

REPORT

1.0 Introduction and Historical Background

1.1 Historical Background

There is evidence that this area was well inhabited even during the time of the third visit of Lord Buddha to Sri Lanka. Particularly, the Deegavapi area, which was located in proximity to Ampara had been developed as an urban settlement. During the Anuradhapura period Ampara was known as Ambarapiti Gardens

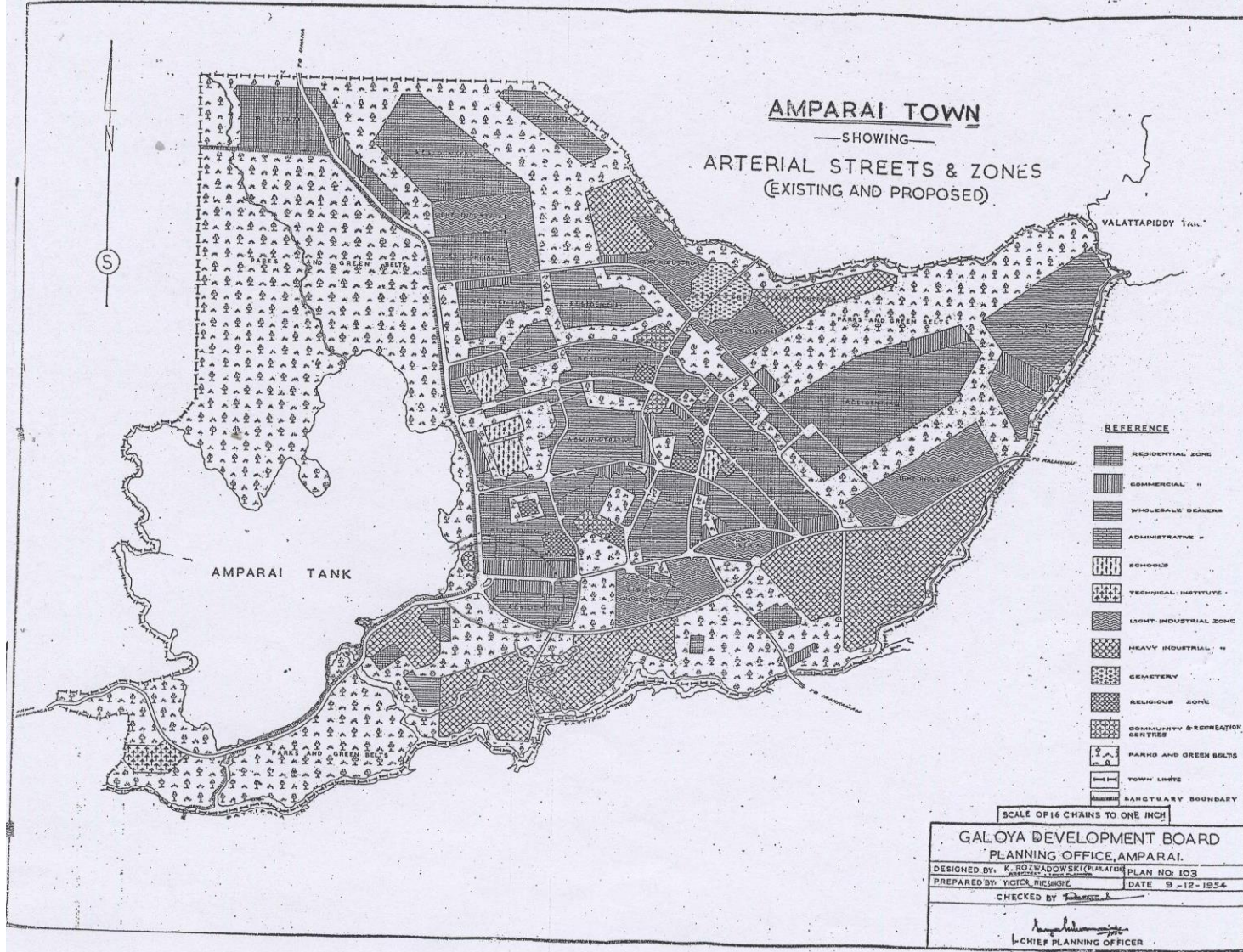
Digamadulla which forms the northern part of Southern Kingdom of Sri Lanka dates back to 119 – 137 B.C. There is historical evidence to the effect that Ampara area was well populated during that time.

The history of planned development of Ampara town was initiated with the development of Gal Oya settlement on 28th August 1949 with the construction of Senanayake Tank was commenced by the construction of a bund at Inginiyagala, Gal Oya, at the initial stage, 33,000 families were settled in 40 settlements. Gal Oya was developed as a main urban service center to serve this settlement, based on a New Town Development Plan prepared by R.Rozwadowski , a Russian Town Planning Consultant in 1954. Accordingly this town was developed on a good planning foundation.

1.2 The Main Contents of the New Town Development Plan prepared by R.Rozwadowski – in 1954

This plan consists of a road network and land use zones. It provides for a grid **iron** road network with wide street line reservations. (See map 01) Furthermore it has made provision for the following categories of land use zones:-

1. Residential
2. Commercial
3. Industrial
4. Administrative



This plan was prepared to cater to the service needs newly settled population. There is no evidence to support that it is based on any other activity other than agriculture.

Due to the importance that was attached to this development under Gal Oya agricultural settlement project, it developed as the main administrative and service center of the district. It was designated as an Urban Council area in 1979. It was also declared as an Urban Development Area under the UDA Law during the same year.

1.3 Location, Physical Features and Climate

Ampara town is located in the eastern coastal plane of the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. It is only 0.8 km. away from the eastern coast.

The area is generally flat with few areas hilly terrain. There are three important tanks with a wild life sanctuary within the town limits, which is a unique feature.

The mid-year temperature of the area is about 32 Degrees Centigrade; the highest temperature of 39 Degrees is experienced in December while the lowest temperature of 29 Degrees is experienced during the month of January. The rainfall is mostly experienced from the North-East Monsoons and the mid-year rainfall is about 1400 mm. The area generally has a dry climate as there is no rainfall during most part of the year. While a dry climate is recorded during the months from March to September, the rainy season is generally from October to February.

1.4 Regional Linkages

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

1. Colombo	..	350 km.
2. Kandy	..	250 km.
3. Mahiyangana	..	100 km.
4. Siyambalanduwa	..	55 Km.
5. Monaragala	..	80 km.
6. Inginiyagala	..	16km.
7. Mahaoya	..	60km.
8. Samanthure	..	10km.

9. Trincomalee .. 180km.

10. Batticaloa .. 100km.

There is an intended Air Port at Ampara which could maintain travel links with other internal air ports such as Ratmalana, Katunayake, Anuradhapura etc. The approximate air travel time from Ampara to Colombo is about one hour.

The distance to Oluwil, where a new port is to be constructed is only 15 km. from Ampara town. The proposed Matara-Karathivu highway also connects Ampara-Kalmune highway at Browns junction.

There is a proposal to extend the railway line which presently terminates at Batticaloa to Ampara. The land required for this project has already been identified and incorporated in the relevant plans.

Most of the families living in the catchment area of Ampra have been resettled there under agrarian services program and they have been selected from districts like Galle, Matara, Kegalle and Kurunegala. As relatives of these families live far away, one of the major problems for them to maintain regular contacts are the transport difficulties. Due to poor condition of approach roads and closure of roads during the night, the travel time from Colombo to Ampara is about 10 hours. This is the main reason for the reduction of visitors to the town. Furthermore, as most of the public sector employees working in Ampara are residents of outside areas, they visit their home towns during week ends. Therefore their participation in economic activities of the town is at a very low level. Although there are many historical places as well as natural resort areas, wild life sanctuaries etc in areas adjacent to Ampara, it has not received much importance as a tourist destination. Existing holiday bungalows are being occupied mostly by those who visit the town from other areas for business purposes.

1.5 National Physical Planning Policy (National Physical Plan)

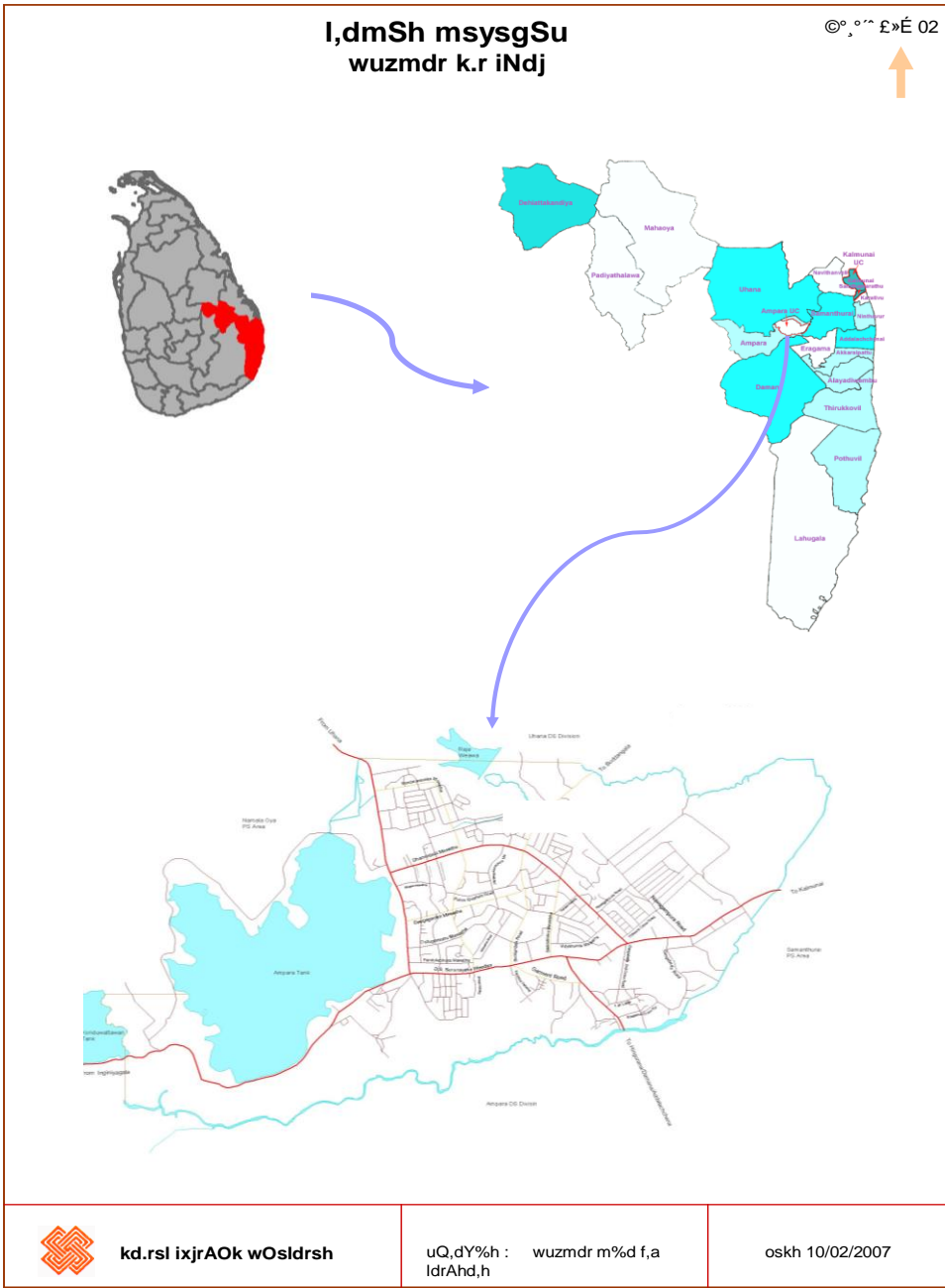
According to the National Physical Planning Policy, Ampara town is located in the urban cluster consisting of Batticaloa, Ampara and Pottuvil in the Eastern Province. It has also been recognized as a prioritized town. The National Physical Planning Policy envisages this elevated position to be reached by the year 2030. (Please see Map No. 2 and 3)

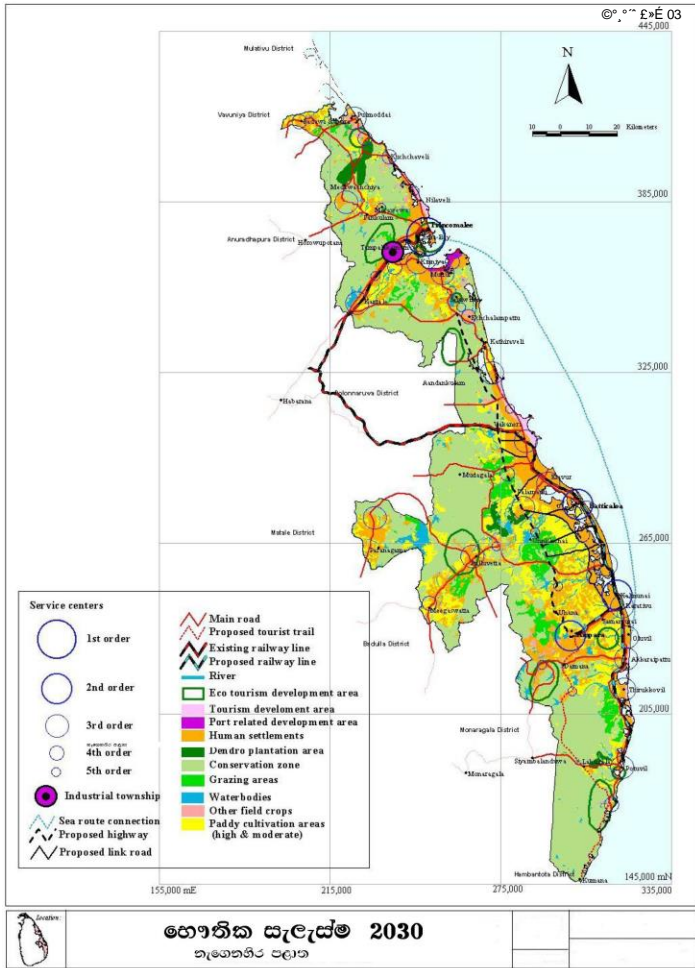
According to the hierarchical order of townships, based on the population size, prepared by the National Physical Planning Department, it will occupy the 6th position in order of importance. Accordingly, by the year 2030, the population of the town has been projected as falling within in the region of 50,000 to 100,000.

