
3. Brief Description of the Project : Providing necessary medical care to people in the tsunami affected area who are already weakened by the tragedy is a priority. Restoration of the services pertaining to the Indigenous System of Medicine (ISM) is important for this purpose as ISM is a strong and productive mean of controlling chronic diseases prevail among the affected population This project will concentrate specifically on following components.
- Rehabilitation/ reconstruction of the damaged facilities giving emphasis to current needs of the affected population.
  - Provision of necessary equipment and drugs
  - Provision of necessary vehicles such as Ambulances.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 1.0 mn



## **Counseling Services for Restoration to Normal Life of the Tsunami Affected People**

- Of a total population in the 12 districts, 665,950 individuals have been affected by the Tsunami. There is an immediate need for a counseling service for these shocked and depressed people to enable them to overcome their traumas.
- 100 counseling centres need to be established with all facilities using professional university staff and relevant institutes.

<b>District</b>	<b>Present Population</b>	<b>Displaced Families</b>	<b>Displaced Individuals</b>
Colombo	2,234,289	4,395	24,500
Gampaha	2,064,096	6,400	32,000
Kalutara	1,060,800	4,836	33,794
Galle	990,539	-	44,582
Matara	761,236	12,000	40,500
Hambantota	525,370	1,500	28,785
Ampara	589,344	38,624	182,387
Batticaloa	481,000	12,886	63,324
Mullativu	140,072	5,517	24,557
Trincomalee	345,000	37,714	93,408
Jaffna	968,000	13,652	48,729
Kilinochchi	153,721	12,500	49,286
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,187,467</b>	<b>150,046</b>	<b>665,951</b>

## **Project Summery**

### **Social Services & welfare**

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost (US \$ Mn )</b>
Providing Counseling Services for Restoration to Normal life of the Tsunami Affected People	5.0
Special Programme for Women, Children & differently abled including Skills Reorientation.	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>

## **Providing Counseling Services for Restoration to Normal Life of the Tsunami Affected People**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare
3. Brief Description of the Project :

The objective of project proposal is to provide counseling to people affected by the Tsunami which affected assets and jobs of one million people apart from the loss of life of their near and dear ones. The people are traumatized, shocked and in fear. They are totally demoralized and depressed. Therefore, a programme is needed to give counseling services to enable them to be restored to their normal life.

100 counselling centres have to be established under the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Services in all 12 affected districts. In addition, it is necessary to get university professionals to assist the counselors.
4. Cost of the Project : US \$ 5 mn.

## **Special Programme for Women, Children & differently abled including Skills Reorientation.**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Women's Empowerment.  
And Social Welfare  
  
Department of Social Services
2. Executing Agency : Women's Bureau, Children's Secretariat and Department of  
Social Services
3. Brief Description of the Project : There are 150,000 families who have lost their  
husbands, children, siblings or parents or sometimes all the  
members of family. Of them there are considerable number of  
children who lost their both parents or a parent, siblings or other  
members of family. These victims particularly women and  
children should be paid special attention of the government,  
charity organizations and religious organizations in getting them  
back normalcy and facilitate them to stand on their own feet.  
The project consists of the following activities-
- Counseling and other mental therapy programmes.
  - Regaining mental peacefulness through appropriate interactions.
  - Ensuring social security and basic needs.
  - Creating awareness on sexual harassment and child abuse.
  - Conducting nutrition, health and education programmes.
  - Skills reorientation
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 15 mn.

## **4. Housing & Township Development**

## Housing and Township Development

- Around 60 towns ranging from small scale to large scale in 12 districts have been fully or partially damaged. These include large regional cities like Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Batticaloa and Trincomalee.
- Approximately 118,970 houses have been destroyed. Of them, 78,103 houses have been completely destroyed and the remainder was partially damaged.
- Of the affected townships, the highest number (11) has been recorded in the district of Galle. The majority of affected houses (29,077) were in the district of Ampara.

### Townships

District	No. of Townships	Affected Townships			
		Large	Medium	Small	Total
1. Jaffna	10	01	03	-	04
2. Kilinochchi	02	-	-	-	-
3. Mullativu	05	-	01	-	01
4. Trincomalee	11	01	01	02	04
5. Batticaloa	09	01	01	02	04
6. Ampara	12	-	02	06	08
7. Hambantota	12	02	01	-	03
8. Matara	12	01	01	04	06
9. Galle	14	03	02	08	13
10. Kalutara	15	02	02	03	07
11. Colombo	18	01	06	03	10
12. Gampaha	15	-	-	02	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>62</b>

