

Message from the President



Maithripala Sirisena

H.E. President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

It is common acceptance that maximum decentralizing of political power and the administrative system should be an essential part for a democratic governance. The people's arrival to the city for solving their problems or managing their routine is not only caused to disrupt their life style but also urban transport and create many other problems.

The ultimate goal of the government which came by people's sovereignty is to identify problems and to provide solutions expeditiously to the nearby citizens. Honorable Prime Minister Ranil Wickramasinghe leading with government of Sri Lanka had taken number of steps to overcome complex situations in government administration and reduced the practical difficulties to beneficial the general public.

Through that on interference of Hon. Minister of Home Affairs Wajira Abeywardhane, the ministry of Home Affairs has organized the "Nila Mehewara Public Service Presidential Programme" to provide dynamic service for the unsupportive public.

In addition to that the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken steps for the construction of the new buildings for District Secretariats and Divisional Secretariats for strengthening the regional administration. Through that the government aim is to create more efficient, reliable and excellence service to the public.

As a government we are giving our full support for this program and blessing to Hon. Minister of Home Affairs Wajira Abeywardhane leading with that ministry with their courage, strength and their efforts.

Message from the Prime Minister



Ranil Wickramasinghe

Hon. Prime Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Ministry of Home Affairs is always instructed by His Excellency the President Maithripala Sirisena and the Ministry consists of 25 District Secretariats, 332 Divisional Secretariats and 14,022 Grama Niladhari Divisions and 17,000 economic development officials in Sri Lanka.

We know that a number of issues pertaining to the common people should be solved by the intervention of public sector. With the objective of providing wider and closer service to the community, Ministry of Home Affairs already has taken a number of steps. The Ministry has already launched a mobile services called Nila Mehewara to provide service to the community instead of going behind officers.

Hon. Minister Wajira Abeywardena's objective is to provide efficient and effective service to the community through the Ministry of Home Affairs. Ministry of Home Affairs has identified that, it is a responsibility to create better working environment for the officers to work with a good mentality. As a result of that, new Divisional Secretariats and District Secretariats are being constructed in island wide to strengthen the regional administration while starting Sewa Piyasa for each Grama Niladhari division is the next objective of the Ministry.

Therefore, we are glad to inform that the government has taken the step to provide extensive funds from this year's national budget to the Ministry of Home Affairs led by Mr. Abeywardena for the well-being of the general public



Message of Minister



Wajira Abeywardena
Minister of Home Affairs

Our Government is firmly committed to create a better tomorrow under the skilled leadership of President Maithripala Sirisena and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe. It is helpful to achieve targeted prosperity through the challenging path of providing special economical benefits to the community.

Wide policy will be formulated to facilitate everyone included in the social development of Sri Lanka. Everyone should be included to the Development process is considered as a primary necessity. According to the concept of "A society for all", entire society needs to be participated in the development journey. Thus, the wide theme of the national budget of 2017 is "Providing benefits for all through the development"

We have prepared a number of reforms such as social, political, economical, international relationships aimed in establishing sustainable peace based on convention and mutual respect.

It is highly important the issuance of this Sectorial Oversight Committee Meeting report of the Ministry of Home Affairs making an access to evaluate the performance of the way of expending the tax of the citizens of the country with the application of modern technology and financial policies to suit to the 21st Century.

By way of progress of 2016 and budget proposal of 2017, we respect the right of the citizens of the country for obtaining information regarding the productivity, efficiency and transparency of our Ministry

Our primary aim is to create one million job opportunities including broad principles which are important nationally for the development of the country, to increase income levels to develop rural economy and ensure the land rights for the public officers and middle class, as well as working estate people and rural people. And also, special attention is paid for the principles and programmes which are necessary eliminate.

Message of Deputy Minister



W.M. Nimal Lansa
Deputy Minister of Home Affairs

We are committed at the end of the war of 30 years to ensure an efficient public service to the people of both in North and South who are at the threshold of the dawn making the mission and vision of the Ministry a reality.

At this moment, I like to pledge that I am dedicated to provide my fullest contribution for the establishment of public service with maximum productivity and quality under the guidance of Hon. Minister whilst providing every assistance to Hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

The whole staff of the Ministry, the staff and Heads of the Departments and other institutions under this Ministry are prepared without any hesitation to make the objectives, targets a reality applying the past experience through a strategic approach.

This performance report prepared to demonstrate the specific role of the Ministry of Home Affairs is issued with the good intention to create a better tomorrow which ensures the quality of the public service.



Message of Secretary



Neil de Alwis
Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs

We, as a new Ministry, are dedicated to establish a public service which shoulders a service delivery very close to the general public in order to make a new path with the application of strategic plans of the public service whilst achieving the mission, vision and objectives of the Ministry.

The service delivery made by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the past year in order to formalize the functions of the public sector is highly commendable. I, with much gratitude, make this opportunity to highlight the excellent service provided by the Department of Registrar General, District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats and Grama Niladhari Offices under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

District Secretariats and Divisional Secretariats are committed to provide an excellent service to the general public of the country. For this purpose, action has been taken to apply modern information technology with the intention of satisfying the expectation of the people in the 21st century.

At this juncture, I earnestly request the maximum contribution of our Ministry from January 2015 for the development and administrative structure and good governance with the intention of ensuring effective and productive public service in future making the experience gained by us during this journey as the base. The Performance Report – 2015 is therefore issued purely for a tomorrow which witnesses the excellence of public service under new culture, which follows good governance.

Vision

Providing the unique service for the betterment of the nation.

Mission

To ensure an excellent service through competent national and regional level administration with skilled human resources.

Objectives

1. To establish a citizen friendly participatory development mechanism in the areas of district, regional and rural administration.
2. To establish a collective approach to rural, regional and overall economic development.
3. To establish and maintain public services closer to the people with more integrated approach.
4. To strengthen the district, regional and rural administration through modern information technology relationship.
5. To acquire quality human resources to ensure efficient and effective public service.