1.6 Regional Physical Planning Policy (Physical Plan of the Eastern Province)

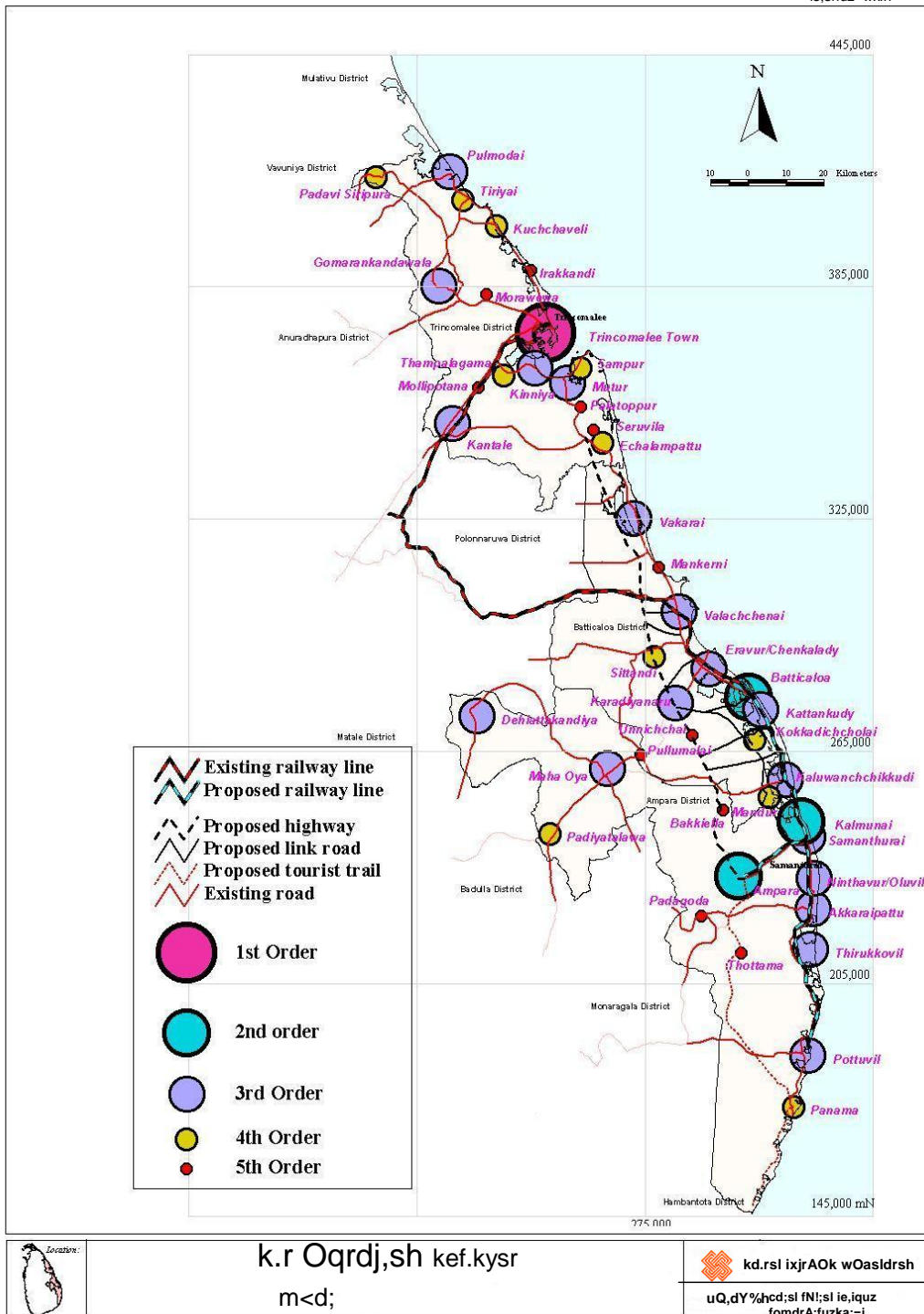
According to the Regional Physical Development Plan for the Eastern Province prepared by the NPPD, the hierarchical order of towns of the Eastern Province is given in Map No.4. Accordingly, Trincomalee comes highest in the hierarchical order and the next in order of importance comes Ampara and Kalmune towns. These two towns are located very close to each other. Population of Ampara Town in 2007 was 19,000 while the population of Kalmune had been projected at 169,000 in 2030.

Map 02





Map 4



1.6.1

Approvals of Eastern province Physical development plan

1. It is proposed to develop Ampara as an agro-industrial and tourism based city. Accordingly, the provision of services for agricultural development, related value added activities such as food processing, production of relevant machinery and equipment, fertilizer industries, industries related to animal husbandry, development of cottage industries, provision of accommodation and other facilities for tourism development have been given priority consideration.
2. It has been already planned out to develop Ampara as a second order town within Ampara District in the Eastern Province.
3. The population growth rate has been estimated as 2.19 per annum.
4. The GDP of the region has been estimated as follows:-

2005-2015	-	8 – 9%
2015 – 2025	-	7 – 8%
2025 - 2030	-	6 – 7%

The following projects have been identified in the development plan would contribute to enhance economic viability of the town:-

- Railway line from Batticaloa to Ampara
- Expressway from Batticaloa
- Coastal Road connecting Trincomalee via. Oluwil.
- Development of the Air Port.

2.0 Population and Population Growth

The Population of Ampara District was 657632 in 2006, and the population within the Ampara Urban Council area was 22,916. It constitutes 3.48% of the total District population, and 18.35% of the total urban population of the District.

2.1 Population Growth within Ampara Urban Council area

The population of Ampara U.C. area was 16,213 in 1981, which increased to 20,152 and 22,916 in 2001 and 2006 respectively. The population growth rate which was 1.09% during the period 1981-2001, increased to 2.97% during the period 2001 – 2006. (vide Table 2.1.1)

The highest population growth of urban areas in the Eastern Province during 2004 was reported from Kalmune urban as 7.36%. The population growth rate of Ampara U.C. area was only 2.97% during the corresponding period. The reason for the population increase of Ampara town was the migration of many Sinhala families to Ampara from the other parts of Eastern Province.

Table No: 2.1.1

Population increase of Ampara Urban Area (1981 – 2006)

Year	Population	Growth Rate
1981	16213	-
2001	20152	1.09
2006	22916	2.79

Source: Department of Census and Statistics – 1981 - 2001 census Ampara District Disaster Management Plan.

Table No: 2.1.2 Population increase of Local Authorities in Ampara District 1981 – 2001

Local Authority	Population 1981	Population 2001	Rate of Increase (%)
Kalmune M.C.	22825	94579	7.36

Samanthurai	14238	51510	6.64
Ampara U.C.	16213	20152	1.09
Adalachchenai P.S.	23020	26020	2.25
Damana	24498	35343	1.84
Pottuvil	20152	28480	1.74
Thirukkovil	15248	23700	2.22
Maha Oya	13019	18123	1.66

Source: Department of Census and Statistics – Census Reports 1981-2001

2.2 Population According to Age Groups

During the year 2001, the percentage of population below the age of 15 years was 28% which has been reduced to 9% in 2006. In 2001, 64% of the population was within the age group of 15-60 years which increased to 70% by the year 2006. The population of the age group 60 years and above has declined from 8% to 7% during the corresponding period.

Table No: 2.2.1 Population According to Age Groups – 2001 – 2006

2001			2006		
<15	5726	28%	<5-15	5241	23%
16-60	12920	64%	16-60	15825	70%
60>	1508	08%	60>	1850	07%
Total	20152	100%		22916	100%

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Accordingly the dependency rate has been reduced from 36% in 2001 to 30% in 2006. It is likely that in the future the dependency rate of elders will increase.

2.3 Population by Sex (Males/Females)

The total population of Ampara town was 22,916 in 2006. Out of which, 11285 were males and 11713 were females. Accordingly, the sex ratio is 96 males per 100 females.

2.4 Population Density

In 2006 the population density within Ampara town was 1000 persons per sq. km. The second highest population density is reported from G.N. Divisions of Jayawardanepura and Tissapura. The population densities of these G.N. Divisions were 3000 persons/km² and 2800 persons/km² respectively.

However, the population of Samagipura G.N. Division which is located within Ampara U.C. area has a residential density of only 200 persons per hectare. The land area owned by a person in this G.N. Division is 1.004 Ha. The reason being the fact that there are large extents of paddy lands in the area. The residential density in the G.N. Divisions of Karangawa and Nawagampura had been 400 and 900 persons per sq. km. respectively. The relatively lower density is due to the fact that Buddangala reservation is in close proximity. The highest density is reported from Saddhatissapura. This is due to the fact that the area is located in proximity to Kalmune-Ampara main road and most of the area is utilized for commercial purposes. (Please see map No.05 and table

No.2.4.1)

Map 5

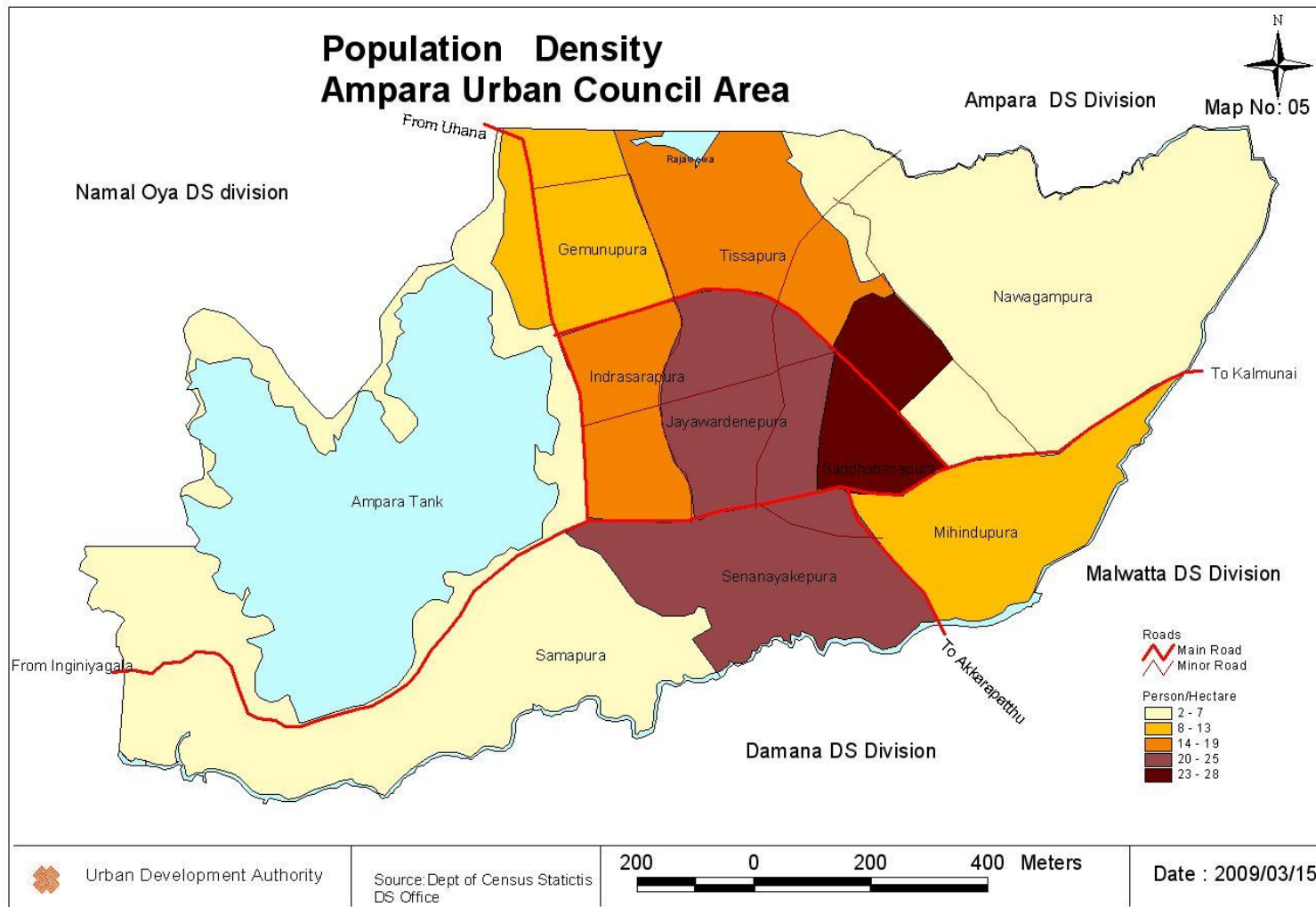


Table No: 2.4.1 – Population Density

G.N.Division	Population 2001	Population 2006	Land Area Sq.km	Population Density - 2001	Population Density 2006
Samapura	1643	1425	7.93	200	200
Karangawa	2107	2248	-	-	-
Gemunupura	1270	1404	1.07	1200	1300
Tissapura	1868	2234	1.25	1500	1900
Nawagampura	1976	2744	3.83	500	700
Senanayakepura	3214	3175	1.44	2200	2200
Jayawardanepura	2985	3708	1.21	2500	3000
Indrasarapura	1388	2136	0.78	1800	2700
Mihindupura	1577	1732	1.37	1200	1300
Saddhatissapura	2124	2100	0.75	2800	2800
Ampara T.C.	20152	22906	19.63	90	100

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

2.5 Economic Level of the Population – 2006

According to the Disaster Management Plan prepared for Ampara District, there were 4856 persons below the age of 15 years. The no. of persons in the age group of 16 – 60 years was 16175. The number of persons above the age of 60 amounts to 1885. When the number of persons below the age of 15 years and those who are above 60 years are taken together they constitute the dependency load amounting to 30% of the population. Those who are in the age group of 16 – 60 years constitute the labour force. The particulars regarding the Samurdhi recipients are given in Table 2.5.1.

Table No: 2.5.1

No. of Families who received Samurdhi Assistance 2000 - 2007

G.N.Division	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Samapura	-	-	85	93	94	95	95	90
Karangawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	301
Gemunupura	112	117	102	113	106	105	105	104
Tissapura	125	124	129	107	111	113	113	82
Nawagampura	252	268	192	236	223	220	220	212
Senanayakepura	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	200
Jayawardanepura	98	98	96	92	88	74	73	70
Indrasarapura	70	67	63	58	54	49	47	45
Mihindupura	150	146	101	155	125	130	123	122
Saddhatissapura	100	113	90	106	96	90	88	76
Total	1109	1135	1060	1162	1099	1078	1323	1302
% of Total Population	24%	25%	23%	26%	23%	29%	26%	25%

Source: Divisional Secretary's Office, Ampara

2.6 Population by Religion

According to the Census of 2001, out of the total population of 20,152 resident in Ampara U.C., 18,882 were Buddhists (i.e. 93%). There were only 141 Hindus and 524 were Islam and 544 were Roman Catholics.

