

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This resource profile report provides a detailed look at the people, places and condition within the Trincomalee District. This provides useful information on physical features and characteristics of the district, historical evolution of the district, demographics, Agriculture, Irrigation, Transport, Education, Health, Industries which may impact the life of the people.

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Government Agent /District Secretary,
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Introduction to Trincomalee District - A Glimpse

Trincomalee, a picturesque city with a natural harbor, scenic beauty, and military, commercial and historical importance, is situated in the eastern coast of Sri Lanka. Trincomalee District is boarded with Mulaithivu District in North, Anuradhapura District in West and Polonnaruwa and Batticaloa Districts in the South. Trincomalee history goes back to a time of immemorial. The Mahavamsa & Chulavamsa, the two great chronicles, mention present Trincomalee as “Gokanna”, Gokarna, and “Gonagamaka” During the Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa periods of island’s history.

The Trincomalee District located in the Eastern Province covers an area of 2,727 square kilometers. The district is divided into 11 Divisional Secretary’s Divisions. The DS Divisions are further sub-divided into 230 Grama Niladhari Divisions. As per the 2012 census, the total population is 439,689. Among its population, 43.03 percent are Muslim, while the Sinhalese and Tamils consist of 26.23 percent and 30.35 percent respectively.

The major source of livelihood of the community is the agriculture and fishing. Paddy cultivation stands as the main agriculture crop in the District. The Kanthale Tank, Wendrasanwewa, Morewewa, Mahadiwulwewa, and Paravipanjankulama are some major tanks. There are three major irrigation projects; Kanthale, Alla- Kanthale and Morewewa. Livestock & cattle breeding is another livelihood. As Trincomalee is blessed with a world-renowned coast and tourist destinations, tourism industry is another important economic activity. With its excellent natural harbor and strategic positioning, international companies like Prima Ceylon and Tokyo Cement, have located their manufacturing plants and distribution center at Trincomalee.

The Trincomalee harbor with about 50 km of line is considered as one of the best sheltered harbors found in the world. The harbor is locked in by hills and mountains on three sides and on the fourth is protected by a few islands. Lord Nelson who visited Trincomalee as a teenager in 1,775 later described it as “The Finest Harbor in the World”. It is the world’s fifth largest natural harbor.

One of the landmarks along the uninterrupted sea beach is the Pigeon Island, usually a 15-minute trip by outboard motor boat offshore from Nilaveli. Tourists frequently visit this island for snorkel diving to have a glimpse at the lovely under water living Creatures.

The striking cliff of Fort Fredrick is known as the Swamy Rock and it is over 360 feet (110 Meters) high. At the top of it is the most revered Thirukoneswaram temple. Among the sacred Buddhists places, the historical circular Pillair temple at Thiriya, the Vihare at Seruwila and the Vilgam Vihara are found in Trincomalee. Muslim Mosque in Kinniya, Churches belonging to the Catholics and various other Christian missions, all show the religious harmony in this District.

The seven hot water springs are found in Kanniya at close proximity to each other. Some believes that the waters of these springs have healing powers. Trincomalee is quiet and cosmopolitan with Tamils, Sinhalese, Muslims and Burghers all living in amity. Trincomalee is more than a holiday destination with its clean sandy beaches and recreation opportunities. The Koddigar Bay and the natural harbor enhance its commercial and military importance.

History

Considering the Historic background of the Trincomalee district the currently used name comes from “Thirukonamale”. Here the “Thiru” implies scared and “Malaya” implies the hill. So “Thirukonamale” gives the meaning of “scare hill” Later it become “Trincomalee” One of the Largest ports of the world’.

Historically Trincomalee has a very significant position “Gokanna Thiththaya” (point which was consider situated near Trincomalee Harbor was considered as the landing point of prince “Panduwasudawewa” who became the king after king Vijaya.

Important Historic sites in Trincomalee district:

1. Fort Fredric Archeological Site
2. Girihandu saya Archeological Site
3. Welgamwehara Archeological Site
4. Koneswaran Kovil
5. Seruwawila Archeological Site
6. Redeekanda Archeological Site
7. Kuchchaweli Archeological Site
8. Lankapatuna / Pashana pabatha Archeological Site
9. Hot water Springs of Kanniya

CHAPTER 01

INTRODUCTION

1.1 KEY PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Trincomalee District which is in the Northern part of the Eastern Province is bounded in the North by Yan Oya, by Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa District in the West and by Verugal Ganga in the South. The total area of the district 2,727sq km.



1.2 Historical Evolution of the Trincomalee District

The District was captured by Portuguese in the 16th century. The destruction and looting of the Koneswarar Temple by Constantine De Sao on a New Year day in the begging of 1620 was a turning point in the history of the District. The Dutch conquered this district from Portuguese in 1693 and it fell into hands of British in 1796.

1.3 Social Structure and Demography

The people from Trincomalee are known as Trincomalians. The social structure of the Trincomalee District consists of 43.05% is Muslims. SriLankan Tamil, Sinhalese and others comprises of 30.35 percent, 26.23 percent and 0.36percent. The detail demographic profile of the Trincomalee District is explained in the chapter 02.

1.4 Economic Structure of the Area

Agriculture is one of the prime economic activity in the district. Deep sea fishing and lagoon fishing are among the key elements of the economic base of the area. Tourism, poultry industry, coconut plantation can be identified as the other economic activities. Administration, health and education are also included part of Economic activities.

1.5 Administrative Aspect of the District

Trincomalee is the administrative headquarters of the Trincomalee District and major resort port city of Eastern Province, Sri Lanka. Located on the East coast of the island overlooking the Trincomalee Harbor, 113 miles south of Jaffna and 69 miles north of Batticaloa.

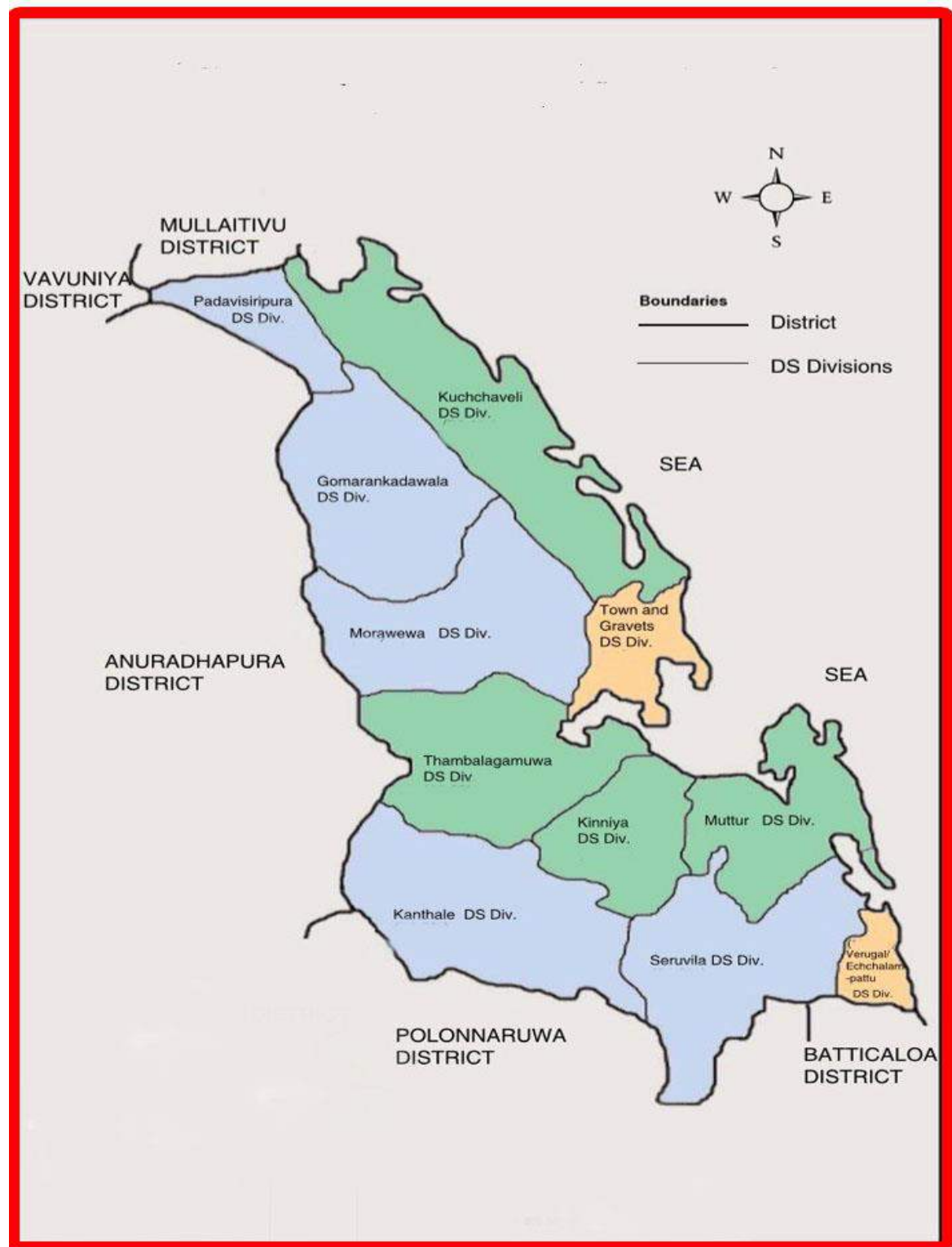
S. No.	DS. Division	G.N. Numbers	No. of Villages	Local Government Institutions		No. of Police Stations
				U.C	P.S	
01	Town & Gravets	42	102	1	1	4
02	Kuchchaveli	24	78	-	1	4
03	Padavisripura	10	29	-	1	1
04	Gomarankadawela	10	50	-	1	1
05	Morawewa	10	38	-	1	3
06	Thampalakamam	12	48	-	1	2
07	Kantale	23	43	-	1	1
08	Kinniya	31	108	1	1	1
09	Seruvila	16	35	-	1	3
10	Muthur	42	106	-	1	1
11	Verugal	10	20	-	1	-
Total		230	657	2	11	21

Table : 1 Administrative Aspect of Trincomalee District

Source : All Divisional Secretariats , District Land Use Planning Office -Trincomalee.

*District Land Use Planning Office -Trincomalee.

District Map



1.5.1 TRINCOMALEE TOWN AREA

When consider Trincomalee Town, it has contained the all kind of accessible facilities such as Land route (Buses and Train), Sea route (Trincomalee Natural Harbor), Air route (China Bay Domestic Air Port).

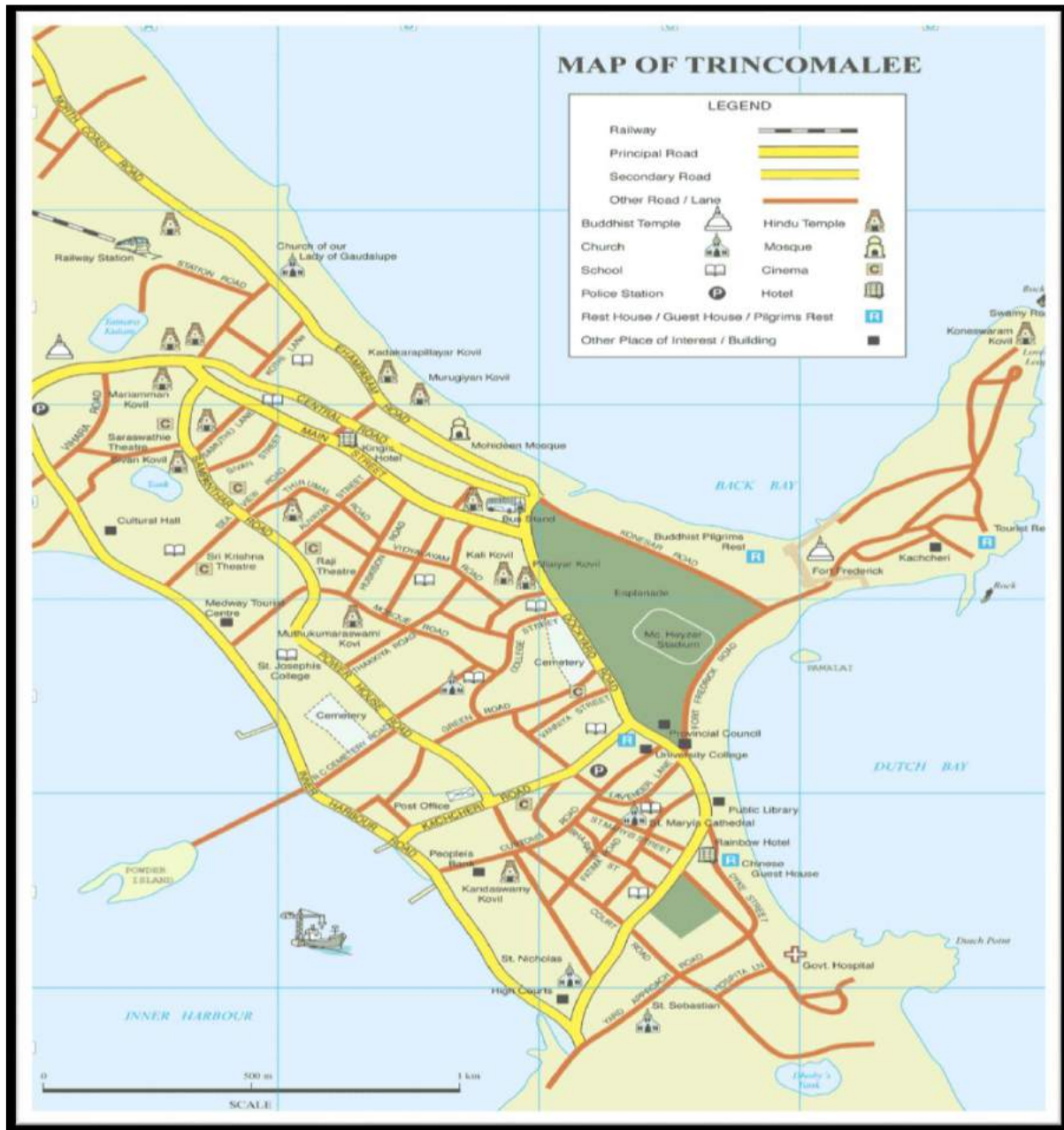


Figure 1: Map of Trincomalee Town Area

1.5.2 Brief description of Trincomalee Divisional Secretariats

1.5.2.1. Town & Gravets DS Division:

Trincomalee town is the administrative headquarters of Trincomalee District. The division spreads over an area of 148 sq.km, which contains 5.4% of the land area of the district. There are 102 villages covered by 42 Grama Niladaries' divisions. Town & Gravets is a high population density division. The total population of the division was estimated 114,292 persons from 30,751 families in 2020.

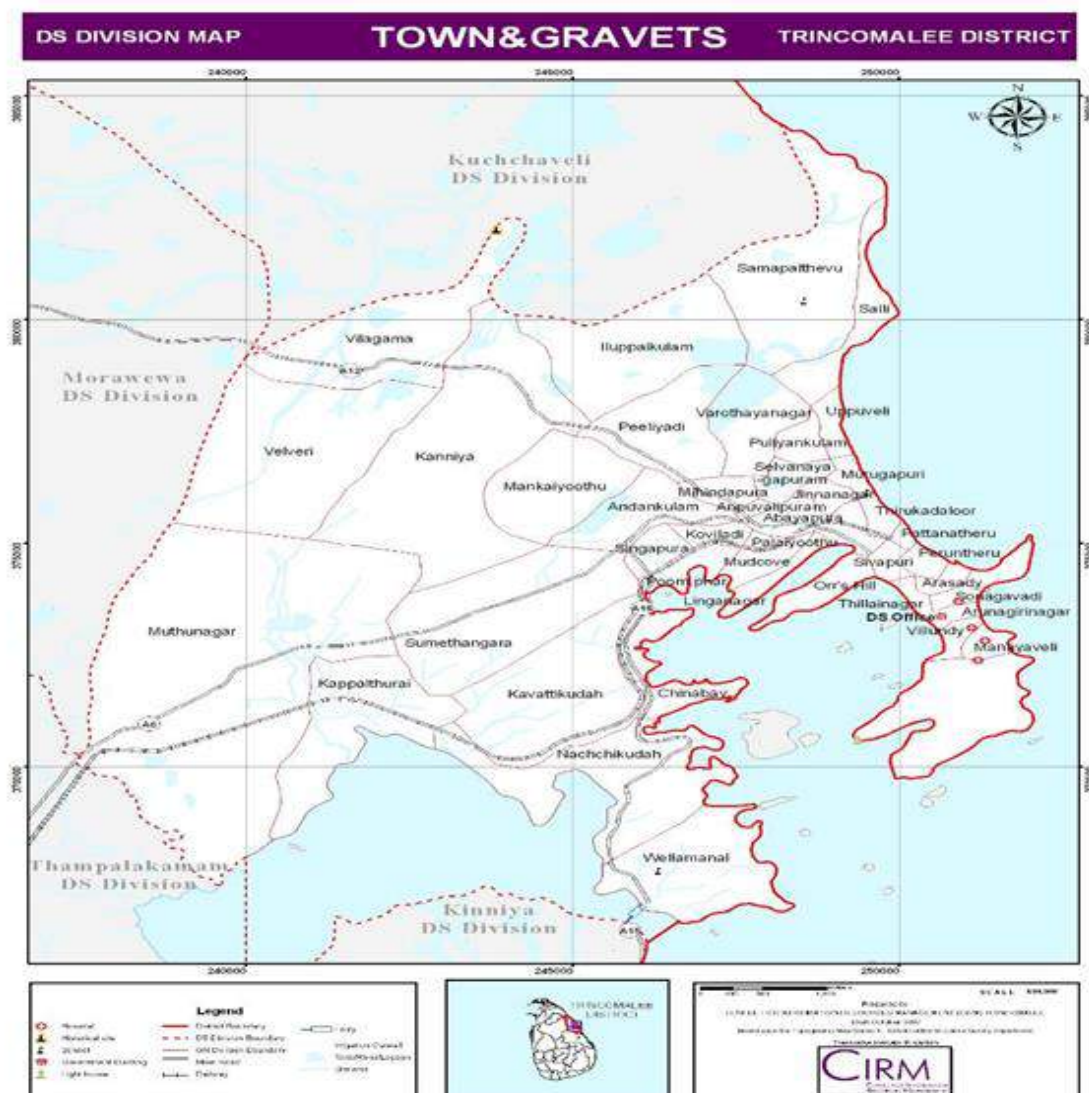


Figure 2: Map of Town & Gravets DS Division

1.5.2.2. Kuchchaveli DS Division:

Kuchchaveli is located in the Northern part of the district, about 40 km North West of Trincomalee Town. The division spreads over an area of 438 sq. km, which contains 16.1% of the land area of the district. This is the fifth largest division in terms of land area. There are 78 villages covered by 24 Grama Niladaries' divisions. The Kuchchaveli Division is coming under the Trincomalee electorate.

Kuchchaveli is a low population density division having 97 persons per square kilometers of its total land area. The total population of the division was estimated 42,578 persons from the 12,900 families in 2020. The majority of the people in Kuchchaveli divisions are Muslims (66.24%). 31.46 % of the population is Tamils. 2.3 % of the population is Sinhalese remaining are others.

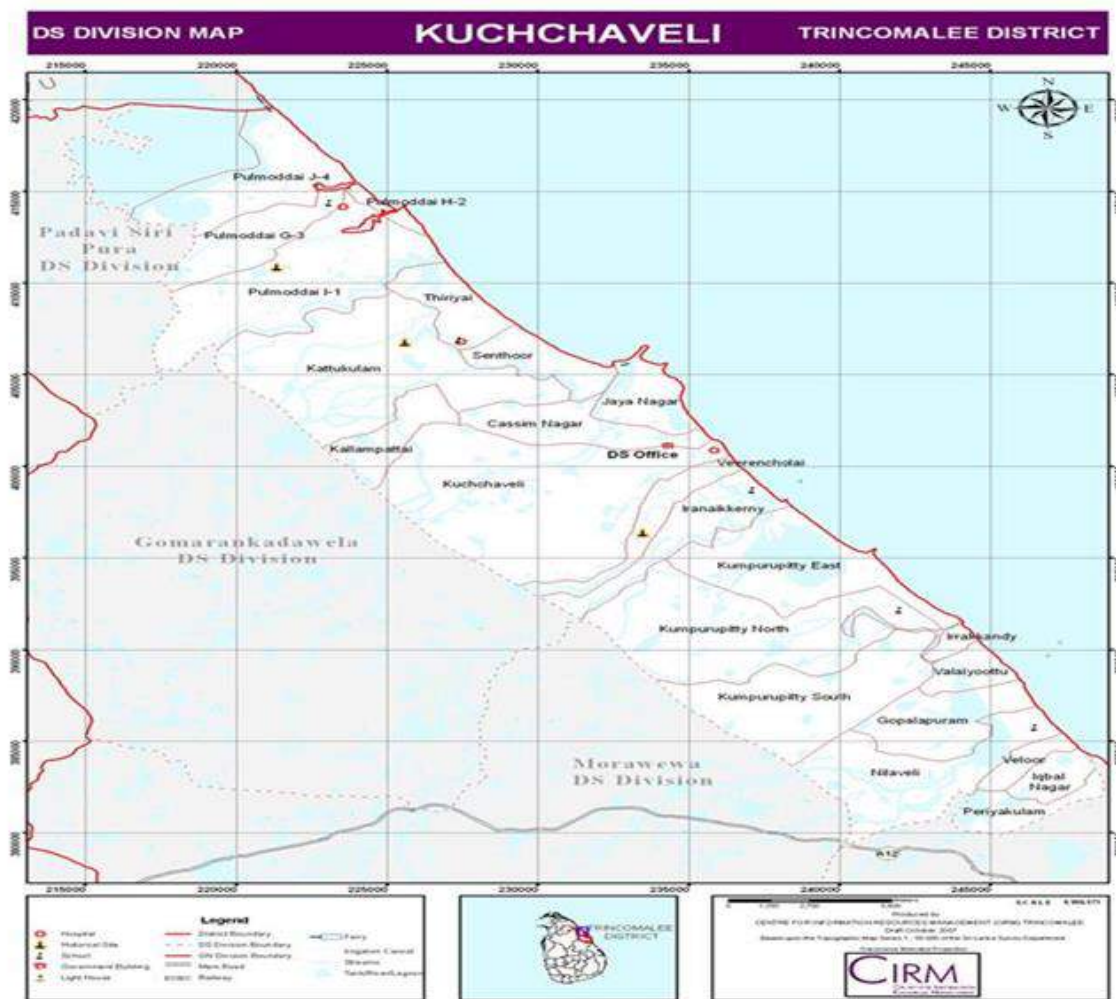


Figure 3: Map of Kuchchaveli DS Division

1.5.2.3. Padavisripura :

Padavisripura is one of the Eleven DS Divisions of Trincomalee District. The division spreads over an area of. 152 sq. km. There are 10 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions and 29 villages. Padavisripura is a low population density division. The total population of the division was estimated 13,4581 persons from the 3,994 families in 2020.