### Housing

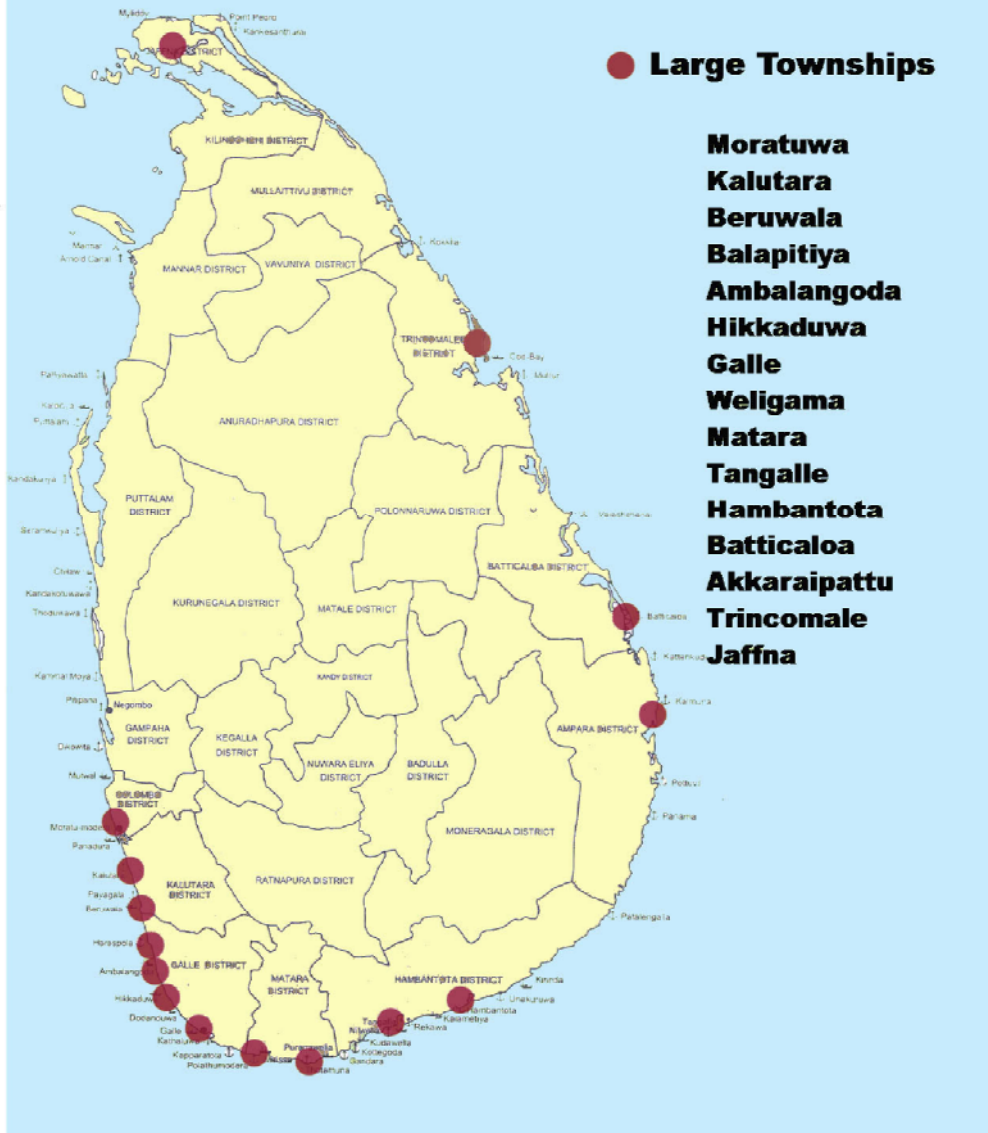
District	No. of Housing Units	Affected Housing Units		
		Fully	Partially	Total
01. Jaffna	166,085	6,084	1,114	7,198
02. Kilinochchi	NA	1,250	4,250	5,500
03. Mullativu	NA	3,400	600	4,000
04. Trincomalee	NA	5,974	10,394	16,368
05. Batticaloa	NA	15,939	5,665	21,604
06. Ampara	NA	29,077	-	29,077
07. Hambantota	145,184	2,303	1,744	4,047
08. Matara	148,516	2,362	5,659	8,021
09. Galle	197,552	5,525	5,966	11,491
10. Kalutara	253,697	2,572	2,930	5,502
11. Colombo	270,147	3,325	2,140	5,465
12. Gampaha	507,678	292	307	599
	511,621			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,034,395</b>	<b>78,103</b>	<b>40,769</b>	<b>118,872</b>

## **Project Summary**

### **Housing and Township Development Sector**

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the Project (US\$ mn)</b>
Reconstruction of Townships in the Tsunami Ravaged Areas	330.00
Reconstruction of the Damaged Properties of the Local Government Authorities	27.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>357.00</b>

## Construction of Modern Townships





## **Reconstruction of Townships in the Tsunami Ravaged Areas**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply Ministry of Housing and Construction Industry, Eastern Province Education and Irrigation.

2. Executing Agency : Urban Development Authority (UDA).  
Department of National Physical Planning (NPPD).  
National Housing Development Authority (NHDA).

3. Brief Description of the Project: The townships along the coast have been destroyed or severely damaged by the Tsunami. These urban centres which are meant to be nodal points should be reconstructed in conformity with the requirements of Urban Development Plans prepared for each district and other technical requirements depending on location and situation.

The proposed 15 townships include Moratuwa, Kalutara, Beruwala, Ambalangoda, Hikkaduwa, Balapitiya, Galle, Matara, Weligama, Tangalle, Hambantota, Batticaloa, Akkaraipattu, Trincomalee and Jaffna.

When reconstructing the townships hierarchical order, zonal requirements and other guidelines, proposed specifications and necessary urban components will be given adequate consideration.

Each township will consist of the following components.

- Residential apartments/Cluster Houses.
- Stadium/Sports Complex
- Administrative Complex
- Postal Complex
- Religious and Cultural Hall
- Central Bus Terminal
- Commercial Space
- Recreational Facilities and Parks
- Sewerage and Solid Waste Management System
- Storm Water Management

4. Cost of the Project : US \$330 mn.

## **Reconstruction of Damaged Properties of the Local Government Authorities**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government.
2. Executing Agency : Local Government Authorities.
3. Brief Description of the Project : The day to day operations of some Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in the Tsunami affected districts have been paralyzed. These include 75 LGAs of which 09 are Municipal Councils. It is essential to reconstruct the damaged properties listed below to enable the LGAs to resume their operations which will help bring back their service delivery to normalcy.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
• Health Centres	14
• Community Centres/ Pre-schools/Children's Parks	72
• Libraries / Cultural Halls	35
• Bridges / Culverts	166
• Roads	1238 km.
• Crematoria / Cemeteries	27
• Market Centres	27
• Playgrounds/Beach Parks	22
• Public Quarters/Guest Houses	12
• Public Rest Rooms	30
• Buildings / Structures	75
• Tube Wells and Dug Wells	118
• Vehicles/Machinery and Equipment	97