Strategies

1. Guarantee the public responsibility and satisfaction through simple structures and re-evaluation in District Secretariats and Divisional Secretariats.
2. Bring all District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats Grama Niladhari offices and the Registrar General's Department under one roof.
3. Improve office systems closer and responsive to clients.
4. Empower and motivate employees all District Secretariats and Divisional Secretariats in health promotional environment and attractive payment procedure.

Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

1. Percentage of fulfilling the human resource requirements.
2. Number of annual training hours spent for the training of the relevant group of officers.
3. Percentage of providing solutions for public complaints/ requests relevant to district/ divisional administration.
4. Average time taken to issue documents such as birth marriage/ death certificates.




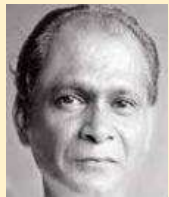











Main Functions

1. Organize, follow-up and evaluation of the functions of Ministry of Home Affairs, Registrar General's Department, District and Divisional Secretariat.
2. Organizing public events.
3. Determination of the limitations of State Rural Development Centers.
4. Establish State Rural Development Boards.
5. Establishment of District Coordination Board.
6. Perform activities related to birth, marriage and death registration.
7. Perform duties of Registrar General's Department and all district and divisional secretariats.
8. Supervision of Registrar General's Department, the district offices, regional offices and Grama Niladhari offices

Serial No.	Province	No. of District	No. of Divisional Secretariat	No. of Grama Niladhari Divisions
01	Central	03	36	2224
02	Eastern	03	46	1079
03	Northern	05	34	921
04	North Central	02	29	989
05	North western	02	46	2158
06	Sabaragamuwa	02	28	1148
07	Southern	03	47	2122
08	Western	03	40	2495
09	Uva	02	26	886
TOTAL		25	332	14022








Evolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs

	Mr. Don Baron Jayathilaka Since 1931 to 1942 Ministry of Home Affairs		Dr. W. Dahanayake Since 1965 to 1970 Ministry of Home Affairs
	Mr. Arunachalam Mahadewa Since 1942 to 1946 Ministry of Home Affairs		Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike Since 1970 to 1974 Ministry of Public Administration, Local Government & Home Affairs
	Mr. Oliver Gunathilaka Since 1947 to 1952 Ministry of Home Affairs & Rural Development		Mr. T.B. Ilangarathna Since 1974 to 1977 Ministry of Public Administration, & Home Affairs
	Mr. A.Rathnayake Since 1953 to 1956 Ministry of Home Affairs		Mr. Montagu Jayawardana Since 1977 to 1980 Ministry of Public Administration, & Home Affairs
	Mr. A.P. Jayasooriya Since 1956 to 1959 Ministry of Home Affairs		Mr. K.W. Dewanayakam Since 1980 to 1989 Ministry of Home Affairs
	Dr. M.C.M. Kaleel Since March 1960 to July 1960 Ministry of Home Affairs & rural Development		Mr. U.B. Wijekoon Since 1989 to 1990 Ministry of Public Administration, Provincial Councils & Home Affairs
	Mr. Maithreepala Senanayake Since 1960 to 1965 Ministry of Industries ,Home & Cultural Affairs		Mr. Festus Perera Since 1990 to 1994 Ministry of Public Administration, Provincial Councils & Home Affairs



Evolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs

	Mr. Rathnasiri Wicramanayake 1994 Ministry of Public Administration, Provincial Councils & Home Affairs
	Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda Since 1994 to 2000 Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Local Government & Cooperative
	Dr. Richard Pathirana Since 2000 to 2001 Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs & Administrative Reforms / Provincial Council, Local Government Southern Development
	Mr. Alick Aluvihare Since 2001 to 2004 Ministry of Home Affairs & Local Government
	Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda Since 2004 to 2005 Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Government & Co-operatives
	Dr. Sarath Amunugama Since 2005 to 2007 Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs

	Mr. Karu Jayasooriya Since 2007 to 2009 Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs
	Dr. Sarath Amunugama Since 2009 to 2011 Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs
	Mr. John Senevirathne Since 2010 to 2015 Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs
	Mr. M. Joseph Michael Perera Since January 2015 to September 2015 Ministry of Home Affairs and Fisheries Ministry of Home Affairs
	Mr. Wajira Abeywardena Since September 2015 Ministry of Home Affairs



Composition of the Staff

Institution	Staff Grades (Senior)	Staff Grades (Junior)	Grades in Combined Service	Minor Grades	Other	Total
Ministry of Home Affairs / District/Divisional Secretariat	533	1	17,819	72		18,425
Registrar General's Department	9	898	960	414		2,281
District Secretariat - Colombo	44	24	1,068	122	4	1,262
District Secretariat - Gampaha	45	22	1,687	106		1,860
District Secretariat - Kaluthara	49	18	1,342	158		1,567
District Secretariat - Kandy	65	35	1,879	192		2,171
District Secretariat - Matale	41	16	901	110	26	1,094
District Secretariat - Nuwera Eliya	21	28	677	76		802
District Secretariat - Galle	64	25	1,702	161		1,952
District Secretariat - Matara	52	27	1,434	136	1	1,650
District Secretariat - Hambanthota	41	13	1,037	110		1,201
District Secretariat - Jaffna	49	20	1,002	192		1,263
District Secretariat - Mannar	20	01	268	36		325
District Secretariat - Vauniya	20	6	224	51	2	303
District Secretariat - Muathivu	19	3	204	39	1	266