Table No : 2.6.1.Population by Religion

Religion	Buddhists	Islam	Hindus	Roman Catholics	Other Christians	Other
Number	18,882	141	524	544	101	01
Percentage	93.5	0.7	2.6	2.7	0.5	-

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, 2001

2.7 Racial Composition of Population

Out of the total population of 20,152, resident in Ampara urban council area in 2001, 19346 were Sinhalese. i.e. 96%. Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils constitute a very small percentage.

The Muslim population is only 1.8%. Please see Table 2.7.1

Table 2.7.1 Racial Composition of the Population – Ampara U.C. – 2001

Race	Sinhala	Sri Lankan Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Muslim	Burgher
Number	19,346	161	03	363	02
Percentage	96%	0.8%	0	1.8%	0

Table 2.7.2 Population According to Age Groups by G.N.Divisions – 2006

Ampara District

G.N. Division	Total Population	Age Group 16 – 60 years	Less than 16 years of Age	Over 60 years of Age
Samapura	1425	1027	308	900
Karangawa	2248	1658	523	67
Gemunupura	1404	908	319	177
Tissapura	2234	1663	305	266
Nawagampura	2744	1886	681	177
Senanayakepura	3175	2616	369	190
Jayawardanepura	3718	2452	656	610
Indrasarapura	2136	1472	591	73
Mihindupura	1732	1100	580	52
Saddhatissapura	2100	1393	524	183
Total	22916	16175	4856	1885
Percentage	100%	70%	21%	9%

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, 2001

2.8 Population according to Educational Attainments – 2006

Out of the total population the numbers in the school going age amounted to 19026. Their educational attainments are given in Table 2.8.1

Table 2.8.1 Educational Attainments of Population 2001 – 2006

Educational Attainment	No. of Persons 2001	Percentage	No. of Persons 2006	Percentage
Total Population	20152	100	22916	100
Less than 5 years	18197	90	19026	83
Passed 5 th year Exam	3533	17.5	5013	21.8
Passes 10 th year Exam	6950	34.4	5632	24.5
Passed G.C.E./O.L	4203	20.8	4577	20.2
Passed G.C.E./Adv. Level	2324	11.5	2777	12.1
Graduates	276	1.3	323	1.4
Not attended school	586	3.0	704	3.0
Not reported	325	1.6	-	-

Source: Department of Census & Statistics- 1981 – 2001 Census/Survey carried out by Grama Niladharis under Disaster Management Plan

Compared with the position in 2001, the numbers in the school going age has declined from 90% in 2001 to 83% in 2006. The numbers who have passed G.C.E/A.L have increased from 11.5% to 12.1%. The number of graduates amount to 1.7%.

2.9 Employment by Sector

There were 6893 employed persons in 2006.

Table 2.9.1 Employment by Sector 2001 – 2007

Sector	Employment 2001	Percentage 2001	Employment 2006	Percentage 2006
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Total Employed	6715	100	6893	100
Public Sector	2410	35	2713	39.3
Semi-Public	535	08	-	-
Private Sector	2045	30	2121	30.7
Self-Employment	1546	23	1201	17.4
Other	179	04		

Source: Department of Census and Statistics – 1981 -2001 Census and Survey by G.N under Disaster Management Plan

The Public Sector provided for approximately 40% of the total employment, while the private sector provided 30%. The public sector employment has increased from 35% to approximately 40% during the period of 2001 to 2006. The self employment has declined from 23% to 17% during this period.

3.0 Land Use Pattern

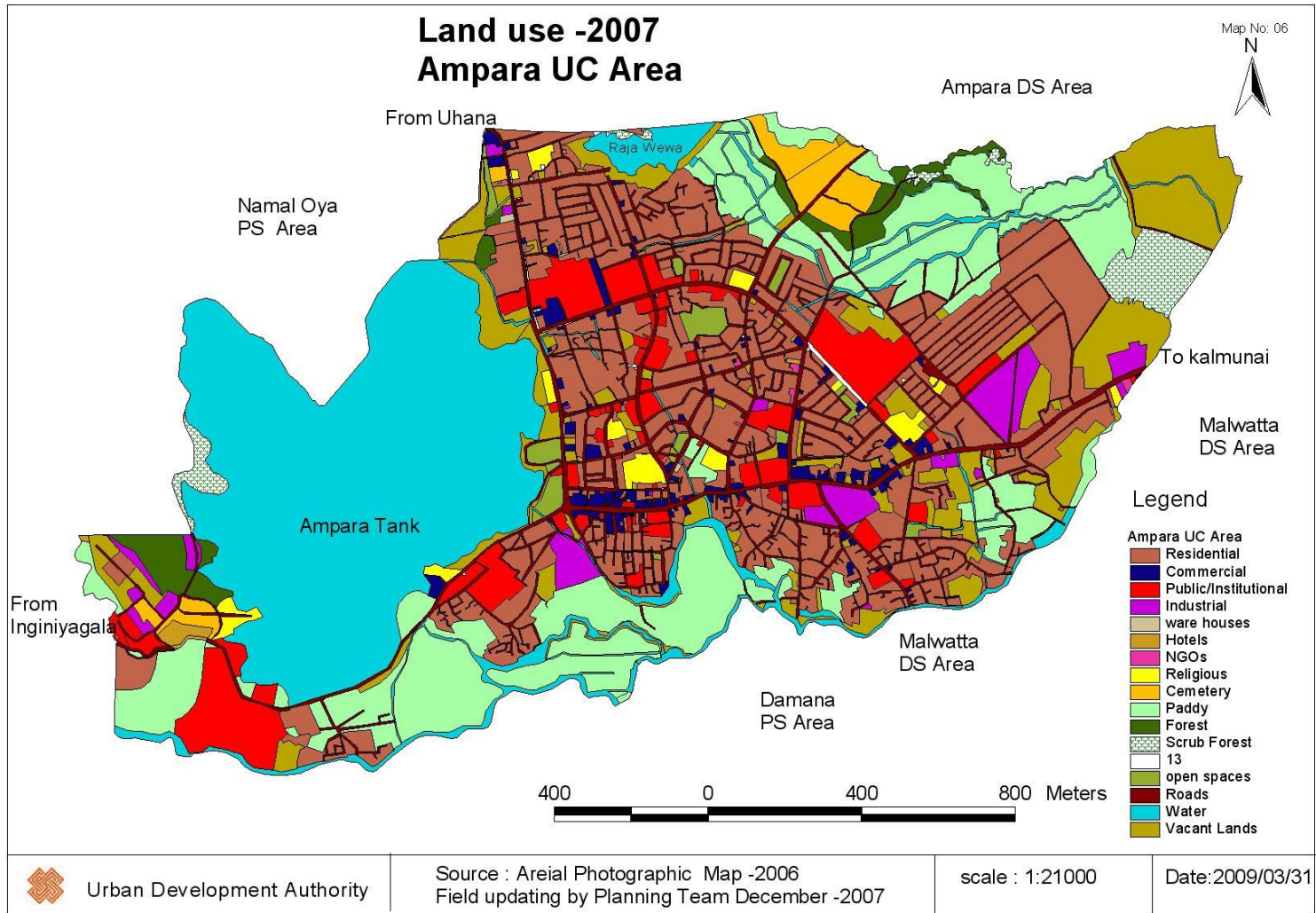
A significant feature in the land use pattern of Ampara Town is that it is inhibited by certain physical and geographical constraints which have to be taken into consideration in reviewing its land use composition. There are three irrigation tanks, large extent of paddy fields as well as a wild life sanctuary within the designated urban area. Although these factors could be considered as constraints for the development of the urban area, it may be possible to creatively use these features to enhance the aesthetic quality of the land use plan while exploiting its economic potential. The uneconomical uses such as the location of large timber yards and stores could be relocated from the city limits to facilitate for more economically viable and aesthetically satisfying uses. The existing land use consists of 462hectares or 23.6%of the land area assigned for residential use and about 144.59 hectares utilized for public buildings. Being a district capital the administrative activities play a significant role. There are also 42.2 Hectares of land utilized by industries and the land extent occupied by commercial activities amount to 1.2% of the total area or 24.35 Hectares which can be further expanded. Please see Table 3.1 and map No. 06.

Table 3.1. Land use pattern -2007-Ampara U.C.Area

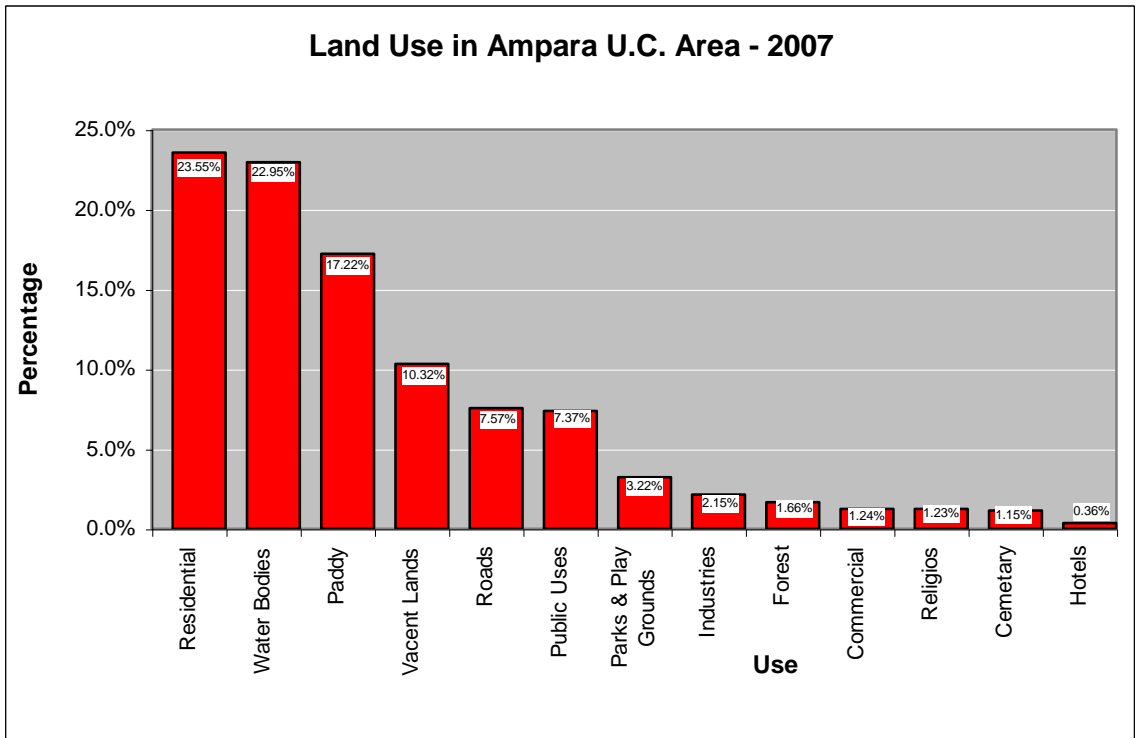
No	Uses	Hectares	percentage
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01	Residential	462.02	23.55%
02	Water bodies	450.31	22.95%
03	Paddy	337.82	17.22%
04	Vacant Lands	202.37	10.32%
05	Roads	148.45	07.67%
06	Institute& Administrative	144.59	07.37%
07	Parks,Playgrounds, Reservations	63.19	3.22%
08	Industries	42.20	2.15%
09	Forest	32.20	1.66
10	commercial	24.37	1.24
11	Religious	24.22	1.23
12	Cemeteries	22.57	1.15
13	Tourist hotels	06.97	0.36
	Total	1961.73	100

Source: UDA Survey 2007



450 Hectares of the area has been utilized for water bodies. Out of the total land area, 55.4% is utilized for Paddy fields, play grounds, parks, forest and vacant lands. As there are large extents of unutilized land within the town limits, about 200 Hectares of land has been identified for future development of the town. (See diagram 3.1)



3.1 Land Values

As all the land is state owned, there are no land transactions in the open market. However it is evident that the land located within the commercial area, particularly on either side of Senanayake Mawatha fetches a high market value.

3.2 Problems identified with regard to the land use pattern

- * Low-density residential development and under utilization of land
- * Unauthorized construction along canal banks
- * Haphazard land use in the town center
- * Inadequate supply of land for commercial uses
- * Unauthorized filling and unauthorized construction in reservations
- * Linier development in the town center and commercial development confined to a limited area
- * Land values not reflected as there is no market mechanism
- * Under development of industrial sites due to inadequate infrastructure
- * No proper mechanism for land allocation.

3.3 Financial Viability of the Urban Council

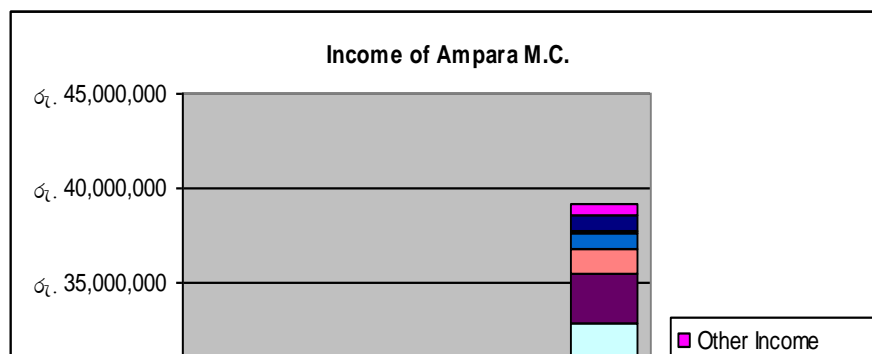
The Ampara U.C. carry out several important development projects with the capital funds made available by the Central Government and other funding sources. The main activities carried out by the U.C. consists of solid waste management, maintenance of surface drains, maintenance of council roads, public health services as well as maintenance of the public library. To carry out these tasks, the council should have a sound financial base. The revenue situation of the council is shown in Table No: 3.3.1. And diagram 3.3.1. As there are no land transactions, the council does not get any income from stamp duties, which is one of the reasons for the low revenue base.