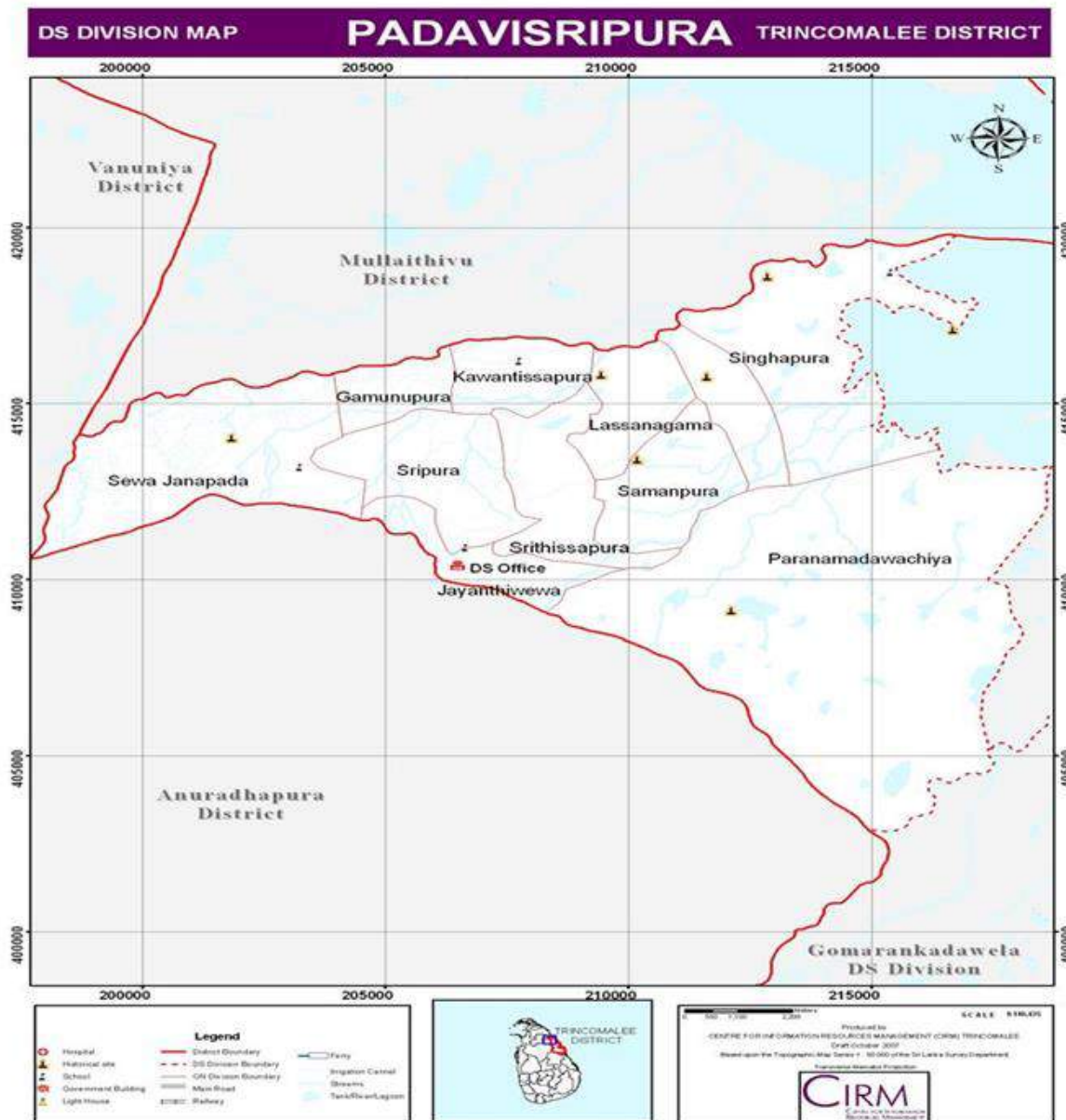


Figure 4: Map of Padavisripura DS Division

1.5.2.4. Gomarankadawela DS Division:

Gomarankadawela is one of the Eleven DS Divisions of Trincomalee District. It is located in the Northern part of the district, about 40 km North West of Trincomalee Town. Trincomalee District is the Northern most of the three districts in the Eastern Province. The division spreads over an area of. 288 sq. km. this is 10.6% of the land area of the district. Thus it is the second largest division in terms of land area. There are 10 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions and 50 villages and one Pradeshiya Sabha within Gomarankadawela Division. The total population of the division was estimated 8,994 persons from the 3,220 families in 2020.

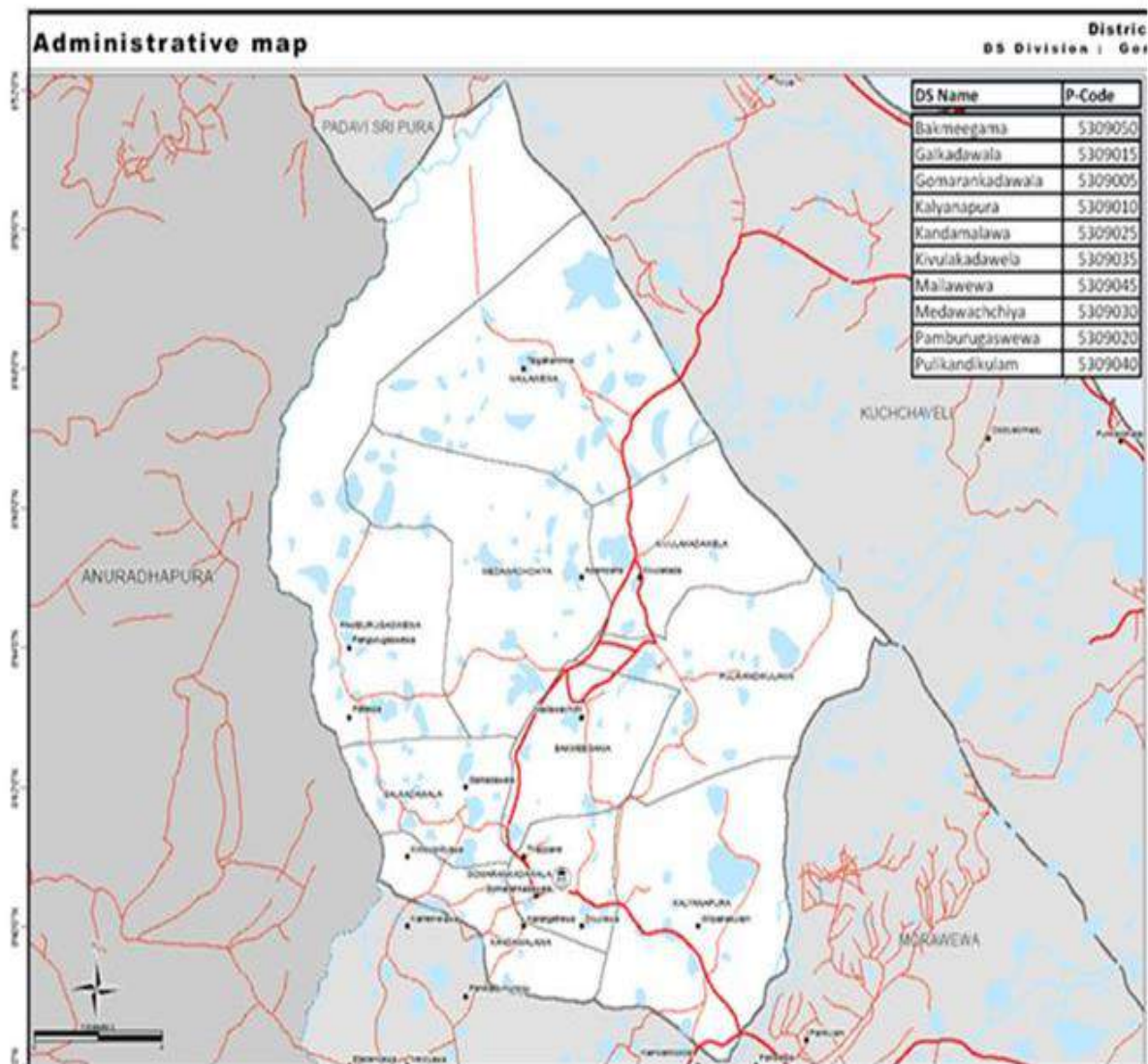


Figure 5: Map of Gomarankadawela DS Division

1.5.2.5. Morawewa DS Division:

Morawewa Divisional Secretariat division is located in the boarder part of Trincomalee District and bounded by Town & Gravets, Thampalagamam, Gomarankadawela, Kuchchaveli DS Division and Anuradhapura district. This division comprises a total area of 329 sq.km and 12.1 % of the total area of the district and divided 10 Grama Niladari divisions. There are 38 villages covered by 10 Grama Niladari Divisions. The total population of the division was estimated 9,231 persons from the 3,199 families in 2020.

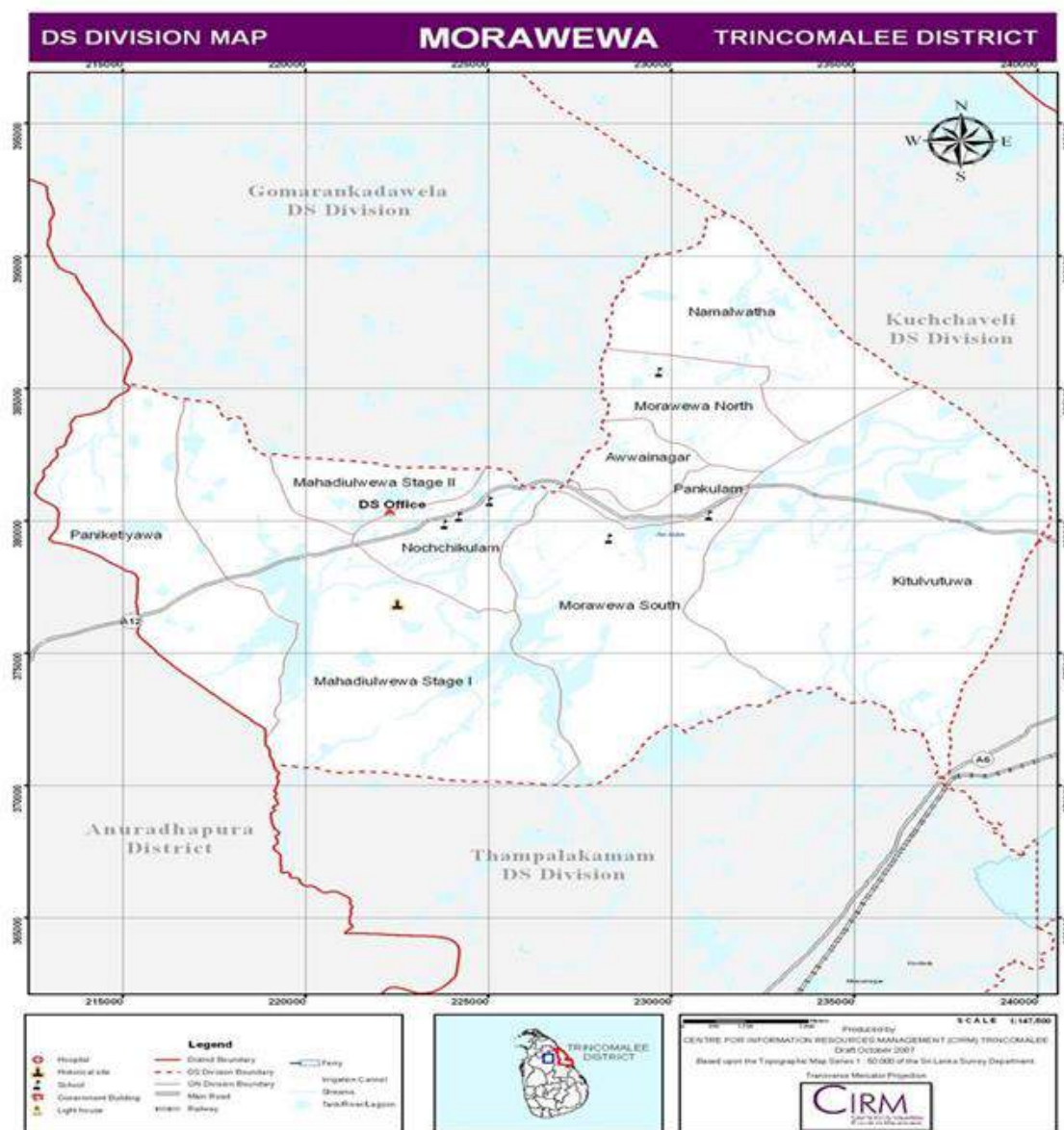


Figure 6: Map of Morawewa Ds Division

1.5.2.6. Thampalagamam DS Division

Thampalagamam Divisional Secretariat division is located in the boarder part of the Trincomalee District and bounded by Town & Gravets, Kinniya, Kanthale, Morawewa divisions and Anuradhapura district. This division comprises a total area of 226 sq.km. 8.3% of the total area of the district and divided into 12 Grama Niladhari divisions and 48 GN Divisions. The total population of the division was estimated 34,968 persons from the 11,162 families in 2020.

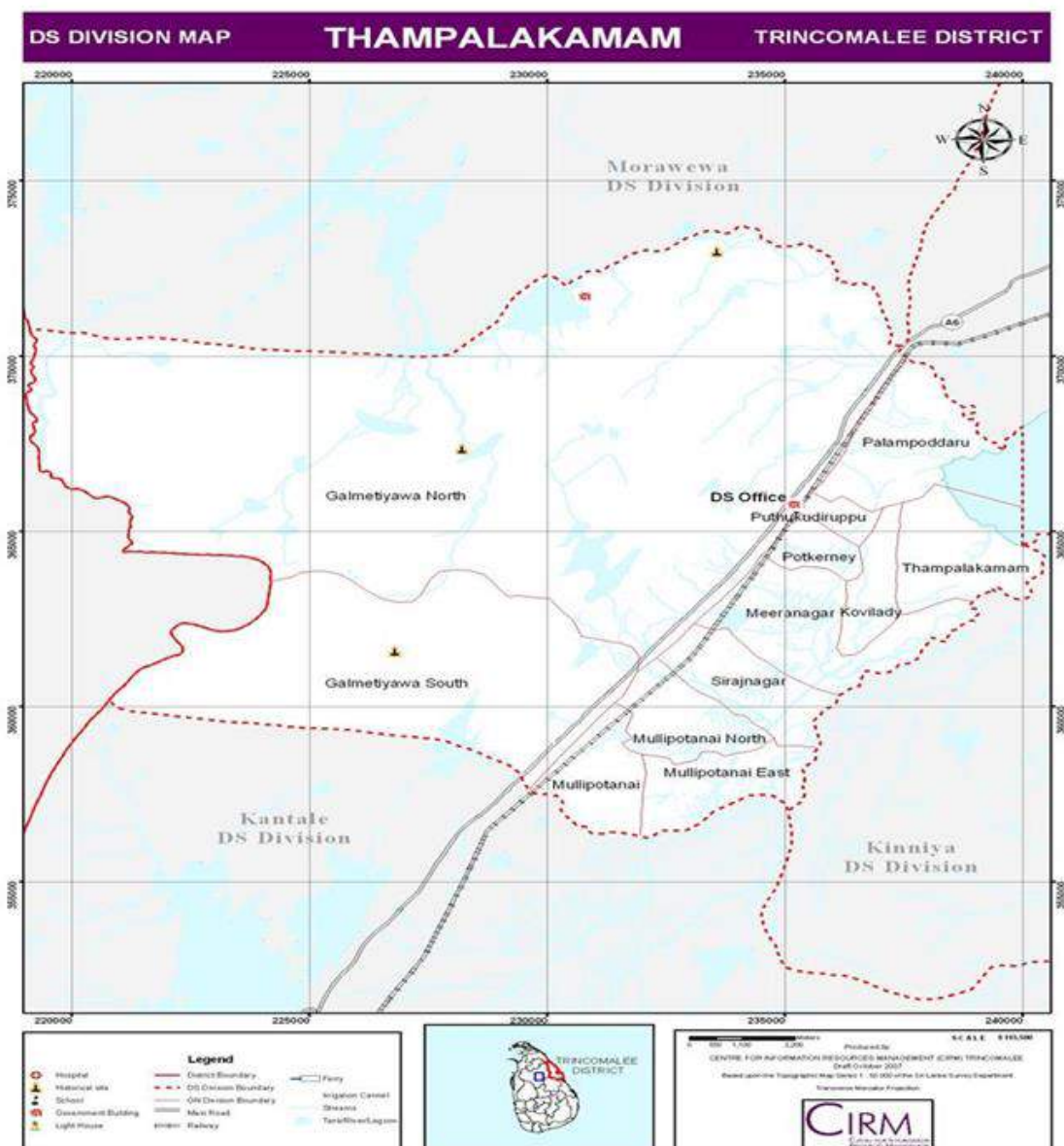


Figure 7: Map of Thampalagamam DS Division

1.5.2.7. Kanthale DS Division:

Kanthale is one of the Eleven DS Divisions of Trincomalee District. The division spreads over an area of. 404 sq. km. There are 23 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions and 43 villages. The total population of the division was estimated 60,429 persons from the 17,041 families in 2020.

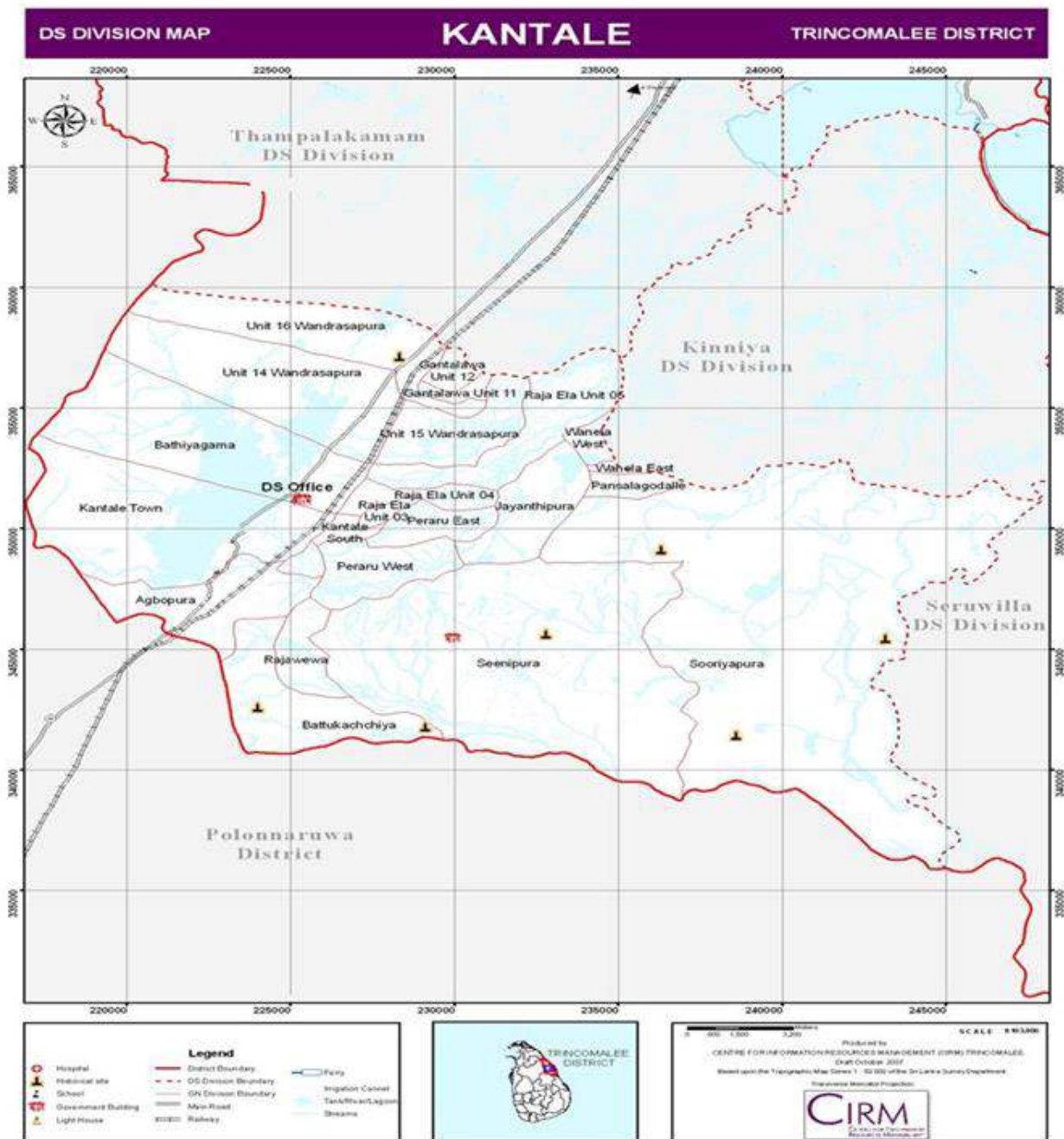


Figure 8: Map of Kanthale DS Division

1.5.2.8. Kinniya DS Division:

Kinniya is located in the Southern part of the district, about 10 Km South of Trincomalee Town. The division spreads over an area of 165 sq. km, which is 6.1 % of the land area of the district. Thus, it is the second smallest division in terms of land area. In the North the division borders with the Thampalagamam Bay, in the West with the Thampalagamam DS Division, in the South with the Kanthale Division and in the East with Seruvila and Muthur Divisions. There are 31 Grama Niladhari Divisions and 108 Villages within Kinniya Division. The total population of the division was estimated 86,060 persons from the 24, 217 families in 2020.

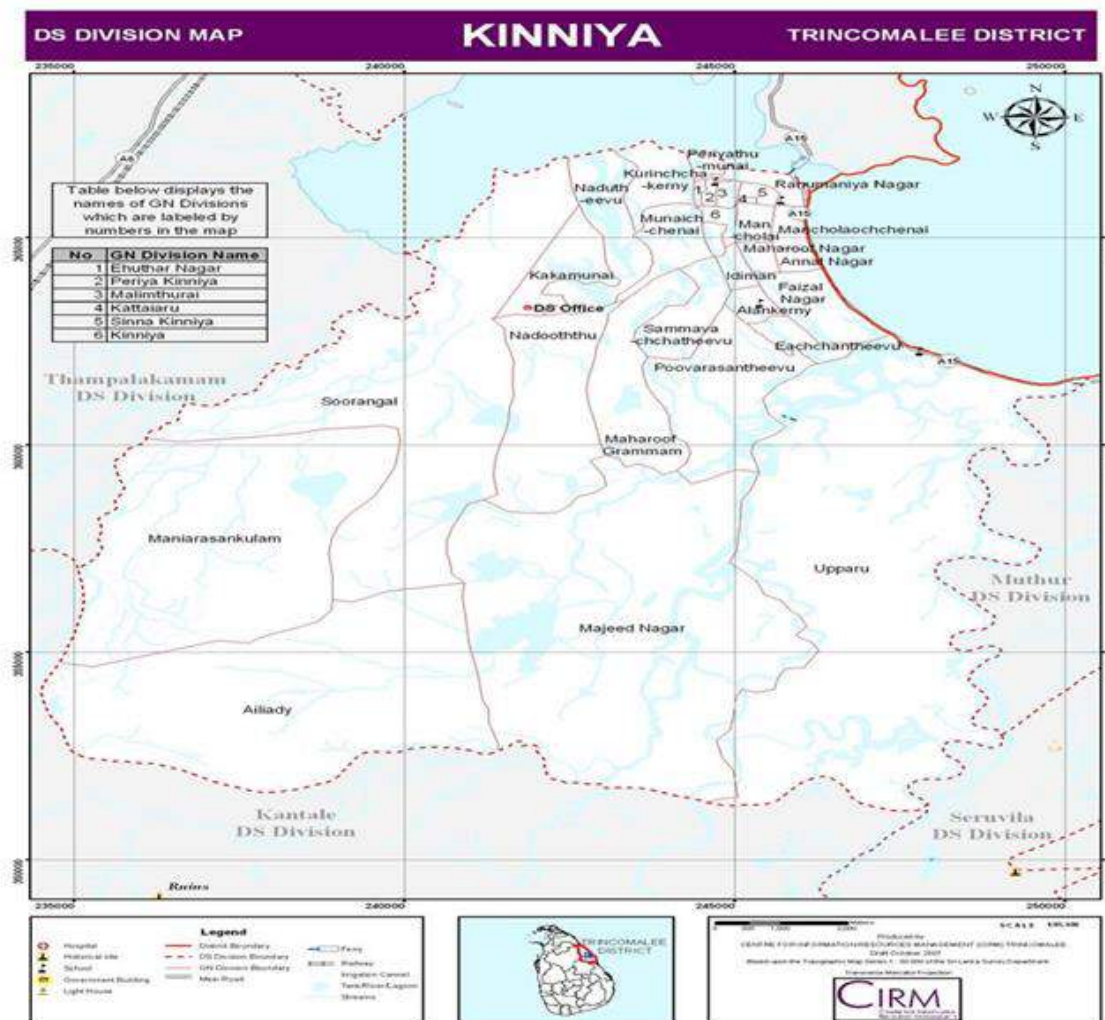


Figure 9: Map of Kinniya DS Division

1.5.2.9. Seruvila DS Division:

Seruvila Divisional Secretariat division is located in the Southern part of the Trincomalee district and bonded, North by Muthur, South by Verugal and West by Kanthale and East by sea. This division comprises a total area of 311 sq.km and 7.1 % of the total area of the district and divided into 16 Grama Niladari divisions. The division is in Seruvila electoral division and have 35 villages. The total population of the division was estimated 17,486 persons from the 5,492 families in 2020.

