



LAND USE PLAN TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT

**Prepared under the programme of implementation of
recommendations given by the**

Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission

(LLRC)

2016



Land Use Policy Planning Department

Ministry of Lands

Secretary's Message

Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) made several recommendations pertaining to the proper use of land in the country. The responsibility for implementing these recommendations were shared by the different institutions coming under the purview of the Ministry of Lands i.e. Land Commissioner's General Department, Land Settlement Department, Land Use Policy Planning Department, Land Reform Commission.

One of the recommendations made by the LLRC was to prepare Land Use Plans for the districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The Ministry handed over this responsibility to the Land Use Policy Planning Department. The task was completed by May 2016. I would like to thank all the National Level Officers and officers in the Trincomalee District who assisted in preparing this plan and the Director General of the Land Use Policy Planning Department and her staff for doing a good job.

I have great pleasure in presenting the Land Use Plan for the Trincomalee district.

Dr. I.H.K. Mahanama

Secretary,

Ministry of Lands

Director General's Message

I have great pleasure in presenting the Land Use Plan for the Trincomalee district prepared by the officers of the Land Use Policy Planning Department. This task was commenced with limited resources in the Department, but subsequently, the much needed resources for field work were provided by the Ministry of Lands.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many individuals who helped us in preparing the plan. I wish to thank in particular the Secretary, Ministry of Lands; the Government Agent/District Secretary and the Divisional Secretaries of the Trincomalee district; members of the National Expert Group (NEG); the District Expert Group (DEG); the Divisional Level Officers the members of the farmer organizations.

Finally my thanks go to the staff at the Head Office of the Land Use Policy Planning Department and the district level for their commitment despite the many hardships faced by them, particularly in conducting the required field studies.

I trust this plan will be used as a decision making tool for promoting wise land use in the district.

P.M. Shanthi Fernando

Director General

MEMEBERS OF THE FIELD TEAM

The team was guided and coordinated by Mr. A.N.J. Fernando, Land Use Planning Officer, District Land Use Planning Office, Trincomalee according to the directions given by the staff at the Head Office. Land Use Plan has been compiled by Mr. B.A. Jayananda, Deputy Director (Land Use Planning), Land Use Policy Planning Department, Head Office, Narahenpita, Colombo 05.

The following teams of officers have been involved in field data collection, mapping and conducting of meetings

1. Mr. W. Palitha Weerakkodi, Land Use Planning Officer, District Land Use Planning Office, Trincomalee.
2. Mr. M.I. Fawmy, Land Use Planning Officer, Kinniya DSD
3. Mr. A.W.M.Unas, Land Use Planning Officer, Muthur DSD
4. Mr. S. Udaya Kumar, Land Use Planning Officer, District Land Use Planning Office
5. Mrs. S. Mahendran, Development Officer, District Land Use Planning Office
6. Mr. A. Sanjeev, Development Officer, Town and Gravet DSD
7. Mr. N. Logaseelan, Development Officer, District Land Use Planning Office
8. Mr. T. Pradeepan, Development Officer, Seruwila DSD
9. Mr. S. Arulchallan, Development Officer, Verugal DSD
10. Mr. V. Siridaran, Development Officer, Gomarankadawala DSD
11. Mr. A. Vijikaran, Development Officer, Kuchchaveli DSD
12. Mrs. A. J. Jafeena Umma, Development Officer, Thambalagamuwa DSD

Map Preparation, additional field data collection and data analysis.

During the process of field work and report writing stage as well as data analysis following Land Use Planning Officers have been involved and contributed to successful completion of this document.

1. Mr. Ajith Sujeewa Biyanwilage, Land Use Planning Officer, Head Office
2. Mrs. M.A.S. Krishanthi, Land Use Planning Officer, Head Office
3. Mr. K.D. Nilantha, Land Use Planning Officer, Head Office
4. Mr. W.A. Manuka Sampath, Land Use Planning Officer, Head Office
5. Mrs. E.H.S.G. Ekanayake, Land Use Planning Officer, Head Office
6. Mrs. S.J. Keerthisinghe, Land Use Planning Officer, Head Office
7. Mrs. R.M.R.D. Karunarathne, Land Use Planning Officer, Head Office
8. Miss. K. Nirosha Sandamali, Development Officer, Head Office

PART – 01

BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION

The Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) of 2011 recommended that “a land use plan for each District in the North and East should be developed with the participation of district and national experts drawn from various relevant disciplines to guide the district administration in land conservation and alienation in order to ensure protection of environment and bio-diversity; sustainable economic development; leisure and recreational standards; religious, cultural and archaeological sites with a view to improving the quality of life of the present and future generations”. The preparation of the plans was entrusted to the Land Use Policy Planning Department (LUPPD).

The LUPPD started the planning process by establishing two expert groups, one at the National Level and other at the District Level. Field work of the planning process was commenced in 2013. Initially the available land use maps were updated to study the current patterns of land use and subsequently major land use issues were identified based on the field investigations. Recommendations to address the land use issues were formulated and these were presented to the Expert Groups and stakeholders for their views and comments. The plan for the district has been prepared by incorporating the views and comments of the Expert Groups and the stakeholders.

The report is divided into two parts. The administrative structure, physical environment, demography, infrastructure, existing spatial plans of the district are presented in the part I. The methodology adapted, existing land use of the district, the issues pertaining to major land uses and the proposed land use plan including the recommendations to address the land use issues and the suggested implementation strategy are presented in the part ii.

2. DISTRICT PROFILE

2.1. Introduction

The District of Trincomalee is situated in the Eastern coast of Sri Lanka. This district falls within the Northern longitudes of 8^o 5' 54.53" to 8^o 59' 52.15" and Eastern latitudes of 80^o 44' 38.96" to 81^o 27' 53.86". This District is bordered with Mullathivu District in North, Anuradhapura District in West and Polonnaruwa and Batticaloa Districts in the South. The Eastern side of the District is bordered by the sea of Bengal. This District covers an area of 2,630 square kilometers. Trincomalee history goes back to a time of immemorial. The Mahavamsa & Chulavamsa, the two great chronicles, mention present Trincomalee as “Gokanna”, “Gokarana”, and “Gonagamaka” during the Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa periods of Island’s history.

2.2 Administrative Structure

Administratively, the Trincomalee District is belongs to Eastern Province. The District is divided in to 11 Divisional Secretary's Divisions (Annex-01). These Divisional Secretary Divisions are further subdivided in to 230 Grama Niladhary's Divisions (the smallest Administrative Unit) and 687 villages (Table 1 and Figure 1). The details of G.N.Divisions are given in the annex-02.

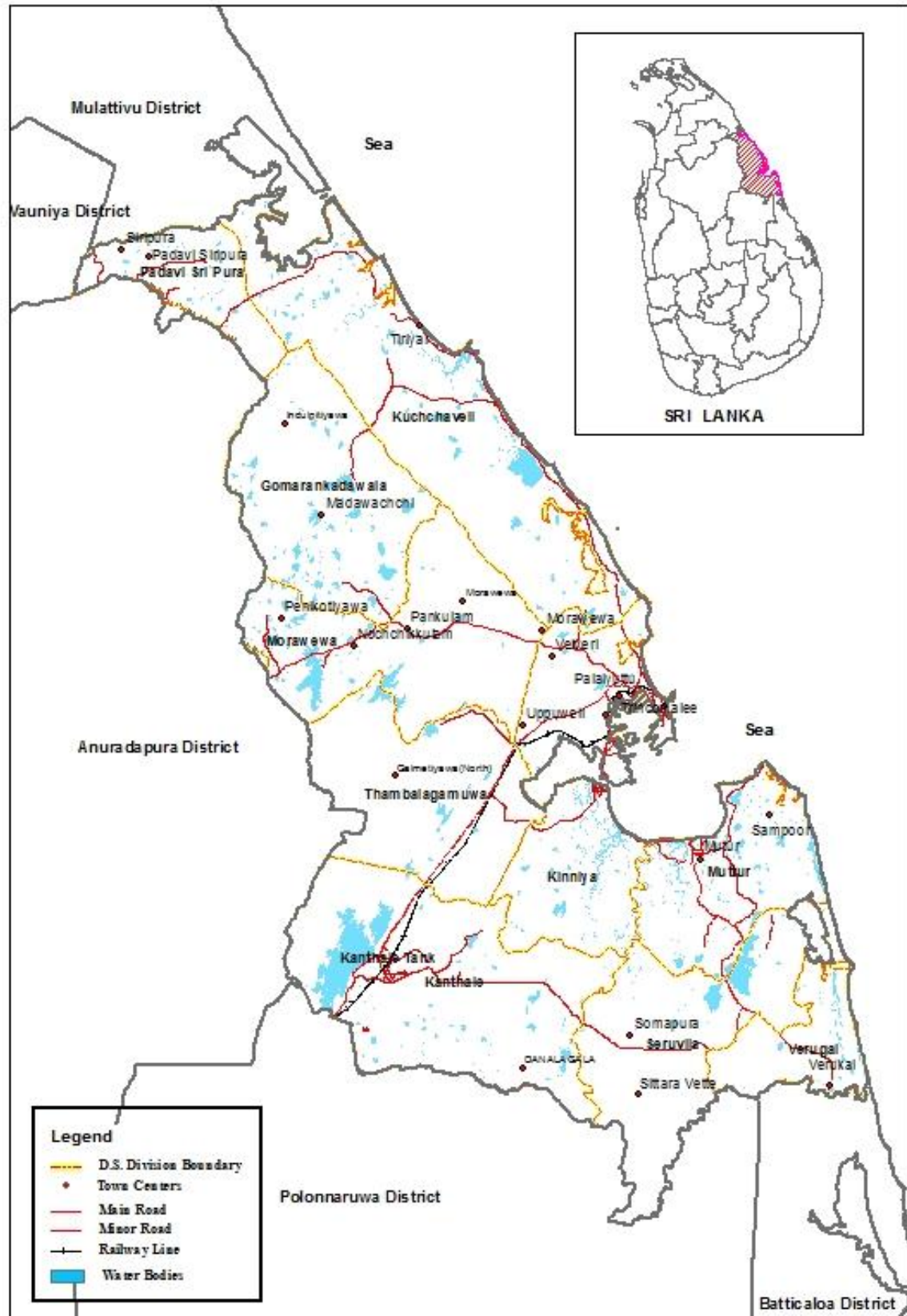
Table 01- Land Distribution, G.N. Divisions and No. of Villages– Trincomalee District

S/N	Name of the Division	Area (Km ²)	No. of G.N. Divisions	No. of Villages
01	Trincomalee (T & G)	148.0	42	112
02	Padavisripura	217.1	10	26
03	Gomarankadawala	285.0	10	41
04	Kinniya	146.9	31	107
05	Seruwila	279.0	17	28
06	Muttur	179.4	42	96
07	Kanthale	397.3	23	62
08	Kuchchaveli	313.3	24	86
09	Morawewa	322.4	10	41
10	Thambalagamuwa	244.4	12	48
11	Verugal	98.0	09	40
	Total	2,630.8	230	687

Source: Dept: of Census and Statistics- 2012

There are two Urban Councils in this District namely, Trincomalee UC and Kinniya UC. In addition, balance area of the district is covered by 11 "Pradeshiya Saphas" (local Authorities) i.e. i) Trincomalee, ii) Padavisri pura, iii) Gomaranakandawala, IV) Kinniya, v) Mutthur, VI) Seruwila, vii) Kanthale, viii) Kuchchaveli, ix) Morawewa, x) Thambalagamuwa, xi) Verugal (Annex-03). In this District there are, 03 Electoral Divisions such as (a). Seruwila (b). Trincomalee (c). Muttur. In the Trincomalee District there are 23 Agrarian Development Centers, such as Morawewa, Nilavelly, Kurinachkernry, Padavi-Sripura, Kuchchavely, Pulmoddai, Kinniya, Sampaltheevu, Kiliveddy, Sampoor, Kanathalai, Seruwila, Jinnanagar, Thampalagamam, Gomaranakandawala, Trincomalee, Agbopura, Uppuvely, Mullipothanai, Vaanela, Munnampody-veddai, Verugal and Muttur (Annex-04).

Figure 01. Trincomalee District - Administrative Divisions



2.3 Physical Environment

2.3.1. Topography

The total District Land Extent is about 2728 Km² including water bodies. Water bodies cover an extent of 96.59Km. The topography of the District is mainly an undulating plain with a long coastal belt of 350Km length, which is associated with 10 Bays and 15 lagoons.

Trincomalee District is the most important district strategically in Eastern Province because of its natural harbor and associated port.

Topographically, Trincomalee District is consisted with undulating terrains, and flat to nearly flat areas including coastal plains and natural flood plains. However, the Trincomalee coastal region comprises the geomorphological types describe below including: (1). Hills and cliffs; (2). Dunes; (3). Estuaries; (4). Beach bars and spits and; (5). Beaches/ Shorelines.

(i). Hills & Cliffs

Hills are a distinctive feature of Trincomalee Bay and the Island within it. Kokkupeechiyakallu is a rocky outcrop in Kuchchaveli DS Division in Thampalagamam Bay. Peithivu is another good example of a rocky outcrop in Trincomalee District. High cliffs occur rarely on rocky shores. Swami Rock in Trincomalee is an example. Less prominent outcrops are found at Salli and Salapaiaru.

The hills and islands of Trincomalee harbor have high positive significance to Trincomalee District. They also give protection from storms and tsunami. There are relatively limited numbers of cliffs in Trincomalee District. There are parts of the hill topography.

(ii).Dunes (consolidated/ unconsolidated)

Dunes are windblown accumulation of sand that occur above the tide line and so are distinctive from adjacent landforms such as beaches and tidal flats. Dunes typically have a bare zone with saline and loose sand as the outermost margins towards the sea and from landward overlapping vegetation zones that are dissemble above the high water mark.

(iii). Estuaries, lagoons, wetlands and thona

Estuaries: the term lagoon are often applied to what is, from an ecological perspective, an estuary. There are no true lagoons in Trincomalee District, according to the definition of lagoon in the Sri Lanka Coastal Zone Management Plan – 2004. The use of the term lagoon is therefore, synonymous with estuary.

Estuaries are shallow areas separated from the sea by a sand bar of variable width that may be permanently or occasionally breached by one or more bar mouths. They are natural systems that transition between rivers/ streams and the open sea. Salinity ranges from freshwater to seawater depending on the proximity to the bar mouth and extent of freshwater river discharges which vary according to whether it is the wet or dry season.

Estuaries can be viewed as wetlands. These are places, which are temporarily or permanently covered with water. The convention on wetlands of Internatial Importance especially as waterfowl habitat (The Ramsar Convention) destines wetland as “Areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters.

According to the wetland atlas of Sri Lanka Mahaweli River flood plain, Kokkilai lagoon, Periya Karachi and Sinna Karachi lagoons and Ullacklie lagoon are the five identified main wetlands in the Trincomalee District.

The Mahaweli River flood plain is located at the South of Trincomalee Bay and is a costal flood plain. 17,350 ha of the flood plain area have been declared as a National Park.

(iv). Beach Bars and Spits

Beach bars are unconsolidated sediments accumulated by wave and water currents in the intertidal. Beach bars are found at Thampalagamam Bay and Koddigar Bay in Trincomalee District.

Spits are incipient barrier beaches that project from the shore in the direction of the dominant drift and are free at the end. The most commercially important spit is in Pulmoddai, north of Trincomalee, at the outlet of the Kokkilai estuary. The limonite rich deposits that constitute this spit used to be mined on a large scale but are replenished from terrestrial sources during the Northeast monsoon.

According to the CCD Act, beach/ shoreline is destined as a gently sloping area of unconsolidated material, typically sand, that extends landward from the mean high watermark to the area where there is a marked change in material or natural

Physiographic form. In cases where there is no marked change in the material or natural physiographic form, the beach will be deemed to extend to a distance of 20 meters landward from mean high water level or to a level of 2.5 meters above mean high water level, whichever is less.

According to the four types of beaches are described in the above Act, however regarding the Trincomalee District only beach category available is called Bay and Headlands.

2.3.2 Climate

Trincomalee has a tropical wet and dry/ savanna climate with a pronounced dry season in the high sun month, no cold season. Wet season is in the low – sun months (Koppen – Geiger Classification). The mean annual temperature is 28.5 degrees Celsius. Average monthly temperatures vary by 4.5⁰C. This indicates that the continentality type is hyper oceanic, subtype truly hyper oceanic. Total annual average precipitation is 1569 mm. The driest weather is in June when an average of 341 mm of rainfall occurs. The details of many climatic parameters are given in the figure 2 of this report.

According to the detailed agro-climatic classification in the Trincomalee District there are 5(five) sub regions in the district. The table 2 shows the land extent of these sub regions and their boundaries are given in the Figure 03.

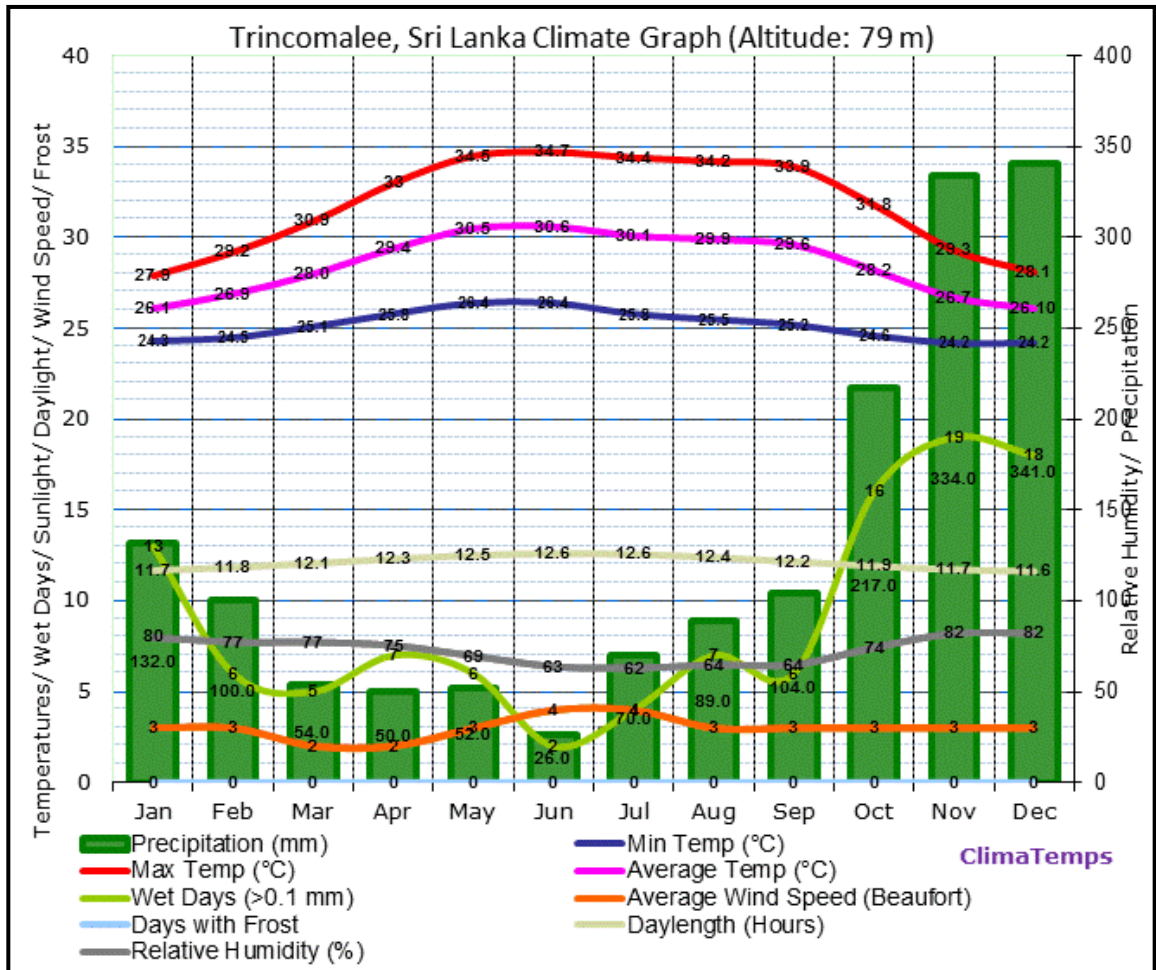
Table 02 Agro – ecological Sub Regions in Trincomalee District

Short Description of the Agro – Climatic Sub – Region	Land Extent (ha)
DL1c	43653
DL1d	120438
DL1e	21119
DL2 & DL4	24632
DL2 b	53612

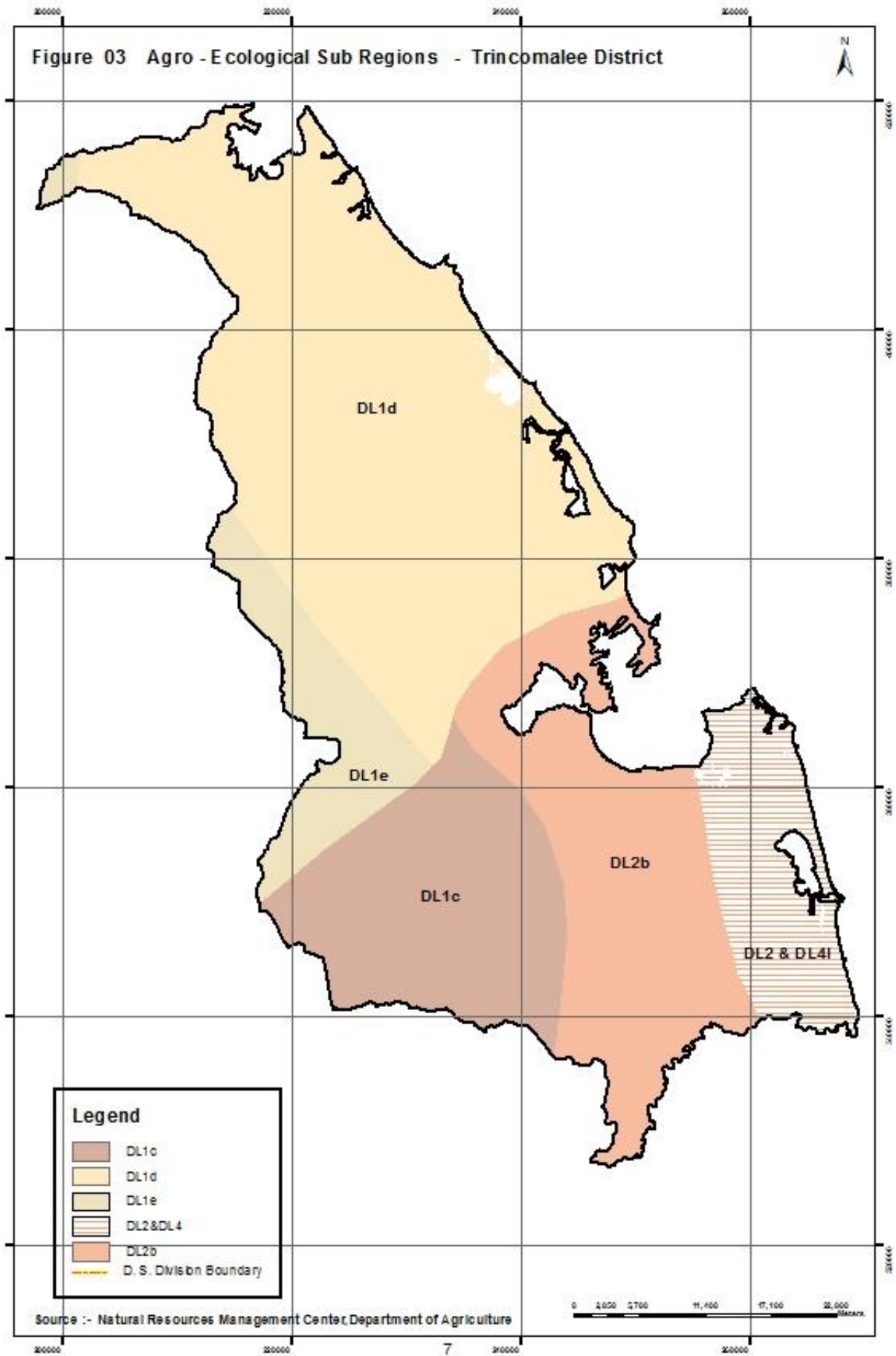
Source: Agro Ecological Map of Sri Lanka (Dept. of Agriculture).

Figure 02

Different Climatic Parameters – Trincomalee District



Source: <https://www.google.lk/search?q=trincomalee+climate+map>



2.3.3 Soils

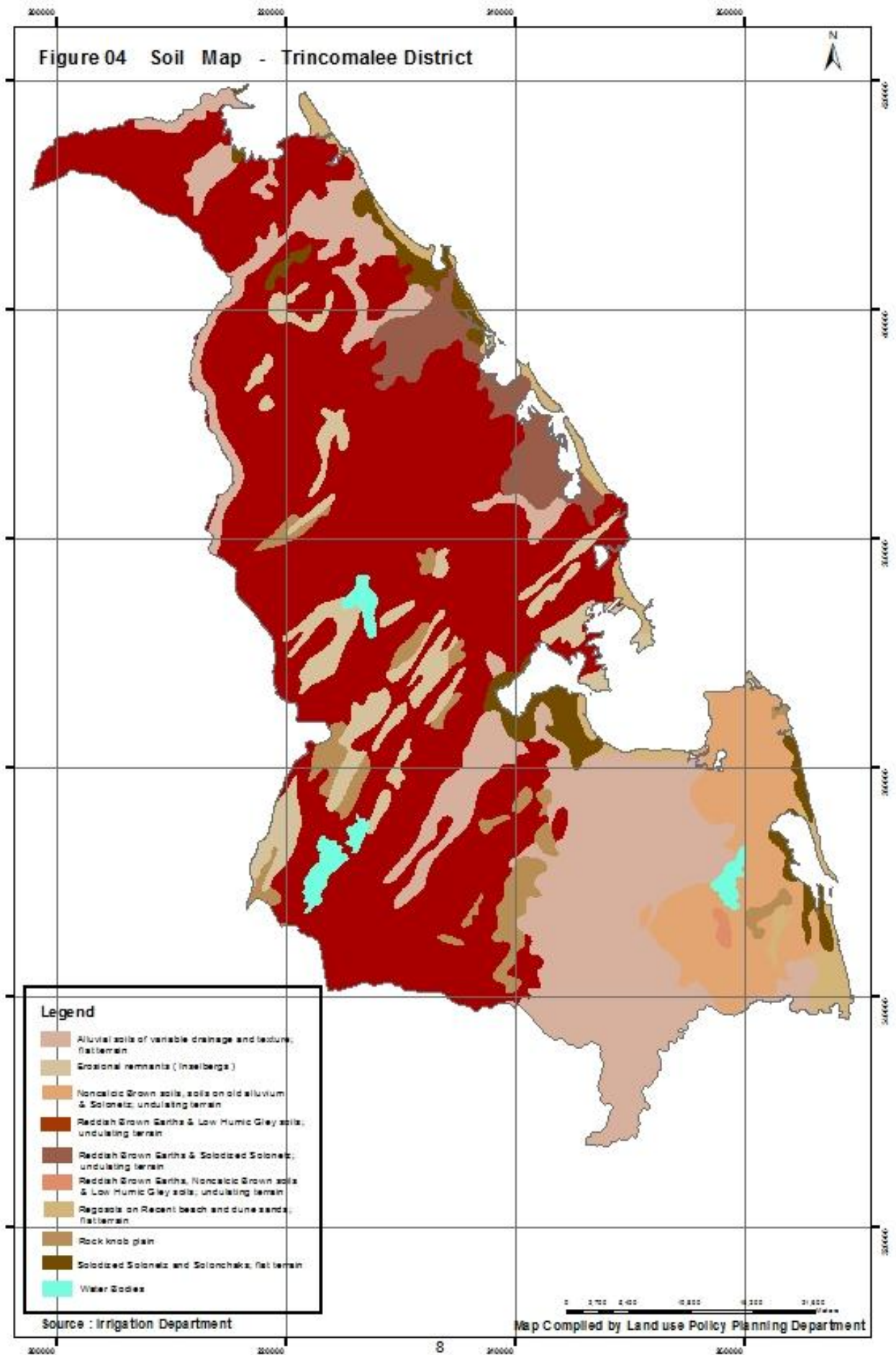
The most widely distributed soil group is alluvial soils especially in the Mahaweli delta and on the flood plain. Regosol is firmly established in the coastal area and in particular the beach area in long narrow belts. The reddish brown earths are really as abundant. This soil group contains red – brown soil with low humic clay, solodized solonchaks and non – calcic brown soils. Low humic clay is most widespread on the undulating terrain. Non calcic red brown soil is well developed on old parent materials mainly to the North and the South of the Trincomalee harbor. Solonchaks and solodized rock with recent alluvial deposits can be found in minor quantities in the area.