Institution	Staff Grades (Senior)	Staff Grades (Junior)	Grades in Combined Service	Minor Grades	Other	Total
District Secretariat - Kilinochchi	18	2	237	54		311
District Secretariat - Batticaloa	50	11	811	128	10	1,010
District Secretariat - Ampara	60	10	1,080	237		1,387
District Secretariat - Trincomalee	34	13	479	113		639
District Secretariat - Kurunegala	99	38	2,737	285		3,159
District Secretariat - Puttalam	51	17	985	159		1,212
District Secretariat - Anuradhapura	68	23	1,212	198		1,501
District Secretariat - Polonnaruwa	26	10	523	83		642
District Secretariat - Badulla	44	28	1,013	138		1,223
District Secretariat - Moneragala	36	6	681	98		821
District Secretariat - Rathnapura	55	27	1,145	176	1	1,404
District Secretariat - Kegalle	40	16	996	111		1,163
TOTAL	1,653	1,338	44,103	3,755	45	50,894



Internal Administration

Functions of the Administration Division

- Conducting all establishment matters of the officers belonging to internal administrative structure of the Ministry of Home Affairs
- Creating and maintaining a physical environment which will enhance the quality aspects of the Ministry
- Reviewing, updating and maintaining of division staff and bringing employee welfare up to a higher level
- Supply and maintenance of security and sanitation facilities in continuous and productive manner
- Administration of maintenance activities and repair activities of the buildings where the Ministry is established and maintaining and developing of service facilities such as transport, electricity, water supply and telecommunication
- Identification of foreign and local training opportunities related to human resource development and directing officers to such training programmes
- Repairing, maintaining, purchasing and disposing of Ministry vehicles
- Establishing and maintaining a higher coordination amongst internal and external institutions
- Making office methods more efficient and methodical by using Information Technology
- Networking of divisional and district offices and managing of data storages



A scene from the training session conducted for the Ministry officers.

Finance Division

The Finance Division of this Ministry can be introduced as one of the major divisions which will help strengthen the district, divisional and rural administration through efficient and productive financial activities with the application of novel technological tools.

The functions of the division include, proper maintenance of the accounting system of the institution, reporting of information related to decision making process and the applicable accounting and the preparation of relevant reports, updating and maintenance, receipts, performing of activities related to payments, preparation of estimates, implementation of a proper internal control methodology, assisting the Chief Accounting Officer, assigned activities associated with the accounting matters of the affiliated institutions and the activities related to accounting process of the institution namely, implementation of efficient and effective management system, providing financial instructions and directions, financial planning and budgeting, accounting and reporting, internal control, asset management, procurement management, giving project management instructions and performing inspection with regard to foreign funded projects, implementation of financial policies and regulations and assisting the Head of Institution with respect to financial responsibility and regarding the matters to be accountable to the Parliament, guiding the affiliated institutions for financial management, inspection and provision of instructions and training of financial management staff, in conformity with the Financial Regulations relevant to the specifically assigned scope and the related rules and provisions.



Closing Accounts at the end of the year



District Administration

- Management & supervision of human resources in district secretariats.
- Management of district secretariats.
- Resolution of issues in district secretariats.
- Organizing of national and public ceremonies.
- Affairs with regard to National Anthem & National Flag & determination of public holidays.
- Updating and keeping of Sri Lanka Republic Priority documents.

Special Activities carried out by the District Admin Division in 2016

- **District Secretary / Government - Agents' Conference**

The District Secretaries' Conference is held with the intension of discussing and giving solutions to the common problems existing at district level and also to give opportunity to create awareness amongst the District Secretaries on the programmes initiated by other Ministries/Departments/Institutions. Six (06) District Secretaries' Conferences were successfully held within the year 2016.



- **68th Independence Day Celebrations**

Under the theme of "Ekama Deyak Maha Balayak (One Nation and a Great Power) the 68th Independence Day Celebration were held in a dignified manner under the precedence of His Excellency the President on 04.02.2016 at the Galle Face ground, during morning hours of the day.



- **Cremation ceremony of Late Most Venerable Nauyane Ariyadhamm, Anunayake Thero**

Considering the magnanimous service rendered to the Nation, to Buddhasasana and to the Community of Sangha, the cremation ceremony of Maha Kammattthanacharya, Mahopadya, Thripitakacharya, Late Most Venerable Nauyane Ariyadhamma Thero, the Venerable Sub-Chief Incumbent of the Rammanya Nikaya, Chief Advisor to Kalyani Yogashrama Sansthawa, was held on 12.09.2016 under the state sponsorship, at the Parliamentary Ground.



District Administration

- **Cremation ceremony of Late Maestro, Dr. Pandith W.D. Amaradewa**

In the name of magnanimous service rendered to the field of Arts, the cremation ceremony of Late Maestro, Dr. Pandith, W.D. Amaradewa was held with full state sponsorship and with full state honours at Independence Square, on 05.11.2016.



- **Preparation of the duty list for development officers**

All the Development Officers who served under the Ministry of Economic Development were attached to this Ministry during the last year and in order to give a solution to the issue of not assigning specific duties which was identified to be one of their main issues, a general duty list was prepared by this division and has been submitted to the approval of the Secretary.

- **Recruitment of retired Technical Officers who were engaged in Armed Forces service, on contract basis**

As a remedial measure to fill the existing Technical Officer vacancies, by recruiting 19 retired Technical Officers who were in Armed Forces service and have fulfilled the necessary qualifications under the existing recruitment procedure, the division has been able to further strengthen the development activities.

Development Division

- Management of matters related to construction of buildings in district and divisional secretariats.



Laying foundation stone for new District Secretariat building Polonnaruwa



Laying foundation stone for new District Secretariat building Batticaloa

- Monitoring of project reports, guiding, implementation and follow up activities.
- Progress review and conducting follow up activities according to the Annual Development Action Plan.
- Procurement management related to building constructions.
- Implementation of public investment programs related to capital projects.