4. Cost of the Project : US \$ 27 mn.

## **5. Fisheries Industry**

## **Reviving the Fishery Industry**

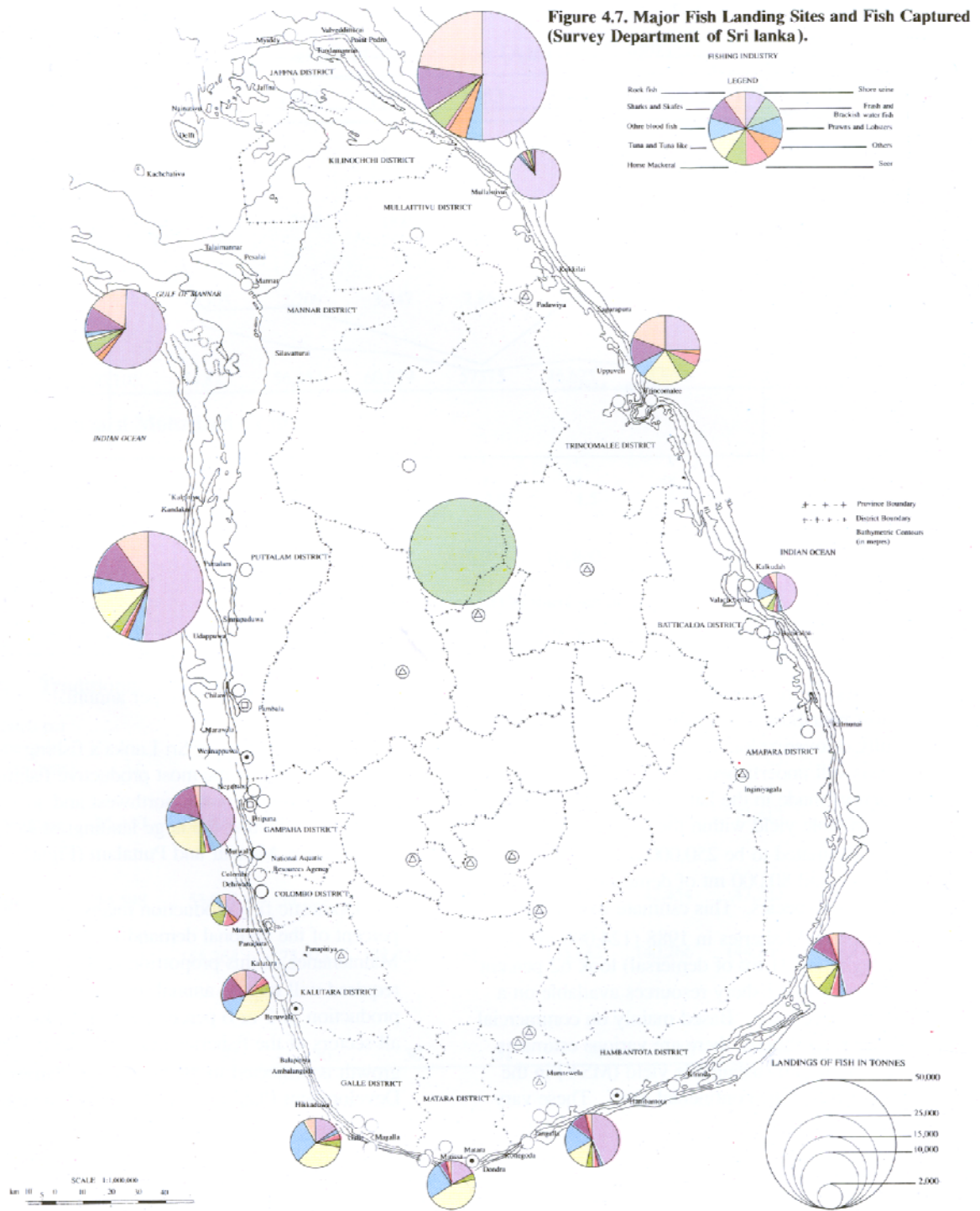
- The giant Tsunami waves have not only caused the loss of precious lives in excess of 30,000 people but have made around 800,000 people to be homeless. Some of this homeless people are still living in public places such as temples, churches, schools, kovil etc.,.
- All the fisheries infrastructural facilities and assets in approximately 80 per cent of the total coastal fishing areas have been destroyed or damaged by the Tsunami, and it has therefore become absolutely essential to rebuild/renovate and develop the facilities while providing primary requirements temporary to recommence fishing activities immediately to take-off their livelihood.
- It has been revealed that many of the victims of the disaster are fishermen and their family members. The estimated number of damaged/destroyed fishermen's houses is around 40,000.
- Extensive damage has also been caused to 10 fishery harbours out of operative 12 and 25 anchorages in the coastal belt from North to West. The damage is ranging from basic facilities such as ice and cold room facilities, storage places for fishing nets and other accessories, electricity, drinking water and sanitary facilities to damage to breakwater and pier, accumulation of debris and sediments in the harbour etc.,. These damages have caused major difficulty in commencing fishery operations immediately.
- It has been reported that the multi-day boats which were on the off-shore during the Tunami period were not damaged but unable to sell or store their catch due to the destruction of cold room facilities and unwillingness of purchasing fish by consumers causing severe financial difficulties.
- Lack of sufficient initial capital to purchase fuel has become one of the major constraints to kick-off the fishing operation. It has been estimated that a multi-day boat needs over 3000 liters of fuel per trip while about 30-40 liters required per small craft.
- There are around 1,330 fishing villages in the marine sector with about 123,900 fishing households and an active fisher population of about 150,000. The total marine sector fishing population has been estimated at around 530,000.

**Number of affected assets of fishing communities**

<b>District</b>	<b>Houses</b>	<b>Boats/Craft</b>	<b>Harbours</b>	<b>Anchorage</b>	<b>No. Deaths of Fishermen</b>
Jaffna	N.A.	2,172	0	2	149
Killinochchi	10	186	0	-	4
Mulattivu	4450	1,775	0	1	1081
Trincomalee	6825	5,261	1	1	725
Batticalola	13500	2,510	1	2	1500
Ampara	2750	1,673	0	4	2475
Hambantota (Tangalle)	614	1,597	3	6	365
Matara	1237	1,367	1	2	331
Galle	1753	1,253	2	3	61
Kalutara	797	592	2	2	13
Colombo	606	284	0	0	1
Gampaha (Negambo)	457	289	0	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>18,959</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7,416</b>

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and the Aquatic Resources web site as at 25/01/05.