However according to the detail soil map of Sri Lanka, there are 09 soil groups identified in the Trincomalee District, and details of these soil groups are given in the table 3 & figure 4 in the report.

Table 03- Distribution of Great Soil Groups in Trincomalee District

Great Soil Group	Extent (%)
Alluvial soils of variable drainage and texture; flat terrain	21.2
Erosional remnants (Inselbergs)	5.8
Noncalcic Brown soils, soils on old alluvium & Solonetz; undulating terrain	7,7
Reddish Brown Earths & Low Humic Gley soils; undulating terrain	50.5
Reddish Brown Earths & Solodized Solonetz; undulating terrain	3.8
Reddish Brown Earths & Noncalcic Brown soils & Low Humic Gley soils; undulating terrain	0
Regosol on Recent beach and dune sands; flat terrain	2.5
Rock knob plain	4.2
Solodized Solonetz and Solonchaks; flat terrain	3
Water Bodies	1.2
Total	100

Source: Soil Map of Sri Lanka (Dept. of Irrigation)



2.3.4 Water

Trincomalee District receives much of its water from the central highlands and particularly during the dry season water may become limited. The water is found as surface water & groundwater.

The surface & groundwater of Trincomalee District are to a great extent, recharged from waters coming from the central highlands. Much of the District is in covered by the Mahaweli river basin. The Yan Oya, Kunchikuban Aru, Pankulam Aru, Pan Oya and Kantale, are also significant basins in the district (Figure -05).

The distribution of water resources of the District is indicated in Table 4 below. According to this table, the total water resource in the Maha season in Trincomalee District account for about 3% of the total water resource of the country. In the Yala season the water resources account for 1%. The depth of the surface water in the district is less than the average for the whole island.

Table 04 Distribution of Seasonal Water Resources in Trincomalee District.

Zone	Maha Season		Yala Season	
	Total Water	Depth (m)	Total Water	Depth (m)
Sri Lanka	23Km ²	0.35	18Km ²	0.28
Wet zone	49%	0.74	21%	0.85
Dry zone	51%	0.23	29%	0.10
Trincomalee District	3%	0.27	%	0.08

Source: Coastal Resource Profile for Trincomalee District 2010, Min. of Nation Building Estate Infrastructure Development/ADB/NECCDEP/ANZDEC

Various estimates have been made of annual surface runoff ranging from four million hectare meters to over five million hectare meters. It is assumed that the average total annual surface runoff in Sri Lanka is approximately 4.5 million – hectare meters (National Science Foundation – 2000). The surface runoff in the Trincomalee District is shown in the Table below.

Table 05- Volume of Surface Runoff - Trincomalee District.

Zone	Maha Season	Yala Season
Sri Lanka	24km ²	14Km ²
Wet Zone	51%	81%
Dry Zone	49%	19%
Trincomalee District	3%	1%

428 working tanks provide irrigation water for Trincomalee District, and there are also 196 abandoned tanks (Figure-06). The operational tanks provide irrigation for about 9,867 hectares of land. The consumption of surface water in the District is 9 liters per capita daily in the industrial sector and 38 letters per capita daily in the domestic sector. Use of piped water in the District is 2%. The low level of industrial use of water is indicative of the low level of industrial development.

Table 06: Major and Medium Tanks in Trincomalee District

D.S. Division	Name of the Medium Tank	Name of the Major Tank
Thambalagamuwa	Galmatiyawa Tank	No major Tanks
	Paravipanchan Kulam	
Gomarankadawala	Pettawa	Nill
	Pulikandikulam	
	Mahakallampaththuwa Tank	
	Madawachchiya Tank	
	Kivulakadawela Tank	
	Kurunthugama Tank	
	Oddichankulam	
Verugal	Kudawewa Tank	Nill
	Unukamam Kulam	
	Sondiy Kulam	
	Sinna Kulam	
	Tharasenai Kulam	
Town and Gravets	Kiran Kulam	Nill
	Andankulam	
Kuchchaveli	Periyakulam	Yan Oya Anicut
	Periya Elumpurukki Kulam	
	Maduwakkulam	
	Ethanda Murippu Kulam	
	Neelapanikkan Tank	
Morawewa	Ethapanthiwewa	Morawewa Mahadivul Wewa
	Pankulam	
	Panmathavaachi Tank	
Kinniya	Kurangupanchan Kulam	
Muthur	Thoppoor	
	Sampoor	
Seruwila	Nill	Mavil Aru Anicut
Kanthale	Nill	Peramadu Kulam
		Kanthale
		Vanela
		Vendrasan Kulam

Source: District Secretary's Office -Trincomalee

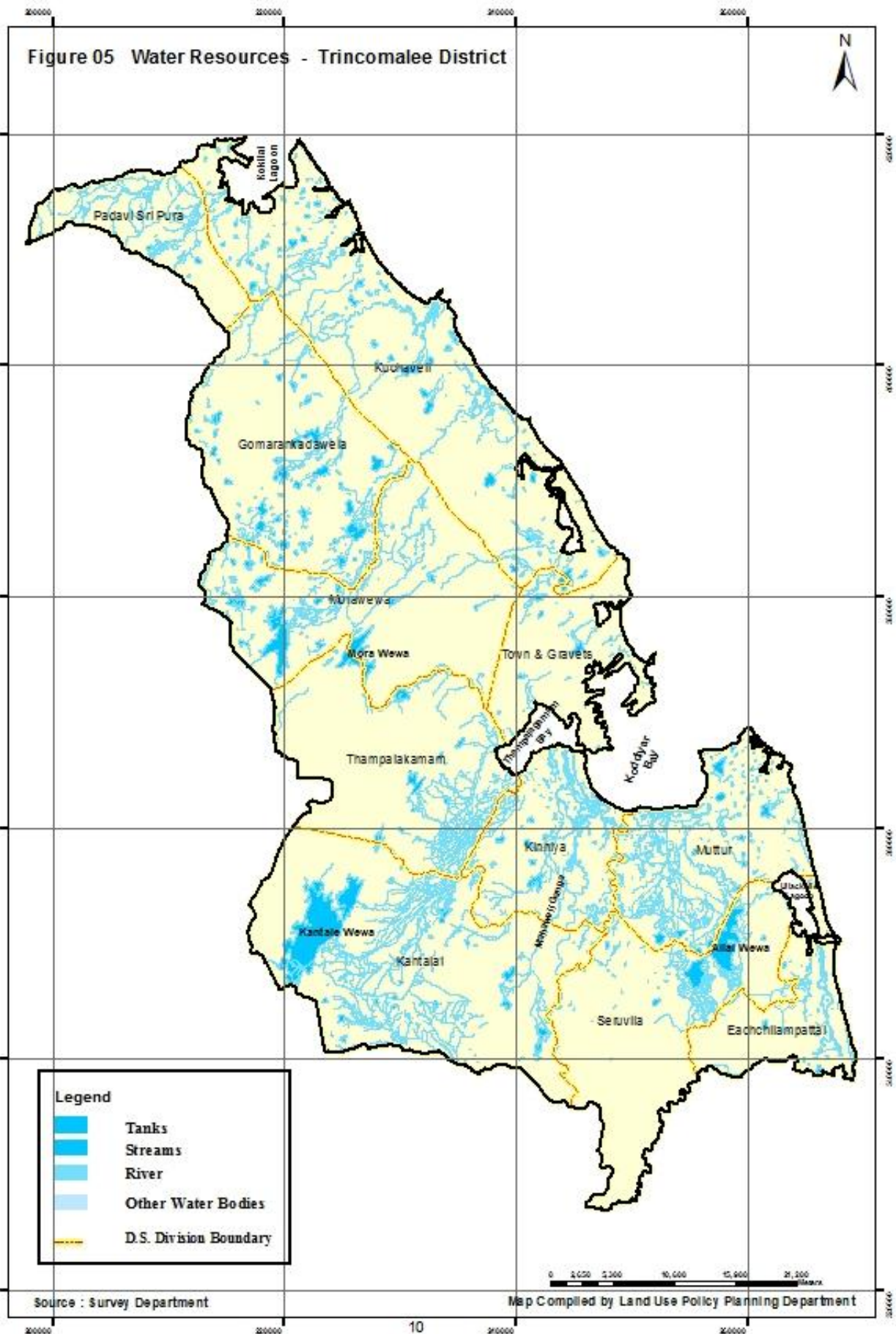
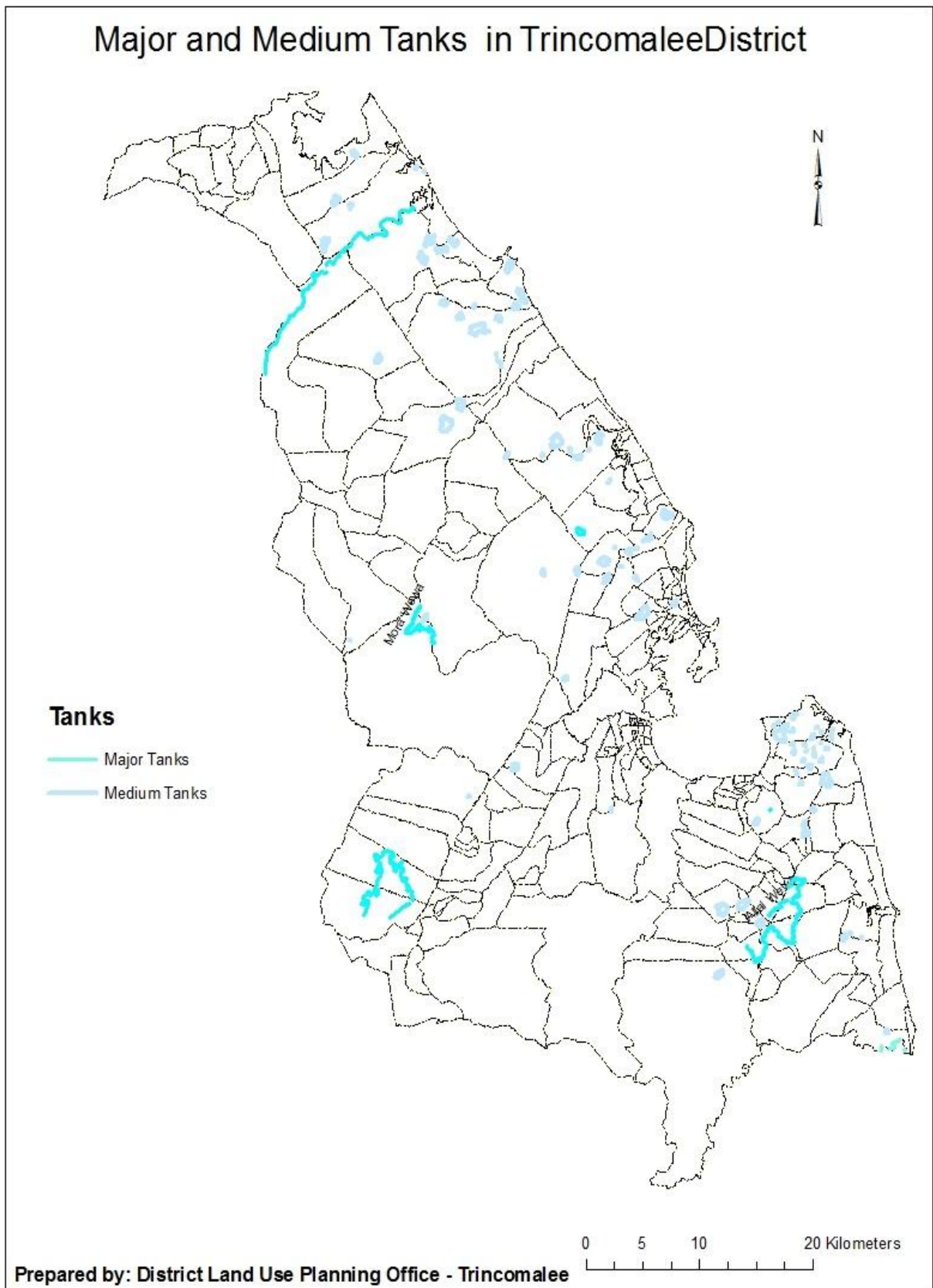


Figure 06



2.4 Demographic Structure

2.4.1 Population

According to the Department of Census & Statistics, total population of the Trincomalee District is amounted to 378,182 persons in 2012. Of this population, 187,000 are male and 190,000 are female.

This amount of population is distributed over 11 D.S. Divisions as follows. As per the table below, the highest population density is reported from Trinco Town and Gravets. The second highest is reported from Kinniya. The table 6 below shows population density details in all D.S. Divisions along with other relevant information.

Table 07-Population Distribution and Density in the Trincomalee District.

S/N	Name of the Division	Area (Km ²)	Population Density (Persons/ Km ²)	Population
01	Trincomalee (T & G)	148.0	657	97,234
02	Padavisripura	217.1	55	11,858
03	Gomarankadawala	285.0	26	7,339
04	Kinniya	146.9	440	64,451
05	Seruwila	279.0	48	13,546
06	Muttur	179.4	314	56,379
07	Kanthale	397.3	117	46,641
08	Kuchchaveli	313.3	106	33,100
09	Morawewa	322.4	25	7,946
10	Thambalagamuwa	244.4	116	28,356
11	Verugal	98.0	115	11,332
	Total	2.630.8	143	378,182

Source: - Department of Census and Statistics, 2012

Ethnically, there are 08 communities reported from the Trincomalee District. According to the table 7 below 39.8% of them are Sri Lankan Moor, 30.1 % are Sri Lankan Tamil & 26.6 % are Sinhalese. Compositions of all the 08 ethnic groups are given in the Table 7 and Figure 7 in this report.

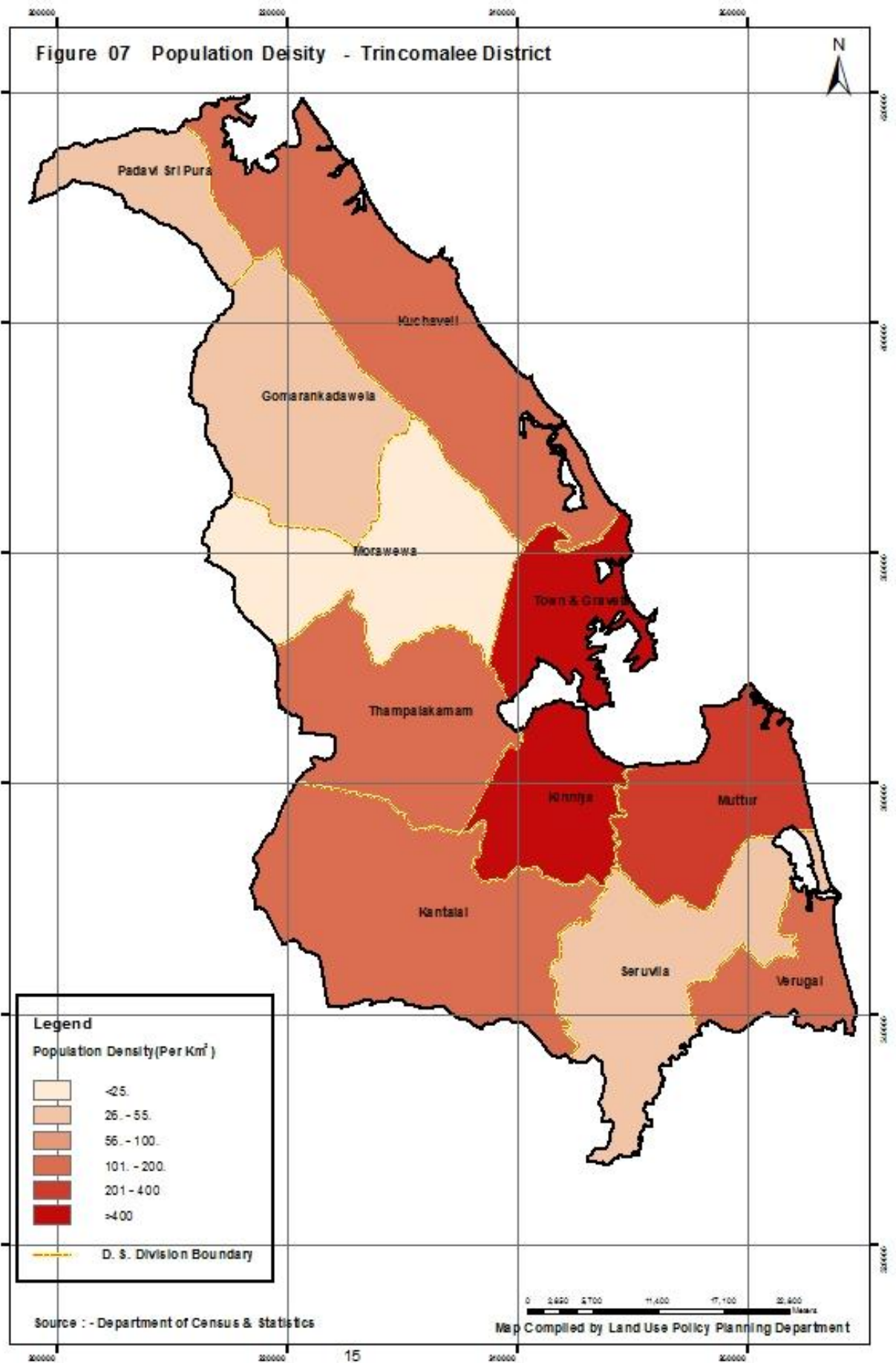


Table 08 -Population by Ethnic Groups –Trincomalee District

Population by Ethnic Groups									
S/N	Name of the Division	Sinhalese	Sri Lankan Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lankan Moor	Burgher	Malay	Sri Lanka Chetty	Other
01	Trincomalee (T & G)	21,179	61,287	546	13,113	750	333	4	27
02	Padavisripura	11,846	10		1		1		
03	Gomarankadawala	7,313	25		1				
04	Kinniya	19	2,522	3,445	58,447	1	2	2	13
05	Seruwila	9,293	1,816	3	2,426	7			1
06	Muttur	444	20,935	4	34,984		2		10
07	Kanthale	37,448	1,534	2	5,108	47	14	8	4
08	Kuchchaveli	1,193	10,553	40	21,307	3			4
09	Morawewa	5,750	888	3	1,300	2	2		1
10	Thambalagamuwa	7,476	4,701		16,164	1	10		4
11	Verugal	30	11,283	12	3	4			
	Total	101,991	115,549	6,531	152,854	815	364	14	64

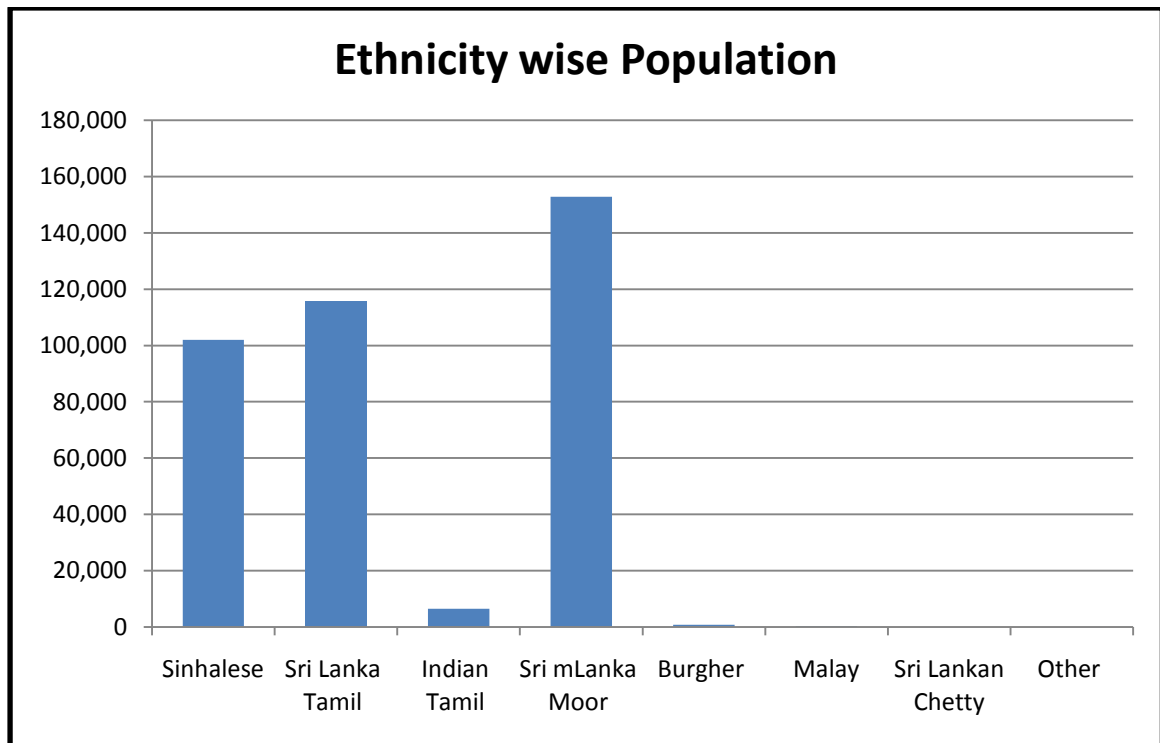


Figure 8 -Ethnicity wise population in Trincomalee District

According to the religious wise composition, it is also reported that 42% of the population in the Trincomalee District is Islamic and 26% are Buddhist while 25.9% are Hindu as given in the Table 09 & figure 09 below.

Table 09- Population by Religion – Trincomalee District

District	Religion					
	Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Other
Trincomalee District	98,772	98,133	159,251	14,795	7,097	134
Percentage	26.1	25.9	42.1	3.9	1.9	0.0

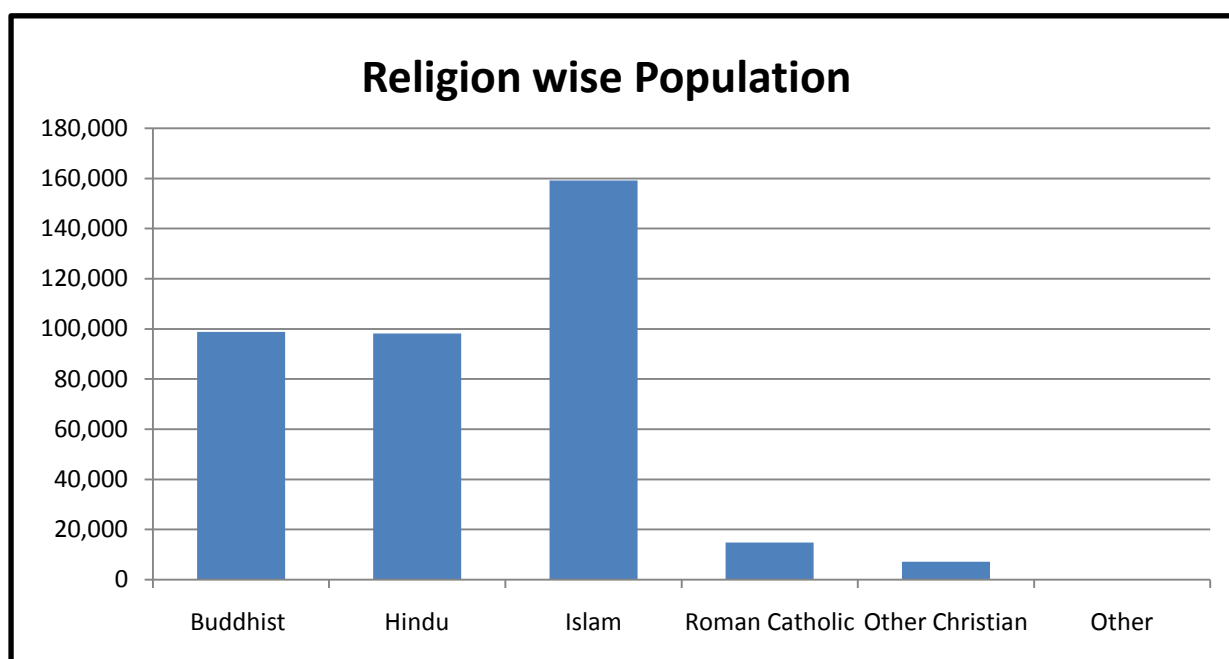


Figure 09 -Religion Wise Population in Trincomalee District

2.4.2 Labour Force

Total Labor force in the Trincomalee District is about 332,675. Of this amount, 27,286 are self employed and the 20,402 are considered as Government sector employed. In the district 35,884 are employed under Agriculture Sector. Details of employments in all sectors are given in the table 10 below.

Table 10- Labour Force and Occupational Composition- Trincomalee District

D.S. Division	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture
	Town and Gravets	Kuchchaveli	Padavi Sripura	Gomaran Kadavala	Morawewa	Thambalagamuwa	Kantale	Kinniya	Seruwila	Muthur	Verugal	Total
No. of self Employed	7415	1139	455	397	1527	2587	5340	2881	1721	3613	211	27286
No. of Government Employed	7205	520	1001	567	581	1213	3769	2641	683	2064	158	20402
No. of Semi Government Employees	1069	62	61	30	120	1054	1084	127	356	144	14	4121
No. of Private sector Employees	3828	1224	155	145	268	987	3571	842	243	485	36	11784
No. of Foreign Employees	1424	559	66	51	81	422	1052	780	127	-	797	5359
No. of Persons Employed in Agriculture	1542	2251	1850	1507	1669	5614	9168	3202	2106	4731	2244	35884
No. of Persons Employed in Fisheries	1208	3497	2188	1324	156	192	704	2624	168	3642	1078	16781
Other Employed	4504	3168	76	81	156	315	704	3547	168	3642	1113	17474
Others	8451	1956	231	345	800	417	2439	8890	1376	6343	1197	32445
Total No. of Employed	23275	5871	5565	1528	656	3469	11782	24110	15878	66229	2776	161139
Total	59921	20247	11648	5975	6014	16270	39613	49644	22826	90893	9624	332'675

Source: District Secretariat - Trincomalee (2015)

2.4.3 Occupational Structure

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 Kantale Tank, Wendrasakulam, Morawewa, Mahakanadarawa wewa, and Paravipankulama are some major tanks. There are three major Irrigation Projects; Kantale, Alla Kantale and Morawewa. 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.