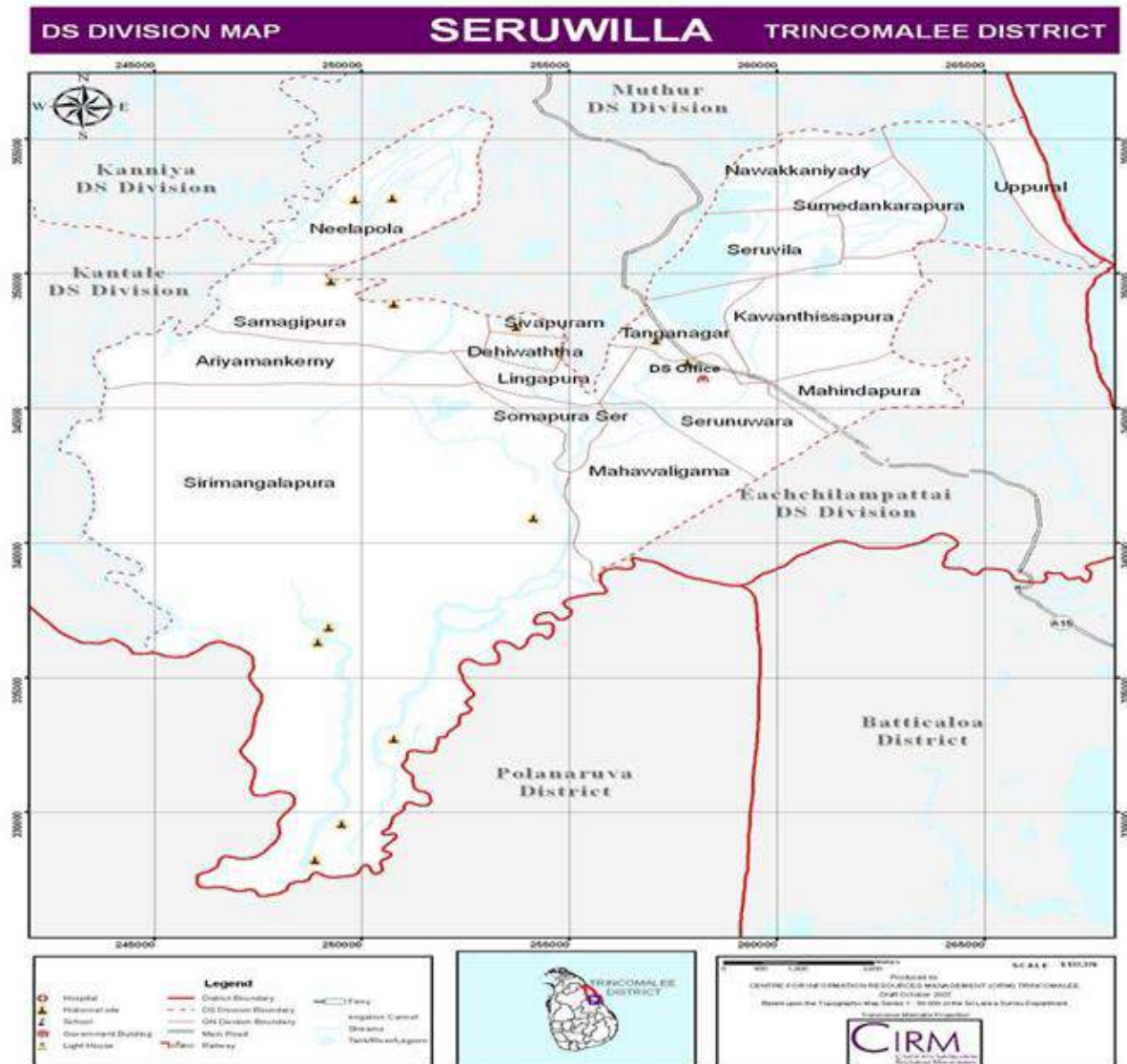


Figure 10: Map of Seruvila DS Division

1.5.2.10. Verugal DS Division:

Verugal is one of the Eleven DS Divisions of Trincomalee District. The division spreads over an area of. 71 sq. km. There are 10 Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions and 20 villages. The total population of the division was estimated 15,260 persons from the 4,427 families in 2020.

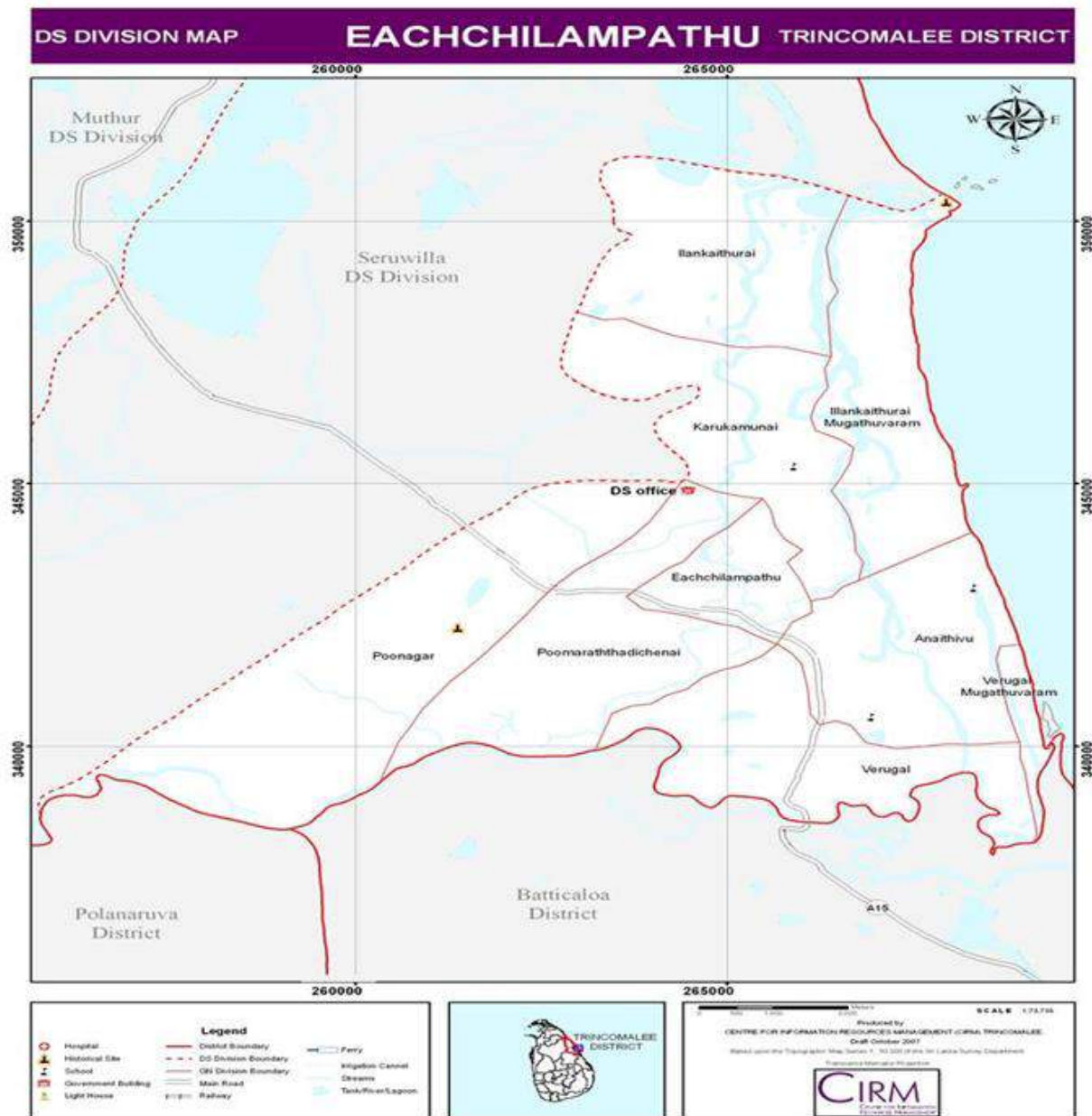


Figure 11: Map of Verugal DS Division

1.5.2.11. Muthur DS Division:

Muthur Divisional Secretariat division is located in the south-East part of Trincomalee district of the Eastern province of Sri Lanka. It is bounded North by Koddiyara bay Sea. East by Vangalavirikuda Sea, South by Seruvila divisional secretariat division West by Kinniya divisional secretariat Division. This division comprises total area of 195 sq.km 7.2 % of the area of the Trincomalee district. There are 42 Grama Niladhari division and 106 villages. All GN divisions are coming under one local Government jurisdiction area. That is call Muthur Peradesiya sabha. The total population of the division was estimated 75, 958 persons from the 22,425 families in 2020.

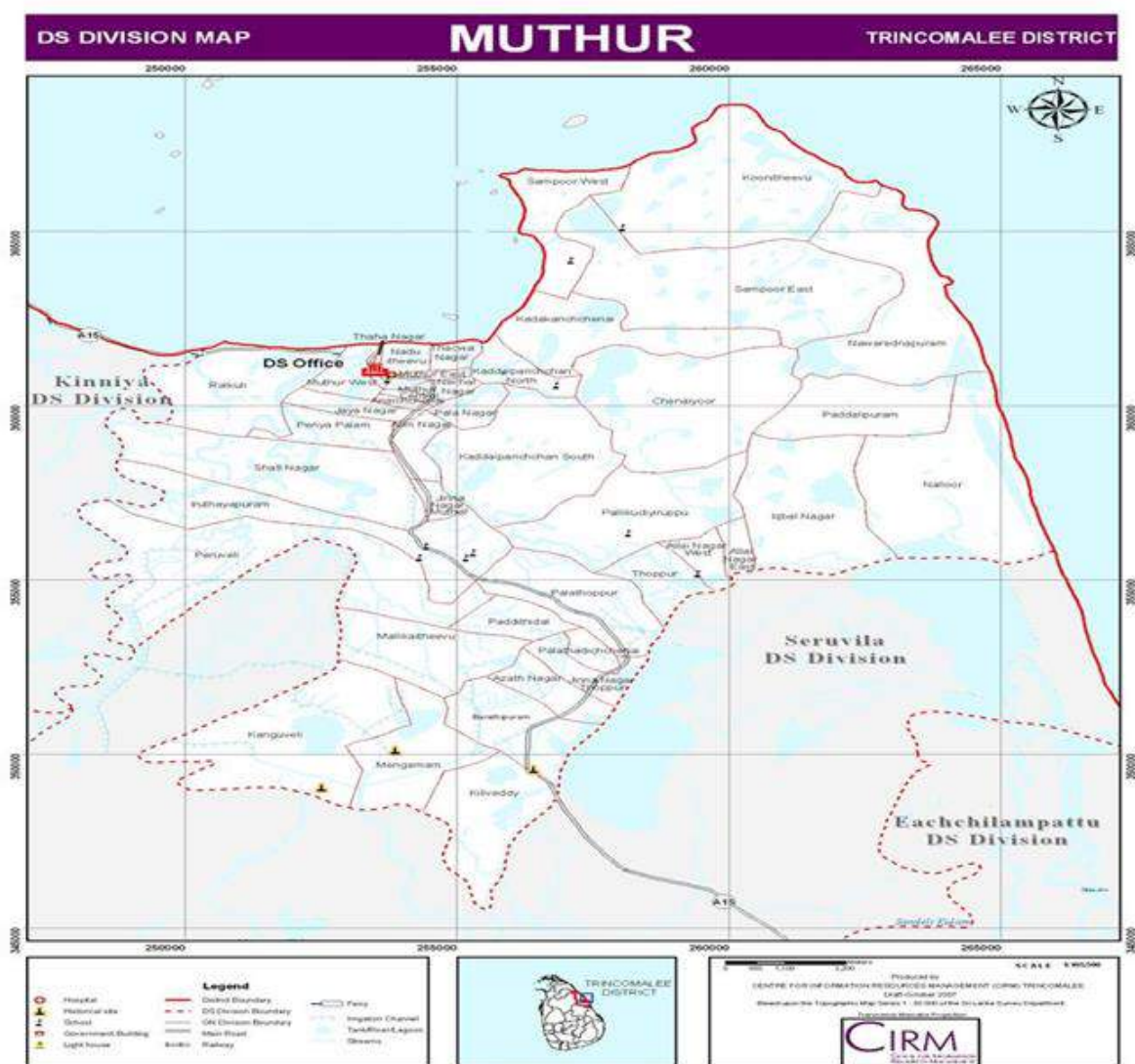


Figure 12: Map of Muthur DS Division

CHAPTER 02

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

OVERVIEW

Population characteristics namely, Size, growth pattern, density, age – Sex composition, ethnic and religious compositions, labor force participation and occupation pattern and Employment status are discussed in this chapter.

2.1 SIZE GROWTH AND DENSITY

The total population enumerated in the Trincomalee District is 478,837 as per the Divisional Secretariats survey. The enumerated population, percentage increase, and average annual growth rates are shown chart 01 for the District.

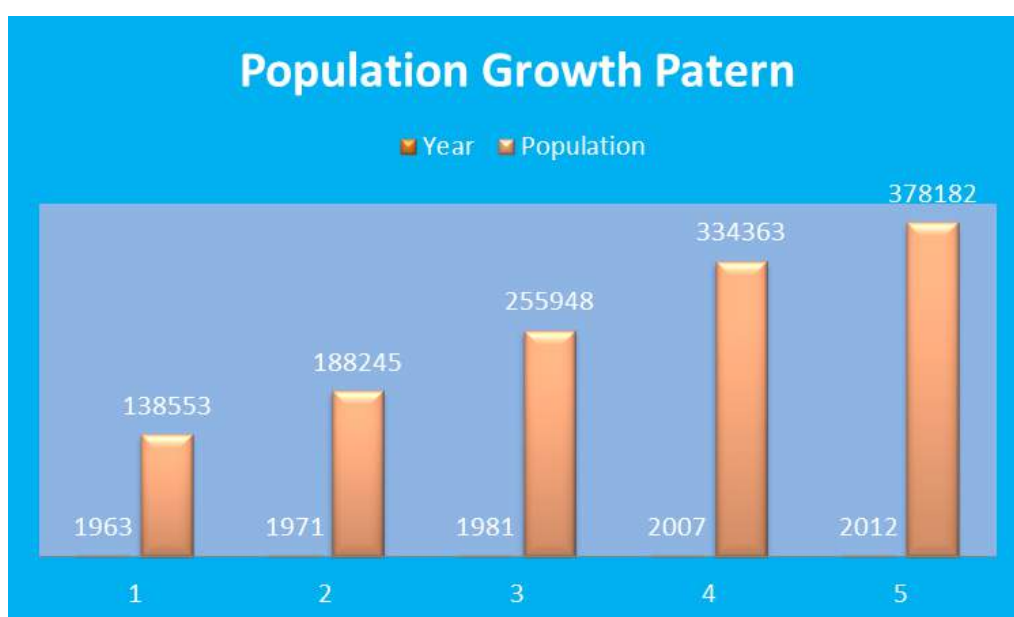


Chart – 1: Population Growth Pattern

Note: 1971, 1981, 2007, 2012 figures are from the corresponding population Censuses

Population Density measured as the number of person per unit area of land is shown in chart 02. Population density stands at 175.59Persons per square kilometer in the district. Population density has shown a significant increase from 1971 to 2020

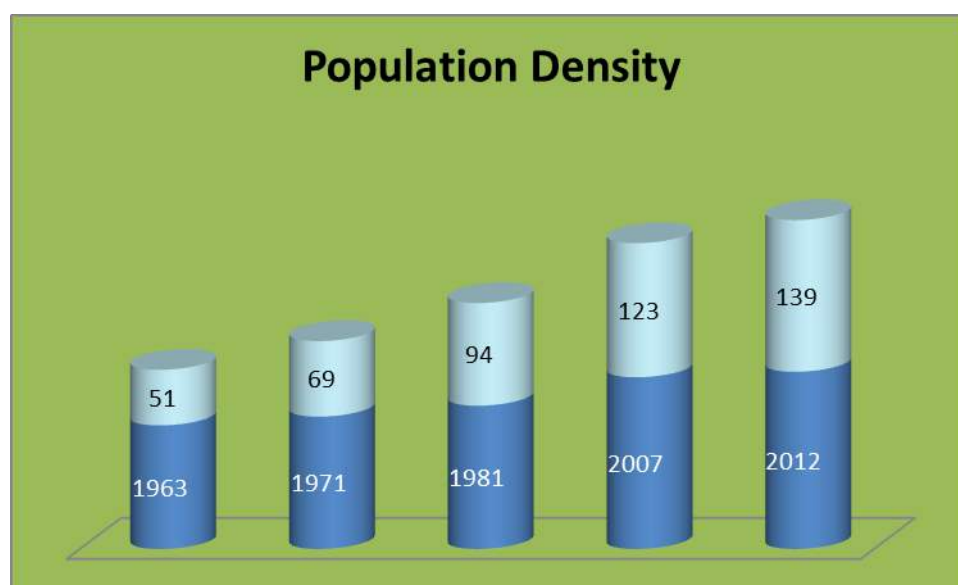


Chart – 2: Population Density Note: 1963, 1971, 1981 figures are from the Corresponding population Census.

2.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Number and percentage of population by Divisional Secretary's (DS) division is shown in Table 02. Town & Gravets DS division *reports* the highest population while Morawewa DS Division reports the lowest population in the district. Most of the highly DS divisions are in coastal boarder, Town & Gravets, Kinniya, Muthur, Thampalagamam and Kuchchaveli.

DS Division Name	Population in 2020	
	Persons	Percentage
Town & Gravets	114,292	24%
Kuchchaveli	42,578	9%
Padavisripura	13,581	3%
Gomarankadawala	8,994	2%
Morawewa	9,231	2%
Thampalakamam	34,968	7%
Kantala	60,429	13%
Kinniya	86,060	18%
Seruwila	17,486	4%
Muthur	75,958	16%
Verugal	15,260	3%
Total	478,837	100%

Table 2: Population Distribution in DS Division wise.

Source : All Divisional Secretariats, Trincomalee District

2.3 GENDER COMPOSITION

Gender composition of the Trincomalee district is given below

DS Divisions	Male	Female	Total
Town & Gravets	55,001	59,291	114,292
Kuchchaveli	21,059	21,519	42,578
Padavisripura	6,483	7,098	13,581
Gomarankadawala	4,393	4,601	8,994
Morawewa	4,558	4,673	9,231
Thampalakamam	17,278	17,690	34,968
Kantala	29,261	31,168	60,429
Kinniya	43,774	42,286	86,060
Seruwila	8,479	9,007	17,486
Muthur	37,402	38,556	75,958
Verugal	7,687	7,573	15,260
Total	235,375	243,462	478,837

Table 3: Gender Composition in 2020.

Source : Source : All Divisional Secretariats, Trincomalee District

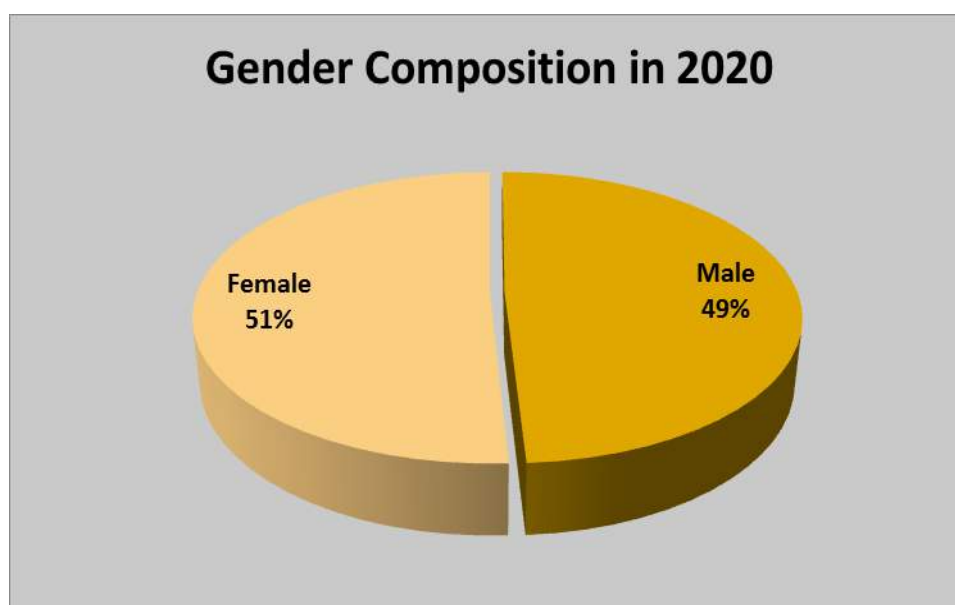


Chart 3 : Gender Composition in 2020

Source : All Divisional Secretariats

2.4 AGE COMPOSITION

Age composition of the Trincomalee District is given below

Age Group	Population in 2020	Percentage (%)
0 - 4	43,818	9
05-09	34,621	7
10-14	43,378	9
15 - 19	43,681	9
20-59	222,195	46
60 -69	76,792	16
70 & above	14,352	3
Total	478,837	100

Table 4: Age Composition in 2020

Source : All Divisional Secretariats, Trincomalee District

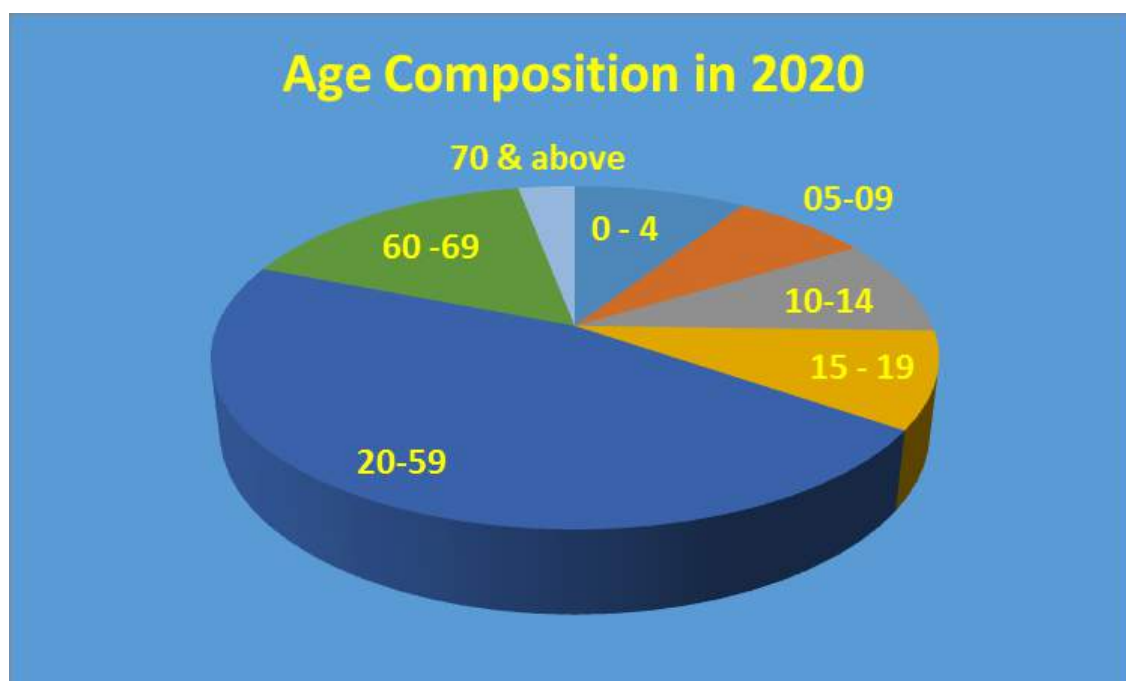


Chart 4 : Age Composition in 2020

Source : All Divisional Secretariats

2.5 ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS COMPSITION

The Ethnic and Religious composition of population in Trincomalee district is shown in *chart 05 and chart 06*.