Table No: 3.3.1 Annual Revenue of Ampara U.C. (in rupees)

Item No.	Revenue Head	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	Assessment Rates	3699284.24	2717978.69	2412906.61	3458808.17	4481776.73
2	Entertainment Tax	323383.60	551282.91	366111.86	206572.00	179153.70
3	Rental Income	1875620.35	2044102.84	1960691.51	2315788.32	2582560.39
4	License Fees	402503.00	416923.00	624980.38	729958.15	882077.50
5	Service Charges	734907.25	729571.63	972607.23	1301483.47	1314466.05
6	Warrant Fees and Fines	211130.71	4722486.60	680521.31	323480.58	732247.93
7	Other Incomes	167722.59	304139.66	321177.55	367830.94	699487.73
8	Revenue Grants	8931996.79	9416967.50	9715943.26	10769201.85	13507235.00
9	Capital Grants	6300450.00	5170405.40	3707000.00	2476753.00	2965869.93
10	Rest House Income Total	4200979	5739644	4980595	7891671	11863249
	TOTAL	26,847,978	27,091,015	23,332,535	29,841,547	39,208,123

Source: Ampara U.C.

Diagram No : 3.3.1 income to Ampara U.C.



Source: Ampara U.C.

The revenue of the Urban Council has shown a marked improvement in all sectors during the period 2003 – 2006. The major part of the revenue is used for the payment of the Urban Council staff, employees as well as payment of allowances to Urban Council members. While financial grants are utilized for development projects. They are provided by the Central Government and the Provincial Councils.

The income from the rest house is an important source of to the Urban council and during the last 5 years this income has shown a rapid increase. The next in order of importance is the income from property rates. Please see Diagram No: 3.3.1.

Urban Council also earns an income from rents, service charges, entertainment tax, warrant fees, fines , license fees etc.

4.0 Economic Base:

4.1 Public Administration and Services

Ampara town is the administrative capital of the district and an important service provider to the district. Kachcheri and several other Government institutions are located at Deega Gamini Mawatha, the General Hospital is located in a 15 acre site at Dharmapala Mawatha. As most of the Government offices are located in proximity to Deega Gamini Mawatha, it is a convenient for the public to get their routine matters attended to. While 10 public schools are located in different parts of the town, Hardy Technical College is located in a 9 acre site towards the South-Eastern boundary of the town. The CTB bus depot occupies a 5 acre site at Kalmune road and part of this land is used as the vehicle park of the Pola. The CTB tyre rebuilding workshop which is located near south eastern part of the city is not operational at present.

The District Court is bounded by Uhana Road and Pandukabhaya Mawatha opposite the play ground. The Ampara Urban Council office is situated within the Council play ground. The office of the Police Special Task Force is situated facing Uhana Road towards Ampara U.C. boundary.

There are 35 offices of NGOs as well as offices of International Agencies scattered in different parts of the town , together with their residential quarters.

All public offices have been provided with their residential quarters within the town. Most of the public officers are not permanent residents of Ampara and they live in Ampara temporarily due to their employment.

Many people visit the city from the surrounding areas to get their various functions attended to. However as the activities are nor located in an orderly manner, they face much inconvenience as they have to commute to many different locations. The administrative functions have contributed to the economic base of the town.

4.2 Commercial Activities

The commercial activities are concentrated mainly along D.S.Senanayake Mawatha, from clock tower to temple junction. From there business activities are concentrated along Kalmune Road up to U.C. limits.

Table 4.2.1

Registered Business Activities within Ampara U.C. Area

Nature of Business Activity	Number
Household Items	28
Retail Groceries	126
Textiles	25
Vegetables and Fruits	21
Electricians	12
Vehicle spare parts	11
Building Materials	18
Funeral undertakers	02
Private Schools	01
Banks and Finanacial Institutions	12
Insurance Agencies	05
Pharmacies	10
Festival Halls	02
Tele Communication services	24
Cushion Works	03
Hotels, Eating houses & Tea Boutiques	50
Restaurants	04
Furniture Shops	12
Liquor Shops	06
Miscellaneous	23
Total	395

Source: Ampara U.C.

Table No: 4.2.2

Registered Service Providers – Ampara U.C.

Confectioneries	10
Honey and Curd sales	05
Carpentry workshops	05
Timber saw mills	03
Tire repairs, Vehicle repairs, Repair of Three Wheelers, Motor Cycles	40

etc	
Sale of Vehicle spare parts	02
Petrol Filling Stations	12
Stores	05
Studios	06
Animal food stores and sales outlets	04
Agricultural equipment and agro-chemicals	13
Tailoring	26
Record Bars	10
Rice Mills	06
Chillee Grinding Mills	03
Lathe Machines	13
Jewelry Shops	08
Cinema Halls	01
Guest Houses	06
Concrete yards & Metal Quarries	10
L.P. Gas Sales	02
Other Services	20
Total	213

Source: Ampara U.C.20

There are many large scale grocery shops in the town to cater to the demand of commuters to the town for various purposes. The next in order of importance come the eating houses and tea shops. There are over 25 textile shops in addition to many pavement vendors also play an important role in the activities of the town.

There are also several large scale rice mills and paddy processing centers in the town. They also cater to the paddy processing needs of the surrounding areas. There are five outlets for the sale of curd and the processing of milk for the production of curd is also done in the same locations. Car sales centers, vehicle repair workshops as well as spare parts sales outlets are found in large numbers. The Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 provide detail lists of all commercial and manufacturing activities located in different parts of the town.

One noticeable feature is that both wholesale and retail outlets are concentrated in the same location. The weekly pola that is held every Sunday is very active and vegetables, fruits and other food grains are supplied from distant places such as Nuwara Eliya, Siyambalanduwa, and Monaragala.

4.3 Agriculture:

While paddy cultivation is the main agricultural activity, cultivation of other food grains, vegetables and fruits as well as minor export crops are produced in a small scale. The main sales outlet for vegetables, fruits and food grains is the weekly pola. Paddy production is more in the Maha season as high land is utilized for paddy cultivation. Surplus paddy is sold through marketing Department, Cooperatives and Regional Agrarian Services Center. The required technical know-how to farmers as well as advice regarding marketing of agricultural produce is provided by the Agricultural Officers of the Agricultural Department. Furthermore paddy fertilizer subsidy is provided only to a selected team of farmers. Intensive agriculture is not very much practiced in this area.

4.4 Animal Husbandry

About 100 families in the town area practice dairy farming. About 2 liters a day can be obtained from a cow. High milk yielding cows and dairy farms are not found in this area.

TableNo:4.4.1

Dairy Farming – Ampara U.C. – 2006

No. of Dairies	About 100
Dairies with more than 100 cows	10
Average yield from a cow /day	2 liters
Daily milk production	900 liters

Source: UDA Field Survey/Milco

While about 800 liters of milk is purchased by Milco, the balance milk is sold to Galoya Cooperative Society for production of yogurt.

Milco provides improved varieties of cattle to farmers. There are 8 goat farms, 4 piggeries, and 10 poultry farms within the town limits. In order to strengthen the economy of the town industries related to animal husbandry need to be further developed by making use of improved technology.

4.5 Industries

The main industrial activities located within the U.C. limits are Rice processing, Garment manufacturing, vehicle repairs and fish processing.

There are 3 large scale rice producing plants, and 3 medium scale rice producing plants within the town. The paddy from the town area as well as surrounding areas are brought to these places for processing and the processed rice is supplied to different parts in the country. There is a large scale garment industry within the town which provides over 500 employment opportunities. There are about 40 vehicle repair workshops located along Ampara-Kalmune Road. Although there is a 100 acre industrial zone within the town, it contains only 3 industrial establishments. Due to poor infrastructure facilities available, the opportunity to attract new industries is limited. As its management is carried out from Trincomalee, it does not operate efficiently.

4.6 State Timber Corporation

There is a timber yard, timber sales point, a furniture manufacturing unit as well as a furniture show room with an office complex located in a 31 acre site within the town.

During the year 2006, 2370 cubic meters of sawn timber has been sold from this point. In addition to sawn timber, remains of logs and branches of trees amounting to 3949 cubic meters have been sold out. In addition to the 169 permanent employees attached to this complex in 2006, there were 48 temporary employees. The existence of this large complex within the town is an obstacle to the development of commercial activities of the town it is recommended to be relocated.

4.7 Fresh water Fish Farms

Ampara Tank, Raja Wewa, and Karangawa Wewa are used as fresh water fish farms. The daily fish production is about 400 kilo grams. The main varieties of fish are Thilapiya and Korali and

the management of fish farms is carried out by Fisheries Cooperatives. There are about 25 fishermen engaged in fishing activities. As these persons are already employed, this is an additional source of income to them. Their fish catch per day is about 130kg. There is also a fish breeding center. While there are several small tanks in the surrounding areas of Ampara and the yield from these fish farms are supplied daily to Ampara. However the quantity of fresh water fish supplied is quite inadequate to meet the consumption of the town population. There is much scope to increase fish production in and around Ampara.

4.8 Tourism

There is only a limited number of local tourists who visit Ampara, although there are several places of tourist interest in Ampara such as Japanese Sama Vihara, Senanayake Samudraya, Raja Gala, Punchi Sigiriya, Deeghavapi and Buddhangala temples. Therefore Ampara is not an important destination of local or foreign tourists. It is more significant as a resting place for people coming to the town for commercial and business activities as well as for employment. There are about 5 small hotels in the town but only one of them is in good condition. One of the important reasons for poor tourism development is the travel time to reach Ampara from important towns in vicinity such as Badulla, Kandy and Polonnaruwa which in turn is due to poor accessibility, and undeveloped road network. The town authorities have the opportunity to develop service facilities as a main tourist destination.

5.0 Housing

5.1 Housing Development and its Characteristics

During the year 2007, a population of 22,916 lived in 4625 housing units in Ampara U.C. area. There were 650 Government housing while the balance was privately owned.

The Government Housing was initiated by the Gal Oya Development Board and the numbers have increased over the years. Most of the Government houses are over 50 years old e.g. official quarters of Agricultural Department and Hardy Technical College. These official quarters were constructed in 40 perch sites in the early stages, which has become a constraint in fulfilling the land demand at present.

The rate of house construction in Ampara town has increased by 80% during the past 20 years.
(vide Table 5.1.1)

Table No : 5.1.1 Housing Construction – Ampara Urban Council Area

Year	No. of Housing Units	Percentage
1950	370	8
1971	1017	22
1981	2405	52
2001	370	8
Total	4162	90

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Nearly 30% of the housing which were was constructed prior to 1971. The balances have been constructed subsequently. About 70% of the housing units are privately owned and 4.8% of the housing units have been given on a rental basis. The balance 25.2% is official quarters.

Table No :5.1.2 Housing Distribution according to G.N. Divisions – Ampara U.C. Area

No.	G.N.Division	Total Population	No. of occupied housing units	No. of Family Units	Total nos. in occupation	Land Extent (Hectares)	Housing Density (per sq. km.)
1	Samapura	1643	351	352	1427	2278.18	15.4
2	Karangawa	2107	512	512	2182	478.59	107.1
3	Gemunupura	1270	301	305	1362	66.22	454.5
4	Tissapura	1863	461	467	2011	166.64	277.7
5	Nawagampura	1976	474	476	1953	211.41	224.6
6	Senanayakepura	3214	718	722	3288	242.99	296.6
7	Jayawardanepura	2985	677	682	2970	112.61	6.4.4
8	Indusarapura	1388	335	335	1426	77.93	435.0
9	Mihindupura	1577	380	381	1646	143.1	265.7
10	Saddhatissapura	2124	416	421	1833	51.12	815.6
	Total	20152	4625	4653	20098	3829	120.7

Source: Department of Census & Statistics

5.2 Housing Density

The housing density in Ampara U.C. area is about 120 units per sq. km. Highest density of found in Saddhatissa and Gemunupura GN Divisions. The densities are 815 and 454 units per sq. km. respectively.

Samapura G.N. Division which has only 15 houses per sq. km. has the lowest Housing density. This is due to the location of Ampara Tank and large extents of paddy fields within the area. Housing density is depicted in Map No. 07

5.3 Materials used in the Housing Construction

5.3.1 Basic Building Materials used in the Housing Construction

Housing has been classified into permanent, semi-permanent and temporary, based on the type of building materials used. Table No: 5.3.1.1 provides the classification of housing units according to the type of building materials used.

While 66% of the houses are permanent, about 30% are semi-permanent while the balance 3% is temporary. The last category of housing needs improvement

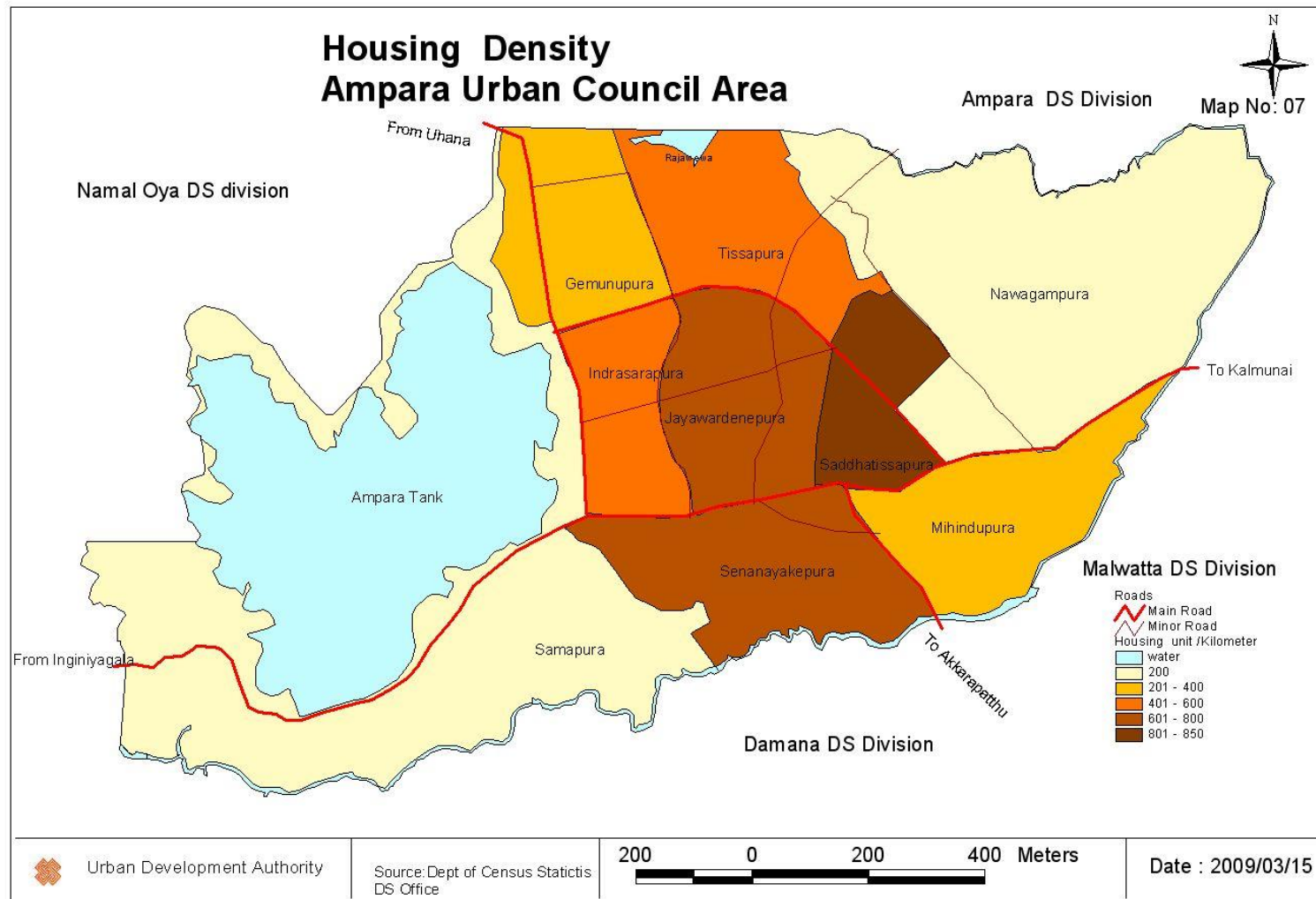
and they are mostly found in the G.N. Divisions of Karangawa, Nawagampura and Tissapura.