Main Functions

- Coordinating and providing necessary guidance for the activities of Divisional Secretaries.
- Appointments and transfers of Divisional Secretaries and Assistant Divisional Secretaries.
- Coordination of building construction activities in Divisional Secretariats.
- Supervision of Divisional Secretariats.
- Introduction of better management systems for the staff of divisional secretariats and the amendment of existing systems and procedures.
- Holding management competitions amongst divisional secretariats.
- Coordination of activities carried out by other Ministries through divisional secretariats.
- Reservation of circuit bungalows operated under the Home Affairs Division for public officers and the activities related to management of circuit bungalows.
- Taking steps to upgrade performance of divisional administration

Legal Framework

The focal source of the powers of Divisional Secretaries is the Transfer of Powers (Divisional Secretaries) Act No: 58 of 1992.

Divisional Secretariats

Under the Divisional Administration Division, there are 313 divisional secretariats, 16 sub government agent offices and 3 sub offices.



Grama Niladhari Administration

According to the government policy in order to ensure a rural administration, Grama Niladhari Division operates the entire administration of performing duties in the 14022 Grama Niladhari Divisions at 332 Divisional Secretariats.

Main Functions of Grama Niladhari Division

1. Activities related to recruitment of new Grama Niladhari
2. Giving promotion to Grama Niladhari
3. Appointing rural administrative officers
4. Implementation of citizen charter of Grama Niladhari
5. Activities related to Efficiency Bar Examination
6. Activities related to discipline of Grama Niladhari
7. Activities related to complaints against to Grama Niladhari
8. Providing services to Grama Niladhari
9. Activities related transferring the Grama Niladhari
10. Activities related to retirement of the Grama Niladhari
11. Employing Grama Niladhari on contract basis

Circuit Bungalows

There are 29 Circuit Bungalows of Ministry of Home Affairs are in the following locations.

1	Galle (Bataganvila)	16	Monaragala
2	Kandy	17	Trincomalee
3	Mathara	18	Ampara
4	Hambanthota	19	Mulaitivu
5	Katharagama	20	Chillaw
6	Badulla	21	Arugambe
7	Nuwaraeliya	22	Madu
8	Anuradhapura	23	Polonnaruwa New
9	Polonnaruwa	24	Trincomalee New
10	Kurunegala	25	Mannar
11	Puttlam	26	Thawalama
12	Jaffna	27	Rathnapura
13	Mathale	28	Deniyaya
14	Batticaloa - 1	29	Wakare
15	Batticaloa - 2		



Anuradhapura Circuit Bungalow

Investigation Division

- Management of public complaints.
- Management of district, divisional and Grama Niladhari administration investigation affairs.
- Introduction of novel mechanisms to identify and prevent frauds, corruptions and malpractices.
- Management of activities related to disciplinary investigations.

Internal Audit Division

The Internal Audit Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the performing of audit functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Registrar General Department, District Secretariats, and Divisional Secretariats.





INFORMATION RELATED TO DISTRICTS





The extent of Colombo district which is one of the main districts of Western province is 675 Sq. Colombo district is bound by North Kelani River, by South Bolgoda River Panadura, BY West the coast and by East the boundary of Sabaragamuwa province. The population of this district, in which the capital of Sri Lanka is situated, is 2309199 and it consists of 13 Divisional Secretary's Divisions. The major role of District Secretariat Colombo is to operate the activities of Ministries at district level. In the meantime it has to maintain direct coordination with the Western Provincial Council. The activities relating to economic development and economic, social, cultural and welfare activities in the district are specially implemented by the allocations provided by the Ministries and the upliftment of the living standards of the people of the area has been included in the cooperate plan of Colombo District as the main objective. Further Colombo district consists of 13 electorates and 15 local government institutions



Ministry of Home Affairs building is currently under construction by using the provided allocation of Rs. 3,461 Mn. It is expected to be completed in the year of 2018.

Description	Quantity
Population	2,309,199
The number of Voters	1,649,716
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	13
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	557



Gampaha District



Description	Quantity
Population	2,354,000
The number of Voters	1,681,887
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	13
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	1,177

Gampaha District has been declared by the Gazette notification dated 07th September 1978 under Para 3 of Administrative Districts Act. This district has been established by way of re-division of Colombo district. Gampaha District is located in the Western province and bounded North by Ma Oya (Kurunegala and Puttalam districts), East by plains and ridges of 100-200 m in height (Kegalle district), South by Colombo district which is bound by Kelani River, West by Indian Ocean. Gampaha District of which the Centre is District Secretariat is an area in extent of which the length is 45 km in length and width. Gampaha District is a prominent place for cultural, political and educational fields. This district specially is an important area in which free trade zones centering manufacturing industries, tourism, international airport, railway lines, highways, telecommunication and other infrastructure facilities. Gampaha District is facing the capital of the Island and international harbor. The extent of Gampaha Administrative District is 1387 Sq. km. (139140 h). The area of the district is twofold comparing with Colombo district. This district covers 38% of the total land area of the Western Province whilst covering 2.1% of the total land of Sri Lanka. The district is situated between north latitude 6 54"5 and 7 20 and east longitude 79 48.75 and 80 13. The minimum temperature of Gampaha District is 21.6 C and its maximum recorded is 37 C. The average rainfall in the district is 1750 mm (2477 mm t Henarathgoda). This is an area which falls under tropical monsoon climate. The main source of the rain is the inter monsoon and south west monsoon. The weather of the district is usually dry from January up to April. According to the above climate, the areas with fauna and flora in wet zones and *kadolana* in marshy lands are found in Gampaha district



Kaluthara District



When the location of Kaluthara District, which is situated in Western Province, is considered, it is bounded by North Colombo district, East by Rathnapura district, South by Galle district and West by the Indian Ocean. The district is situated between north latitude $6^{\circ} 19' 30''$ – $6^{\circ} 49' 30''$ and east longitude $79^{\circ} 51' 30''$ – $80^{\circ} 22' 45''$. A wavy land with several hills which are the parts of mountain ridge from central highland serves as the Eastern boundary of Kaluthara district consisting of 2 *Korale*, 8 *Pattu* and 2 *Thotamuna*. The middle part and the Western area are mainly seen as plains. The water sources of the district mainly consists of Kalu Ganga and Bentara Ganga starts from Eastern boundary and the main branch rivers such as Hik Ganga, Kuda Ganga and Mawak Oya. The decline of the rubber cultivation which was used mainly for rubber cultivation are now been replaced by the tea plantations, which were earlier limited to hilly areas. In addition to the above export crop such as coconut, pepper, cinnamon are cultivated in the central part. Paddy cultivation is seen in the most part of the plain and low lands, Sinharaja forest which is situated towards South East enriches the environment of the district. The excavation at Pahiyangala Cave situated in Bulathsinghala, which is one of the ancient ruins of the area, has revealed the historical evidences of the contemporaries of Balangoda Man. Kaluthara Bodhi, an ancient place of worship, where one of the 32 bo trees planted in Devanampiyatissa era is one of the places adored mostly by Buddhists as well as devotees of other faiths and tourists.