# Major Fish Landing Sites and Fish Captured (Survey Department of Sri Lanka).



## Project Summary

### Fishery Industry

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the Project (US \$ Mn.)</b>
Establishment of containerized ice plants and provision of freezer trucks to re-commence livelihood of fishermen.	10
Construction of temporary shelter for fishermen	20
Repairing, rebuilding and replacement of damaged/destroyed fishing crafts and gear.	55
Rehabilitation of fishery harbours and anchorages with the provision of required machinery.	50
Rehabilitation and re-construction of training, research and management facilities	5
Programme for coast conservation	10
Construction of houses for fishermen	100
Rebuilding the agriculture, livestock, lands and irrigation sub sectors	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>

## **Establishment of containerized ice plants and provision of freezer trucks to recommence livelihood of fishermen in affected coastal areas.**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Ceylon Fisheries Corporation.
3. Brief Description of the Project :

The recent Tsunami high tidal waves have destroyed 10 cold storages completely and another 5 storages severely in the fishery harbours.

As regards ice plants, 18 have been destroyed while another 12 have severely damaged.

The immediate requirement is to provide 10-15 numbers of containerized ice plants at the following fish landing centres to recommence fishing activities of the affected fishermen to secure their livelihood, until permanent ice and cold storage facilities are established.

  - a) 12 Nos. ice plants at Trincomalee, Galle, Negombo, Batticaloa, Hambantota, Tangalla, Beruwala, Kudawella, Puranawella, Kalmunai, Potuvil, and Ambalangoda are the locations these ice plants are needed.
  - b) 6 Nos. flake ice plants at some identified strategic locations.

Since fish is highly perishable, it is also necessary to store fish catch for several days until it sold out. Since most of cold storage facilities in the coastal areas have also destroyed or damaged it has become a immediate necessity to provide 20-25 freezer trucks.

  - a). 4 Nos. of -20 C Freezer trucks of 2.5T
  - b). 20 Nos. -5 C Refrigerator trucks of 2.5 T.
  - c). 10 Nos. -5 C Refrigerator trucks of 750-1000 kg.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 10 mn



## **Construction of temporary shelter for Fishermen**

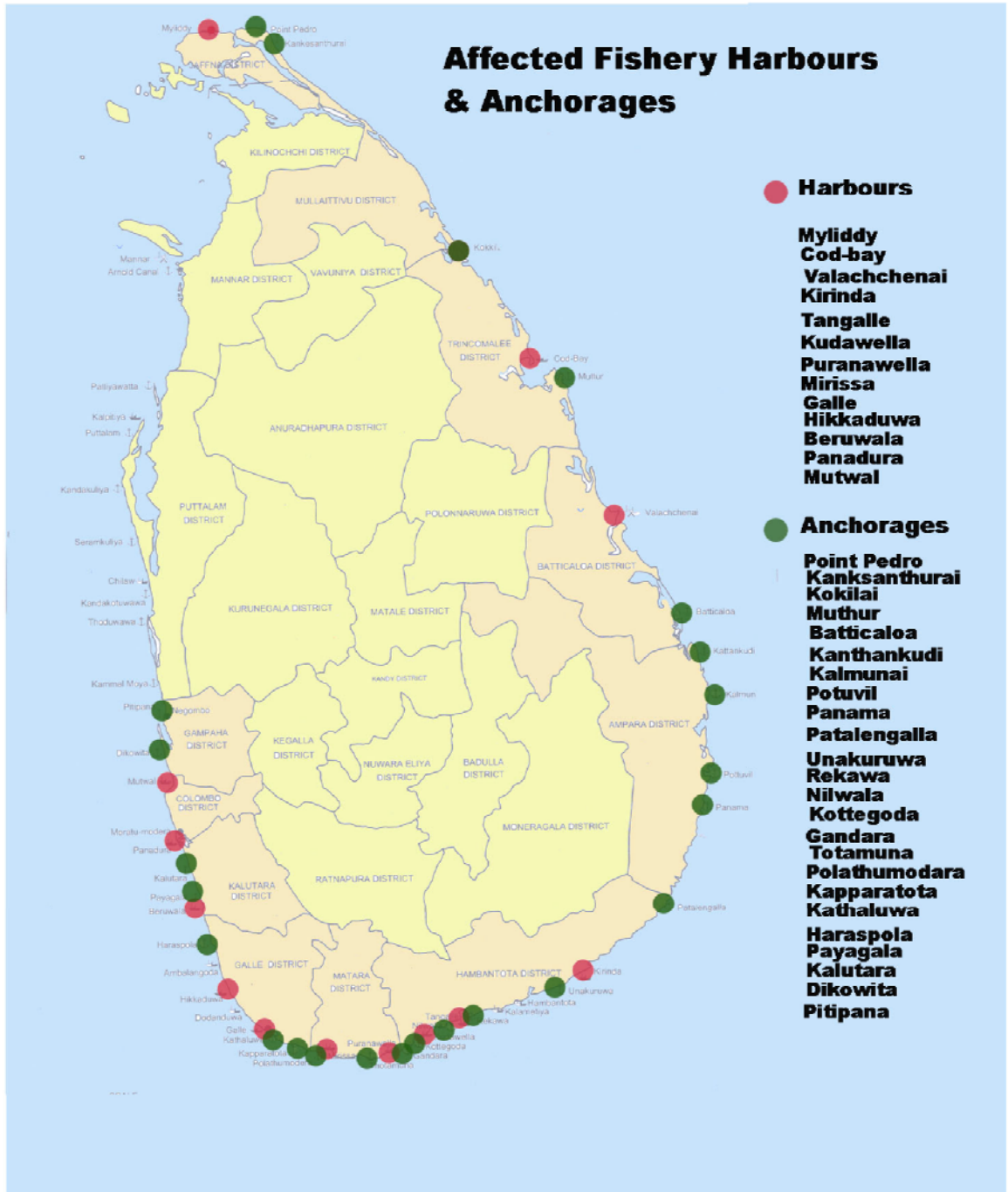
1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Fisheries.
3. Brief Description of the Project :  
Temporary shelters have to be constructed to locate displaced fishing families, whose houses have been totally or partly damaged. All temporary houses are to be constructed using wood and alumenium sheets with cement base and provided with water, sanitary facilities and electricity.  
  
The number of temporary houses to be constructed are estimated at around 40,000 in 13 affected districts costing of Rs. 50,000 to 60,000 each.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 20 mn

## **Rehabilitation of Fishery Harbours and Anchorages with the provision of required heavy machinery**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Corporation.
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Ten fishery harbours at Panadura, Beruwala, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirissa, Kudawella, Tangalle, Kirinda, Trincomalee, and Puranawella have suffered severe damages to their marine structures and shoreline facilities.  
  
