

**DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE AREA OF
KALMUNAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA**

2013 - 2025

Volume I

Situation Report and Analysis



**Urban Development Authority
“Sethsiripaya”
Battaramulla
2014**

**Approval of Development Plan for
Kalmunai Municipal Council Area**

I, Mahinda Rajapaksa, Minister for Defence and Urban Development, do hereby approve the development plan for the Kalmunai Municipal Council area having considered the recommendations made by the board of Management of the Urban Development Authority on 09.10.2013, by virtue of the powers vested in me under section 8 E of the Urban Development Authority (amended) Act No.4 of 1982.

**Mahinda Rajapaksa
Minister of Defence and Urban Development**

Ministry of Defence and Urban Development,
No.15/5, Baladaksha Mawatha,
Colombo 03.
..... 20.....

CONTENTS

Page No.

Chapter 01: Introduction	01
1.1 Historical Evolution	01
1.2 Physical and Environmental Settings	01
Chapter 02: National and Regional Context	04
2.1 National Physical Planning Policy and Plan	04
2.2 Eastern Province Regional Physical Structure Plan	05
2.3 Local Context	05
2.4 Urban Hierarchy and Regional Linkages	10
2.5 Special Connectivity	10
Chapter 03: Population and Demography	14
3.1 Existing Population and Population Growth Rate	14
3.2 Population Density	15
3.3 Daily Commuting Population	15
3.4 Age Structure	17
3.5 Population by Sex, Ethnicity and Religion	17
3.6 Estimated Population	20
Chapter 04: Land Use	21
4.1 Land Use Pattern	21
4.2 Land Value	22
4.3 Issues and Problems	22
Chapter 05: Housing	25
5.1 Existing Housing Stock and Housing Condition	25
5.2 Composition of Housing Units	26
5.3 Housing Density	27
5.4 Projection of Housing Need in 2025	27
5.5 Household Amenities	29
5.6 Houses affected by Tsunami Disaster and Tsunami Schemes	34
5.7 Problems and Issues	35
Chapter 06: Economic	36
6.1 Present Economic Base	36
6.2 Employment Pattern	45
6.3 Issues and Problems	46
6.4 Conclusion	47

	Page No.
Chapter 07: Infrastructure	48
7.1 Physical Infrastructure	48
7.2 Social Infrastructure	64
Chapter 08: Environment and Assets	73
8.1 Overview	73
8.2 Climatic Condition	73
8.3 Natural Assets	75
8.4 Hazards	79
8.5 Multi Hazard Risk Assessments	86
Chapter 09: Situation Analysis	89
9.1 SWOT Analysis/ Hazard Assessment /Vulanability Assessment	89
Annexure	
Annexure 01 - Population Density by G.N. Divisions	97
Annexure 02 - Housing Density by G.N. Divisions	100
Annexure 03 - Completed Development Work by Kalmunai Municipal Council 2012	103
Annexure 04 - Registered Business Activities within Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	104
Annexure 05 - Registered Services within Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	105
Annexure 06 - Distribution of Physical and Human resources in the Schools	106

List of Maps

	Page No.
1. Map No. 1.1 - Types of Soils in Kalmunai Municipality	02
2. Map No. 2.1 - Settlement Pattern and Location of Metro Regions - 2030	04
3. Map No. 2.2 - Eastern Province Regional Physical Structure Plan - 2030	06
4. Map No. 2.3 - Kalmunai in Ampara Development Area in Eastern Province 2030	07
5. Map No. 2.4 - Location of Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	09
6. Map No. 2.5 - Existing Hierarchy of Urban Centers in Eastern Province	11
7. Map No. 2.6 - Regional Linkages of Kalmunai City	12
8. Map. No 2.7 - Delineation of Boundary	13
9. Map No. 3.1 - Population Density by G.N. Divisions - 2012	16
10. Map No. 4.1 - Land Use of the Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	23
11. Map No. 4.2 - Land Value of the Municipal Council Area	24
12. Map No. 5.1 - Housing Density by G.N. Divisions - 2012	28
13. Map No. 6.1 - Economic Base Map of Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	38
14. Map No. 7.1 - Road Network in the Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	50
15. Map No. 7.2 - Electricity Network in the Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	58
16. Map No. 7.3 - Water Supply Network in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	60
17. Map No. 7.4 - Drainage availability in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	63
18. Map No. 7.5 - Social Infrastructure Facilities in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	67
19. Map No. 7.6 - Open Spaces and Recreational Spaces in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	68
20. Map No. 8.1 - Inland Water Bodies in Kalmunai City	76
21. Map No. 8.2 - Coastal Belt of Kalmunai City	78
22. Map No. 8.3 - Marshy Lands in Kalmunai Municipality	80
23. Map No. 8.4 - Flood Prone Areas of Kalmunai City	83
24. Map No. 8.5 - Cyclone Prone Areas of Sri Lanka	84
25. Map No. 8.6 - Tsunami Affected Area in Kalmunai Municipality Area in 2004	85
26. Map No. 8.7 - Strong Wind Prone Areas of Kalmunai Municipality	87
27. Map No. 8.8 - Composite Hazard Risk Areas of Kalmunai MC Area	88

List of Figures

	Page No.
1. Figure No. 3.1 - Population Composition by Ethnicity in 2012	14
2. Figure No. 3.2 - Population Composition by Religious in 2012	20
3. Figure No. 5.1 - Composition of Housing Units	26
4. Figure No. 5.2 - Source of Drinking Water	30
5. Figure No. 5.3 - Source of Energy (Lighting)	31
6. Figure No. 5.4 - Toilet Facilities	32
7. Figure No. 5.5 - Principal Material of Wall Construction	33
8. Figure No. 5.6 - Principal Material of Roof Construction	33
9. Figure No. 6.1 - Types of Industries in Kalmunai Area	42
10. Figure No. 6.2 - Registered Business Activities in Kalmunai MC Area	43
11. Figure No. 7.1 - Connection of Communication System	54
12. Figure No. 7.2 - Pattern of Crude Birth, Death and Infant Mortality	70
13. Figure No. 8.1 - Comparison of Monthly Temperature (1960-2010)	73
14. Figure No. 8.2 - Average Monthly Rainfall (mm) - 1990 to 2010	74
15. Figure No. 8.3 - Comparison of Monthly Rainfall (mm) - 1960 to 2010	75

List of Tables

		Page No.
1.	Table No. 3.1 - Average Population Growth Rate 1981- 2011	14
2.	Table No. 3.2 - Comparison of Population Growth Rate 2001- 2012	15
3.	Table No. 3.3 - Population Structure of Kalmunai MC Area	17
4.	Table No. 3.4 - Population Composition by Sex - 2012	18
5.	Table No. 3.5 - Population by Ethnicity in Kalmunai MC Area in 2012	18
6.	Table No. 3.6 - Population Composition by Religion in 2012	19
7.	Table No 3.7 - Population Predictions 2015 – 2025	20
8.	Table No. 4.1 - Present Land Use Pattern of Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	21
9.	Table No. 5.1 - Number of Housing Units 2001 - 2012	25
10.	Table No. 5.2 - Housing Distribution according to DS Divisions - Kalmunai M.C. Area 2001-2012	25
11.	Table No. 5.3 - Type of Housing Unit	26
12.	Table No. 5.4 - Expecting Housing Stock	27
13.	Table No. 5.5 - Source of Drinking Water 2012	29
14.	Table No. 5.6 - Principal for Source of Lighting 2012	30
15.	Table No. 5.7 - Toilet Facilities of toilet in the Municipal Council Area	31
16.	Table No. 5.8 - Distribution Material of Construction of the Walls	32
17.	Table No. 5.9. Distribution Material of Construction of the Roof	33
18.	Table No. 5.10 - No of Houses Damaged by Tsunami in 2004	34
19.	Table No. 5.11 - Tsunami Housing Projects	34
20.	Table No. 6.1 - Paddy Cultivation of "Yala" & "Maha" Season in 2007– 2011	37
21.	Table No. 6.2 - Paddy Extent Targeted, Gross Extent Sown, Gross Extent Harvested, Net Extent Harvested and Production – Maha 2009/2010	37
22.	Table No. 6.3 - Extent and Production of (Chillies (Green), Luffa, Brinjal) during 2009/2010	39
23.	Table No. 6.4 - Details of Coconut Plantation the Total Yield Respectively	39
24.	Table No. 6.5 - Live Stock statistics of neat cattle and buffaloes Population in 2011	40
25.	Table No. 6.6 - Live Stock Goats and Poultry industry Population in 2011	40
26.	Table No. 6.7 - Fisheries Demographic Information	41
27.	Table No. 6.8 - Fishing Crafts in operation in Kalmunai Municipal Area	41
28.	Table No. 6.9 - Types of Industries in Kalmunai Area	42
29.	Table No. 6.10 - List of Bank in Kalmunai MC Area	44
30.	Table No. 6.11 - List of Insurance Companies & Finance in KMC	44
31.	Table No: 6.12 - Categories of Employment Sectors in KMC Area - 2012	45
32.	Table No: 6.13 - No of Samurdhi Beneficiary Families	45
33.	Table No. 6.14 - Details of Revenue in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	46
34.	Table No. 6.15 - Details of Expenditure in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area	46
35.	Table No. 7.1 Roads in the Kalmunai Municipality by Category	48
36.	Table No. 7. 2 Road Accidents Kalmunai Municipal Council Area– 2012	49
37.	Table No.7.3 Road Infrastructure and Connectivity	51
38.	Table No. 7.4 CTB Transport Service - Short Distance	51
39.	Table No. 7.5 Private Passenger Transport Service - Short Distance	52
40.	Table No. 7.6 Transport Services within DS Division and Other Areas - 2010	52
41.	Table No. 7.7 Connection of Communication System	53

	Page No.
42. Table No. 7.8 Annual Statics - 2012 Postal Works of Kalmunai Post Office	54
43. Table No. 7.9. Electricity consumption and new connections 2005 - 2011	56
44. Table No. 7.10 Pattern of Electricity Distribution	57
45. Table No. 7.1.1 Water Consumption Pattern 2005 - 2012	59
46. Table No. 7.13 Coverage of the Drainage Facility - 2012	61
47. Table No. 7.14 Composition of Solid Waste within M.C Area - 2011	62
48. Table No. 7.15 Solid Waste Generating Sources 3 Quantities	64
49. Table No. 7.16 Type of Schools& No of School in Kalmunai Municipal Council - 2012	65
50. Table No. 7.17 Level of School and Medium of School in Municipal Area	65
51. Table No. 7.18 Type of Teacher in Municipal Area	65
52. Table No. 7.19 Type of Hospital in the Municipal Area	66
53. Table No. 7.20 Services Provided by Hospitals and Dispensaries –2012	69
54. Table No. 7.21 Rate of Crude Birth, Death and Infant Mortality	69
55. Table No. 7.22 Worship places in the Kalmunai Municipal Area	71
56. Table No. 7.23 Religious Schools in the Kalmunai Municipal Area	71
57. Table No. 7.24 Common Facilities Available in the Area	72
58. Table No. 8.1 Resource Distribution in Coastal Zone	79
59. Table No. 8.2 Occurrences of Disasters in Kalmunai Municipal area	81
60. Table No. 9.1 Analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) of the Existing Situation of the Kalmunai Municipal Area	89

List of Images

	Page No.
1. Photo: 1 Aerial View of Thona	77
2. Photo 2: Damaged Road at Kittangi	82
3. Photo 3: Damaged Road at Kittangi	82
4. Photo 3: The Ice Factory on the Beach	86
5. Photo. 4: Damaged Houses at Sainthamaruthu	86

CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical Evolution

Human settlement history of Kalmunai has strong link with colonial era of Sri Lanka. During the colonized period before the advent of the Portuguese and Dutch, Muslims who were living in the Western coast of Sri Lanka were forced to migrate to the Kandyan Kingdom by the Western rulers. The Kandyan King Senerath gave them asylum by helping them to settle down in the Eastern region of Sri Lanka, especially in the hamlets of Kalmunai, Sammanthurai, Nintavur, Akkaraipattu and Pottuvil.

Kalmunai is old village situated in Karavaguvatta area which has a long historical chapter. The rock formation on the points towards the sea helped the passing ships to locate in the land called “Munai”, where the coastal areas were directly looking at. Hence, the point rocks became to called as Kalmunai.

1.2 Physical and Environmental Settings

1.2.1 Geographical Location

Kalmunai is a city in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka stretch along Eastern coast. The city locates 390 Kilometers away from Capital. According to the Global Positioning system coordinates ,the city is located in 7°25'00" North Latitude and 81°49'00" East Longitude. The city is almost flat with the exception Natpadimunai & Pandruppu which is a little higher than the rest of the area.

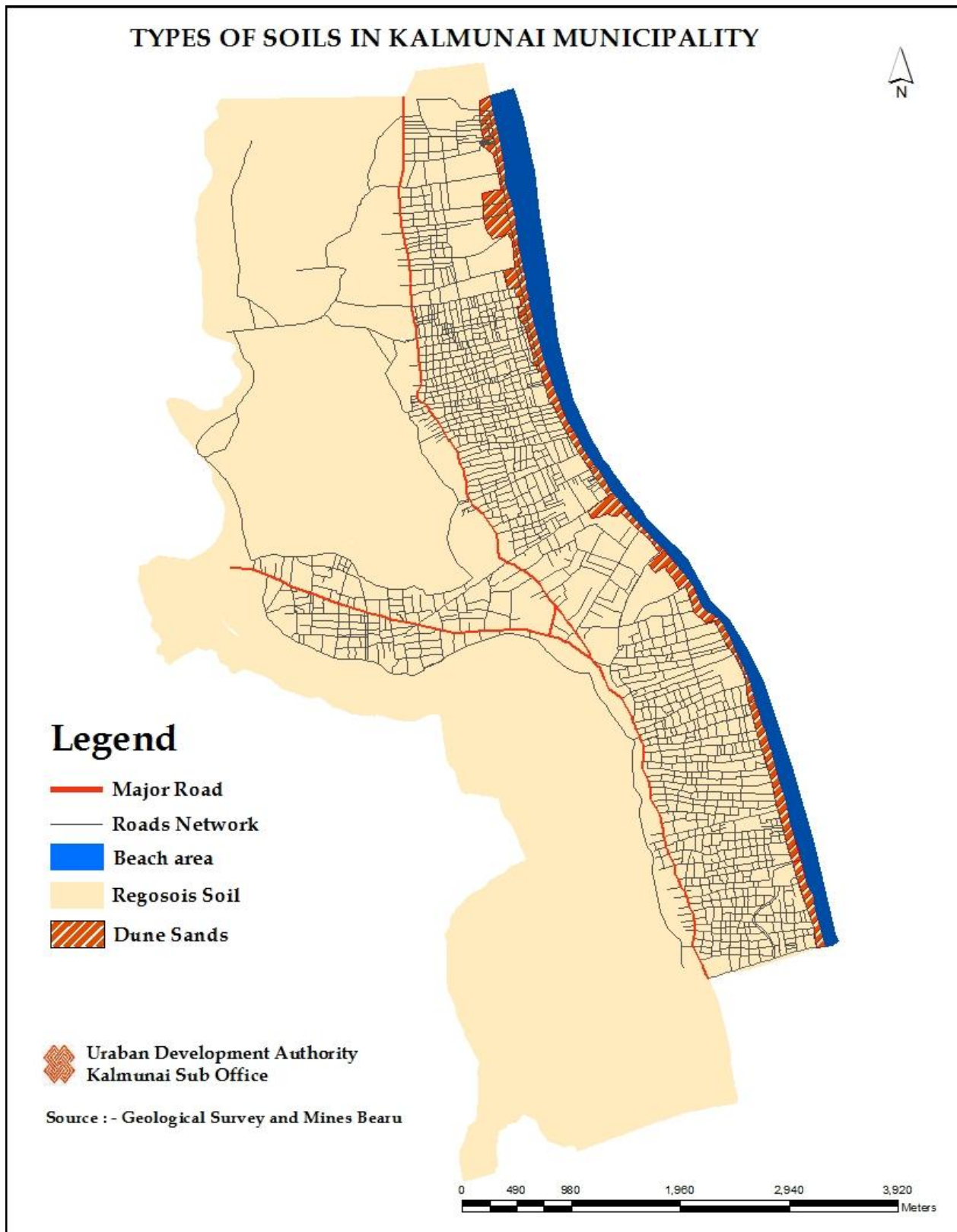
Kalmunai city is almost a flat terrine, which lies on low coastal and dune. The width of the city is 1.0 km from East to West and 10 km from North to South and its East edge is facing the Indian Ocean. Kalmunai Municipal Council limit is bounded by Periyaneelavanai (Batticaloa District) from North and the East by Indian Ocean. The South of the city surrounded by Karaithivu Pradeshiya Sabha and on the West by Sammanthurai and Navithanveli Pradeshiya Sabha.

1.2.2 Soil

The Western part of the MC is marshy and low lying lands which include Regosols soil suitable for paddy. The costal line covers with sand and loam soil suitable for coconut cultivation have been illustrated in the Map No. 1.1.

Map No. 1.1

Types of Soils in Kalmunai Municipality



1.2.3 Topography

The topography of the city is flat terrain exception of Natpadimunai & Pandruppui little higher than rest of the area. The city is located between 2M to 5M Mean Sea level (MSL).

1.2.4 System & flow

Mainly water flow system connected to the Uva highlands and connected up to sea. The Kalmunai MC area is part and parcel of the main system and the road network is part and parcel of the main system. All above system and flow connect to the Ampara Center. Kalmunai is connected to Colombo capital by two links. One is via Rathnapura, Wallawaya and other is via Dabulla, Polonnaruwa and Batticaloa. The drinking water supply network begin from Uva hills this situation revealed that Kalmunai MC part as parcel of the main system.

1.2.5 Heritage

Kadakkara Palli mosque is a one of the well known famous heritage place in the Kalmunai city. And it is one continuous celebration for Muslim people for 12 days events is the special thing. Every year, Kalmunai people and other side Muslims celebrating Flag hold function in every April to May. Its commit to memory to Naahurappa, he is a one of the protester from India.

In addition, Ancient Cultural Hindu temple in Pandiruppu, called as Thirowpathy Amman Kovil is identified as culturally important place and 100 years old Methodist church and Secret of Heart at Kalmunai town center (which were constructed after influences of British in Sri Lanka) are also important heritage sites in Kalmunai area.

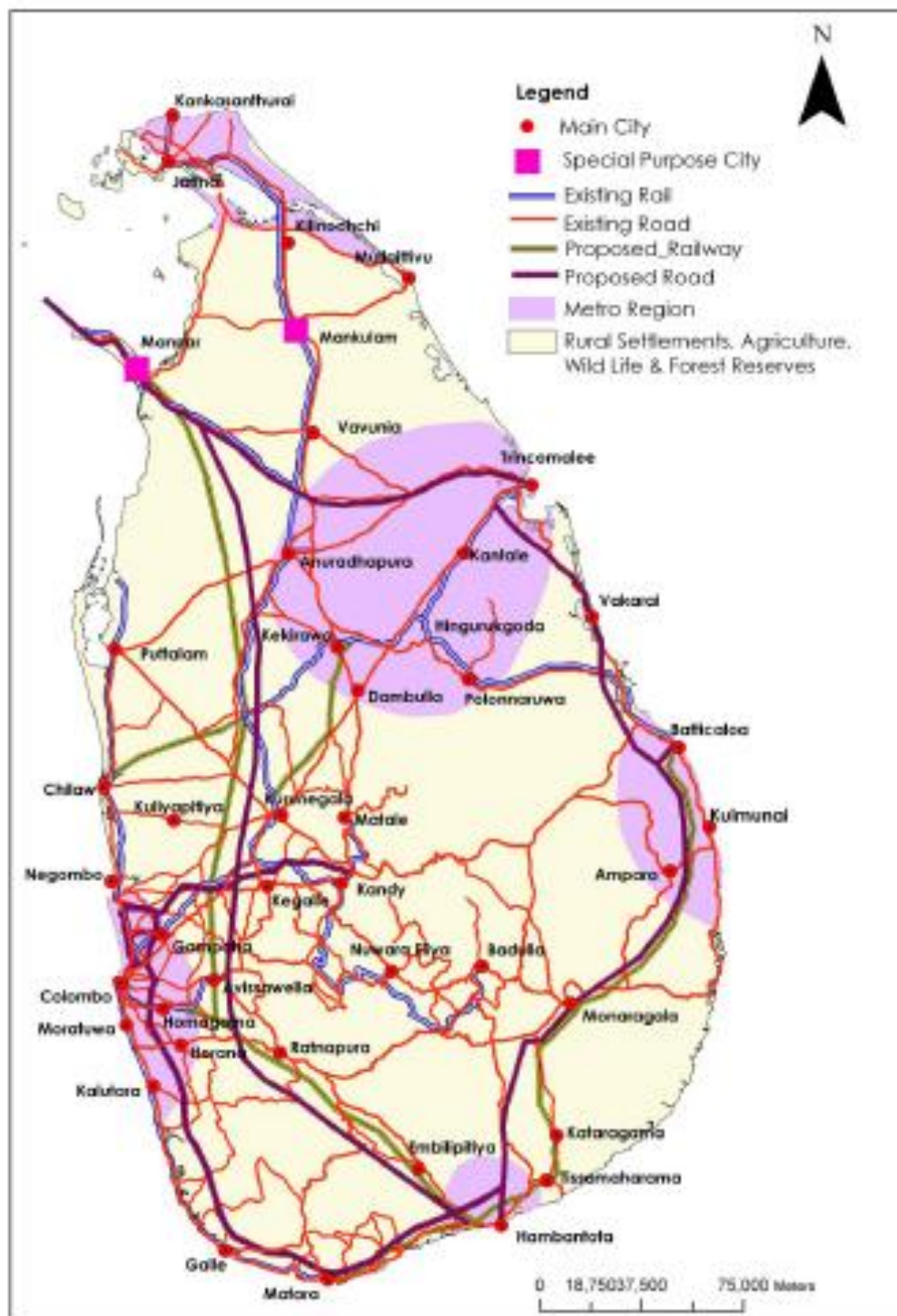
CHAPTER 02: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

2.1 National Physical Planning Policy and Plan

Kalmunai Municipal Council located in one of the metro region identified by National Physical Plan in 2030. Map No. 2.1 shows the metro regions in Sri Lanka in 2030.

Map No. 2.1

Settlement Pattern and Location of Metro Regions – 2030



Source: National Physical Plan -2030

2.2 Eastern Province Regional Physical Structure Plan

The Physical Plan for the Eastern Province has been prepared by the National Physical Planning Department (NPPD) in terms of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. In this plan Kalmunai has been identified for the Trade Town and Kalmunai has identified as 3rd order town in the Eastern Provincial Physical Structure Plan. The proposed railway line of the plan connects the Kalmunai with Major Cities (Pottuvil, Hinder land). Map 2.2 shows the Eastern Province Regional Physical Structure Plan – 2030.

According to proposed hierarchy of service centers, Kalmunai has been identified as 2nd order service centre in the Eastern Province. Kalmunai has been identified as a main urban agglomeration area under Ampara development area. Under the urban settlement strategy it is proposed to concentrate population in Kalmunai Municipality. Map No: 2.3 shows the status of Kalmunai in Ampara development area in 2030.

2.3 Local Context

In the local context the Kalmunai is a Municipal Council (MC) in the district and it contains three Divisional Secretariat areas. This is the first Municipal Council declared in Ampara District and second in the Eastern Province.

2.3.1 Administrative Boundaries of the Kalmunai MC Area

Kalmunai MC is located in Batticaloa District by North , Indian Ocean by East and Karthivu Pradeshiya Sabha area by South and and Nawithanweli Pradeshiya Sabha areas by West.

Following Map No. 2.4 shows the location of Kalmunai Municipal Council area.

2.3.2 Role and Significance of the Kalmunai Municipality

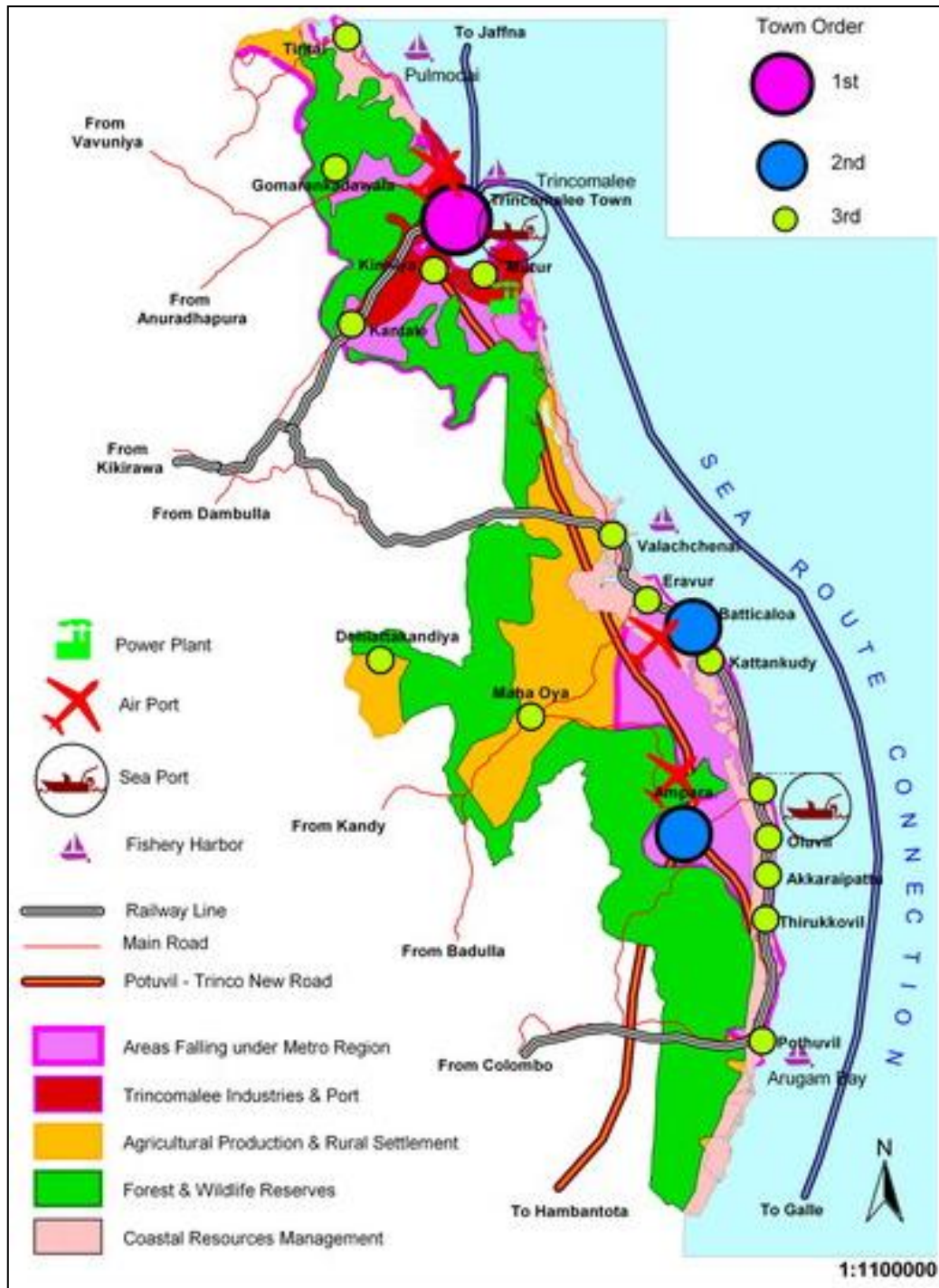
Kalmunai is in the major township in the Ampara district and situated in the south eastern coast. Majority is Muslim community and one sixth of the total population of Ampara District lives in Kalmunai Municipal Council. The Kalmunai Municipality area is situated 390 kilometer from Colombo along A4 (Colombo – Polanurawa – Batticaloa) road.

It functions as a trade and commercial town ship. Especially hardware, textiles and fishing sectors plays a vital role there. It acts as a transit point for the commuters travels from North (Batticaloa, Trincomalee), South (Akkarapattu, Pottuvil etc.) and Western (Ampara, Badulla, Kandy) directions of Kalmunai.

Kalmunai Municipality, which includes Kalmunai Tamil, Kalmunai Muslim and Sainthamaruthu DS, is situated 250 Km east of Colombo in Ampara district on the eastern coast of Sri Lanka. It has approximately 67 squares Km of the land area and extensions over 10 km along the coast.