Description	Quantity
Population	1,261,000
The number of Voters	930,901
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	14
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	762



Kandy District



Kandy District, the main district of central province is bounded North by Matala district, East by Badulla district, South by Nuwara Eliya district and West by Kegalle district. Mahaweli River, which is an invaluable resource and starts from *Samanala Adawiya* flows to Badulla district via Pasbage Korale Divisional Secretary's Division, Gangawata Korale, Kundasale, Udalalatha, Doluwa, Uduwera, Yatinuwera, Harispattuwa, Kundasale and Meda Dumbara Divisional Secretary's Division and then along the district boundary and through Divisional Secretary's Division Minipe. The district consists of 20 Divisional Secretariats, 17 Grama Niladhari Divisions, 1188 Grama Niladhari Divisions. Kandy district, which consists of 1940 Sq. km of central highlands of Sri Lanka is a picturesque area. Mahaweli River is enriched with many water sources flow from other areas. In addition to the above, the sources of Deduru Oya also starts from Poojapitiya Divisional Secretary's Division. The torrents which flow from the Western slopes of Yatinuwera and Uduwera Divisional Secretary's Divisions serve as the main sources of Ma Oya.

Description	Quantity
Population	1,416,000
The number of Voters	1,086,161
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	20
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	1,188



Mathale District



Matale district, which is considered as the central part of Sri Lanka is in extent of 1993.3 Sq km and it represents the Northern part of Central Province. It is bounded North by Anuradhapura, East by Polonnaruwa, South by Badulla and Ampara districts, West by Kurunegala district. Matale district is one of the areas which is enriched with highly valuable natural resources. Matale district where Sigiri Rock Kingdom, the greatest man made creations and the Knuckles sierra, a wonderful heritage of the nature are situated, is an area which consists of 1373 villages spread over 11 Divisional Secretary's Divisions. The population of the district is over 500,000. The mineral resources of Matale District consists of Gneiss, Granite, crystalline limestone, dolerite and The forest coverage of the district is also complex to a certain extent. Central, South Western areas consists of forests of wet zone. In the meantime, Northern, Laggala and Wilgamuwa areas consist of forests of dry zone in lower country. Even though, the area receives rainfall from two main monsoons it receives more rain from North Eastern monsoon. The area of knuckles mountain range demonstrates a wide bio diversity and it is considered as a heritage of the country. A large plain, which is very similar to Horton Plains is situated at Pitawela area and a precipice called Mini Worlds End is situated at the end of the plain.

Description	Quantity
Population	508,000
The number of Voters	391,892
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	11
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	545

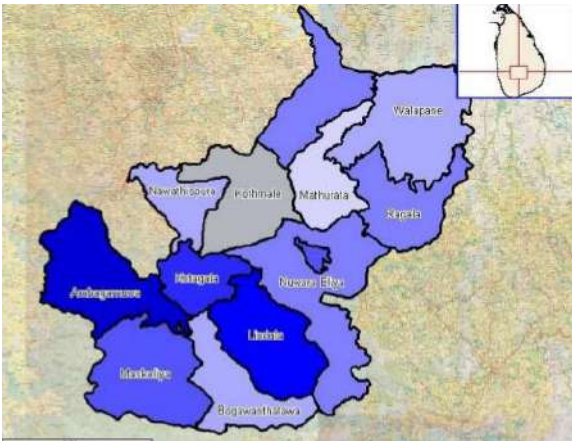


Laying foundation stone for ne District Secretariat building Mathale

It has been allocated Rs. 400 Mn to construct a new administrative complex for District Secretariat Mathale with the guidance



Nuwaraeliya District



Description	Quantity
Population	740,000
The number of Voters	548,971
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	05
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	491

Nuwera Eliya District which is glorified as the apex of Sri Lanka is situated within the Central province bounded by Kandy, Badulla, Kegalle and Rathnapura District. Piduruthalagala, the highest mountain of the country, and the mountains such as Kirigalpotta, Thotupala Kanda, Kikiliyamana Kanda, Great Western, Haggala and the most sacred hill of Sreepada of which the height varies from 900 feet up to 8000 feet from sea level are situated within the district. Further, the waterfalls such as Lakshapana, Devon, Elgin, St. Clare, Ramboda, Baker's fall, Kurundu Ella and Gerandi Ella and further the Horton Plains and Haggala Botanical Gardens serve as the tourist attraction of the district. In the meantime, the main sources of Kelani and Mahaweli River are also in Nuwera Eliya district. In the meantime, the reservoirs such as Maussakele, Castlereigh, Canyon, Norton Bridge, Kothmale, Randenigala and major part of Victoria, which are the major hydro power generating sources of the country are also situated within Nuwera Eliya District. 57.1% of the population is Tamil and the remaining part consists of Sinhala and other nationalities. The specific weather condition of the area is very friendly for agriculture and the area is very famous for vegetable cultivation. The average rainfall of Nuwera Eliya district, of which the area is in extent 1741 sq km, is nearly 75 inches. The area which receives the highest rainfall (Watawala) and the area which records the minimum temperature Nuwera Eliya are situated in this district. The areas such as Hanguaranketha, Kothmale, Walapane served in the past as the safe places for kings of the country. The temples built at that time are still preserved. According to the folklore the history of the area goes back to Ravana Era. There are certain historical evidences in this regard. Nuwera Eliya District consists of 5 Divisional Secretary's Divisions such as Ambagamuwa, Nuwera Eliya, Hanguanketha, Kothmale and Walapane.