In regards to anchorages, 25 have been severely damaged while 12 anchorages damaged partly.  
  
The dredgers and other heavy machineries are also required an immediate replacement. This includes 3 Nos. of Dredgers, 20 Nos. of 40-50 T Crains, 12 Nos. Dump Trucks and 10 Nos. Wheel Loaders.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 50 mn

## **Repairing, rebuilding and replacement of damaged/destroyed Fishing crafts and gear**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Cey-Nor Foundation.
3. Brief Description of the Project : A large number of fishing crafts and engines have been destroyed due to the Tsunami disaster. Rebuilding the damaged fishing crafts, and replacing of destroyed boats and fishing gear are immediate requirement to re-commence the fishing industry. Following is a list of fishing crafts, fishing gear, yarn for fishing nets etc., need to provide immediately to deal the situation.
- Repairing 450 (28 -30 ft) and another 450 (above 34 ft) Multi-day Boats by providing necessary materials such as fiber glass and other equipment.
  - 2000 OBM boats.
  - Replacement of 750 Multi-day boats which lost due to Tsunami disaster.
  - Single-day Boats with inboard engines – 750
  - FRP (17’ – 23’) boats – 8000
  - Motorized traditional crafts – 800
  - Traditional Crafts – 12,000
  - Boat engines – 6250
  - Yarn for ordinary fishing nets and beach seine nets
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 55 mn



## **Construction of Houses for Fisherman**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
3. Brief Description of the Project : Houses have to be built to relocate fishing families, whose houses have been totally or partly damaged and whose houses are located within 100m from the shoreline. All houses are to be provided with water, sanitary facilities and electricity.  
  
The number of houses to be restored /renovated is estimated at around 30,850 in 14 districts.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 100 mn

## **Rehabilitation and Re-Constructions of Training, Research and Management Facilities**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, NARA, NIFNIE and Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The project aims to construct buildings, provide furniture and equipment for damaged facilities. The locations of the development activities are as follows.  
  
District fisheries offices and fisheries inspector offices in Galle, Matara, Tangalle and Potuvil.  
  
Regional Training Centre in Batticaloa.  
  
Buildings, rescue boats and radio communication equipments of the Monitoring Control and Surveillance division of southern and eastern coasts.  
  
Rehabilitation of the National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency, Colombo.  
  
Reconstruction of Coast Conservation Area Engineer's Office, Galle.  
  
Reconstruction of mechanical workshop of the Coast Conservation Department, Moratuwa.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 5 mn

## **Programme for the Coast Conservation**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Coast Conservation Department
3. Brief Description of the Project : It is aimed at improving the coast and coastal environment of the coastal zone, in affected areas. This include –
- Rehabilitation of the coast protection structures
  - Protection and conservation of coral reefs
  - Construction of new coastal structures
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 10 mn

## Rebuilding the Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation Sub Sections

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation
  
2. Executing Agency : Department of Agrarian Development (DAD)  
Department of Agriculture (DA)  
Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH)  
MILCO  
Department of Surveying (DS)  
Department of Irrigation (DI)
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : The project is aimed at enhancing the livelihood of the affected farming population and restoring the production capacities of farmers by rehabilitation the affected land and the infrastructure. The project consists of three main steps. They are (1) immediate intervention - rehabilitate farm lands to rescue crops with the provision of compensation package (40% cash and 60% materials) for the damaged crops and livestock. (2) medium term intervention - rehabilitate farm lands and infrastructure (3) long term intervention - completely restore the agriculture production systems.  
  
It is estimated that damages to the agriculture is mainly confined to paddy (2590 ha), other field crops (2158 ha), vegetables (616 ha) and fruits (148 ha) in 31 Divisional Secretariats (DS) out of affected 42 DS Divisions in Ampara, Hambantota, Galle, Matara, Kalutara, Trincomalle, Batticaloa, Jaffna and Mullaitive districts. Amongst the crops damaged, 400ha of high value onion and other vegetable crops were destroyed in Trincomalee district. However, the damage to livestock is not significant in terms of national production is concerned.  
  
Apart from that, the project aims at reconstruction of the damaged buildings of the agencies such as DA, DAD, DAPH, DI DS, MILCO which come under the Ministry and provision of office equipment, furniture and vehicles which were belonged to the said agencies.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 10 mn



## **6. Industrial Sector**

- **Industries**
- **Tourism**
- **Environment**

## **Industries**

The industrial sector in Sri Lanka comprises a large area ranging from large corporate firms to small household business units based on self-employment activities. These units show a wide variation in size, product coverage and other characteristics of operations.

Food processing, carpentry, pottery, handicrafts, handloom textiles, beeralu knitting, food catering etc. are the major types of industries in the rural areas.

It has been estimated that 5122 village industries were located in Galle, Kalutara, Matara, Hambantota, Colombo and Puttalam Districts. Many of these industries were washed away due to high tidal waves of the tsunami.

Two projects have been proposed to rehabilitate or restore the industrial sector. They are namely:

1. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cottage Industry.
2. Regional Industrial Estate Development Programme (2005-2007).

**Project Summary**  
**Industrial Sector**  
**(Industries, Rural Industries, Tourism, and Environment)**

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the Project (US\$ mn)</b>
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cottage Industry	19
Regional Industrial Estate Development Programme	15
Investment in Tourism Marketing Recovery Plan	5.3
Investment in Tourism Resort Re-development and Infrastructure Construction	30
Hotel Refurbishment Import Duty Waiver Facility	6.7
Duty Waiver for Tourism Vehicles Replacement Programme	1.0
Investment in Community Restoration Plan	15
Restoration of Damaged Coastal Environment	17.5
Regional Laboratory for Environmental Quality Assurance and effluent Treatment Facilities for High and Medium Polluting Industries in Southern Province and one in North Eastern Province	7.5
Establishment of a Database on Natural Disasters	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>

## **Project Summary Industries**

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the project (US\$ mn)</b>
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cottage Industry	19
Regional Industrial Estate Development Programme	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

## **Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cottage Industry**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Small & Rural Industries
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Rural Industries
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Almost all the cottage industries located along the Southern and Eastern Coastal Belt were washed away due to tsunami. Food processing, handicrafts, handlooms, fiber and rush work, pottery and ceramic ware, leather crafts, carpentry and wood work were among the industries affected and also lost skilled craftsmen in those areas.  
  