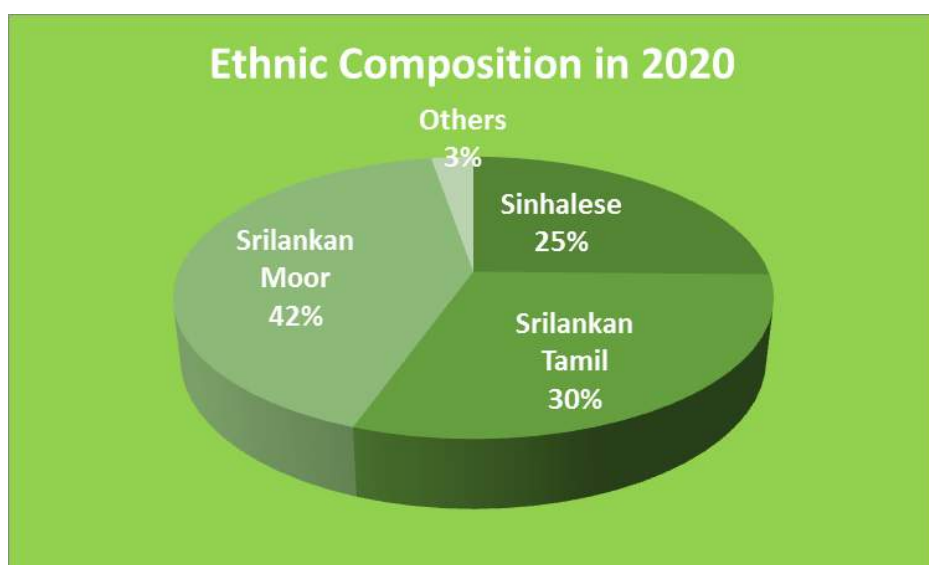


Chart 5: Ethnic Composition in 2020

Source: All Divisional Secretariats

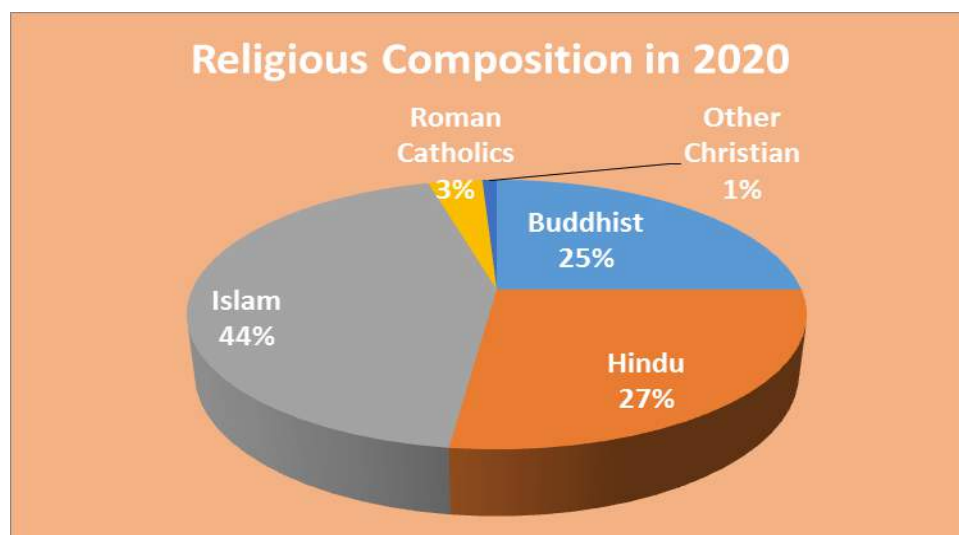


Chart 6: Religious Composition in 2020

Source: All Divisional Secretariats

It is seen that 44.4 percent of the population in Trincomalee District are Muslim in 2020. Sri Lanka Tamil, Sinhalese Burgher and others comprises of 29.54 percent, 25.33 percent, 0.49 and 0.24 percent. Highest percentage of Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamil and Muslim population are reported from Padavisripura, Verugal, and Kinniya DS division respectively. Majority of the population are Islamic 44.17 percent. Hindu and Buddhist comprise of 27.42 percent, 25.14 percent. Christians are 3.14 Percent and 13 percent of the population is others.

2.6 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS

Population by sector of employment in Trincomalee district in 2020 is given chart 07. Statistics reflects that majority of the people are engaged in other kind of work (32%) while 10% of the people are engaged in self-employment. 12% of the persons are engaged government sector. Semi Government employees are minority of 3% minority. 24% of the people in Agriculture sector. Other dominant sectors of employment are fishery and Private sector, where percentages stand as 14% and 8% respectively. Semi government employees are 3%.

Employment	Persons	Percentage
No. of Government Employees	18,742	12
No. of Semi-Government Employees	5,043	3
No. of Private Sector Employees	11,740	8
No. of Foreign Employees	8,642	6
No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	36,385	24
No. of Persons Employed in Fisheries	21,037	14
Other Employed	48713	32
Total	150,302	100

Table 5: Employment Status in 2020

Source: All Divisional Secretariats

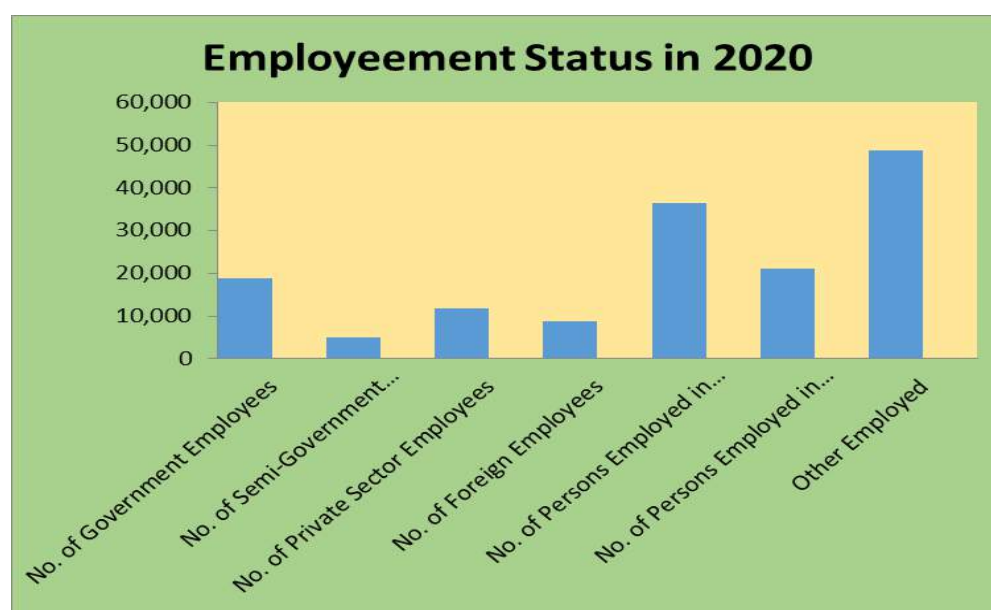


Chart 7: Employment Status in Trincomalee District 2020

Source: All Divisional Secretariats

CHAPTER 03

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OVERVIEW

3.1 CLIMATE

Trincomalee features a tropical wet and dry climate under the Koppen climate classification. The city features a dry season from March through June and wet season for the remainder of the year. The city sees on average roughly 83.03 millimeters of precipitation annually. Average temperatures in Trincomalee range from around 24 °C (75.2°F) in December and January to approximately 34°C (93.2 °F) during the warmest months of the year from April through September. Reliably recorded temperatures in the city range from 22.7 C (67.8F) to 36.2 C (103.1 F).

3.1.1 TEMPRETAU

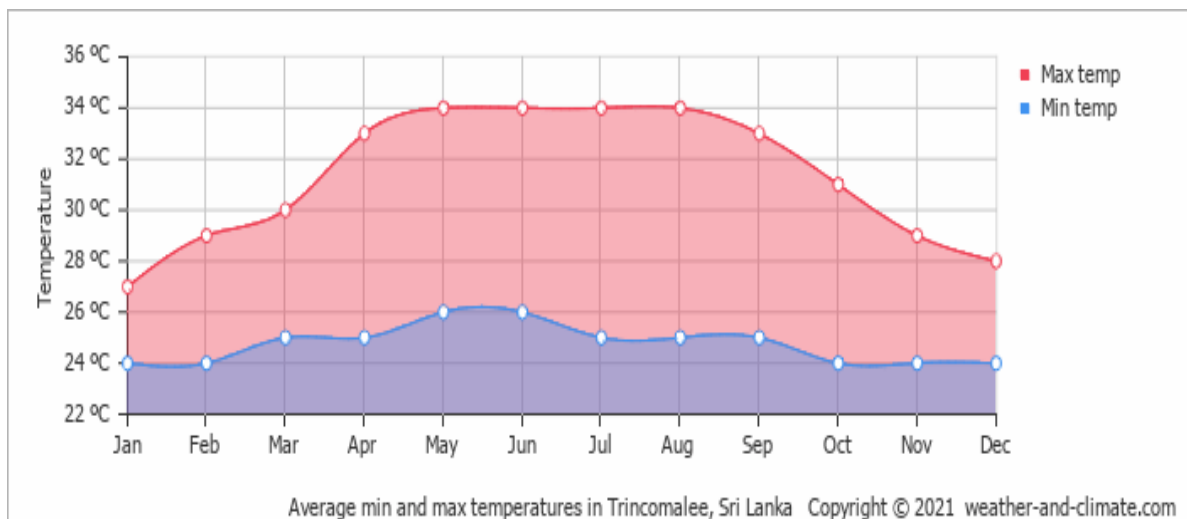


Chart 8: Average min and max temperature in Trincomalee

Source: Copyright 2020 weather-and-climate.com

3.1.2 RAINY DAYS

Average Rainy Days in 2020

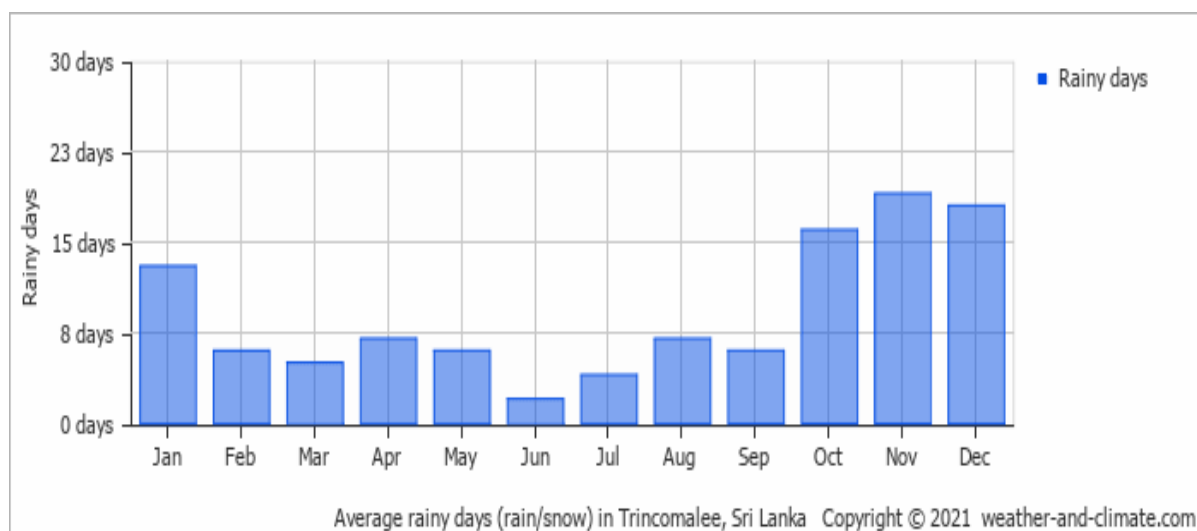


Chart 9: Average rain falls in Trincomalee District 2020

Source: Weather and climate.com

3.1.3 WIND SPEED

Average Wind Speed in 2020

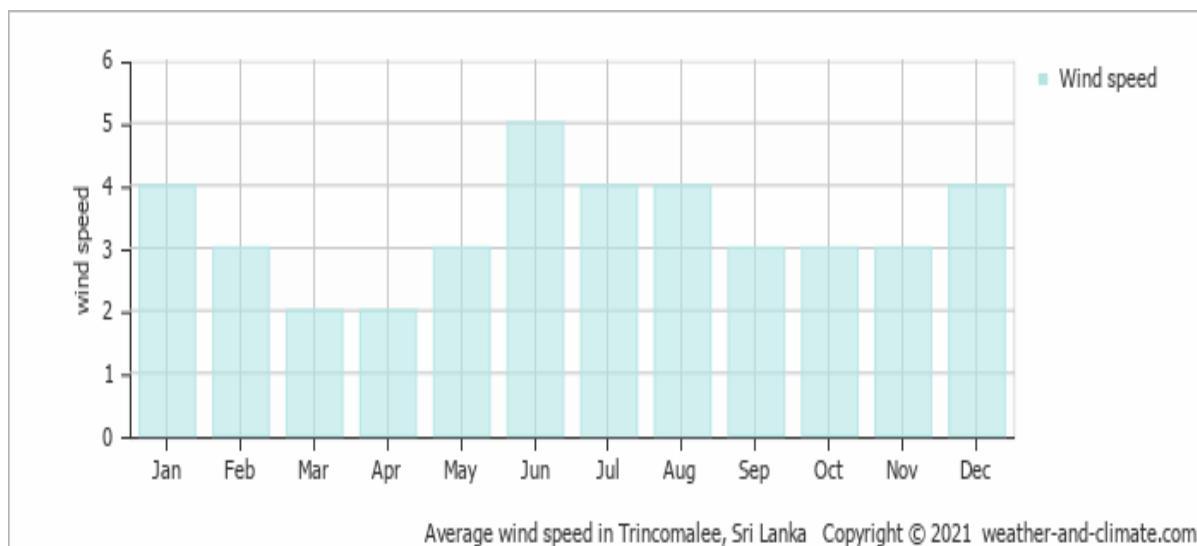


Chart 10 : Average wind speed

Source: Weather and climate.com

3.1.4 HUMIDITY

Average Humidity in 2020

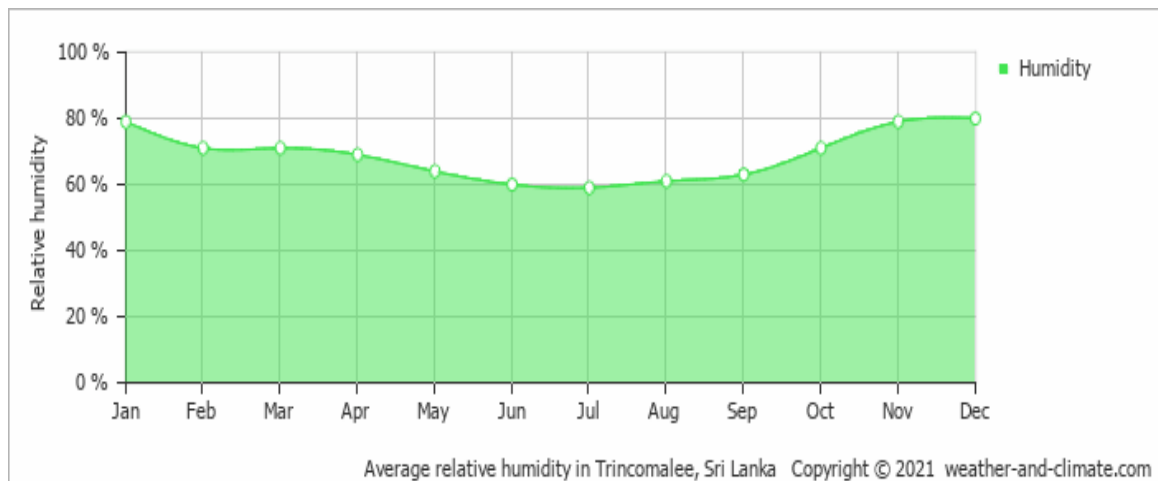


Chart 11: Average relative humidity in Trincomalee

Source: Weather and climate.com

3.2 CULTURE & HISTORIC HERITAGE

3.2.1. BAY

The bay (or rather bays) is what Trincomalee is most famous for. There are three main bays - Back Bay to the north of Fort Frederick, Dutch Bay to the east of the town, and the Inner Harbor to the west. Trincomalee is on a peninsula so the town is surrounded by water. The Inner Harbor is the main deep-water port, but all three are used for fishing and sailing. There isn't really anything to see, apart from the fishing boats coming in at the end of the day, but there are always lots of people about and a lively atmosphere. Take a walk around Dutch Bay at sunset and there are fishermen bringing in their catch, kids playing Football, women sat around chatting and cooking and soon.



Figure 13: Trincomalee Bay

3.2.2. TRINCOMALEE BEACHES

Trincomalee is the gateway to a few of the finest beaches in the in the eastern coast of Sri Lanka, namely Uppuveli and Nilaveli located 6 km and 16 km away from the town area. There are other beaches in Trincomalee such as Arisimalai, Trincomalee, Foul point, Lankapatuna and Marble beach. The beaches with knee deep shallow waters that runs hundreds of feet into the sea, afford ample opportunity for surfing, scuba diving, snorkeling, fishing and whale watching.



Nilaveli Beach



Marble Beach



Trinco Beach



Arisimalai Beach



Paul Point Beach

Figure 14: Beaches in Trincomalee.

3.2.3 PIGEON ISLAND

Pigeon Island National Park consists of two small islands off the east coast north of Trincomalee. The island gets its name from Blue Rock Pigeon, a native endangered bird that lives within the rocks in these islands. The islands were declared a sanctuary in 1963 for the purpose of protecting these birds. In 2003 this area was upgraded to the status of a National Park and the boundaries were extended to include coral reef around them. The land is situated about 1 km off the Nilaveli coast in Trincomalee District.

Around the area is a paradise of colorful fishes. Popular with tourists, the Island can be reached by boats hired from any of the local area hotels or from the beach.



Figure 15: Pigeon Island

3.2.4 THE HOT SPRINGS AT KANNIYA

Kanniya Hot Wells are the perfect instance of a wonder of the nature. It is situated just at a distance of 1km from Anuradhapura Road on the Trincomalee - Anuradhapura main road, while the distance to the hot spring is 10 km north-west from the town of Trincomalee. According to a legend, it is said that King Rawana pricked his sword in anger in several points of the earth and then emerged the hot springs. There are total 7 hot wells at Kanniya. The temperature of each of the hot springs is different from the other and is located in a 10 sq.m area



Figure 16: Kanniya Hot Wells

3.2.5 TRINCOMALEE HARBOUR

Trincomalee harbor is one of the finest deep water natural harbors of the world. The inner harbor island locked with a safe anchorage and deep water close to the principal wharves the outer harbor has an area of about 4sq Km. With a depth of about 70 fathoms



Figure 17: Trincomalee Harbor

3.2.6 TRINCOMALEE PORT CITY

Trincomalee port city located 257 km east of Colombo, along the North – east coast of Sri Lanka. The city of Trincomalee is built on a peninsula on the north of the bay, which separates the inner harbor from the outer harbor

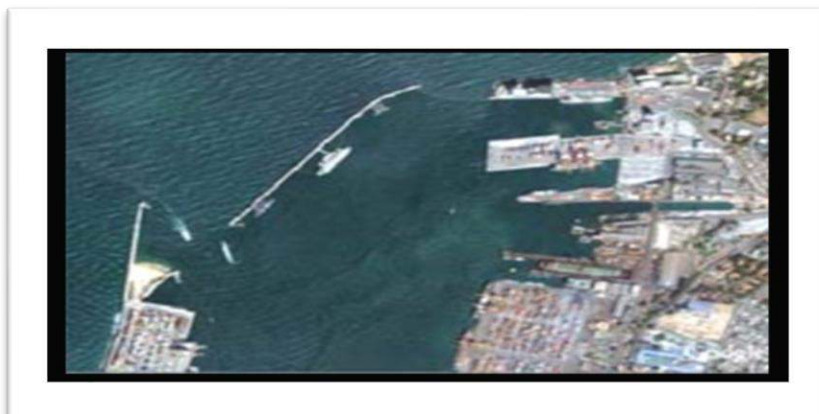


Figure 18: Trincomalee Port City

3.2.7 THE DUTCH FORT

The entrance to the roadway leading to Koneswaram is actually the entrance to what used to be Fort Fredrick. The fort was built in 1623 by the Portuguese and captured in 1639 by the Dutch. It then went through a phase of dismantling and reconstruction and was attacked and captured by the French in 1672.



Figure 19: The Dutch Fort

3.2.8 THE KONESWARAM TEMPLE

The Koneswaram temple is found on Swami Rock, just above Fort Fredrick. The temple is built on top of the cliff, tottering right on the edge of the Indian Ocean, and there are fantastic views of the narrow strip of land that is Trincomalee town. The Holy Koneswaram Temple, is in Thirukonamalai (Trincomalee) on the east coast of Sri Lanka. The temple lies on a high rocky promontory surrounded on three sides by the sea. It bears a history of over three millennia with its records indicating its roots in 1580 BC. This, still beautiful, historical monument is what remains of what once was a sprawling temple city equal to the ancient city of Madurai, India.



Figure 20: The Koneswaram Temple

3.2.9 Girihadu Saya

Girihadu Saya which translates as 'Stupa on the top of the rocks' holds the honour of being the oldest Buddhist temple and the first Stupa built not only in the country but also in the whole world. The temple is set upon a stage like location covered by the carpet of greenery. One has to climb 300 steps to reach the top.



Figure 21: Girigadu Saya

Seruwila Rajamaha Viharaya

Seruwawila Rajamaha Viharaya One of the holiest Buddhist monuments in Sri Lanka, founded in the 2nd century BC, but only rediscovered, and reconstructed, in the 1920s. This stupa pokes above the scrubby plains and was renovated in 2009. The tiny village here has snack vendors.



Figure 22: Seruwila Rajamaha Viharaya

3.3 WATER

Out of 2727 Sq. Km area of Trincomalee District, 98 Sq. Km is large Inland Water. This is the 3.6% of total Area.

3.3.1 IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND WATER RESOURCES

The 11 rivers, 8 major tanks, 20 medium tanks and 389 minor tanks are feeding the irrigation system in the district. These water sources irrigate cultivation in the entire district.

This is the general pattern of river to branch out into many rivulets before reaching the sea. Mahaweli River too has the same pattern and many tributaries of Mahaweli River enrich the soil of Trincomalee District

Trincomalee received water mainly through seasonal rain fall & rivers flowing from central highlands. Mahaweli river basin “Yaan Oya, Kunchikuban aru, Pan Oya and Kanthale are the main catchment areas of the district. Natural Hot water springs are found in Kanniya & Rangiri area. There are many rivers & canals are running through

the Trincomalee district such as Mahaweli River, Mee oya , Pankulam aru Yan oya, Kunchikuban aru, Peraru, Salapayaru, Nedunkerni aru, Upparu, Verugal aru are the most important

In addition, there are around 389 minor tanks are maintained by Agrarian Services Department, 20 medium tanks are maintained by provincial Department of Irrigation and 8 major tanks are maintained by Central Irrigation Department. all of them are scattered in the entire Trincomalee District.