2.5 Infrastructure

2.5.1 Roads and Railways

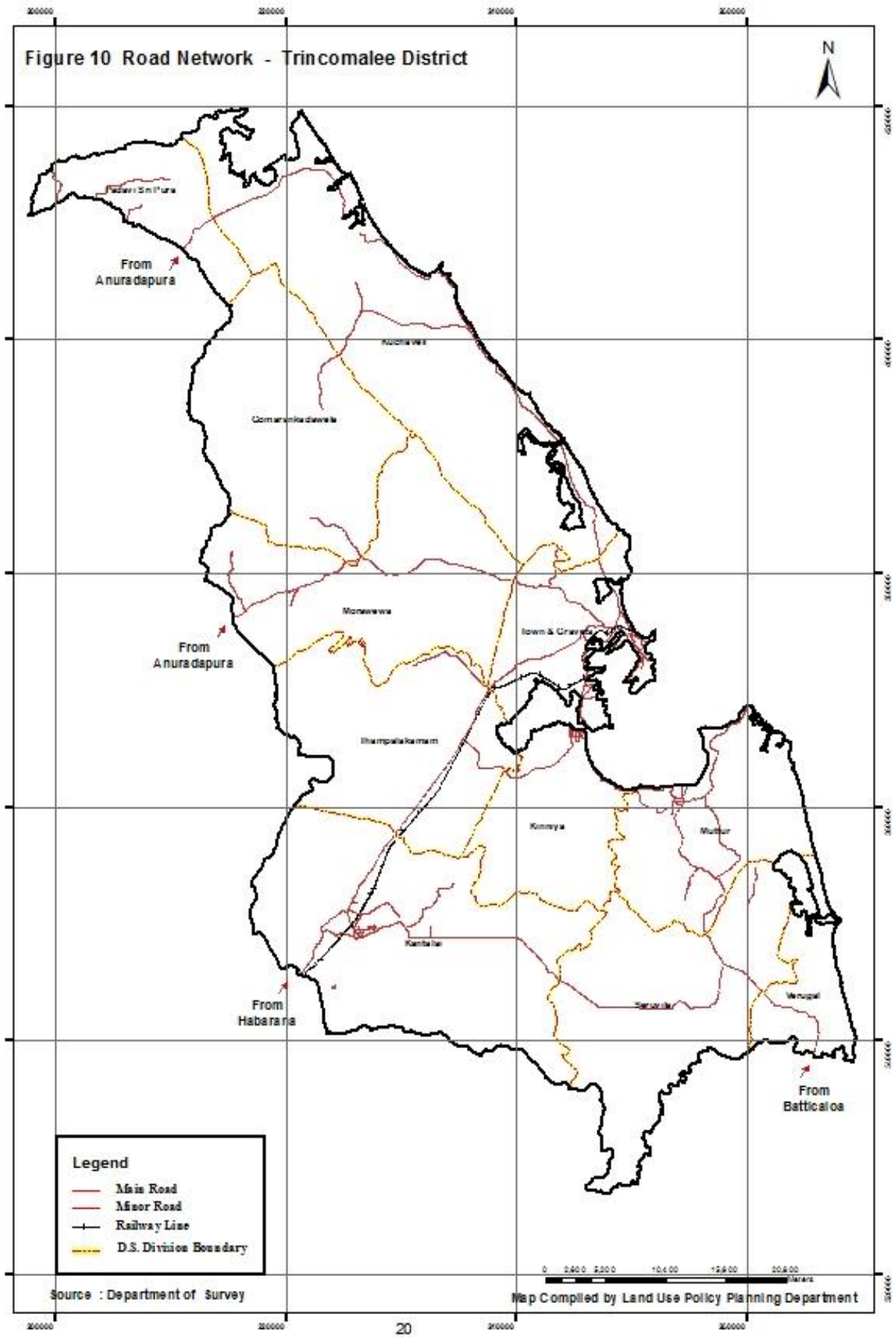
Trincomalee District has fairly well connected National Roads and Rail Roads with Capital City of Colombo and surrounding district centers. Within the district, Total Road length of the category A – D roads are accounted to about 700Km. Approximately 141Kms. of them are Grade “A”, while the 228Kms. are coming under the Grade “B” category (Figure-10) Each and every D.S. Divisions and Local Authority areas are well connected with each other with the above network, but only in the Mahaweli flood plain specially during the flood season road transportation is difficult. The table 11 shows details of road categories in the District & Figure 10 shows the distribution of road network according to the main, minor and cart tracts & Railways.

Table 11- Road and Rail road Network-Trincomalee District

Main Roads According to Grade and Distance 2012							
Grade	Tarred Rds		Not Tarred Rds		Concrete Rds		Total Road Distance (KM)
	Distance (Km)	%	Distance (Km)	%	Distance (Km)	%	
Grade – A	140.50	99.30	-	-	1.00	0.70	141.50
Grade – B	190.90	87.10	29.47	12.90	-	-	228.48
Grade - C	152.00	0.70	54.00	0.25	6.00	0.02	212.00
Grade – D	62.00	0.64	34.	0.35			96.00
Total	545.4	187.74	117.47	13.5	7	0.72	677.98

Source: District Secretariat -Trincomalee

In addition to the Road and Railroad transportation network, Trincomalee District is well connected with sea transport due to Trinco Harbor. The Trincomalee harbor with about 50Km of line is considered as the best sheltered harbors found in the world. It is the world’s fifth largest natural harbor.



2.5.2 Communication Facilities

As a result of the Development of communication industry in the world and improvements has taken place within the country, the District of Trincomalee is also benefited. This includes Telephone (wired and wireless / mobile & fixed) Internet, Postal and all other electronic media, press and others. As far as the postal facilities are concern, there are 12, post offices 47, sub post offices and 03 Agency post offices in the District. The distribution pattern of post offices among D.S. Divisions are given in the Table12 below.

Table 12 Information on Post Offices within District

D.S.Division	No of Post Offices	No of Sub Post Offices	No of Agency Post Offices
Gomarankadawala	-	2	-
Kanthalai	1	4	2
Kinniya	2	5	-
Kuchchaveli	3	3	-
Morawewa	-	3	-
Muttur	2	11	-
Padavisripura	-	-	-
Seruwila	1	3	-
Thambalakamam	-	5	-
Town & Gravers	3	8	1
Verugal	-	3	-
Total	12	47	3

Source: Divisional Superintendent Office of Post

2.6 Land Use

Updated land use information for the Trincomalee District was limited at the initial stage. During the period of last few decades, it was also difficult to conduct field surveys due to civil conflicts. Only available past information was the calculation made under the CRS project (1982/83) of the Survey Department.

Therefore, new land use mapping exercise had to conduct at Divisional Secretary level to update the existing maps obtained from the Survey Department. According to the land use survey conducted, largest land cover type in the district is Forest. The second highest category is Agriculture. The detail Land Use Information is given in the Section 4.2 of this Report.

2.7 Existing Spatial Plans

2.7.1. National Level Plans

Only available national level plan applicable to the district is “National Physical Plan” prepared by Department of Physical Planning. According to this plan, large extent of the district is coming under a Mega Zone, which extends up to Anuradhapura District. This plan however, if implemented large extent of land are will be converted to urban usages by converting agricultural and other land uses to non – Agricultural (urban and infrastructure) developments.

2.7.2. Regional and Sub – Regional Level Plans

Regional or Sub – Regional Plans directly related to land resource management are not available for the Trincomalee District. However, sector wise plans such as strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and North East Coastal Community Development Project prepared by then the ministry of Nation building and state Infrastructure developments are to be considered as supporting information bases on decision making at the district level. In addition to above, proposed Yan Oya Project covers basically large extent of lands under irrigation. Nearly 300 acres of land is inundated in Pamburugaswewa tank under this project.

2.7.3. Need for a Land Use Plan

A comprehensive land use plan is needed to address following issues due to several reasons. They are as follows.

- a. As a result of a long period of civil war and conflict situation, the subject of land resource management and planning was neglected.
- b. During this period adverse land use changes occurred in many places such as abandonment of human settlements, increase of state land encroachments, destruction of natural resources such as inappropriate use of tank beds, their catchments & reservations, lead to environment degradation.
- c. After re- setting the people, demand for the land was increased for infrastructure development & expansion of agriculture lands and human settlements.
- d. To fulfill above requirements information on present use of land both mapped and data are needed to take better decision making.
- e. Therefore, it is assumed that a comprehensive land use plan will assist to meet above requirement while fulfilling the recommendation of LLRC Report as follows.

“The Recommendation in the LLRC Report (Section 9.151)

Develop land use plans for each District in the North and East with the participation of District and National experts drawn and East from various relevant disciplines to guide the District administration an land conservation and alienation in order to ensure protection of environment and Bio – diversity, sustainable Economic development, Leisure and Recreational standards, Religious, Cultural and Archaeological sites with a view to improving the quality of life of the present and future generations.”

PART II - LAND USE PLAN

This section gives the methodology adopted in preparing the land use plan, present land use of the district, major land use issues & recommendations to address these issues. This report also presents the proposed land use plan for the District and suggested implementation strategy.

3. METHODOLOGY USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE LAND USE PLAN

3.1 Introduction

The planning process was carried out in two stages i.e. (1) updating of existing land use maps and identification of land use issues (2) formulation of recommendations to address these issues. The issues provide the basis for the preparation of the land use plan.

3.2 Updating existing land use maps

Since the existing land use maps for the district were outdated they did not provide the basis to identify the current land use issues in the district. The updating process was commenced in 2013 and completed in 2015. Identification of land use issues was done simultaneously. Digital layers of 1:10,000 scale maps were used as base maps that were provided by the Survey Department. Since the existing land use legend was inadequate for the preparation of updated land use map, a new land use legend was prepared for the updating. The classification of the present land use is given in the table 13.

There are 102 map sheets (1:10,000 scale) available to cover the entire District (Annex-05). The land use maps were initially updated using recent satellite images. These maps were subjected to field verification.

3.3 Identification of land use issues

Field investigations revealed that there were several land use issues pertaining to major land uses that were identified and mapped by LUPPD staff. The issues were identified on the field by visual observations and by consulting land users and officials attached to field level. In order to facilitate the planning process already protected areas, forest and wildlife reserves and corridors, archaeological/ historical reserves, wetlands and sand dunes and associated issues if any were identified and mapped with the help of the information provided by the agencies that are responsible for the management of the particular protected area.

The major land use issues that were identified;

a) Presence of “new areas that need to be protected”

These areas are not protected at present but there is a need to be protected them in order to conserve the bio-diversity, environment and ensure the sustainable existence of the religious, cultural and archeological sites. These areas were identified mainly by consulting the people and field level officers in the area.

b) Presence of low productivity agricultural lands

Low productivity agricultural lands include both highland crops and paddy. Underutilized lands that devoted for plantation crops and field crops were determined using 4 criteria i.e. (1) crop land where the proportion of land used is 70% or less, (2) croplands where the intercropping was not practiced, (3) croplands where the animal husbandry was not practiced and (4) croplands where the yield is below the average yield prescribed by the institutions concerned.

In addition to some of the agricultural lands were identified that could be withdrawn from agriculture based on their unsuitability due to severe physical limitations and located adjoining to built-up areas and service centers that are landlocked by the agricultural lands and cannot be expanded or developed.

Low productivity paddy lands were identified using two criteria. (1) Lands where the yield per hectare is below the average of the district, (2) Lands that are cultivated only for one season.

c) Presence of low productivity home gardens

The low productivity home gardens were identified using three criteria. (1) Home gardens where the proportion of land being used was 50% or less, (2) Home garden where the production is low and mainly for home consumption, (3) Home gardens where animal husbandry can be practiced

d) Abandoned settlements

Abandoned settlements were identified and the reasons for the abandonment also investigated with the help of the people and the field level officers.

- e) Presence of abandoned agricultural areas.

These lands were classified according to the previous use and the reasons for abandonment also found.

- f) Presence of unused areas

These lands are state lands managed by different institutions like LRC, FD and other government institutions. However, releasing of these lands for the future development activities when it is necessary totally depend on the decision taken by the respective managing agency.

3.4 Formulation and validation of recommendations to address the issues

The issues were discussed with the divisional level stakeholders, District Level Expert Group (DEG) and the National Level Expert Group (NEG) Accordingly, in addition to the two National Expert Group meetings, two District Expert Group meetings and 11 D.S. Division Level Stakeholder Meetings were held. (The composition of these expert groups are given in the annex-06 a, b, c and d. The recommendations to address these issues were initially formulated by the LUPPD staff. They were finalized after discussions with the above groups.

3.5 Preparation of the land use plan

The land use plan was prepared by the LUPPD staff taking into consideration the views and comments made by the divisional level stakeholders, DEG and NEG. The land use plan comprises following main categories;

- (a) Presently protected area
- (b) Additional areas recommended for protection
- (c) Lands including home gardens, paddy, other agricultural lands that could be improved
- (d) Currently abandoned settlements, abandoned paddy and abandoned other agricultural lands that could be used for resettlements and for re-cultivation.
- (e) Currently unused areas which may be utilized for future development activities
- (f) Areas where present land use can be continued.

3. LAND USE OF THE DISTRICT.

4.1 Introduction.

Land use survey was conducted throughout the district in order to collect most needed graphical and non- graphical information. Under the graphical information component, Land Use Survey was attributed to fulfill two major type of information. The first main category was Land Use and Land Cover Data collection while the latter case was to demarcate areas where the land use issues were reported. In order to maintain the compatibility of data needed, land use and cover data were divided in to 07 major categories (as Level 01) and sub-divided in to 18 categories (as Level 02).

102 map sheets are available for the Trincomalee District. These maps were initially observed through the Satellite Images by the field staff of this department. The major Land Use Categories considered in this task is given below.

I. Non Agricultural Land s and Urban Lands

- ii. Home Garden
- iii. Agricultural Lands
- iv. Forest land
- v. Wet Land
- vi. Water Bodies
- vii. Other lands

4.2 Land Use

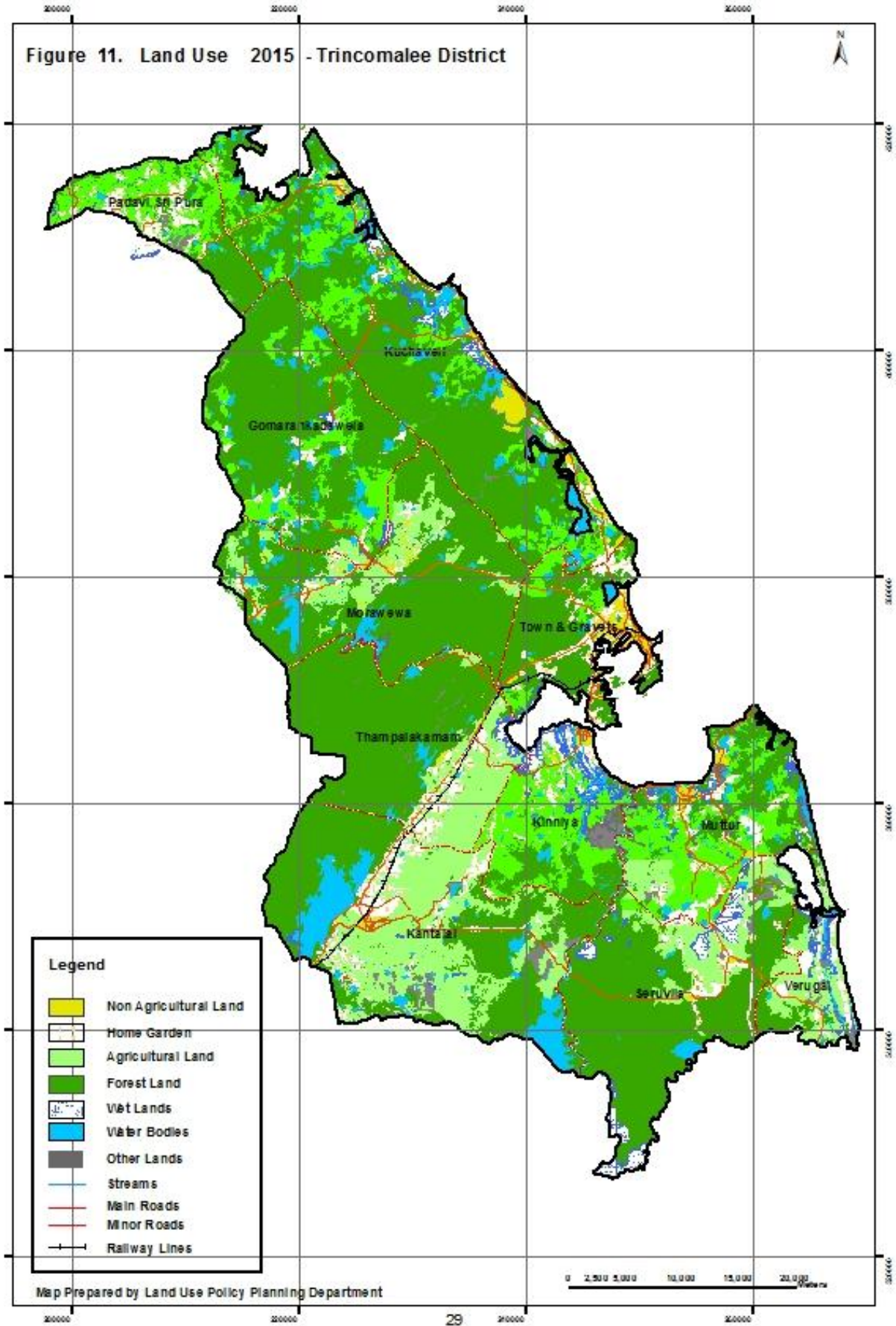
As described early, Land use situation in the Trincomalee District is brief under Table 13 of this Report. Accordingly, the major land cover type of the district is natural forest and it covers 112,748 ha of land. The second highest category is seasonal crops and it covers 69,673 ha of lands. Paddy lands stands for 3rd highest extent by reaching to 35,468 hectares of lands. Figure 11 represents the spatial distribution of these land use and cover types in the District.

Table 13. LAND USE – TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT – 2015

LAND USE		EXTENT	PRESENTAGE (%)
HOME GARDEN		15,846.99	5.81
AGRICULTURAL LAND	Paddy	31,713.00	11.63
	Seasonal Crops	65,480.00	24.01
	Permanent Crops	914.09	0.33
NON AGRICULTURAL AND URBAN LANDS	Settlements	2073.65	0.76
	Urban Centers	184	0.06
	Other Service Centers	28.9	0.01
	Industrial Areas	65	0.02
	Recreational Areas	23.3	0.08
	Other Urban Lands	1162	0.42
FOREST LAND	Natural Forest	107060.15	39.26
	Forest Plantation	69.58	0.02
	Scrub Land	24651.98	9.03
	Grass Land	369	0.13
WET LANDS	Marsh	3352.97	1.22
	Mangroves	497	0.18
	Vacant Land	1661	0.6
OTHER LANDS	Unproductive Land	1251	0.46
	Sandy Areas/ Sand Dunes/ Beaches/ Salt	740	0.27
	Rock Out Crops	495.39	0.18
WATER BODIES		15061	5.52
	Total	272,700	100

Source: LUPPD Land Use Survey under LLRC Project.

Figure 11. Land Use 2015 - Trincomalee District



4. PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN

5.1 Introduction

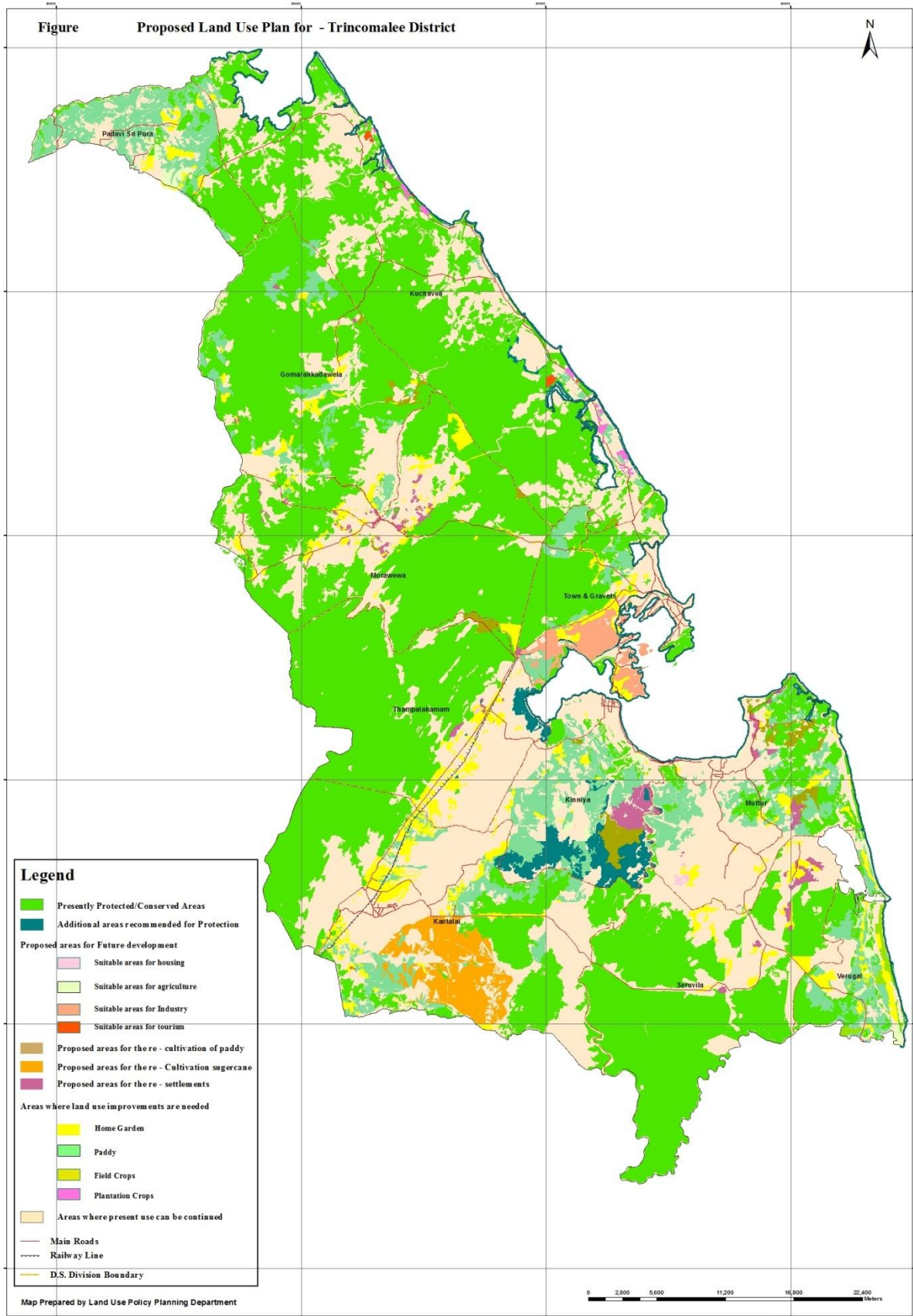
According to the methodology adapted in this study, the land use issues identified and addressed can be divided into 05 main categories. For the explanatory and analytical purposes above main categories were sub divided into 15 sub sections or categories. In developing the proposed Land Use Changes or recommendations, basis of this classification was used. Accordingly proposed land use plan is consisted with following categories.

1. Presence of Presently Protected Areas.
2. Additional Areas Recommended for Protection/Conservation
3. Proposed areas for future Development.
 - Suitability for housing.
 - Suitability for Industries.
 - Suitability for Tourism.
4. Proposed area for re-cultivation of paddy.
5. Proposed Area for Re-cultivation of sugarcane.
6. Proposed area for re-settlements.
7. Areas where Land Use Improvements are needed.
 - Home gardens.
 - Paddy lands.
 - Field crops.
 - Plantation crops.
8. Areas of present land Use Can Continue

The special distribution of above recommended uses are given in the Figure - 12 in this report.

Proposed Land Use Plan is presented according to the above classification and compiled information and extent, reported under each category is given under Table 14.

Figure 12



5.2 MAJOR LAND USE ISSUES

Major land use issues identified in the Trincomalee District is given in the table below. The highest extent is reported from presently protected areas. The second highest category is underutilized lands which are consisted with Homegardens, Paddy lands, Plantation and Field crops. Their location wise distribution, nature of issues, reasons and responsible agencies in resolving issues and other particulars are widely discussed in the next section of the report. Therefore here in this section basic information about major issues are presented.

Table 14 Major land Use Issues in Trincomalee District

Issue No.	Category	Sub Categories	Main Issue or Issues	Extent (ha)
01.	Presently Protected Areas	Forest Reserves Wildlife Reserve Grasslands Wetlands Archaeological Reserves	Encroachments Garbage Dumping illegal Tree Felling Clay & Gravel mining	131460.71
02.	Proposed Area for Protection	Forest Wildlife Wetland Sand Dunes Archaeological Sites	-do-	2109.63
03.	Areas where productivity should be improved	Homegardens Paddy Field crops Plantation Crops	Underutilization	47959.06
04.	Currently abandoned areas that could be utilized	Settlements Paddy Lands Other agricultural lands	Abandonment	6980.42
05.	Areas potentially available for future development	Un-used Lands	Un-use nature	3232.08

Source: Field Survey Data LUPPD -2015

5.3 Recommendations for Land Use Issues

5.3.1 Protected areas

Protected area of the District is coming under two major types. The first category is considered as presently protected area. The second category is considered as proposed area for the protection. For the explanatory purposes above two aspects discussed separately.

5.3.1.1 Land Use issues related to presently protected Areas.

Presently Protected Areas of the Trincomalee district can be divided in to five sub categories and they are given below.