The rural cottage industry needs urgent assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction to revive the sector.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 19 mn

## Regional Industrial Estate Development Programme (2005-2007)

<b>District</b>	<b>Area (in acres)</b>	<b>Investment (US\$ Mn)</b>
Batticaloa	50	2
Trincomalee	50	2
Galle	50	3
Matara	50	3
Hambantota	50	3
Puttalam	50	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>

Two new project proposals of Batticaloa (Eravur) and Galle (Akmeemana) are attached. Eravur has been selected mainly due to the close proximity to Kaththankudi and the absence of suitable land in Kaththankudi. Other proposals are being formulated.

## **Industrial Estate – Eravur**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Industry and Investment Promotion
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Industry and Investment Promotion
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Eravur Industrial Estate is one of the projects in the accelerated Industrial Estates Development Programme. The proposed site is located 4 kms from Eravur junction on the Trincomalee- Batticaloa road in the Batticaloa District. Fifty acres of state land is available for the project. Small and medium level low polluting industries like the manufacture of fiber products, coir products, seafood processing, pottery and fishing gear industries will be established in this industrial estate. Electricity, water, road network and other infrastructure facilities will be provided by the Government.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 2 mn

## **Industrial Estate – Akmeemana**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Industry and Investment Promotion
  
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Industry and Investment Promotion
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Akmeemana Industrial Estate is one of the projects identified by this Ministry under the accelerated Industrial Estates Development Programme. The proposed site is located 7 miles away from the Galle-Udugama Road in the Galle District on an extent of 50 acres of land belonging to the Land Reform Commission. Small and medium level low polluting industries like the manufacture of rubber products, coir products, food processing, fishing gear industries will be established in this industrial estate. Electricity, water, road network and other infrastructure facilities will be provided by the Government.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 3 mn



## **Tourism**

Tourism is one of the core contributors to the national economy providing employment opportunities, foreign exchange earnings and income generation. The recent tourism tidal waves have destroyed tangible and intangible assets in the tourism sector and cripple down it.

One of the major intangible tourism assets is the Sri Lanka Tourism Brand and it has taken a severe hit and has to be recovered in the shortest possible time. The Tourism Marketing Recovery Programme will be the main vehicle for restoring the image of Sri Lanka as a world-class tourist destination. Restoration of tangible tourism assets and human resources are also important. Therefore, 15 coastal resort towns have been identified for restoration.

It has been predicted that the above activities will facilitate to restore the tourism industry.

## Tourism Development



## Project Summary Tourism

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the project (US\$ mn)</b>
Investment in Tourism Marketing Recovery Plan	5.3
Investment in Tourism Resort Re-development and Infrastructure Construction	30
Hotel Refurbishment Import Duty Waiver Facility	6.7
Duty Waiver for Tourism Vehicles Replacement Programme	1.0
Investment in Community Restoration Plan	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>

## **Investment in Tourism Marketing Recovery Plan**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Tourism
2. Executing Agency : Sri Lanka Tourist Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : The objectives of this project are:
- i. Immediate objective is to manage the negative perception caused by bad news media reporting.
  - ii. Short-term objectives are to restore confidence in trade and media, bring visitors back as soon as possible and uplift the morale of the local stakeholders.
  - iii. Medium term and beyond objective is to communicate that Sri Lanka Tourism has much more and much better to offer.
- In the light of the above, a comprehensive package of events, advertising and promotions has been put together focused on bringing Sri Lanka Tourism back on track as soon as possible.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 5.3 mn

## **Investment in Tourism Resort Redevelopment and Infrastructure Construction**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Tourism
  
2. Executing Agency : Sri Lanka Tourist Board
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : All along the south and east coast were destroyed by the Tsunami. 15 towns have now been identified for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The towns identified are: Wadduwa, Beruwala, Bentota, Hikkduwa, Galle, Unawatuna, Koggala, Matara, Hambantota, Tangalle, Yala, Arugambay, Passikuddah, Nilaweli and Kalpitiya. Imperative will be proper master planning which incorporates zoning and building regulations and the needs of the community. The general development layout will include three zones i.e. set back zone, tourism zone and community zone. Tourism Redevelopment Agency will be set up under the Ministry of Tourism to monitor and manage the entire tourism redevelopment Programme.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 30 mn

## **Hotel Refurbishment Import Duty Waiver Facility**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Tourism
2. Executing Agency : Sri Lanka Tourist Board
3. Brief Description of the Project : Most of the tourist hotels along the southern and eastern coast were destroyed by the Tsunami. The estimated property and income lost is in the region of US\$ 200 million. It is recommended that duty on imports for refurbishment of these properties be stepped so as to encourage upgrading of the affected properties. Only the totally destroyed hotels will be entitled to BOI concessions. They will be able to import all materials and fittings for refurbishment, for a period of six months starting 1<sup>st</sup> February 2005.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 6.7 mn

## **Duty Waiver for Tourism Vehicles Replacement Programme**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Tourism
  
2. Executing Agency : Sri Lanka Tourist Board
  
3. Brief Description of the Project :

The viability of Sri Lanka Tourism depends to a huge degree on the vehicles available for tourist hire. Large numbers of tourist vehicles were damaged by the Tsunami. These need to be replaced. Most of the vehicles damaged would have been fully insured and therefore will be covered in claims from the respective insurance companies. The insurance compensation, however, will be insufficient to cover the cost of importing new replacement vehicles. Therefore, it is recommended that vehicles to be imported as replacement for vehicles damaged by the Tsunami be free of import duty. The number, class of vehicle and the engine capacity must be the same as the damaged vehicle.