Ds Division	No. of Reservoirs (Large Irrigation)	No. of Reservoirs (Provincial irrigation)	No. of Tanks	Main River and cannels	Springs
Kanthalai	4		33	Mahaveli Ganga, Kalu Ganga, Petiyan Aru, Kanthale Aru	
Thambalagamuwa		2	6	Palampotaru	
Trinco Town & Gravets		1	11	Palampotaru	Kanniya Hot Springs
Kinniya		1	9	Upparu, Sundiaru	
Verugal		2	102	Mahaweli Ganga, Muriji Aru, Palthurai Aru, Idiman Aru, Sinnakkaluwan Aru.	
Verugal		5	7	Verugal Aru, Madavipuram Aru, nanthan Odei	
Seruvila	1		7	Mahaveli ganga	
Morawewa	2	3	38	Pankulam Aru	
Gomarankadawela		8	107	Kunchikumban Aru	Rangiri Hot Springs
Kuchchaveli	1	5	97	Ma Oya, Mee Oya, Peraru, Nedunkari Aru	
Padavisiripura			34	Mora Oya	
Total	8	27	451		

Table 6: Major Tanks (Provincial) Trincomalee District: 2020

Source : Department of Irrigation



Figure 23: Tanks in Trincomalee District

Trincomalee District has been graced by the bounty of nature. The longest river in Sri Lanka, Mahaveli Ganga, mixed with sea in Koddiam bay of Trincomalee, in addition to this another Peranai river Yan Oya too mixes with sea in Pulmoddai Trincomalee. Yan Oya starts from Sigiriya hills and have a length of 94 miles. It is the general pattern of river to branch out in to many rivulets before reaching sea. Mahaveli River too has the same pattern and many tributaries of Mahaveli River enriching the soils of Trincomalee.

In addition to the above there are many ephemeral rivers of them have been tapped by construction tanks across them and some still remaining to be tapped. Ephemeral streams of Trincomalee are as follows.

- Kanthai aru
- Panna Oya
- Palampottaru
- Pankulam aru
- Kunchikumban aru
- Mee Oya
- Palakattu aru

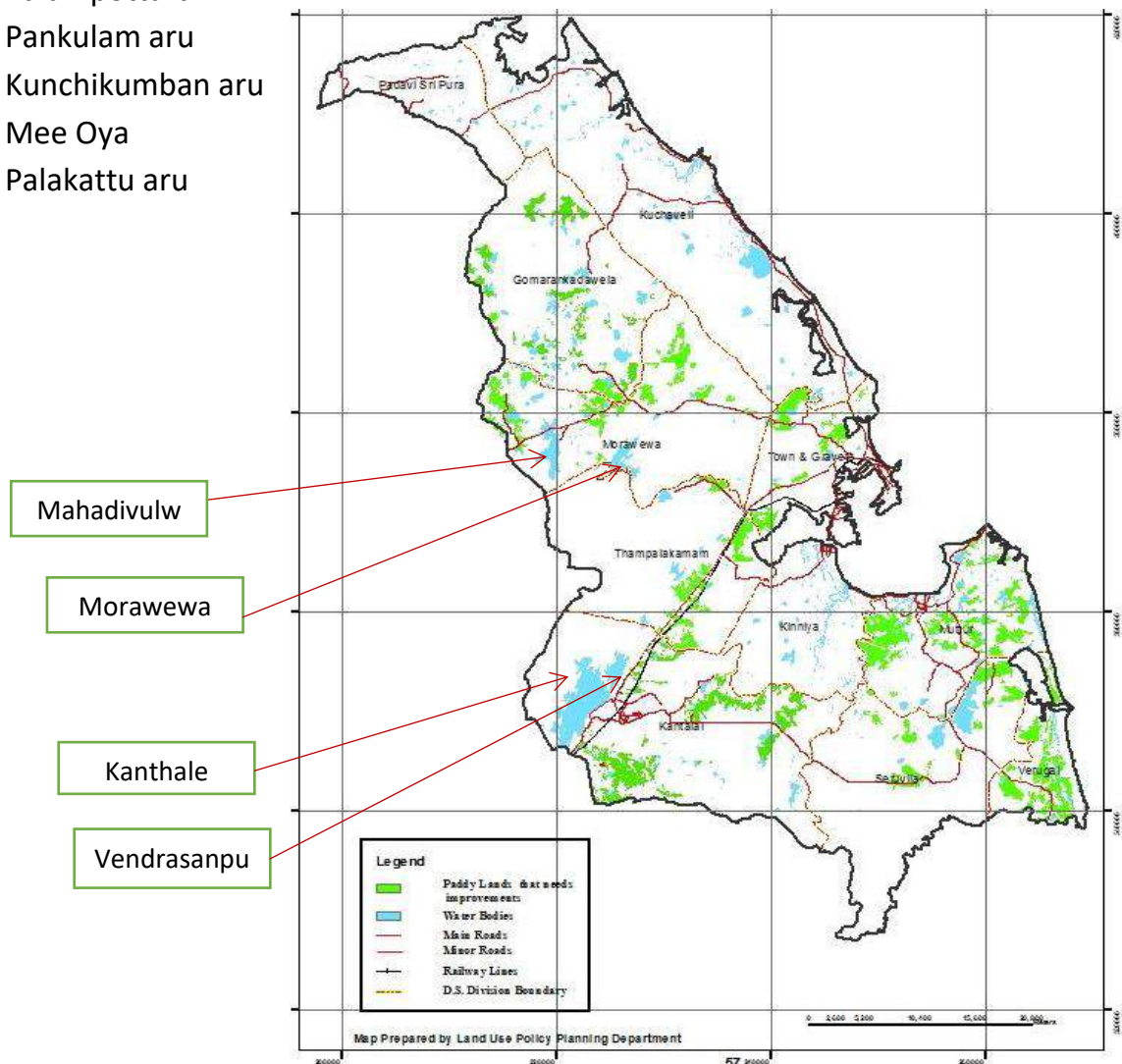


Figure 24: Major tanks in Trincomalee district

Except Mahadivulwewa, other three tanks were constructed in the ancient periods and underwent major rehabilitation. Kanthale tank which was constructed by King 2nd Aggrabodhi II some improvement were done by King Parakramabahu the great. Further this tank was rehabilitated during English regime in year 1875 and subsequently by Irrigation Department. Morawewa tank is also an ancient tank and was modernized in 1964 by undertaking a Blocking out of lands. Mahadivulwewa newly constructed 1978 by Irrigation Department. Both Morawewa and Mahadivulwewa are in the same basin and Morawewa is constructed across Moraoya and Mahadivulwewa has been constructed across Neluoya-a tributary of Moraoya.

Medium Tanks (Provincial) in Trincomalee District: 2020

No	DS Division	Name of Medium Tank	Capacity (Ac.Ft)	Irrigable Area		Catchment Area	
				Acs	Ha	Sq.Miles	Sq.Km
1	Town & Gravets	Andan Kulam	1590.00	454.00	183.81	4.74	12.27
2	Thampalakamam	Galmettiyawa Tank	7700.00	642.00	259.92	4.60	11.91
3	Thampalakamam	Paravipanchan Kulam	4740.00	540.00	218.62	5.50	14.24
4	Kinniya	Kurangupanchan Kulam	2248.00	500.00	202.43	5.30	13.72
5	Muthur	Ullai Kulam	547.00	375.00	151.82	1.00	2.59
6	Muthur	Illakanthai Kulam	1460.00	350.00	141.70	2.20	5.70
7	Morewewa	Ethabendiweva Tank	950.00	213.00	86.23	1.00	2.59
8	Morewewa	Panmadawachchiya Tank	547.00	200.00	80.97	3.35	8.67
9	Gomarankadewela	Mahakalampathu Tank	2200.00	740.00	299.60	7.00	18.12
10	Gomarankadewela	Pettawa Tank	696.00	230.00	93.12	4.00	10.36
11	Gomarankadewela	Madawachciya Kulam	1115.00	367.00	148.58	2.60	6.73
12	Gomarankadewela	Pulikandy kulam	820.00	240.00	97.17	7.50	19.42
13	Gomarankadewela	Kivulakada Tank	1185.00	325.00	131.58	3.00	7.77
14	Kuchchaveli	Periya Kulam	1550.00	310.00	125.51	3.25	8.41
15	Kuchchaveli	Periyaelumburuki Kulam	612.00	310.00	125.51	2.62	6.78
16	Kuchchaveli	Maduwa Kulam	1020.00	310.00	125.51	2.50	6.47
17	Kuchchaveli	Ethandamurippu Kulam	950.00	300.00	121.46	3.20	8.28
18	Kuchchaveli	Neelapanikkan Tank	4800.00	1200.00	485.83	10.30	26.67
Total			34730.00	7606.00	3079.35	73.66	190.71

Table 7: Medium Tanks (Provincial) Trincomalee District: 2020

Source: Office of the Deputy Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee Range

Minor Tanks in Trincomalee District: 2020

S.No	DS Division	Agrarian Kendra	No. of Tank	Acres	Farm Family
01	Padavisripura	Padavisripura	4	2,963	1,320
02	Gomarangadawel	Gomarangadawela	15	5,959	2,321
03	Morawewa	Pankulam	2	2,885	1,014
04	Kanthale	Agbopura	1	1,435	801
		Kanthale	8	58	249
		Wan Ela	1	46	112
05	Eachchilampathu	Eachchilampathu	7	90	530
06	Thampalakamam	Mullipoththana	4	34	147
		Thampalagamuwa	2	25	151
07	Muthur	Muthur	6	44	265
		Sampoora	8	2,656	1,919
		Thoppur	9	1,119	622
08	Kinniya	Kuruncharkerny	5	56	323
		Kinniya	4	42	123
09	Kuchchaveli	Kuchchaveli	1	87	374
		Nilaveli	2	1,499	510
		Pulmoodai	5	2,411	1,063
10	Town & Gravets	Sambalthivu	3	25	58
		Uppuveli	8	68	636
Total			95	26.028	11.902

Table 8: Minor Tanks in Trincomalee District: 2020

Source: Dept. of Agrarian Services

River Basin under Central in Trincomalee District-2020

S.No.	Name of the River Basin	DS Division	Sq.Km
01	Makarachchi Aru	Seruvila	38
02	Mahaveli	Seruvila & Kinniya	
03	Kantalai Aru	Kantalai	451
04	Palampotta Aru	Thampalakamam	70
05	Panna Oya	Morawewa	145
06	Pankulam Aru	Morawewa	381
07	Kunchikuman Aru	-	207
08	Palkutti Aru	Kuchchaveli	21
09	Yan Oya	Kuchchaveli	1,538
10	Mee Oya	Padavisripura	91
11	Ma Oya	Padavisripura	1,036
Total			14,426

Table 9: River Basin in Trincomalee District: 2020

Source: Dept. of Agrarian Service

River Basin under Provincial in Trincomalee District-2020

S.No.	Name of the River Basin	DS Division	Catchment Area in Sq.Km.
01	Pullakuddi Area	Kuchchaveli	20
02	Pan Oya	Morawewa	143
03	Palampotta Aru	Thampalakamam	69
04	Kunchikumban Aru	Kuchchaveli	205
Total			437

Table 10: River Basin under Provincial in Trincomalee District -2019

Source: Provincial Department of Irrigation

ALLAI SCHEME

Allai scheme was developed stage by stage since 1875 up to 1967 when it was commissioned in the present status. Verugal Ancient (Mada Sorowuwa) was first constructed in 1875 and Mavilaru Redial gate was constructed in 1940 and finally the 1000ft causeway constructed. Present Raja Ela drainage was the earlier Kallar River. Later during blocking out for Allai scheme it was converted as the Major drainage Allai Scheme.

3.4 LAND AREA

Out of 2,727 Sq.Km area of Trincomalee district 2,579.70 Sq.Km is the land area. This is the 96.6% of the total area.

S.No	DS Division	Area in S.q.k.m	No. of Village
1	Town & Gravets	148	102
2	Kuchchaveli	438	78
3	Padavisiripura	152	29
4	Gomarankadawala	288	50
5	Morawewa	329	38
6	Thampalakamam	226	48
7	Kantale	404	43
8	Kinniya	165	108
9	Seruvila	311	35
10	Muthur	195	106
11	Verugal	71	20
Total		2,727	657

Table 11: Land area by DS Division wise

Source : District Land Use Planning Office -Trincomalee.

3.4 .1. Land Use Pattern

The following table presents the overall pattern of land use in Trincomalee District and is further explained by the chart.

According to the table, out total area of 2727 sq.km or 0.5% is build up or urban land. And rest of the land is contributed by agriculture land which amount to 32 % followed by forest land 48 %, home garden 9 %, wet land 2 %, water 6 % other land 2 % non-Agriculture land 1 %.

The large extent of agricultural area consists of homesteads, Tree and other and cultivation classified as paddy, crop land, and other crop land. 0.6% out of land area is barren land that lands have more potential for use to future development of the area. Forest land area consists mangroves and marsh.

The total urban area of 1230 sq.km or 0.5% of the total area saves the residential, commercial and trade needs.

LAND USE PATTERN IN TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT – 2020

S. No	Land Use Type	Total
01	Home Garden	247.35
02	Agriculture Land	868.78
03	Non Agriculture Land	38.48
04	Forest Land	1303.4
05	Wet Land	62.96
06	Other Land	55.5
07	Water Bodies	150.59
Total		2727.06

Table 12: Land Use Pattern in Trincomalee District

Source: District Land Use Planning Office, Trincomalee

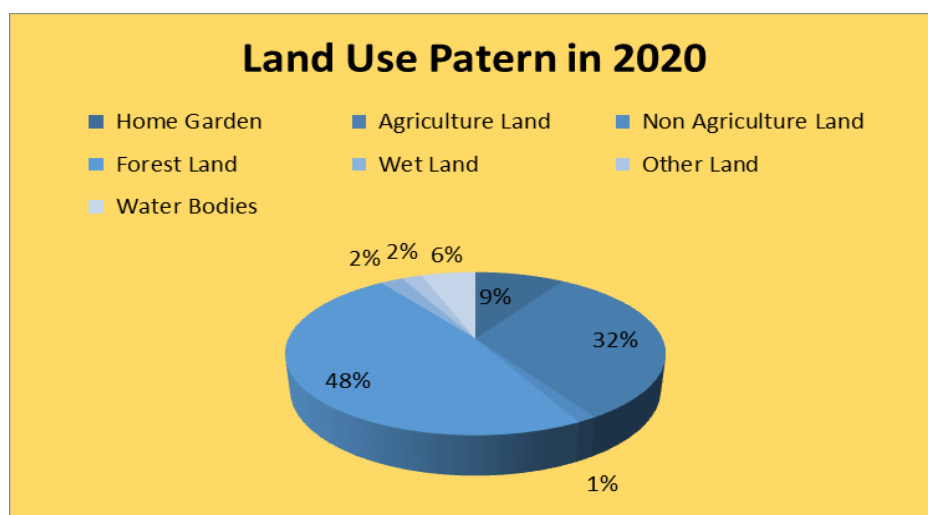


Chart 12: Land Use Pattern

Source: District Land Use Planning Office, Trincomalee

3.4.2. Land Administration

Two types of land administration are in Trincomalee district. Such as

1. Eastern Province Land Commissioner Department
2. Land Commissioner Department.

Following chart presents the administrative land structure.

S.No	DS Division	Area (in Ha)
01	Town & Gravets	10,311
02	Kuchchaveli	19,000
03	Padavisripura	4,700
04	Gomarankadawela	17,600
05	Morawewa	12,835
06	Thampalakamam	20,945
07	Kantale	-
08	Kinniya	15,419
09	Seruvila	12,835
10	Muthur	16,300
11	Verugal	3,960
Total		133,904

Table 13: Source: District Land Use Planning Office -Trincomalee.

Source: District Land Use Planning Office, Trincomalee

3.4.3. Land Risk Area – Flood

The Trincomalee district has been affected by floods due to heavy rain. In many places the roads and residents are under water.

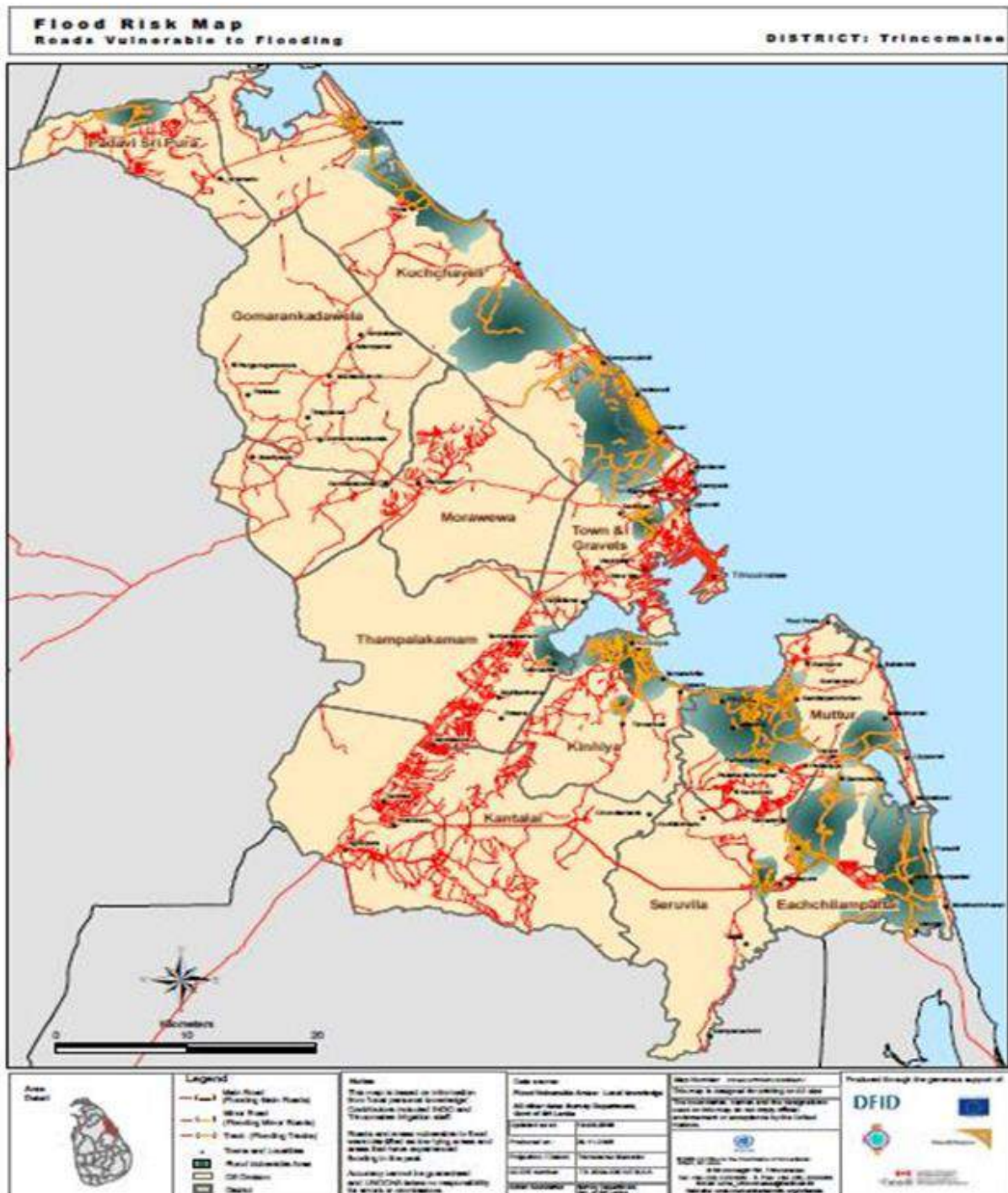


Figure 25: Land risk area – flood

CHAPTER 04

DEVELOPING SETTING

OVERVIEW:

Basically, the development requirements such as the physical infrastructure and social infrastructure facilities are discussed in the first half of this chapter. Development activities in Trincomalee District are discussed in the latter as the agriculture sector, Industrial sector, and the service sector.

4.1. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Road and Bridge, Railway transportation, air transportation and water transportation, water supply, can be considered as the physical infrastructure.

Road Transportation

Trincomalee is on the eastern end of the A6 and A12 highways in Sri Lanka, as well as the northern end of the A15.

"Roads" are the precursor to all development activities. Good roads are vital for the movement of people and goods, accessing the social and urban centers and markets etc. Accordingly, roads play an important role in integrating the country and accelerating the economic growth, creation of productive employment and reduction of structural poverty.

However, while roads bring economic and social benefits, they can also come with social costs such as deforestation and resettlement. Accidents rates also significantly rose in the recent past. However, the road development has raised tourists' arrival to the district and more industries have been established.

Details of major A, B class roads are given.