- a) Forest Reserves
- b) Grasslands
- c) Wetlands/ Mangroves
- d) Wildlife Reserves/ Corridors
- e) Archaeological Reserves

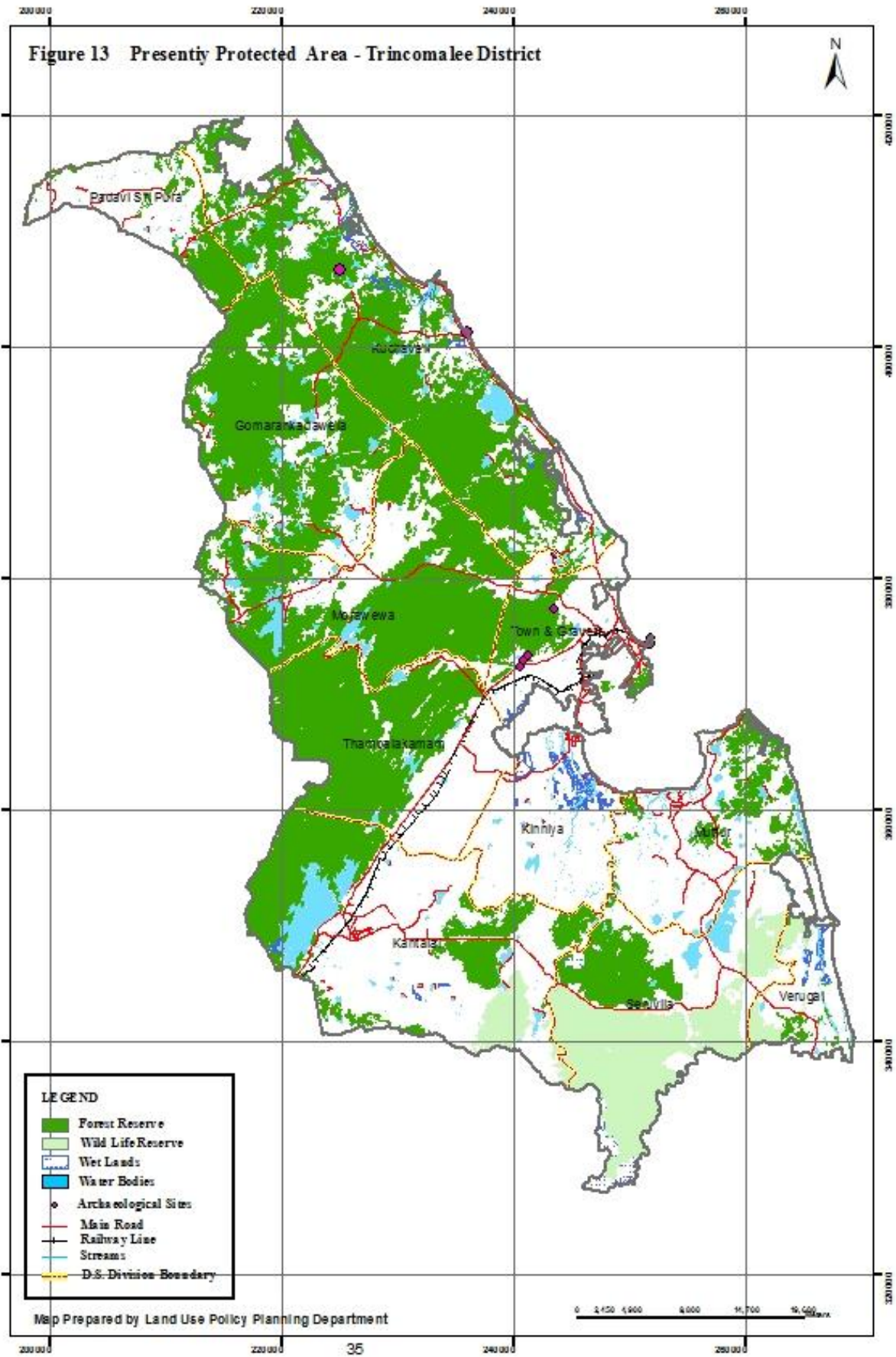
If a certain area of above category is declared as a reserve or protected area according to the existing laws & legislations, it will be considered as presently protected areas. However, there are land use issues even in already protected areas as well (Figure-15).

The situation of above categories in the district is given in the table 14 below. The total extent of presently protected area in the district is about 131460.71 ha. This extent is consisted with 110,309 ha of forest lands, 18,593 wildlife areas, grassland and wetlands 1,524 ha and 1,032 ha respectively.

Table 15 – presently Protected Area in Trincomalee District

Type	Name	DS Divisions	Extent (Ha)
Forest Reserves	Kanthale Reserve	Kanthale	11904
	Chunnakkadu Reserve		
	Mahaweli River North Reserve	Seruwila	4800
	Naval Head Works Sanctuary	Thabalagamuwa	16750
	Verugal Reserve	Verugal	296.57
	Naulambantheevu	Muthur	576.27
	Chunnakkadu Reserve		
	Kaddaiparichchankadu		
	Chunnakkadu Reserve	Kinniya	107.37
	Sinibilla Kanda Reserve	Padavisripura	2830.14
	Adiyagala Reserve	Morawewa	20710
	Kanthale Reserve	Town & Gravest	3589
	Pannaparichchan Reserve	Kuchchaveli	29098.48
	Paburugassinna Reserve		
	Paburugassinna Reserve	Gomarankadawala	19648
	Adiyagalahinna Proposed Reserve		
Stage – 1			
Stage – 2			
Grass Land	Peniketiyawa, Nochchikulam, Namalwaththa, Morawewa South, Morawewa North, Mahadivulawewa, Kituluththuwa, Awwinagar	Morawewa	423
Wet Lands (Mangroves)	Upparu	Kinniya	1028.44
	Nalloor	Muthur	4.5
	Varothayanagar, Sampaltheevu	Town & Gravest	133
	Salapeyar	Kuchchaveli	968.88
	Peraru		
Saviyaru			
Wildlife Reserves and Corridors	Naval Head Works Sanctuary	Thabalagamuwa	16750
	Sober Island	Town & Gravest	200.5
	Sober Island Large (L)		
	Naval Head Works Sanctuary		
	Kokkilai Lagoon	Kuchchaveli	69.86
	Pigeon Island		
	Somawathi National Park	Seruwila	13684
	Seruwila Sanctuary		
	Triconamady Sanctuary		
	Allai Sanctuary	Verugal	2301.64
	Somawathi National Par Stage – 2	Kanthale	2340
Archaeological Sites	26 Location	Kuchchaveli Town & Gravest Seruwila, Verugala, Gomarankadawala	26 Places

Source: Field Survey Data LUPPD -2015



(a) Forest Reserves

There are about 110,309 ha. of forest lands reported in the Trincomalee District, and are designated as already protected. However, despite their legal status, several issues have been reported during the study. Some forest lands have been cultivated with seasonal crops, and several places have been encroached by farmers for paddy cultivation. In addition to above two issues, there are people using these lands for extensive grazing, for cattle rearing. It is also reported that, even in gazetted forest areas, the land marks/ boundary demarcation was not properly done. Therefore, separation of forest area from settlement, paddy fields or other uses is extremely difficult. This obviously leads to unauthorized encroachment & illegal timber felling etc. This issues were reported from all (eleven) divisional secretary divisions in the Trincomalee District. It is also noted that in some reserves many issues are appearing at the same Locations and therefore, the situation seems to be more complex. The summary of the presently protected areas in the Trincomalee District is given below.

Table 16 (a). Details of the presently protected/ conserved forest lands in Trincomalee District.

Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Forest Reserves	Kanthale Reserve	Kanthale	11904	Agro well, Chena, Paddy, Field crops, Cultivation, Boundary Not Cleared	Demarcate the boundary	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department
	Chunnakkadu Reserve					
	Mahaweli River North Reserve	Seruwila	4800	Chena, Paddy, Field Crops, Cultivation, Soil	Can be release if settlers posses deeds.	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest
	Naval Head Works Sanctuary	Thabalagamuwa	16750	Chena/ Paddy, Cultivation, Livestock (Goats)	Cannot release,	

Source: Field Survey Data LUPPD -2015

Table 16(b). Details of the presently protected/ conserved forest lands in Trincomalee District.

Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations from Divisional Level stake Holder	Relevant Agencies
Forest Reserves	Verugal Reserve	Verugal	296.57	Chena/ Paddy/ Field Crops, Cultivation	Can be Release if settlers possess deeds.	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department
	Naulambantheevu	Muthur	576.27	Encroached & Livestock, Farming, Paddy Cultivation	Can be release if settlers have deed or Permit	-
	Chunnakkadu Reserve					
	Kaddaiparichchankadu					
	Chunnakkadu, Reserve	Kinniya	107.37	Boundary Not Cleared	Demarcate Boundaries	Forest Department
	Sinbilla Kanda, Reserve	Padavisripura	2830.14	Some areas Boundary Not Cleared, Chena/ Paddy/ Field Crops, Cultivation	Can be release if settlers have deed or permit	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department
	Adiyagala, Reserve	Morawewa	20710	Paddy/ Field Crops, Cultivation	Can be release if settlers have deed or permit	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department

Source: Field Survey Data LUPPD -201

Table 16 (c). Details of the presently protected/ conserved forest lands in Trincomalee District.

Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations from Divisional Level Stake Holder	Relevant Agencies
Forest Reserves	Kanthale Reserve	Town & Gravest	3589	Paddy/ Field Crops, Cultivation	Can be release if settlers have deed or	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest
	Pannaparichchan Reserve	Kuchchaveli	29098.5	Paddy/ Field Crops, Cultivation	Can be release if settlers have a deed or Permit, some areas cannot release due to gazzeted forest reservation	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department
	Paburugassinna Reserve					
	Paburugassinna Reserve	Gomarankadawala	19648	Paddy/ Field Crops, Cultivation	Can be release if settlers have deed or Permit, Some areas proposed to conserve strictly	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department
	Adiyagalahinna Proposed Reserve					
	Stage – 1					
	Stage – 2					

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD(2015)

(b) Grass Land

Presently protected grasslands in Trincomalee District amounted to 423 ha. In the Morawewa Divisional Secretary Division. This area was reported in eight (8) G.N.Divisions such as Peniketiyawa, Nochchikulam, Namalwaththa, Morawewa South, Morawewa North, Mahadivul wewa, Kithuluththuwa and Awvinagar

As this area is coming under the preview of forest department, if need to develop or use as posture land it is necessary to gazette this extent under the pasture land act. However, there are no significant land use issues in the grass land areas in the district.

Table 17. Details of the presently protected/ conserved grasslands in Trincomalee District.

Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Grass Land	Peniketiya, Nochchikulam, Namalwaththa, Morawewa South, Morawewa North, Mahadivulawewa, Kituluthuwa, Awvinagar	Morawewa	423		Can be release for pasture	D.S.Office, Forest Department, Livestock Department

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD(2015)

(c) Wetlands

The total extent of wetlands reported in the Trincomalee District is about 2134 ha. Highest extent (1028 ha.) was reported in Kinniya D.S. Division and second highest extent (968 ha.) was reported from Kuchchaveli D.S. Division. Among the issues affected on sustainability of these wetlands, encroachments and dumping of garbage are prominent. However, it is necessary to declare above land as wetlands under the existing laws and regulations. (Table – 18)

Table 18

Details of the presently protected/ conserved wetlands in Trincomalee District.

Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Wet Lands (Mangroves)	Upparu	Kinniya	1028.44	Encroachments in some areas	Promote Awareness Program, Demarcating wet land	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department
	Nalloor	Muthur	4.5	Encroachments in some areas	Reserved for Wetland	
	Varothayanagar, Sampaltheevu	Town & Gravest	133	Dumping garbage in Some areas	To conserve strictly	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department
	Salapeyar	Kuchchaveli	968.88		To Conserve strictly	
	Peraru					
	Saviyaru					

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

(d) Wildlife Reserves

Total extent of Wildlife reserve in the district is about 33,000 ha. and reported from 06 D.S. Divisions. The largest extents was reported from Thambalagamuwa (16,750 ha.) and Seruwila (13684 ha.)

Although these areas are reported under existing protected area category, Chena cultivation, paddy farming, field crop cultivation, and use of some areas for the settlements are prominent. The table 19 provides the distribution pattern of the wildlife reserves and corridors according to the D.S. Divisions.

Table. 19 Details of the Presently Protected/Conserved Wildlife reserves in the Trincomalee District.

Type	Name	D.S. Division	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Wildlife & Reserves and Corridors	Naval Head Works Sanctuary	Town & Gravest	198	Abandoned Settlement	Can be release if encroacher have a deed or Permit, Release other place	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Agriculture Department, Survey Department
	Kokilai Lagoon	Kuchchaveli	69.86		T conserve Strictly	
	Pigeon island National Park					
	Somawathi National	Seruwila	13684	Paddy/ Field Crops, Cultivation, Settlement, Service Center	Forward for District Stake Holder Meeting	Agrarian Development Department
	Seruwila Sanctuary					
	Trincomady Sanctuary					
	Allai Sanctuary	Verugal	2301.6	Paddy/ Field Crops, Cultivation, Settlement	Forward for District Stake Holder Meeting	Agrarian Development Department
	Somawathi National park Stage – 2	Kanthale	2340		To conserve Strictly	DWLC
	Sober Island (G)	Town & Gravest	2.5		To conserve Strictly	DWLC
Sober Island Large (L)						

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

(e) Archaeological Reserves

There are 25 archaeologically important locations in the District of Trincomalee. As these areas are already gazetted no significant issues reported. However, unclear boundary in one place and encroachment in the other location was reported.

The list of archaeologically important places and reported D.S. Divisions are given in the table 20 (a) and (b) below.

Table 20 (a) list of presently protect / declared archaeologically important sites/ places in the Trincomalee District.

Type	Name	D.S. Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendation	Relevant Agencies
Archeological Site/ Historical Reserves	Mashana Wewa	Kuchchaveli	Places 26	NA	To conserve Strictly Already Gazetted but some Areas should be survey	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Girihadu Seya					
	Pichchamalaviharaya					
	Welgamvehera	Town & Gravest		NA	To conserve Strictly Already Gazetted but some Areas should be survey	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Koneswaram Kovil					
	Villundy (Old Bank)					
	Arunagiry (Near the Nelson Theater)					
	Dutch Naval Commissioner Building					
	Petric Fort (Koneswaram Kovil)					
	Petric Fort (Near the Archeological, Office)					
	Petric Fort (Near the Assistant Commissioner of Election Office Building)	Seruwavila		Boundary Not Cleared	Already Surveying and Demarcating boundaries	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Hotwelkanniya			Encroachments in some areas		
	Wilgamveherapuraviharaya	Verugal		NA	To conserve Strictly	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Lankapatuna Puraviharaya					

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

Table 20 (b) list of presently protect / declared archaeologically important sites/ places in the Trincomalee District.

Type	Name	D.S.Divivisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Archeological Site/ Historical Reserves	Rangiriulpatha	Gomarankadawala	Places 26	Boundary Not Marked	To Conserve Strictly	D.S.Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Viharaya/ Hot Well					
	Madagama Ruins					
	Reedilenviharaya					
	Mailawewa Ruins					
	Muthiyangana Raja Mahaviharaya					
	Pahalagama Ruins					
	Galkadawala Ruins					
	Puliyandikulama Ruins					
	Kivulakadawala Ruins					

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

5.3.2. Additional Areas Recommended for Protection & Conservation

5.3.2.1 Introduction

During this study process several types of environmentally important areas were identified. In the Trincomalee District, there are five types new areas identified for protection. Details and extents of these lands are given below. Although, these areas are located outside the existing protected area network, these areas also suggested conserving or protecting due to their importance/sensitivity.

In this identification, large tract of forest Lands, suitable areas for wildlife reserves & wildlife corridors, Wetlands, Coastal areas and Coastal Sand Dunes, Archaeologically important places and sites were recommended for protection or conservation. The details of such areas are given in the next section.

Accordingly, in the Trincomalee District, there are five types new areas identified for protection. Their details and extents are given below.

Table 21- summary of Additional Areas for Recommended for protection or Conservation in Trincomalee District.

Type	Extent (ha)
Forested Areas	1258.22
Wildlife Areas	6.0
Wetlands	410.0
Coastal Areas & Sand Dunes	18.5
Archaeologically Important Places & Sites	31.0

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

There are some issues identified in the above areas, for instance; Illegal gravel extraction, Chena cultivation, illicit tree felling, filling of wetlands, boundary conflicts are reported in these locations. In order to avoid such issues deceleration of these Lands under existing laws & legislations are very necessary. Accordingly following recommendations are drawn, in relation to the nature of the issues. (The locations of these lands are given in the Figure 14 in this report.)

5.3.2.2 Recommendation for Forested Areas

Extent of forest area reported in Trincomalee district is about 1258.22 ha. This extent was reported from two Divisional Secretary areas and in six Grama Niladhari Divisions. Due to their environmentally sensitive nature, these areas are recommended for protection. However, these areas have to be surveyed prior to declaration. Details of proposed forested areas are given in the table below.

Table 22- Summary of the forested areas recommended for conservation or protection

Place Names & GN Division	D.S. Division	Extent (ha)	Current Issues (if any)
Sempi moddal (Ailiyady GN)	Kinniya	1255.19	Gravel Mining
Sundikulam (Ailiyady GN)			
Sundiyyar (Majeed Nagar)			
Kallarappu (Ailiyady GN)			
Valamadu (Ailiyady GN)			
Paththiripura	Thambalagamuwa	3.03	Gravel Mining

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

5.3.2.3 Wildlife Areas Recommended for Protection

In the D.S. Division of Morawewa, There are about 06 ha of land indentified and recommended for wildlife conservation. According to the field information, this area is suitable to declare as a bird sanctuary. (See Table 23 (a))

5.3.2.4 Wetland areas Recommended for protection and Conservation

In the areas of Thambalagamuwa Bay and Peniketiyawa area, there are about 410 ha of wetlands identified and recommended for protection. In order to minimize present problem of encroachments, and illegal land filling, the boundaries of such lands has to be surveyed and demarcated. In Thambalagamuwa D.S. Division 398 ha and in Morawewa D.S. Division 12 ha of such lands identified see Table 23 (b).

5.3.2.5 Coastal Areas and Sand Dunes Recommended for Protection/ Conservation

Coastal belt of the Trincomalee District is falling within the 05 Divisional Secretary Divisions. They are Kinniya, Verugal, Muthur, Town & Grovets and Kuchchaveli. Among these areas, Kinniya Coastal Belt, Verugal Coastal Belt, and all other coastal belts of the district are environmentally sensitive. The beaches, Sand dunes, Lagoons, Bays and many Coastal land forms in the coastal belt are attractive to the people and also environmentally sensitive.

However, there are Illegal encroachments dominating in certain places and on the other hand several other areas have been naturally eroded due to sea waves. Therefore, some kind of controlling mechanisms are needed to arrest above processes to protect the coastal belt against degradation. Use of Coastal belt as per the Coast Conservation Department Guidelines and other acts such as National Environment Act and Mines & Minerals Bureau Act is very necessary, see Table 23 (c).

5.3.2.6 Archaeologically / Historically Importance areas recommended for protection/ Conservation

Apart from the areas suggested for protection and conservation, there are other types of sites, places and locations with historical monuments, to be declared under the National Archaeological Act. The total land extent reported under this category was 31 ha. Therefore, it is suggested to assess these lands by the above department and to take necessary actions for conservation or protection see Table 23 (d).

Locations of all type of proposed areas, their locations and place names are given in the Figure 14 in this report.

Table 23(a) Details of Additional areas recommended for protection/conservation

Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Forest Reserves	Sempimoddai (Ailiyady GND)	Kinniya	392.71		This areas should be surveyed to identify ownership of state Land	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department
	Sundikulam (Ailiyady GND)		862.48		To be declared as Environmental Sensitive area	
	Sundiyaru (Majeed Nagar)					
	Kallarappu (Ailiyady GND)					
	Valamadu (Ailiyady GND)					
PaththiniPura		3.03	Gravel Mining	To be declared as Environmental Sensitive area	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Central Environment Authority, Survey Department	
Wildlife, Reserves and Corridors	Pankulama wewa	Morawewa	6		To be declared as birds Sanctuary	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Central Environment Authority, Survey Department
Wet Lands	Thabalagamuwa bay	Thabalagamuwa	398	Filling and encroaching	To be declared as birds Sanctuary	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Central Environment Authority, Survey Department

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

Table 23(b) Details of Additional areas recommended for protection/conservation

Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Wet Lands	Peniketiyawa	Morawewa	12		To be declared as birds Sanctuary	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Central Environment Authority, Survey Department
Coastal Area and Sand Dunes	Kinniya Coastal Areas	Verugal	18.5Km	Encroachments in some areas	Remove Encroachments, Reserve Coastal Zone	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Coastal Conservation Department, D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Central Environment Authority, Survey Department
	Verugal Coastal Areas	Verugal		Encroachments in some areas	Remove Encroachments, Reserve Coastal, Zone	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Coastal Conservation Department, D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Central Environment Authority, Survey Department
	Muthur Coastal Areas	Muthur		Encroachments in some areas	Remove Encroachments, Reserve Coastal, Zone	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Coastal Conservation Department, D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department,
	Town & Gravest, Coastal Areas	Town & Gravest		Encroachments in some areas, Coastal Erosion	Remove Encroachments, Reserve Coastal, Zone	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Coastal Conservation Department, D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Central Environment Authority, Survey Department

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

Table 23(c) Details of Additional areas recommended for protection/conservation

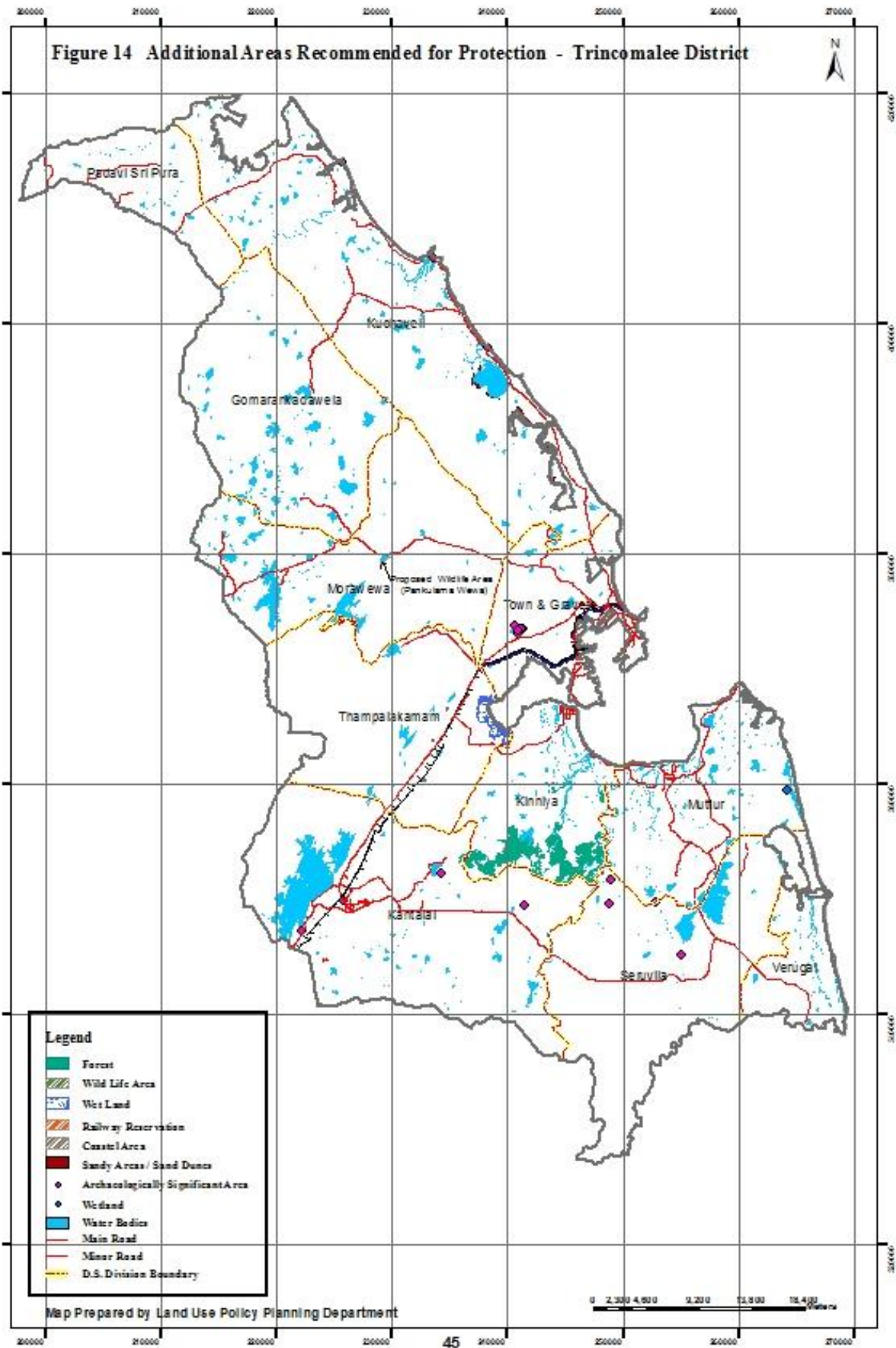
Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Coastal Area and Sand Dunes	Kuchchaveli, Coastal Areas/ Sand Dunes	Kuchchaveli		Encroachments in some areas	Remove Encroachments, Reserve Coastal, Zone	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Coastal Conservation Department, D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Central Environment Authority, Survey Department
	Ulpathwewapurana Rajamahaviharaya	Thabalagamuwa	5	Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archaeological Department
Archeological Site/ Historical Reserves	Galpokuna Rajamahaviharaya					
	Sri Agbo Rajamahaviharaya					
	ESD Rock					
	Adeekumana					
	Nayagara Kovil					
	Senawalli Ruins					
	97 Temple Ruins					
	0.25					
Samanalapalamapurana Rajamahaviharaya	Kanthale		Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archaeological Department	
Panselgodella Purana Rajamahaviharaya						
Agbo Rajamahaviharaya						
Welunna Rajamahaviharaya						
Sri Ganganapabbatha Purana Rajamahaviharaya						
Viharagala Purana Viharaya						
Kanguveli Akathijathapanam Kovil	Muthur	3	Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA,	
Archeological site (Vilankulam village)	Town & Gravest		Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archaeological Department	

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)

Table 23(d) Details of Additional areas Recommended for Protection/Conservation

Type	Name	D.S.Divisions	Extent (Ha)	Current Issues within the Area	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Archeological Site/ Historical Reserves	Arisimala Viharaya, Samudragiri Purana Rajamahaviharaya, Chaithyagiri Viharaya, Masangaweva Rajamahaviharaya, Sembimalei Viharaya	Kuchchaveli		Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Kambakotte Viharaya Ruins	Morawewa	4.5	Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Sri Gajaba Gallen Viharaya					
	Sri Raja Viharaya					
	Sri pabbatharama Purana Viharaya					
	Sri ishipathanaramaya Viharaya					
	Divurumgala Purana Viharaya					
	Mailakudawewa Purana Viharaya					
	Kithuluthuwa Ruins					
	Singapura Purana Viharaya	Padavisripura		Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Sewa Janapadaya Ruins					
	Kawanthissapura Ruins					
	Lassanagama Divulapitiya Purana Viharaya					
	Parana Medawachchiya Ruins					
	Ranmaduwa Purana Viharaya					
	Kalyan Pura Ruins	Komarankadawala		Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
	Mailawewa, Thalagaswewa Ruins					
	Adiyagala, Mailawewa Ruins					
	Paburugaswewa Mahasorowa wewa					
	Ariyammankerny Sivan Kovil Ruins	Seruwila		Boundary Not Cleared	Declare Under Archaeology Act	D.S. Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, UDA, Archeological Department
Srimangalapura Ruins Acre 50						

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2015)



5.3.3 Underutilized Homegardens

5.3.3.1 Introduction

During the study, it was found that large extent of homegardens is below the acceptable productivity Level. It was reflected in low plant density, low yield and inappropriate conservation measures adopted and poor maintenance of Land.

Therefore, it was suggested to consider this category of Land to improve their productivity through the appropriate measures.

All divisions in the Trincomalee District reports 11, 768 ha of underutilized Lands under the homegarden sector.

Their distribution is given in the table 24 below.

Table 24 Extents of Underutilized Homegardens Reported in Trincomalee District.

D.S. Division	Land Extent of Underutilized Homegardens (ha.)
Verugal	802.25
Padavi Sripura	573.03
Muttur	610.09
Kuchchaveli	1541.61
Kinniya	264.08
Thambalagamuwa	1157.00
Kantale	2350.00
Morawewa	706.00
Gomarankadawala	784.00
Seruwila	1048.00
Town & Gravests	1932.82
TOTAL	11768.82

5.3.3.2 Reasons of Underutilization

Main reason for the underutilization of home gardens in the district is water shortage. This is because of the low rainfall and un-availability of ground water sources for home gardens. The second highest important reason is wild life threat.

Therefore, even under the good irrigation facilities are provided, there will be a somewhat complex issues adhere to the farming systems in the area.

The locations of underutilized home gardens are given in the figure 15.