Galle is the capital of Southern Province of Sri Lanka. It is spread over 6.5 square miles. It has been named by UNESCO as a World Heritage City. Galle is known since ancient times as a market town. Galle port, because its location in the Indian Ocean port of the famous unique and some scholars hold that the Bible said the old market town of the South Asia can be “Tarshish” Galle.

Solomon ivory, peacocks and other valuable commodities imported from the historic port of Tarshish James points out that Emerson tennent Galle Harbor. Than before 1400 BC, have been exported to foreign countries, and cinnamon from Sri Lanka's Galle port and has been used as the main entrepot trade center for the exports. In the year 1411, one of Chinese Admiral Zheng He's second visit to Sri Lanka in view of Chinese, Tamil and Persian three languages stone tablet inscribed with the Galle Trilingual document created. The Portuguese Navy Lorenzo de Almeda leading group in 1502 with the advent of the Galle Harbor began the "modern" history. In 1640 the Portuguese, the Dutch East India Company was subjected. "Sun", "moon" and "stars" such as the walls of the three, having been constructed using the metal present in Galle Fort was built by the Dutch in the year 1663. In 1796 Sri Lanka conquered by the British when they are used as the administrative center of the district consistent Galle Fort .

Description	Quantity
Population	1,102,000
The number of Voters	843,470
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	19
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	896



Laying foundation stone for new Divisional Secretariat building Hikkaduwa



Laying foundation stone for new Divisional Secretariat building Waliwitiya Diwithura



Laying foundation stone for new Divisional Secretariat building Thawalama



Matara District



Matara district which is situated at the Nilwala River bounded by the Indian Ocean and located between Galle and Hambanthita district of *Rohana Pura* is a charming area in extent of 1282.5 Sq km (128250 h). Matara is a district with wet climate. The average temperature of the district is 26.7 °C and it records average rainfall of 2553.2 mm. It is located between North latitude 5.8, 6.4 and East longitude 80.4, 80.7. The district consists of 1.93% of the total land of the country and 23.14% of the land of Southern province. Matara district consists of an area spread from the coastal belt up to a highland of the height of 3880 feet. The Northern area of the district is beautified by Sinharaja Forest, which is declared as a world heritage, and enchanting water falls. Matara district is bounded South by a picturesque coastal belt, North by the Divisional Secretary's Division Kolonna, Kalawana of Rathnapura district, West by the Divisional Secretary's Division Habaraduwa, Imaduwa, Yakkalamulla, Thawalama, Neluwa of Galle district and East by the Divisional Secretary's Division of Okewela, Beliatta, Katurwana.

Description	Quantity
Population	845,000
The number of Voters	641,047
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	16
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	650



Hambanthota District



Description	Quantity
Population	637,000
The number of Voters	475,510
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	12
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	576



Hambanthota district which is situated towards South east of Sri Lanka consists of 2609 Sq km and consists of 1/25 of the total land of the country. The maximum length of district is 106 km and the width is 39 km. The length of the coastal belt belonging to Hamabanthota district is 151 km. Nearly 11.5 sqkm of the total area of Hambathota district is covered by internal reservoirs. The district is located spread from North latitude 6 to 6.5 and from East longitude 80.6 to 81.7. The district is bounded North by Moneragala and Rathnapura districts, West by Matara district, South by India Ocean, East by Indian Ocean and Ampara district. Very rare geological resources such as *Hummanaya* in Divisional Secretary's Division Thangalle, hot water springs in Divisional Secretary's Division Sooriyawewa and Ussangoda Plain in the Divisional Secretary's Division Ambalanthota are the invaluable heritages of the nature in Hambanthota district. These hot water springs are located close to the famous Madunagala *Aranya Senasana* beyond Ambalanthota. The network of water resources of Hambanthota district consists of main rivers and natural streams. The main water sources of the district are Walawe river, Kirindi Oya, Menik Ganga, Uruboku Oya, Kachchigalara and Kumbukkan Oya at the eastern boundary of the district. The water level of these rivers come to the level of overflowing during North Eastern Monsoon or Maha seasSouth Western on (November – March). However, the water level of these rivers comes down during the South Western Monsoon. Even though, Ridiyagama lake is the largest reservoir among the 13 main lakes and intern reservoirs in the district. Muruthawela and Lunugamwehera reservoirs hold the maximum water volume. Most of the lakes are situated within Thissamaharama area. Several irrigation development schemes have been implemented within the district during the past period ie. Udawalawe development scheme, Kirama Oya scheme, Uruboku Oya scheme, Liyangasthota scheme, Ridiyagama scheme, Lunugamwehera scheme, Mauara scheme, Kekiriobada scheme. Mahagalwewa, Bandagiriya, Beragama and Muruthawela schemes can be shown as the colonies of the district.