Map No. 2.2

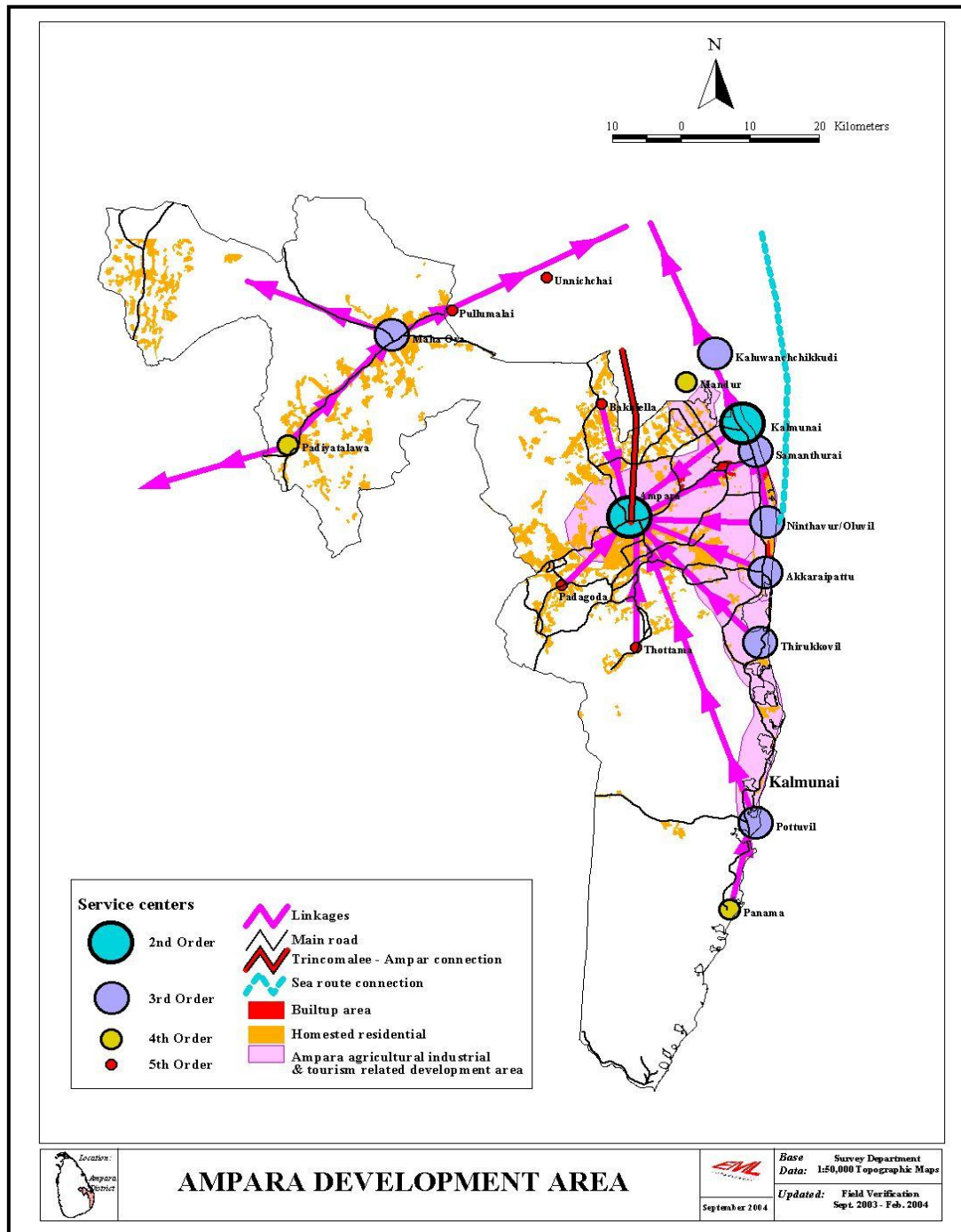
Eastern Province Regional Physical Structure Plan - 2030



Source: Eastern Province Regional Physical Structure Plan - 2030

Map No. 2.3

Kalmunai in Ampara Development Area in Eastern Province - 2030



Source: Eastern Province Regional Physical Structure Plan - 2030

2.3.3 Administration

Kalmunai Municipal limits primarily consist of two Divisional Secretariat divisions namely Kalmunai and Sainthamaruthu. For administrative purpose Kalmunai Divisional Secretariat functions as two divisions called Kalmunai Muslim and Tamil Divisions. Kalmunai Municipal Council invariably covers the entire Kalmunai Electorate.

On 12th May 1987 by the gazette notification number 453/19 village councils of Sainthamaruthu, Natpiddymunai, Maruthamunai along with Kalmunai Town Council were amalgamated and brought under the Pradeshiya Sabah of Kalmunai. By the gazette notification number 1057/16 dated 11th December 1998 Kalmunai Pradeshiya Sabah was upgraded as Urban Council. Subsequently it was declared as an “urban development area” by the gazette notification number 1081/17 dated 26th May 1999. Kalmunai Urban Council was up graded as a Municipal Council with effective from 11th June 2001 by the gazette notification number 1188/1.

2.3.4 Delineation of boundary for the preparation of development plan.

There is a boundary dispute in relation to the Southern boundary of the area. As above mentioned it was declared as an urban development area ,according to the gazette notification number 1081/17 dated 26th May 1999. For the declaration of the urban development area of Kalmunai, it has considered the same area defined in the Kalmunai Pradeshiya Sabha (declaration gazette notification number 453/19 dated 12th May 1987.) There the Southern boundary is defined as “Along the beach and along the center line of Maliyakattu Road, to Colombo-Batticaloa highway , thence the center line of the said highway to Karthivu junction, thence along Karthivu-Sammanthurai highway to Mavadpillai thence Northwards, Westwards, and Southwards along the boundary of Kumburugoda-Idam to the centre line of Kalmunai Sammanthurai highway once again, thence, thence along the said center line to the center point of the culvert across Vettaiaru.

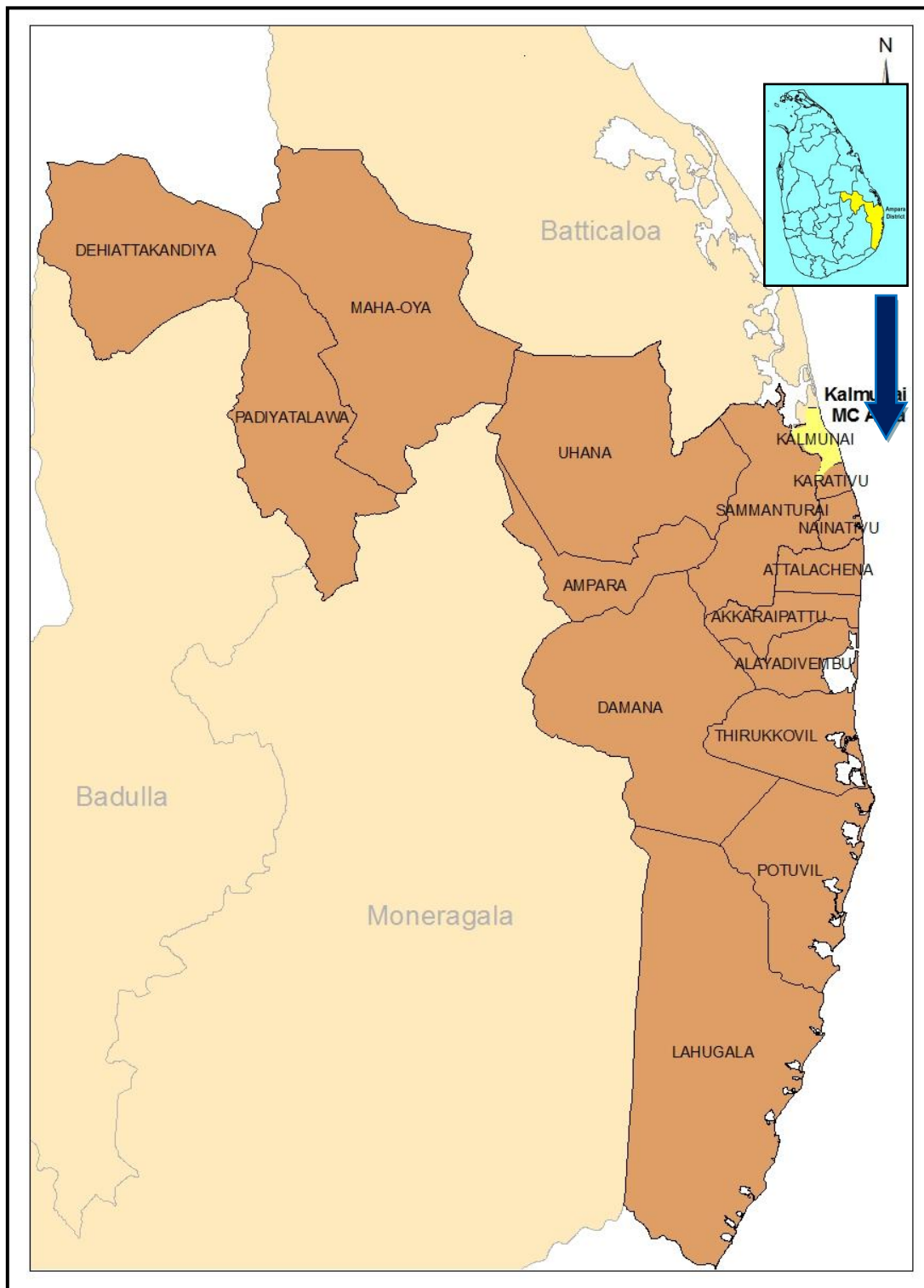
By the gazette notification number 1172/8 dated 20th February 2001, Karaithivu Divisional Secretariat area was declared. By the gazette notification number 1399/16 dated 30th June 2005 Karaithivu Divisional Secretariat area was declared as an urban development area.

There ,Northern boundary is defined as “Center line of the Sainthamaruthu – Malikaikadu boundary road, starting form Eastern straightly Westwards through the Kalmunai Akkaraipattu highway up to the Wettai Aru. The same boundary mentioned in this declaration has been considered in the Karaitivu Pradeshiya Sabha declaration gazette notification number 1421/26 dated 01st December 2005.

According to the above gazette notification, part of the Southern area of Kalmunai Municipal Council is overlapped and since both the local authority areas have been declared as urban development areas. this plan is prepared for the limits mentioned in the Kalmunai Pradeshiya Sabha (declaration gazette notification number 453/19 dated 12th May 1987). Map No 2.7. Shows the over lapping area.

Map No. 2.4

Location of Kalmunai Municipal Council Area



Prepared by: UDA, Sub Office, Kalmunai.

2.4 Urban Hierarchy and Regional Linkages

Kalmunai town is the commercial centre of the Ampara District .Although main administrative centre of the Ampara district is Ampara town area ,Kalmunai area also plays an important role in functioning the administrative services of Ampara district. Kalmunai Town is well connected by strong regional level linkages with other parts of the country by Major road (A class) and Minor roads (B class). According to Eastern Province Regional Physical Structure Plan Kalmunai MC Area has been identified as 4th order service centre in Eastern Province. Map No 2.5 shows the existing hierarchy of Urban Centers in Eastern Province.

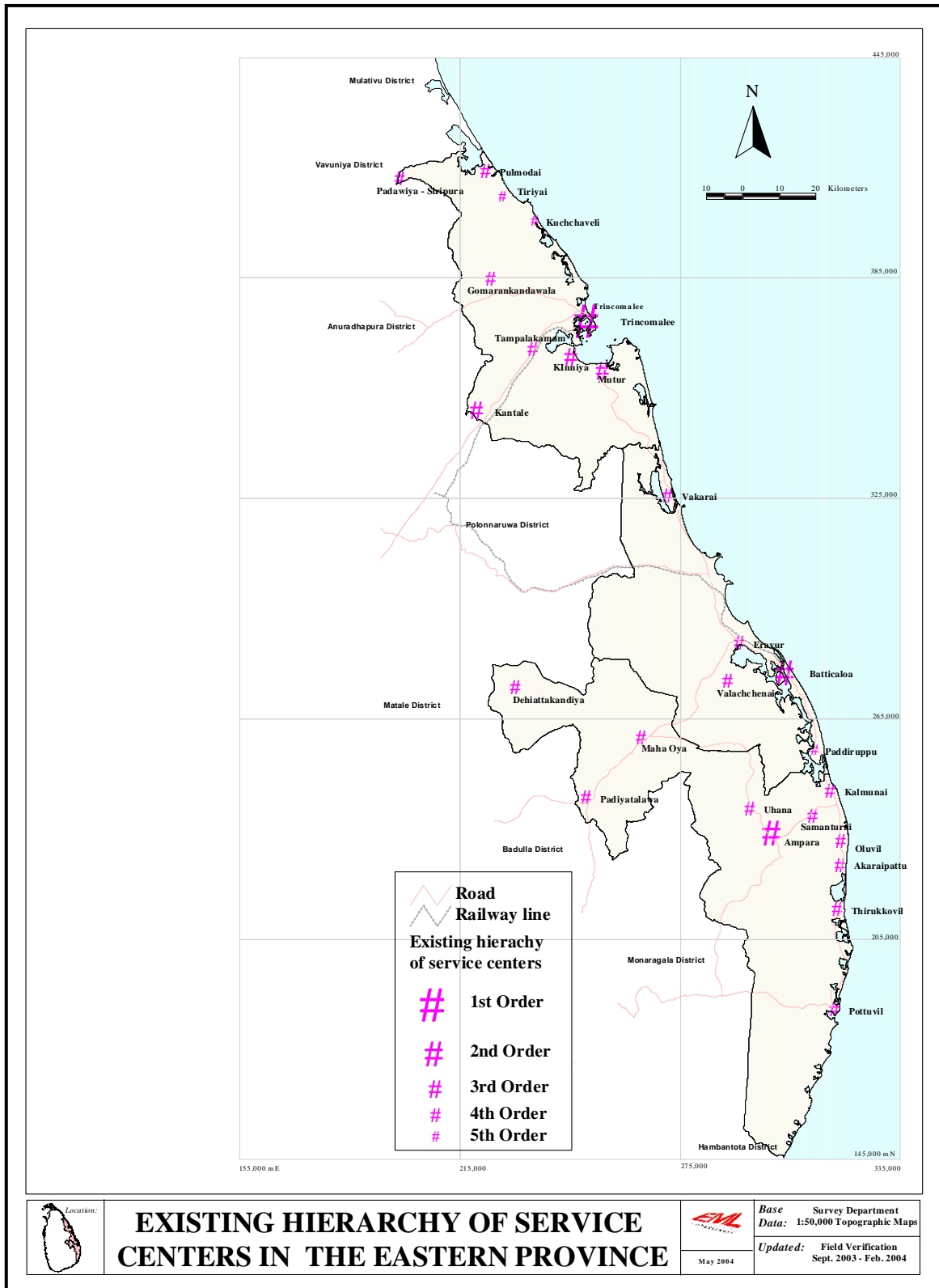
Kalmunai town is well connected with Batticaloa, Kandy, Ampara, Monaragela districts through A4 road (Colombo-Ratnapura-Wellawaya). Road network provides significant contribution to goods and passenger movement. Kalmunai town acts as a service center for community who produces agricultural commodities in surrounding hinterland and also functions as an administrative and commercial centre for the entire Ampara district. Map 2.6 shows the regional linkages of Kalmunai City.

2.5 Special Connectivity

Specially, the Kalmunai MC is located boundary to the Indian Ocean by the East. Therefore, the location of Kalmunai is getting advantages for trading activities as the Oluvil harbor in operation is good potential for the area.

In addition, the extension of Batticaloa Railway line and the improvement of Ampara domestic air port will be also potential to the trading and commercial activities of the Kalmunai MC area. As well as Kalmunai MC is located in between two famous tourist destinations of Arugambay in the South and Passikuda, Kalkuda in the East.

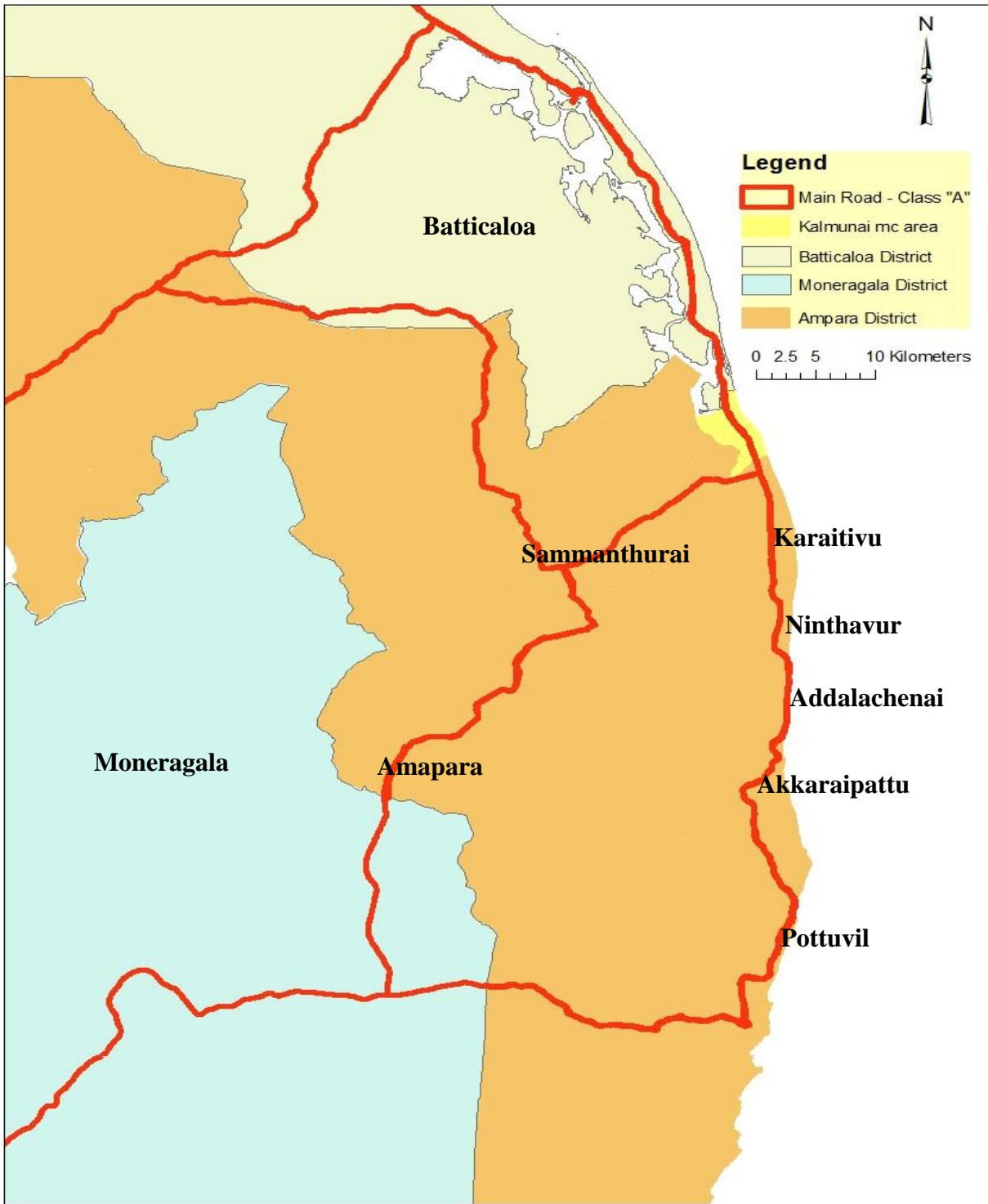
Existing Hierarchy of Urban Centers in Eastern Province



Source: National Physical Plan - 2030

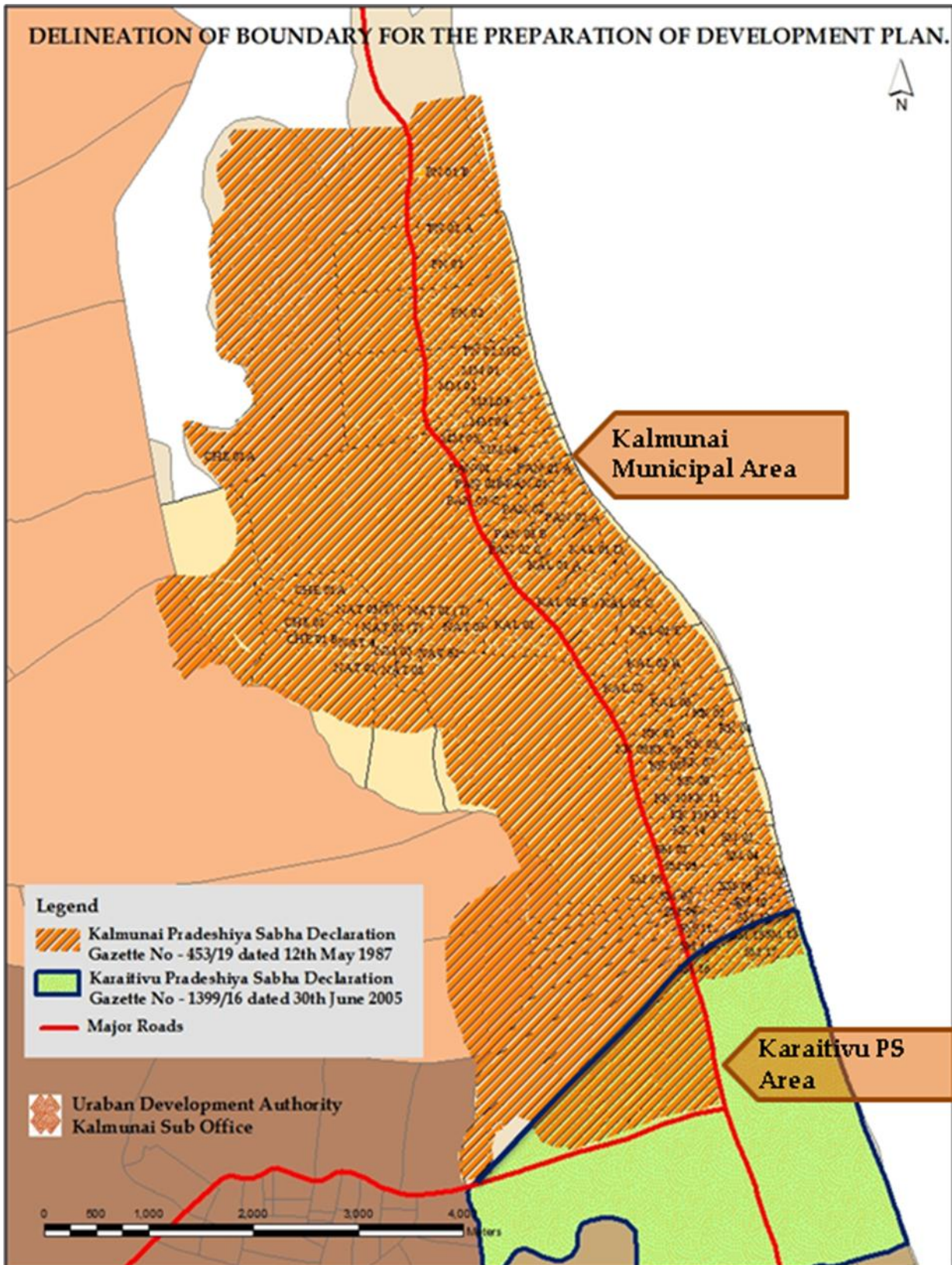
Map No. 2.6

Regional Linkages of Kalmunai City



Prepared by: UDA, Sub Office, Kalmunai

Delineation of Boundary



CHAPTER 03: POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

3.1 Existing Population and Population Growth Rate

Total population of Ampara District was 648,057 in year 2011 and the population within the Kalmunai Municipal Council area was 99,634 in the same year. It shares 15.4% of the Ampara District population and in other way it's more than 1/6th of Ampara District Population.

3.1.1 Average Population Growth Rate 1981-2012

As shown in the Table 3.1, the population of Kalmunai Municipal Council area was 65,803 in 1981, which has increased by 28,776 during the period of 1981-2001. Population growth rate was 2.18 in 2001, and it has dropped significantly up to 0.48 during the period of 2001-2012.

Table No. 3.1

Average Population Growth Rate 1981- 2011

Year	Total Population	Population Increase	Growth Rate
1981	65803	-	-
2001	94579	28776	2.18
2012	99634	5,055	0.48

Source: Department of Census and Statistics 1981, 2001, 2012

3.1.2 Population growth in the UDA declared Local Authority in the Ampara District.

The total No. of Local Authority in the district is 21 and out of them 12 Local Authority are declared by UDA. Table No 3.2 shows the population growth rate of local authority areas which are located in the vicinity of Kalmunai Municipal Council.

Population growth rate of the years between 1981 to 2001 was 1.81 in Kalmunai MC Area, in 2001-2012 population growth rate has decreased to 0.48, as number of deaths have occurred due to Tsunami disaster in the Kalmunai Municipal area in December 2004.

Further when analyzing the population growth rates in table no.3.2, highest growth rate is 2 recorded in Pottuvil Padeshiya Sabha area. The second highest is 1.6 recorded in Sammanthurai Padeshiya Sabha area. The Alayadiwembu is the lowest growth recorded and it is -0.08, other lowest recorded are the Akkaraipattu Padeshiya Sabha, Ampara Urban Council, Thirukkivil Padeshiya Sabha area.

Table No. 3.2

**Comparison of Population Growth Rate
2001- 2012**

Local Authority	Population in 2001	Population in 2012	Growth Rate 2001-2012
Kalmunai MC	94579	99634	0.48
Akkaraipattu MC	28256	32489	1.36
Ampara Urban Council	20152	20986	0.37
Sammanthurai PS	51510	60596	1.6
Ninthavur PS	24625	26329	0.6
Karaitivu PS	16365	16781	0.23
Addalachenai PS	36020	42165	1.55
Alayadyvembu PS	22627	22411	-0.08
Thirukovil PS	23700	25187	0.57
Pothuvil	28480	34749	2
Akkaraipattu PS	6683	6734	0.06
Lahugala	7623	8900	1.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics 2001, 2012

3.2 Population Density

Considering the population density in the country, highest population density is recorded in the Kathankudy area and Kalmunai area is recorded as second highest population density in the country. As reported by the department of Census and Statistics, Ampara District has highest population density of which is 3523 person per hectare in the year 2012.

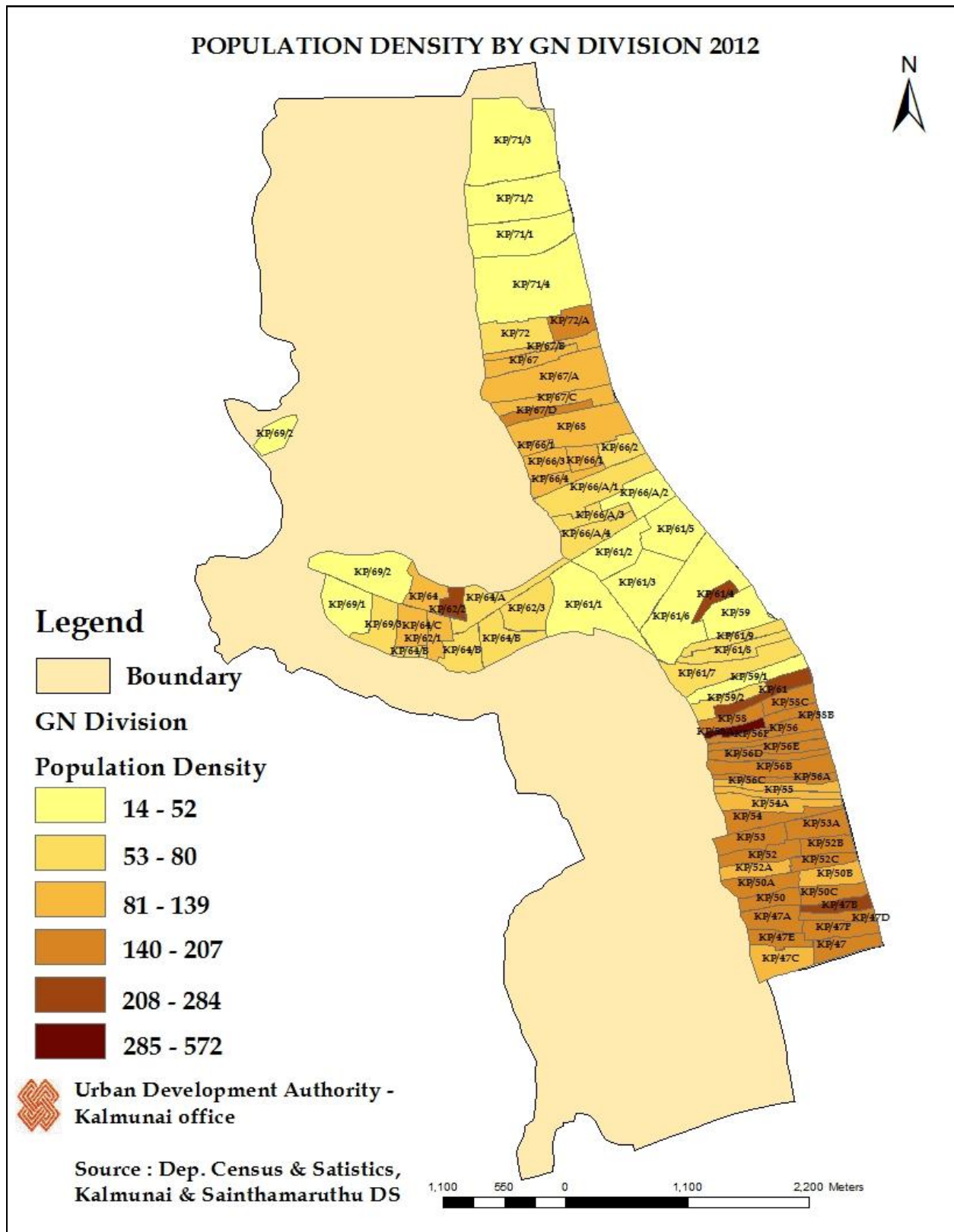
In Kalmunai area, Kalmunaikudy 3 GN division records the highest population density which is 572 persons per hectare and the lowest population density has been recorded from Kalmunai 01C G.N division which is 14 persons per hectare in year 2012 . Population densities by G.N divisions have been illustrated in Map No 3.1.