Table 25 (a) Recommended Improvements for Underutilized Homegardens

Type	DS Division	Extent (Ha)	Reasons for underutilization	Relevant Agencies	Recommendations
Home Garden	Verugal	802.25	Unavailability of Water	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Devpt. Department Irrigation Department	Make Facilities for Agro wells when necessary, Introduce water conservation methods, Introduce low water consumption cop varieties, Popularize rain water harvesting methods
	Padavisripura	573.03	Unavailability of Water	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Dept, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department Irrigation Department	
	Muthur	610.09	Unavailability of Water	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Dept, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department Irrigation Department	
	Kuchchaveli	1541.61	Unavailability of Water	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department	
	Kinniya	264.8	Unavailability of Water	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department	
	Thambalagamuwa	1157	Inadequate water, Damage from wild animal	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agrarian Development Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department, Wildlife Conservation Department	Make Facilities for Agro wells when necessary, Introduce water, conservation methods, Introduce low water consumption cop varieties, Popularize rain water harvesting methods Introduce Electric Fences, Animal resistant Plant boundaries

Source; Filed Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table 25 (b) Recommended Improvements for Underutilized Homegardens

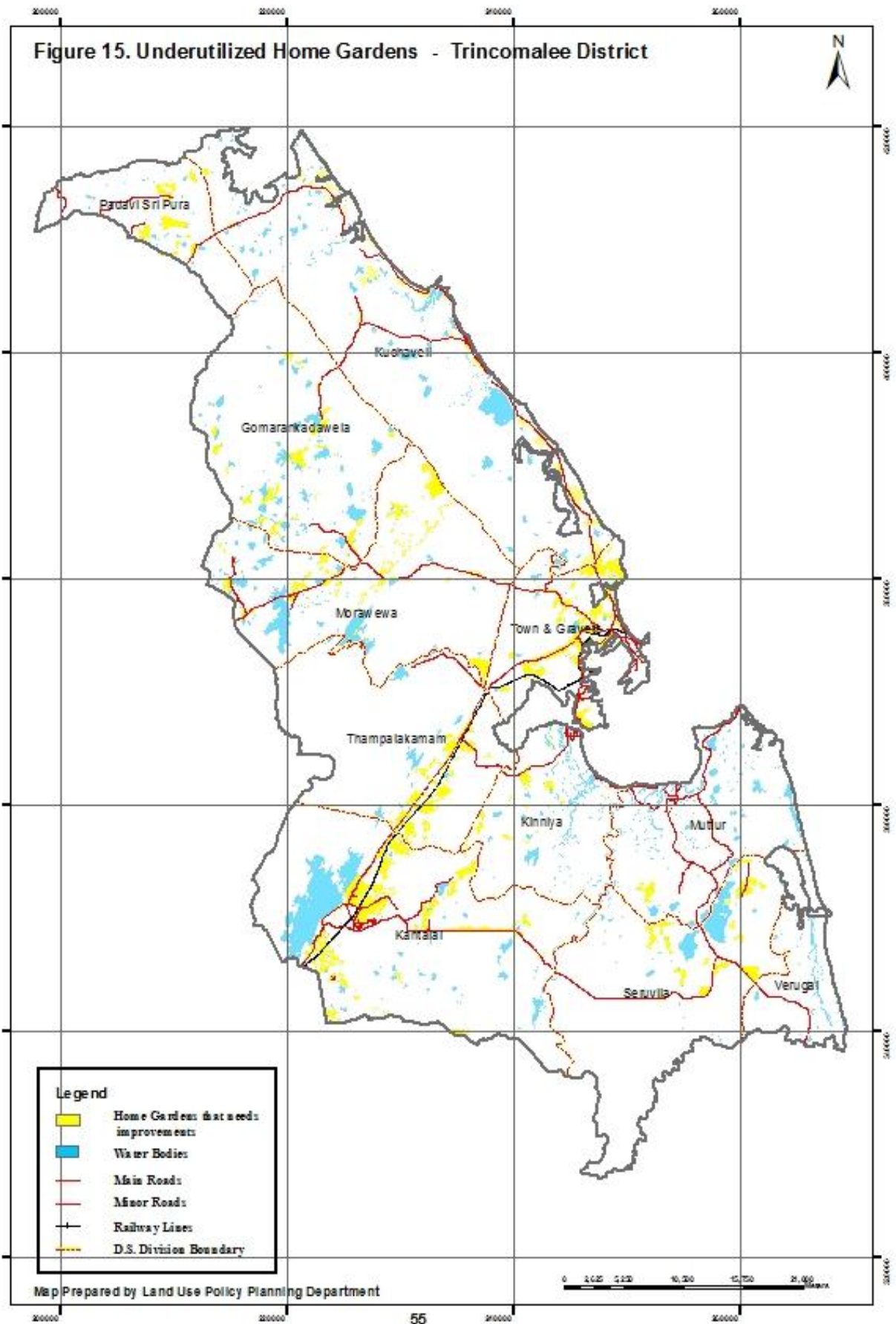
Type	DS Division	Extent (Ha)	Reasons for underutilization	Relevant Agencies	Recommendations
Home Garden	Kanthale	2350	Water Shortage, and Damage from Wild Animals	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department, Irrigation Department	Make Facilities for Agro wells when necessary, Introduce water, conservation methods, Introduce low water consumption cop varieties, Popularize rain water harvesting methods
	Morawewa	706	Inadequate water	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department, Irrigation Dept.	Make Facilities for Agro wells when necessary, Introduce water, conservation methods, Introduce low water consumption cop varieties, Popularize rain water harvesting methods
	Gomarankadawala	784	Water Shortage, and Damage from Wild Animals	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department, Irrigation Dept. Department of Wildlife Conservation	Make Facilities for Agro wells when necessary, Introduce water, conservation methods, Introduce low water consumption cop varieties, Popularize rain water harvesting methods Electric Fencing in suitable places Apply Suitable wild animal resistance Crop varieties

Source; Filed Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table 25 (c) Recommended Improvements for Underutilized Homegardens

Type				DS Division	Recommendations
Home Garden	Seruwila	1048	Water Shortage, Wildlife Threats	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Development Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation	Make Facilities for Agro wells when necessary, Introduce water, conservation methods, Introduce low water consumption crop varieties, Popularize rain water harvesting methods
	Town & Gravet	1932.04	Water Shortage, Wildlife Threats	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Development Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation	Make Facilities for Agro wells when necessary, Introduce water, conservation methods, Introduce low water consumption crop varieties, Popularize rain water harvesting methods

Source; Filed Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015



5.3.4 Underutilized Agricultural Lands

There are two types of underutilized agricultural lands found in the Trincomalee District. They are, underutilized paddy lands and underutilized other agricultural lands such as field crops and plantation crops. Total extent of underutilized paddy lands is amounted to 35,468.47 ha and field crops are about 407.63 ha and reported plantation crops are about 314.14 ha.

5.3.4.1. Underutilized paddy lands.

Regarding the paddy lands, it was observed that all D.S. Divisions have some extent of underutilized paddy lands which exceeds minimum of 1,400 ha (Figure 16). Due to variety of Agro-ecological and micro-climatic constraints on one hand and socio-economic factors on the other are attributed to this problem. Usually in the Dry Zone Districts water scarcity is common to many places unless the artificial irrigation is not provided. On the other hand, large scale Inter-provincial Irrigation Schemes could not cater for all lands expected to irrigate at the inadequacy of their capacities. Therefore, to resolve this issue some sort of innovative and effective solutions have to be investigated. However, solutions already proposed and recommended at Divisional Secretary Level stake holder meetings, are considered as an immediate solution to the problem are given in this report.

According to the survey conducted in the district, the extent, main reason for underutilization and recommended measures are given in the table 26(a) and 26(b) below.

Table 26 (a) Recommended Improvements for Underutilized Paddy Lands

Category	DS Division	Extent (Ha)	Reasons for underutilization	Responsible Agencies	Recommendations
Paddy	Kuchchaveli	6131.95	Comparatively Low Yield	Agrarian Development Department, DS Office (Planning), Agriculture Department, Paddy Research Institute, Irrigation Department	Conduct Soil Surveys to diagnose soil constrains if any. Conduct Agronomic Studies and Profitability Analysis on paddy.
	Kinniya	6455.84	Comparatively Low Yield	Agrarian Development Department, DS Office (Planning), Agriculture Department, Paddy Research Institute, Irrigation Department	Conduct Soil Surveys to diagnose soil constrains if any. Conduct Agronomic Studies and Profitability Analysis on paddy.
	Thambalagamuwa	1793	Water Shortage	Agrarian Development Department, DS Office (Planning), Agriculture Department, Irrigation Department	Enrichment of tank's water capacity. Protect Tank Catchments to water recharge. Promote low water consumption agronomic practices. Popularize Rainwater Harvesting
	Kanthale	3238	Water Shortage, Animal Threats	Agrarian Development Department, DS Office (Planning), Agriculture Department, wildlife Department, Irrigation Department	Restoration of abandoned tanks, irrigation channel Clearing, Establish Elephant Fence, Enrichment of tank's water capacity, need to conserve tank's catchment area

Table 26 (b) Recommended Improvements for Underutilized Paddy Lands

Category	DS Division	Extent (Ha)	Reasons for underutilization	Responsible Agencies	Recommendations
Paddy	Morawewa	2811	Water Shortage	Agrarian Development Department, DS Office (Planning), Agriculture Department, Irrigation Department	Enrichment of tank's water capacity. Protect Tank Catchments to water recharge. Promote low water consumption agronomic practices. Popularize Rainwater Harvesting
	Gomarankada wala	1582	Wildlife threats. Water shortage	Agrarian Development Department, DS Office (Planning), Agriculture Department, wildlife Department, Irrigation Department	Restoration of abandoned tanks, irrigation channel Clearing, Establish Elephant Fence, Enrichment of tank's water capacity, need to conserve tank's catchment area
	Seruwila	1475	Wildlife Threats, Water Storage	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department	Restoration of abandoned tanks, irrigation channel Clearing, Establish Elephant Fence, Enrichment of tank's water capacity, need to conserve tank's catchment area
	Town & Gravets	1541.4	Wildlife Threats, Water Shortage	DS. Office (Planning), Samurdhi Development Department, Agriculture Department, Coconut Cultivation Board, Livestock Department, Agrarian Development Department	

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015.

5.3.4.2. Underutilized other Agricultural Lands

(1). Plantation Crops

In the Trincomalee District there are four D.S. Divisions reported with under – utilized plantation crops. Accordingly, Verugal D.S. Division 88.54 ha of land and 175.6 ha in Kuchchaveli D.S. Division and 9 ha and 41 ha in Thambalagamuwa & Town and Gravets have found respectively (Figure-17). The existing causes for their underutilization and possible solutions and recommended measures are given below.

Table 27 Recommended Improvements for Underutilized Plantation Crops

Category	D.S. Division	Extent (ha)	Reasons for Underutilization	Responsible Agencies	Recommendations
Underutilized Plantation Crops	Thambalagamuwa	9	Water Scarcity	Irrigation Dept.	Investigate Ground water
	Kuchchaveli	175.6	Water Scarcity	Agrarian Development Dept.	Investigate Ground water
	Town & Gravets	41	Water Scarcity	Agrarian Development Dept.	Investigate Ground water
	Verugal	88.54	Water Scarcity	Agrarian Development Dept.	Investigate Ground water
	TOTAL	314.14	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

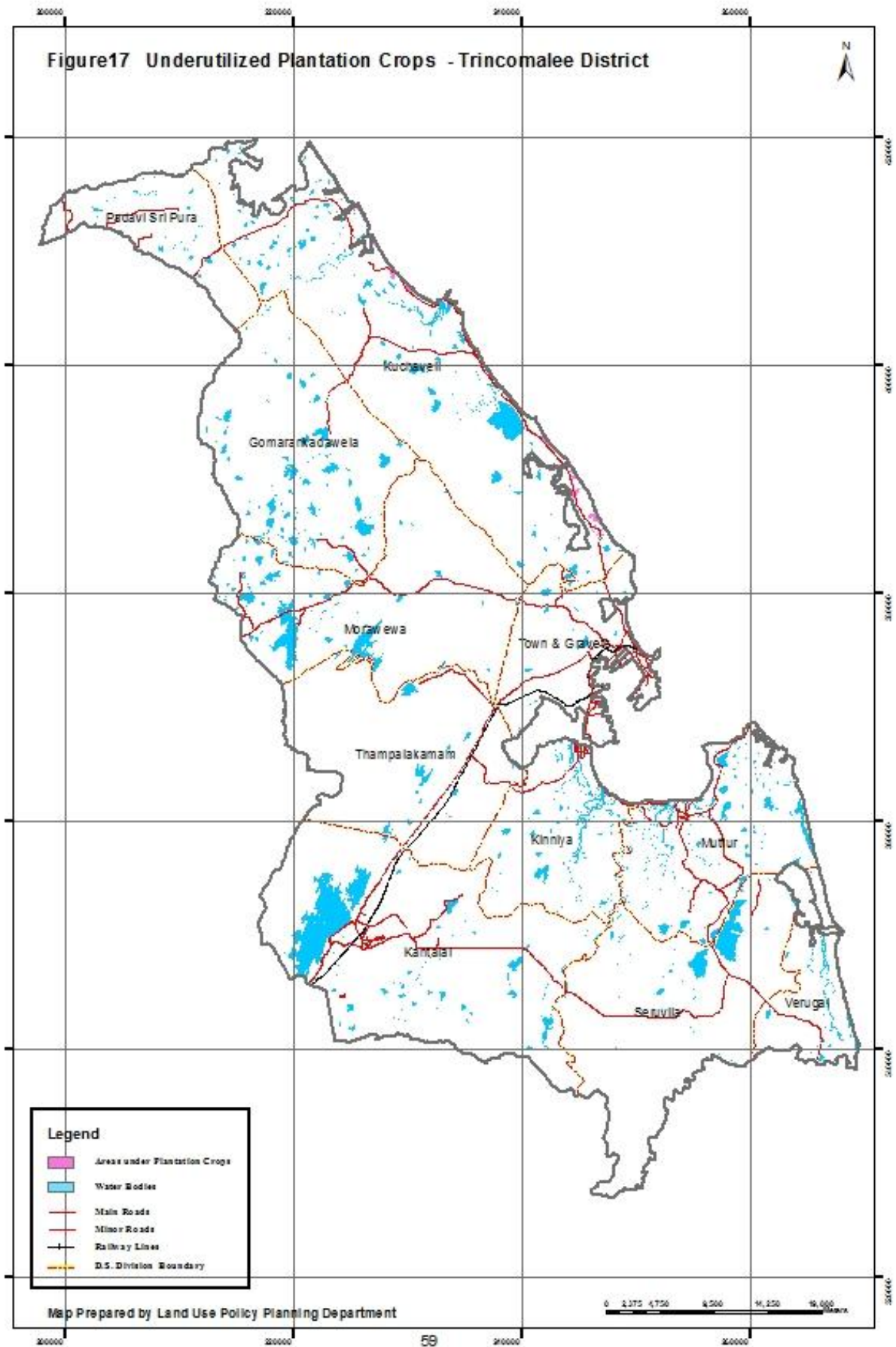
(ii). Underutilized Field Crops.

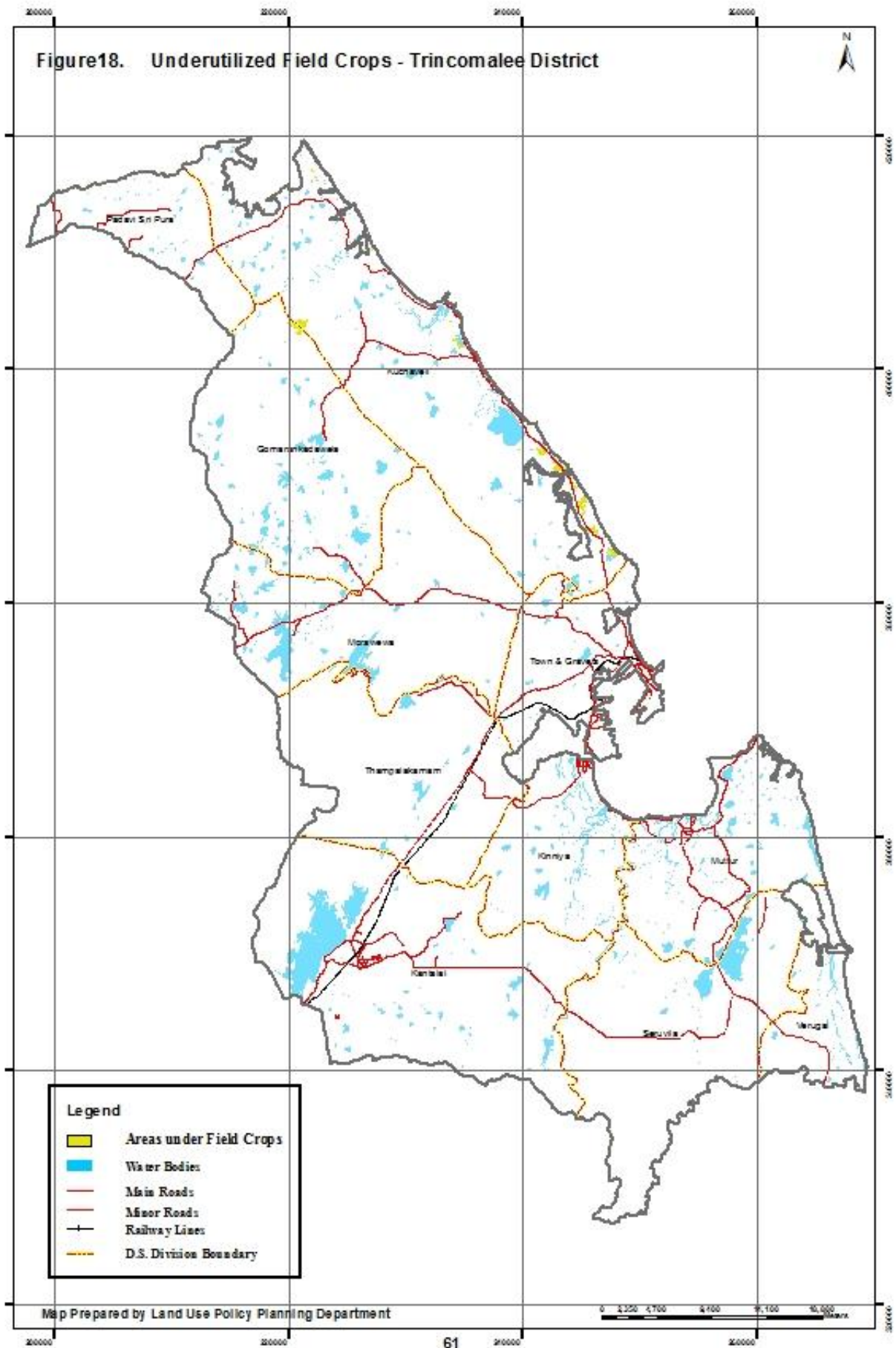
Total extent of underutilized field croplands confined to 407.63 hectares in the Trincomalee District. This extent of lands has been reported from 4 D.S. Divisions namely; Morawewa (15 ha), Kuchchaveli (9.16ha), Seruwila (34 ha.) and Verugal (349.47 ha.) respectively (Figure-18). In general, cropping pattern and practices of field crops are very dynamic and uncertain due to environmental factors, therefore proposal development cannot be done precisely. However, to overcome prevailing issues, some sorts of solutions have been proposed to make use of this land economically viable. On that basis the recommended measure proposed are given below (Table -28)

Table 28 – Recommended Improvements for Underutilized Field Crops

Category	D.S. Division	Extent (ha)	Reasons for Underutilization	Responsible Agencies	Recommendations
Underutilized Field Crops	Morawewa	15	-Water Scarcity -Drouth	I.D.	Introduce land water
	Kuchchaveli	9.16	-Water Scarcity -Drouth	ADD	Consumers Crops
	Seruwila	34	-Water Scarcity -Drouth	AD	Improved
	Verugal	349.47	-Water Scarcity -Drouth		Water mgt. Systems
	TOTAL	407.63	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015





5.3.5 Abandoned Agricultural Lands

5.3.5.1 Introduction

There are three types of agricultural lands have been reported under “abandoned agricultural lands”. They are Paddy, Coconut & Sugarcane.

The reasons for such abandonments are linked with Socio-economic, agronomic and bio-physical constrains such as; war conflicts, shortage of water, salinity, Problem soils, frequent floods, Wildlife threats and associated socio – economic issues. The details of above land use types are given below.

5.3.5.2. Abandoned Paddy Lands

Abandoned paddy lands have been reported in Thambalagamuwa, Kinniya, Muthur, Verugal, Morawewa, Gomarankadawala, Kuchchaveli and Padavi – Sri Pura.(Figure-19). The total extent reported under abandoned paddy is about 2208.8 ha and distributed among above divisions as follows.

Table 29 Distribution of abandoned paddy lands in Trincomalee District

D.S. Division	Extent (ha)	Reason for Abandonment
Thambalagamuwa	222	Civil conflicts
Kinniya	445.73	Civil conflicts & lack of water
Kinniya	27.83	Salinity and problem soils
Muthur	652.66	Civil conflicts
Verugal	5.30	Flood
Morawewa	117.0	War conflicts/ Wildlife threats
Gomarankadawala	197.0	Do/ Do
Kuchchaveli	424.28	Civil conflicts/ Wildlife threats shortage of water/ Salinity
Padavi – Sripura	169.94	War conflicts/ Wildlife threats
TOTAL	2208.8	

Source; Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

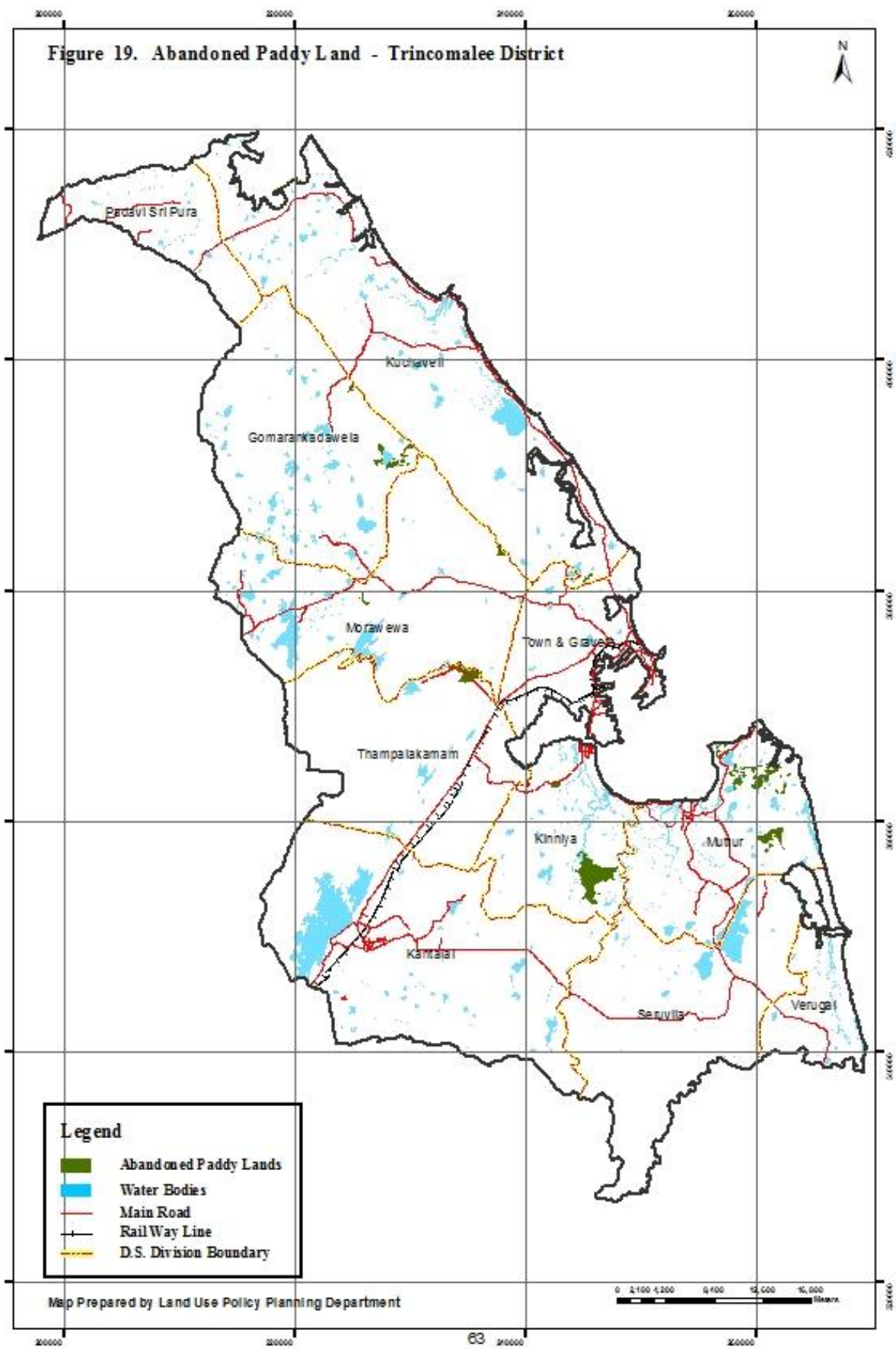
According to the field informations collected through the survey, some of the abandoned paddy lands are now located within the forest lands. Therefore, policy level decisions has to be taken to resolve above problem. In addition, involvement of several government departments such as wildlife conservation, Forest, Agrarian Development, Agricultural and other provincial level departments are very important to address the issue.

Table 30 (a) Recommended Uses for Abandoned Agricultural Lands

Type	DS Division	Extent (ha)	Reasons for Abandonment	Relevant agencies	Recommendations
Paddy	Thampalagamuwa	222	Civil Conflicts	DS Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Agrarian Development Department	Review existing deeds Re-establish correct legal boundaries Negotiate with local people and resolve conflict Provide infrastructure facilities (Irrigation water, roads etc.) Re arrange extension services Rehabilitate abandoned infrastructure such as Tanks, Canals and others. Capacity Building and Development of Farmer Communities. Introduce/Facilitate with subsidies and incentives for farming.
	Kinniya	445.73	Civil Conflicts, & Lack of Water	DS Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Wildlife Conservation Department, Irrigation Department	The Land Should be Surveyed to verify the forest and agricultural land boundaries -Promote water Conservation and attend to Irrigation Problems. -Constructing proper Channel or increasing Catchment Area of Tank. Reconstruction minor Tanks, Repairing Tank, Sluice and Spill
	Morawewa	117	Civil Conflicts, & Wildlife Threats	DS Office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Agrarian Development Department, Wildlife Conservation Department, Irrigation Department	Promote water Conservation and attend to Irrigation Problems. -Constructing proper Channel or increasing Catchment Area of Tank.