65% of the houses are made of bricks 17.6% of the houses have clay walls while 4.8% of the houses have been constructed with cement-sand blocks. 4.1% houses are made of cement-sand blocks and have cadjan- thatched roofs. 73% of the housing units have cement rendered floors, while 21.8% of the housing units clay and cow dung rendered floors.

Out of the total housing stock, 92% are single houses and only 2% are twin houses. 3.4% of the houses can be considered as huts. A small portion of housing units is used for commercial

activities as well. The average floor area of a house is about 1500 sq. ft. and most of the houses have 3 – 4 rooms. The Government official quarters have 3-4 rooms and most of them are occupied by one individual.

Map 07



5.3.2 Basic Amenities for Housing:

About 83% of houses within Ampara U.C. area have been provided with water connection by the NWS&DB. While 9% of the houses have protected wells, the balance houses obtain water from tube wells, tanks and canals. Vide Table 5.3.2.1.

87% of the housing units have been provided with electricity connection. About 10% use Kerosene oil.

72% of the houses use fire wood for cooking. The percentage of families who use gas for cooking is only 23%. The percentage of families who use other sources of fuel such as Saw dust, paddy husks etc. constitute 2.3%. Table No: 5.3.2.2

Table No: 5.3.1.1

Table No: 5.3.1.1 Housing Category - according to material used

G.N Division	Roof					Wall									Floor				
	Tiles	Asbestos	Concrete	Galvanized sheets	Cadjon/ Other	Bricks	Cabook	Cement bricks	Clay bricks	Clay	Cajuns	Galvanize sheet	Other	cement	Tile/ Terrazzo	clay	timber	Sand	Other
Samapura	164	65	2	98	22	278	0	11	3	38	0	6	5	300	0	44	0	2	3
Karangawa	188	99	1	102	32	336	1	19	5	146	8	2	3	370	3	132	0	0	7
Gemunupura	66	128	0	99	8	228	0	4	7	47	0	6	9	281	0	11	0	0	8
Thissapura	457	180	1	117	6	409	2	12	1	33	0	2	2	442	7	9	0	0	3
Nawagampura	297	103	1	56	17	435	0	14	5	24	0	3	2	436	5	24	2	4	2
Senanayakepura	161	325	6	203	23	584	1	21	8	78	1	13	9	651	16	42	0	0	6
Jayawardanapura	347	244	6	72	10	640	0	13	0	13	4	5	0	642	13	11	0	2	9
Indrasarapura	123	134	7	70	1	256	3	48	5	15	0	5	0	315	2	14	2	1	1
Mihidupura	130	84	3	134	29	284	0	13	4	64	0	5	0	324	3	48	0	0	4
Saddhatissapura	256	89	3	62	6	276	1	104	10	15	5	4	0	393	7	11	0	1	9
Total	2216	1451	30	1013	154	3726	8	259	48	473	18	51	12	4154	56	346	4	10	52
	4864					4625									4625				

Source: Department of statistica

Table number 5.3.2.1 Drinking Water Sources

G.N Division	Protected wells		Unprotected wells	Tube wells	Water taps		Other/ Tanks, River	Not included
	Inside the land	Out side the land			Inside the land	Out side the land		
Samapura	12	148	0	0	150	17	19	6
Karangawa	9	74	44	0	267	107	4	7
Gemunupura	6	1	0	0	248	7	5	38
Thissapura	4	2	0	0	429	16	4	12
Nawagampura	7	8	1	6	240	111	91	12
Senanayakepura	20	6	2	0	626	55	4	9
Jayawardanapura	8	8	0	0	202	52	2	10
Indrasarapura	7	9	1	0	241	64	9	4
Mihidupura	16	32	0	0	236	15	16	6
Saddhatissapura	8	10	1	1	367	25	6	3
Total	395		49	7	3535		160	107
%	9.28		1.15	0.16	83.11		3.7	2.5

Source: Department of census & statistic

Table number 5.3.2.2

Fuel usage in households

G.N Division	Lighting					Cooking				
	kerosene oil	Electricity	Solar power	Other	Not mentioned	Fire Wood	LP Gas	kerosene oil	Electricity	Saw dust/Other
Samapura	49	296	0	1	6	260	65	2	13	12
Karangawa	141	361	2	0	8	477	28	2	2	3
Gemunupura	8	288	0	0	9	210	78	3	2	12
Thissapura	20	435	0	0	12	321	126	7	0	13
Nawagampura	82	382	0	0	12	396	56	10	2	12
Senanayakepura	51	662	0	0	9	501	182	16	0	18
Jayawardanapura	16	651	0	2	13	346	281	16	3	17
Indrasarapura	11	321	1	0	2	206	108	10	2	9
Mihidupura	75	302	0	0	4	342	28	3	0	8
Saddhatissapura	20	395	0	0	6	284	120	11	0	6
Total	173	4093	3	3	81	3361	1072	80	24	110
	10.16	87.96	0.06	0.06	1.7	72	23	1.7	0.51	2.3

Source: Department of census & statistic

While about 76% of the housing units have their individual toilets, 6% of the families use toilets of other houses. The No. of houses without toilet facilities amount to 797. About 50% of the houses have water-sealed toilets. (vide Table No: 5.3.1.4).

5.3.2.3 Toilet facilities of the houses

G.N Division	Total housing units	Type of toilet					Toilet facilities					
		Water seal	With water	pit	Not Categorized	Availability	Available (Other's)	Not available (Other's)	Public	Not mentioned	Non available	
Samapura	352	202	90	20	10	277	23	13	3	6	30	
Karangawa	512	168	164	40	22	363	9	24	0	3	113	
Gemunupura	305	277	8	4	16	262	21	10	0	12	0	
Thissapura	467	278	169	4	13	396	41	16	0	11	3	
Nawagampura	476	367	31	23	25	411	19	29	0	7	10	
Senanayakepura	722	374	256	3	74	585	44	52	19	6	16	
Jayawardanapura	682	656	5	5	15	633	28	8	3	9	1	
Indrasarapura	335	171	158	4	2	282	22	13	17	1	0	
Mihidupura	381	27	286	19	20	295	19	31	0	7	29	
Saddhatissapura	421	310	96	8	7	352	62	4	0	3	0	
Total	4653	2830	1135	130	204	3829	288	200	42	65	202	

Source: Department of census & statistic

The N.H.D.A. provides financial facilities for housing. Presently N.H.D.A. provides housing assistance in the form of supply of building materials and credit facilities. Table No : 5.3.2.4 provides particulars regarding the supply of common amenities for housing.

Table NO: 5.3.2.4 Provision of Housing and Common Amenities

Name of Housing Scheme	Location	No. of Houses	Year	Other Remarks
1.Electoral Housing Scheme	Near public market	5	1978	Houses have been constructed
2. - do -	Jayawardanepura	10	1978	-Do -
3. -do-	Udayapura	20	1980	Building materials being supplied
4.Aided Self-help Housing Scheme	Jayawardanepura	75	1980	-Do-
5. -Do-	Udapura	20	1983	-Do-
6. Nawagamgoda Housing Scheme	Nawagamgoda	100	1985	Lands and loans being made available for housing construction
7.Nawagampura Housing Scheme	Nawagamgoda	100	1986	-Do-
8.Rajawewa Housing Project	Rajawewa	120	1986	Loan facilities being made available
9,Nawagampura Janaudana Gammana Program	Nawagamgoda	50	1995	Land Allocation
10. Low Income housing program	Nawagamgoda	50	1997	-
11.Low-Income Housing Program	Nawagamgoda	35	1997	-
12.Middle class housing program	Nawagamgoga	100	1998	
13.GalOya Piyasa	Nawagamgoda	139	1999	

			2000	
14.Gama Neguma Project	Nawagamgoda	50	2006	
Tsunami Housing		10	2006	
Total		784		

Source: NHDA, Ampara Office

NHDA provides loans ranging from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.100,000 per each family. During the year 2006, loans have been provided for the construction of 52 houses. During 2007, housing loans have been provided to 404 families. Official quarters are in a condition of disrepair during the past 50 years. The allocation of 40 perches of land, which is a large extent of land a large extent of land per each house is also a problem. Unauthorized housing construction is taking place in Bandaranayakepura and Nawagampura without conforming to any building standard and with no basic amenities.

5.4 Housing Needs

Table No: 5.4.1 Housing Needs – Ampara U.C. Area

Year	2010	2020	2030
Housing Needs	313	500	434
Land Requirements for Housing in hectares	7.9	12.6	23.4

Source: UDA, NPPD.

6.0 Physical Infrastructure Facilities

6.1 Water Supply

The NWS&DB has provided pipe-borne water supply to all the areas excepting a part of Nawagampura and Samapura. The supply source for the water supply scheme is Koduwatuwan Tank and water supply scheme has the capacity to meet the needs for the next 10 years. The Map No: 8 indicate the areas served by the water supply scheme. The quality of water supplied by this scheme meets all the standards required for potable water excepting for a slight difference in the taste.

During the year 2007, residential use account for about 90% of the water supply while 6% is used for commercial purposes and 3% for State institutions. Accordingly, only a small quantity of water is used for industrial and commercial uses.

6.2 Electricity Supply

There is an electricity supply network covering whole Ampara Urban Council area and the electricity distribution is carried out by the Ampara Regional Electricity Engineer's Office. Presently Ampara U.C. has two electricity depots and their total capacity is about 63 Mega Watts. The electricity provided by these two sub stations are being utilized to their full capacity, and in order to meet the future requirements, a new sub station has to be established or the capacity of the existing 2 depots has to be augmented. Till that is done no new connections can be provided. Please see map No.9.

Map 08

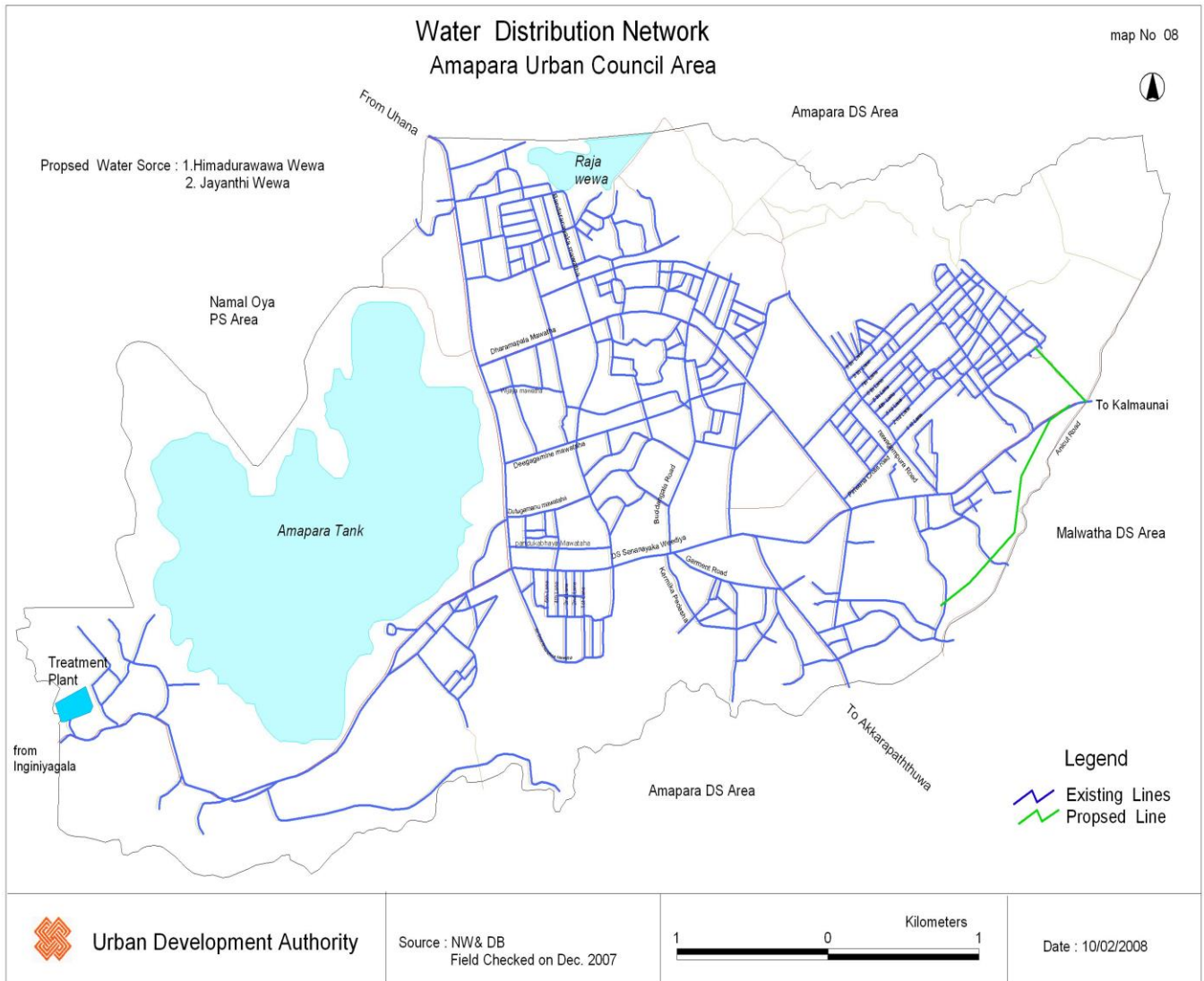


Table Number 6.2.1 Electricity consumption and new connections 2000 - 2007

Year	Existing connections	New connections	Electricity consumption (Kilo Vote hours)
2000	5397	95	9,014,272
2001	5492	92	9,315,632
2002	5584	118	9,657,235
2003	5102	126	9,815,764
2004	5828	105	10,157,321
2005	5933	140	10,458,320
2006	6073	152	10,766,256
Up to 31/08/2007	6225	87	7,1775,04