The Board estimates that as many as 50 vehicles with an average duty component of approximately Us\$ 20,000 each will have to be imported under this scheme.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 1 mn

## **Investment in Community Restoration Plan**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Tourism
  
2. Executing Agency : Sri Lanka Tourist Board
  
3. Brief Description of the Project : Tourism is the life –blood of the 15 resort towns. In all affected areas about 70 percent of the community is involved either directly or indirectly in the tourism industry .The Sri Lankan Tourist Board as the national tourism organization has responsibility to rebuilding these communities. Chief amongst the needs of these communities is housing. Within the master plan of each of these resort areas, and within a 2 kilometers zone, will be a community development area which will comprise a mix of community housing, commercial establishments, educational and health facilities, play ground and other utilities. All displaced families will be resettled in the quickest time by the SLTB with the assistance of Sri Lankan Government
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 15 mn



## **Environment**

Clean environment is an important pre-requisite for the sustainable economic development and Sri Lanka had relatively clean beaches, healthy coastal vegetation, wildlife resources, etc. The Tsunami high tidal waves destroyed many of the beach habitats, infrastructure and wildlife in the coastal belt. Bringing debris and waste material to the coastal zone, water logging in the near shore water holes, saline intrusions in inland water bodies especially in drinking water wells, increased salinity in the top soil, contamination of wells and other water bodies particularly lagoons due to washed septic tanks, dead bodies etc. are some significant environmental issues of them. These environmental issues have to be corrected to create a clean environment.

The recent Tsunami has destroyed buildings, vegetation and natural environment in many of the parks bordering to the North-Eastern, South and North Western Coastal areas. The restoration of National Parks such as Yala and others require the removal of debris, wreckage, and sediment, construction of buildings and vegetation and restoration of the environment.

## **Project Summary**

### **Environment**

#### **Name of the Project**

Restoration of Damaged Coastal Environment	17.5
Regional Laboratory for Environmental Quality Assurance and effluent Treatment Facilities for High and Medium Polluting Industries in Southern Province and one in North Eastern Province	7.5
Establishment of a Database on Natural Disasters	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

## Restoration of Damaged Coastal Environment

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
2. Executing Agency : Central Environmental Authority, Forest Department, BOI, DWLC
3. Brief Description of the Project : The main components of this project are
  - Rapid environment damage assessment and a holistic assessment of the rebuilding strategy
  - Introduce Disaster Preparedness to environmental education and awareness programmes
  - Marine Pollution Prevention
  - Establishment of a Green Belt along the coastal zone
  - Rehabilitation of Lagoons and Estuaries do not fall within the DWLC Administration
  - Restoration of National Parks and Marine Parks affected by Tsunami
  - Restoration of Coastal Habitats
  - Initiate and assist restoration of Karagam Levaya and other water bodies in the Southern, North and Eastern Provinces
  - Promote Technology to establish an industry to convert destroy building material into reusable material in the housing construction and prepare guidelines and design landfill sites for housing schemes
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 17.5 mn

## **Regional Laboratory for Environmental Quality Assurance and effluent treatment facilities for High and Medium Polluting Industries in Southern Province and one in North Eastern Province**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
  
2. Executing Agency : Central Environmental Authority
  
3. Brief Description of the Project :

The water quality in the Tsunami affected areas is contaminated due to flushed septic waste, salt water and other contaminants. In addition air quality is seriously deteriorating due to dust and other particles. Noise too will be beyond the tolerance limits given the large-scale traffic following relief and rehabilitation operations. It is therefore necessary take measurements of these parameters on a regular basis in order to undertake immediate remedial measures.

The unplanned industrial development is seen as a major cause for environmental pollution in many parts of the country. The accelerated rebuilding therefore is an ideal opportunity to launch a planned development in Sri Lanka, by designing clearly demarcated zones for industries, hotels, residential facilities, recreation facilities etc.
  
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 7.5 mn

## **Establishment of a Database on Natural Disasters**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
2. Executing Agency : Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
3. Brief Description of the Project : It was felt that the dissemination of geological information among the general public are poor as far as the natural disasters are concerned. Further, assistant of early warning also needs to in place irrespective of the nature of the disaster. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain a GIS database system which enable the prior identification of a disaster and to migrate the impacts.

### Activities proposed

- i. Prepare GIS mapping database on land in relation to erodability, proneness to natural hazards and important geographical features.
- ii. Strengthen capability of the National Disasters Management Center, GSMB and of the provincial administration to deal effectively with natural disasters.
- iii. Provision of required equipment and Human Resource Development.
- iv. Create awareness among officials and the general public, particularly in areas potentially subject to natural disasters, regarding disaster preparedness.

4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US\$ 5 mn

## **7. Administrative and Regulatory infrastructure**

## Regulatory Infrastructure

Tsunami waves have destroyed the infrastructure along the coastal belt including court houses, judge's residence , prison buildings and police stations.

The numbers involved are indicated below

- 9 courts (high courts, magistrate courts, District courts) and several residential places of judges
- 5 prisons
- 5 police stations fully damaged and 16 police stations partly damaged

The immediate rehabilitation of these buildings is essential in order to maintain law and order in these areas smoothly.

### Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Courts, Prisons and Police Stations

District	Courts	Prisons	Police Stations
Kalutara	15	120	6500
Galle	6250	1620	2000
Matara	6550	1020	1500
Hambantota	2300	1140	1500
Batticaloa	2150	640	1000
Ampara	550		1000
Trincomalee	500		
<b>Total</b>	<b>18315</b>	<b>4540</b>	<b>13500</b>

## Project Summary

### Administrative & Regulatory Infrastructure

Name of the Project	Approximate Cost of the Project (US\$ mn)
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged courts and residential places of judges	18.00
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged Prison buildings	05.00
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged Police Stations	14.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.00</b>



## **Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Courts and Labour Tribunals Destroyed by the Tsunami**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Justice and Judicial Reforms
2. Executing Agency : Ministry of Justice and Judicial Reforms.
3. Brief Description of the Project : 13 courts (High Courts, Magistrate Courts) along the coastal belt extending from North to South have been affected by the Tsunami. Further, several residential places of High court judges, magistrate court judges and district court have been affected. There is an urgent need to restore and equip these courts in these areas.  
  