Laying foundation stone for new Divisional Secretariat building Ambalanthota



Laying foundation to construct new divisional secretariat building by using the provided allocation of Rs. 500 Lakhs

Laying foundation stone for new Divisional Secretariat building Okewela



Opening ceremony Divisional Secretariat Katuwana



Opening ceremony Divisional Secretariat Weeraketiya





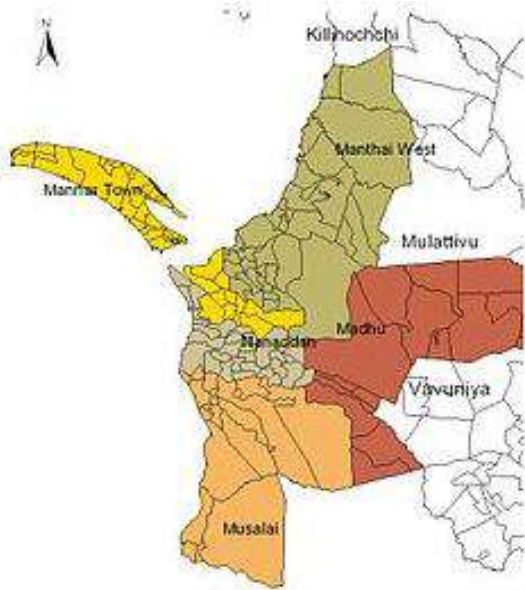
Jaffna district which is away from 410 km from Colombo is situated in the Northern corner of the country. It consists of a peninsula and seven islands which are populated with people. The district is bound North, East and West by the Indian Ocean and bound South by Jaffna Lagoon and Kilinochchi district. The total extent of the district including island is 1012.01 sqkm and the district has been divided up to four parts such as islands, Walikamam, Thenmarachchi and Wadamarachchi. 1084 ponds and 2433 canals are scattered within the district and they serve to preserve rain water. The additional water flows very easily to the sea or lagoon. The height above sea level of the district is as follows; Point Pedro 15.24 m, Mailadi 10.8 m, Chankane 3.04 m, Kokuwil 6.09 m.



Newly constructed administrative complex of District Secretariat Jaffna has been declaredly opened to the public by Hon. Prime Minister Ranil Wickramasinghe. The total cost incurred – Rs. 847 Lakhs

Description	Quantity
Population	622,709
The number of Voters	463,726
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	15
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	435

Mannar District



Mannar district is situated towards North West of the Island and belongs to Northern Province. The district is bounded South by Puttalam district, South East by Anuradhapura district, East by Vavuniya district, North East by Mulattivu district and North by Kilinochchi district. Thirukedeeshvaram, Madu Church, Dutch Fortress, Arippeu Fortress, Arukku Allirani Fortress, Rama's Bridge (Adam's Bridge), Wel palama, Biobab tree and the light house can be highlighted as the places of attraction within the district. The main livelihoods of the district are agriculture and fisheries industry. 70% of the population occupies in agriculture and 25% and 5% are occupying in fisheries industry and other employment respectively. 61.4% out of the persons occupying in agriculture are cultivating paddy. Nearly 70.5% of the male population are occupying in the above economic affairs.



Description	Quantity
Population	162,262
The number of Voters	84,764
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	05
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	153



Vavunia District

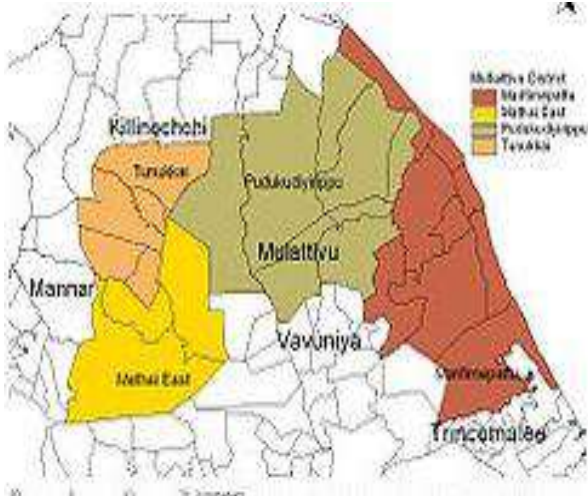


Vauniya district is bounded East by Anuradhapura district and Mulathivu district, North by Mulathivu district, West by Mannar district and a part of Mulathivu district South by Anuradhapura district. The famous A9 highway, railway line from Colombo Fort up to Kankasanthure and the railway line from Colombo Forte up to Thaleimannar run through the district. The main rivers such as Kanakarayankulam Aru, Pali Ganga and Parangi Ganga and several other branch rivers flow through the district. According to the geographical features, Vauniya district which is enriched with water resources and fertile soil as a thin rock layer. Even though, the main livelihood of the district is agriculture, small scale industries such as garments, animal husbandry and trading are also among the livelihoods. The milk which is produced in excess is transported to other districts for manufacturing dairy products. Mannar is a self-sustained district in rice production. Paddy and rice are sent to other districts as additional products. Fresh water fisheries industry can be seen at small scale in certain rivers and streams. However, bulk stocks of sea fish are brought to Vauniya district from Mannar, Mulathivu and Trincomalee districts. Agriculture, small scale industries such as livestock, animal husbandry and trading are the main livelihoods of the district. The officers serving in the public sector are permanent residents of the district. Various financial institutions are delivering their services in this district in an excellent manner

Description	Quantity
Population	191,416
The number of Voters	112,573
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	04
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	102



Mullaitivu District



Mullaitivu is one of the districts which were newly established in 1979. Mullaitivu district which consists of certain parts of Mannar, Trincomalee and Vauniya districts is treated as the district containing the Eastern part of Northern Province. Mullaitivu district is bounded North by Kilinochchi district, South by Trincomalee district, Vauniya district and a part of Mannar district, West by Mannar district and East by Indian Ocean. The total ground area of this district is nearly 25169 sqkm (Including forest areas and excluding large internal reservoirs). The area of the district covers 3.8% from the total land of the Island. This district which is mostly a plain slopes to North and East and again slopes towards South West. The coastal belt of the district is nearly 70 km and the area of the district consists of four lagoons such as Kokilai, Nayar, Nandikadal and Matalan enriched with prawns. The average height of the district varies up to 36.5m from the sea level. The latosol soil which is in red, brown and yellow mixing with red is highly suitable for cultivation. The land of the area is used as agricultural lands and also used for coconut cultivation, settlements and other buildings. The district consists of 251690 h and 167850 h (64.1% of the above) is covered by forests and shrubs. Another 21390 h (5.2%) are remaining as barren lands and areas covered with water. In the meantime, 44040 h (5.1%) are used for agriculture. The remaining area is used for settlements and other buildings. Further, three large scale irrigation schemes, 16 middle scale irrigation, 198 small scale irrigations are also found in the district.