A Grade Road

1. Trincomalee - Kanthalai Road-Habarana Road
2. Trincomalee – Batticaloa Road
3. Puttalam - Trincomalee Road



Figure 26: Roads in Trincomalee

S.No	Road No.	Name of the Road	Starting Location Out of DS Division	Starting point Km-Post in DS Division	Ending point Km-Post in DS Division	Length fallen into DS Division (in Km)	Ending point in DS Division	Total	Total Km. of the Roads
'A' Class Roads									
01	AA006	Ambepussa - Kurunegala-Trincomalee	Kantale	147.82	169.00	21.08	Thampalagamm	51.21	142.24
	AA006		Thampalakamam	169.00	183.00	14.00	Town & Gravets		
	AA006		Town & Gravets	183.00	199.125	16.125			
02	AA015	Batticaloa-Trincomalee-	Eachchilampattu	78.02	90.00	11.98	Seruvila	54.48	
	AA015		Seruvila	90.00	92.00	2.00	Muthur		
	AA015		Muthur	92.00	113.70	21.70	Kinniya		
	AA015		Kinniya	113.70	122.50	8.80	Town & Gravets		
	AA015		Town & Gravets	122.50	132.50	10.00			
03	AA012	Puttalam-Trincomalee	Morawewa	143.57	171.00	27.43	Town & Gravets	36.55	
	AA012		Town & Gravets	171.00	180.12	9.12			
Total 'A' Class Roads				1310.61	1452.95	142.24			142.24

Table 14: A Class Roads in Trincomalee
Source: Road Development Authority, Trincomalee

4.1.1. TRANSPORTATION

A Grade Road

- Alla- Kantale Road
- Trincomalee – Pulmoddai Road
- Thampalakamam- Kinniya Road
- Bogahawewa- Pulmodai Road
- Majeed Mawatha Road
- Palathoppur- Seruvila Road
- Palathoppur- Seruvila Road
- Power House Road
- Vilgam Vihara Road
- Perkar Road

- Perkar Road
- Perkar Road
- Approach Road to Admiralty building
 - 01. A.S.P's Office & Inspector's Quarters Road
 - 02. V.S.O. Building Road
 - 03. Fort Fredrick Building Road
 - 04. Chinabay Whorf Road
 - 05. Clappenbirdge Building Road
 - 06. Perkar Police Building Road
 - 07. Mudcove Bridge & Siding Road
 - 08. Monkey Bridge Building Road
 - 09. Love lane Building Road
- Approach Road to Railway Station Road
- Town & Gravets
 - 01. Love Lane Road
 - 02. Beach Road
 - 03. Fort Fredrick Building Road
 - 04. Dutch Point Road
 - 05. Dockyard Road
- Mullipothana – Soorangal Road
- Mullipothana – Soorangal Road
- Sardhapura – Kanniya Road
- Kanniya – Illupaikula Road

S.N o.	Road No.	Name of the Road	Starting Location Out of DS Division	Starting point Km-Post in DS Division	Ending point Km-Post in DS Division	Length fallen into DS Division (in Km)	Ending point in DS Division	Total	Total Km. of the Roads
	‘B’ Class Roads								
04	B010	Alla- Kantale	Kantale	-	24.00	24.00	Seruvila	41.50	
	B010		Seruvila	24.00	41.50	17.50			
05	B424	Trincomalee - Pulmuddai	Town & Gravets	-	8.00	8.00	Kuchchaveli	55.23	
	B424		Kuchchaveli	8.88	55.23	47.23			
06	B541	Thampalakama m- Kinniya	Thampalakamam	-	6.00	6.00	Kinniya	15.20	
	B541		Kinniya	6.00	15.20	9.20			
07	B060	Bogahawewa- Pulmudai	Kuchchaveli	12.09	23.67	11.58	Padavisripura	15.58	
	B060		Padavisripura	23.67	27.67	4.00			
08	B196	Majeed Mawatha	Kantale	-	3.20	3.20	Seruvila	7.20	
09	B347	Palathoppur- Seruvila	Muthur	-	4.00	4.00			
	B347	Palathoppur- Seruvila	Seruvila	4.00	7.67	3.68			
10	B375	Power House	Town & Gravets	-	1.61	1.61		1.61	
11	B447	Vilgam Vihara	Town & Gravets	-	4.19	4.19		4.19	
12	B366	Perkar	Kuchchaveli	-	2.24	2.42		2.42	
13	B327	Perkar	Kuchchaveli	-	1.64	1.64		1.64	
14	B340	Perkar	Town & Gravets	-	3.80	3.80		3.8	
15	B023	Approach Road to Admiralty building	Kuchchaveli	-	2.41	2.41	Town & Gravets	30.74	
	B023	01. A.S.P's Office & Inspector's Quarters	Town & Gravets	-	0.33	0.33			
	B023	02. V.S.O. Building	Town & Gravets	-	0.33	0.33			
	B023	03. Fort Fredick Building	Town & Gravets	-	7.70	7.70			
	B023	04. Chinabay Whorf	Town & Gravets	-	2.33	2.33			
	B023	05. Clappenbirrg Building	Town & Gravets	-	6.69	6.69			
	B023	06. Perkar Police Building	Town & Gravets	-	2.41	2.41			
	B023	07. Mudcove Worfage & Siding	Kuchchaveli	-	2.41	2.41			
	B023	08. Monkey Bridge Building	Thampalakamam	-	1.44	1.44			
	B023	09. Love lane Building	Town & Gravets	-	4.69	4.69			
16	B027	Approach Road to Railway Station	Town & Gravets	-	1.02	1.02		1.02	
17	B140	Town & Gravets	Town & Gravets	-	1.56	1.56		1.56	
	B140	01. Love Lane	Town & Gravets	-	0.72	0.72		0.72	
	B140	02. Beach	Town & Gravets	-	0.69	0.69		0.69	
	B140	03. Fort Fredrick Building	Town & Gravets	-	0.56	0.56		0.56	
	B140	04. Dutch Point	Town & Gravets	-	1.35	1.35		1.35	
	B140	05. Dockyard	Town & Gravets	-	0.82	0.82		0.82	
18	B618	Mullipothana - Soorangal	Kinniya	-	0.90	9.00	Thampala kamam	9.00	
	B618	Mullipothana - Soorangal	Thampalakamam	9.00	14.00	5.00		5.00	
19	B619	Sardhapura - Kanniya	Town & Gravets	-	5.00	5.00		5.00	
20	B620	Kanniya - Illupaikula	Town & Gravets	-	4.00	4.00		4.00	
	Total “B” Class Roads				87.64	230.38			212.51

Table 15: Major roads in DS Division wise

Source: Road Development Authority, Trincomalee

Major Bridges in Trincomalee District

1. Kinniya Bridge 396 m
2. Upparu Bridge 315 m
3. Gangai Bridge 245 m
4. Ralkuli Bridge 175 m
5. Verugal Bridge 105 m
6. Kayankerny Bridge 85 m
7. Irrakkandy Bridge 300m
8. Pudavakaddu Bridge
9. Pulmodai Bridge

Kinniya Bridge

The Kinniya Division is separated by Kottiyar bay from the Town & Gravets DS Division. Kinniya Divisional Secretariat Division is isolated division most of people have to go through of this Kottiyara bay. Earlier the people had to cross this bay by the canoes. Later it was coming developed there was a ferry service. Then huge ferry service has been used due to the rapid growth of the population. During the using of every service, People have to waiting to cross the bay more than half hours for ferry in end of the two-sea side Location.

- Distance from Trincomalee Town (Vellaimanal): 18Km.
- Distance from Kinniya Town (Rahumaniya Nagar): 1.25KMm.



Figure : 27 Trincomalee – Kinniya Bridge

Category: Longest Bridge in Sri Lanka Road: Batticaloa Trincomalee Road (A15)
Length: 396 m Width: 10.5 m Allocation: RS 720 million Financial Aid: the Saudi Government
Kinniya Bridge is also used by Batticaloa and Ampara Busses. It may be passed within two minutes and also unlimited weight can be transport through this Bridge.



Figure : 28 Bridges in Trincomalee

Railway Transport

Railway Transport in Trincomalee Railway is another vital mode of transport in Sri Lanka. In terms of economy, railway plays a major role to integrate markets and increase trade. Considering other transport modes in Trincomalee, railway transport is more accessible and second highest service provider in the district. Trincomalee has railway line (GOA - TCO)



Figure : 29 Trincomalee Railway Station

Air Transport in Trincomalee

At present, there is a domestic airport at China bay, Trincomalee functioning with the less facilities. The airbase is situated close to the coast and has a long runway, which is believed to be able to manage most modern aircraft. This RAF air base was established by the British in the 1920's, and was attacked by the Japanese during World War II. It is now used for domestic purpose by the tourism industry in Sri Lanka. Air force currently maintain and operating the air services twice a week with available fewer passenger flights. Acknowledging the potential of air transport users, Sri Lankan government is trying to accommodate the air transport growth by rebuilding its Infrastructure.

Currently, Sri Lankan Government is planning to rebuild and renovate Trincomalee domestic airport at China bay to increase the capacity. As a tourism-oriented city, Trincomalee tourism sector is seen as the main contributor to the economic development.



Figure : 30 Trincomalee – Air Port

Sea Transport in Trincomalee

Trincomalee Harbour is the second best natural harbour in the world and the water and land area is about 10 times as much as the port of Colombo. Trincomalee was tentatively identified to cater for bulk and break-bulk cargo and port related industrial activities including heavy industries, tourism and agriculture etc. The passengers transport ships to Trincomalee harbor is very low. At present Sri Lanka government is in the process to redevelop Trincomalee as a metropolis growth Centre.



Figure : 31 Trincomalee – Harbour

4.1.2 WATER SUPPLY

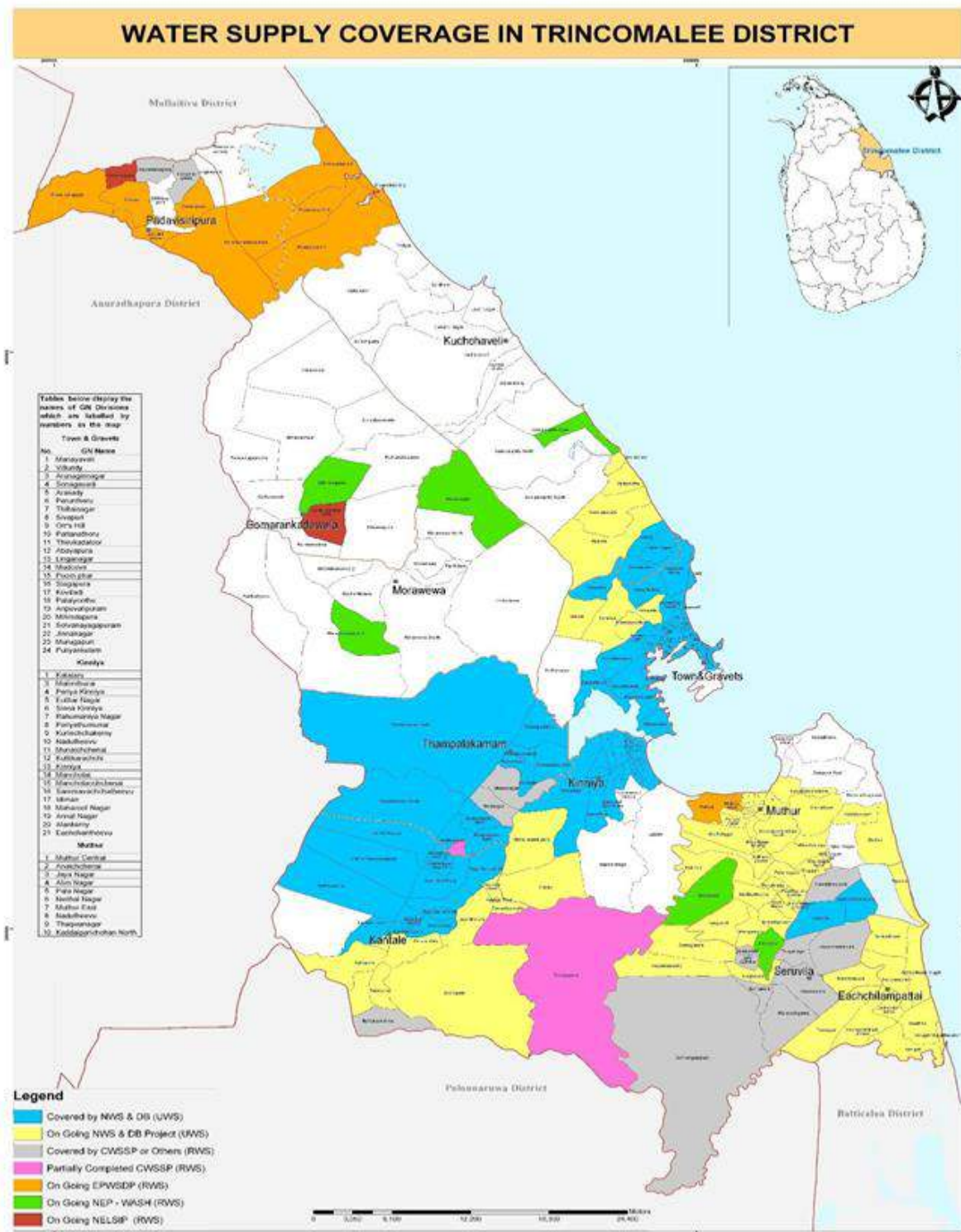


Figure 32: Water supply coverage in Trincomalee District
Source: National Water Supply & Drainage Board

Details of Water Supply Scheme – 2020 in Trincomalee

No.	Irrigation water Resources / Water Bodies	Water Supply Schemes (WSS)	Drinking Water Facilities		Seasonal Changers	Recent trends
			Capacity of water distributed (Per Day)	No of families using Pipe Water		
01	Kanthale Reservoir	Trincomalee WSS	56000 M ³	42,689	Water scarcity in drought session	Intermittent supply in certain
02	Mahawali Kankai	Muthur WSS	8500 M ³	556		Twenty-four hours supply
03	Verugal Intake	Eachchilampattu WSS	6000 M ³	37		
04	Yan Oya & Thondemurippu Well	Pulmoddai WSS	750 M ³	43		

Table 16: Details of Water Supply Scheme – 2020

Source: National Water Supply & Drainage Board

The above Water Supply Schemes that Muthur WSS, Eachchilampattu WSS & Pulmoddai are newly constructed schemes.

Pipe Borne Water Coverage in Trincomalee District

S.No	D.S. Divisions	No. of Households	Main source of drinking water					
			Pipe water	Rural water supply project	Well		Tube well	River, Tank & other sources
					Protected well	Unprotected well		
01	Town & Gravets	29,523	24,853	1,031	2,834	207	460	56
02	Kuchchaveli	11,011	3,400	25	6,618	925	25	3
03	Padavisripura	3,462	153	183	143	26	13	2,944
04	Gomarankadawala	3,172	567	1,171	69	5	18	1,279
05	Morawewa	3,029	178	466	1,744	147	396	68
06	Thampalakamam	10,493	4,361	2,955	2,087	385	12	693
07	Kantale	16,421	12,618	124	1,543	315	78	1,663
08	Kinniya	19,021	12,823	339	4,706	295	521	337
09	Seruvila	5,409	1,159	3,114	197	32	199	708
10	Muthur	21,189	8,145	1,586	9,575	521	590	425
11	Verugal	4,142	1,659	75	1,557	330	6	515
Total		126,872	69,916	11,069	31,073	3,188	2,318	8,691

Table 17: Pipe Borne Water Coverage in Trincomalee District - 2020

Source : National Water Supply and Drainage Board

Kanthalai Tank is the main source for Trincomalee Water Supply Scheme. The Water treatment plant constructed at Kanthalai has the capacity to produce 76,000 m³ of treated Water per day. At present, approximately 43,000 m³ of treated water is produced in a day. Water is pumped from Kanthalai to the service reservoirs at Andankulam, Vellaimanal and Sampalthivu and then from the reservoirs it is distributed to Trincomalee Town, Kinniya and Sampalthivu Areas.

The Kanthalai, Thampalakamam and China bay Areas receive their Water Supply through distribution lines, which feed from pumping the main tapping. Therefore, the Water pumped from the treatment plant at Kanthalai for the service reservoir is not enough to meet the daily requirement.

In order to remove the pumping, the main, construction of Towers at Kanthalai, Thampalakamam, and Chain bay is necessary to distribute Water from Service reservoirs. The people living in elevated Areas like Abeyapura and Fort Fredrick cannot get sufficient Water.

This can be overcome by constructing a pump house, sump and a Tower at Fort Fredrick. The pumping main to Sampalthivu crosses under marshy land and is corroded and damaged causing frequent leaks in the pumping main. This has to be relayed

Existing Water Supply Scheme

Source: Kanthalai Tank, ponds and revers in the areas.

Pipe Line connections:

Required: 54,000

Provided: 43, 000 (48 %) To be provided: 11,000 (20 %)

Area Covered: Most of the Ds Divisions

4.1.3 ELECTRICITY

When analyzing the energy consumption pattern by households in the District, it is found that majority of the families (98%) are using electricity as their major source of lighting.

CEB Eastern Province consists of Trincomalee, Batticaloa & Ampara districts and it is divided into four operational areas as Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara & Kalmunai. Eastern province is geographically 9,780 sq. km and served 436,300 numbers of

consumers. Among them 140 Nos. Bulk Supply consumers, 234,104 Nos. Ordinary consumers are in Trincomalee area and they consumed 670,095,886 kwh during the Year 2018/2019. The details of the units consumed during 2020 are as follows.

S.No	Activity	Number of units consumed during the 2020 / KWh
01	House holds	472,451,344
02	Industries	252,024,817
03	General Purpose	130,587,788
04	Street lightings	4,854,500
05	Religious	7,482,617
06	Government	21,421,015
07	Hotels	27,273,312

Table 18: Electricity Usage in Trincomalee District

Source: Ceylon Electricity Board Trincomalee

Distribution network which having 864.15 Kv medium voltage lines 3,422.90Kv of low voltage lines, and 840 Nos of Distribution & Bulk substations is maintaining to serve 231,300 Nos of consumers in Trincomalee area. To serve the maximum power demand of 45 MVA, capacity of Trincomalee Grid Substation was augmented to 63 MVA.

Towards achieving 100% electrification in Trincomalee area, Rs.315.450 Mn. worth of Rural Electrification Schemes and Extensions were carried out during 2019 and 4,315 No. of households were provided to the access of electricity. The details of the jobs are as follows.

Details	No. Of Jobs	Co st /Rs. Mn.	MV line/ km	Substation / Nos.	LT Line/ km	Beneficiaries
Re Schemes	15	52.70	12.31	16	52.10	1,852
Re Extensions	78	94.43	-	-	69.03	3,415
Total	93	147.13	12.31	16	121.13.	5,267

Table 19: The Details of No. of households got electricity in 2020

Source: Ceylon Electricity Board, Trincomalee

Further Rs.98.992 Mn. worth of jobs were carried out in 2098 up to the month of July and 12,18 Nos. of households were provided to the access of electricity. Present electrification level of Trincomalee area is 99.53%.

The balance identified works in Trincomalee area towards achieving 100% electrification is as follows.

Details	No. of Jobs	Cost /Mn.	HT Line	Substation	LT Line	Beneficiaries
Re Schemes	89	98.129	915 km	-	327 km	512
Re Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48	58.12			36.222	462

Table 20: The Details of No. of households got electricity in 2019

Source: Ceylon Electricity Board, EP

4.2. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Education, Health can be discussed under the social Infrastructure facilities of the area.

4.2.1. EDUCATION

Following table presents Educational Administrative Structure in 2020

Educational District	No. of Zones	No of Divisional Education Office	No. of Schools
Trincomalee	5	13	314

Table 21: Educational Administrative Structure in Trincomalee District.

Source: Provincial Department of Education – Eastern Province

According to the statistics in 2018, 94,555 students are studying at 324 no of schools in Trincomalee District.

Following table presents Total No. of Students & Teachers in Zonal wise.

S.N.	Zone	National School				Provincial School				Total			
		No of Schools	No of Students	No of Teacher	Teacher : pupil	No of Schools	No of Students	No of Teacher	Teacher : pupil	No of Schools	No of Students	No of Teacher	Teacher : pupil
1	Trincomalee	1	2,439	86	1:28	42	12,561	727	1:17	80	15,259	841	1:18
2	Kinniya	2	5,629	246	1:22	64	23,257	1,126	1:20	66	24,836	1,072	1:23
3	Muthur	1	908	65	1:13	88	15,551	1,126	1:14	88	19,116	1,094	1:17
4	Kanthale	6	8,678	419	1:20	75	23,214	1,333	1:17	43	31,111	1,403	1:22
5	Trinco North	-	2,439	0	0	35	5,771	363	1:16	35	5,421	350	1:15
	Total	10	17,654	816	1:20	304	80,354	4,675	1:17	312	95,743	4,760	1:19

Table 22: Total No. of Students & Teachers in zonal wise

Source: Provincial Department of Education – Eastern Province

Functioning Schools in DS Divisions: 2020

S.N	DS division	National Schools	Provincial Schools	Tamil Medium	Sinhala Medium	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Mixed Schools	Total
1	Town & Gravets	6	37	31	12	3	4	36	44
2	Thampalakamam		8	8				8	8
3	Kuchchaveli		29	26	3	1		29	29
4	Kinniya	1	65	66		4	3	59	67
5	Muthur	1	69	69	1	3	4	64	70
6	Seruvila		9		9			9	9
7	Verugal		18	18				18	18
8	Kanthale	1	33	9	25			34	34
9	Gomarankadawela		11		11			11	11
10	Morawewa		12	4	8			12	12
11	Padavisiripura		12		12			12	12
	Total	9	303	231	81	11	11	290	314

Table 23: Functioning Schools in DS Divisions - 2020

Source: Provincial Department of Education – Eastern Province

Student Enrolment in Grade 1 in Zonal Level: 2019

S.No	Zone	No of Students		
		Female	Male	Total
01	Kanthale	612	1,143	1,210
02	Kinniya	1,312	2,332	2,057
03	Muthur	790	1,528	1,535
04	Trincomalee	1,294	2,615	2,316
05	Trincomalee North	301	557	489
Total		4,309	3,866	8,175

Table 24: Student Enrollment in Grade 1 in Zonal Education Level: 2019

Source: Provincial Department of Education – Eastern Province

The vocational and tertiary education is also an important sub sectors to be developed in order to bridge the gap between demand for and supply of skilled man power. These subsectors will provide significant benefits to all its stakeholders i.e. industry sectors, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) providers and the youth aspiring to undergo training. Trainings are not just to increase the productivity of the workers involved in the sector, or to give competencies for new entrants to the labour force, but also give the value addition initiatives in the sector. There are three main institutions namely Advance Technical Institutes (ATI), Vocational Training Centers and NEITA, belong to the government. Further, two other institutions namely Sarvothaya and st.Antony's Vocational Training Centers are belong to the private sector providing vocational training in Trincomalee district. Moreover, there is Trincomalee Campus functioning as the branch of the Eastern University to conduct full time courses to the selected students in Trincomalee.



Figure 33: High Education Institutes in Trincomalee District

Following table presents Students drop out in zonal wise.

S.N.	Zone	2019			20120		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Trincomalee	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Kinniya	64	66	128	52	48	100
3	Muthur	57	72	129	36	65	101
4	Kanthale	9	3	12	11	4	15
5	Trinco North	10	9	19	12	11	23
Total		145.07	285.12	150	111	128	239

Table 25: Students drop out in zonal wise

Source: Provincial Department of Education – Eastern Province

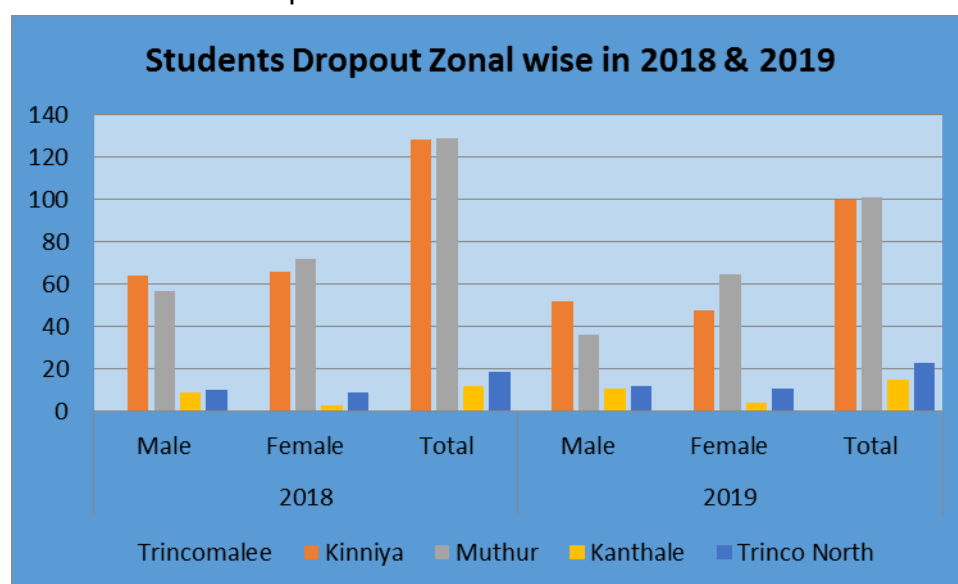


Chart 12: Students drop out in 2019 & 2020

Source: Provincial Department of Education – Eastern Province

4.2.2. HEALTH

As in other parts of the country, both public and private sectors provide health care to the people in Trincomalee District. However Public Sector plays major role in providing Health care to the people in this District. The Department of Health Services of Central Government and provincial government cover the entire range of preventive, curative, rehabilitative and promotive health care services in the District.

The private sector provides mainly the curative care through outpatient services. This includes few private hospitals with indoor facilities, full-time general practitioners, government doctors who are engaged in part-time private practice outside their duty

hours and other private facilities like laboratories and pharmacies. Recently, few of non- government organizations came forward to assist the government to strengthen preventive care services. Nearly 99% of inpatient care is provided by the government institutions. Preventive, promotive and rehabilitative care is also provided through public sector. The Department of Ayurveda also provides health care for a significant number of people in the District

Trincomalee District is equipped with an extensive network of health care institutions. Primary and secondary health care institutions in the curative sector as well as preventive and rehabilitative care institutions are mainly managed by the Provincial Health Department and Base Hospital Kanthale is only managed by the line Ministry.