The project components include:
  - Rehabilitation of courts and labour tribunals and residential places of judges.
  - Reconstruction of modern courts complex (including lawyers office space, library) and residential places of judges.
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 18 mn

## **Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Prisons Destroyed by the Tsunami**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Justice and Judicial Reforms
2. Executing Agency : Department of Prisons.
3. Brief Description of the Project : Tsunami waves had damaged 7 prison buildings in the affected coastal area. Therefore it is necessary to reconstruct these buildings early to continue the rehabilitation activities of prisoners.
- The project components include:
- Rehabilitation of prison building
  - Reconstruction of prison building
  - Reconstruction of Prison quarters of Batticaloa
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 05 mn

## **Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Department of Police Destroyed by the Tsunami**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Public Security, Law & Order
2. Executing Agency : Department of Police.
3. Brief Description of the Project : 15 Police Stations along the coastal belt extending from North to South have been affected by the Tsunami. There are 5 police stations that have been fully damaged and 10 police stations partly damaged  
The project components include:
- Rehabilitation of the damaged Police Stations
  - Reconstruction of Police Stations
  - Reconstruction of the damaged SPs Office
4. Approximate Cost of the Project : US \$ 14.00 mn

## **8. Finance**

## Project Summery

### Finance

<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Approximate Cost of the Projects (US \$ Mn)</b>
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami-People's Bank	31
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami-Bank of Ceylon	62
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami-National Savings Bank	101
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami-State Mortgage Bank	11
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami-Insurance Board of Sri Lanka	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>

## **Relief Package to Affected Loan Customers by Tsunami Peoples Bank**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Finance and Planning
2. Executing Agency : Peoples Bank
3. Brief description of the Project : The proposed project is aimed at mitigating the losses suffered by the Bank and the customers. any payment of the pawn articles for the deceased borrowers as a victim of this disaster.
  - Six month of waiver on Complete waiver of the interest for the pawning customers
  - Full redemption with out interest for loan customers.
  - Six month moratorium on payment of loan interest.
  - Facilitate the commencement of debt servicing.
4. Approximate loss for the Bank : US \$ 30.5

## **Relief Package to Affected Loan Customers by Tsunami Bank of Ceylon**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Finance and Planning
2. Executing Agency : Bank of Ceylon
3. Brief description of the Project : Reconstruction of the physically damaged branches (US \$ 3 mn)  
The proposed relief package to affected borrowers
  - Freeze the capital out standing and the accrued interest
  - Charge interest 10% p.a. from 1.1.2005.Loans over due  
  
project is aimed at mitigating the losses suffered by the Bank and the customers. any payment of the pawn articles for the deceased borrowers as a victim of this disaster.
  - Six month of waiver on Complete waiver of the interest for the pawning customers
  - Full redemption with out interest for loan customers.
  - Six month moratorium on payment of loan interest.
  - Facilitate the commencement of debt servicing.
4. Approximate loss for the Bank : US \$ 61.5

## **Relief Package to Affected Loan Customers by Tsunami National Savings Bank**

1. Implementing Ministry : Ministry of Finance and Planning
2. Executing Agency : State Mortgage Bank
3. Brief description of the Project :

The proposed project is aimed at mitigating the losses suffered by the Bank and the customers.  
The number of accounts & properties affected are 1150 and 1100 respectively.  
The value of the accounts affected is estimated at Rs. 140 million. (US \$1.4 mn.)  
Estimated impact on the bank is estimated at Rs. 20.7 million. (US \$.027 mn.)and Rs. 7.3 million. (US \$.073 mn.).
4. Approximate loss for the Bank : US \$ 2 million



## **9. Investment Summary**

## Medium Term Investment in the Tsunami Affected Areas (2005 – 2007)

Sector/Project	Cost (US \$ Mn.)
<b>Road Development</b>	<b>210.00</b>
Development of Southern Coastal Roads	74.00
Development of East Coast Roads	77.00
Development of Northern Coastal Roads	20.00
Affected Provincial and Local Authority Roads	39.00
<b>Rail Transport</b>	<b>77.00</b>
Reconstruction of Coastal Railway line from Colombo to Matara	77.00
<b>Bus Transport</b>	<b>3.00</b>
Restoration of Road Passenger Transport System	3.00
<b>Water Supply</b>	<b>190.00</b>
Water Supply Projects in Affected Districts	190.00
<b>Restoration of Telecommunication</b>	<b>60.00</b>
Telecommunication Facilities in the affected areas	60.00
<b>Port Development</b>	<b>32.00</b>
Restoration of Damage, Desilting and Clearance of Wreklage in the Port of Galle, Kankasanthurai, Point Pedro	32.00
<b>Electricity</b>	<b>115.00</b>
Electricity Development Projects in Affected Districts	115.00

<b>Human Resources Development and Social Services</b>	<b>210.00</b>
Education and Vocational Training Development Sector	90.00
Restoration of Damaged Health Facilities Due to Tsunami Disaster	100.00
Social Services	20.00
<b>Housing and Township Development</b>	<b>400.00</b>
Reconstruction of Townships in the Tsunami Ravaged Areas	400.00
<b>Reviving the Fisheries Industry</b>	<b>250.00</b>
Rehabilitation and Re-constructions of Training, Research and Management Facilities	10.00
Rehabilitation of Fishery Harbours and Anchorages	65.00
Constructions of Houses for Fishermen	100.00
Provision of Fishing Equipment for their livelihood	60.00
Improvements in the Coast Conservation Measures	15.00

<b>Industrial Development</b>	<b>34.00</b>
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cottage Industry	19.00
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>58.00</b>
Investment in Tourism Marketing Recovery Plan	5.30
Investment in Tourism Resort Re-development and Infrastructure Construction	30.00
Hotel Refurbishment Import Duty Waiver Facility	6.70
Duty Waiver for Tourism Vehicles Replacement Programme	1.00
Investment in Community Restoration Plan	15.00
<b>Environment</b>	<b>30.00</b>
Environmental Sector Development Projects	30.00
<b>Administrative and Regulatory infrastructure</b>	<b>37.00</b>
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged courts and residential places of judges	18.00
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged Prison buildings	5.00
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged Police Stations	14.00

<b>Finance</b>	<b>(150.00)</b>
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami- People's Bank	25.00
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami- Bank of Ceylon	30.00
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami- National Savings Bank	40.00
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami- State Mortgage Bank	20.00
Relief package to affected loan customers by Tsunami- Insurance Board of Sri Lanka	35.00
<b>Enterprise Development</b>	<b>55.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1769.00</b>