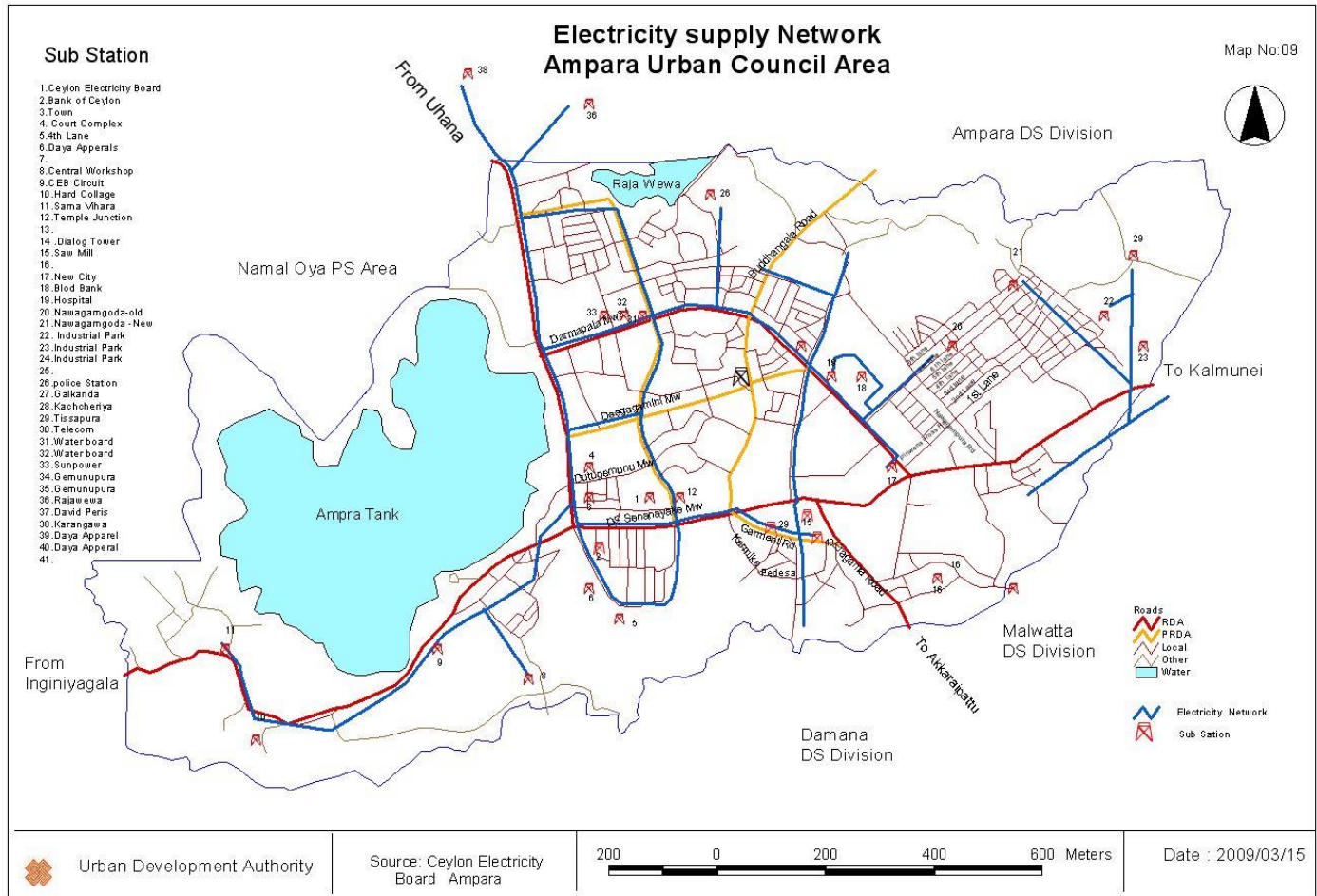
Source: Electricity Board, Ampara

During the period 2000 to 2007, 916 new connections have been given and correspondingly, electricity consumption also has increased. Table No. 6.2.2 indicates the pattern of electricity supplied during the year 2007. Accordingly, 81.5% utilized for residential use and only 1.5% used for industrial use, as there is no industrial base in this town.

Table Number 6.2.2 pattern of electricity distribution.

Type of Use	Number of connections	Percentage (%)
Residential	5070	81.5
industrial	87	1.5
Commercial& Office	1030	16.5
Religious	38	0.5
Total	6225	100

Source: Electricity Board, Ampara



6.3 Road Network

Roads can be classified as follows based on their ownership:-

1. Roads maintained by the RDA
2. Roads maintained by Pradeshiya Sabha
3. Private Roads

6.3.1 Roads maintained by the RDA are

1. Uhana, Mahaoya, Mahiyangana Road
2. Inginiyagala, Siyambalanduwa Road
3. Kalmune, Batticaloa Road
4. Badulla, Akkaraipattu Road

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

6.3.2 Roads owned by Pradeshiya Sabha

Due to poor maintenance these roads are becoming unusable. Jungle has grown along some of these roads making them unusable. Some roads have been washed away. There are no side drains. Roads are inaccessible during rainy days. As some of these roads have an earth surface they easily get deteriorated. As there are no light signal systems installed along streets within town limits, during the year 2007 alone, 102 accidents have occurred. Private roads are all earth filled roads and lack proper maintenance.

6.4 Telecommunication Facilities

The Sri Lanka Telecom and private telephone companies have provided telecommunication facilities covering the whole town. In general the State and private sector institutions have been able to satisfy the demand for telecommunication facilities.

6.5 Transport Facilities

Ampara being the District Capital is an important center for the interchange of travellers. The bus services operate from the main bus stand at Ampara providing direct access to 8 District Capitals. Furthermore, bus services are in operation to all the important towns and rural areas within the district. (vide Table 6.4.1)

Table Number 6.4.1 Passenger Transportation in the Ampara Central Buss stand

	Private passenger Transport service	CTB service	Number of trips	Bus fleet
Long Distance	12	15	74	115
Short Distance	17	36	503	194
Total	29	51	577	309

Source: CTB, Passenger Transport Authority (Eastern province)

The main problems related to passenger transport services are: poor facilities available at the Central Bus Stand, limited accommodations inadequate at the bus stand to accommodate additional buses as well as the absence of transport services during the night.

6.6 Sewerage Disposal System

Presently, a sewerage system is in operation, covering a limited area of the town. This system has been installed as far back as 1950 and it has been damaged at several places. Buildings have been constructed on reservations as well as above the sewerage network. The problem is the discharge of raw sewage to Gal Oya without any treatment. This also has affected the health of families living in the down stream. A new Sewerage scheme has to be provided to the town.

6.7 Storm Water Disposal

Although there are side drains in all the important roads they are badly damaged. In some cases drains have been filled and buildings constructed above the drains. Culverts are blocked and during rainy days some of the areas get inundated. It is essential to construct side drains for all the roads.

7.0 Social Infrastructure Facilities

Under social infrastructure facilities following aspects have been studied:-

1. Schools and educational services and facilities
2. Hospitals and health services
3. Play grounds and recreational activities

4. Community centers and community activities
5. Places of religious worship
6. Solid Waste Management

7.1 Schools and Educational Services and Facilities

Educational facilities are provided through the following:-

1. Govt. Schools
2. Hardy Technical College
3. Other Educational Institutions

7.1.1 Government Schools

There are 9 Government Schools located within the urban area. One of them is a Central College There are 5 other colleges. Out of the balance 3, two are secondary schools, and the remaining one is a primary school. Out of the Colleges, one is a Girls College. (See vide Table 7.1.1.1 & 7.1.1.2) According to the grading of Government schools, there are two 1 AB Category schools and two I C Category schools, three II Category Schools, and one III Category school, located within the U.C. limits. Out of these schools, 8 are Sinhala Medium schools, while there is only one Tamil Medium school.

Table Number 7.1.1.1 School Category and Language

Serial number	Name of school	Category	Language
01	D. S Senanayake Central college	1AB	Sinhala
02	Bandaranayake Girls School	1AB	Sinhala

03	Gamini Maha Vidiyalaya	1C	Sinhala
04	Saddhatissa Maha Vidiyalaya	1C	Sinhala
05	Kawantissa Maha Vidiyalaya	1C	Sinhala
06	Tamil School	11	Tamil
07	Hagoda Sri Indrasara School	11	Sinhala
08	Saddhatissa Primary school	11	Sinhala
09	Parakkrama School	111	Sinhala

Source: Education Zonal Office, Ampara

Table Number 7.1.1.2

Teachers Students Ratio in the Schools of Ampara

Description	Primary Schools		Central colleges and Maha Viddiyalaya	
	Existing situation	Standards	Existing situation	Standards
Number of schools	03		06	
Number of Students	437		8876	
Number of teachers	29		326	
Teachers Student Ratio	1:15	1:30	1:27	1:35

Source: Education Zonal Office, Ampara

7.1.2 Availability of physical and man power resources in Schools

The availability of physical resources in schools within town limits are not in keeping with the availability of man power resources. Only 2 schools within the town area have laboratory facilities.

All schools within the town have play grounds excepting for Parakrama College. However none of the play grounds have a 200 meter running track. As the school play grounds do not conform to standards, the children participating in inter school competitions have to use the U.C. play

ground. The stadium is in a state of disrepair and the toilet facilities are abandoned and covered with weeds. There are no electricity or water supply facilities.

Three schools of the town have proper library facilities. Two schools have a temporary library. Two schools have reading rooms. However two of the schools have no library facilities at all. (vide Table No: 7.1.2.1).The physical facilities of schools need improvements in the future. Especially, the Central College and Colleges need laboratory facilities. Play grounds of all the schools need improvements. While the library facilities in schools need improvement, the quality and standard of school education need to be uplifted.

Table Number 7.1.2.1

Distribution of Physical and Human resources in the Schools

Serial number	Name Of School	Number of students						Number of teachers	Laboratories	Playgrounds	Library Facilities		
		Grades 01 - 05		Grades 06 - 11		Grades 12 - 13					Equipped libraries	Temporary Libraries	Reading Halls
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
01	D. S Senanayake Central college	-	-	358	446	795	1094	89	Available	Available 01 Ac.3R	Available		
02	Bandaranayake Girls School		496		338		764	63	Available	Available 01 Ac.	Available		
03	Gamini Maha Viddiyalaya	185	180	122	161	199	226	43		Available 01 Ac.	Available		
04	Saddhatissa Maha Viddiyalaya	395	488	256	290	202	270	67		Available 01 Ac.2R	-		Available
05	Kawantissa Maha Viddiyalaya	274	608	134	282	77	186	60		Available 2R	Available		
06	Tamil School	01	02	07	07	02	10	04		Available 01 Ac.		Available	

07	Hegoda Sri Indrasara School	81	82	44	53	26	50	18		Available 02 Ac.			Available
08	Saddhatissa Primary school	34	38	05	04	-	-	05		Available 01 Ac.	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
09	Parakkrama School	08	12	-	-	-	-	06		Not Available	Not Available		

Source: Education Zonal Office, Ampara

The ground space available for schools, are not proportionate to the number of students they accommodate. For example, Gamini Maha Vidyalaya which has 1073 students, has 3 acres of land area while Saddhatissa primary schools which has only 81 students, has 2 acres of land area. (vide Table 7.1.2.3). The Tamil school, which has only 29 students, occupies about 4.5 acres of land area.

7.1.3 Water, Electricity and Sanitary Facilities in Schools

Excepting for the Tamil Vidyalaya, all other schools have pipe-borne water supply, and 06 of the schools do not have electricity supply. Excepting for 3 schools others have telecommunication facilities. (vide Table No; 7.1.3.3) The toilet and urinal facilities available are below the requirements of teachers and students. In some schools there are no toilets for teachers. There is one school which has no toilet facilities at all. When considering the physical, man power and sanitary facilities, the shortage of teachers for some of the subjects is a general issue. Class rooms do not conform to any standard. There is a shortage of toilets. School play grounds have no basic facilities. Lack of sports equipment, lack of space available to store sports equipment, absence of indoor games facilities, absence of swimming pool facilities, are notable short comings in most schools. These facilities need to be upgraded in keeping with the approved standards of the Ministry of Education.

7.1.4 Hardy Technical College

The Hardy Technical College which was commenced in 1956 is located in a 22 hectare site. This institution was established to fulfill the need of technical officers for the Gal Oya Development Board. The founder of this technical institute was a Canadian Professor named, Ivon A. Hardy. In order to commemorate him, in 1963, this institution was named as Hardy Technical Training Institute.

Those who successfully completed the G.C.E. (A/L) Examination but were unsuccessful in entering the University followed courses at this technical college and over time, it became a successful institution.

From 1997 to date, this technical college functioned under two Ministries as two institutions. Accordingly, Hardy Technical College presently functions under the Ministry of Occupational and Technical Training and Hardy Institute of Higher Education functions under the Ministry of

Higher Education. This situation has resulted in the division of resources as well as affected the reputation enjoyed by this prestigious institution to some extent.

Presently under Hardy Institute of Higher Education, I T Courses and English Language Diploma Courses as well as certificate courses in Fresh Water Fish Industry and Landscaping are conducted. Presently, Hardy Technical College provides degree courses in addition to diploma courses. As this institution is of National importance, in order to meet the future requirements of the area this institution need to be upgraded to the level of a Faculty of a Technical University.