3.3 Daily Commuting Population

Kalmunai city functions as a service centre which serves to the business community of the surrounding towns. In addition, the city functions as the major financial centre of Ampara district. All branches of state banks as well as private sector banks are located in the town. A daily community population is nearly 13,000-17,000.

Map No 3.1

Population Density by G.N. Divisions - 2012



3.4 Age Structure

The total population in the Kalmunai MC Area is 99634 in 2011 censuses. It was 94579 in 2001. However, considering to census data mentioned in the Table No. 3.3, population who are within the age group of 15-59 is defined as the labor force while the age group of 0-14 has been defined as Child dependency and age group of over 60 has been defined as aged dependency population respectively. Accordingly, 38% of the total population can be identified as the depended population while 62% can be identified as economically active population.

Table No. 3.3 indicates the age structure; there is high number of population, who are in the age of 15-59 years age groups, and it shared 4.7% of District and 0.15% of National age of 15-59 Population.

Table No. 3.3

Population Structure of Kalmunai MC Area

District and Division Secretary's Division	Total Number of Person	Age 2001			Total Number of Person	Age 2012		
		Less than 15 Years	15-59 Years	60 years Over		Less than 15 Years	15-59 Years	60 years Over
Kalmunai S/D	70,465	21,413	44,395	4,657	29,713	8,224	18,991	2,498
Kalmunai					44,509	13,944	27,188	3,377
Sainthamaruthu	24,114	7,780	14,738	1,596	25,412	8,080	15,197	2,135
Total	94,579	29,193	59,133	6,253	99,634	30,248	61,376	8,010
Total Percentage	100%	31%	62%	7%	100%	30%	62%	8%

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - 2012

3.5 Population by Sex, Ethnicity and Religion

3.5.1 Population Composition by Sex

The total no of population in the Kalmunai MC area is 99634 people and out of 48% are male and 52% consists female as shown in Table No 3.4. The male female ratio of Kalmunai MC area indicates for every 48 males to 52 females.

Table No. 3.4**Population Composition by Sex - 2012**

District and Division Secretary's Division	Total Number of Person 2001	Sex 2001		Total Number of Person 2012	Sex 2011	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Kalmunai S/D	70465	34607	35858	29,713	13,830	15,883
Kalmunai				44,509	21,528	22,981
Sainthamaruthu	24114	12142	11972	25,412	12,240	13,172
Total	94579	46749	47830	99,634	47,598	52,036
Total Percentage	100%	49%	51%	100%	48%	52%

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - 2012

3.5.2 Population Composition by Ethnicity

According to the 2012 census, the ethnic composition of Kalmunai MC Area can be categorized as 72071 Moor (72%), 26705 Tamils (27%), 491 Burgers (0.5%) and 367 Sinhalese (0.4%) belonging to other ethnic groups. Moor population is highest in the Kalmunai Municipal area

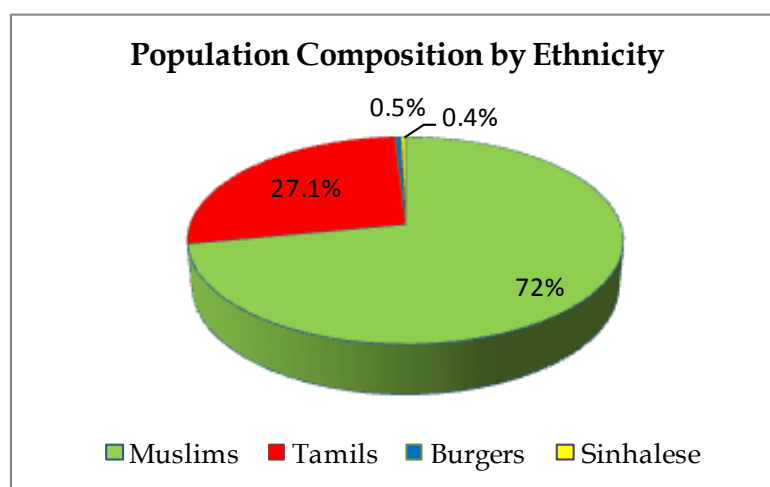
Table No. 3.5**Population by Ethnicity in Kalmunai MC Area in 2012**

District and Division Secretary's Division	Total Number of Person	Ethnic Group						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lankan Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lankan Moor	Burger	Malay	Vidait Other
Kalmunai S/D	29,713	231	26564	50	2376	490	1	1
Kalmunai	44,509	124	66	8	44306	1	0	4
Sainthamaruthu	25,412	5	17	0	25389	0	0	1
Total Population	99,634	360	26647	58	72071	491	1	6
Total percentage	100%	0.4%	27%	0.1%	72%	0.5%	0	0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - 2012

Figure No. 3.1

Population Composition by Ethnicity in 2012



Source: Department of Census and Statistics - 2012

3.5.3 Population Composition by Religion

According to Religious composition of 2012, Islam is the predominant religion in Kalmunai city, consisting of 73% of total population and next prominent religion is in Hinduism, which accounts 24% of the total population. While 2% of population records Roman Catholic.

Table No. 3.6

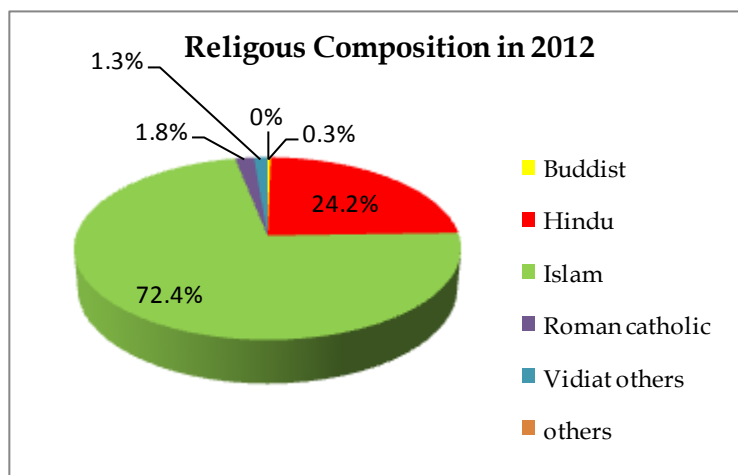
Population Composition by Religion in 2012

District and Division Secretary's Division	Total Number of Person	Religious Composition					
		Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Roman catholic	Vidait Others	Others
Kalmunai Tamil Division	29,713	164	24073	2377	1826	1260	13
Kalmunai	44,509	125	70	44310	3	1	0
Sainthamaruthu	25,412	6	17	25389	0	0	0
Total	99,634	295	24160	72076	1829	1261	13
Total Percentage	100%	0.30%	24.20%	72.40%	1.80%	1.30%	0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - 2012

Figure No. 3.2

Population Composition by Religious in 2012



Source: Department of Census and Statistics - 2012

3.6 Estimated Population

The present population growth rate of the Kalmunai MC area is 0.46%. Population growth rate for the period from the year 2015 to 2025 in the Kalmunai MC Area has been given in Table No. 3.7.

Table No 3.7

Population Predictions 2015 - 2025

	Growth Rate	Predicted Population		
		2015	2020	2025
Min. Growth Rate	0.5%	100798	102770	104780
Medium Growth Rate	1 %	101977	106004	110191
Max. Growth Rate	1.5%	103169	109340	115882

Source: UDA, Kalmunai office

According to Malthusian Growth model, sometimes called the simple Exponential growth model, population growth rate was calculated as 1% for the Kalmunai MC area. In 2025, Kalmunai city will be more urbanized as the new development initiatives such as improvement of infrastructure facilities and provision of services will be come up. With this development trend, it is assumed that the population growth rate for the area can be taken as 1%. Hence the population in year 2025 will be 110191. In order to cater welfare for this projected population, services & infrastructure should be planned for the year 2025.

CHAPTER 04: LAND USE

4.1 Land Use Pattern

Present land use pattern of Kalmunai Municipal Council area is shown in Table No. 4.1 and in the Map No 4.1. Accordingly, total land extent of the Municipal Council area is about 29.56 Km². Entire areas is almost flat in elevation and high lands are located at 8 meters above the mean sea level. Perusal of the land use of Kalmunai M.C reveals that about 62% of the land is high lands and balance consists of paddy area (21.01%), inland water bodies and canals (10%), wetlands, marsh and lagoons (8%).

53% of the total land i.e 89% out of high lands are consisted with built up lands. The significant feature of this highland is that it is about 1.5 k.m. narrow strip with about 8k.m in length. As a result of that it has shown a linear development along the Batticaloa - Akkaraipattu main road. Along the said road, two service centers can be identified namely Sainthamaruthu and Marathamunai. This narrow strip is located between Indian Ocean in the Eastern direction and paddy and inland water bodies in the Western direction.

Highest share of the total land use i.e 30% is residential and it is hardly find vertical development other than few Tsunami Housing schemes. Most of the houses are single storied houses. Second largest land use is shared by paddy lands.

Table No. 4.1

Present Land Use Pattern of Kalmunai Municipal Council Area

	Category	Extent (sq.km)	%
1	Bare Land	0.19	0.64%
2	Beach	0.40	1.37%
3	Canal	1.81	6.14%
4	Cemetery	0.11	0.37%
5	Coconut	0.12	0.42%
6	Commercial	0.31	1.06%
7	Educational	0.34	1.15%
8	Health	0.07	0.22%
9	Homestead	0.09	0.31%
10	Industrial	0.11	0.37%
11	Inland Water bodies	0.97	3.29%
12	Institutional	0.14	0.47%
13	Lagoon	0.29	0.99%
14	Marshy Land	1.68	5.68%
15	Other cultivations	0.05	0.18%
16	Paddy	6.21	21.01%
17	Public	1.81	6.14%
18	Religious	0.27	0.09%

19	Residential	8.87	30.00%
20	Roads and Utility	2.49	8.43%
21	Sports and leisure	0.09	0.30%
22	Transport	0.03	0.09%
23	Vacant	2.47	8.35%
24	Wetland	0.39	1.32%
25	Tree plantation	0.24	0.80%
	Total	29.56	100%

Source: Urban Development Authority, Field Survey 2013

4.2 Land Value

Considering the land value in the Kalmunai area ,it shows a higher variation when it moves from nodes to internal areas of the city. However, the land value of the central business area is recorded higher land values showing Map No. 4.2.

4.3 Issues and Problems

In concerning the land use, the main issue is fragmentation of land in to small plot sizes. Other than that, filling of low line lands, construction of buildings without keeping open spaces can be identified. Vulnerability to flood is another issue that can be identified in Kalmuanai area.

Further negative impacts of linear development of commercial activities along the main road can be identified as another issue. Though scattered small scale industries are identified, there are no large scale industries in the area.

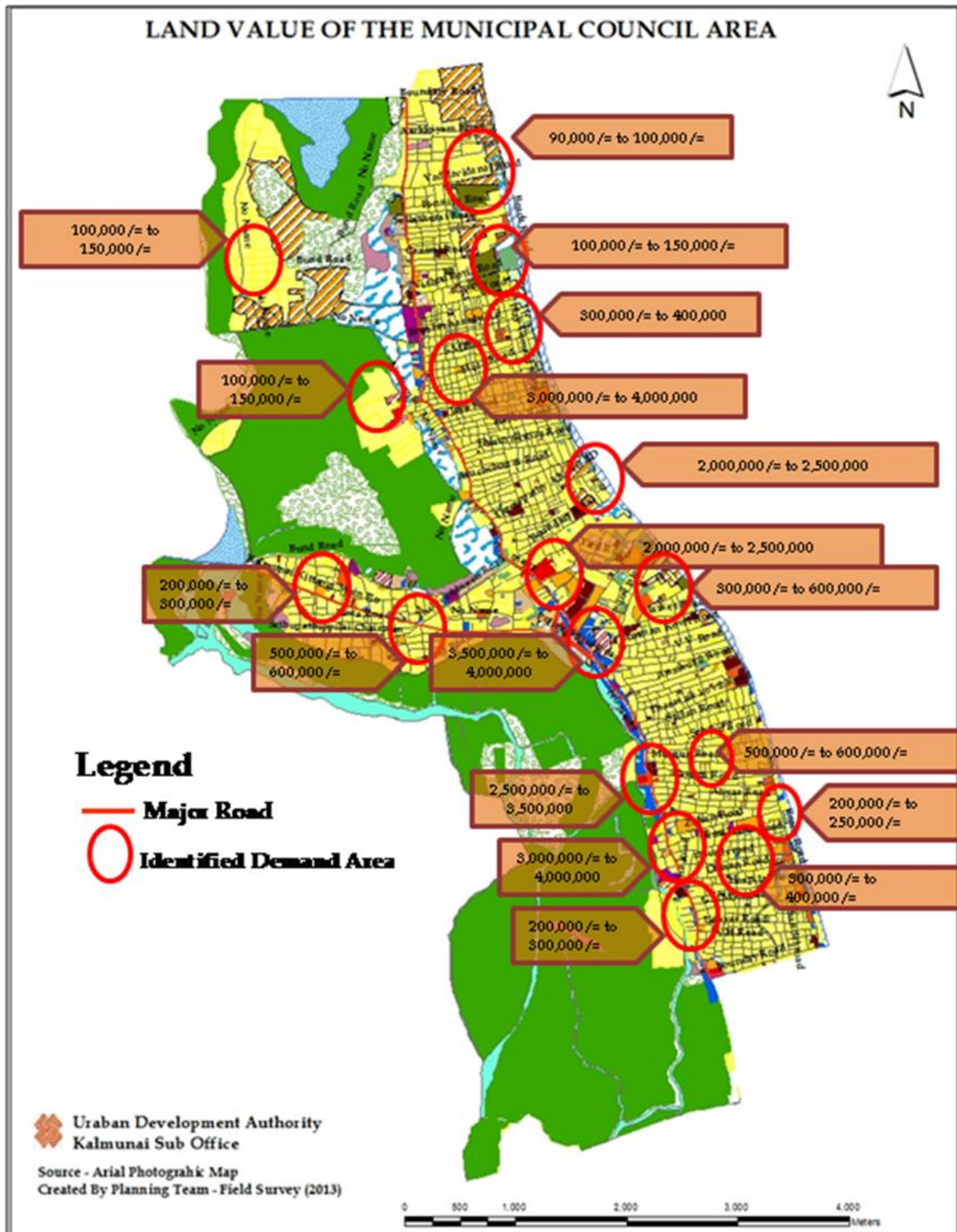
Map No. 4.1

Land Use of the Kalmunai Municipal Council Area



Map No. 4.2

Land Value of the Municipal Council Area



Source - Urban Development Authority Field Survey of 2013

CHAPTER 05: HOUSING

5.1 Existing Housing Stock and Housing Condition

5.1.1 Existing Housing Stock within the period of 2001-2012

In 2012, the total number of housing units in KMC area is 23780. The following Table No. 5.1 indicates the number of houses in Kalmunai Municipal Council area.

Table No. 5.1

Number of Housing Units 2001 - 2012

Year	Number of House hold	Number of Houses	Shortage of Houses	Growth Rate of Housing / per year
2001	20,964	19,204	1,760	-
2012	24074	23780	294	1.74

Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2001, 2012

According the Table No. 5.1, the total numbers of houses has increased by 1.74% from 2001 to 2012. There are 23780 houses available in Kalmunai Municipality in the year 2012, but the number of families occupied has been recorded as 24074. This clearly shows that there is a shortage of 294 houses. This indicates the shortages of settlements in Kalmunai Municipality.

Table No. 5.2

Housing Distribution according to DS Divisions - Kalmunai M.C. Area 2001-2012

Divisional Secretary's division	2001			2012		
	Total Population	Number of Occupied Housing Units	Number of Households	Total Population	Number of Occupied Housing Units	Number of Households
Kalmunai DS / Sub Division	70465	14,286	15,820	29713	7475	7534
				44509	10192	10459
Sainthamarathu DS division	24114	4,918	5,144	25,412	6,017	6,081
Total	94579	19,204	20,964	99634	23780	24074
Average House Hold size	2001	4.5		2001	4.2	

Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2001, 2012.

In addition, average house hold size has been reduced by 4.2 in 2012 in the Kalmunai municipal area. It is higher than the national average house hold size. National average house hold size is 4.0.

5.2 Composition of Housing Units

Composition of housing units has been categorized as; single house with single storied, single house with two storied, single house more than two storied, Attached house/ annex 60 years Over, Flat, Condominium/luxury Apartment, Twin house, Row house/line rooms, slums/shanty and others. Single house with single storied is the predominant type of housing in Kalmunai municipality, which shares 85% of the total housing units. Meanwhile single house- two storied shares 8%. Flat type of housing units shares 4%. Meanwhile slums/ shanty and other types of houses shares 1%, which means 296 houses.

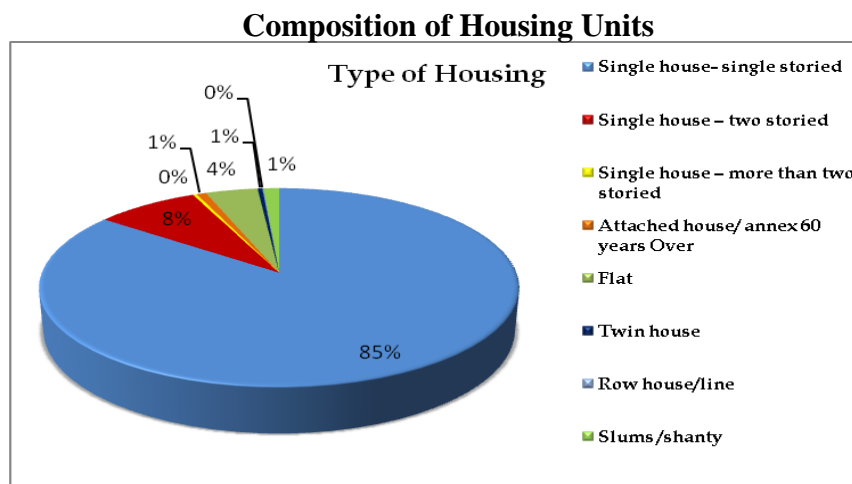
Table No. 5.3

Type of Housing Unit

District and Division Secretary's Division	No of housing unit	Type of Housing								
		Single house- single storied	Single house – two storied	Single house – more than two storied	Attached house/ annex60 years Over	Flat	Twin house	Row house/line Rooms	Slums /shanty	Others
Kalmunai S/D	7475	6317	367	23	4	576		18	170	
Kalmunai	10192	8717	737	22	170	386	71	-	81	8
Sainthamaruthu	6017	5132	803	25	2	-	17	1	37	
Total	23684	20166	1907	70	176	962	88	19	288	8
Percentage		85	8	0.6	4	1	1	1	1	0

Source: Department of Census & Statistics –2012

Figure No. 5.1



Source: Department of Census & Statistics –2012

5.3 Housing Density

The total land extent of the KMC area is 2280.hectares and total housing units located in the area is 1070.75 hectares, thus the gross housing density is 22 houses per hectare. In calculating housing density, the total land area of each G.N divisions and number of housing units located in the G.N Division has been taken into consideration. Kalmunai Municipal Council has the highest housing density in Ampara district. Out of 76 G.N divisions in the Municipality, Kalmunaikudy 03 G.N Division has the highest housing density and the lowest housing density records from Kalmunai 01C & 01B, CG.N division in year 2011. Housing density by G.N divisions has been illustrated in Map No. 5.1. The total no of GN divisions display in annex 2.

5.4 Projection of Housing Need in 2025

Following Table No. 5.4. Shows the estimated housing requirement of Kalmunai MC Area based on Housing Growth Rate of 1.74 % in year 2012.

Table No. 5.4

Expecting Housing Stock

Year	Estimated House Stock	Projected Population by Rate (1%)	Average Household Size	Housing Need	Housing Backlog
2015	25043	101977	4.2	24280	763
2020	27299	106004	4.2	25239	2060
2025	39758	110191	4.2	26236	3522

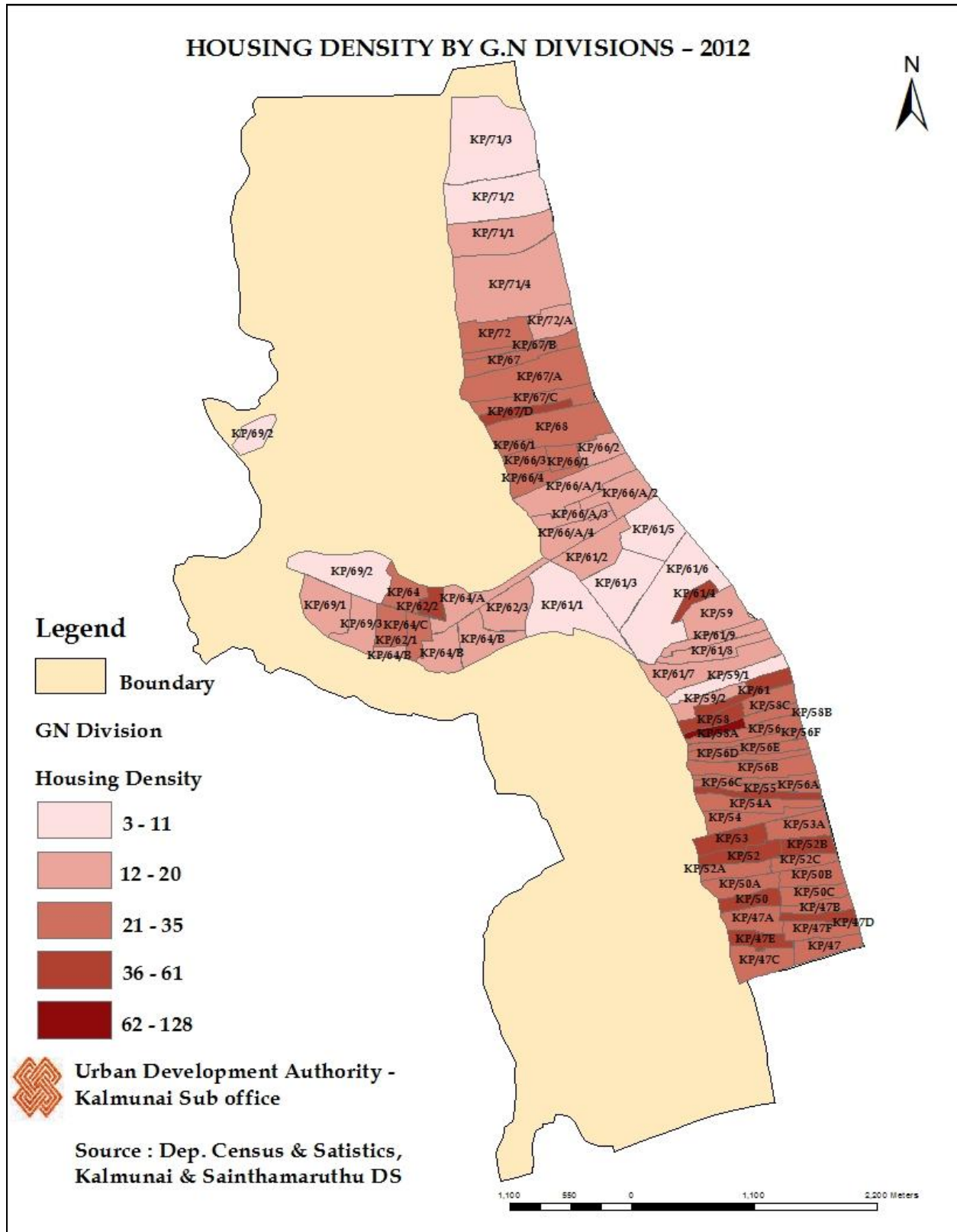
Source: UDA, Kalmunai Sub Office

As per the Average household size in Kalmunai Municipal area is 4.2 persons, hence based on this medium standard, it is estimated that available house stock of the year is 25043 and 24280 additional housing units need for the year 2015. Meanwhile the housing need for housing units in 2020 will be 27299 and 26236 in 2025.

According to the table no 5.4, it is estimated housing backlog 763 by 2015, 2060 housing backlog by 2020 and meanwhile the housing backlog in by 2025 will be 3522.

Map No. 5.1

Housing Density by G.N Divisions – 2012



5.5 Household Amenities

Household amenities are the key factor that indicates the existing living standard of the households in Kalmunai Municipal council area. House hold amenities includes the basic facilities available for household such as source of energy, source of drinking water, and availability of sanitary facilities.

5.5.1 Source of Drinking Water

Principal Source of Drinking water facilities available in the Kalmunai Municipal Council area can be categorized as;

- Well (Protected well within the premise+ well outside premise + unprotected well)
- Pipe born water(Tap within the unit +Tap within premises but outside unite +Tap outside Premises)
- Others Sources (Rural water supply projects + Tube well + Bowser + bottled water + others)

According to figure 5.2, pipe born water is the main source of drinking water in Kalmunai MC Area, where 72% of the households are consumed because of land scarcity for well water, meanwhile consumption of well water is 23%.

Table No. 5.5

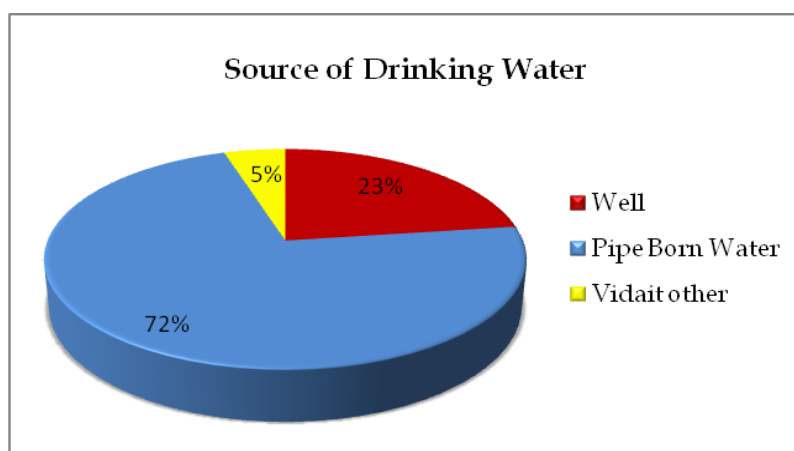
Source of Drinking Water 2012

Division Secretary's Division	Number of Households	Well			Pipe Born Water			Vidait other				
		Protected Well Within Premises	Protected Well Outside Premises	Unprotected Well	Tap Within	Tap Within Premises but Outside Unit	Tap Outside Premises	Rural Water Supply Project	Tube Well	Bowser	Bottled Water	River/Tank/Stream/Spring & Other
Kalmunai S/D	7534	2296	186	91	2026	2305	326	53	181	0	6	64
Kalmunai	10459	2078	156	141	5020	2039	241	104	558	1	7	114
Sainthamaruthu	6081	444	14	102	4184	1213	50		58	0	4	11
Total	24074	4818	356	334	11230	5557	617	157	797	1	17	189
Percentage		23%			72%			5%				

Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2012

Figure No. 5.2

Source of Drinking Water



Source: Department of Census & Statistics - 2012

5.5.2 Principal Source of Lighting

Principal type of lighting in the households of Kalmunai municipality indicates that majority of the households (96%) use electricity as their major source of lighting and 4% of the households use Kerosene as their source of lighting. Figure no 5.3 Indicates the principal type of lighting.