4.2.2.1 HEALTH FACILITIES IN TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT:

4.2.2.1.1 CURATIVE HEALTH FACILITIES

The health institutions comprising Curative Health Care Institutions, Preventive Health Care Institutions and Campaigns. Under the Curative Health Sector, there are five categories of hospitals depending on their bed strengths and the services provided, categorized as District General Hospital (DGH), Base Hospital (BH) (type A and B), Divisional Hospital (DH) (type A, B and C) and Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU). A total of 33 hospitals and health units (1 DGH, 4 Base Hospitals, 12 Divisional Hospitals and 18 PMCUs), under the curative health care services, are delivering services in Trincomalee district. Among these hospitals, DGH-Trincomalee and BH-Kanthale are functioning under the administration of Line Ministry.

- District General Hospitals Categorized as Divisional Hospitals (DGH)
- Base Hospital (BH)
 - Type A
 - Type B
- Divisional Hospital
 - Type A
 - Type B
 - Type C

- Central Dispensaries and Maternity Wards – categorized as Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU) in the current classification.

HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SECTOR LOCATIONS IN TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT

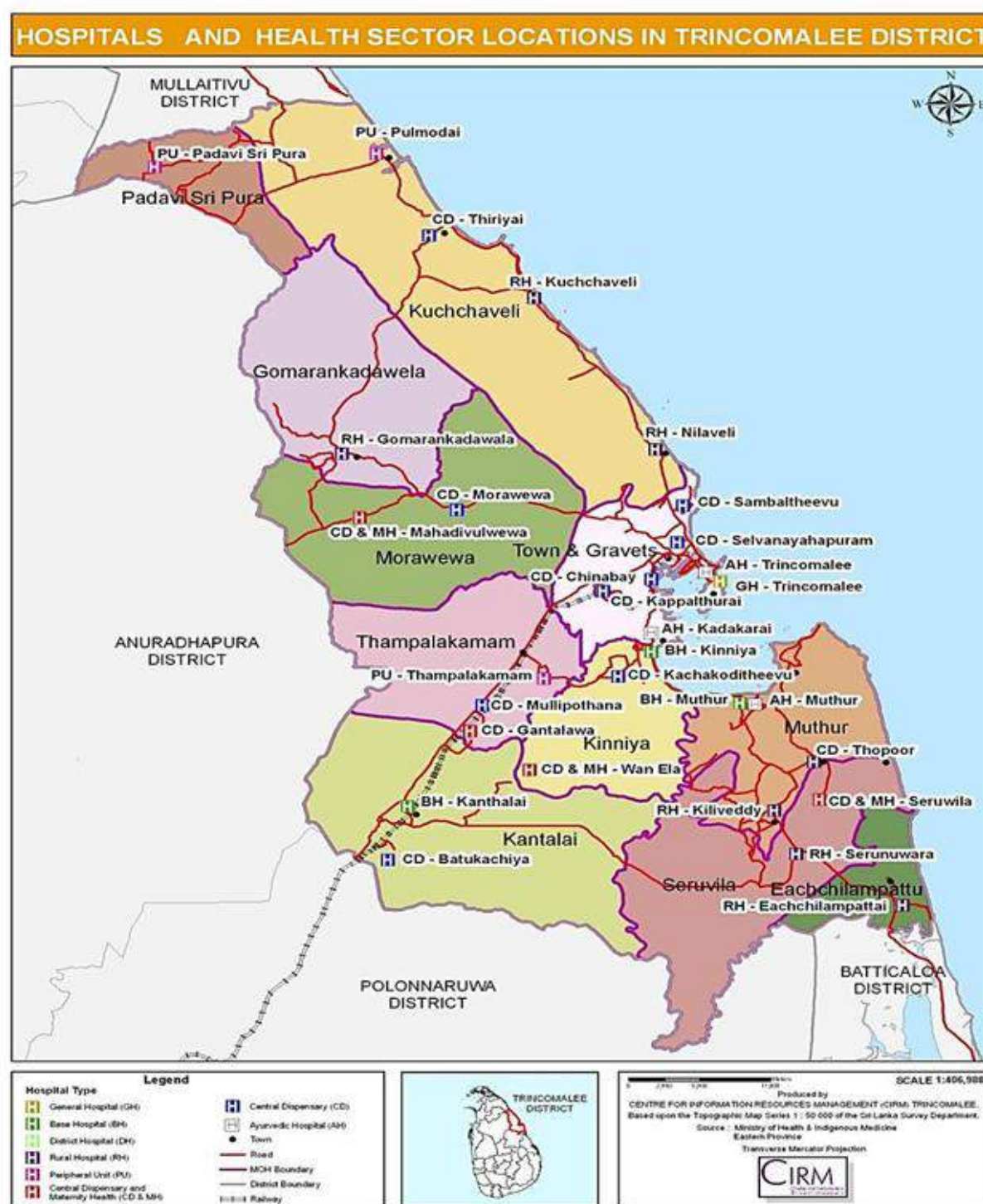


Figure 34: Hospital and health sector locations in Trincomalee District.

CURATIVE CARE SERVICE PROVIDERS ARE GIVEN BELLOW

S. No	Category of Institutions	Nos.
1	District General Hospital	01
2	Base Hospital	04
3	Divisional Hospitals	12
4	Primary Medical Care Units	18
5	Chest Clinic	01
6	STD /AIDS clinic	01

Table 26: Hospitals and Medical Clinics

Source: Regional Director of Medical Health Services, Trincomalee

Indigenous system of Medicine

Indigenous system of Medicine is one of the important health care of Trincomalee District.

Main task of the Ministry of Indigenous Medicine is to provide Ayurveda services to the nation through curative and preventive (services) diseases. It's national vision is to deliver healthcare facilities to all citizens through the system of indigenous medicine.

In Trincomalee district, the Indigenous medical system is providing Preventive, Curative, Tourism Medical (medical tourism) and Herbal Garden services. Twenty one Ayurvedic Institutions are functioning across the district to deliver the required services.

- Base Ayurvedic Hospital, Kappalthurai - 1
- District Ayurvedic Hospital - 2
- Central Ayurvedic Dispensaries - 9
- Pancha Karma Ayurvedic Hospital - 1
- Drug Manufacturing Unit - 1
- Free Ayurvedic Dispensary (Local Government) - 6
- Siddha Teaching Hospital (Central Government) - 1



4.2.2.1.2. Preventive Care Service provided through 11 MOH Divisions

1. Padavisripura
2. Kuchchaveli
3. Gomarankadawela
4. Town & Gravets
5. Thampalakamam
6. Kanthale
7. Seruvila
8. Kinniya
9. Muthur
10. Eachchlampathu
11. Uppuveli

4.2.2.2. HEALTH INDICATORS

According to the Trincomalee District Statistics, in 2020 health indicators of the Trincomalee District are stands as follows.

Crude birth rate : 21.3 (2019), 20.2 (2020)

Maternal Mortality Rate : 0 (2020)

Infant Mortality Rate : 10.5 (2019), 9.6 (2020)

4.2.2.2.1. CRUDES BIRTH RATE (CBR)

The crude birth rate the Trincomalee District for the year 2020 is reported as 19 per 1000 population.

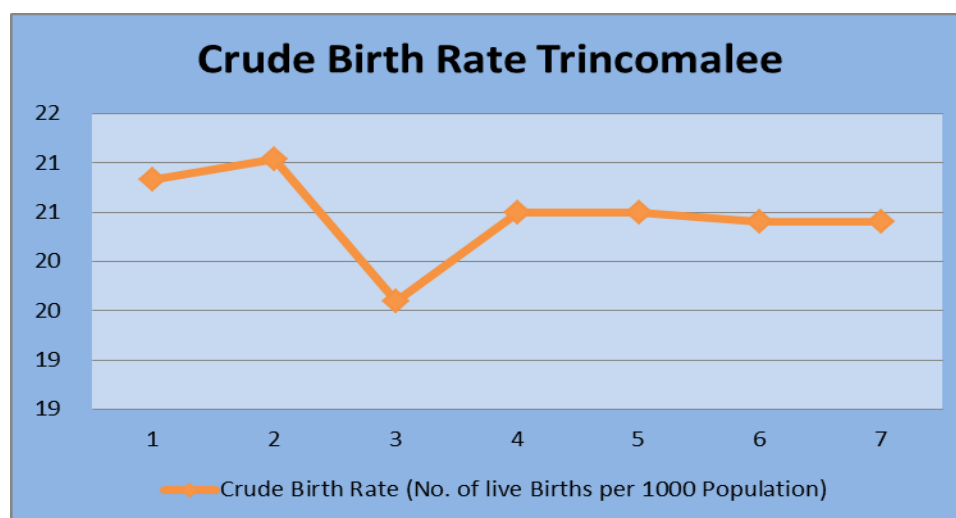


Chart 13: Crude Birth Rate in Trincomalee district

4.2.2.2.2. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (MMR)

Maternal deaths are reported to three deferent reporting agencies namely Registrar General's Department, Hospital statistics and Maternal Mortality active surveillance system coordinated by family Health Bureau of the Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition. The Maternal Mortality Rate the Trincomalee District for the year 2019 is reported as 55 per 100,000 LB population.

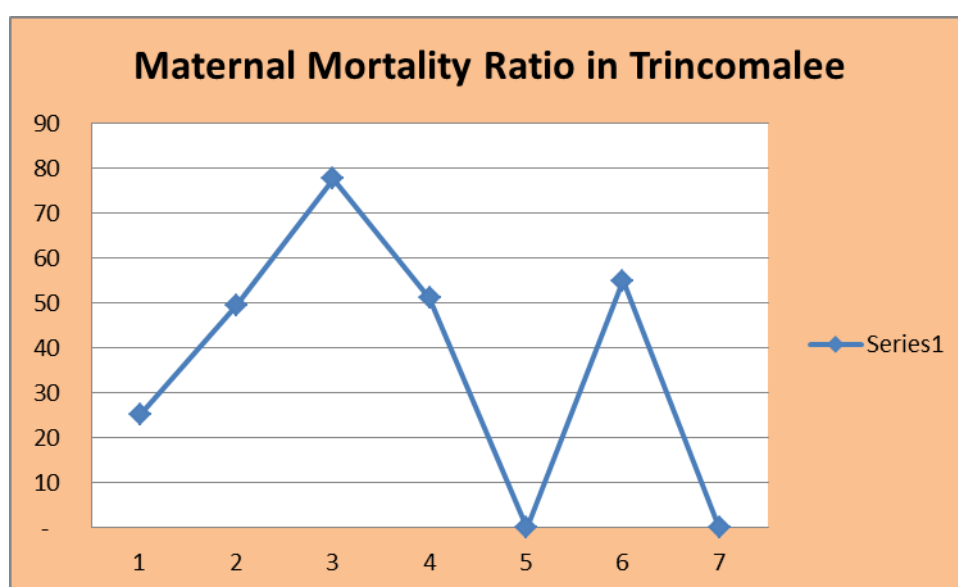


Chart 14: Maternal Mortality Rate

4.2.2.2.3. INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

The IMR for the year 2020 is 2 per 1000 LB.

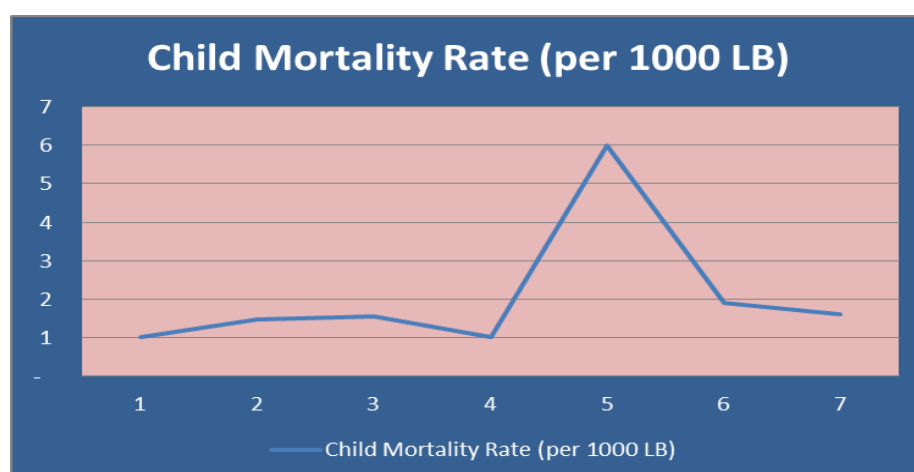


Chart 15: Infant Mortality Rate

4.2.2.3. Water borne diseases in Trincomalee District in 2020

Type of Diseases	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Typhoid and para typhoid fever	15	20	17	18	12	15	22	15	13		
Shigellosis	0	11	16	23	15	12	0	0	2		
Amoebiasis	7	0	4	3	5	8	0	0	3		
Food Poisoning	285	77	157	112	96	112	26	21	22		
Diarrhea	1806	2202	2483	2743	2326	1854	54	45	55		
Other intestinal infections disease	75	24	53	47	52	48	0	0	2		
Acute hepatitis	6	6	1	4	1	3	43	18	1		
Chicken Fox									1215	225	223
Dysentery									42	46	38
Encephalitis									2		
Enteric Fever									10		
Leptospirosis									64	27	23
Meningitis									10	11	13
Mumps									20	9	7
Tetanus									1	21	25
Typhus fever									24		
Viral Hepatitis									4	4	3
Tuber Culosis									125	109	121
H1N1									4		
Leishmaniasis									21	7	5
Leprosy									23	18	12

Table 27: Water borne diseases in Trincomalee District

Source: RDHS office Trincomalee

Mosquito Born Diseases

Surveillance of Dengue Fever /DHF:

The Dengue control activities conducted at Divisional level such as weekly monitoring of Dengue breeding places, local Shiramadana Programme, Special cleanup campaign to reduce plastics in the environment were monitored.

The daily notification of suspected dengue cases from major Hospitals (GH & B. HH) was established to take early action to prevent the spread of the disease while clinical guidelines on the management of dengue patients was provided to strengthen the dengue patient management.

4.3. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Agriculture sector is the key driver of the economic development of Trincomalee District. Agriculture and fisheries are the main source of income of the community. In fact, economic growth and poverty reduction will be addressed through the development of agriculture. Especially, increasing agricultural production and productivity focused to the cultivation of supplementary food crops. Mainly paddy cultivation, vegetable, fruits and some other food crops are contributing to the agriculture development in the district. The Agriculture sector is the cornerstone in the district's economy. There about 80% of the population are living in the rural areas depends solely on agriculture for their livelihood.

The tropical climatic conditions, rainfall and soil pattern are more suitable factors for Agriculture development. However, the unusual heavy drought experiencing during the early part of the Maha season and heavy rainfall experiencing during the latter part of Maha season affects crop production and paddy cultivation.

The longest river of the country Mahaveli Ganga, Perennai River, Yan Oya and other major rivers mixing at Trincomalee District providing the necessary water to the agriculture and crop production. In addition major, medium and minor irrigation tanks are supplementary water source for agriculture, enriching the soils of Trincomalee. Those contribute much in the Agriculture sector development in the district.

Paddy, vegetable production and fruits some highland crops cultivations contributing to the agriculture sector of the District.

4.3.1. PADDY

Paddy cultivation is identified as one of the prime activities in the district. Targeted and achieved production during the period of 2019-2020 is as follows.

S.No	Season	Sown extent (Ha)	Harvested extent (Ha)	Harvested net extent (Ha)	AVG yield (Kg per Ha)	Production (1000 MTs)
01	2013/14 (Maha)	31,693	26,341	24,471	5	96,344
02	2014 (Yala)	24,026	8,726	8,106	4	38,797
03	2014/15 (Maha)	41,814	32,006	29,733	-	114,662
04	2015 (Yala)	24,130	22,136	20,565	5	105,348
05	2015/16(Maha)	41,494	38,543	35,910	4	135,094
06	2016 (Yala)	24,256	18,683	18,683	5	96,218
07	2016/17(Maha)	34,796	17,133	15,079	4	62,972
08	2017 (Yala)	9,890	9,850	8,877	5	39,460
09	2017/18(Maha)	41,494	242,156	35,910	5	135,094
10	2018 (Yala)	16,340	16,341	14,790	5	73,642
11	2018/19(Maha)	41,537	39,043	35,752	5	139,937
12	2019 (Yala)	19,444	17,919	17,429	5	89,435
13	2019/20(Maha)	40,294	38,524	36,242	5	115,060
Total		564,885	450,886	421,200	106	1,964,533

Table :28 paddy cultivation in Trincomalee District

Source -Department of Census and Statistics

Maha Season paddy production trend are given in following chart.

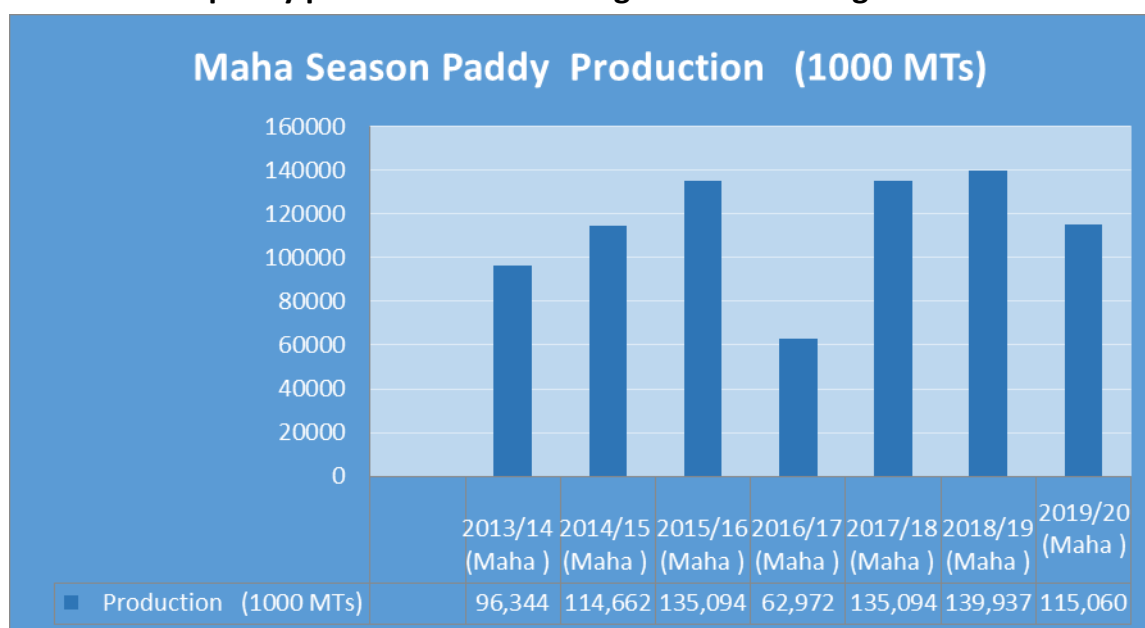


Chart : 19 Maha season Paddy Production

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Yala Season paddy production trend are given in following chart.

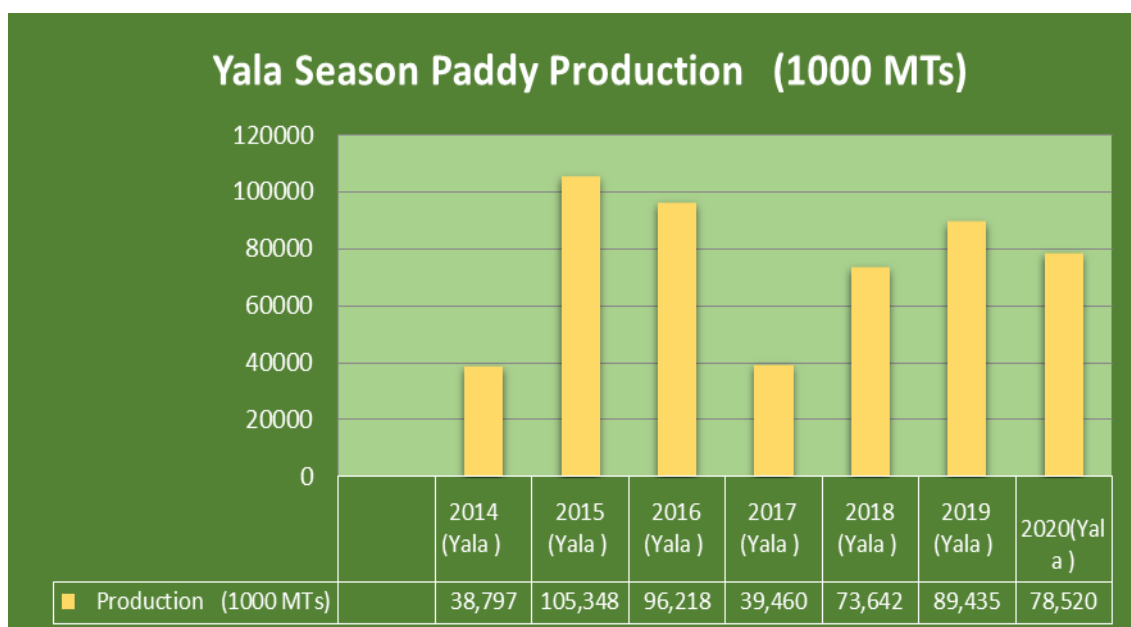


Chart : 20 Yala season Paddy Production
Source -Department of Census and Statistic



Figure 36: Paddy Field

4.3.2. Vegetable Production

Vegetables are produced on a year round basis and large number of households are involved in the production process. Both low country & upcountry vegetable production have significantly increased during the last few years due to high promotional campaign conducted under the national programme called let us cultivate and uplift the nation. Brinjal, Okra and Manioc are major local vegetables cultivated during the both seasons. Cabbage and capsicum are occupying larger extent under up country vegetable. Local vegetable production is met only 40% of the district requirement & fetches a daily income to farmers those cultivate fairly in large extent. The balance 60% is still flowing from Dambulla market. However the district has self-sufficient in the production of local vegetables such as brinjal, snake gourd, bitter gourd, okra, pumpkin, green leaves etc. with the various emphasis given under the Devi Neguma programme. At the mean time considerable amount of local vegetables is goes to Dambulla market during the glut.

Vegetable production – Maha 2019/20 and Yala 2020

S.No	Crop	Cultivated extent (Ha)		Yield (MT)	
		2018/19 (Maha)	2019 (Yala)	2019/20(Maha)	2020 (Yala)
01	Kurakkan	11	5		
02	Maize	512	206		
03	Green gram	79	40		
04	Cowpea	48	17		
05	Black gram	13	-		
06	Gingelly	3	-		
07	Peanut	345	161	1,638,280	888,700
08	Manioc	255	144	3,797,210	2,368,000
09	Sweet potatoes	29	9	388,625	85,000
10	Red onion	16	95	1,602,750	938,400
11	Green chillies	134	82	338,150	244,000
12	Luffa	49	16	597,475	195,000
13	Ladies fingers	102	63	1,059,500	505,500
14	Brinjals	163	71	1,588,650	664,800
15	Bitter-gourd	43	28	469,950	133,450
16	Snakegourd	34	13	354,650	130,000
17	Tomatoes	86	14	461,175	103,500
18	Cucumber	9	-	313,825	-
19	Bean	-	-	2,300	-
20	Ash-pumpkin	3	0	6,000	4,000
21	Pumpkin	46	23	665,950	261,125
22	Ash-plantain	54	41	1,019,200	729,080
23	Capsicum	28	9	223,600	44,900

Table 29: Vegetable production – Maha 2019/20 and Yala 2020

Source - District Statistical Branch, Trincomalee

4.3.3. Fruits Crop Production

Trincomalee district owing to its favorable soil and climatic conditions produces excellent quality fruits such as Mango, Jak, Banana, papaw etc. Banana is the first important crop cultivated throughout the year. Variety Kolikudu has good market demand. However the cultivation of this variety is become decline due to virus disease. The recent introduction of Cavendish banana becomes popular among the fruit growers.