7.1.2.2

. Distribution of Physical and Human resources in the Schools -2007

Serial number	Name Of School	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Teachers Student Ratio	Total available lands	Utilized Lands Ac	Non utilized Lands Ac.
01	D. S Senanayake Central college	2693	89	30	35 Ac.	-	15
02	Bandaranayake Girls School	1648	63	26	10 Ac.	-	-
03	Gamini Maha Viddiyalaya	1073	43	24	03 Ac.	03	-
04	Saddhatissa Maha Viddiyalaya	1901	67	28	09 Ac. 12P	05	04
05	Kawantissa Maha Viddiyalaya	1561	60	26	11 Ac.	07	04
06	Tamil School	29	04	07	04 Ac.20 P	02	02
07	Hegoda Sri Indrasara School	336	18	18	06 Ac.	04	02
08	Saddhatissa Primary school	81	05	16	07 Ac.	02	05
09	Parakkrama School	20	06	03	-	-	-

Source: Education Zonal Office, Ampara

7.1.2.3 Availability of Water, Electricity, Telephone, and sanitary facilities of schools which are in Ampara UC limits

		Z	O	E	X	I	E	X	I	S	T	E	X	I	S	T	S	U	S	U	S	O

Serial number	Name Of School										Tube Water supply Facility	Electricity Facility	Telephone Facility
					Male	Female	Male	Female					
01	D. S Senanayake Central college	2693	89	02	07	07	07	02	13	01	Available	Available	Available
02	Bandaranayake Girls School	1648	63	-	-	10	-	-	06	03	Available	Available	Available
03	Gamini Maha Viddiyalaya	1073	43	01	01	01	01	01	06	02	Available	Available	Available
04	Saddhatissa Maha Viddiyalaya	1901	67	02	01	01	03	03	09	01	Available	Available	Available
05	Kawantissa Maha Viddiyalaya	1561	60	02	04	02	01	01	08	01	Available	Available	Available
06	Tamil School	29	04	01	-	01	01	01	-	-	Not Available	Available	Not Available
07	Hegoda Sri Indrasara School	336	18	03	-	01	01	03	-	-	Available	Not Available	Available
08	Saddhatissa Primary school	81	05	-	-	-	04	04	-	01	Available	Available	Not Available
09	Parakkrama School	20	06	-	-	-	-	-	02	01	Available	Available	Not Available

7.1.5 Other Educational Institutions

7.1.5.1 Ampara District Training Center of the National Youth Council

The above institute has been established at Inginiyagala Road, Ampara. The particulars of courses conducted at this training center and the number of students attending the courses are given in Table No: 06. The student intake is twice a year and during the year 2006, 800 students were trained. The courses in Motor Mechanism and Air Conditioning are not conducted at present, due to staff shortages.

'Youn Sarasaviya' program is also being conducted by this institute. While external degree courses in Commerce and Arts subjects are conducted under the supervision of Sri Jayawardanepura University, for the year 2007, 100 students have been registered for Arts degrees and 60 students registered for Commerce degrees.

The limitation of the floor area available, the dilapidated condition of the present buildings, staff shortage as well as the fact that courses are conducted in a building owned by the Paddy Marketing Board are major constraints.

A valuable service could be rendered to the population of this area by improving the physical and man power resources of this organization, which require the provision of a spacious land and buildings to conduct the courses.

7.1.5.2 Proposed Open University

The proposed Open University Courses that are to be introduced through Hardy Higher Education Institute, namely Diploma in Education, Business Management, Basic English and English Efficiency Courses have now been approved. It is proposed to conduct these courses by adopting E- Learning, Muti-Media teaching methods, jointly by the Library Services Board, Institute of Development Administration and Moratuwa University.

7.2 Hospitals & Health Services

Diarrhoea, which is one of the common diseases caused by water pollution, has been reported within the urban area and it has shown an increase during the period 2002 – 2004. The incidence of this

disease is more prevalent during the drought season, in the months of August and September when the reservoirs run dry and the limited quantity of water that is available gets polluted. During the months of October, November, May, June and July, when monsoon rains become effective, there is a tendency towards the spread of Malleriya.

Non functioning of the drainage system and water stagnation are the main causes for the spread of water-borne diseases.

The disposal of untreated sewerage to Pattipola Oya has resulted in water borne diseases such as Diarrhoea and Yellow Fever. This has also affected the state of health of the population who consume water of Walathapitiya tank.

The following institutions provide health facilities to the population of Ampara U.C. area.

1. Ampara District Hospital
2. Public Health Services Office
3. Office of the Deputy Superintendent of Health Services
4. Ayurvedic Hospital
5. Pabodha Private Hospital

Ampara Base Hospital

The Base hospital is the main provider of health services to Ampara area. This originated during the time of Gal Oya Development Board as a public dispensary. This hospital provide services Ampara area as well as to surrounding areas such as Kalmunai, Akkareipattu, Inginiyagala, Maha Oya and Padiyathalawa. While this hospital has 130 doctors, it has only 11 specialist doctors. There are no specialists for mental illnesses, skin diseases, and heart ailments. The availability of 130 doctors has made it possible to provide a good health service to about 500 in-house patients and about 900 OPD patients. (vide Table No.7.2.1). In the year 2007, Ampara Hospital became the best hospital in South Asia.

Table No: 7.2.1 Man Power Resources Available at Ampara Hospital

Staff	Numbers
Doctors	85
Specialist Doctors	11
Supplementary Doctors	13

Consultant paediatricians	02
Nursing Staff	234
Pharmacists	43
Laborers	16
Total	404

Source: Base Hospital, Ampara

Doctor – Patient Ratio

Ampara hospital has 1 doctor for 6 indoor patients, 1 doctor for 11 out patients. There is one specialist doctor for 46 indoor patients. There are about 82 outdoor patients treated per day.

Physical Resources

Out of the 13 wards available in Ampara hospital, 2 are accident wards. The hospital has 488 beds and this number is sufficient to accommodate all in-house patients.(See table 7.2.2 & 7.2.3)

Table No: 7.2.2 Physical Resources Available at Ampara Hospital

Physical Facilities	Number
Wards	13
Bed Capacity of a Ward	35 – 40
Total beds	488
Emergency Wards	02 (Male / Female)

Ambulances	07
Scan Machines	01
Pharmacies	01
Laboratories	01
Operation Theatres	01

Source: Base Hospital, Ampara.

Table No: 7.2.3 Particulars re. in-house Patients – Ampara Hospital

Table Number 7.2.3 Details of the patients in Ampara Hospital – 2006

description	Number
Indoor Patients	450 - 500
Outdoor Patients Per day	800 - 900
Indoor patients admission per day	100 – 150
Infant fertility per day	15
Infant mortality in 2006	28
Maternal mortality in 2006	01

MOH office Ampara

The M.O.H. office also renders a valuable service to maintain the health condition of the public in Ampara District. It conducts maternity clinics, child clinics, Family planning programs, and health education programs. For these purposes 15 family health attendants, and 5 public health officers and nursing officer have been assigned.

Ayurvedic Hospital

This was started as Central Ayurvedic Dispensary and is administered by the Provincial Director of the Department of Indigenous Medicine. The wards for in-house patients were opened in 2007. There are 7 doctors attached to this hospital and about 250 patients are treated daily. Pl. see Table No: 7.2.4) Clinics are held every Sunday.

Table No: 7.2.4 Facilities Available at Ayurvedic Hospital

Facilities	Number
Wards	02 (Male / Female)
Beds	24
Number of patients taking treatment at OPD per day	250/300
No. of Doctors	07
Permanent	06
Contract Basis	01

Source: Ayurvedic Hospital, Ampara

7.3 Environmental Hazards

7.3.1 disaster

The disaster management plan released by the Divisional Secretary's Office highlights the fact that during the past several decades every part of Ampara District had been subject to some hazard. Following can be identified as environmental hazards to this area.

- (a) Drought
- (b) Problems caused by wild elephants
- (c) Problems of insecticides
- (d) Infectious diseases
- (e) Winds and storms
- (f) Flooding
- (g) Environmental pollution

(a) Drought

Ampara U.C. area is subject to drought during most part of the year. The temperature ranges from 26.1 to 30.4 degrees Centigrade and during certain months it goes up to 35.6 degrees. In general this area has a dry climate.

(b) Problems caused by Wild Elephants

Before the implementation of GalOya Development Project there were a large number of wild elephants occupying the forest areas. When the forest areas were cleared for colonization schemes, the elephants were chased away to the forest reserves. Nevertheless when they are short of food and water they enter the adjoining villages, destroy agricultural crops, damage houses and also kill human beings or make them permanently disabled. This elephant hazard has affected 8 G.N. Divisions.

The elephant menace has become acute due to unplanned colonization schemes, thinning down of forest cover, release of cattle to the forest, persistent drought, disorderly construction of electrified fencing, misguided apublic attitude towards wild elephants

The Department of Wild Life Conservation initiated a proposal in 1991 for an insurance scheme to compensate the victims affected by damages caused by wild elephants. This insurance cover provides a payment of Rs.50,000 for the loss of life and an amount between Rs.15,000 to 25,000 for damage to house and property. The danger from wild elephants is most acute during harvesting season and during periods of drought.

(c)Epidemics

It has been found that Malaria is an epidemic that affects the urban council area of Ampara. It affects several G.N. Divisions within Ampara U.C. and during the decade, 1980-1990, it became very acute and due to steps taken by Anti-Malaria Campaign, the numbers of victims have decreased over the years. Gemunupura, Tissapura, Nawagampura, Jayawardanapura and Indrasarapura were the areas affected by Malaria. (vide Table No: 7.2.5)

Table No: 7.2.5 shows Infectious diseases most common in the area and the No. of patients.

Table Number 7.2.5 Infectious diseases most common in the area

	Year		
	2004	2005	2006
Diarrhea	43	14	85
Hepatitis	-	11	05
Typhoid	02	01	02
Dengue	24	01	04
Malaria	03	-	-

MOH office Ampara

(d) Cyclone

Ampara has not been affected by storms during the recent past, although it is located in an area that could be affected by stormy weather. However, the storm that occurred 22nd November, 1978 has caused some damage to about 300 houses in the town area. The temporary shanties were the worse affected. However no damage to life was caused.

(e) Floods:

There were no major floods after the implementation of Gal Oya Development Project as there are no other rivers affecting the area. However, during the months from September to February, floods could occur and low-lying areas get inundated due to severe monsoon rains. But these floods do not last long. However, based on the severity of the floods, agricultural crops and permanent building could get damaged. Senanayakepura, Mihindupura, and Samapura are the most affected areas. During the year 1957, 640 lives have been lost due to floods. During these floods, the bridges provided at Galoya and Moravil Aru had got washed away.

7.4 Play Grounds and Entertainment Activities

In general, the open spaces play grounds and reservations constitute 63.19 hectares which amounts to 3.22% of the total land area of the U.C. The particulars regarding the available open spaces and play grounds are given below. Their locations are indicated in Map No: 10.

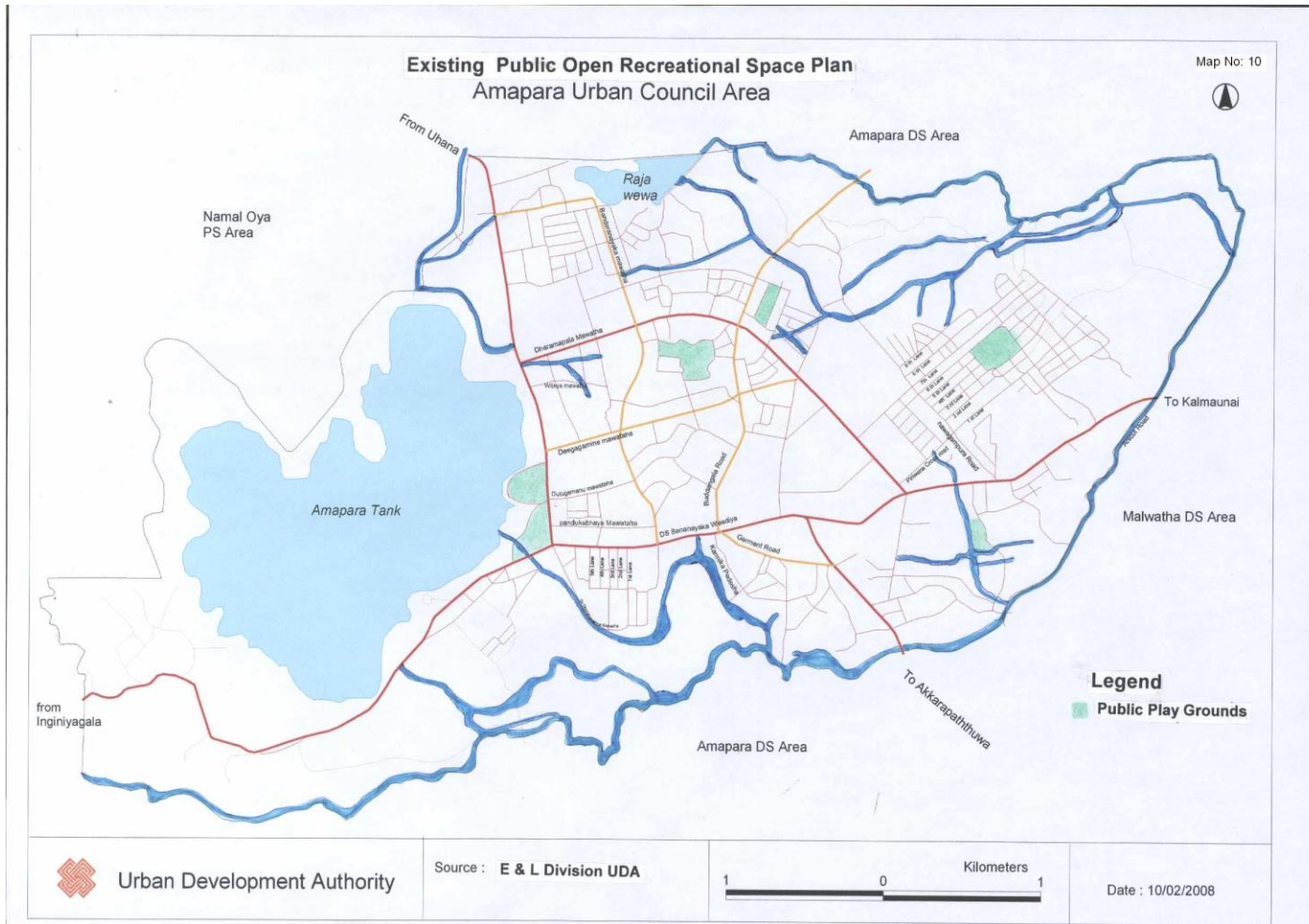
The location of the U.C. play ground and the Public esplanade within the wildlife reservation and the location of the courts complex adjoining the play ground is a constraint for the development of the play ground. The other limiting factors are, lack of a play ground with a minimum of 400 meter running track, the absence of a play ground with a well demarcated running track, the absence of

a public or privately owned indoor stadium, or swimming pool facilities. The children's play grounds excepting the Vijithapura play ground had not been maintained for a long time and therefore abandoned. Furthermore as essential facilities of public play grounds are very limited. Furthermore both public play grounds in Ampara town are sited an inappropriate locations. The changing rooms and toilet are in a very poorcondition.