Table No. 5.6

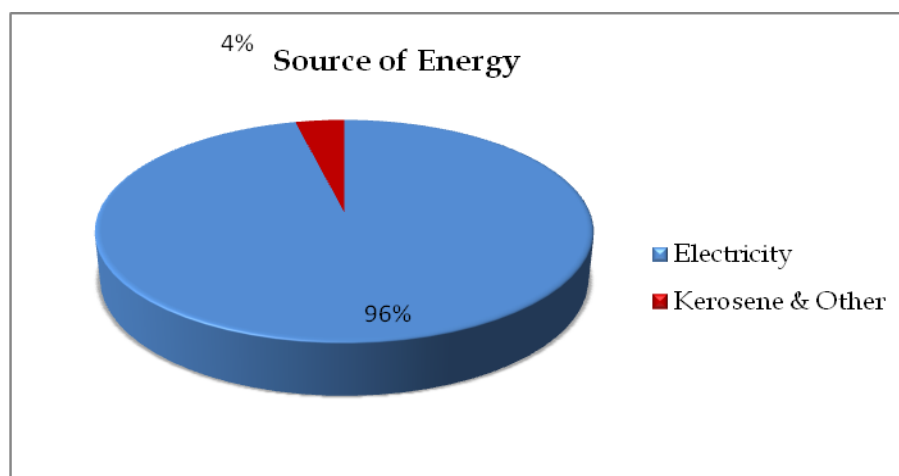
Principal for Source of Lighting 2012

District and Divisional Secretary's Division	Number of Households	Principal Type of Lighting				
		Electricity – from Rural Hydro Power Project	Vidait Other			
			Kerosene	Solar Power	Bio Gas	Other
Kalmunai S/D	7534	7,074	458	-	-	1
Kalmunai	10,471	10137	311	-	-	10
Sainthamaruthu	6,078	5,950	110	1	-	9
Total	24,104	23,161	879	1	0	20
Percentage		96	4			

Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2012

Figure No. 5.3

Source of Energy (Lighting)



Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2012

5.5.3 Toilet Facilities

In Kalmunai Municipality, 94% of the households have toilet facilities within the unit and outside the unit mainly exclusively for house hold, while 5% of the households have toilet sharing with another household. Only 1% of households don't have toilet facility. Following figure 5.4 shows the availability of toilet facilities in 2012 and Toilet facilities available for the household have been classified in the Table No. 5.7.

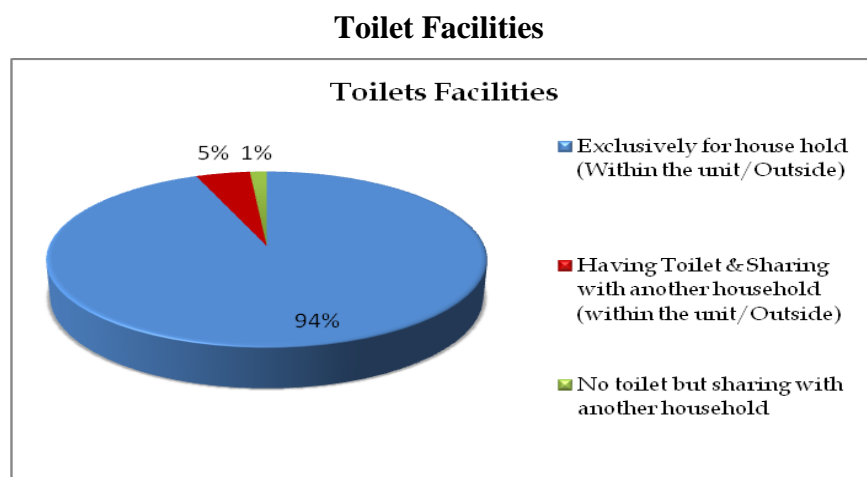
Table No. 5.7

Toilet Facilities of toilet in the Municipal Council Area

District and Division Secretary's Division	No of housing holds	Exclusively for house hold		Sharing with another household		Vidait other		
		Within the unit	Outside the unit	within the unit	Outside the unit	No toilet but sharing with another household	Common/public toilet	Not using a toilet
Kalmunai S/D	7534	4596	2547	72	229	71	7	12
Kalmunai Division	10459	8465	1258	356	205	118	5	52
Sainthamaruthu	6081	5378	381	178	66	34	38	6
Total	24074	18439	4186	606	500	223	50	70
Percentage	100	61	34	1	3	1	0	0
Total Percentage	100	94		5		1		

Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2012

Figure No. 5.4



Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2012

5.5.4 Principal Material of Construction of the Walls and Roof

According to the statistics, 90% of housing units have been constructed walls using brick and 7% of housing units have been constructed walls using Cement block/stone. 77% of housing units have been constructed of the Roofs for residential buildings using permanent materials.

Table No. 5.8

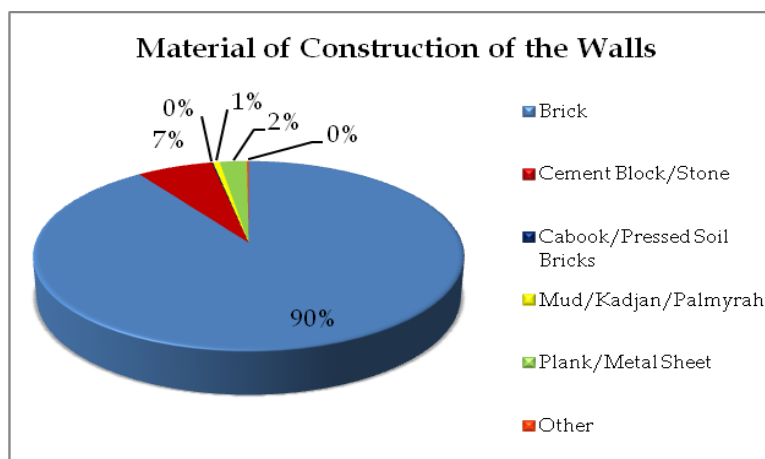
Distribution Material of Construction of the Walls

District and Divisional Secretary's division	Number of Housing Units	Principal Material of Construction of the Walls							
		Brick	Cement Block/Stone	Cabook	Pressed Soil Bricks	Mud	Kadjan/Palmyrah	Plank/Metal Sheet	Other
Kalmunai S/D	7503	6351	774	14	2	59	40	225	10
Kalmunai	10258	9347	647	3	3	5	27	206	20
Sainthamaruthu	6019	5755	125	4	2	3	1	127	2
Total	23780	21453	1546	21	7	67	69	558	32
Percentage	100	90	7	0		1		2	0

Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2012

Figure No. 5.5

Principal Material of Wall Construction



Source: Department of Census and Statistics – 2012

Table No. 5.9

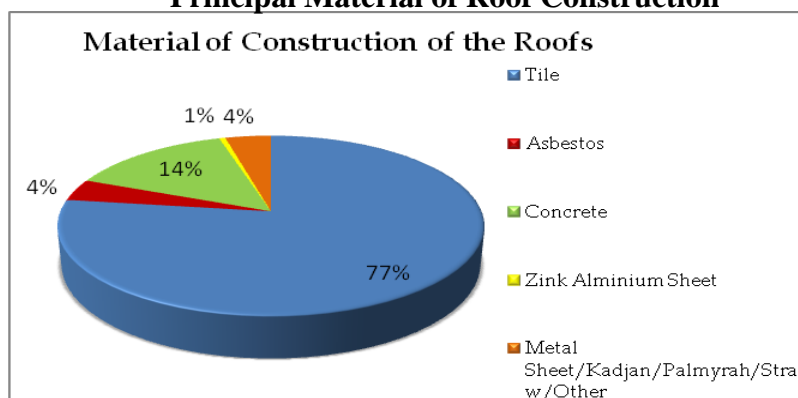
Distribution Material of Construction of the Roof

District and Divisional Secretary's division	Number of Housing Hold	Principal Material of Construction of the Roofs						
		Tile	Asbestos	Concrete	Zink Aluminium Sheet	Metal Sheet	Kadjan/Palmyrah/Straw	Other
Kalmunai Sub	7503	6192	146	707	42	380	32	4
Kalmunai	10258	8088	376	1451	50	246	36	11
Sainthamaruthu	6019	4106	412	1270	37	175	3	16
Total	23780	18386	934	3428	129	801	71	31
Percentage	100	77	4	15	1	3	0	0

Source: Department of Census & Statistics – 2012

Figure No. 5.6

Principal Material of Roof Construction



Source: Department of Census and Statistics – 2012

5.6 Houses affected by Tsunami Disaster and Tsunami Schemes

Kalmunai Municipal area was severely affected by Tsunami Disaster in the year 2004. According to the Table No 5.10, 1768 houses were damaged fully by tsunami disaster and meanwhile 4313 houses were damaged partly in the Municipal area.

Table No. 5.10

No. of Houses Damaged by Tsunami in 2004

Divisional Secretary's division	Details of causes		
	Houses Fully Damaged	Houses Partly Damaged	Deaths
Kalmunai Sub	926	833	1364
Kalmunai	624	1905	1730
Sainthamaruthu	218	1575	770
Total	1768	4313	3864

Source: Department of Census and Statistics – 2012

Table No. 5.10 shows the financial facilities provided by foreign agencies for Tsunami housing scheme development. Presently Divisional Secretariats provides assistance and related agencies are in the form of supplying of building materials, credit facilities and building drawing.

Table No. 5.11

Tsunami Housing projects

Name of Housing scheme	location	Number of Houses	Year	Funding Agencies	Remarks
Kudakaraikilal Kadam, scheme	Boliverian Sainthamruthu DS area	666 units	2005 - 2009	Boliverian Republic Venisuvela through- Min of Economic Development	Stage 2 in progress, Building materials being supplied
	IFAD Sainthamruthu DS area			IFAD Vision through- Min of Fisheries Aquatic resources	Building Constructed
	EHEAD Sainthamruthu DS area			Haritha Fund	Building Constructed
Iravali Kadam Scheme	Kalmunai Muslim division	456 condominium (G+2)	2006-2009	Government & (CECB)	Building Constructed

Islamabaath scheme	Kalmunai Muslim division	174 condominium (G+2)	2005-2006	Hemas Tsunami Foundation	Building Constructed
Mettuvattai scheme	MaruthamunaiK almunai Muslim division	186	2005-2009	GOSL/SD& CC	Building Constructed
Peeriya Neelavani	Saraswathy road ,Kalmunai Tamil division	300 (G+2)	2005-2007	Foreign Ministry Consort (SEC)	Building Constructed
Peeriya Neelavani	Central Road, Kalmuai Tamil Division	348 (G+2)	2005-2007	Islamic relief & Red cross	Building Constructed
Peeriya Neelavani	V.C road	200 units	2005-2007	Turkish Red Crescent	Building Constructed

Source: Additional Government Agent's office Kalmunai

5.7 Problems and Issues

- About 294 housing units, shortage in Kalmunai MC Area.
- About 334 families using source of Unprotected Well.
- About 1106 families, share with other household & 273 families using common toilets/public toilets and 70 families don't have toilet facilities.

CHAPTER 06: ECONOMIC

6.1 Present Economic Base

Economic base of Kalmunai Municipality includes commercial, agriculture and fishing base. The city also has important economic and commercial functions. The High yielding paddy lands are located Western part of the Municipality. Commercial activities have been concentrated along Colombo-Ratnapura-Wellawawayya-Batticaloa road (A4). The main commercial areas are located in Kalmunai town, Maruthamunai, Kalmunaikudi, and Saindamaruthu. Kalmunai is famous for Jewelry items, textile and fancy items while Maruthamunai is famous for hardware items.

Location of Kalmunai in the coastal fringe of the Bay of Bengal, gifts with water resources, and well spread road network gives proper regional linkages to other towns of the surrounding area such as Kandy, Monaragala, Ampara, Pottuvil and Batticaloa. The lands are the influencing factors of economic base of Kalmunai municipality. Consequently economic base of the Kalmunai municipality has been categorized under Agriculture, Industry and Service sector and given as follows:

Agriculture Sector

1. Agriculture: Paddy, vegetable cultivations, Permanent crops, coconut plantations
2. Livestock production: Livestock, milk production
3. Fishing: Coastal fishing, lagoon fishing, dry fish production

Industry Sector

1. Paddy and Timber based Industries.
2. Cottage and handloom Industries

Service Sector

1. Whole sale and retail trade: Domestic trade
2. Banking and insurance: Financial transaction

6.1.1 Agriculture Sector

6.1.1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the prime contributors for the economic base of Kalmunai Municipality. Out of total land area of Kalmunai municipality, 24 % of land extent has been used for cultivation. Paddy cultivation is predominant cultivation, and out of total cultivated land ,3529 hectares have been utilized for paddy cultivation. There are nearly 6% of 1505 families engaged in agriculture and 28 farmer organizations function in the area to serve the needs of

the farmers. Paddy has been cultivated during both Maha and Yala seasons, while around 7.1 % of total 7088 farmers have engaged in paddy cultivation. These paddy lands have been mainly irrigated by Senanayake Samudra tank and small village irrigation water tanks. Table 6.1 explains the production of paddy cultivation.

Table No. 6.1

Paddy Cultivation of "Yala" & "Maha" Season in 2007– 2011

Details	Maha 2007 / 2008	Yala 2008	Maha 2008 / 2009	Yala 2009	Maha 2009 / 2010	Yala 2010
Targeted (Ha)	292	1400.7	617.1	863	722.4	1312.9
Achievement (Ha)	162.44	1263.9	605	722	114.9	1161.6
Total Production (Mt)	712	1948	1074.9	3845.5	574.4	3206.44

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Kalmunai & Sainthamaruthu -2011

According to the Table 6.1, there is a drastic increase in the paddy production during the Maha season (2009/2010) and 2010 Yala season.

Table No. 6.2

Paddy Extent Targeted, Gross Extent Sown, Gross Extent Harvested, Net Extent Harvested and Production – Maha 2009/2010

D.S Division	Target extent (Ha)	Gross Extent Sown (Acres)	Gross Extent Harvested (Acres)	Net Extent Harvested (Acres)	Estimated Production (Mt)
Kalmunai Muslim	222	22	22	13	0.45
Kalmunai Tamil	20	20	-	-	-
Sainthamaruthu	202.4	114.9	114.9	114.9	574.4
KMC	444.4	156.9	136.9	127.9	574.85

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Kalmunai & Sainthamaruthu -2011

Accordingly, highest net harvested has been recorded from Sainthamaruthu D.S Division.

Home garden are cultivated mainly for local consumption. Majority of the vegetable crops grown are traditional tropical crops. Marketable vegetables are grown in small holdings in most of the back yards of houses. Cultivation of vegetables in home gardens needs to be promoted to provide safe and nutritious vegetables and to reduce cost of living. Production of Highland crops during the period of (2009/2010) is given in the table 6.3.

Map No. 6.1

Economic Base map of Kalmunai Municipal Council Area



Table No. 6.3**Extent and Production of Crops Cultivation during 2009/2010**

Crops	Extent (Ha)	%	Yield (Kg)
Ground Nut	4.85	25	2,400.00
Chillies (Green)	0.40	2	200.00
Luffa	0.40	2	4,000.00
Bandakka	4.45	22.4	55,000.00
Brinjal	6.07	30.6	75,000.00
Bitter Gourd	1.21	6	1,200.00
Snake Gourd	2.02	10	3,000.00
As plant	0.40	2	300.00
Total	19.8	100	141,100.00

Source: Statistical Hand Book, District Secretariat, Ampara- 2011.

Accordingly, vegetables of Brinjal, Ground Nut, Bandakka and Snake Gourd have higher production in percentage of 30.65%, 24.5%, 22.5%, and 10.25% of the total yield respectively.

Coconut cultivation also contributes in agriculture production of the Municipality. During Tsunami devastation, considerable amount of coconut trees had been damaged. According to statistics there were 2.5 hectares and 5 hectares of coconut cultivated in 2006 and 2011 respectively. The table 6.4 describes the extent of coconut planted during the period of (2006-2011).

Table No. 6.4**Details of Coconut Plantation the Total Yield Respectively**

Details	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Extent of Land (Ha)	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.7	5	5
Production in Nuts (Number)	1108	1100	1110	3720	6070	6500
New planting (Acre)	-	-	2	3	7	2
Re-planting (Acre)	-	-	1	-	5	1

Source: Statistical Hand Book, District Secretariat, Ampara- 2011

6.1.1.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production makes considerable contribution to the agricultural economy by way of dairy farming contributes for livestock production in the municipality. Cattle farming and goat farming are common animal husbandry in the area for meat production and dairy production. But for slaughtering purpose, cattle have been imported from the adjoining remote villages of Vaharai, Manndoor and Mahaoya. Livestock statistics of neat cattle and buffaloes in 2011 have been given in the table 6.5.

Table No. 6.5**Live Stock statistics of neat cattle and buffaloes Population in 2011**

Type		Number	Average Daily Production (Liters)
Neat Cattle	Milk Cows	530	920
	Other Cow	1094	
Buffaloes	Milk Cows	195	358
	Others	349	

Source: Statistical Hand Book, District Secretariat, Ampara- 2011

Goats and Poultry farming also contribute to animal husbandry sector in addition rearing of Neat Cattle, Buffaloes. Daily Average Egg Production is 14423. According to Goat and chicken statistics, there are 1027 goats and 55078 chicks have been reared in the municipality as at 2010. The detail of Goats and Poultry industry as at 2011 has been given in the Table No. 6.6.

Table No. 6.6**Live Stock Goats and Poultry industry as at 2011 Population in 2011**

Type	Number
Goats	1027
Chickens	55078
Laying Hens	20038
Other Hens	35040

Source: Statistical Hand Book, District Secretariat, Ampara- 2011

Main issue in livestock sector is non-availability of slaughter houses and functioning of illegal slaughter houses in the area.

6.1.1.3 Fishing

Fisheries contribute a major share to the economy of the municipality. Fishing activities have been undertaken by 27685 of population of the Municipality. 27.78% in total population of Kalmunai municipality has been undertaken fishing. The fishing activities mainly consist of coastal and off shore fishing while lagoon fishing has been undertaken at small scale. Nearly 5737 families in the Municipal limits directly or indirectly engage in fishing and related activities. There are 45 fisheries organizations operating in the area. Most of the fishermen actively engage in fishing during the seasons. Fish caught during the season has been transported to Colombo market on daily basis. Because of this demand wholesale fish traders from Colombo and other part of the country have been developed close contact with the fisher folk in the area. This helps the fishermen of the area to generate reasonable source of income.

The fisheries sector plays an indispensable role in the economy of Sri Lanka contributing around 1.2% to the GDP. Comprising of inland fishing has great potential to deep sea fishing to contribute fish production of the country.

There are about 47 fish boats landing sites in the municipality and fishing population is the major user of the coastal and marine resources. According to 2008 statistics, 3275 metric tons of fish production record from the area. The Table No. 6.7 shows the fisheries demographic information from 2004 to 2008.

Table No. 6.7

Fisheries Demographic Information

Year	2004	2005	2007	2008
No of Fishing Families	3255	3325	5337	5737
Fishing Population	19922	20030	26685	27685
Active fisherman	4240	4310	5356	5866
Fish Production(KMC) (MT)	-	-	772	3275

Source: Statistical Hand Book, District Secretariat, Ampara-2009

Fishing Crafts in operation in Kalmunai Municipal Area.

Table No. 6. 8

Fishing Crafts in operation in Kalmunai Municipal Area

Details	Total
In Board (Multi day)	66
In Board (One day)	148
Out Board FRP	114
Traditional Mechanized	12
Traditional non Mechanized	207
Medal	41
Total	588

Source: Department of fisheries 2011, Kalmunai

6.1.2 Industry Sector

6.1.2.1 Paddy based industries and Timber based industries.

The Kalmunai Municipal area is a viable trade zone in the Eastern Province. The small industries take place closer to the main roads, especially from Maruthamunai to Maligaikadu. Rice mills saw mills, carpentry workshops, furniture shops and coir factory are the most visible industrial in this area.

Table No. 6.9

Types of Industries in Kalmunai Area

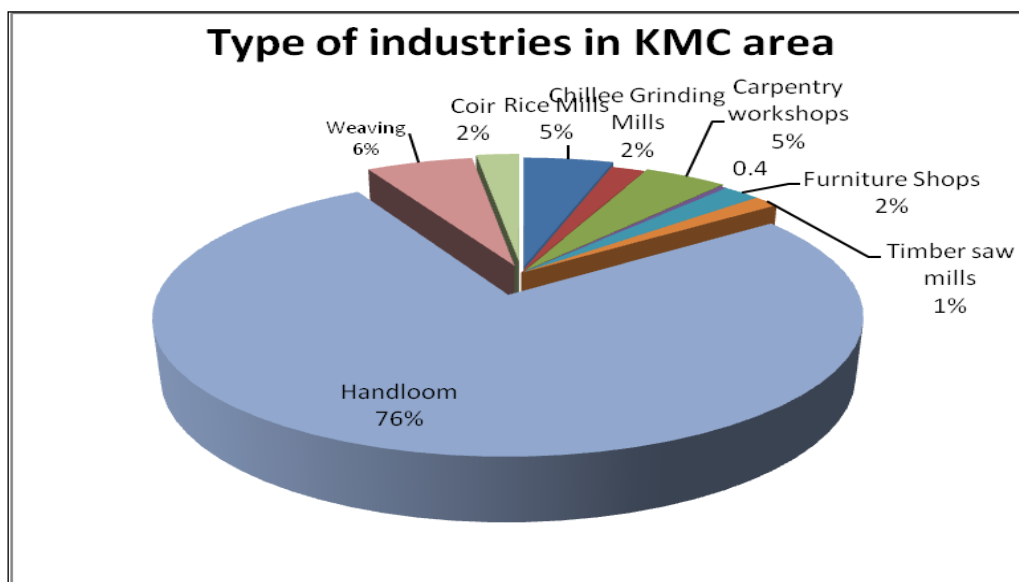
Types	Number	%
Rice Mills	48	5
Chillee Grinding Mills	18	1.8
Carpentry workshops	44	5
Cushion Works	4	0.4
Furniture Shops	20	2
Timber saw mills	14	1.4
Handloom	745	76.6
Weaving	57	6
Coir	23	2.3
Total	973	100

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council-2012

Accordingly, handloom industry is functioned as one of the important domestic industries in Maruthamunai.

Figures No. 6.1

Types of Industries in Kalmunai Area



Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council-2012

6.1.2.2 Cottage and Handloom Industries

The small industries (handlooms and batik textiles) take place closer to the main roads especially in Maruthamunai area which has high demand from local areas and out of the district. And it can be seen sweet preparing in household level by women headed families & low income level families.

Kalmunai is identified as one of the leading textiles trading center in the province from the Regional physical plan made for eastern province, Therefore, KMC has a great potential to manufacture cloths and textiles in the area in order to boom the local economy.

6.1.3 Service Sector

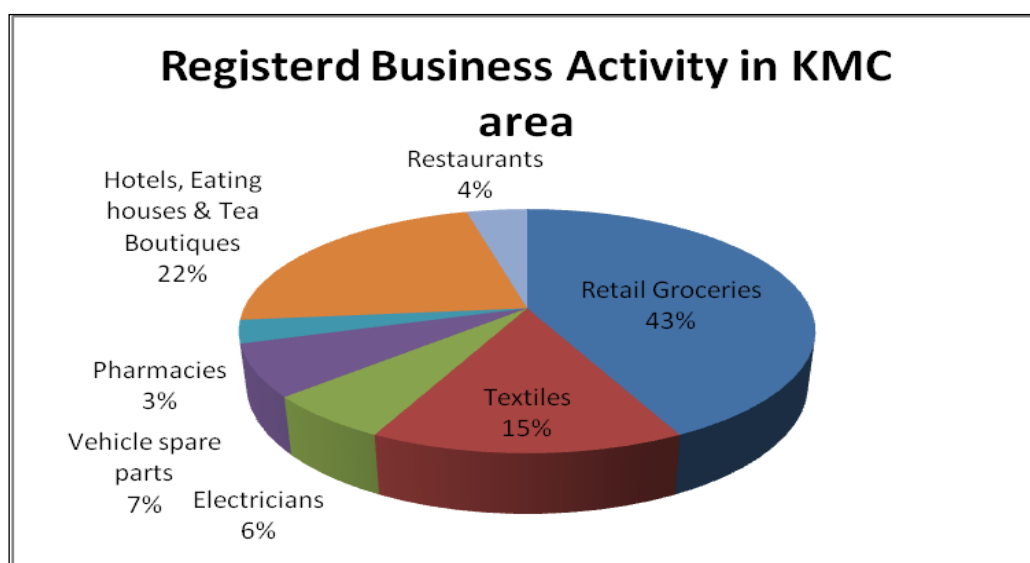
The Service sector of the Kalmunai MC area depends on the commercial establishment, financial institution and administrative institutions. Floating population of 8000 per day visits the town area in order to get the medical facilities from the hospital, other administrative services from district courts, majestic courts, high courts, other government departments and institutions. In addition, community is floated to the town for shopping and to obtain education facilities from nationally recognized school and also to get the financial services from financial institutions.

6.1.3.1 Whole Sale and Retail Trade

Kalmunai town function as a transit point for the commuters and the main commercial center for community in the hinterland area of the town, it makes a potential to develop the market range for retail and whole sale business in the Kalmunai town. Registered business activities within Kalmunai Municipal Council Area are in annexure No 6.2.

Figure No. 6.2

Registered Business Activities in Kalmunai MC Area



Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council-2012

6.1.3.2 Banking and Insurance

The financial institutions such as branches of banks financial institutions and insurance companies are located along the main road in the town; Since Kalmunai town functioned as one of the commercial hubs of Ampara district. As well as, number of banks and insurance companies are providing services to the community in Kalmunai municipal area.

Table No. 6.10

List of Bank in Kalmunai MC Area

S. No	Name of the Bank
1	Amana Bank
2	Bank of Ceylon
3	Commercial Bank
4	DFCC Vardana Bank
5	Hatton National Bank
6	National Saving Bank
7	NDB Bank
8	People's Bank
9	Rural Development Bank
10	Sampath Bank
11	Sanasa Development Bank
12	Seylan Bank

Source: Field survey 2012

Table No. 6.11

List of Insurance Companies & Finance in KMC

S. No	Name of the Insurance companies & Finance
1	Amana insurance
2	Ceylinco Insurance
3	HNB Insurance
4	Jana Shakthi Insurance
5	LIC Insurance
6	Union Insurance
7	CLC Commercial leasing & Finance
8	Central finance leasing

Source: Field survey 2012

6.2 Employment Pattern

6.2.1 Sectoral

The labour force of the Kalmunai area is 62% which amounts 61,376 of population. Out of Total labour force, 13% of the labour force falls under foreign sector and 23% are in government sector. It's an important fact that 41% of employed population are in the sector of self employment & other.

Table No: 6.12

Categories of Employment Sectors in KMC Area - 2012

Employment Sector	Number of Employer	Percentage
Agriculture	2414	06
Fishing	3124	08
Foreign Employer	5035	13
Government	9404	23
Semi - Government	960	02
Self- Employment & Other	16518	41
Private sector	2798	07
Total	40253	100

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Divisional Secretariat, Kalmunai & Sainthamaruthu- 2011.

6.2.2 Income level

More than 50% of the District Population in Ampara district is below the poverty level in 1981 due to the destruction of economic and social life during the war conflict. Now it has reduced up to 48 % of population in the recent year because of the poverty alleviation programme conducted by Samurdhi Authority. In addition government policy to improve the basic infrastructure at regional level has made a positive impact to cross the poverty lines in low income households.

And also "Divineguma" livelihood development programme launched by the Ministry Of Economic Development has become a holistic community uplifting programme to reduce the poverty in rural areas.

Table No: 6.13

No of Samurdhi Beneficiary Families

Year	Total No of Families	No of Samurdhi beneficiary families	No of Samurdhi beneficiaries Families (%)
2008	27727	14276	48.75
2010	29285	14277	51.48

Source: Statistical Hand Book, District Secretariat, Ampara – 2011

6.2.3 Fiscal Capacity of the Kalmunai Municipal Council

6.2.3.1 Revenue

Revenue source of the Kalmunai Municipal Council comprised with Re-currents revenue and the capital grants. Collected revenue in 2012 is sixty million.

The revenue estimation for 2012 in the municipal council, is given in table 6.14

Table No. 6.14

Details of Revenue in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area

Revenue Details	Amount (Rs.)
Rate & Taxes	10230124.59
Rent	26793122.39
License	4232551.10
Fees for service	1407510.00
Warrant cost, Fine & Penalties	11307674.00
Other Revenue	14374828.95
Revenue Grant	52957303.05
Total Re-Current Revenue	121303114.08
Total Capital Grants	9161903.29
Total Revenue	130,465,017.37

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council -2012

Total expenditure of Kalmunai MC in 2012 comprised with two sections of recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure.

Table No. 6.15

Details of Expenditure in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area

Expenditure Details	Amount (Rs)
Recurrent Expenditure	126,878,951.00
Capital Expenditure	3,555,400.00

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council – 2012

6.3 Issues and Problems

- No paddy storage facilities in Kalmunai Municipality area.
- Lack of availability of grass land for livestock industries
- No fishing port and collection center since it is necessary for developing deep sea fisheries, inland fisheries.
- All industries mixed up with the other commercial and residential creating environmental issues.
- No income source from slaughter house due to inadequate facilities in the Municipal area.

6.4 Conclusion

Paddy cultivation and growing vegetable are two important economic activities in Kalmunai MC Area. In addition livestock production is important economic activity in KMC area. Fishing industry makes a considerable contribution to the KMC economy. But industrial sector has not a significant factor for contribution to the economy. But there is a great opportunity to make agro based industries specially for food processing.

In service sector, it is already located commercial establishment for wholesale and retail business, services banks and other facilities.