The hybrid papaw variety Red lady gave better yield with keeping quality. Cultivation of this variety shows increasing trend as to a commercial level. Presently, most of the fruits are cultivated in home gardens mainly for home consumption and the surplus is supplied to commercial markets. Growing fruits on a large scale and in combination with investments in processing facilities will enhance fruit production thereby generating income and employment throughout the year for the farming community.

S.No	Crop	Quantity in Mt.
01	Orange	82
02	Lime	78
03	Mango	745
04	Jack	15
05	Jackfruit	-
06	Cane sugar	-
07	plantain	1850
08	Papaw	-
09	Pineapple	4
10	Passion Fruit	12

Table 30: Fruit production – Yala 2018 and Maha 2020
Source: Department of Agriculture Trincomalee



Figure 37: Vegetables Field

4.3.4. MINOR CROPS

Further the production of minor crops in Trincomalee District in 2019 can be presented as follows.

S.No	Crop	Yield (MT)	
		2019/20 (Maha)	2020 (Yala)
01	Kurakkan	11	5
02	Maize	2,715,550	1,473,375
03	Green gram	134,000	72,100
04	Cowpea	61,260	20,140
05	Black gram	25,850	-
06	Gingelly	3,450	-

Table 31: Fruit production – Maha 2019 /2020 and Yala 2020

Source - District Statistical Branch, Trincomalee

The Palmyra

The Palmyra palm is a vital economic unit to the people of Trincomalee as the palms are in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. A large number of people in these areas depend directly or indirectly on the Palmyra palm

Palmyra has a great capacity to produce several products of economic importance. It is said that every part of the tree; the leaf, leaf bud, flower bud, fruits, seeds, young fruits, timber and fiber has economic value. The Palmyra palm is a multipurpose tree and it provides at least two basic human needs; food and shelter.



Figure 38: Palmyra Products

Coconut Cultivation

Coconut and coconut based products sector play a pivotal role in the foreign exchange earnings by offering a wide array of products to the international market. A total of 394,836 ha of area is under coconut cultivation in Sri Lanka. Around 18 % of the total area is under large estate holdings and 10 % of this area is for producing king coconut (a popular variety of coconut in Sri Lanka). Meantime, in Trincomalee, the cultivation area of coconuts is 4223 ha, which is around 1.1 % of the total land of coconut cultivation of Sri Lanka. This sector employs around 140,000 people in all parts of Sri Lanka.

Approximately two-third of the nuts is consumed locally and the balance one-third is exported as value added products in different categories. Coconut products could be divided in edible category with nuts, coconut water, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, coconut cream, coconut milk etc., and industrial category with activated carbon, coir



and coir based products, crafts out of shell, brooms, brushes etc.

Figure 39: Coconut Cultivation

4.3.5. LIVESTOCK

Trincomalee is an agricultural district with livestock sector forming an important component in it. The topography and agro climatic conditions of Trincomalee District are ideal for livestock development. Suitable farmland and water are available as

unutilized resources in the district. Further necessary manpower both skilled and unskilled is available in abundance.

Dairying is the major component of livestock sector in Trincomalee district. Dairying is labor-intensive and promotes opportunities to rural women and contributes to family labor. Dairying effectively utilizes marginal lands unsuitable for crop cultivation and provides income throughout the year. In addition, cattle manure is an important source of organic manure and is used in crop cultivation in Trincomalee district. There are about 299,525 cattle including buffaloes with nearly 4,347 farmer families depending in it for sole or supplementary income. A total 34,122 liters of milk is produced a day and around 38 % of it being collected for processing.

Goats rearing is a popular livestock activity in Trincomalee district. Smaller percentage is reared for milk while the balance is kept solely for meat. It is estimated 32 % of the goat population are improved breeds while the balance are local animals of low production value. Trincomalee district has a goat population of 56,963 goats. It is estimated that 832 Kg mutton is produced daily. Around 5,346 farmer families depend on goat rearing for their sale or supplementary income.

Poultry rearing is also popular with nearly 13,585 families being involved in it. Around 74% are small-scale poultry farmers rearing less than 25 birds mainly at their homestead. Back yard poultry rearing plays an important role in Trincomalee and becoming very popular due to introduction of improved backyard poultry breeds. Around 312,000 birds are reared in the district providing 5,400 Kg poultry meat and 54,000 eggs per day.

Livestock sector also contribute to the economy of the area. Livestock production is given in the table.

4.3.6. No of Cattles in Trincomalee District: 2015 -2020

S.No	Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
01	Cattle	51,358	50,331	42,488	82,023	52,845	48,405
02	Mitch Cattles	13,284	13,576	12,823	28,970	17,563	16,901
03	Buffaloes	24,641	26,295	29,585	68,389	34,560	32,704
04	Mitch Buffaloes	7,155	8,122	4,949	21,985	13,679	12,807
05	Goats	15,188	18,428	16,777	60,866	20,900	20,996
06	Pigs	106	91	277	595	249	389
07	Duck/Turkey	1,218	1,150	1,144	5,527	1,169	1,068
08	Hens/Cock	179,781	189,032	177,822	483,997	158,560	171,818
Total		292,731	307,025	285,865	752,352	299,525	305,068

Table 32: Lives stock production in Trincomalee district

Source: Department of Animal production & Health

53,737 litter milk was collected in 2020 in Trincomalee District

S. No	Milk collection centers	Total (Liter)
01	Padavisripura	4,297
02	Kuchchaveli	4,204
03	Gomarankadawela	1,317
04	Morawewa	1,547
05	Town & Gravets	2,806
06	Thampalakamam	7,841
07	Kantale	5,753
08	Kinniya	8,468
09	Muthur	12,665
10	Seruvila	1,810
11	Verugal	3,029
Total		53,797

Table 33: Lives stock production in Trincomalee district
Source: Department of Animal Production

4.3. 7. Milk and Egg production in 2020

S. No.	DS Division	Cow Milk		Buffalo Milk		Egg	
		Mitch Cattles	Daily Production (L)	Mitch Buffaloes	Daily Production (L)	Hen	Daily Production
01	Padavisripura	1,952	2,901	792	1,396	6,610	6,205
02	Kuchchaveli	2,261	3,799	142	405	8,100	4,080
03	Gomarankadawela	531	709	198	608	281	193
04	Morawewa	690	1,039	389	508	899	649
05	Town & Gravets	1,068	2,792	7	14	2,744	1,720
06	Thampalakamam	1,203	3,978	1,478	3,863	6,780	6,308
07	Kantale	1,843	3,983	867	1,770	3,905	2,987
08	Kinniya	1,119	1,661	4,743	6,807	38,110	27,314
09	Muthur	3,932	6,089	2,505	6,576	23,141	17,596
10	Seruvila	725	992	571	818	2,923	2,716
11	Verugal	1,577	1,654	1,115	1,375	3,656	3,271
Total		16,901	29,597	12,807	24,140	97,149	73,039

Table 34: Lives stock production in Trincomalee district
Source: Department of Animal Production

4.3.8. FISHERIES

Fisheries are the second largest subsector of agriculture in the District and are the predominant economic activity of the District. The Trincomalee district has 141 Km length of coast line equivalent to 9% of the country's coastline. Besides, large extent of water bodies (197 Sq. Km) in irrigation tanks and reservoirs are also available for inland water fishing. Seasonal irrigation tanks are the potential water bodies that contribute greatly to the fresh water fish production.

The Trincomalee district produces an average of 6.4% of the total fish production in the country. Currently the marine fish production is in the tune of 17,000 tons in the Trincomalee district. Around 19% of the country's active fishermen are engaged in marine fisheries in the Trincomalee district.

Extent of Coastline (km) and Coastal Habitats (ha) of Trincomalee District								
District	Length of Coastline	Mangroves	Salt Marshes	Dunes	Sand Beaches, Spits	Lagoons, Estuaries	Fresh Water Bodies	Marshes
Trincomalee	196	1491	1401	0	671	18317	8133	1129

Table 35: Extent of Coastline (km) and Coastal Habitats (ha) of Trincomalee District
Source: (a) Statistical Information of the Eastern Province 2020.

The Trincomalee District is a potential area for fisheries development due to several factors. The District has 9% of the county's fishing villages. It has 8% of the countries fish landings. A large quantity of export products are available within the District continental shelf such as Lobsters, prawns, Shark fin and beaches - de- mer. Sun, sand and surf of its sea beaches create major tourist attraction and contribute greatly to the District economy. Its natural coastal habitats -coral reef, estuaries, and lagoons, mangroves, salt marshes and barrier beaches and small inlands are immensely productive and contribute to the District economic development.

The District beaches also have significant quantities of minerals for export market such as limonite, monazite, Miocene lime stone, magnetite and others. An important eco system in the eastern coastal area is the mangrove forest as well as sea grass beds occurring in the intertidal areas of the shore lines of bays, estuaries and lagoons. This eco system is not only of great importance in providing favorable breeding ground for marine and brackish water fish, prawns, crabs species and others but also on its significant contribution in reducing the impact of tsunami water and coastal erosion.

4.3.9. IMPORTANT COASTAL ECO SYSTEMS OF TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT

Sites (From North to South)	Description / Importance / Status
Kokkilai Lagoon	Northernmost lagoon spanning border with Northern Province
Periya Karachchi	small lagoon providing habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms, and resting areas for migratory birds
Sinna Karachchi	Small lagoon providing habitat for fish and resting areas for migratory birds
Pigeon Island	Terrestrial wildlife sanctuary; coral reefs
Uppuveli (backwaters)	Brackish water lagoon
Pirate's Cove	Coral reef area near Kuchchaveli and Pudawakattu, reportedly exploited for aquarium fish collection; potential special area management (SAM) site
Trincomalee Bay	diverse resources and high economic importance; potential special area management (SAM) site
Thampalakamam Bay	Inner brackish water lagoon of Trincomalee Bay

Table 36: Important coastal eco system of the Trincomalee district
Source - Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (MFAR)

Lagoons in Trincomalee Districts

Name of the Lagoon	Approximate Area (ha)
Kodikkaddi Aru	145
Yan Oya	88
Ullacklie	1123
Kaddaiparichchan	183
Ilakkanthai	18

Table 37: Important coastal eco system of the Trincomalee district

1 Verugal Aru / Ullakele encompasses both Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts

Table 36: Important coastal eco system of the Trincomalee district

Source - Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (MFAR)

4.3.10 TOTAL PRODUCTION & FAMILIES DETAILS

According to the statistics in 2019, 23,315 families are depending on the fishery industry. Further according to the statistics 73,030 persons are directly engaged in the fishery sector activities.

Total Production of fishing is as follows.

S.No	DS Division	Fresh Fish Production (Mt)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
01	Trincomalee Town-I	898.25	889.40	950.69	513.70	496.29
02	Trincomalee Town-II	2,013.80	1,719.98	1,629.21	717.84	1,634.78
03	Trinco North -I	3,656.96	5,486.33	7,031.14	4,140.64	4,973.11
04	Trinco - North -II	1,191.71	1,036.65	1,130.00	879.64	826.11
05	Kuchchaveli South	1,782.00	1,377.31	2,242.89	1,569.71	1,891.09
06	Kuchchaveli North	4,778.81	4,189.66	6,083.91	5,492.49	5,285.41
07	Kinniya	209.71	509.42	665.05	1,810.05	2,285.44
08	Muthur	1,027.65	1,293.97	3,154.57	3,116.40	1,983.50
09	Eachchalampathu	786.00	978.42	1,791.10	913.90	1,347.70
10	Seruvila	39.00	-	-	125.30	211.90
11	Trinco West	8,079.96	4,866.25	7,991.19	20,701.07	6,901.30
Total		24,463.84	22,347.39	32,669.74	39,980.74	27,836.63

Table : 38 Production of fish 2019

Source :- Department of Fisheries & A.R

Fishing Families and Fishermen in Trincomalee District: 2019- 2020

S.No	Name of Fisheries Inspector Division	2019		2020	
		Families	Fishermen	Families	Fishermen
01	Trincomalee Town-I	1,340	5,194	1,340	5,194
02	Trincomalee Town-II	850	2,963	850	2,963
03	Trinco North -I	3,900	10,800	3,950	10,800
04	Trinco - North -II	1,600	6,005	1,625	6,100
05	Kuchchaveli South	1,125	3,760	1,125	3,758
06	Kuchchaveli North	2,215	4,500	2,154	6,200
07	Kinniya	5,310	20,218	5,340	20,000
08	Muthur	3,235	8,475	3,235	8,480
09	Eachchalampathu	12,00	4,500	1,200	4,500
10	Seruvila	120	450	120	450
11	Trinco West	2,376	4,585	2,376	4,585
Total		17,648	25,167	23,315	73,030

Table : 39 fishing families in Trincomalee District

Source: Department of Fishery & Aquatic Resources

4.3.11. FISHERMAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT: 2016-2020

S.No	DS Division	No. of Registered Co-operative Societies					No. of Members in Fisheries Co-operative Societies				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
01	Trincomalee Town-I	8	8	8	8	8	630	630	630	630	630
02	Trincomalee Town-II	5	5	5	5	5	650	650	650	650	650
03	Trinco North -I	8	8	8	8	8	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080
04	Trinco - North -II	5	5	5	5	5	600	600	600	600	600
05	Kuchchaveli South	5	5	5	5	5	300	300	300	300	300
06	Kuchchaveli North	7	7	7	7	7	1,935	1,935	1,935	1,935	1,935
07	Kinniya	13	13	13	13	13	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,085
08	Muthur	12	12	12	12	12	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
09	Eachchalampathu	6	6	6	6	6	350	350	350	350	350
10	Seruvila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Trinco West	5	5	5	5	5	800	800	800	800	800
12	Kantale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Morawewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		74	74	74	74	74	9,830	9,830	9,830	9,830	9,830

Table : 40 Registered Fisheries cooperative Societies

Source: Department of Fishery & Aquatic Resources

Fishing Factories and Harbors in Trincomalee District: 2014 - 2020

S.No	Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
01	No.of Fishing Factories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	No of Inland Storage Factories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03	No of Ice Factories	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
04	No of Marketing Outlets	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
05	No.of Fishery Harbours	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	6	7	7	7	7	7	7

Table 41: Fishing Factories and Harbors in Trincomalee District

4.4. INDUSTRIES

Trincomalee District is blessed with natural resources and mineral deposits which can be used as industrial raw materials and value added products. The industrial sector of the Trincomalee District comprises a few large industries, small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) as well as micro or household businesses that are based on self-employment activities.

4.4.1 Small industrial Centers in Trincomalee District

	DS Division	Type of Centers				Total
		Handloom	Coir	Carpentry	Pottery	
01	Town & Gravets	Anpuvalipuram W/C	VTC Coir Center	VTC Carpentry W/S	-	06
		Sampalthivu W/C				
		Vellaimanal W/C				
02	Kinniya	Periyattumunai W/C	Periyattu munai C/C	-	-	04
		Periyakinniya W/C				
		Kurunjankerny W/C				
03	Muthur	Paddithidal W/C	-	-	-	01
04	Kanthale	Kantale W/C	-	-	-	
05	Gomarankadawela	Gomarankadawela W/C	-	Bagmeegama Carpentry W/S	-	02
06	Eachchilampattu	Eachchalampattu W/C	-	-	-	01
07	Serunuwara	Magaweligama W/C	-	-	-	01
08	Kuchchaveli					
Total						15

Table 42: Small industrial Centers in Trincomalee District: 2019

Source: - Depart. Of Rural Industries

4.4.2 Details of Industrial Sales Centers in Trincomalee District: 2020

S.No	DS Division	Name of the Center
01	Trinco Town & Gravets	Trincomalee Sale Center/ VTC Sale Centre
02	Kanthale	Kanthale Sales Center
03	Gomarankadawela	Gomarankadawela Sale Centre
04	Kuchchaveli	Nil

Table 43: Industrial Sales Centers in Trincomalee District: 2017

Source: - Dept. of Rural Industries

4.4.3 : Handloom Centers in Trincomalee District : 2020

S.No	DS Division	Name of the Center
01	Town & Gravets	Apuvelipuram Weaving Center Sampalthivu Weaving Center - Non Function Vellaimanal Weaving Center - Non Function VTC Power loom
02	Kinniya	Periyattumunai Thara Weaving Center Periya Kinniya (Idiman) Weaving center Kurunjankerny Weaving Center
03	Muthur	Paddithidal Weaving Center
04	Kantale	Kantale Weaving Center
05	Gomarankadawela	Gomarankadawela Weaving Center
06	Eachchilampattu	Eachchelapattu Weaving Center
07	Seruvila	Mahawaligama Weaving Center
08	Kuchchaweli	Gopalapuram Weaving Centre

Table 44: Handloom Centers in Trincomalee District

Source: - Dept. of Small Industries

4.4.4: Details of Industries in Trincomalee District: 2019\20

S. NO	Name of Industries	No. of Functioning	Not Functioning	No. of Employees	Type of Production
01	Weaving Center	13	3	10	Pillow Cover, Bed Sheet, Curtains Towel, Table Cloth, Sarris, Sarams
02	Coir Center	2	-	13	Coir & Rope ,Coro doormat
03	Carpentry Work Shop	2	-	4	Table, Chair, Door
Total		17	3	27	

Table 45: Handloom Centers in Trincomalee District

Source :- Dept. Of Rural Industries

4.4.5: Mineral Resources

Trincomalee district is rich in mineral resources when compared to other district in Sri Lanaka. It is rich in Mineral sand, construction and rock material, brick and tile clay, salt, copper magnetite ore and hot water springs.

Mineral sands could be considered one of the most valuable mineral resource in the Island and it is located at Pulmoddai area. Pudawakkattu, Kuchchaweli and Lankapattuna areas also bear ilmenite, rutile and zircon rich placer deposits. A mineral sand deposit which has a significant percentage of garnet could be observed at Alankerni – Kinniya. The export income from mineral sand from Pulmoddai is about four hundred million rupees.

The sand load transported by river Mahaweli to Trincomalee in being extracted at Bogaspitiya, Kinniyapitiya, Neelapola and at downstream of Sittharu Bridge. This sand production covers significant amount of sand demand in the country. Rock mineral for construction is supplied mainly from a rock quarry located at Muthur and the rock type there is a Charnockitic gneiss. The rock quarries at Kanthale are of Charnnockite and other rock quarries located in the district are mainly consists of Hornblend Biotite gneiss and pink granite.

The Quartzite bands runs from Kanthale and all the way to Kinniya provides gravel for construction sites and could be utilize for sand manufacturing.

The salten at Kuchchaveli spreads out about 1800 acres and there are two other small salters along Kinniya Thambalagamuwa road at Munaichenai and Kachchakoddithivu village.

Trincomalee Provides evidence for geologically Significant plate boundary. The hot water springs at Kanniya and copper magnetite are at Seruwila Arrippu area mark the Highland Vijayan boundary

4.4.6: LANKA MINERAL SANDS LIMITED

Lanka Mineral Sands Limited which is a company fully owned by the Government of Sri Lanka is the successor to Ceylon Mineral Sands Corporation which was established in 1957 under the Industrial Corporation Act.

The functions of the company are to do mining, processing and exporting of heavy mineral beach sands. In 1992 this corporation was converted as Lanka Mineral Sands Limited as a fully government owned company.

Located in Pulmoddai in the eastern coast of Sri Lanka. About six hundred employees work in this company. There are seven departments in the head office. Many welfare facilities given to the employees by the company.

Products & Annual Production

1. Ilmenite	90,000 tones
2. Rutile	9,000 tones
3. Zircon	5,500 tones
4. Monazite	100 tones
5. Hi Titanium Ilmenite	4,000 tones

Table 46 : Mineral sand Production



Figure 40: Trincomalee Mineral Sand Limited

4.4.7: TOKYO CEMENT COMPANY (LANKA) PLC

The launch of a modern cement factory in this eastern port city marked the arrival of Tokyo Cement on the construction industry landscape. The Company would enhance its profile as the frontrunner in the local cement production business over the next twenty years with various ground breaking feats. The modernization and expansion of the jetty at the Trincomalee port by Tokyo Cement improved throughput efficiency by over 300%. The company also set up Sri Lanka's most state-of-art bagging plant in 2002. Tokyo Cement are committed to supporting Sri Lankan master builders by delivering products of the highest quality which stand the rigors of time, and ensuring their customers enjoy a world class commodity at an affordable price.

Figure 38: Tokyo Cement Limited

4.4.8: Lanka IOC PLC

Lanka IOC PLC (Lanka IOC), Sri Lankan subsidiary of India's largest oil refiner Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, said in an emailed press release that it has commenced bunkering operations from its Trincomalee oil terminal. The move is said provide additional bunkering operations to the vessels operating in Bay of Bengal, with marine fuels at Trincomalee said to be priced comparative to the prices in Colombo port.



Figure: 41 TOKYO CEMENT COMPANY (LANKA) PLC



Figure 42: Lanka IOC Limited

“This will also be beneficial for the ships operating on East Coast of India – West service as Trincomalee port is situated on this shipping route and ships need not to detour from their route for taking bunkers resulting in considerable saving of bunker fuel consumption and time of the vessels,” said the company in the statement. “With more than 30 meters draft available, Trincomalee Canyon provides natural shelter making this port a better place for bunkering at anchorage even during the adverse weather.”

Operations are said to have officially began on June 25, 2015, with the company having delivered a total of 1200 MT of bunkers to various vessels crossing Trincomalee within a week. Lanka IOC says it has positioned one bunker barge with a capacity for 400mt 380cst fuel oil and 400mt MGO at Trincomalee for delivering marine fuel bunkers to the ships at berth and anchorage.

Tanks in use

01. Lanka Auto Diesel Tanks - 03 Nos. (Capacity 12000 MT each)
02. Lanka Petrol Tanks - 02 Nos. (Capacity 12000 MT – 02 Nos. and 5500 MT – 02 Nos.)
03. IFO Tank - 01 No. (Capacity 12000 M)

Facilities

- 01.TLF Gantry where we can load bowsers average loading 70 – 75 per day
- 02. Jetty where we can unload and executive bunker supplies – average bunker supply 7000-8000 MT
- 03.Lube Blending Plant covering monthly production of approx. 600 KL

4.4.9: Prima Ceylon (PVT) Limited

Flying the flag high for the Prima Group in Sri Lanka is Prima Ceylon, its flagship company. As the first company to be established in the island, it focuses on Prima's core business: the milling of wheat flour, on which most of its other activities are based.

Prima's success has pivoted on the crucial bakery sector of the F&B industry, which comprises the backbone of the flour trade in Sri Lanka. As one of its unwritten corporate principles states: "We provide solutions to help you grow", Prima Ceylon Ltd provides a vital Bakery Support service. It underscores its commitment to serving this sector. Prima Ceylon also plays a dynamic role in providing customer services that cater to the transfer of baking skills, awareness of product benefits, baking applications and their benefits as well as providing solutions to various trouble shooting issues.

The Prima Bakery Training Centre provides training to bakers and hoteliers, amongst others, through regional seminars, workshops and demonstrations. The company intends this to be an integral part of the support and advisory service the organization hopes to provide through its ever-dependable promise of 'Quality Service and Partnership'.

Trincomalee Factory

The highly strategic harbor of Trincomalee is the location of PCL's unique flour milling complex. Completely self-contained, it provides modern facilities for the loading and unloading of wheat grain, flour and by-products directly onto and from the ships docking at its private wharf/jetty.



Figure 43: Prima Ceylon Limited

A modern transport network serves the fully-integrated mill, with road, rail and sea access. Within the well situated and landscaped complex are residences, a clubhouse, clinic and other amenities for our employees. When completed in 1980, the flour milling complex in

Trincomalee was the world's largest flourmill under one roof. Its milling capacity has now expanded to 3,600 MT of wheat per day and silo capacity to over 200,000 MT. The extended

and upgraded jetty can now berth up to 100,000 MT of "Cape-size" bulk carriers. Prima's newly completed inner, multi-purpose wharf can handle containerized vessels to help increase South Asian trade. Its fleet of more than 20 state-of-the-art prime movers is ready to be deployed for island wide distribution.