Table 30 (b) Recommended Uses for Abandoned Agricultural Lands

Type	DS Division	Extent (ha)	Reasons for Abandonment	Relevant agencies	Recommendations
Paddy	Kinniya	445.73	Civil Conflicts Water Scarcity	Agrarian Development Department Agriculture Department D.S.Office Dept. of Land Commissioners	Rehabilitation of Irrigation works (Tanks/cannels etc) Conduct soil survey to restore crop cultivation Introduce water saving technologies Promote Rain Water Harvesting
	Muthur	652.66	Civil Conflicts	D.S. Office Provincial Land Commissioner Agrarian Development Dept.	Verification of deeds, Demarcate boundaries, Check and review Paddy Land Registry if available Assist farmers to re use their lands through subsidy and other assistance
	Verugal	5.30	Flood	Irrigation Dept Agrarian Development Dept.	Further studies required to assess the present situation. Investigate flood control possibilities if the flood recurrent is frequent.
	Gomarankadawala	197	Civil Conflicts Wildlife threats	D.S.Office Provincial Land Com. Dept Department of Wildlife Conservation	Promote water Conservation and attend to Irrigation Problems. Reconstruction of minor Tanks, Repairing Tank, Sluice and Spill
	Kuchchaveli	424.28	Civil Conflicts Wildlife Threats Water Scarcity Salinity Socio Economic Issues	D.S. Office Wildlife Con. Dept. Agrarian Devpt. Dept. Forest Dept Irrigation Dept	Promote water Conservation and attend to Irrigation Problems. Reconstruction of minor Tanks, Repairing irrigation works
	Padavi-Sripura	169.94	Civil Conflicts	Provincial Land Commissioner Sugar Company, Kantale	Resolve Land ownership issues in the area with close collaboration of farmer communities and sugarcane farm.



5.3.5.3. Abandoned other Agricultural Lands

There are two types of other agricultural lands reported from Trincomalee District. They are coconut and sugarcane. Abandoned coconut lands are found in Kuchchaveli (10 ha.) and Verugal (61.81ha.) D.S. Divisions respectively. Abandoned sugarcane lands (about 658 ha.) investigated in Kantale DS. Division. (Figure 20)

The main reason for coconut land abandonment in the Kuchchaveli D.S. Division is attributed to wild animal attacks, and the problem of coconut land abandonment in Verugal D.S. Division is due to catastrophe of Tsunami.

(i). Recommendations for Abandoned Coconut Lands

Kuchchaveli and Verugal Divisions are reported abandoned coconut lands in two locations. Total extents under these crops are about 71.87 ha. In the Kuchchaveli D.S. Division coconut lands are abandoned due to wildlife threats and in the Verugal D.S. Division, coconut lands were damaged due to Tsunami. Both of these lands can be develop again for the coconut with the guidance of coconut cultivation board. However, support from the department of wildlife conservation is very necessary to re- use the coconut lands in Kuchchaveli D.S. Division as these areas are affected by wild elephants. The details are given in table 31 below.

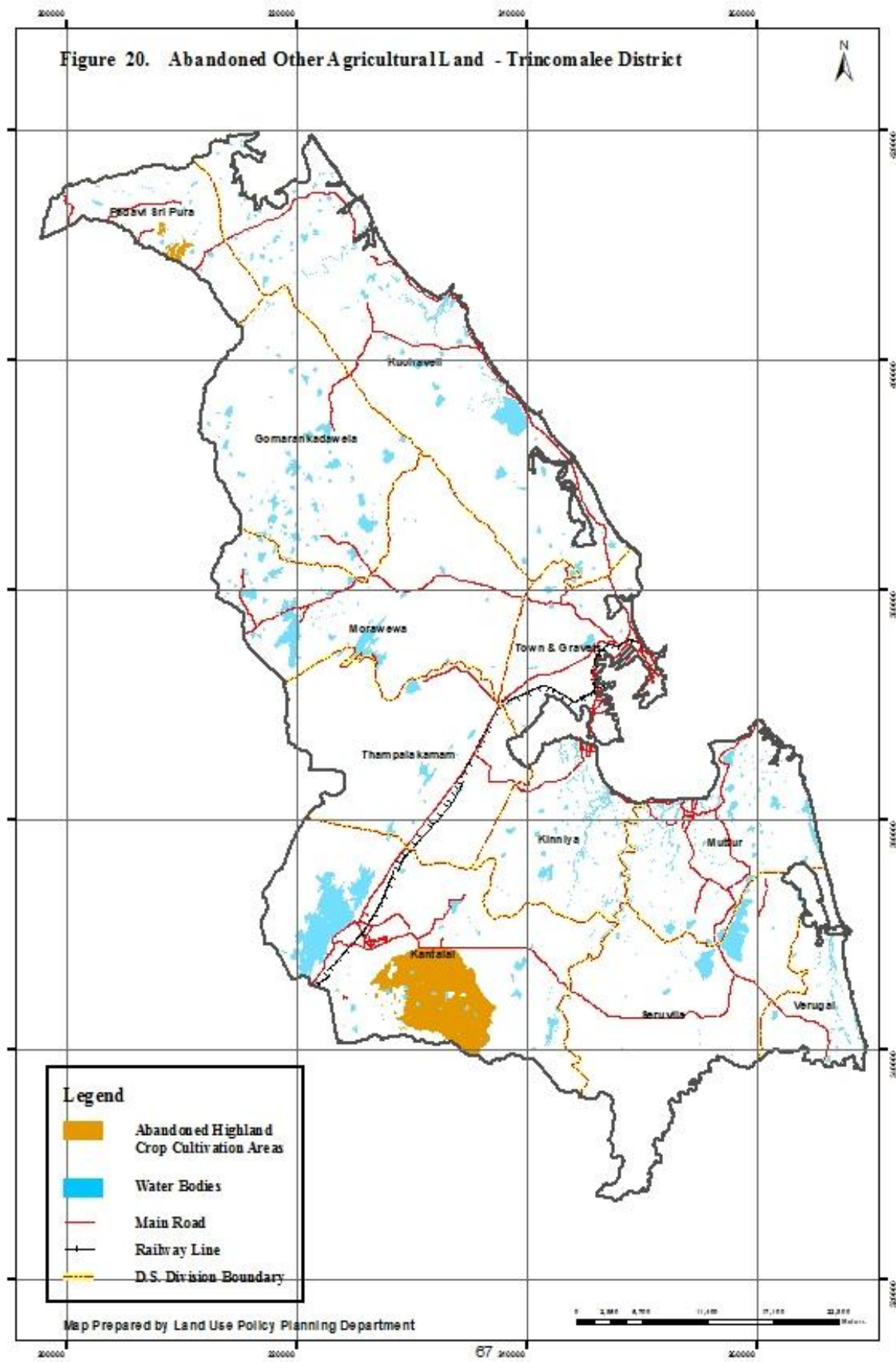
Table 31. Recommended proposals for abandoned coconut lands

DS Division	Extent (ha)	Land Use Type	Reasons for Abandonment	Relevant agencies	Recommendations
Kuchchaveli	10	Coconut	Conflicts with wild animals	D.S. Office Dept. of Wildlife Conservation	- Re cultivation can be done under the existing subsidy program - Appropriate measures should be taken to resolve conflicts with wild animals.
Verugal	61.87	Coconut	Crop damaged due to Tsunami		Re cultivation can be done under the existing subsidy program

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

(ii). Recommendations for Abandoned Sugarcane Lands

Lands idling due to unuse for sugarcane is reported in Kantale D.S. Division is amounted to 658 ha. As these lands are considered very suitable for sugarcane, re-cultivation could be possible. However, appropriate institutional arrangements have to be taken to resolve the existing issues related to land ownership.



5.3.6 Abandoned Settlements

In the District of Trincomalee, there are 06 Divisional Secretary divisions reported informations pertaining to abandoned settlements. The period of abandonment is vary from 15 to 30 years. Among 42 cases, (locations) 03 locations have been abandoned due to tsunami and others are due to civil conflicts. About 252 families dispersed due to Tsunami and have not yet been re-settled in their original places. Two out of three such locations are located within the Coastal belt and have not been re- settled. Other place of Tsunami affected was restricted by DMC. Therefore policy level decision has to be taken about these settlers to resolve the issue.

All the other 39 places have been abandoned due to civil conflicts. A large number of families have been dispersed due to civil war and have to be resolve by involving with all stake holder agencies. As these areas are presently under scrub the role of the forest department is very important to District and Divisional level administration. It was also reported that certain areas which are presently abandoned are located within the existing forest boundary. Therefore, land owners have to produce their proper documentations to claim for their lands. In such an occasions, forest department is willing to release such lands in case of that if the true documents are available. However it was found that resolving of this problem will be a more complex if a policy decision is not taken. The details of abandoned settlements are given in the table below and in the figure 21.

Table 32 (a) Details of Abandoned Settlement in the Trincomalee District.

Name of the D.S. Division	Name of the Settlement/Village	Reasons for Abandonment	Period of Abandonment	No. of Families
Muthur	Koonithivu	Not allowed by DMC	15 Years	86
	Ralkuly	Tsunami Affected Area	15 Years	80
	Sampoor East	Conflict Situation	30 Years	375
	Sampoor West	Conflict Situation	30 Years	450
	Nawarathnapuram	Conflict Situation	30 Years	135
	Kadarkarichchenai	Conflict Situation	30 Years	85
	Kiliveddy	Conflict Situation	30 Years	95
	Kankuweli	Conflict Situation	30 Years	95
	Koonithivu	Tsunami Affected Area	15 Years	86

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

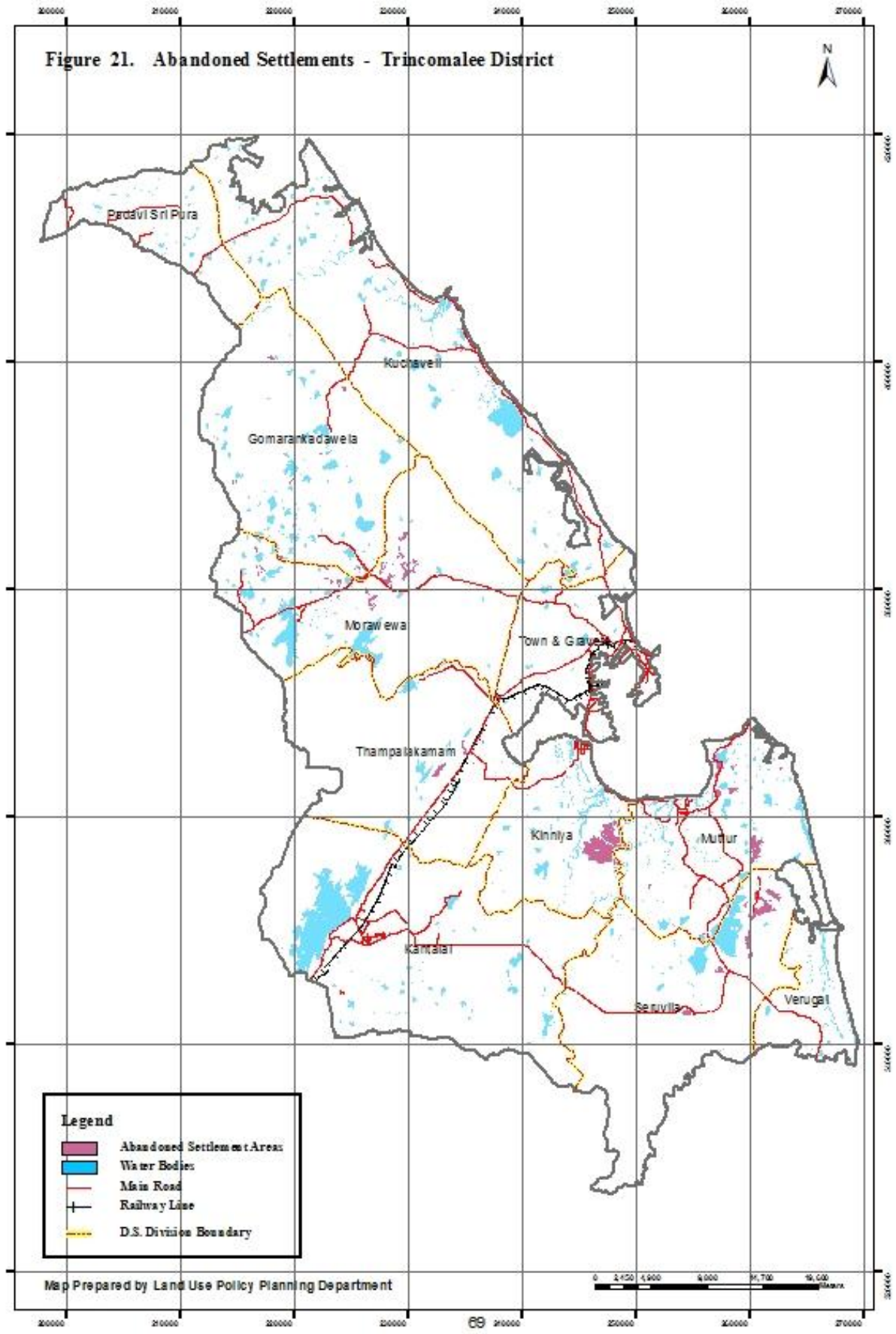
Table 32 (b) Details of Abandoned Settlement in the Trincomalee District.

Name of the D.S. Division	Name of the Settlement/Village	Reasons for Abandonment	Period of Abandonment	No. of Families
Kuchchaveli	Casim Nagar	Conflict Situation	30 Years	25
	Kallampattai	Conflict Situation	30 Years	25
	Kuchchaveli	Conflict Situation	30 Years	25
Kinniya	Upparu	Conflict Situation	30 Years	253
Thambalagamuwa	Galmitiyawa North	Conflict Situation	30 Years	83
	Portkerney	Conflict Situation	30 Years	2
	Pudukuduyirippu	Conflict Situation	30 Years	2
	Palampadaru	Conflict Situation	30 Years	2
Morawewa	Peniketiyawa	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	25
	Nochchikulam	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	75
	Namalwaththa	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	190
	Morawewa South	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	200
	Morawewa North	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	65
	Mahadivulawewa Stage – 2	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	
	Morawewa Pankulam	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	300
	Mahadivulawewa	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	
	Awwinagar	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	
Gomarankadawala	Paburugaswewa	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	23
	Bakmeegama	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	15
	Kalayanapura	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	11
	Kandamalawa	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	31

Table 32 (c) Details of Abandoned Settlement in the Trincomalee District.

Name of the D.S. Division	Name of the Settlement/Village		Reasons for Abandonment	Period of Abandonment	No. of Families
Gomarankadawala	Mailawewa	Thalkaswewa Village	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	31
		Aandiyagala Village	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	10
		Moragala Village	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	28
	Bagmegama	Kumpukwewa Village	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	20
	Pulikandikulama		War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	2
Seruwila Seruwila	Sumedhankarapura		War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	131
	Srimangalapura		War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	30
	Neelapola		War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	5
	Kawanthissapura		War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	70
	Seruwila		War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	95
	RB 4 (Serunuwara)		War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	14
	Lingapuram		War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	11

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015



The Recommendation

According to the information given in the tables above, large numbers of families have to be re-settled in the areas of concern. This has to be done as a collaborative work of all stakeholder agencies. For instance, almost all the areas of abandoned settlement areas are now under scrub or similar nature of land cover formation. There is a difficulty in demarcating previous boundaries of settlements. On the other hand, some of the locations are situated in the close vicinity to forest lands or wildlife reserves. Because of the long term abandonment, some of the locations are appearing as forest lands. In such cases, wildlife threats are very common. It was also found that, some settlers have title deeds in their possession and clamming for their original lands. Therefore, it is strongly suggested to attend to this issue with the basic and general guidelines given in the recommendation tables below.

Table 33 (a) Recommended Measures for Abandoned Settlements

D.S. Division	Name of the Settlements/ Village	Reasons for Abandonment	Abandonment Period	No of Families	Present Use/ Present Land Cover	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Muthur	Koonithivu	Not allowed by DMC	15 Years	86	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Ralkuly	Tsunami Affected Area	15 Years	80	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Sampoor East	Conflict Situation	30 Years	86	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Sampoor West	Conflict Situation	30 Years	450	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Nawarathnapuram	Conflict Situation	30 Years	135	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Kadarkarichchenai	Conflict Situation	30 Years	85	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Kiliveddy	Conflict Situation	30 Years	95	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Kankuweli	Conflict Situation	30 Years	95	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Koonithivu	Tsunami Affected Area	15 Years	86	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table 33 (b) Recommended Measures for Abandoned Settlements

D.S. Division	Name of the Settlements/ Village	Reasons for Abandonment	Abandonment Period	No of Families	Present Use/ Present Land Cover	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Kuchchaveli	Casim Nagar	Conflict Situation	30 Years	25	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Kallampattai	Conflict Situation	30 Years	25	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Kuchchaveli	Conflict Situation	30 Years	25	Scrub	Resettle Forest Dept. concurrence is required	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
Kinniya	Upparu	Conflict Situation	30 Years	253	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
Thambalagamuwa	Galmitiyawa North	Conflict Situation	30 Years	83	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Portkerney	Conflict Situation	30 Years	2	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Pudukuduyirippu	Conflict Situation	30 Years	2	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Palampadaru	Conflict Situation	30 Years	2	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table 33 (c) Recommended Measures for Abandoned Settlements

D.S. Division	Name of the Settlements/ Village	Reasons for Abandonment	Abandonment Period	No of Families	Present Use/ Present Land Cover	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Morawewa	Peniketiyawa	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	25	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Nochchikulam	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	75	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Namalwaththa	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	190	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Morawewa South	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	200	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Morawewa North	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	65	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Mahadivulawewa Stage – 2	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years		Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Morawewa Pankulam	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years	300	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Mahadivulawewa	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years		Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Awvinagar	Due to civil Conflict	30 Years		Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table 33 (d) Recommended Measures for Abandoned Settlements

D.S. Division	Name of the Settlements/ Village	Reasons for Abandonment	Abandonment Period	No of Families	Present Use/ Present Land Cover	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies	
Gomarankadawala	Paburugaswewa	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	23	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	
	Bakmeegama	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	15	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	
	Kalayanapura	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	11	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	
	Kandamalawa	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	31	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	
	Mailawewa	Thalkaswewa Village	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	31	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
		Aandiyagala Village	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	10	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
		Moragala Village	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	28	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Bagmeegama	Kumpukwewa Village	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	20	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Pulikandikulama	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	2		Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	
Seruwila	Sumedhankarapura	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	131	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	
	Srimangalapura	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	30	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	
	Neelapola	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	5	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	
	Kawanthissapura	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	70	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry	

Table 33 (e) Recommended Measures for Abandoned Settlements

D.S. Division	Name of the Settlements/ Village	Reasons for Abandonment	Abandonment Period	No of Families	Present Use/ Present Land Cover	Recommendations	Relevant Agencies
Seruwila	Seruwila	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	95	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	RB 4 (Serunuwara)	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	14	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry
	Lingapuram	War Conflict, Wildlife Threats	30 Years	11	Scrub	Resettle	DS office, Provincial Land Commissioner, Forest Department, Resettlement ministry

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

5.3.7. Presence of Unutilized Lands

5.3.7.1. Introduction

While addressing the existing issues related to land uses, potentially developable lands in the district was also assessed.

During this task all land parcels of which might have potential for future developments or investments have been identified, demarcated on maps and basic physical parameters adhere to them was evaluated.

This evaluation results were presented in a form of land suitability. In this assessment soil Ph, salinity, slope, soil texture, Agro- climatic condition etc. was considered.

5.3.7.2 Recommendations for Unutilized Lands

The total unused land extent reported was amounted to 1707.315 ha, in the district. These extents were reported from all D.S. Divisions as follows.

Table 34 Presence of unutilized lands in Trincomalee District

No	Name of the D.S. Division	Extent Un- utilized (ha)
01	Kanthale	20.02
02	Kinniya	432.33
03	Thambalagamuwa	5.085
04	Town & Gravets	6.75
05	Muthur	317.2
06	Seruwila	106.92
07	Verugal	309.55
08	Kuchchaveli	147.09
09	Morawewa	6.02
10	Gomarankadawala	47.0
11	Padavi Sripura	309.35
	Total	1707.315

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Recommended uses for the above lands (Figure 22) have been determined by field staff of the district with using basic land evaluation principles. Basically, the result of this evaluation is presented under five main categories; such as Housing, Agriculture, Industries, Livestock and Service Centers. The details of each land parcels is given in the table 35 to 44 in this report.

Table: 35 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Kantale D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordinates
01	Kanthale	20.02	Housing, Agriculture, Industry	E247290 N368687

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table: 36 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Kinniya D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordinates
02	Manirasankulam	1.13	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	E240278 N359316
03	Majeethnager	0.59	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	E240768 N356920
04	Majeethnager	117.85	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA
05	Soorankal	8.57	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA
06	Upparu	57.53	Housing, Service Center	NA
07	Ajiliyadi	246.66	Agriculture, Livestock, Pasture Land	E238662, 238722, 240577, 242143 N35604, 356049, 356719, 356192

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table: 37 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Thambalagamuwa D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordination
08	Thambalagamuwa	3.23	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	E233149 N364151
09	Barawasila	0.95	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	E229400 N368220
10	Kalmiddiyawa	0.86	Housing, Commercial, Agriculture	E235325 N365875

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table: 38 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Town & Gravets D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordination
11	Kappalthurai	0.95	Agriculture, Livestock	E238600 N368250
12	Vellamanal	0.45	Housing, Agriculture, Industry	E247290 N368687
13	Kappalthurai	1.81	Housing	E240954 N372267
14	Peeliyadi	1.72	Housing	E245780 N377376
15	Town & Gravets	1.82	Housing	E247290 N368687

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table: 39 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Muthur D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordination
16	Pallikudijiruppu	313.16	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA
17	Iqbal Nager	4.04	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	E261584 N356520

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table: 40 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Seruwila D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordination
18	Neelapola	79	Agriculture, Livestock	NA
19	Serunuwara	2.02	Housing, Agriculture, Industry	E257992 N258173
20	Serunuwara	20.24	Housing, Agriculture, Industry	E257992 N258173
21	Serunuwara	5.66	Housing, Agriculture, Industry	E257901 N344636

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table: 41 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Verugal D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordination
22	Verugal	74.29	Housing, Agriculture, Industry	NA
23	Verugal	235.06	Agriculture	NA
24	Poonagar	0.20	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock, Service Center	E257996 N258173

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table:42 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Kuchchaveli D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordination
25	Kummpurupiddi East	10.15	Housing, Agriculture, Tourism	E258173 N397176
26	Kummpurupiddi East	0.8	Housing, Agriculture, Service Center	E241176 N393896
27	Kummpurupiddi East	0.8	Housing, Agriculture, Service Center	E241560 N393560
28	Kummpurupiddi East	16.19	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA
29	Kummpurupiddi East	66.95	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA
30	Priyakulam	4.32	Housing Agriculture, Livestock	NA
31	Igbal Nagar	5.39	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA
32	Pulmoddai 1	39.19	Housing, Agriculture Livestock	NA
33	Pulmoddai 4	3.31	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table: 43 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Morawewa D.S. Division

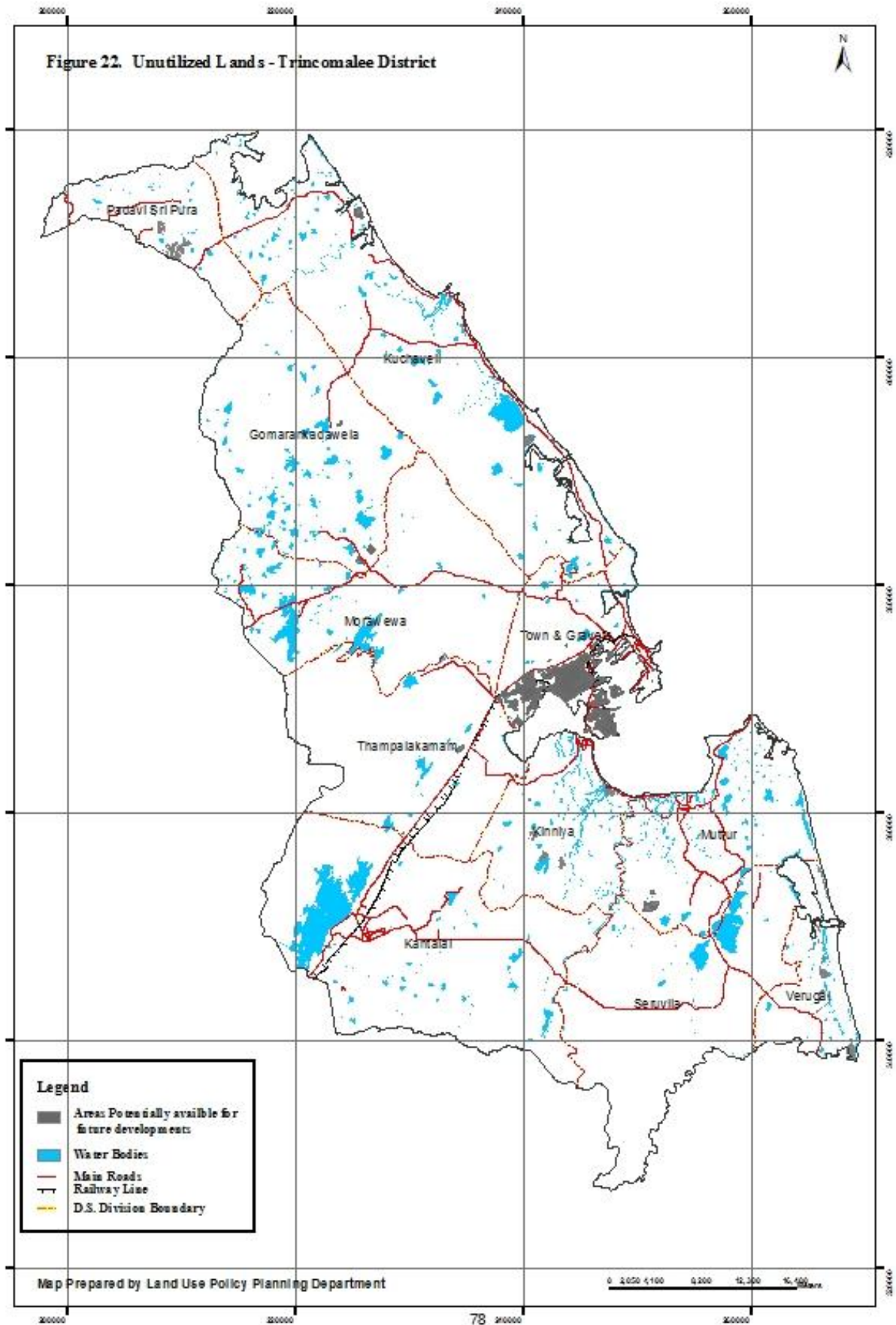
No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordination
34	Panikaddiyawa	2.02	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	E215676 N378084
35	Morawewa	4	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

Table: 44 Recommended uses for unutilized lands in Gomarankadawala D.S. Division

No	Name of the Area	Extend (Hc)	Recommended Use on priority basic	Geo Coordination
36	Gomarankadawala	27	Agriculture, Livestock	NA
37	Kalyanapura	20	Housing Agriculture, Service Center	E226550 N381885
38	Padavisripura	309.35	Housing, Agriculture, Livestock	NA

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015



5.3.7.3 Lands Recently Identified for Various Development Purpose

In addition to the unused lands describe under section 5.3.7, there are some other areas have been identified by Divisional Secretaries according to the directives of Chief Minister of the Eastern Province.

All these lands also have been inspected by the LUPPD staff of Trincomalee District and classified according to their suitability.

According to the above survey, 13,394 Acres have been identified as potentially available land for different purpose. Some of these lands are mainly under the state ownership and while the others are managed by provincial councils, Sri Lanka Tourist Development Board, Sri Lanka Ports Authority, Land Reform Commission and Forest Department.

Locations of these lands are given in the Figure 23 in this report and details are given below.

Table 45 (a) Lands Recently Identified for Development Projects.