Financial institutions are already established to develop the investment opportunities of the area. One of the potential identified is development of textiles industry to cater the community in Eastern Province.

Fiscal capacity of the KMC has not strong enough to develop the infrastructure facilities needed. Therefore strategies should be identified in development plan for strengthening of the economy in Kalmunai Municipal Council area.

CHAPTER 07: INFRASTRUCTURE

7.3 Physical Infrastructure

7.1.1 Road Network

The road network system of the Kalmunai, which traverses from North to South, plays an important function in transportation system within the Kalmunai Municipal Council area

The available road system of the area can be classified as follows based on their ownership:-

1. Roads maintained by the RDA
2. Roads maintained by Provincial Road Development Department
3. Roads maintained by Municipal Council
4. Private Roads

7.1.1.1 Roads maintained by the RDA

1. Kalmunai, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee Road
2. Kalmunai , Akkaraipattu and Pottuvil Road
3. Kalmunai, Ampara Road
4. Kalmunai , Naavithanvellai Road

These roads provide linkages with areas such as Badulla, Kandy, Monaragala, Batticaloa and Trincomalee. There are wide reservations and street lines for these roads.

7.1.1.2 Roads owned by Municipal Council

Due to poor maintenance, these roads are becoming unusable. Some roads have been washed away. There are no proper side drains specially in Kalmunaikudy area. Roads are inaccessible during rainy days. As some of these roads have not properly built up with engineering mechanism, they are easily get deteriorated.

Table No. 7.1

Roads in the Kalmunai Municipality by Ccategory

Road Category According to the Ownership	Road Classification	Road Length in Km
Road Development Authority	National Highway ("A", "B")	15.8 Km
Road Development Department	"C"	25.8 Km
Kalmunai Municipal Council	Local	205.4 Km
Total		255 Km

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council

7.1.2 Issues related to the Road Network

The Kalmunai Municipal Council area consists of Sammanthurai, Kalmunai, and Kaluwanchikudi police stations respectively. Vehicles are passing through the main roads such as High level road, Kalmunai and Ampara road, Kalmunai and Pottuvil road, Kalmunai and Batticaloa – Trincomalee road. The roads are sometimes leading to frequent traffic congestions. The following problems are being identified regarding congestion of vehicle in the Kalmunai Municipal Council area.

- Road not being divided by an island
- Division of the road into lanes without considering the width.
- Inadequate pedestrian crossings.
- Pavement hawkers being on either side of the main roads. e.g. near the Ashraf Memorial Hospital, Sainthamaruthu Marketsites and Maruthamunai.
- Non availability of traffic lights whole the area.
- In sufficient width of roads for housing units and commuting vehicles.
- Poor maintenance of By-roads.
- Parking of vehicles on either side of the roads.
- Difficulty in widening the roads due to physical restriction such as waterways, swamps, drains.
- Not enough traffic light signal systems.

Table No. 7.2

Road Accidents Kalmunai Municipal Council Area– 2012

Details	No. of Accidents In 2011	Percentage	No. of Accidents In 2012	Percentage
Fatal accidents	08	17%	01	1%
Serious injuries	06	13%	16	18%
Minor injuries	23	50%	51	58%
Property damage by accidents	09	19%	19	22%
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	46	99%	87	99%

Source: Kalmunai Police reports.

7.1.3 Transport

Kalmunai is an important center for the interchange of travelers. The bus services operate from the main bus stand at Kalmunai providing direct access to around the areas is the main source of transport of the Kalmunai area. Furthermore, bus services are in operation to all the important towns and rural areas within the MC. Tables No. 7.4, No.7.5 and No.7.6.shows transport services of entire Kalmunai MC Area.

Map No 7.1

Road Network in the Kalmunai Municipal Council Area

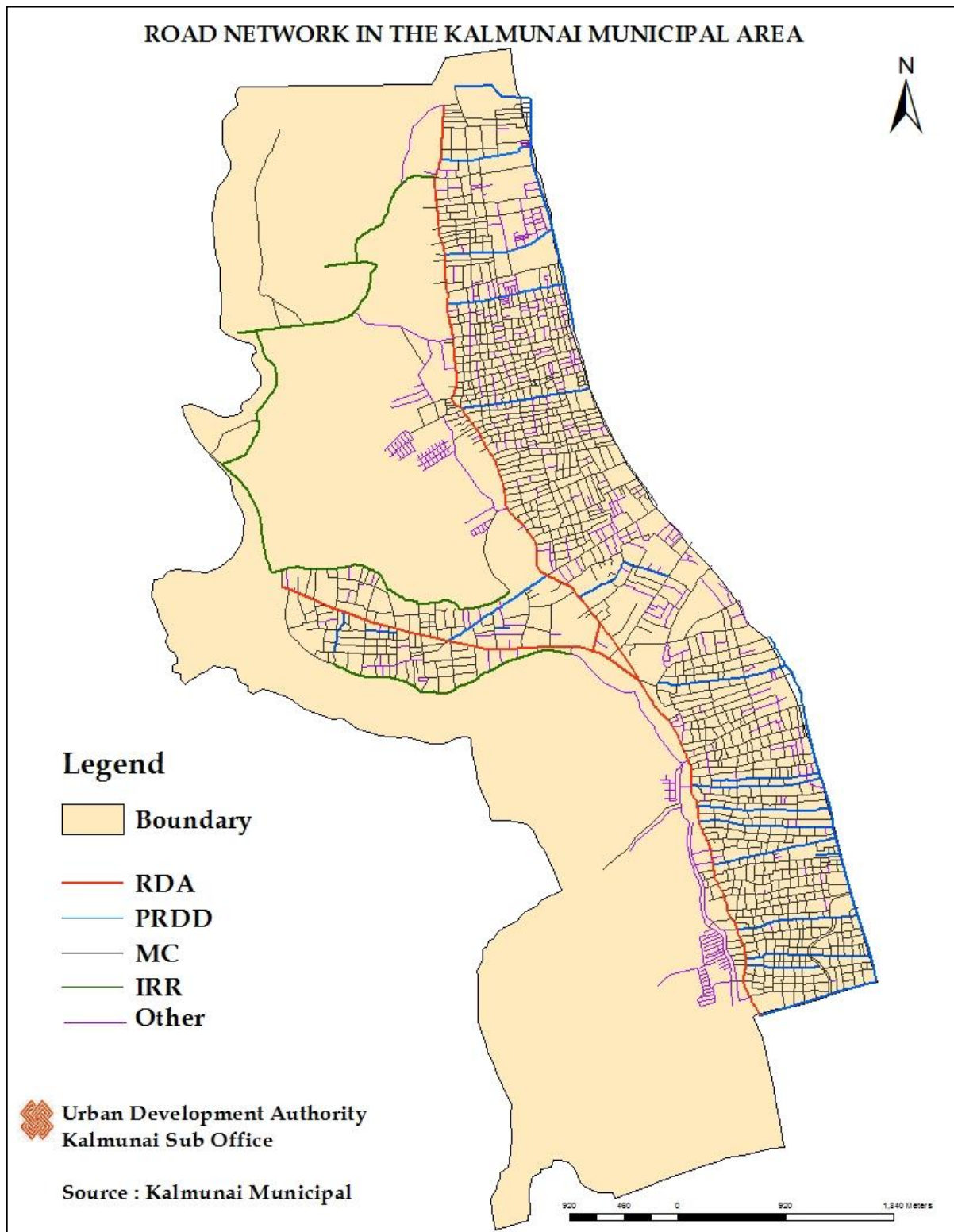


Table No.7.3**Road Infrastructure and Connectivity**

Category	Information
Railway Batticaloa	1 hours
Road travel time to next secondary city (Ampara)(Hrs)	45 minutes
Road travel time to Colombo(Hrs)	8 hours
Road travel time to international container seaport (Oluvil) (Hrs)	30 minutes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road travel time to international airport (Colombo) • Road travel time to international airport (Mattala) 	8 hours 6 hours

The distances from Kalmunai to some of the other important urban centers of Sri Lanka are given below:

1. Colombo	..	376 km.
2. Kandy	..	276 km.
3. Mahiyangana	..	176 km.
4. Siyambalanduwa	..	81 Km.
5. Monaragala	..	106 km.
6. Inginiyagala	..	42km.
7. Mahaoya	..	86km.
8. Sammanthurai	..	15km.
9. Trincomalee	..	180km.
10. Batticaloa	..	80km

Table No. 7.4**CTB Transport Service - Short Distance**

Route Name	No. of Turns Resister	Operated	No. of Turns	Actual Operation
Kalmunai - Batticaloa	40	25	165	49
Kalmunai – Ampara	25	17	123	31
Kalmunai - Akkaraipattu	32	21	86	62
Kalmunai - Central Camp	03	03	12	10
Kalmunai - Mandoor	04	04	08	07
Kalmunai - 13 th Colony	02	02	04	06
Kalmunai – Thuraineelavanai	02	02	04	08

Source: Passenger Transportation in the Kalmunai Buss Stand

Table No. 7.5**Private Passenger Transport Service - Short Distance**

Route Name	No. of Turns Resister	Operated	No. of Turns	Actual Operation
Kalmunai - Batticaloa	35	18	140	42
Kalmunai – Ampara	32	23	128	48
Kalmunai - Akkaraipattu	11	09	44	22
Kalmunai - Central Camp	02	02	08	10
Kalmunai - Mandoor	03	03	12	06
Kalmunai - 13 th Colony	02	01	08	04
Kalmunai - Thuraineelavanai	01	01	04	06

Source: Passenger Transportation in the Kalmunai Buss stand

7.1.3.1 Problems related to the Transportation

- Passenger transport services are poor at the Central Bus Stand
- Limited space to accommodate additional buses.
- Absence of transport services during the night
- No space for overflow parking.

Table No. 7.6**Transport Services within DS Division and Other Areas - 2010**

S. No	Transport Services	No of Vehicles	
		Within DS Division	Other Areas
1	Kalmunai - Jaffna	Jaffna	TRIP 4
	Kalmunai - Kandy -Colombo	Colombo	" 1
3	Kalmunai -Batticaloa-Colombo	Colombo	" 5
4	Kalmunai -Vavuniya	Vavuniya	" 1
5	Kalmunai -Thalaimannar	Mannar	" 1
6	Kalmunai -Valalchchenai	Valalchchenai	" 2
7	Kalmunai -Batticaloa	Batticaloa	" 25
8	Kalmunai -Trincomalee	Trincomalee	" 1
9	Kalmunai -kaluvanchikudy	kaluvanchikudy	" 1
10	Kalmunai -Thuraineelavanai	kaluvanchikudy	" 4
11	Kalmunai -Akkaraipattu	Akkaraipattu	" 29

12	Kalmunai -Oluvil	Addalaichenai	"	5
13	Kalmunai -Pottuvil	Pottuvil	"	2
14	Kalmunai -Amparai	Amparai	"	19
15	Kalmunai -Irakkamam	Irakkamam	"	4
16	Kalmunai -Maligaikadu	Santhamaruthu	"	3
17	Kalmunai -Sorikkalmunai	Santhamaruthu	"	2
18	Kalmunai -Veerachsoli	Santhamaruthu	"	2

Source: Passenger Transportation in the Kalmunai Buss stand

7.1.4 Telecom and Postal Service

Sri Lanka Telecom and private telephone companies have provided telecommunication facilities covering the whole town. In general, the State and private sector institutions have been able to satisfy the demand for telecommunication facilities. When considering the mobile network system, the Kalmunai Municipal area, mobile phone users highly adapted to their life which means 72% of the people are using mobiles phones for their communication purposes. There are 35 numbers of towers established by Mobitel, Dialog, Hutch, Airtel in Kalmunai area. Below table No 7.7 shows connection of Communication system in the Kalmunai Municipal area.

Table No. 7.7

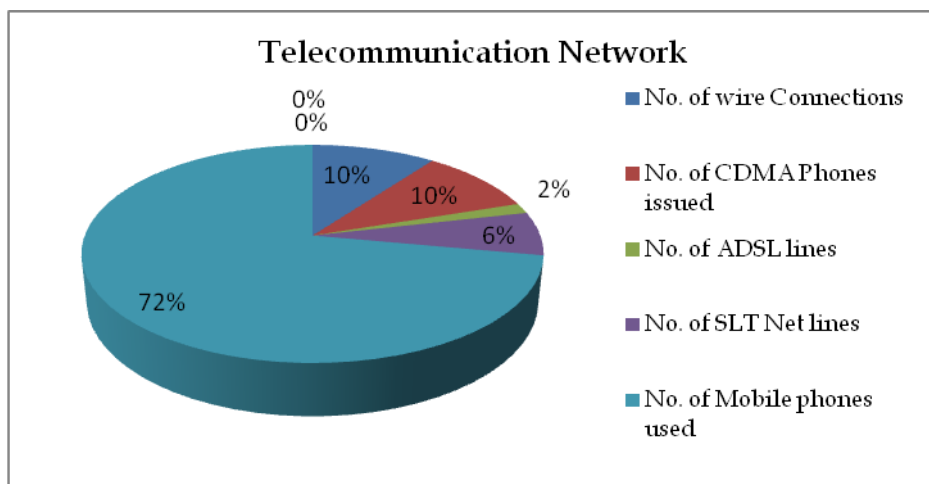
Connection of Communication System

Type of Telecommunication Network	Number of Connection
No. of wire Connections	2910
No. of CDMA Phones issued	2779
No. of ADSL lines	433
No. of SLT Net lines	1848
No. of Mobile phones used	20590
No. of Internet Café	58
No. of Communication Centers	33

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Division Secretariat, Kalmunai, Sainthamaruthu (2011)

Figure No. 7.1

Connection of Communication System



There are sufficient postal services in the Kalmunai municipal area, there are 03 main Post offices, 16 sub post offices.

Table No. 7.8

Annual Statics - 2012 Postal Works of Kalmunai Post Office

No	Description of Business	Numbers of Items	Total No.
1	Parcels Accept	Ordinary	180
		HMS	114
		LVP	9
		Foreign	1010
	Parcels Delivered	LVP	1420
2	Registered Article insured – Accept	78250	78250
3	Money Order Issued	Ordinary	958
		TMO	1416
		Service	224
		LVP	568
			3166
4	Money Orders Paid	PMT + Ordinary	2177
		LVP	9
			2186

5	NSB	Deposit	395	2285
		Withdrawals	1890	
6	Works of other Department	PAMA	24073	24674
		Pension Farmers + Fisherman	463	
		T.B. Allowances	75	
		Cancer of Thalasiya	63	
7	General Receipt Issued		6543	6543
8	Postal Identity Cards		502	502
9	Telegraphs	Local/State/Foreign	3475	3627
		Tele mail	152	
10	Telephone Calls		1220	1220
11	Un Registered Correspondence	Postal	585000	1245000
		Delivered /Forwarded	660000	
12	Registered and Insured Articles	Posted	510000	662600
		Delivered	81600	
		Forwarded	71000	
13	Speed Posts	Posted	51	125
		Delivered	74	
14	Parcels	Posted Ordinary	38	1974
		LVP	10	
		Delivered Ordinary	1320	
		LVP	568	
		By Postman	38	
15	Tappal bags and Books		3000	3000
16	Bags	Despatch	6000	13182
		Received	7100	
		Transit	82	
17	Unpaid Article Delivery		62	62

18	NSB Pass Book Delivery		74	74
19	Swabasha Telegrams	Sent	3475	9715
		Transit	-	
		Read	6240	
20	Speed Posts Delivered		446	446
21	Exam receipt Accepted		12669	12669
22	On the Spot Fine Accepted		5935	5935
23	CEB Bills Accepted		4798	4798
Total				2084766

Source: Kalmunai Post office

7.1.5 Electricity

The Ceylon Electricity Board has the authority to supply network covering whole Kalmunai Local Authority area. The entire Municipal Council area has been covered and the electricity distribution is carried out by the Kalmunai Regional Electricity Engineer's Office. The electricity provided by the Badulla Sub stations is utilized to their full capacity and according to the data information 2011 in order to meet the future demand consumption 2% now available consumption 98% and 88.58% of the houses are provided with electricity connections and recorded data shows in the table no 7.9 , 7.10. And Electricity Net works have been illustrated in Map No 7.2.

Table No. 7.9

Electricity Consumption and New Connections 2005 - 2011

Year	Existing Connections	Percentage	New Connections	Electricity Consumption (Kilo Vote hours)
2008	54358	6.5%	3123	3962714
2009	57890	4.6%	3532	4357598
2010	60561	5.3%	2671	4861312
2011	63778	7.8%	3217	5466050
Up to 31/12/2012	66814		3036	5187272

Source: Electricity Board, Kalmunai

Table No. 7.10

Pattern of Electricity Distribution

Type of Use	Number of connections	Percentage (%)
Residential	59184	88.58
industrial	533	0.80
Commercial& Office	6708	10.04
Religious	389	0.58
Total	66814	100

Source: Electricity Board, Kalmunai 2012

7.1.5.1 Problems and Issues

As a whole, this area gets continuous electricity supply, but due to occasional break downs there are disruption in the supply due to the maintenance activities of the area.

7.1.6 Water Supply

The National Water Supply & Drainage Board is the responsible authority of supplying the pipe borne water to all the area. During the year 2012 ,water consumption of the area is given Table No.7.1.1. And Water supply net works have been illustrated in Map No 7.3.

7.1.6.1 Distribution of Drinking Water

The distribution of NWS & DB by various categories of consumer in the entire Municipal Council and other areas are shown in table.

Map No 7.2

Electricity Net work in the Kalmunai Municipal Council Area

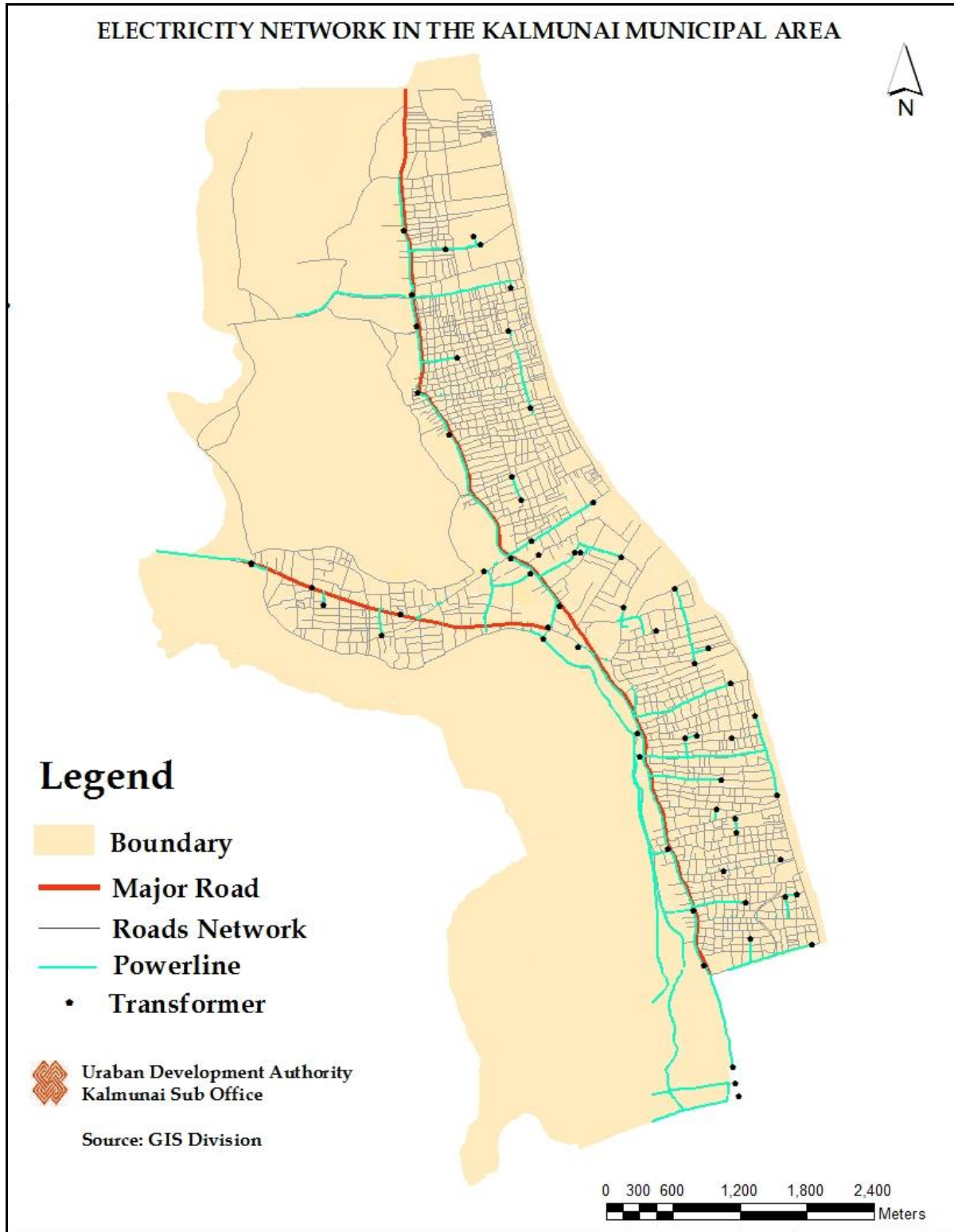


Table No. 7.1.1**Water Consumption Pattern 2005 - 2012**

Categories	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Domestic	8,947	11,384	12,863	13,807	11,832	17,327	16,973	18,969
Board Quarters	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4
Schools	37	41	42	39	43	46	48	51
Government Quarters	18	24	24	25	27	40	41	41
Condominium	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
Domestic Samurdhi	0	0	0	0	4,736	1,367	1,968	335
Stand Posts	53	75	81	60	43	40	40	32
Government Institution	51	53	55	57	66	72	71	73
Police	6	6	6	5	5	6	7	7
Hospitals	8	9	9	8	9	8	12	14
Commercial Institution.	119	171	213	251	326	357	386	443
Tourist/Guest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Common and Private.	5	6	5	2	4	2	4	6
Religious	75	94	100	99	105	116	122	124
NWSDB premises	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	6
Total	9,327	11,871	13,407	14,363	17,207	19,392	19,684	20,107

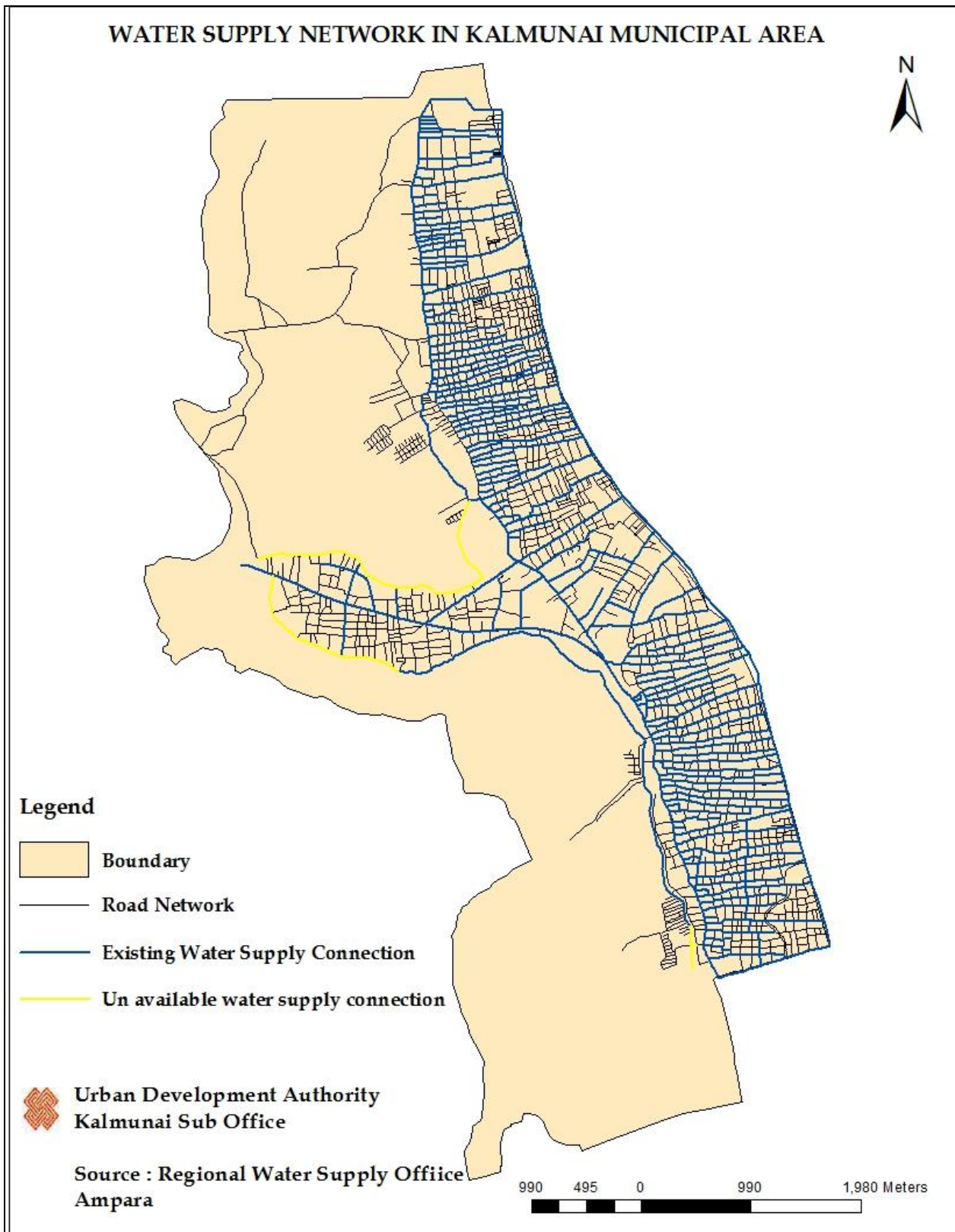
Source: National Water Supply & Drainage Board – Regional Office, Akkaraipattu

7.1.6.1 Problems regarding Existing Water Supply

- i. Illegal connections and damaged water supply lines.
- ii. Wastage of water due to leakage.
- iii. Low pressure.

Map No. 7.3

Water Supply Network in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area



7.1.7 Drainage

After Tsunami, the existing drainage network of Kalmunai municipality was improved with the assistance of the international donors. United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) has implemented a medium scale drainage improvement project in Sainthamaruthu and Maruthamunai areas in 2008 and 2009. In 2012 under JICA funded , remaining areas of Sainthamaruthu and Maruthamunai including some portions of other areas were also improved .The following Table No.7.13 describes the coverage of the drainage facility and the requirements to have well designed drainage system. Existing Drainage Availabilities have been illustrated in Map No. 7.4.

Table No. 7.13

Coverage of the Drainage Facility - 2012

Village	General Features	% of Drainage Coverage (Approximate, Detailed Survey To Be Done Find The Accurate Details)	Proposed Improvements
Kalmunai kudy	No coastal water body , only a sea outfall to cover 80% of the area	40	- New Direct out falls to sea at 3 locations - redesign the network
Kalmunai Town	Availability of Coastal swamps at 3 locations	40-50	- Existing coastal swamp areas to function as outfalls - redesign of network
Pandiruppu	Availability of Coastal swamps	40-50	- Existing coastal swamp areas to function as outfalls - redesign of network
Periya Neelavnai	Availability of Coastal water body, built drainage system is small but drains naturally.	40-50	- -Design the network
Maruthamunai	No coastal water body, two direct sea outfall diversions constructed by the UNOPS and one out fall to Periya Neelavanai	60-70	- Evaluate the capacity of the existing network - Additional diversions to sea
Natpiddimunai	Inland area ,has good elevation difference , discontinued network at some locations	60-70	- Make the network continuous - Build outfalls
Sainthamaruthu	Costal lagoon across , UNOPS and JICA improved network	70-80	Evaluate the capacity of the existing network Additional diversions

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council

7.1.7.1 Problems and Issues

- Lack of proper Engineering involvement
- Incomplete of existing drainage network
- Inability of maintain the slopes of the drainage system
- Flash flooding during the rainy season.

7.1.8 Solid Waste

The municipal council collects all solid waste to temporary site at Karaitivu and subsequently transfers those to Addalachenai dumping site. The municipal council use 3 tractors and 12 labourers for solid waste management . The details are given in Table No 7.14.