Existing Play Grounds and Parks

1. U.C. Play Ground
2. Public Play Ground
3. Tissapura Play Ground
4. Vijithapura Children's Play Ground
5. Buddhist Association Play Ground
6. Jayawardanepura Play Ground

Map 10



Places and facilities for public entertainment are not evenly distributed and the facilities available at existing places are not adequate. Further there is no cultural center available that could be used by the public. There are no adequate facilities for national and religious festivities. Therefore cultural and literary festivals are rare in Ampara town. Therefore there are no night time activities.

7.5 Social and Entertainment Facilities

The availability of social and entertainment facilities is given in Table No: 7.4.1 and map No.11 indicates the location of same.

Table No: 7.4.1 Social and Entertainment Facilities in Ampara Town – 2007

Description	Quantity
(a).Social Facilities	
1. Rest Houses	03
2. Circuit Bungalows	06
3. Sports Clubs	01
4. School Play Grounds	07
5. Public Play Grounds	02
6. Public Library	01
7. Town Hall	01
8. Public Cemetery	01
9. Children's Park	02
(b). Entertainment	
1. Cinema Halls.	01

Source: Ampara U.C.

These social and entertainment facilities are not adequate to meet the requirements of the population of the town. Therefore it would be necessary to develop these facilities adequately to meet the requirements of the local as well as foreign tourists. There is a need to develop tourist hotels and holiday resorts within the town limits. The space available in places of religious worship are also not properly utilized. For example, within the Kovil precincts and

within close proximity in a manner that obstructs the entrance to the Kovil and in an unsightly manner. A more suitable site could be identified for parking within close proximity.

The facilities for camping particularly for the tourist have not been developed although adequate land space is available. Tourist potential is not properly tapped.

Furthermore public transport facilities for tourists as well as to local population are not adequate. An Information Office for tourists to make available information on tourist destinations etc. are not presently available. This is a very important need which has to be given priority by the Ceylon Tourist Board.

7.6 Community Halls and Community Activities

There are community halls in Indrasarapura, Tissapura, Navagampura and Gemunupura. These places are used for the distribution of Thripasha, holding meetings of different associations etc.

7.7 Places of Religious Worship:

There are places of religious worship representing all religions. Buddhist places of religious worship are Mahavapi Naha Vihara, Mandala Maha Vihara, Vidyananda Pirivena and a branch of Buddhangala Raja Maha Vihara. Similarly there is a Christian Church near Bandaranayake Maha Vidyalaya, Hindu Kovil near Kavantissa Vidyalaya and a mosque at Browns Junction. Some of these religious places are located within the wild life reservation.

7.8 Sanctuary located within U.C. area, to the north west of Gal Oya Valley.

There are public buildings, commercial buildings, play grounds, temples, Kovils, circuit bungalows and official quarters and a pumping station located within the sanctuary area.(vide Map No:12)The wild life protection fence is also located along the tank boundary. This an obstruction to the development activities of the town.

The main characteristics of wild life sanctuaries in Ampara Town

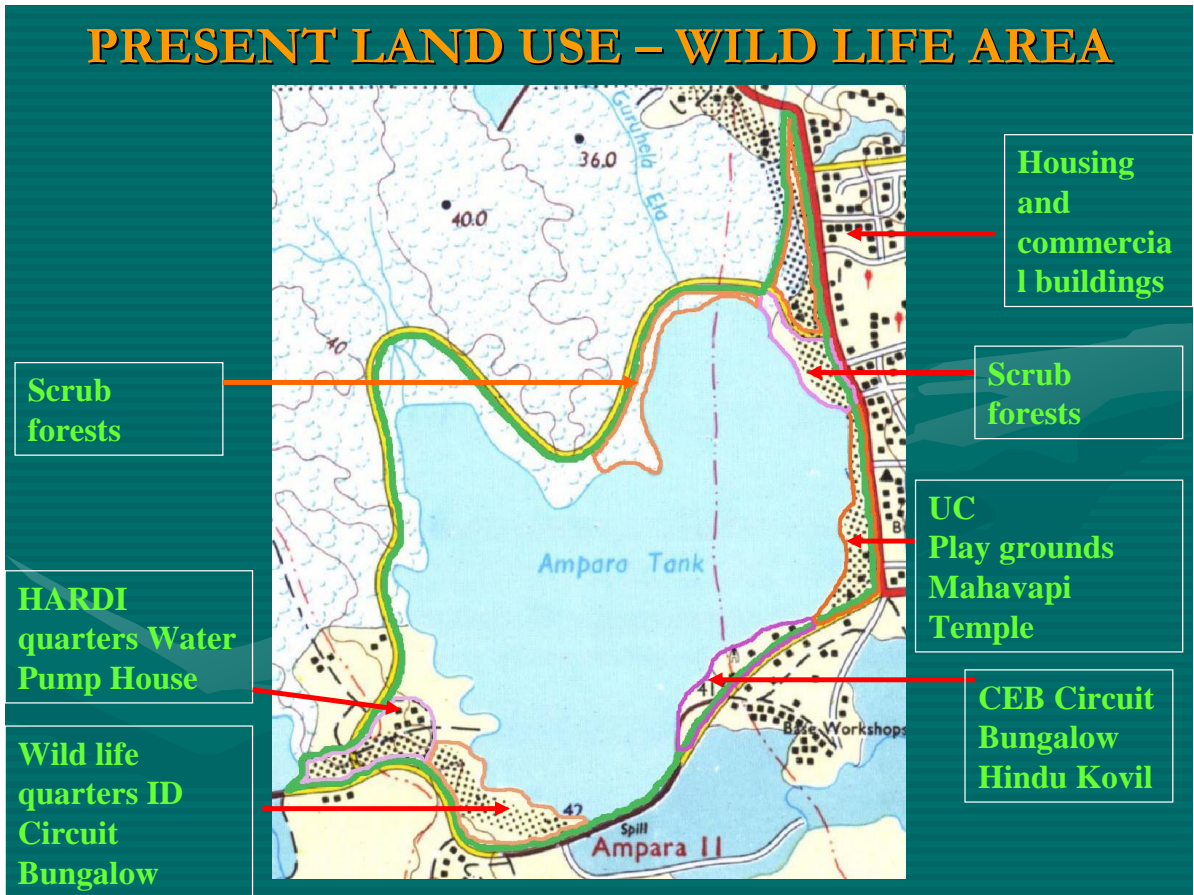
Gal Oya national Park and Senanayake and Senanayake Tank sanctuary area, Gal Oya Valley North-West sanctuary, Gal Oya Valley South- West Sanctuary were established under the Gal Oya Development Board on 12th February, 1954. Gal Oya North-West Sanctuary consists of 12,432 hectares of land owned by the Government as well as private sector.

This area falls within the dry zone and receive rainfall from the north-east monsoon. The sanctuary area generally falls within the ever green forest

category, consisting of trees with an large canopy and 30-40 meters tall. There are also shrub jungles consisting of species such as Nelli and Eraminia. There are also grasslands as well as chena cultivated lands. The trees grown in this sanctuary areas consist of Jak, Halmilla, Atalu, and Kaluwara, Aralu and Gammalu which have high timber / medicinal value.

Among wild animals, there are elephants, bear, wild pigs, deer, and wild buffalos. The elephant count of 1974 recorded 160 wild elephants. This number has been reduced to 100 as per the 1981 count.

Out of nearly 300 spicies of birds found in Sri Lanka, there are about 150 spicies reported from these sanctuary areas. The bird varieties falling within environmental classification 2 are found in these sanctuary areas.



Large numbers of fish eating bird varieties living in tank water environs, pelicans, and eagles are found here. There are also pigeons and parrots in this neighborhood. There are many varieties of serpents, pythons and snakes found in this area. Several varieties of turtles and tortoises also could be seen.

7.8.1. Tanks located within Ampara U.C. area

(A)I. Ampara Tank

Ampara Tank has water retention capacity of 7250 acre feet. The Tank bund is 320.5 ft. long and is made of concrete. The depth of the tank is 87.5 ft. and the height of the bund 190 ft. There are 2 gates. The water from Himadurawa and Ughana comes to Ampara Tank and extends up to Akkareipattu. The tank needs repairs.

II. Konduwatana Tank

It has water retention capacity of 9131 acre feet and 2 gates. The length of the tank bund is 4500 feet and it is 107 feet high. About 250 acres of agricultural area is irrigable from this tank. This is the main source of drinking water for the district.

III. Raja Wewa

It has 180 acre-feet of water retention capacity and there are 110 agricultural families who cultivate about 114 acres of land area. This area also has the potential for the breeding of fresh water fish.

(B)Canal Network

Suduwella Ela, Tharangawa Ela, Rutiya Ela and Moravil Aru are located within Ampara. There is a reservation of 12-32 ft for every canal.

7.9 Solid Waste Management

The solid waste is generated from the commercial area of the town center, residential and other uses in the town center and the classification of solid waste according to their source is given in the following table:-

Table No: 7.7.1 solid waste generating sources 7 quantities

Use	Quantity per day
Residential	5100 kg
Commercial	3900 kg.
Roads	727 kg.

The urban council collects this solid waste and disposes at a site located 2.5 km. away from the town center at Buddhangala forest reservation. The Council has 5 tractors and 9 laborers to attend to this work. The solid waste that is disposed of to the reservation is burnt almost daily thereby creating several problems of environmental pollution. Furthermore, the solid waste disposed at Buddhangala is consumed by elephants. Elephants have got attracted to the area because of the garbage dumps which has also endangered the lives of passengers and vehicles using the Buddhangala road.

The U.C. do not have proper information regarding the type of garbage collected during the past several years. If the composition of the garbage is known, it can be environmentally classified in order to adopt an appropriate solid waste management policy.

Presently, the Urban Council has commenced a project with the assistance of the U.N. Office for Project Services to provide containers for the systematic collection and disposal of solid waste. This would facilitate separation of degradable waste from non-degradable waste and accordingly deal with them. Public awareness is now being created regarding the adherence to the system by households. It is proposed to use degradable waste for a compost making project.

Table No: 7.7.2

Composition of Solid Waste within Urban Area - 2007

Item	Type of Solid Waste	Solid waste disposed of by households –(Kg.)	Solid Waste generated from business premises/ institutions (kg)	Solid waste collected on road sides(kg)	Total volume of solid waste collected (kg)
1	Cardboard, polythene and paper	1099.9	937.43	202.13	2239.46
2	Plastic material	225.29	175.63	44.43	445.35
3	Metal and iron	307.69	52.38	23.63	383.70
4	Glass material	95.63	33.23	25.2	154.06
5	Carbonic, perishable (fruits & vegetables)	2599.13	2239.34	332.85	5171.32
6	Other Materials	773.39	465.63	99.10	1338.12
	Collection per day (kg)	5101.03	3903.64	727.34	9732.01

Source: Urban Council, Ampara

7 City Beautification

8.1 Background

Ampara Urban Council area generally has a flat terrain landscapes interspersed by large rocks. It has generally a hot climate and falls within the dry zone. The north-east monsoons provide the rainfall. The area has natural forest cover belonging to dry, ever green category. There are areas

with grass lands, and areas with chena cultivation. Gal Oya National Park, Senanayake sanctuary area, Gal Oya Valley sanctuary, and Ampara tank, Thonduwana tank, Walathapitiya tank and Rajewewa are located in the vicinity of Ampara area. This area is rich in wild life and bird population. The area has frequent conflicts between wild elephants and the residents of the area and live protective fence has been erected and maintained by the Department of Wildlife Conservation.

The population of Ampara town has a multi-racial composition and the majority are Sinhala Buddhists. There are places of worship of all religions out of which there are many Buddhist places of worship some of which have a historical and archeological significance. The Ampara Urban Council area has urban as well as semi-urban areas. This [position needs consideration in the preparation of the city beautification Plan.

In the preparation of the city beautification plan consideration has to be given to the preservation of the traditional characteristics of the area and at the same time in keeping with the demand for a rapid pace of development. Accordingly the following sectors will be given consideration:-

8.2 Main Entry Points to the City

There are 4 main entry points to Ampara town viz.

- a. Uhana Road near Ampara Army Camp
- b. Inginiyagala Road near Hardy Institute
- c. Higurana/Damana/ Addalachchena Rosad after passing Gal Oya bridge
- d. Kalmune Road after passing Walathapitiya Tank

There are sign boards at each of these entry points, but they have not been attractively designed.

8.3 Memorials and 'Roundabouts' located within the town

These have been designed with no consideration given to the identity of the town and no adequate consideration has been given to the landscaping aspect. Furthermore they have not

been properly maintained. The monument near the play ground, Aranthala Bhikku Monument and the round about near the clock tower can be cited as examples.

8.4 Street Beautification

This town does not have well planned pedestrian walk ways, bicycle lanes, appropriate street lighting systems, drainage canals, garbage bins etc. Particularly, the lack of street lighting has made it difficult to make the town functional during the night. This also has unfavorable effects on the business activities and the economy of the town. The haphazardly located electricity and telephone posts and the hanging wires has made the town most unsightly. No attention has been given to tree planting which would improve the landscape of the town as well could provide a shade to the pedestrians.

8.5 Commercial and other Advertisements

Like most other towns, Ampara town polluted with advertisements pasted all over the town. However, unlike most other towns, excepting for one or two large hoardings, there are no bill boards or hoardings in Ampara town. However, when the town is going through a process of development, it is a natural tendency for hoardings and bill boards to come up in a manner that would adversely affect the natural landscape of the town. Accordingly it would be necessary to set up a special committee consisting of representatives of Ampara U.C., UDA, RDA, Police Dept and other such agencies to formulate rules and regulations to control such advertisements and hoardings.

8.6 Building Plans and Architectural Features

It appears that the Ampara Town has received a set of type plans of buildings that could be adopted for Ampara, that would give identity and character to the town, when the Gal Oya Development project was inaugurated. In most of the original buildings constructed by the Government as well as the private sector including official quarters, walls have been constructed with granite and the roofs, doors and windows have been designed and constructed to match the texture of the walls. Ampara Town Hall, Post Office and Kachcheri buildings could be cited as examples. However, subsequently buildings have been constructed, which do not conform to the traditional architectural features or provide any special identity of the area. The Divisional Secretary's Office building could be cited as an example. The entry points to the city,

monuments, roundabouts and pedestrian walkways need to be designed and constructed to reflect architectural features which are appropriate for the area.