D.S. Division	G.N. Division	Extent (Approximate – Acres-)	Ownership	Purposed Use	Location (As per mid coordinate)	
					X	Y
Verugal	Poonagar	5	State (Central) Land	Industrial	261602	343971
Seruwila	Serunuwara	15		Industrial/ Agriculture	257509	346726
Kinniya	Majeethnager	235		Agriculture	243871	354846
Morawewa	Morawewa South	50		Industrial	236377	380007
	Morawewa North	22		Agriculture	232221	383560
	Namalmawatha	18		Agriculture	225915	384458
Kanthale	Agbopura	50		Industrial	222200	345682
	Batukachchiya	50		Agriculture	222725	245280
	Rajawewa	50			223643	344360
	Seenipura	10000		Sugar Factory Land	230000	343350
Verugal	Verugal Mukathuwaram	20	State (Provincial) Land	Tourism	268984	341119
	Elankaithurai	25		Agriculture	267772	340992
	Karukkamunal	55		Agriculture	265201	345906
	Verugal	25		Agriculture	267836	340970
	Verugal Mukathuwaram	3		Industrial	268804	340106
	Elangaithurai	10		Agriculture	266004	347003
	Verugal Mukathuwaram	25		Agriculture	269104	340107
	Verugal	5		Agriculture	265171	339882
	Uppooral	5		Agriculture	267144	351522
Kuchchaveli	Thiriya	10		Agriculture	227744	409055
	Kallampattai	100		Agriculture	225842	401133
Padavi Sri Pura	Parana Medawachchiya	10		Agriculture	209564	408541
	Parana Medawachchiya	15		Industrial	212395	410245
	Parana Medawachchiya	10		Agriculture	213389	410281
	Parana Medawachchiya	10		Industrial	236519	380571
Morawewa	Kithuluthuwewa	30	Industrial	236519	380571	
	Kithuluthuwewa	80	Industrial	236469	380376	
	Kithuluthuwewa	150	Industrial	238589	379503	
	Nochchikulam	3	Industrial	226816	381253	

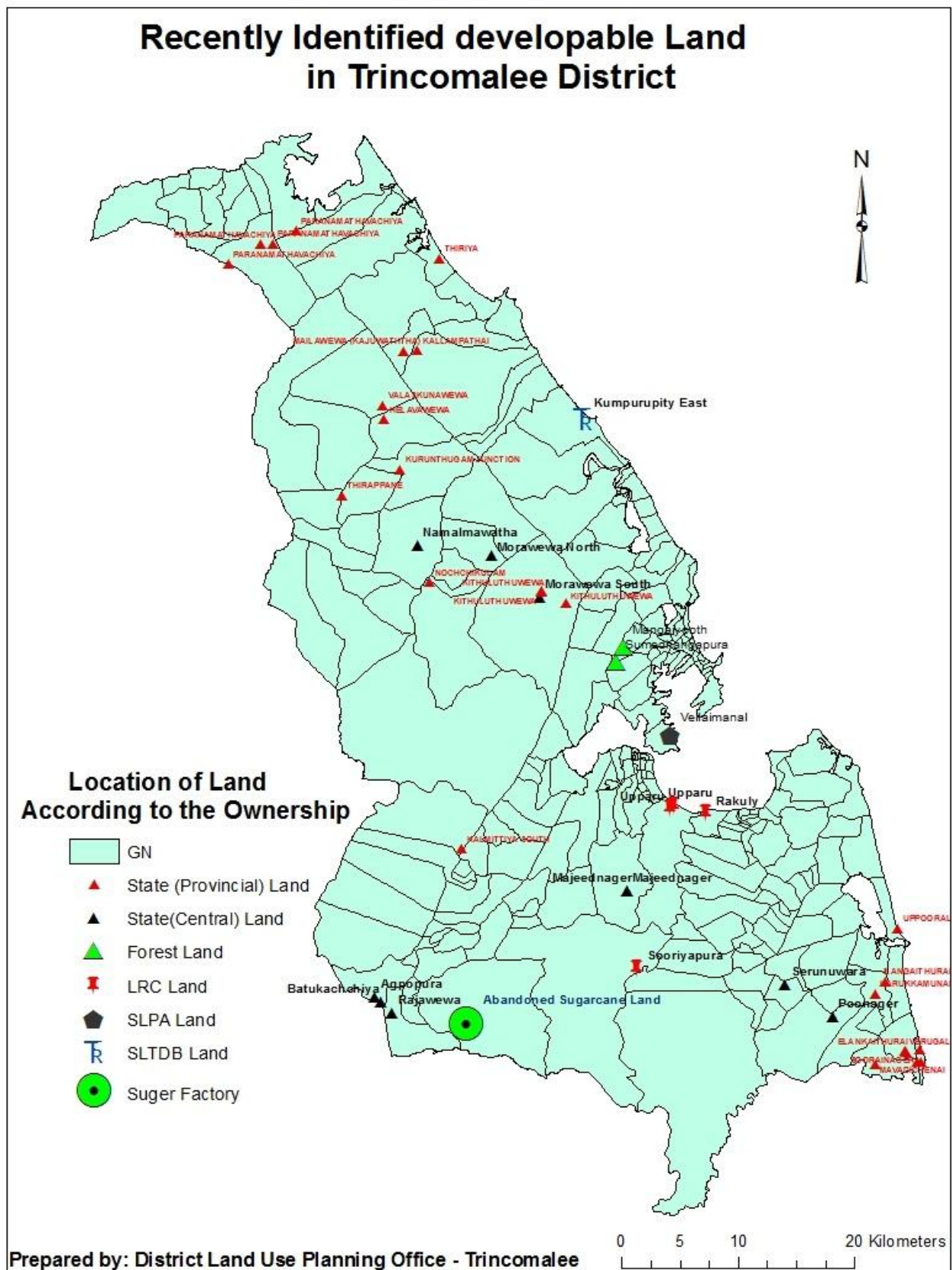
Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2016)

Table 45 (b) Lands Recently Identified for Development Projects.

D.S. Division	D.N. Division	Extent (Approximate – Acres-)	Ownership	Purposed Use	Location (As per mid coordinate)	
					X	Y
Thampalagamam	Galmitiyawa South	4	State (Provincial) Land	Agriculture	229616	358361
Gomarankadawala	Galkadawala	100		Industrial	219386	388708
	Kivulakadawala	75		Industrial	222952	395234
	Mailawewa	50		Industrial	222857	396409
	Puliyandikulama	100		Agriculture	224346	390920
	Mailawewa	300		Agriculture	224595	401110
Kuchchaveli	Kuburupitiya East	455	SLTDB Land	Tourism	240057	395252
Town & Gravests	Vellaimanal	457	SLPA Land	Tourism	247596	368093
Kinniya	Upparu	142	LRC Land	Agriculture	247951	362114
Muthur	Rakuly	75		Industrial	247647	361878
Kanthale	Sooriyapura	400		Agriculture	250642	361438
Town & Gravests	Mangaiyooth	50	Forest	Industrial	244745	348140
	Sumedhankapura	100		Industrial	243638	375649
					242912	374359

Source: Field Survey Data, LUPPD (2016)

Figure 23



5.3.8. Areas of Present Land Use can be Continue

Although the land extents described in the previous chapters are interpreted as problematic areas, there are several land uses that could be continue under the existing condition. These lands therefore can be recognized as the area with no significant land use issues at present.

According to the usage of these lands:

- Homegardens
- Agricultural Lands
- Buildup Lands
- Water Bodies & other forms of land uses are coming under the above. Divisional Secretary Divisional Level Distribution of above Lands is given in the Table 46 below.

Table: 46 Areas of Present Land Use can be Continue

D.S. Division	Homegardens	Urban Lands	Agricultural Lands	Water Bodies	Other Lands
Verugal	207.46	54	473.59	504	161
Padavi Sri Pura	38	33	1.43	267	40
Muthur	835	1.22	4982	1378	-
Kuchchaveli	625	996	3213	1897	691
Kinniya	1274	298	2019	1009	72
Seruwila	600	49.8	3747	882	54.26
Thambalagamuwa	680	13	3288	562	178
Morawewa	2016	33	2297	1904	75
Gomarankadawala	223	-	2585	1652	100
Kanthale	1046	-	7093	4991	801
Town & Gravets	1321	944	419	441	55

Source: Field Survey Data (LUPPD) 2015

5.4. Other Issues related to Land Use.

In addition to the issues described in the previous chapters, there are other issues have been found in the district. Although they are not much important as above, some are potentially harmful to the environmental health, particularly to the land resource base. These issues are reflected in the form of excessive gravel extraction, sand mining, prone farming and destruction of coastal vegetations in various places in the district. Apart from the above issues, illegal log cutting in forest reserves also reported as a environmental related problem which may ultimately impact on land recourse very negatively.

The summary details of above issues are given in the tables 47 (a), (b) and (c). Photographs of above locations are given in the plate 01 to plate 10.

Table 47 (a) Other Issues Related to Land Use – Deforestation

D.S. Division	G.N. Division	Evidences/ Impacts
Kanthale	Agbopura	Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Elephant Human conflict. (I) Land Use Conversion from forest to non forest uses such as; Paddy, Chena. (II) Elephant – Human Conflict (III) Reduction of forest cover
	Batukachchiya	
	Sooriyapura	
	Vanela	
Seruwila	Sirimangalapura	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Elephant Human conflict.
	Somura	
	Kawanthissapura	
Thabalagamuwa	Galmitiya North	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Elephant Human conflict.
Verugal	Verugal Poonagar	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Elephant Human conflict.
Muthur	Iruthayapuram	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Livestock Elephant Human conflict. (IV) Elephant – Livestock Conflict
	Shafi Nagar	
	Rallkuly	
Kinniya	Upparu	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Livestock Elephant Human conflict. (IV) Elephant – Livestock Conflict
	Majeed Nagar	
Padavi Sri Pura	Parana Madawachchiya	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Livestock Elephant Human conflict. (IV) Elephant – Livestock Conflict
Morawewa	Kithuluththuwa	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Livestock Elephant Human conflict. (IV) Elephant – Livestock Conflict
	Namalwaththa	
	Morawewa South	
Town & Gravets	Kappalthurai	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Livestock Elephant Human conflict. (IV) Elephant – Livestock Conflict
	Sumedhankarapura	
Kuchchaveli	Kallanpaththu	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Livestock Elephant Human conflict. (IV) Elephant – Livestock Conflict
	Thiriyaya	
	Thennamarawadi	
	Periyakulam	
Gomarankadawala	Mailawewa	Changed to land use patterns Encroached to Forest for Paddy, Chena, and Cultivation. Livestock Elephant Human conflict. (IV) Elephant – Livestock Conflict
	Puliyandikulama	
	Kalayanapura	
	Kivulakadawala	
	Galkadawala	



Plate – 01 Forest Land Encroachments



Plate – 02 Forest Land Encroachments



Plate – 03 Forest Land Encroachments



Plate – 04 Forest Land Encroachments

Table 47 (b) Other Issues Related to Land Use – Overextreotion of Gravel & Rock

D.S. Division	G.N. Division	Evidences/ Impacts
Thambalagamuwa	Palampatar	Reduce forest cover
Town & Gravets	Illeppeikulam	Reduce forest cover



Plate – 05 Gravel & Rock Overming Sites



Plate – 06 Gravel & Rock Overming Sites

Table 47 (c) Other Issues Related to Land Use – Overextreotion of River Sand

D.S. Division	G.N. Division	Evidences/ Impacts
Seruwila	Neelapola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of River Bank - Loss of Road Reservation near by
	Sirimangalapura	
Muthur	Iruthayapuram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of River Bank - Loss of Road Reservation near by
	Shafi Nagar	
	Rallkuly	
Kinniya	Upparu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of River Bank - Loss of Road Reservation near by - Damages to Paddy Lands
	Majeed Nagar	
	Poovarasanthivu	



Plate 07 – Impact of Excessive Sand Mining



Plate 08 – Impact of Excessive Sand Mining



Plate 09 – Impact of Excessive Sand Mining



Plate 10 – Impact of Excessive Sand Mining

6. Suggested Implementation Strategy

It is assumed that this report will be utilized by mainly at the District Level; in order to facilitate the decision making on Land Use Planning. Therefore, too much attention should be placed on the coordinating mechanism at District Level. In this regard, District coordinating committee, District Land Use Planning * & District Land Use Planning Committee can be utilized as existing – operational mechanism to implementation of proposed activities. On the other hand as that of the District Level, Divisional Level will also have the same institutional arrangement to cater to implementation mechanism.

As District administration needs assistance from all subjects involved institutions, the proposed mechanism will be consisted with minimum of four levels.

Stage I – Submission of Reports to the National Level Expert Group

During the inception and progressive stages of report preparation and field work, ideas of the National Expert Group members was incorporated and taken in to account.

Therefore, it is suggested to present these reports at a National Level meeting headed by Secretary to the Ministry of Land. After words, circulation can be made to the all relevant Government Departments, Institutions and Agencies for the necessary actions according to their concern and mandate. This will be a suitable arrangement at National Level to create consensus about the task to be done and their relative importance.

Stage II – Submission of Reports to District Level Expert Committee and Provision o TOR

At this stage all stockholder agencies will be acknowledged about the operational mechanism and will be adhere to follow the guidelines when necessary. District Administration (The G.A) who chair the committee will take part as a focal point of the committee and will be monitored and provide directives when necessary. Coordinating mechanism/ activities and technical expert inputs will be provided by the District in – charge of Land Use Planning. (In this case Assistant Directors – District Land Use)

Stage III – Implementation of Development Proposals

All proposed activities and strategic options under the recommendations can easily be implemented at Divisional Secretary level. Existing members of the group will be act as members of the implementation committee with the chairmanship of Divisional Secretary. Land Use Planning Officers will be take part as Technical Coordinator at this level.

Stage IV – Grass Root Change Detection and Data Collection and Updating

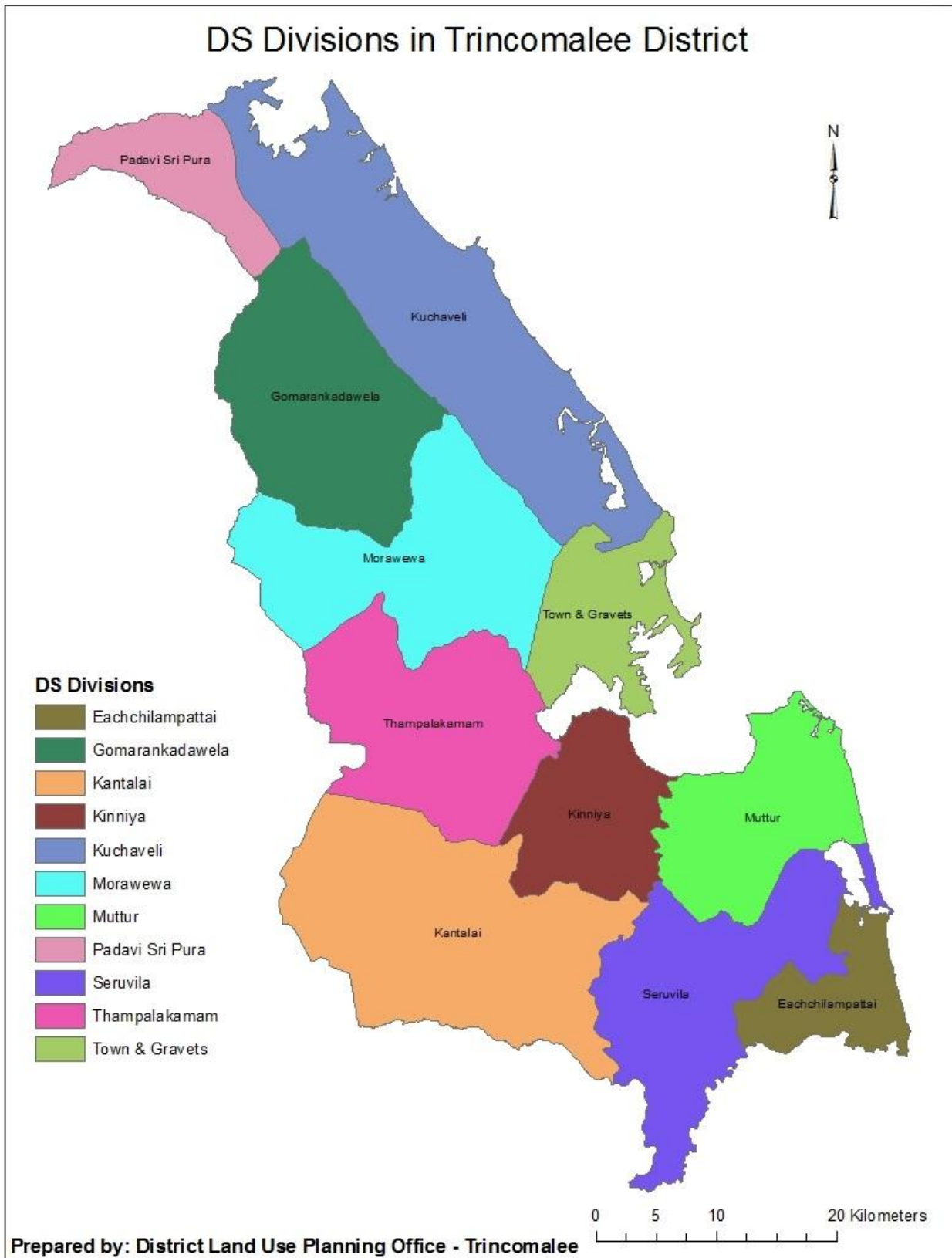
Any changes to the Land Use, or any misuse occurred, will be recorded at G.N. Level. This mechanism will also be monitored by Land Use Planning Officers attached to the D.S. Offices. All information collected through the regular surveys will be incorporated to D.S. Level and District Level Database. (G.I.S)

Funds

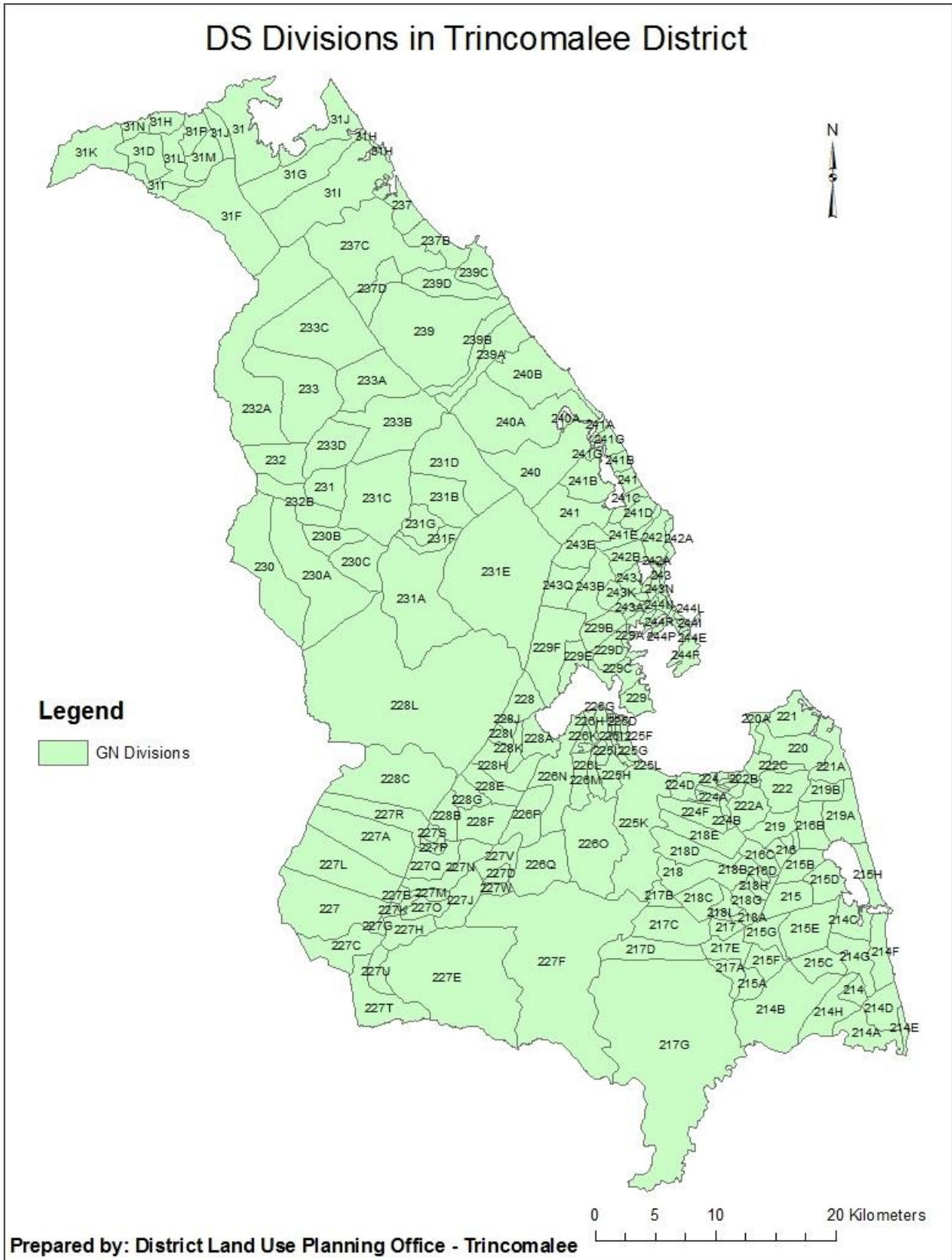
Funds for the implementation should be born within the department/ Institutions concerned, unless the external sources are identified or provided.

List of References

01. Survey Department, Map of 1:10,000 Digital Series – Trincomalee District
02. Department of Census & Statistics – 2012 (Census Report – 2012)
03. District Secretariat – Trincomalee District (Statistical Reports & Data – 2012)
04. Revised National Physical Plan – (2015) Department of National Physical Planning
05. Agro – Ecological Map of Sri Lanka – (Agriculture Department)
06. <https://www.google.lk/> Search? q = Trincomalee= climate= map
07. Department of Irrigation - Soil Map of Sri Lanka
08. Coastal Resource Profile for Trincomalee District – 2010 min: Nation Building Estate Infrastructure Development ADB/ NECCDEP/ ANZDEC



DS Divisions in Trincomalee District



D.S. Division – Town & Gravets**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Wilagama	243E	1332.2
2.	Kanniya	243B	848
3.	Welveri	243Q	937
4.	Puliyankulam	243L	91
5.	Mankaiyoottu	243K	374.77
6.	Selvanayahapuram	243M	70
7.	Mihindapura	243I	102
8.	Jinnanagar	244O	41
9.	Anpuvalipuram	243C	47
10.	Palaiyoottu	243D	13
11.	Sivapuri	244Q	38.5
12.	Kavaddikuda	229D	674
13.	Sumedhankarapura	229B	798
14.	Andankulam	243A	353
15.	Singhapura	243H	94
16.	Kovilady	243P	33
17.	Muththunagar	229F	2379
18.	Kappalthurai	229E	513
19.	Wellaimanal	229	565
20.	Nachchikuda	229C	535
21.	China Bay	229A	148
22.	Poompuhaar	243O	42
23.	Mudcove	244M	95.5
24.	Linganagar	244R	107
25.	Abayapura	244N	165
26.	Orr's Hill	244P	107.5
27.	Thillainagar	244H	39
28.	Arunagirinagar	244G	35.6
29.	Villundy	244E	34.5
30.	Arasady	244J	23
31.	Peruntheru	244L	30.5
32.	Pattanatheru	244K	9.5
33.	Thirukadaloor	243F	42.3
34.	Murugapuri	243G	39.5
35.	Uppuveli	243	108
36.	Salli	242A	169
37.	Varothayanagar	243N	337
38.	Peeliyady	243J	154
39.	Eluppaikulam	242B	760
40.	Salli	242A	
41.	Samapalthevu	242	599
42.	Manayaveli	244F	282
43.	Sonagavadi	244I	27

D.S. Division – Thampalakamam**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Pudukuduyirippu	228J	204.00
2.	Kovil Kudiyiruppu	228K	318.00
3.	Pokkuruni	228I	161.68
4.	Sirajnagar	228E	1449.23
5.	Mullipothana North	228G	497.84
6.	Mullipotana	228B	603.00
7.	MollipothanaiEast	228F	1325.63
8.	Meeranagar	228H	493.00
9.	Galmetiyawa South	228C	4160.36
10.	Galmetiyawa North	228L	15524.00
11.	Thampalakamam	228A	776.00
12.	Palampaddaru	228	631.00

D.S. Division – Seruwila**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Kawanthissapura	215E	2226.00
2.	Tanganagar	215G	1720.00
3.	Ariyamankerni	217D	3083.00
4.	Mahindapura	215C	1512.00
5.	Somapura	217A	2045.00
6.	Seruwila	215	1852.00
7.	Lingapura	217E	1853.00
8.	Serunuwara	215F	1003.00
9.	Neelapola	217B	1606.00
10.	Dehiwaththa	217	595.30
11.	Sivapuram	217F	127.50
12.	Samagipura	217C	2534.00
13.	Srimangalapura	217G	15695.00
14.	Navatkernikadu	215B	1213.00
15.	Sumedankarapura	215D	1032.00
16.	Uppooral	215H	
17.	Mahaweligama	215A	862.00

D.S. Division – Padavi Sri Pura**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Sri Pura	31D	1313.21
2.	Samanpura	31M	811.64
3.	Srit Thissapura	31L	1450.67
4.	Singhapura	31J	759.37
5.	Lassanagama	31P	541.14
6.	Kawanthissapura	31H	479.77
7.	Gemunupura	31N	274.94
8.	Sewa Janapada	31K	1604.30
9.	Parana Madawachiya	31F	3776.28
10.	Jayanthiwewa	31I	756.77

D.S. Division – Morawewa**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Namalwatta	231D	3481.00
2.	Morawewa North	231B	2707.00
3.	Kithuluthuwa	231E	702.00
4.	Awwainagar	231G	497.00
5.	Mahadivulwewa Stage 2	230B	721.00
6.	Pankulam	231F	427.37
7.	Nochchikulam	230C	876.00
8.	Morawewa South	231A	6933.40
9.	Peniketiya	230	5019.00
10.	Mahadivulwewa	230A	4005.00

D.S. Division – Muthur**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Kaddaiparichchan South	222	1044.82
2.	Muttur East	223A	75.16
3.	Paddalipuram	219B	464.31
4.	Neithal Nagar	223D	53.36
5.	Palanagar	223G	93.58
6.	Chenaiyoor	222A	1042.80
7.	Jaya Nagar	224G	60.82
8.	Muthur Central	223F	40.73
9.	Anaichenai	223B	37.53
10.	Alimnagar	224B	4.13
11.	Pallikkudiyiruppu	219	779.69
12.	Iruthayapuram	218E	501.83
13.	Jinna Nagar M	224E	144.33
14.	Allainagar East	216A	70.94
15.	Allainagar West	216E	69.40
16.	Thoppur	216	233.97
17.	Palathoppur	216C	468.15
18.	Mallikaithivu	218	583.82
19.	Palathadichchenai	218F	187.14
20.	Jinna Nagar T	216D	300.26
21.	Assathnagar	218H	169.40
22.	Kanguveli	218C	1280.97
23.	Barathipuram	218G	187.98
24.	Mengamam	218I	194.58
25.	Shaff Nagar	224F	2330.30
26.	Periyapalam	224A	203.45
27.	Paddithidal	218B	223.12
28.	Peruveli	218D	450.00
29.	Kiliveddy	218A	386.21
30.	Iqbal Nagar	216B	906.17
31.	Nalloor	219A	1255.24
32.	Nawarednapuram	221A	2201.52
33.	Sampoor East	220	1346.81
34.	Koonitivu	221	585.41
35.	Sampoor West	220A	296.99
36.	Kadarkaraichenai	222C	650.66
37.	Kaddaiparichchan North	222B	69.95
38.	Thaqwa Nagar	223C	44.57
39.	Naduthivu	223E	39.79
40.	Thaha Nagar	224C	30.99
41.	Muttur West	224	198.12
42.	Ralkully	224D	926.04