But existing solid waste management system has no capacity to cover up the Peeriyaneelavai area of the town. It only operates for a limited area of the town. As per the records available in the municipality, quantity of solid waste collected per day is summarized in the Table No. 7.15

Table No. 7.14

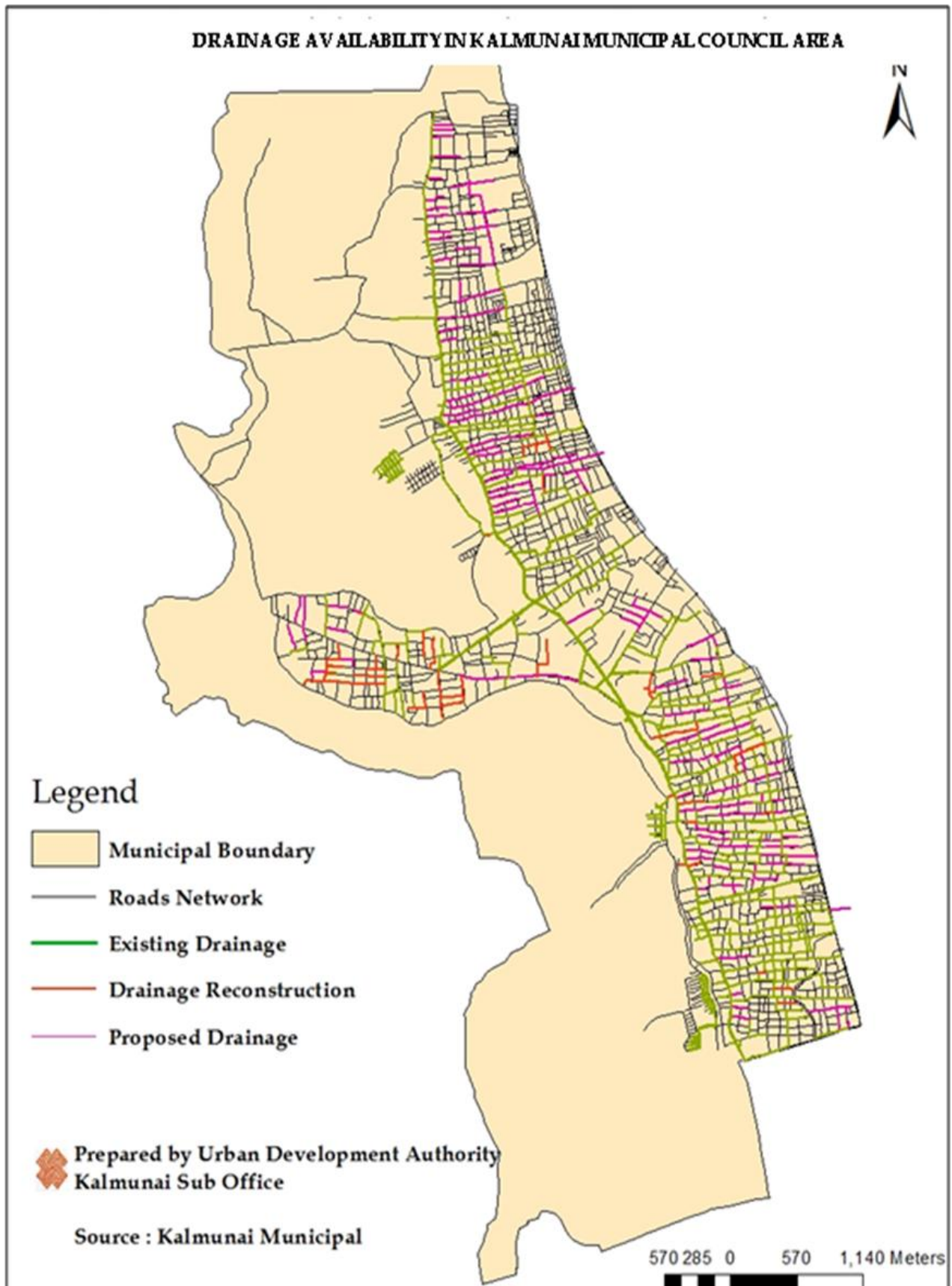
Composition of Solid Waste within M.C Area - 2011

Item	Type of Solid Waste	Solid waste disposed of by households – (kg.)	Solid Waste generated from business premises/ institutions (kg)	Solid waste collected on road sides (kg)	Total volume of solid waste collected (kg)
1	Cardboard, polythene and paper	3,000,000	1,100,000	538,920	4,638,920
2	Plastic material	150,000	45,000	5000	200,500
3	Metal and iron	55,000	18,500	11500	85,000
4	Glass material	25,000	18,000	12,000	55,000
5	Carbonic, perishable (fruits & vegetables)	2,350,000	980,000	149,190	3,479,190
6	Other Materials	450,000	230,000	139,000	819,230
	Collection per day(kg)	15500	8700	1571.77	25771.77

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council

Map No. 7.4

Drainage Availability in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area



At present, Municipal Council has commenced systematic solid waste management system with the assistance of a Non Government organization called UNOPS , this project provides containers for each household to separate degradable and non degradable waste in order to implement use of degradable waste for composting project. But it is not even identified a project for recycling of non degradable waste.

Table No. 7.15

Solid Waste Generating Sources 3 Quantities

Use	Per day (kg)	Percentage
Residential	15500/25771.77	60%
Commercial	8700/25771.77	34%
Roads	1571.77/25771.77	6%
Total	42843	100%

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council 2013

7.1.8.1 Issues and Problems

- Non availability of space requirements for implementation of solid waste management of system within the town. (Therefore Klamunai Municipal Council has to pay Rs. 750,000 per month to Karaitivu PS for degradable waste for composting).
- Lack of machines collecting vehicles and labourers are severer problems faced by municipal council.

7.4 Social Infrastructure

7.2.1 Education

Education facilities within the Kalmunai Municipal Council area are being fulfilled by Government schools, international schools, tuition centers and computer centers.

Out of the 40 government schools within the limits of Kalmunai Municipal Council, there are two national schools and the others are under the administration of Eastern Provincial Councils. However the administration of all these schools falls within Kalmunai Zonal Education Office.

Table No. 7.16**Type of Schools & No of School in Kalmunai Municipal Council– 2012**

Type of School	Schools		Students	
	No. of Schools	Percentage %	No. of Student	Percentage %
1AB	06	15	11378	45
1C	09	22	5431	22
II	10	25	5640	23
III	15	38	2502	10
Total	40	100	24,927	100

Source: Zonal Education Office & Sinhala Madya Maha Vidyala – Kalmunai Kalmunai

As per the Table no 7.16. 45% of the total student population is attached to 1AB schools. Type 1C and II consist of 18 schools where 45% of the total number of students are educated and others are type III by percentage of 10%.

The teacher student ratios in schools in this area are comparatively at a high level. The second and third category schools there are an excess of teachers specially in Sinhala Madya Maha Vidyala 1:2. The primary level schools do not have enough facilities for students.

When compared with number of schools, such as Thuraianthiyamedu G.T.M.S school has less than 20 students who are coming from low income families.

Table No. 7.17**Level of School and Medium of School in Municipal Area**

Level	Medium of School			No of school
	Tamil	Tamil & English	Sinhala	
Grade 1-5	13			13
Grade 6-9	08			08
Grade 1 - O/L	05		1	06
Grade 1 – A/L	08	05		13

Source: Zonal Education Office & Sinhala Madya Maha Vidyala– Kalmunai

Table No. 7.18**Type of Teacher in Municipal Area**

Type of Teacher	No. of Teacher	Percentage %
Graduate	470	35
Trained	835	63
Un –trained	18	01
Trainee	17	01
Total	1332	100

Source: Zonal Education Office & Sinhala Madya Maha Vidyala – Kalmunai

The statistics regarding the level of schools and medium of schools are given in the Table No. 7.17. In addition number of schools, school grades, details of facilities in schools, student's teachers' ratio are tabulated in Annexure 01.

In accordance with the data and information provided by Zonal Education office at Kalmunai; library facilities, play ground facilities and laboratories facilities should be further improved. Provision of training teachers and continuous assessment for teachers could be conducted in order to improve the quality of human resource and provision of minor staff including labourers are also important to maintain the physical quality of school.

7.2.2 Health Sector

There are 59 health services in the Kalmunai Municipal Council area, including 2 Central Government hospitals, 4 provincial council hospitals, 4 Aurvedic Hospitals, other 32 private hospitals and 17 private practices.

Table No. 7.19

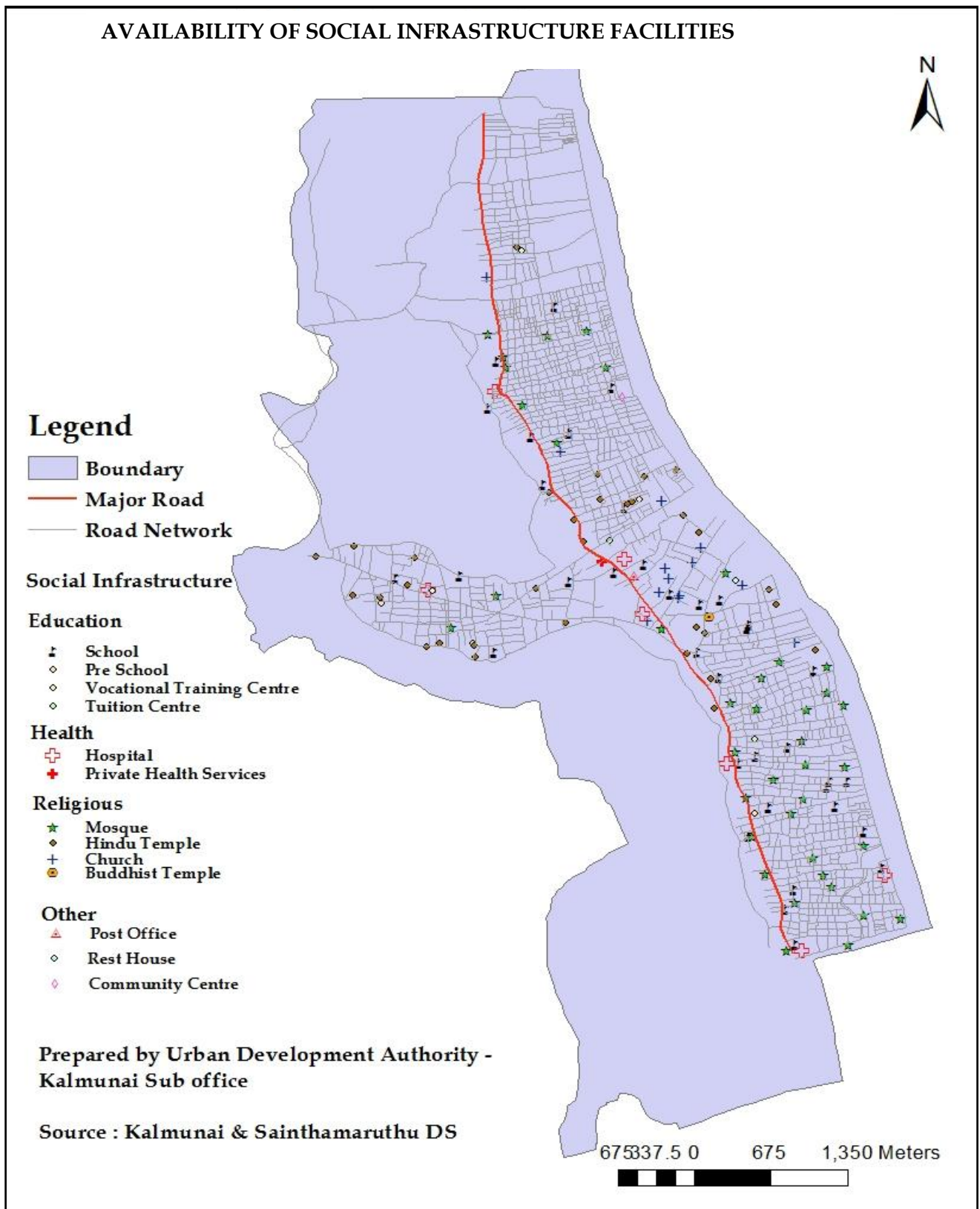
Type of Hospital in the Municipal Area

Hospital Type	No. of Hospital	No of Bed	MO	RMO	NO	ETU	Dental	Operation Theater	Laboratory
Base Hospital Kalmunai North	01	413	54		142	1	1	1	1
Ashraf Memorial Hospital	01	293	71		141	1	1	1	1
District Hospital –Sainthamaruthu	01	75	4		15	1	1	-	1
District Hospital –Maruthamunai	01	75	3	2	7	1	1	-	1
PMCU Periyaneelavanai-	01	-		1		-	-	-	-
Aurvedic Hospital	04	-				-	-	-	-
PMCU Chenaikudiyiruppu	01	-		1		-	-	-	-
Private Hospital	32	17				-	-	-	-
Private Dispensary	17	-				-	-	-	-
Total	59	873	132	4	305	4	4	2	4

Source: Kalmunai North, AMH, RDHS Office- Kalmunai,

Map No. 7.5

Social Infrastructure Facilities in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area



Map No. 7.6

Open Spaces and Recreational Spaces in Kalmunai Municipal Council Area

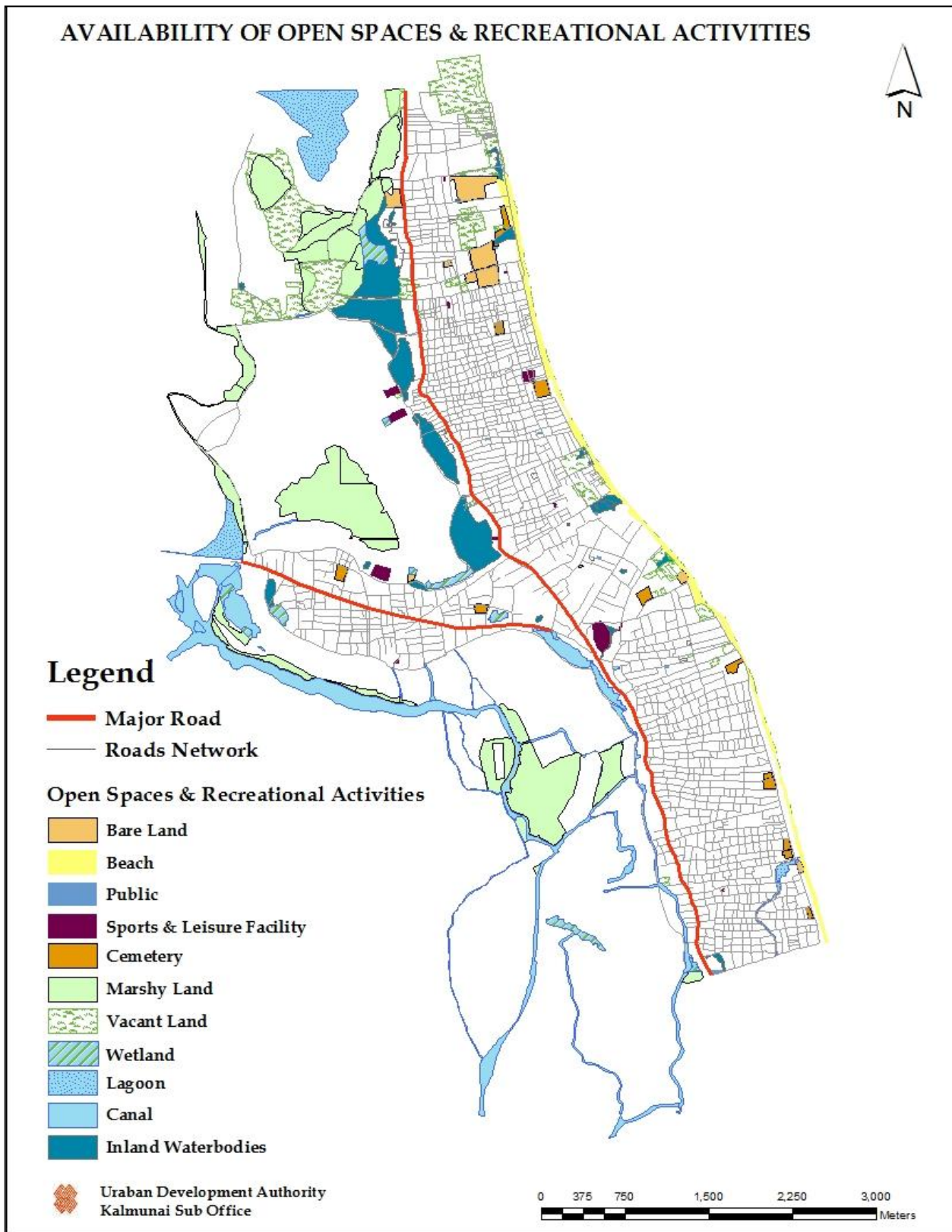


Table No. 7.20**Services Provided by Hospitals and Dispensaries –2012**

Name of Hospital	No of treatment days during the quarter	First Visits	Subsequent visit	Total Visits	Average Attendance per day
Base Hospital Kalmunai North	362	194712	8275	202987	561
Ashraf Memorial Hospital Kalmunai	365	97886	41951	139837	383
District Hospital – Sainthamaruthu	293	55143	0	55143	188
District Hospital – Maruthamunai	306	39520	270	39790	130
Central Dispensary – Periyaneelavanai	245	12315	1079	13394	55
Central Dispensary – Periyaneelavanai	268	7389	0	7389	28
Total	1839	406965	51575	458540	1345

Source: RDHS Source: Kalmunai North, AMH, RDHS Office- Kalmunai,

7.2.2.1 Birth, Death and Mortality

Crude birth and death rate have reduced by year 2009 to 2011. According to the table No. 7.21, the Crude birth rate is 16.4, Crude Death Rate is 10.3 in the year 2011 in the Kalmunai Municipal area. According to the recorded data, infant mortality rate also has decreased by the year 2011.

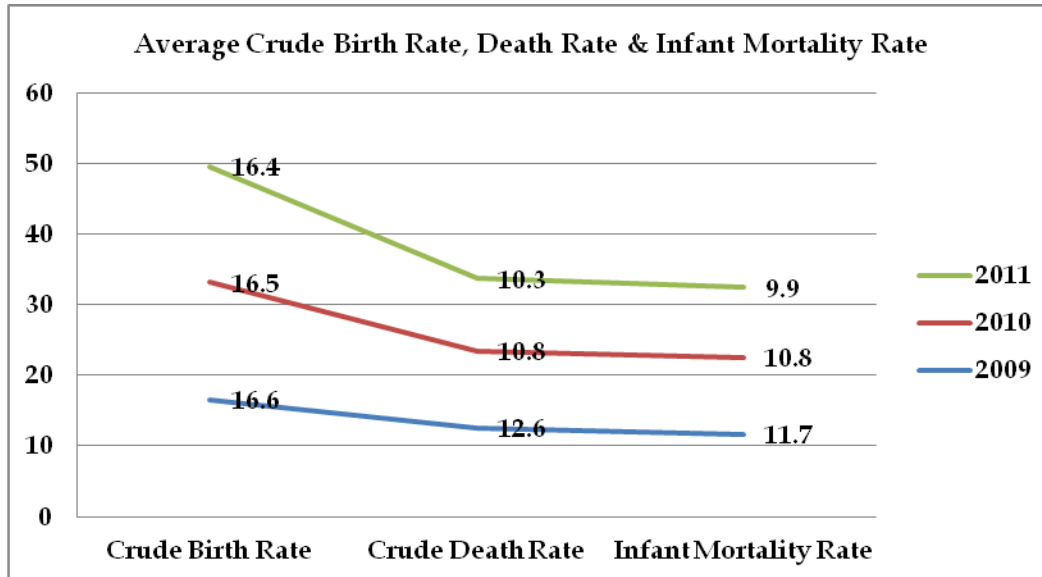
Table No. 7.21**Rate of Crude Birth, Death and Infant Mortality**

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
2009	16.6	12.6	11.7
2010	16.5	10.8	10.8
2011	16.4	10.3	9.9

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Division Secretariat, Kalmunai, Sainthamaruthu (2011)

Figure No. 7.2

Pattern of Crude Birth, Death and Infant Mortality



Source: Statistical Hand Book, Division Secretariat, Kalmunai, Sainthamaruthu (2011)

7.2.2.2 Identified Problems and Issues

Doctor: Patient ratio is lower than National ratio (National ration is 1:300) in 2012. Only 140 doctors are available in the total MC area including Dental and RMO. Non availability of hospital waste management system and lack of ambulance services are the other problems associated with the health facilities of the area.

7.2.3 Religious Places

Kalmunai municipal area is sensitively adapted the cultural and religious events. Therefore every area has a worship place in according to their religious customs. When considering the statistic data of 2011, even though the Muslims is the high majority than other community , mosque and hindu temple are equal in the region of Kalmunai Area. Above Table No 7.22 and 7.23 are indicating the available worship places and Religious Schools in the Kalmunai Municipality limit.

Table No. 7.22

Worship places in the Kalmunai Municipal Area

Name of Worship	No of Worships
Mosque	43
Hindu Temple	44
Church	15
Buddhist Temple	1
Others	3

Source: Statistic Handbook Kalmunai, Sainthamaruthu DS office. 2011

Table No. 7.23

Religious Schools in the Kalmunai Municipal Area

Name of Religious school	No of Religious Schools
Sunday Schools	5
Aranery Schools	19
Dhaham Schools	1
Madhrasa Schools	27
Others	2

Source: Statistic Handbook Kalmunai, Sainthamaruthu DS office. 2011

7.2.4 Recreational facilities

There are no proper facilities for recreational activities in the Kalmunai area. Santhageny play ground is one of important recreational place in the area. It has been maintained by the Municipal Council at an annual coast of Rs.200 000. Apart from that ,there are 10 Community halls, 4 children parks, 7 school play grounds and 10 km length beach area along the coastal area are located in municipality area. But improper maintenance of the existing recreational places by the related agencies and non availability of entertainment services in area such as cinema halls, sports club are issues related to the recreational facilities of the area.

7.2.5 Common Facilities

The following table no 7.24 indicating common facilities which are available to the people in the MC area and for the floating population

Table No. 7.24

Common Facilities Available in the Area

Category	Number of Units
Public markets belonging to the MC	4
Library	4
Reading Hall	7
Post office	17
Cemetery	18
Community Centers	21
Town hall	1
Playground	1
School ground	6
Rest house	1
Children Park	4

Proper institutional arrangements are very important to market the product of small scale produces at reasonable price. The farmers are being exploited by the middlemen by preventing from marketing their product at a reasonable price. The fishermen and cottage industrialist too suffer the same manner. It is necessary to set up well planned institutional organization to release the small scale producers from the losing profit. Public Markets play an important role in catering to the needs of the people.

CHAPTER 08: ENVIRONMENT AND ASSETS

8.1 Overview

Environment is an inevitable system which manifests the status of a city. The reason behind is environmental system plays an essential role in all living beings of the city. An urban area which has congested activities built on the environmental system has to be taken in to consideration as human activities which lead, to degradation of environmental system.

Kalmunai has some typical features of Eastern region in Sri Lanka. Environmental status of Kalmunai city is discussed under climatic condition, water bodies, marshy lands, environmental issues associated with water contamination, unauthorized land filling, erosion of coastal belt and natural hazard etc.

8.2 Climatic Condition

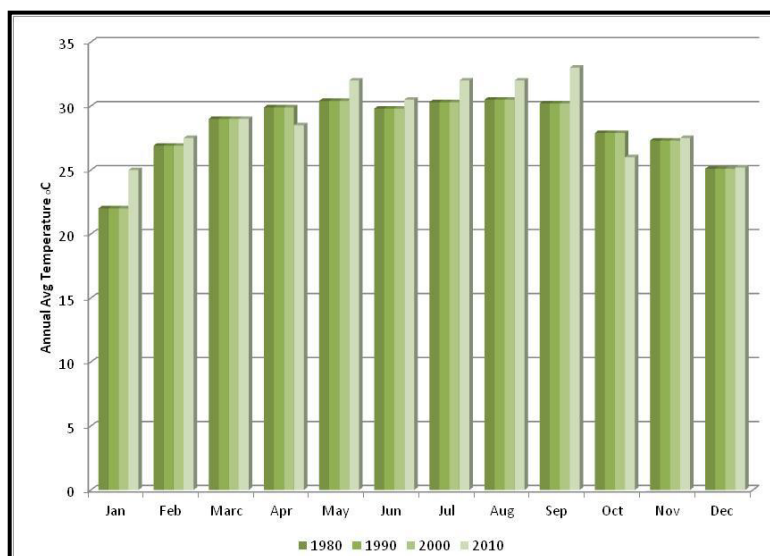
Climate condition of the city can be derived from temperature variation and rainfall pattern of the region. Kalmunai city is located in Dry zone of the country. Climatic condition of the Kalmunai city is tropical and characterized by seasonal rainfall distribution and prolonged dry season.

8.2.1 Temperature

The region frequently experiences intensive rainfall with relatively high temperature.

Figure No. 8.1

Comparison of Monthly Temperature (1960-2010)



Source: Department of Meteorology

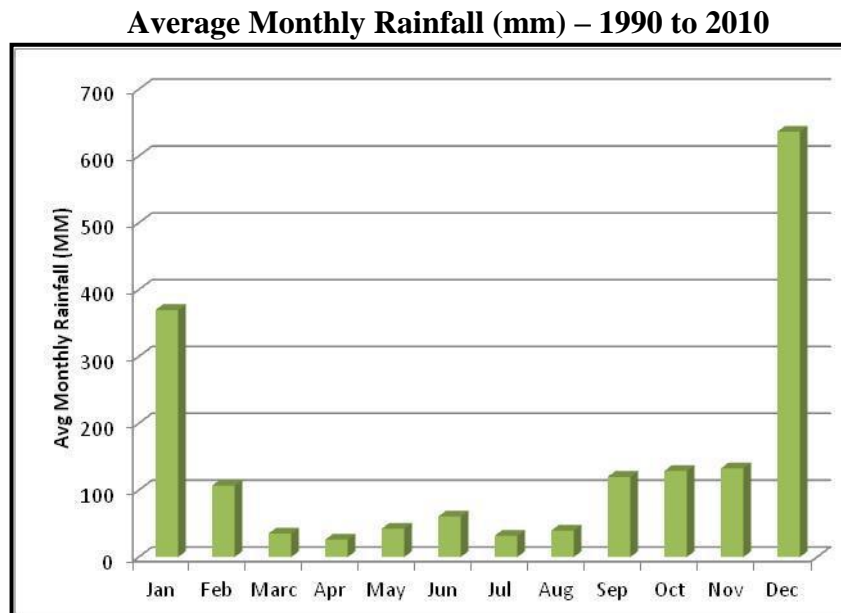
The temperature in the region records between 25⁰C and 27⁰C. Temperature is very high on May, June, July, August and September with a record of 35⁰C. It is high in the coastal belt and low in the inland. Figure 8.1 shows the comparison of monthly temperature in the area (1960-2010).

8.2.2 Rainfall

The annual rainfall is brought by inter monsoon and by the seasonal North – East monsoon. The rainy season is between October and January. According to rainfall information in 2010, highest rainfall experiences is in December and the lowest is in March. According to average annual rainfall, the region receives annual rainfall over 1500mm throughout the year.

A variation in average monthly rainfall (mm) during the period of 1990 – 2010 is shown in following Figure No. 8.2.

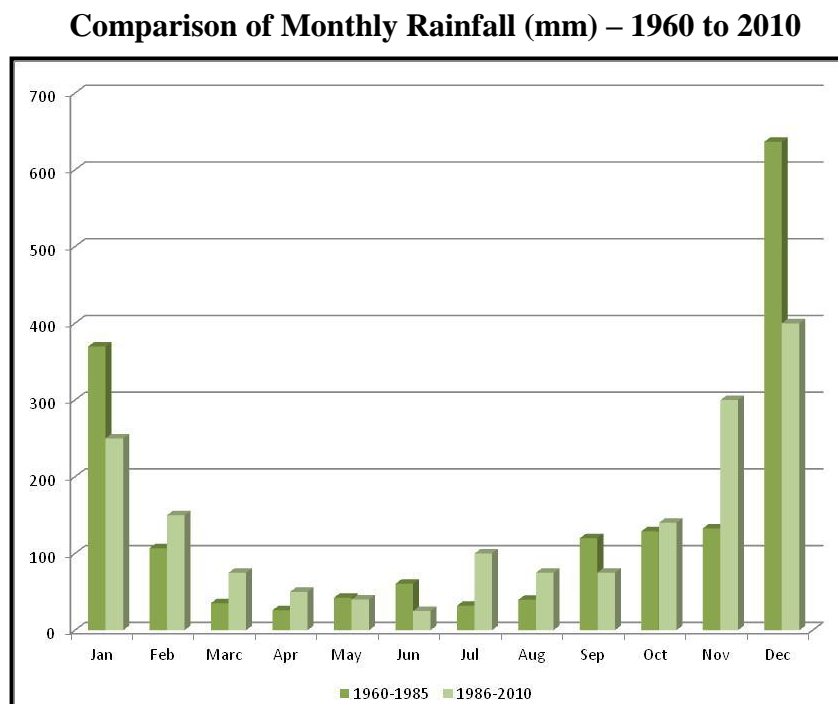
Figure No. 8.2



Source: Department of Meteorology

Further, changes in monthly rainfall during the period of 1960 to 2010 are shown in Figure No. 8.3.

Figure No. 8.3



Source: Department of Meteorology

According to above figure 8.3, there is a marginal variation in that monsoon rain compared with periods between 1960-1985 and 1986-2010. This variation indicates that is a reduction in total annual rainfall of KMC area and KMC area gets rain, for 62 days in a year.

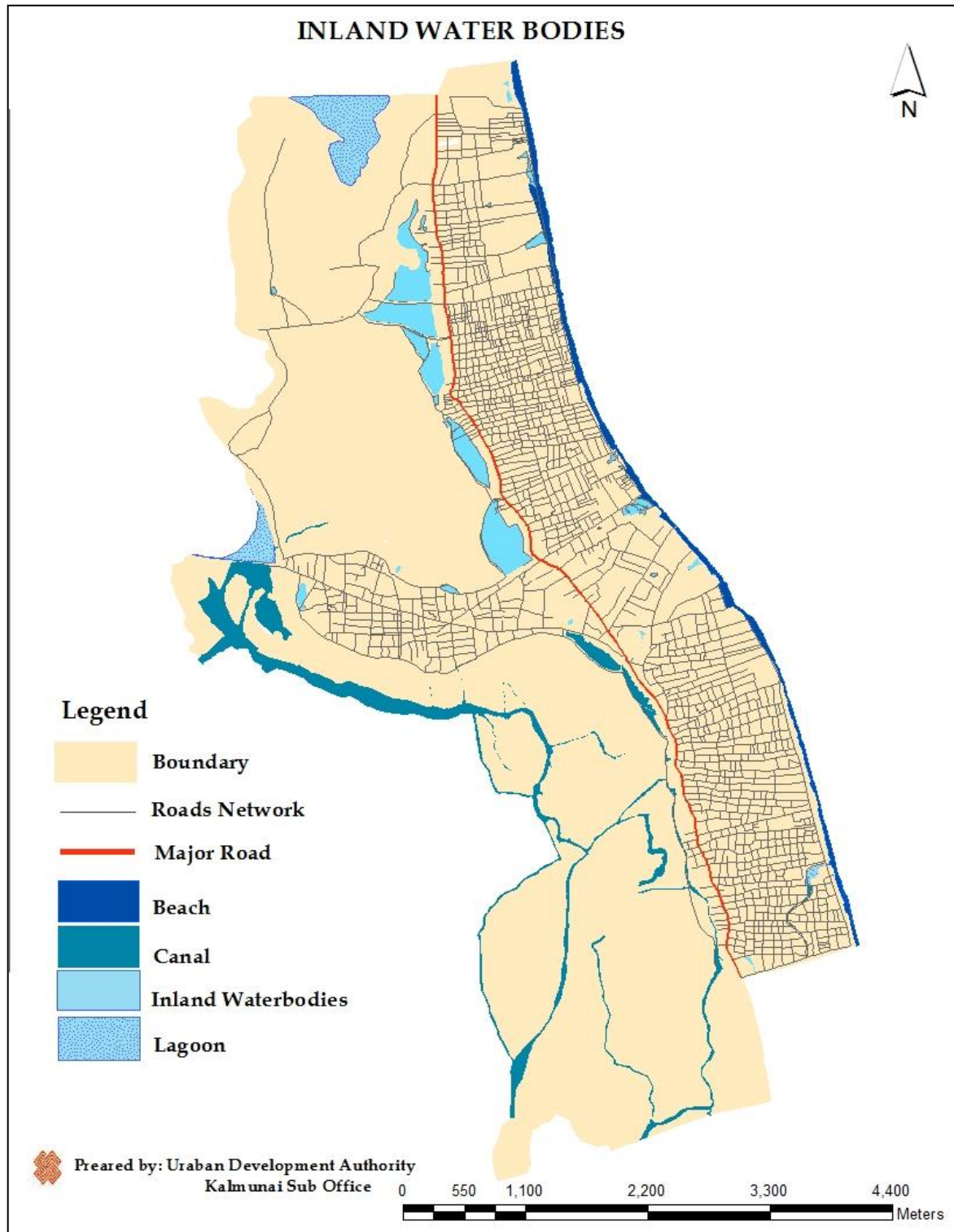
8.3 Natural Assets

8.3.1 Inland Water Bodies

Inland water bodies statistics indicates that 6.5 % of the total land area of the Kalmunai city is covered by inland water bodies. In addition, Thona covers the predominant part of the water bodies.

Map No. 8.1

Inland Water Bodies in Kalmunai City



8.3.2 Potentials of Thona in the Environmental System

Thona is a prospective water resource for water front development in Kalmunai city and functions as aesthetic element of the city.. Thona functions as a core element to develop Kalmunai as environmentally friendly township. Thona is located in Kalmunai Tamil D.S Division and Sainthamarithu D.S division of the Kalmunai Municipality. Thona represents typical geographical characteristic in the Eastern part of Sri Lanka. This water body functions as a drainage creek during rainy season, while it saves water during dry season.



Photo: 1 Aerial View of Thona

However pollution is a serious environmental issue faced by Thona. Following are the causative factors for pollution of the Thona;

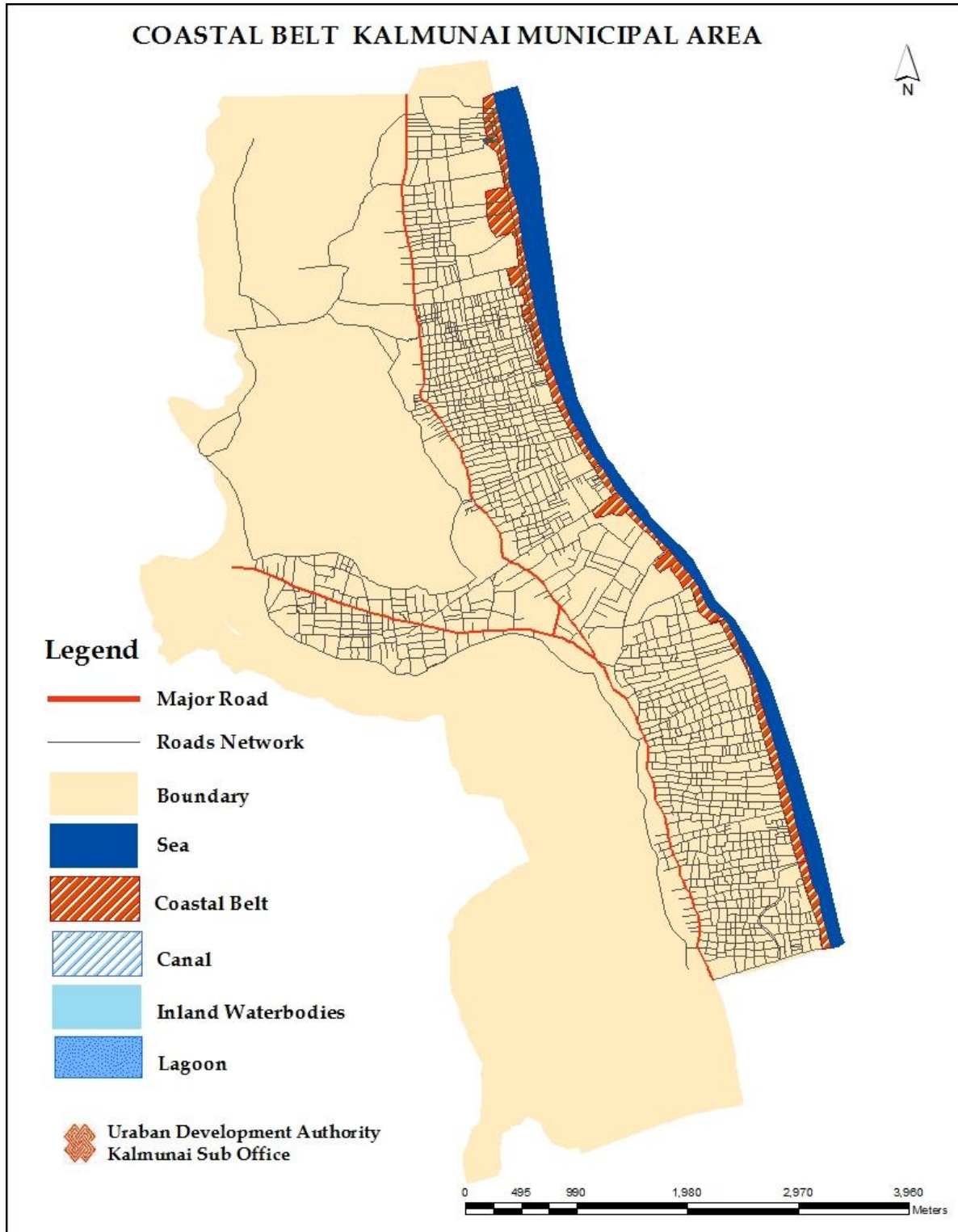
- ✚ unauthorized construction at Thona reservation reduced the capacity of the Thona and it had led to flash flood during rainy seasons
- ✚ Disposal of solid waste to Thona by surrounding residential pollutes the Thona . and it reduces the water retention capacity.

8.3.3 Coastal Belt and Marshy lands

Kalmunai Municipality has 10 kilometers of coastal belt from Periyaneelavanai to Kalmunaikudy and it further extends through the neighboring localities. Coastal belt and available Marshy lands have been illustrated in the Map no 8.2. map No 8.3 respectively.

Map No. 8.2

Coastal Belt of Kalmunai City



Considerable amount of families live in costal belt in Kalmunai area .the details of resource distribution is given in table 8.1

Table No. 8.1

Resource Distribution in Coastal Zone

Total Number of coastal G.N Divisions	36
Length of the coastal belt	10 Km
Number of families accommodated in coastal zone	1208
Under the buffer zone	172
Between buffer zone and 300 m	3587

Source: Coast Conservation Department

8.4 Hazards

Hazard is “a phenomenon, substance or situation, which has the potential to cause disruption or damage to infrastructure and services, people, their property and their environment”. (*UNISDR, 2009*)

Disaster can be defined as “the serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses, which exceed the ability of the affected communities to cope using their own resources. Disasters occur when the negative effects of the hazards are not well managed”.(*UNISDR, 2009*)

Kalmunai Municipality threaten by natural hazard because of the Geographic location of this area, which is situated by sea beach of Bay of Bengal and flat low lying terrain, surrounded swampy area. The area is threatened by Tsunami, flooding including flash flood, cyclones, coastal erosion. Table no 8.2 Shows the history of disasters affected in the Kalmunai Municipality.

Map No. 8.3

Marshy Lands in Kalmunai Municipality

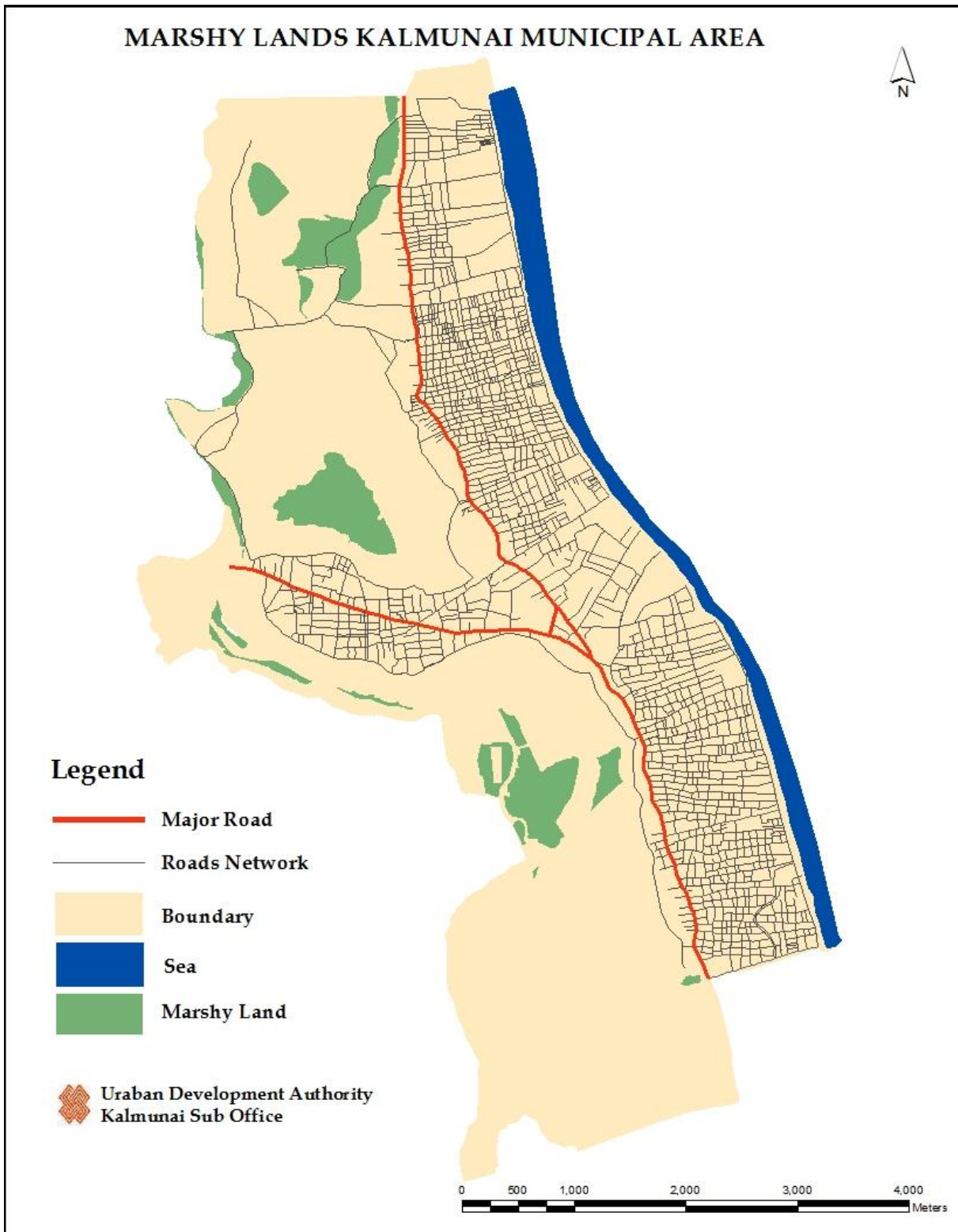


Table No. 8.2

Occurrences of Disasters in Kalmunai Municipal area

Hazard	Year & Month of Occurrence	Affected G.N Divisions	Frequency	Impact on Population		
				Deaths	Displaced	Families Affected
Flood	1878	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1913	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1957	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2011/01/02	75	Frequent	NA	39,013	27,884
Cyclone	1978/11/23	75	Low	NA	NA	NA
Tsunami	2004/12/26	46	Low	8571	17,272	NA
Drought	2010	75	Low	-	-	-

Source: Disaster Management Center

8.4.1 Floods

The inhabitants of Kalmunai frequently and severely affected by flood in some areas of the Kalmunai. Every year flood occurs during monsoon period and some G.N divisions affected by flood and affected area have been illustrated in the Map 8.5 .During the period of heavy rain ,inundation continues for more than one week in some G.N Divisions. Recent flood situation was reported in January and February 2011. General transportation modes are disturbed in flood seasons. People are using canoes in the flooded areas to find shelter to save their lives.

Following are the causative factors for flood in Kalmunai city;

- ✚ Heavy rain receives within short period
- ✚ Improper drainage network in the area. Street drains or drainage channels have been installed in limited areas and there is no drainage facility in rest of the area.
- ✚ In appropriate and unauthorized construction
- ✚ Encroachments in flood retention and flood prone areas.

Following photographs shows the flood situation in 2011 at Kalmunai and map 8.4 shows the flood prone areas in Kalmunai.



Photo 2: Damaged Road at Kittangi



Photo 3: Damaged Road at Kittangi

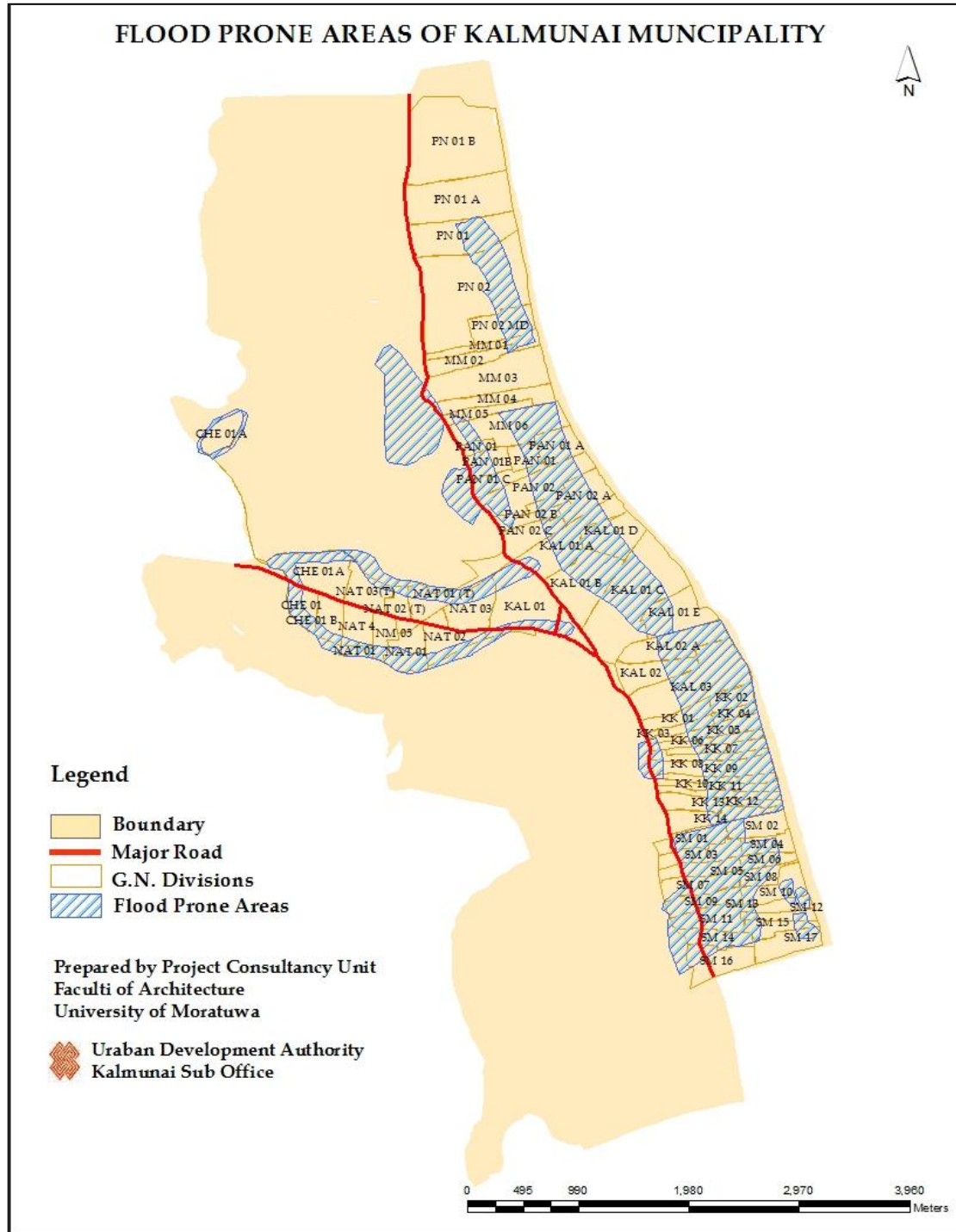
Courtesy: <http://www.rosesrilanka.info>

8.4.2 Cyclones

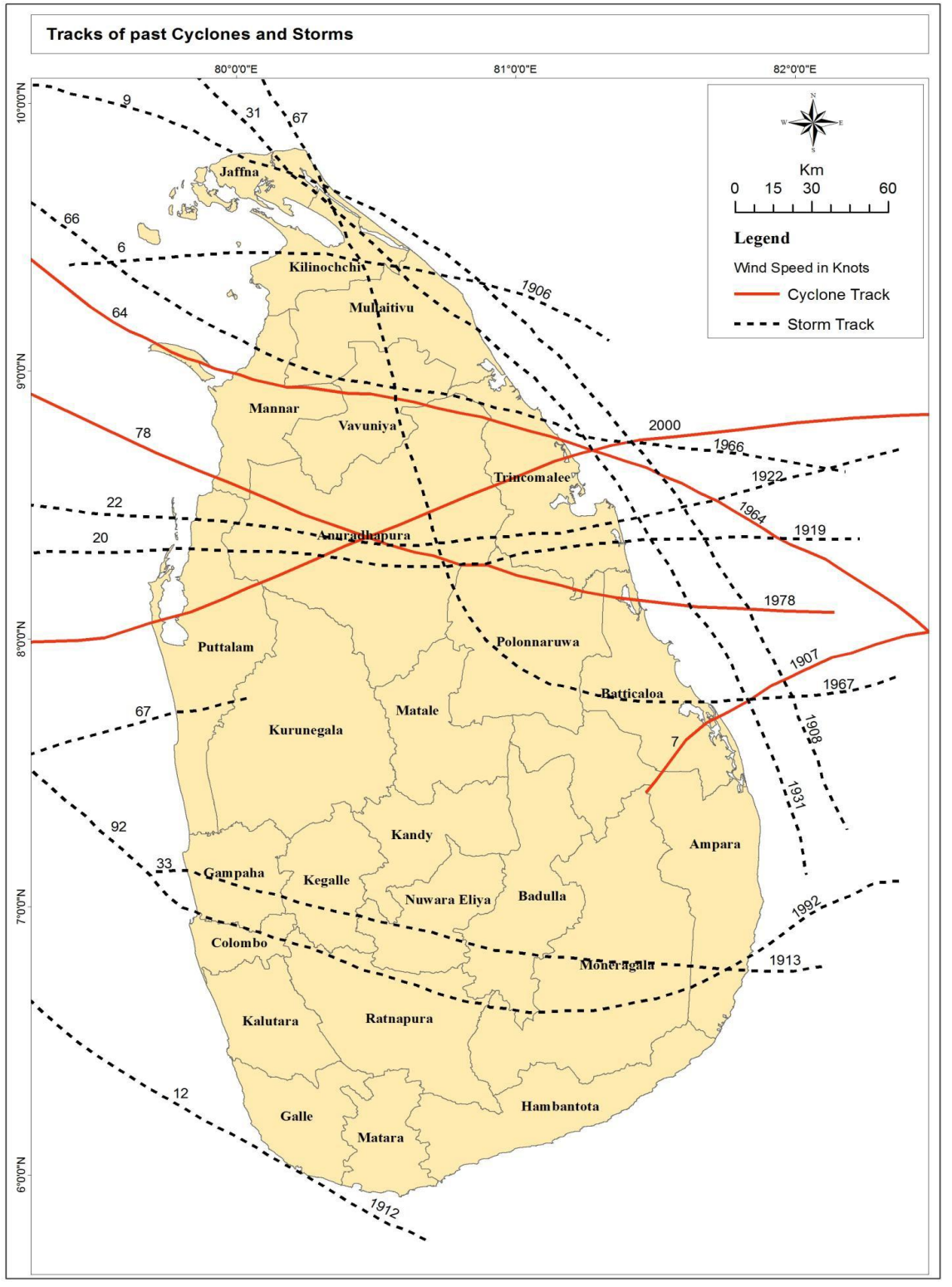
Kalmunai city is situated in high intensity zone of severe cyclonic storms. Wind velocity is high in the area, which creates “KACHCHAN” situation in area. Entire Eastern Province was severely affected by the cyclone affected in Srilanka in the year 1978. As per the perspective of the community of the area, the return period of minor cyclone is 01 month and for major cyclone, it varies from 6 months to 24 months. Prone Areas have been illustrated Map no 8.5 and the location of Kalmunai city within cyclone paths in Sri Lanka and Prone Areas in the Kalmunai MC have been Illustrated Map No 8.6.

Map No. 8.4

Flood Prone Areas of Kalmunai City



Map No. 8.5



Map No. 8.6



8.4.3 Tsunami

Kalmunai was the first hit by Tsunami waves and suffered with heaviest losses in December 2004. Indeed, the worst affected region in term of deaths is the Eastern coast in the Ampara district and affected area have been illustrated in the Map 8.7. The Town in Kalmunai was seriously damaged and most of fisheries communities who lived closed to the coast were highly affected and displaced. Tsunami disaster busted the physical infrastructures of the area such as road network, electricity, bridges etc. About 3864 deaths were reported and 7886 houses were damaged (as at April 2005) and more than 22,000 families were evacuated.

Following photographs shows the magnitude of Tsunami damaged in two locations in Kalmunai affected on 26.12.2004



Photo 3: The Ice Factory on the Beach



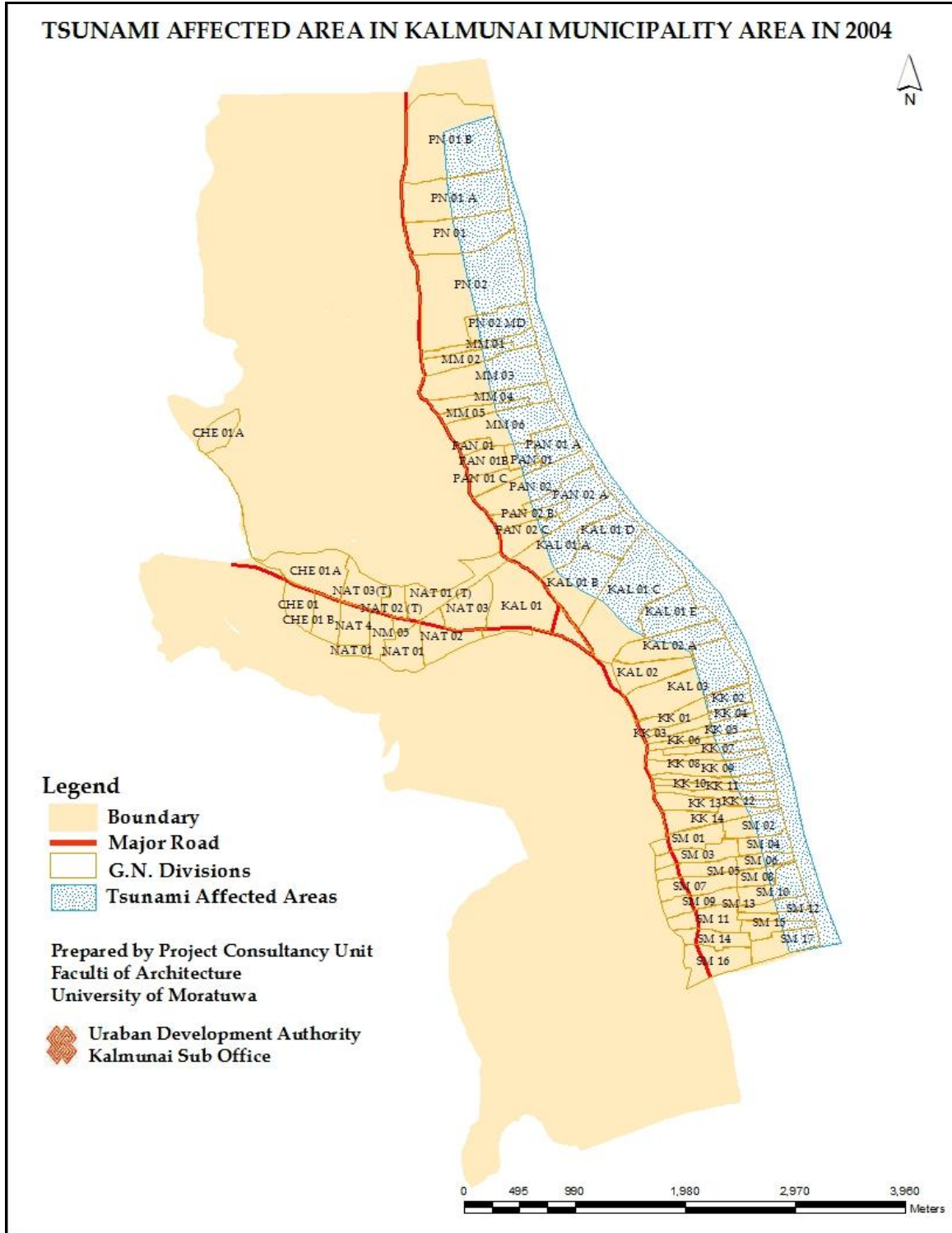
Photo. 4: Damaged Houses at Sainthamaruthu

8.5 Multi Hazard Risk Assessments

In accordance with recent study for disaster risk reduction and prepared plan for Kalmunai City done by UN-HABITAT under the Programme of disaster resilient city development Strategies for Srilankan cities ,it has been done a multi hazard risk assessment considering factors of social ,Economic, environmental and natural hazards etc. Map no 8.8 shows the Multiple Hazards Risk in Kalmunai MC Area.