D.S. Division – Kuchchaveli**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Kaddukulam	237C	4659.03
2.	Kallampattai	237D	2081.15
3.	Periyakulam	241E	518.80
4.	Irakkandy	241A	95.76
5.	Valaiyoothu	241G	840.16
6.	Gopalapuram	241B	216.24
7.	Nilaveli	241	3301.43
8.	Veloor	241C	381.11
9.	Nilaveli	241	
10.	Gopalapuram	241B	
11.	Valaiyoothu	241G	
12.	Kumpurupiddi South	240	3073.19
13.	Kumpurupiddi East	240B	2829.54
14.	Veerancholai	239B	853.59
15.	Iranaikerni	239A	1531.26
16.	Kuchchaveli	239	5903.09
17.	Jayanagar	239C	832.93
18.	Cassimnagar	239D	426.85
19.	Senthur	237B	867.33
20.	Kumpurupiddi North	240A	4054.13
21.	Kumpurupiddi North	240A	
22.	Pulmoddai H-2	31H	133.85
23.	Pulmoddai I-1	31I	4209.75
24.	Pulmoddai H-2	31H	
25.	Pulmoddai G-3	31G	2151.06

D.S. Division – Kinniya**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Periya Kinniya	226B	3.90
2.	Ehuthar Nagar	226A	41.98
3.	Munaichenai	226I	244.22
4.	Kuddikarachchi	226E	61.24
5.	Samavechchathivu	225I	187.59
6.	Maharook Gramam	226L	491.97
7.	Nadooththu	226M	603.77
8.	Poovarasanthivu	225H	262.79
9.	Echchanthivu	225L	65.27
10.	Majeed Nagar	226O	2651.24
11.	Ayliady	226Q	3137.63
12.	Maniarasankulam	226P	660.16
13.	Alankerny	225J	57.91
14.	Kakamunai	226K	289.19
15.	Mancholaichenai	225D	60.03
16.	Annal Nagar	225F	41.54
17.	Faizal Nagar	225G	216.47
18.	Upparu	225K	4461.12
19.	Maharuf Nagar	225E	29.15
20.	Manchulai	225C	32.59
21.	Kattaiaru	225B	9.84
22.	Sinna Kinniya	225A	19.63
23.	Idiman	226F	60.49
24.	Kinniya	226D	27.97
25.	Kachchakodithivu	226J	212.98
26.	Malimthurai	226C	7.22
27.	Rahumaniya Nagar	225	24.89
28.	Kurinchakerny	226G	135.77
29.	Naduthivu	226H	218.79
30.	Periyaththumunai	226	20.52
31.	Soorangal	226N	1083.48
32.	Ganthalawa Unit 12	227S	175.00
33.	Vanela West	227V	579
34.	Gantalawa Unit 11	227P	131.00
35.	Raja Ela Unit 05	227N	2087.00

D.S. Division – Kinniya**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
36.	Vandrasapura Unit 15	227Q	951
37.	Vanela East	227D	298.00
38.	Jayanthipura	227J	2086.00
39.	Pansalagodella	227W	233.00
40.	Raja Ela Unit 04	227M	415.00
41.	Raja Ela Unit 03	227B	139.00
42.	Peraru East	227O	768.70
43.	Kantalai Town South	227K	136.00
44.	Peraru West	227H	875.25
45.	Peraru Unit 02	227G	130.00
46.	Rajawewa	227U	1750.00
47.	Vandrasapura Unit 16	227R	1503
48.	Vandrasapura Unit 14	227A	2626.00
49.	Bathiyagama	227L	2924.00
50.	Kantalai Town	227	3426.00
51.	Agbopura	227C	1434.00
52.	Seenipura	227E	7805.50
53.	Sooriyapura	227F	11483.00
54.	Batukachchiya	227T	1766.00

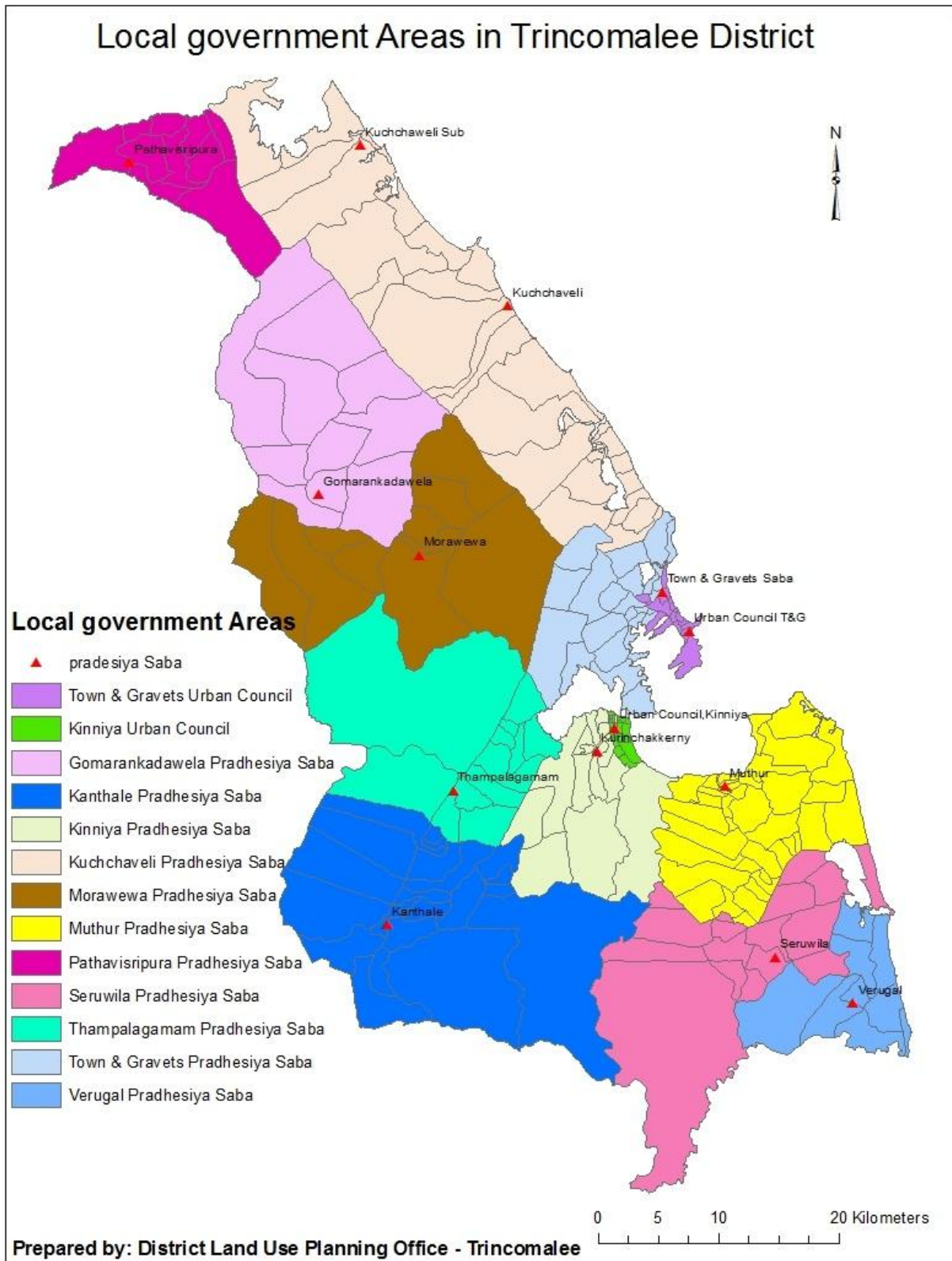
D.S. Division – Gomarankadawala**GN Divisions in Trincomalee District**

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Mailawewa	233C	4222.00
2.	Kivulakadawela	233A	2134.00
3.	Pulikandikulama	233B	3070.00
4.	Bakmeegama	233D	1588.00
5.	Gomarankadawala	231	991.00
6.	Kalyanapura	231C	2893.00
7.	Galkadawala	232	1403.00
8.	Kandamalawa	232B	1706.00
9.	Medawachchiya	233	3536.00
10.	Pamburugaswewa	232A	1075.00

D.S. Division – Verugal

GN Divisions in Trincomalee District

Serial No	G.N. Name	G.N. Number	Extent (ha)
1.	Karukamunai	214G	623.85
2.	Eachchilampattai	214	403.77
3.	Poonagar	214B	983.77
4.	Poomaraththadichenai	214H	1088.61
5.	Verugal	214A	976.66
6.	Anaitheevu	214D	759.81
7.	Verugal Mugathuvaram	214E	657.39
8.	Illankaithurai Mugathuvaram	214F	695.00
9.	Ilankaithurai	214C	967.90
10.	Uppooral	215H	558.66



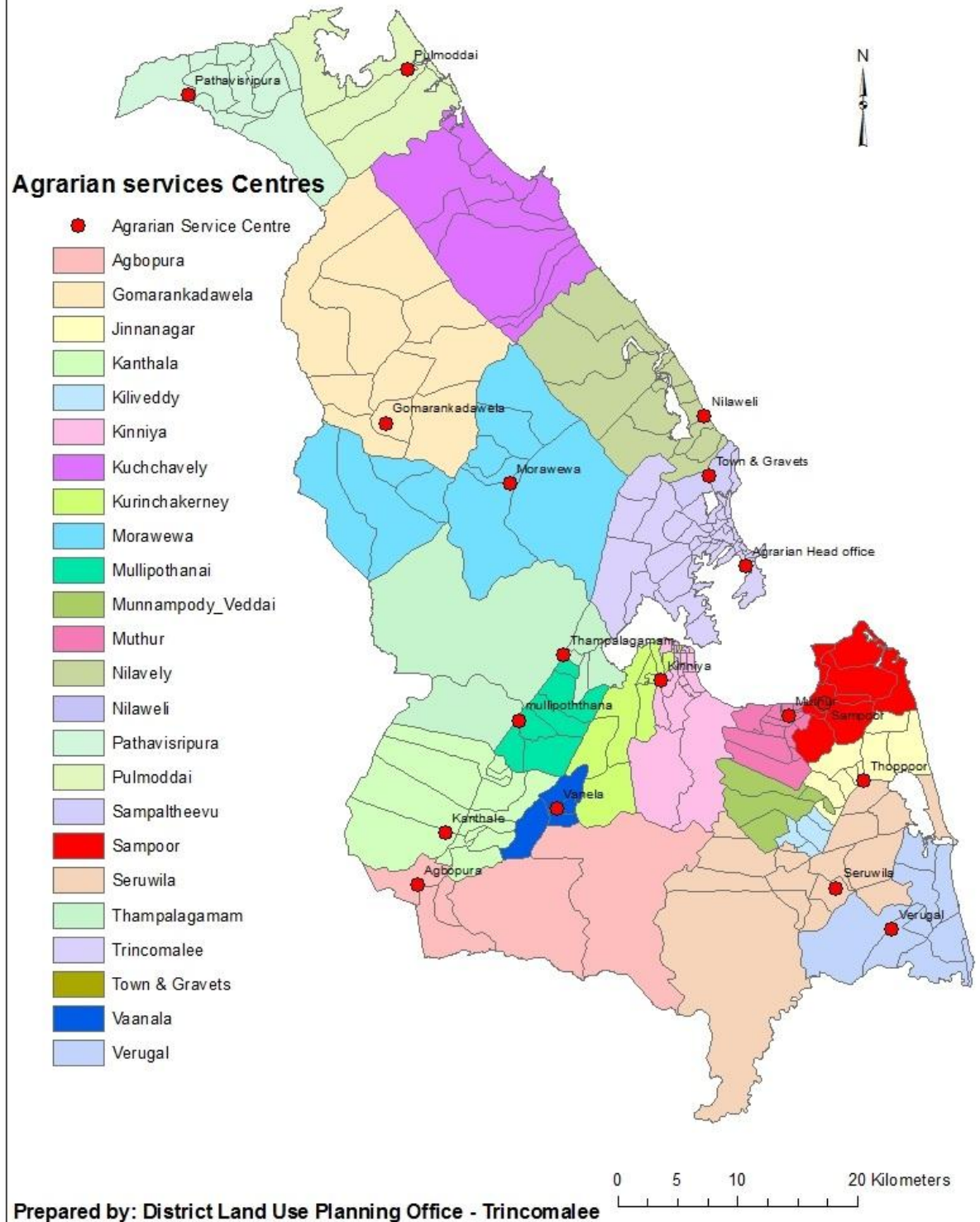
Local Government Areas in Trincomalee District

Urban/ Pradeshiya Saba	G.N. Division
Kanthale Pradeshiya Saba	Ganthalawa Unit 12, Vanela West, Gantalawa Unit 11, Raja Ela Unit 05, Vandrasapura Unit 15, Vanela East, Jayanthipura, Pansalagodella, Raja Ela Unit 04, Raja Ela Unit 04, Raja Ela Unit 03, Peraru East, Kantalai Town South, Peraru West, Peraru Unit 02, Rajawewa, Vandrasapura Unit 16, Vandrasapura Unit 14, Bathiyagama, Kantalai Town , Agbopura, Seenipura, Sooriyapura, Batukachchiya.
Thampalagamam Pradeshiya Saba	Puthukudiyirippu, Kovil Kudiyiruppu, Pokkuruni Sirajnarag, Mullipothana North, Mullipotana, Mollipothanai East, Meeranagar, Galmetiyawa South, Galmetiyawa North, Thampalakamam, Palampaddaru.
Kinniya Pradeshiya Saba	Periya Kinniya, Ehuthar Nagar, Munaichenai, Kuddikarachchi, Samavechchathivu, Maharooof Gramam, Nadooththu, Poovarasanthivu, Echchanthivu, Majeed Nagar, Aylady, Maniarasankulam, Alankerny, Kakamunai, Mancholaichenai, Annal Nagar, Faizal Nagar, Upparu, Maharuf Nagar, Mancholai, Kattaiaru, Sinna Kinniya, Idiman Kinniya, Kachchakodithivu, Malimthurai, Rahumaniya Nagar, Kurinchakerny, Naduthivu, Periyaththumunai, Soorungal,
Muthur Pradeshiya Saba	Kaddaiparichchan, South Muttur East, Paddalipuram, Neithal Nagar, Palanagar, Chenaiyoor, Jaya Nagar, Muthur Central, Anaichenai, Alimnagar, Pallikkudiyiruppu, Iruthayapuram, Jinna Nagar, Allainagar East, Allainagar West, Thoppur, Palathoppur , Mallikaithivu, Palathadichchenai , Jinna Nagar, Assathnagar, Kanguveli, Barathipuram, Mengamam , Shaff Nagar, Periyapalam, Paddithidal, Peruveli , Kiliveddy, Iqbal Nagar, Nalloor, Nawarednapuram, Sampoor East, Koonitivu, Sampoor West, Kadarkaraichenai, Kaddaiparichchan North, Thaqwa Nagar, Naduthivu, Thaha Nagar, Muttur West, Ralkully
Seruwila Pradeshiya Saba	Kawanthissapura, Tanganagar, Ariyamankerni, Mahindapura, Somapura, Seruwila, Lingapura, Serunuwara, Neelapola, Dehiwaththa, Sivapuram, Samagipura, Srimangalapura, Navatkernikadu, Sumedankarapura, Uppooral, Mahaweligama,
Padavisripura Pradeshiya Saba	Sri Pura, Samanpura, Srit Thissapura, Singhapura, Lissanagama, Kawanthissapura, Gemunupura, Sewa Janapada, Parana Madawachiya, Jayanthiwewa
Eachchilampattai Pradeshiya Saba	Karukamunai, Eachchilampattai, Poonagar, Poomaraththadichenai, Verugal, Anaitheevu, Verugal, Mugathuvaram, Illankaithurai, Mugathuvaram, Ilankaithurai

Local Government Areas in Trincomalee District

Urban/ Pradeshiya Saba	G.N. Division
Morawewa Pradeshiya Saba	Namalwatta, Morawewa North, Kithuluthuwa, Awvainagar, Mahadivulwewa Stage 2, Morawewa, Pankulam, Nochchikulam, Morawewa South, Peniketiya, Mahadivulwewa.
Kuchchaveli Pradeshiya Saba	Kaddukulam, Kallampattai, Periyakulam, Irakkandy, Valaiyoothu, Gopalapuram, Nilaveli, Velloor, Valaiyoothu, Kumpurupiddi South, Kumpurupiddi East, Veerancholai, Iranaikerni, Kuchchaveli, Jayanagar, Cassimnagar, Senthur, Kumpurupiddi North, Kumpurupiddi North, Pulmoddai H-2, Pulmoddai I-1, Pulmoddai H-2, Pulmoddai G-3, Pulmoddai J-4, Thiriyai, Thennaimaravady, Iqbalnagar.
Gomarankadawala Pradeshiya Saba	Mailawewa, Kivulakadawela, Pulikandikulama, Bakmeegama, Gomarankadawala, Kalyanapura, Galkadawala, Kandamalawa, Medawachchiya, Pamburugaswewa,
Kinniya Urban Council	Periya Kinniya, Ehuthar Nagar, Kuddikarachchi, Echchanthivu, Alankerny, Mancholaichenai, Annal Nagar, Faizal Nagar, Maharuf Nagar, Mancholai, Kattaiaru, Sinna Kinniya, Idiman, Kinniya, Malimthurai, Rahumaniya Nagar, Periyaththumunai.
Kinniya Pradeshiya Saba	Munaichenai, Samavechchathivu, Maharooof Gramam, Nadooththu, Poovarasanthivu, Majeed Nagar, Aylady, Maniarasankulam, Kakamunai, Upparu, Kachchakodithivu, Kurinchakerny, Naduthivu, Sooranal.
Town & Gravets Urban Council	Mihindapura, Jinnanagar, Anpuvalipuram, Sivapuri, Linganagar, Abayapura, Orr's Hill, Thillainagar, Arunagirinagar, Villundy, Arasady, Peruntheru, Pattanatheru, Thirukadaloor, Murugapuri, Uppuveli, Manayaveli, Sonagavadi,
Town & Gravets Pradeshiya Saba	Wilagama, Peeliyady, Eluppaikulam, Kanniya, Salli, Samapalthevu, Welveri, Puliyankulam, Mankaiyoottu, Andankulam, Selvanayahapuram, Palaiyoottu, Kavaddikuda, Sumedhankarapura, Singhapura, Kovilady, Muththunagar, Wellaimana, Nachchikuda, China Bay, Poompuhar, Mudcove, Varothayanagar.

Agrarian services Centres in Trincomalee District



Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Morawewa

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Namalwatta	231D
2.	Morawewa North	231B
3.	Kithuluthuwa	231E
4.	Awwainagar	231G
5.	Mahadivulwewa Stage 2	230B
6.	Morawewa Pankulam	231F
7.	Nochchikulam	230C
8.	Morawewa South	231A
9.	Peniketiyawa	230
10.	Mahadivulwewa	230A

Agrarian Center – Kuchchaveli

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Kaddukulam	237C
2.	Kallampattai	237D
3.	Veerancholai	239B
4.	Iranaikerni	239A
5.	Kuchchaveli	239
6.	Jayanagar	239C
7.	Cassimnagar	239D
8.	Senthur	237B
9.	Thiriyai	237

Agrarian Center – Kiliveddy

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Jinna Nagar	216D
2.	Assathnagar	218H
3.	Barathipuram	218G
4.	Mengamam	218I
5.	Kiliveddy	218A

Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Kurinchakerny

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Munaichenai	226I
2.	Nadooththu	226M
3.	Ayliady	226Q
4.	Maniarasankulam	226P
5.	Kakamunai	226K
6.	Kachchakodithivu	226J
7.	Naduthivu	226H
8.	Soorungal	226N

Agrarian Center – Kinniya

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Periya Kinniya	226B
2.	Ehuthar Nagar	226A
3.	Kuddikarachchi	226E
4.	Samavechchathivu	225I
5.	Maharook Gramam	226L
6.	Poovarasanthivu	225H
7.	Echchanthivu	225L
8.	Majeed Nagar	226O
9.	Alankerny	225J
10.	Mancholaichenai	225D
11.	Annal Nagar	225F
12.	Faizal Nagar	225G
13.	Upparu	225K
14.	Maharuf Nagar	225E
15.	Mancholai	225C
16.	Kattaiaru	225B
17.	Sinna Kinniya	225A
18.	Idiman	226F
19.	Kinniya	226D
20.	Malimthurai	226C
21.	Rahumaniya Nagar	225
22.	Kurinchakerny	226G
23.	Periyaththumunai	226

Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Kantalai

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Ganthalawa Unit 12	227S
2.	Gantalawa Unit 11	227P
3.	Raja Ela Unit 05	227N
4.	Vandrasapura Unit 15	227Q
5.	Raja Ela Unit 04	227M
6.	Raja Ela Unit 03	227B
7.	Peraru East	227O
8.	Kantalai Town South	227K
9.	Peraru West	227H
10.	Peraru Unit 02	227G
11.	Vandrasapura Unit 16	227R
12.	Vandrasapura Unit 14	227A
13.	Bathiyagama	227L
14.	Kantalai Town	227

Agrarian Center – Jinnanagar

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Paddalipuram	219B
2.	Pallikkudiyiruppu	219
3.	Allainagar East	216A
4.	Allainagar West	216E
5.	Thoppur	216
6.	Palathoppur	216C
7.	Jinna Nagar	216D
8.	Iqbal Nagar	216B
9.	Nalloor	219A

Agrarian Center – Agbopura

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Rajawewa	227U
2.	Agbopura	227C
3.	Seenipura	227E
4.	Sooriyapura	227F
5.	Batukachchiya	227T

Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Gomarankadawala

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Mailawewa	233C
2.	Kivulakadawela	233A
3.	Pulikandikulama	233B
4.	Bakmeegama	233D
5.	Gomarankadawala	231
6.	Kalyanapura	231C
7.	Galkadawala	232
8.	Kandamalawa	232B
9.	Medawachchiya	233
10.	Pamburugaswewa	232A

Agrarian Center – Mullipoththana

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Pokkuruni	228I
2.	Sirajnagar	228E
3.	Mullipothana North	228G
4.	Mullipotana	228B
5.	MollipothanaiEast	228F

Agrarian Center – Munnampodiveddai

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Mallikaithivu	218
2.	Palathadichchenai	218F
3.	Kanguveli	218C
4.	Paddithidal	218B
5.	Peruveli	218D

Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Padavi Sri Pura

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Sri Pura	31D
2.	Samanpura	31M
3.	Srit Thissapura	31L
4.	Singhapura	31J
5.	Lassanagama	31P
6.	Kawanthissapura	31H
7.	Gemunupura	31N
8.	Sewa Janapada	31K
9.	Parana Madawachiya	31F
10.	Jayanthiwewa	31I

Agrarian Center – Nilaveli

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Periyakulam	241E
2.	Irakkandy	241A
3.	Valaiyoothu	241G
4.	Gopalapuram	241B
5.	Nilaveli	241
6.	Velloor	241C
7.	Nilaveli	241
8.	Gopalapuram	241B
9.	Valaiyoothu	241G
10.	Kumpurupiddi South	240
11.	Kumpurupiddi East	240B
12.	Kumpurupiddi North	240A
13.	Kumpurupiddi North	240A
14.	Iqbalnagar	241D

Agrarian Center – Vanela

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Vanela West	227V
2.	Vanela East	227D
3.	Jayanthipura	227J
4.	Pansalagodella	227W

Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Thampalakamam

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Puthukudiyirippu	228J
2.	Kovil Kudiyiruppu	228K
3.	Galmetiyawa South	228C
4.	Galmetiyawa North	228L
5.	Thampalakamam	228A
6.	Palampaddaru	228

Agrarian Center – Pulmoddai

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Pulmoddai H-2	31H
2.	Pulmoddai I-1	31I
3.	Pulmoddai H-2	31H
4.	Pulmoddai G-3	31G
5.	Pulmoddai J-4	31J
6.	Thennaimaravady	31

Agrarian Center – Sampoor

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Eluppaikulam	242B
2.	Samapalthevu	242
3.	Kaddaiparichchan South	222
4.	Chenaiyoor	222A
5.	Nawarednapuram	221A
6.	Sampoor East	220
7.	Koonitivu	221
8.	Sampoor West	220A
9.	Kadarkaraichenai	222C
10.	Kaddaiparichchan North	222B

Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Verugal

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Karukamunai	214G
2.	Eachchilampattai	214
3.	Poonagar	214B
4.	Poomaraththadichenai	214H
5.	Verugal	214A
6.	Anaitheevu	214D
7.	Verugal Mugathuvaram	214E
8.	Illankaithurai Mugathuvaram	214F
9.	Ilankaithurai	214C

Agrarian Center – Seruwila

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Kawanthissapura	215E
2.	Tanganagar	215G
3.	Ariyamankerni	217D
4.	Mahindapura	215C
5.	Somapura	217A
6.	Seruwila	215
7.	Lingapura	217E
8.	Serunuwara	215F
9.	Neelapola	217B
10.	Dehiwaththa	217
11.	Sivapuram	217F
12.	Samagipura	217C
13.	Srimangalapura	217G
14.	Navatkernikadu	215B
15.	Sumedankarapura	215D
16.	Uppooral	215H
17.	Mahaweligama	215A

Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Uppuveli

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Wilagama	243E
2.	Kanniya	243B
3.	Welveri	243Q
4.	Puliyankulam	243L
5.	Mankaiyoottu	243K
6.	Selvanayahapuram	243M
7.	Mihindapura	243I
8.	Jinnanagar	244O
9.	Anpuvalipuram	243C
10.	Palaiyoottu	243D
11.	Sivapuri	244Q
12.	Kavaddikuda	229D
13.	Sumedhankarapura	229B
14.	Andankulam	243A
15.	Singhapura	243H
16.	Kovilady	243P
17.	Muththunagar	229F
18.	Kappalthurai	229E
19.	Wellaimanal	229
20.	Nachchikuda	229C
21.	China Bay	229A
22.	Poompuhar	243O
23.	Mudcove	244M
24.	Linganagar	244R
25.	Abayapura	244N
26.	Orr's Hill	244P
27.	Thillainagar	244H
28.	Arunagirinagar	244G
29.	Villundy	244E
30.	Arasady	244J
31.	Peruntheru	244L
32.	Pattanatheru	244K
33.	Thirukadaloor	243F
34.	Murugapuri	243G
35.	Uppuveli	243
36.	Salli	242A
37.	Varothayanagar	243N
38.	Peelilyady	243J
39.	Salli	242A
40.	Manayaveli	244F
41.	Sonagavadi	244I

Agrarian Services Centers in Trincomalee District

Agrarian Center – Muthur

Serial No	GN Divisions	GN Divisions
1.	Muttur East	223A
2.	Neithal Nagar	223D
3.	Palanagar	223G
4.	Jaya Nagar	224G
5.	Muthur Central	223F
6.	Anaichenai	223B
7.	Alimnagar	224B
8.	Iruthayapuram	218E
9.	Jinna Nagar	224E
10.	Shaff Nagar	224F
11.	Periyapalam	224A
12.	Thaqwa Nagar	223C
13.	Naduthivu	223E
14.	Thaha Nagar	224C
15.	Muttur West	224
16.	Ralkully	224D