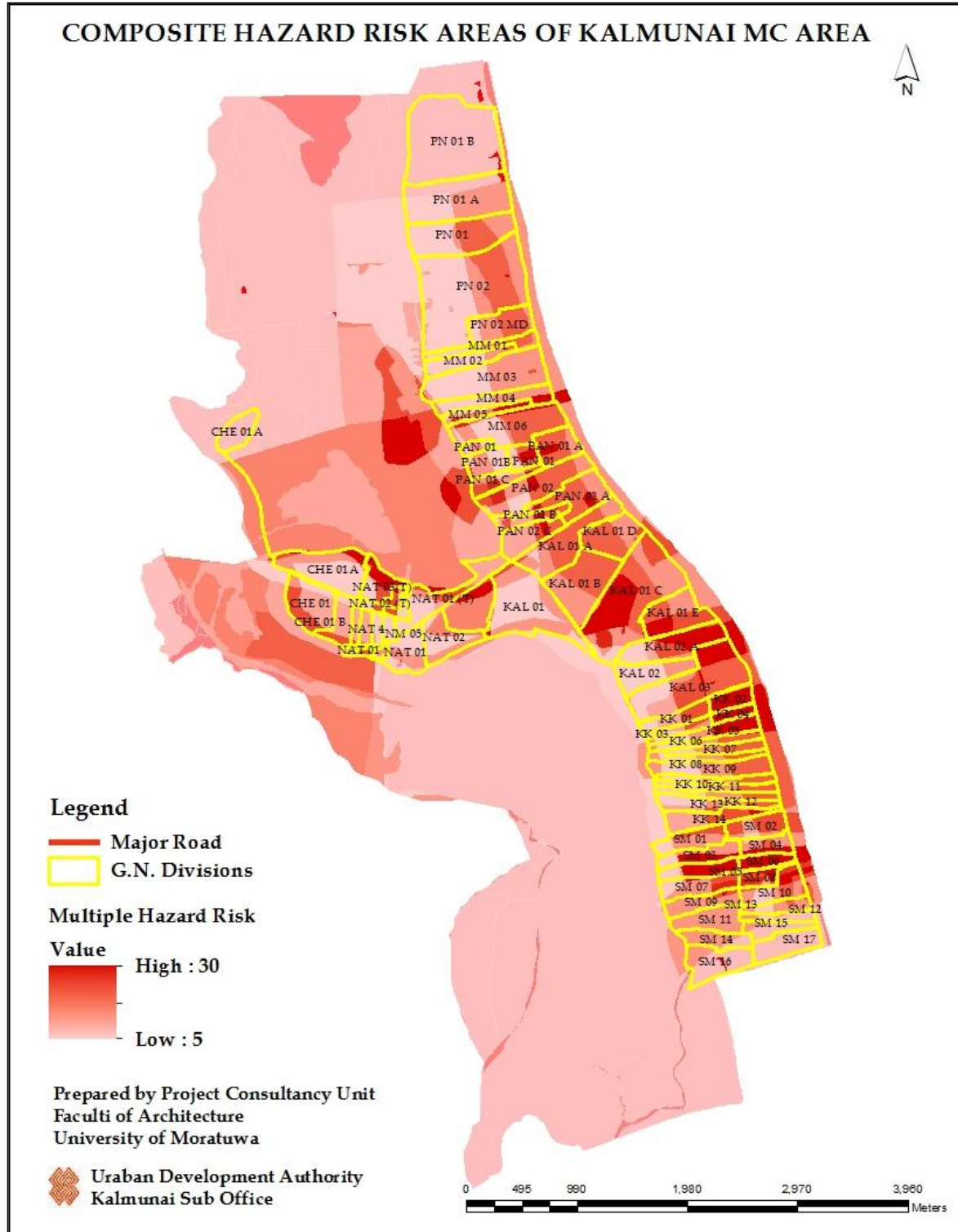
Map No. 8.7

Tsunami Affected Area in Kalmunai Municipality Area in 2004



Map No. 8.8

Composite Hazard Risk Areas of Kalmunai MC Area = Multiple Cyclone Risk + Multiple Flood Risk



CHAPTER 09: SITUATION ANALYSIS

9.1 Analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) of the Existing Situation of the Kalmunai Municipal Area

Strength		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
<p><u>Physical</u></p> <p>National Regional context & Urban Hierarchy Special Connectivity</p> <p>1. Located along the Batticaloa via Pottuvil Road.(A4 road)</p> <p>2. Already Kalmunai has declared as Municipal Council in the Ampara District.</p> <p>3. Kalmunai Municipal Council Declared Under UDA law in 30th of May 1999.</p>		<p>1. Kalmunai MC is 4th Service Centre in the existing hierarchy of the Eastern Province.</p>		<p>1. MC Located in the one of the metro region identified by National Physical Plan 2030 proposed (Railway network and Expressway)</p> <p>2. 3rd order town in the Eastern Province Regional Physical structure Plan – 2030 ,Second order in Ampara Dist:</p>			
<p>System flow (water flow & Transport)</p> <p>1. Located facing the Indian Ocean</p> <p>2. Capability of Using of Foot bicycle</p>		<p>1 Geographically located in the low elevation area.</p> <p>2. Less usage of public transport.</p>		<p>1. Local & Internal link by the sea</p> <p>2. Availability of water base for human uses.</p>		<p>1. Vulnerability to Tsunami, Cyclone & sea erosion</p>	

	<p><u>Social</u></p> <p>Population</p> <p>62% is economically active population</p> <p>1. Housing</p> <p>2. 23780 housing stocks are available in Kalmunai Municipality in the year 2012</p> <p>3. Household size is 4.2 .it is higher than the national average of house hold size</p>	<p>1. 38% records as dependency population (Child population - 30% aged population- 8%)</p> <p>1. 294 houses shortage in Kalmunai MC Area.</p> <p>2. 85% of single house with single storied is the predominant type of housing</p> <p>3. 1.5% families are using unprotected wells as a source of drinking water</p> <p>4. 35% of houses are in the vulnerable area.</p> <p>5. 273 families are using common toilets</p> <p>6. 70 families don't have sanitary facilities.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>1. Availability of Disaster Risk Reduction Plan prepared by UN-Habitat preparing</p>	<p>1. Damaging of houses by Natural Disaster in some areas</p>
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	<p><u>Economic</u></p> <p>Agriculture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main economic base is agriculture 2. 14.28% of land extent has been used for cultivation 3. 8721 acres of land has been utilized for paddy cultivation ,Minor crops cultivated 19.8 hectare, 0.03% of land extent has been used for Highland crops 4. 7088 farmers have engaged in paddy cultivation. 5. Drastic increase in the paddy production during the Maha season (2009/2010) and 2010 Yala seasons. <p>Fishing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 27.78% total population has been undertaking fishing. 2. Availability of 10 km of coastal line. 3. 45 Fisheries organizations are operating. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One seasonal cultivation 2. Paddy lands have been converting for another uses. 3. Lack of lands available for crops production 4. Insufficient new technology for agriculture development. 5. Non availability of arable land for the expansion of Agriculture sector <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non availability of Anchorage, selling facilities. 2. In sufficient facilities in Ice manufacturing. 3. Illegal Fishing Catchment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generating income 2. Job creation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close proximity to Oluvil harbour (within 8Km) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. paddy cultivation damaged by Natural Disaster 2. High input cost is a major problem in cultivation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encroachments of migrant fisherman who lives in outer area
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<p>4. Excess fish caught has been transported to Colombo market on daily basis</p> <p>5. Availability of inland water bodies</p> <p>6. According to 2008 statistics, 3275 Metric Tons of fish production & daily fish production is 10 tons.</p>	<p>4. Non availability of modern techniques for fishing activities</p>		
<p>Industrial</p> <p>1. Trading Hub in Ampara</p> <p>2. Availability of specialists of Craftsmen.</p> <p>3. Paddy base and Agro-food Processing, timber, rice mills and saw mill located in the Marathamunai area.</p> <p>4. Kalmunai is famous for Handloom & Batik industry.</p> <p>5. Sufficient financial institutions of banks and insurance companies</p>	<p>1. Building situated (carpentry shops & rice mills) in residential area.</p> <p>2. Haphazard development leading to avoid commercial base big business</p> <p>3. Lack of parking space for lorries, buses, motor bikes.</p> <p>4. Pavement vending on public streets.</p>	<p>1. National Physical Planning Department has identified the area a Trade Zone under Eastern province structure plan.</p> <p>2. Kalmunai has been identified as 3rd order service center under NPPD Eastern Physical structure plan</p>	<p>1. Proposed weaving centre in the Kattankudy</p> <p>2. Competitiveness with Imported materials</p>

	<p><u>Physical Infrastructure</u></p> <p>Road & Transportation</p> <p>1. Well connected national road network(grid system)</p>	<p>1. Traffic congestion (Lack of pedestrian pavements& poor condition)</p> <p>2. Poor quality and inadequate parking facilities, road obstruction.</p> <p>3. Narrow Roads in interior side</p> <p>4. Non availability sign boards</p> <p>5. Non availability of building line & street line</p> <p>Inadequate public transport Insufficient amenities for passengers.</p> <p>Non availability of parking space for buses</p> <p>Non availability of toilets and water facilities & inadequacy of space in bus terminal</p>	<p>1. Proposed Railway Network & Expressway identified by Eastern Region Plan 203</p> <p>2. Proposed widening road(Maligai kadu road to Kadatkarai Palli Road)-</p> <p>3. Proposed widening Beach road</p> <p>4. Road construction under the JICA</p> <p>5. Road improvements Project funded by world bank</p> <p>6. Some roads identified to develop under the “Pura Neguma program</p>	<p>1. Infrastructure damaged by Natural Disaster</p>
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	<p>Water Supply</p> <p>1. 94% of households are with safer of drinking water</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>1. 96 % of the area covered by electricity</p> <p>Drainage & Sewerage</p>	<p>1. Low pressure especially at night time</p> <p>2. Wastage of water due to leakage</p> <p>1. Non availability of space for irruption of electric posts & transformers</p> <p>2. No continues supply</p> <p>1. lack of proper engineering, consultation</p> <p>2. Incomplete network system. Malfunctioning</p>	<p>1. For water shortage under the JICA project water board</p> <p>2. Rectification of internal network under proposed water board plan</p> <p>1. Proposed Bio mass power Plantation in Ninthavur</p> <p>1. Proposed Disaster Risk Reduction Plan Prepared by UN-Habitat</p>	<p>1. Infrastructure damaged by Natural Disaster – High Wind</p>
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<p>Solid Waste</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of collecting site in Peeriya Neelvani 2. Availability of Compost production Centre 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of land, machineries & labours. 2. No Proper dumping system for Slaughter Waste 3. No proper Mechanism in reduce & manage the problem. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service obtained from Addalachena Pradeshiya Sabha for waste dumping 2. Possibility of Generate bio gas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. interruption to the public health and mobility
<p><u>Social Infrastructure</u></p>			
<p>Health</p>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of Base hospital, District Hospital & private Hospitals 2. Availability of facilities for maternity, ETU, dental & operation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doctor Patient Ratio 1: 711 2. Bed Patient Ratio Is 1:54 3. Lack of laboratory facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close proximity to Ampara General hospital(40Km) & Batticaloa General Hospital (25Km) 	
<p>Education</p>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 45 % student studying in the IAB schools. 2. Availability of 40 government schools & other education institutions 3. 18:1 students teachers ratio 4. Availability of trained teachers & graduate teachers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of library facilities & play ground 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close proximity to South Eastern University Sammanthurai & Akkaraipattu Technical College 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Several schools are not properly functioning during the rainy reason (due to flood situation)

	<p>Leisure & Recreational</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of coastal area 2. Availability of existing Santhangeny play ground <p>Land Use</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 42% of total land consists with low-lying lands(act as flood detention and retention area) 2. Well connected internal roads. (Grid system) <p>Environmental Assets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seasonable Rainfall (Inter monsoon and by the Seasonal North – East Monsoon) 2. Availability of water bodies 3. Availability of 10 km sea belt 4. Environmentally sensitive area 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of open spaces and suitable land for recreational activities 2. Due to the High density all vacant land convert to settlements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 89% of highlands are built up lands. 2. Fragmentation of lands into small lots. 3. Conversion of low line lands to other uses. 4. Linear development along the main road. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Polluted of Thona. 2. Discharging of waste to the water bodies. 3. Encroachment of Environmental sensitive area 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed parks under “Dayata Kirula Programme” <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed city beatification Under ”Dayata Kirula” Project 2. Proposed Disaster Risk Reduction Plan by UN-Habitat <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed Disaster Risk Reduction Plan by UN-Habitat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposal for filling of low line area with recommendation of Sri Lanka Land Reclamation Department 1. Threat of frequent flooding in the Area.
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Annexure 01

Population Density by G.N. Divisions

No	Kalmunai Muslim D.S Division			Population Density
	G.N Division	Extent (Hec)	Population	
1	Kalmunaikudy 01	6.93	1437	207
2	Kalmunaikudy 02	7.82	1345	171
3	Kalmunaikudy 03	4.3	2464	572
4	Kalmunaikudy 04	4.81	818	170
5	Kalmunaikudy 05	10.21	1615	158
6	Kalmunaikudy 06	7.08	1137	160
7	Kalmunaikudy 07	7.54	1418	187
8	Kalmunaikudy 08	6.94	1111	160
9	Kalmunaikudy 09	16.41	2487	151
10	Kalmunaikudy 10	6.9	1009	146
11	Kalmunaikudy 11	7.62	1022	134
12	Kalmunaikudy 12	7.58	1020	134
13	Kalmunaikudy 13	12.83	1618	126
14	Kalmunaikudy 14	11.52	1863	161
15	Kalmunai Town & Islamabad	15.31	1309	85
16	Maruthamunai 01	7.94	801	100
17	Maruthamunai 02	10.19	1052	103
18	Maruthamunai 03	32.62	3983	122
19	Maruthamunai 04	13.17	1534	116
20	Maruthamunai 05	6.93	1199	172
21	Maruthamunai 06	29.28	3573	121
22	Klamunai Muslim Division	7.94	2911	68
23	Periyaneelavanai 01	16	925	57
24	Periyaneelavanai 02	10.03	2024	201
25	Natpiddimuna01	14.91	975	65
26	Natpiddimuna02 (MD)	14.92	824	55
27	Natpiddimuna03	5.17	995	64
28	Natpiddimuna04	9.8	1116	113
29	Natpiddimuna05	7.73	924	119
Total Residential Area		320.43	44509	138.9

Sub D.S Division				
No	G.N Division	Extent (Hec)	Population	Population Density
1	Kalmunai 01	37.22	1018	50
2	Kalmunai 01 A	18.14	805	44
3	Kalmunai 01 B	26.68	562	21
4	Kalmunai 01 C	46.70	672	14
5	Kalmunai 01 D	21.72	891	42
6	Kalmunai 01 E	17.90	942	52
7	Kalmunai 02	23.21	1305	56
8	Kalmunai 02A	11.40	807	70
9	Kalmunai 02 B	8.80	583	66
10	Kalmunai 03	13.11	568	43
11	Kalmunai 03 A	7.95	543	68
12	Pandiruppu 01	8.99	940	104
13	Pandiruppu 01 A	8.42	669	79
14	Pandiruppu 01 B	8.52	857	100
15	Pandiruppu 01 C	7.89	765	96
16	Pandiruppu 02	24.51	1753	71
17	Pandiruppu 02 A	14.72	766	42
18	Pandiruppu 02 B	8.35	667	79
19	Pandiruppu 02 C	13.06	1052	80
20	Natpiddimunai 01 (TD)	15.34	952	62
21	Natpiddimunai 02 (TD)	5.17	1319	255
22	Natpiddimunai 03 (TD)	9.79	1075	109
23	Chenaikkudiruppu 01	17.78	904	50
24	Chenaikkudiruppu 01 A	35.52	1497	42
25	Chenaikkudiruppu 01 B	12.62	983	77
26	Periyaneelavanai 01	27.48	1256	45
27	Periyaneelavanai 01A	32.26	789	24
28	Periyaneelavanai 01 B	53.15	1871	35
29	Periyaneelavanai 02	59.09	2902	49
Total Residential Area		595.46	29713	49.899

Sainthamaruthu D.S Division				
No	G.N Division	Extent (Hec)	Population	Population Density
1	Sainthamaruthu - 01	11.22	1938	172
2	Sainthamaruthu - 02	11.17	1838	164
3	Sainthamaruthu - 03	9.99	1948	195
4	Sainthamaruthu - 04	7.40	1324	178
5	Sainthamaruthu - 05	7.84	1095	139
6	Sainthamaruthu - 06	6.77	1066	157
7	Sainthamaruthu - 07	10.41	1641	157
8	Sainthamaruthu - 08	9.92	1146	115
9	Sainthamaruthu - 09	7.24	1496	206
10	Sainthamaruthu - 10	8.82	1312	148
11	Sainthamaruthu - 11	10.93	1806	165
12	Sainthamaruthu - 12	6.44	1508	234
13	Sainthamaruthu - 13	5.55	996	179
14	Sainthamaruthu - 14	7.52	1216	161
15	Sainthamaruthu - 15	10.22	1954	191
16	Sainthamaruthu - 16	13.48	1521	112
17	Sainthamaruthu - 17	9.91	1607	162
Total Residential Area		154.83	25412	164.133

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Division Secretariat, Kalmunai, Sainthamaruthu (2011)

Annexure 02

Housing Density by G.N. Divisions

Kalmunai Muslim D.S Division					
No	G.N Division	Extent (Hec)	Housing Unit	House Hold	Housing Density
1	Kalmunaikudy 01	6.93	304	304	44
2	Kalmunaikudy 02	7.82	301	312	38
3	Kalmunaikudy 03	4.3	551	551	128
4	Kalmunaikudy 04	4.81	167	179	35
5	Kalmunaikudy 05	10.21	354	404	35
6	Kalmunaikudy 06	7.08	255	268	36
7	Kalmunaikudy 07	7.54	286	312	38
8	Kalmunaikudy 08	6.94	233	242	34
9	Kalmunaikudy 09	16.41	482	496	29
10	Kalmunaikudy 10	6.9	257	257	37
11	Kalmunaikudy 11	7.62	241	249	32
12	Kalmunaikudy 12	7.58	308	327	41
13	Kalmunaikudy 13	12.83	380	380	30
14	Kalmunaikudy 14	11.52	400	400	35
15	Islamabath & Kalmunai Town	15.31	275	275	18
16	Maruthamunai 01	7.94	205	205	26
17	Maruthamunai 02	10.19	256	256	25
18	Maruthamunai 03	32.62	963	963	30
19	Maruthamunai 04	13.17	367	368	28
20	Maruthamunai 05	6.93	297	297	43
21	Maruthamunai 06	29.28	891	895	30
22	Kalmunai Muslim Section	7.94	602	619	76
23	Periyaneelavanai 01	16	458	458	29
24	Periyaneelavanai 02	10.03	233	233	23
25	Natpiddimuna01	14.91	251	251	17
26	Natpiddimuna02	14.92	212	222	14
27	Natpiddimuna03	5.17	248	251	48
28	Natpiddimuna04	9.8	251	251	26
29	Natpiddimuna05	7.73	230	234	30
Total		320.43	5464	10459	17

Kalmunai Sub Division					
No	G.N Division	Extent (Hec)	Housing Unit	House Hold	Housing Density
1	Kalmunai 01	37.22	244	244	7
2	Kalmunai 01 A	18.14	226	226	12
3	Kalmunai 01 B	26.68	108	108	4
4	Kalmunai 01 C	46.7	170	170	4
5	Kalmunai 01 D	21.72	256	261	12
6	Kalmunai 01 E	17.9	246	246	14
7	Kalmunai 02	23.21	316	316	14
8	Kalmunai 02A	11.4	197	197	17
9	Kalmunai 02 B	8.8	149	149	17
10	Kalmunai 03	13.11	140	140	11
11	Kalmunai 03 A	7.95	134	134	17
12	Pandiruppu 01	8.99	241	241	27
13	Pandiruppu 01 A	8.42	174	174	21
14	Pandiruppu 01 B	8.52	221	221	26
15	Pandiruppu 01 C	7.89	200	200	25
16	Pandiruppu 02	24.51	436	436	18
17	Pandiruppu 02 A	14.72	205	205	14
18	Pandiruppu 02 B	8.35	173	173	21
19	Pandiruppu 02 C	13.06	266	269	20
20	Natpiddimunai 01	15.34	219	228	14
21	Natpiddimunai 02	5.17	236	239	46
22	Natpiddimunai 03	9.79	245	255	25
23	Chenaikkudiruppu 01	17.78	226	226	13
24	Chenaikkudiruppu 01 A	35.52	372	372	10
25	Chenaikkudiruppu 01 B	12.62	175	175	14
26	Periyaneelavanai 01	27.48	359	359	13
27	Periyaneelavanai 01A	32.26	205	205	6
28	Periyaneelavanai 01 B	53.15	534	535	10
29	Periyaneelavanai 02	59.09	830	830	14
Total		595.49	7503	7534	13

Sainthamaruthu D.S Division					
No	G.N Division	Extent (Hec)	Housing Unit	House Hold	Housing Density
1	Sainthamaruthu - 01	11.22	477	477	43
2	Sainthamaruthu - 02	11.17	433	433	39
3	Sainthamaruthu - 03	9.99	474	474	47
4	Sainthamaruthu - 04	7.4	323	323	44
5	Sainthamaruthu - 05	7.84	259	259	33
6	Sainthamaruthu - 06	6.77	256	256	38
7	Sainthamaruthu - 07	10.41	370	370	36
8	Sainthamaruthu - 08	9.92	275	275	28
9	Sainthamaruthu - 09	7.24	344	356	48
10	Sainthamaruthu - 10	8.82	313	314	35
11	Sainthamaruthu - 11	10.93	434	434	40
12	Sainthamaruthu - 12	6.44	239	344	37
13	Sainthamaruthu - 13	5.55	344	239	62
14	Sainthamaruthu - 14	7.52	378	293	50
15	Sainthamaruthu - 15	10.22	293	493	29
16	Sainthamaruthu - 16	13.48	456	351	34
17	Sainthamaruthu - 17	9.91	351	390	35
Total		154.83	6019	6081	39

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Division Secretariat, Kalmunai, Sainthamaruthu (2011)

Annexure 03

Completed Development Work by Kalmunai Municipal Council – 2012

Details of Development Work Cost in Kalmunai Municipal Council

Work Details	Amount (Rs.)
Construction of Slaughter House -Maruthamunai	466,466.00
Renovation of Drainage -Nattpiddimunai	730,149.00
Renovation of Town hall -Kalmunaikudy	488,331.00
Renovation of Public library ground Floor – Sainthamaruthu.	778,489.00
Reconstruction of drainage-Kalmuani-1	175,000.00
Reconstruction of Public bus stand-Kalmuani-1	174,850.00
Reconstruction of “Arokiya” building -Periyaneelavanai	85,096.80
Reconstruction of Public Market -Nattipitimunai	546,002.78
Watcher hut building –Kalmunai 2	139,833.78
Construction of concrete Drainage-Kalmunai-5	372,845.75
Construction of concrete Drainage-Maruthamunai	1,449,285.84
Construction of concrete road –Baaliha Road – Kalmunaikudy	979,508.06
Reconstruction of Community hall-Maruthamunai - 3	381,925.00
Construction of Culvert – Periyaneelavanai	337,236.12
Total Cost	5,655,733.29

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council - 2012

Annexure 04

Registered Business Activities within Kalmunai Municipal Council Area

Nature of Business Activity	Number
Household Items	9
Retail Groceries	167
Textiles	58
Vegetables and Fruits	24
Electricians	24
Vehicle spare parts	27
Building Materials	8
Private Schools	8
Banks and Financial Institutions	26
Insurance Agencies	7
Pharmacies	12
Festival Halls	2
Tele Communication services	15
Hotels, Eating houses & Tea Boutiques	88
Restaurants	16
Liquor Shops	2
Miscellaneous	200
Total	693

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council - 2012

Annexure 05

Registered Services within Kalmunai Municipal Council Area

Nature of Business Activity	Number
Tire repairs, Vehicle repairs, Repair of Three Wheelers, Motor Cycles etc	50
Sale of Vehicle spare parts	14
Petrol Filling Stations	11
Stores	23
Studios	10
Animal food stores and sales outlets	8
Agricultural equipment and agro-chemicals	1
Tailoring	50
Record Bars	6
Lathe Machines	1
Jewelry Shops	40
Guest Houses	4
L.P. Gas Sales	5
Other Services	45
Total	268

Source: Kalmunai Municipal Council - 2012

Annexure 06

Distribution of Physical and Human Resources in the Schools

Serial number	Name Of School	Number of students			Number of teachers (Graduate)	Number of teachers (Trainees)	Laboratories	Playgrounds	Library Facilities			School Category	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Student Teacher Ratio
		Grades 01 - 05	Grades 06 - 11	Grades 12 - 13					Equipped libraries	Temporary Libraries	Reading Halls				
		Students	Students	Students											
01	Km/ Mahmud Ladies College	215	1529	777	56	66		✓	✓			1AB	2521	122	1:20
02	Km/Al- Manar Central College	817	752	355	51	50			✓			1AB	1924	101	1:19
03	Km/Shams Central College	260	443	165	38	34		✓	✓			1AB	868	73	1:11
04	Km/Al-Aksha maha Vidyalaya	263	301	13	10	28			✓			1C	577	39	1:14
05	Km/ Pulavarmani Sherifdeen Vidyalaya	287	255	-	10	22		✓	✓			II	542	33	1:16
06	Km/al-Hambra Vidyalaya	406	328	-	14	23			✓			II	739	37	1:19
07	Km/Al-Minan Vidyalaya	110	-	-	01	07			✓			III	110	8	1:13
08	Km/Al-Bahriya Vidyalaya	451	576	58	21	41			✓			1C	1085	7	1:10
09	Km/Al-Azhar Vidyalaya	543	380	-	05	34			✓			II	923	67	1:16
10	Km/Al-Zuhara vidyalaya	171	-	-	-	08						III	171	39	1:23

11	Km/Al-Misbah Vidyalaya	743	761	44	22	56			✓			1C	1548	8	1:21
12	Km/ Islamabath Muslim Vidyalaya	88	-	-	01	05						III	88	8	1:12
13	Km/ Laafir Vidyalaya	105	115	-	05	17						II	220	23	1:9
14	Km/ Maruthamunai Al- Madeena vidyalaya	287	73	-	03	09						III	360	12	1:30
15	Km/Wesley High school	557	723	180	36	44		✓	✓			1AB	1500	81	1:18
16	Km/ Carmal Fatima College (N.s)	980	1288	370	34	97		✓	✓			1AB	2638	131	1:20
17	Km/Pandrippu Maha Vidyalaya	48	158	33	08	16			✓			1C	239	24	1;9
18	Km/R.K.M. Maha Vidyalaya	79	152	108	18	20			✓			1C	339	40	1:8
19	Km/ Vishnu maha Vidyalaya	199	288	45	12	24						1C	532	38	1:14
20	Km/ Navalar Vidyalaya	122	80	-	04	10						II	202	14	1:14
21	Km/ Sivashakthi Vidyalaya	83	87	-	03	15			✓			II	170	18	1:9
22	Km/ Ganesha Maha Vidyalaya	260	296	40	14	30			✓			1C	596	44	1:13
23	Km/ Sri Mamanga Vidyalaya	84	79	-	03	16						II	163	-	-
24	Km/ Vivekananda Tamil Vidyalaya	76	-	-	-	07						III	76	19	1:8
25	Km/ Saras-wathy Vidyalaya	104	-	-	02	05						III	76	19	1:8
26	Km/ Thuraivanthiyamedu G.T.M.S	15	-	-	-	07						III	15	7	1:13

27	Km/ Swamy Vipulananda Vidyalaya	57	59	-	06	07						II	116	14	1:8
28	Km/ Maha Vishnu Vidyalaya	120	-	-	02	05						III	120	8	1:15
29	Km/ Zahira College (N.S)	217	1238	450	45	83		✓	✓			1AB	1927	128	1:15
30	Km/ Al-Jalal vidyalaya	274	627	-	10	36			✓			II	901	82	1:18
31	Km/ Al-Kamaroon Vidyalaya	188	-	-	-	09						III	188	49	1:18
32	Km/ G.M.M. School	717	-	-	06	30						III	717	10	1:18
33	Km/ Riyalul Jannah Vidyalaya	112	-	-	01	05						III	143	38	1:18
34	Km/ Malharus Shams Maha Vidyalaya	148	322	21	13	36						1C	491	8	1:17
35	Km/ Al-Hilal Vidyalaya	1124	540	-	14	52			✓			II	1664	51	1:9
36	Km/ Leader M.H.M. Ashraff vidyalaya	129	-	-	-	04						III	129	5	1:25
37	Km/ M.S. Kariapper Vidyalaya	109	-	-	01	01						III	109	2	1:54
38	Km/ Royal vidyalaya	85	-	-	-	-						III	85	0	0
39	Km/ Akbar Vidyalaya	87	-	-	-	-						III	87	0	0
40	Sinhala Mathiya Maha Vidyalaya	09	15	-	01	8	-	-	-	✓	-	1C	24	11	1:2

Source: Zonal Education Office & Sinhala Madya Maha Vidyalaya- Kalmunai