Description	Quantity
Population	134,074
The number of Voters	71,774
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	06
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	136





Description	Quantity
Population	141,665
The number of Voters	84,353
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	04
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	95

Kilinochchi area which was earlier a part of Jaffna district has been established as a new administrative district on 3rd February 1984. Accordingly, the first office of the District Secretariat was opened on 03.02.1984 at the building belonging to Paddy Marketing Board at Karadipokku Junction, Kilinochchi. BY year 1985, District Secretariat has been established near A9 highway. The places with historical value such as Uruttipuram Shivan Kovil, Puliampokkaneai Nagathambiran Kovil, St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Mannithalei, St. Anthony's Church Palaithivu, Ponnaweli Shivan Kovil and Dutch Fortress Punakari are also located within the district. In addition to the above, the natural resources such as Iranamadu Tank, Chundikulam Bird Sanctuary and Kaudarimunei Beach are also located within the district. The district consists of a land in extent 1237.11 sqkm and internal reservoirs of 44.3 sqkm. Amin livelihood of the district is agriculture. Majority is occupying in paddy cultivation. Others are occupying in sub crops, fruit cultivation and animal husbandry (Cattle, goat and poultry) Fisheries industry holds the second place among livelihoods. When considering the irrigation system and agricultural development in Kilinochchi district, Iranamadu Tank and irrigation projects hold prime places. They are considered as an integral part of the lives of the people in the area. 9495 families occupying in cultivation out of 21208 families are cultivating under Iranamadu project. The total number of families occupying in cultivation sector is nearly 40%. Kilinochchi district is stepping towards development promoting not only paddy cultivation, but also promoting serials such as Kaupi, undu and green gram. 464 tanks are maintained by the Department of Agrarian Services.

Batticaloa District



Since this is a district located mainly on the beach side, the main resource of the district can be identified as the ocean. 76 Grama Niladhari Divisions including 8 Divisional Secretary's Divisions are located on the coastal belt. The extent of this part is 119.43 km. Fishing in the sea can be shown as one of the main livelihoods of the people in this area. In the true sense of the meaning of the name of the district and area in extent 229.19 sqkm from Kallaru up to Walachchenei is a lagoon. 8.70% of the total area of the district is covered by this lagoon. Batticaloa is an ancient harbor and the cranes used at that time are still found in Ghandi Park near the lagoon. Pasikuda is famous as a calm sea and it serves as an attraction for both local and foreign tourists. A soil composition which is highly suitable for paddy cultivation can be seen in the Western side. The rice production, which is carried out in high volumes has caused to transform this district as a self - sufficient area.



Description	Quantity
Population	601,671
The number of Voters	383,429
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	14
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	345



Laying foundation stone for new District Secretariat building Batticaloa



Construction of Batticaloa District Secretariat has been commenced under the provisions of Rs. 8040 Lakhs

Opening ceremony Divisional Secretariat Manmunei Pattu



Opening ceremony Divisional Secretariat Vavunathivu



Laying foundation stone for new Divisional Secretariat building Oddamawachchi



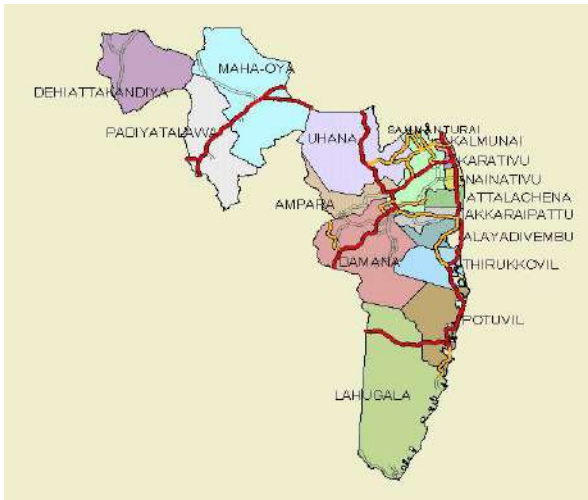
Opening ceremony of Wakare circuit bungalow



Ampara District



Ampara district which consists of 205978 h of land and 19280 h of internal reservoirs is a district where Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim communities are living. It is bounded North by Polonnaruwa and Batticaloa district, East by Indian Ocean, South by Hambanethota and Moneragala district and West by Badulla and Matale districts. The Total area of Ampara district is 4415 sqkm and it is a district which witnesses cultural and religious heritages with historical value. *Aranya Senasanas* such as Piyangala, Buddangala and religious places with archeological value such as Rajagala, Deegawapi, Magul Maha Vihara, Muhudu Maha Vihara, Neelagala Seya and Kudumbigala are among the most important places. The hot water springs at Maha Oya and Padiyathalawa areas, the enchanting coats at Arugambay and the foot path of Tamil pilgrims who walk to Katharagama every year serve as tourist attractions. This district marks some cultural differences from other districts since the settlements of *Adiwasi* people (indigenous people) are situated at Pollebedda Henanigala. The district consists of Kalmunei Municipal Council, Ampara Urban Council and 17 Pradeshiya Sabhas such as namal Oya, Uhana, Damana, Maha Oya, Padiyathalawa, Dehiattakandiya, Lahugala, Sammanthure, Akkareipattu, Addalachchena, Aleyadiwembu, Thirukkivil, Navidanweli, Eragama, Nindawur, Karthivu and Pothuvil.



Description	Quantity
Population	691,000
The number of Voters	486,440
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	20
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	503



Trincomalee District



Trincomalee district which is situated in the Eastern part of Sri Lanka, is an area enriched with places with natural beauty. Further, it has an ancient history and a natural harbor. This district makes enough opportunities for economic affairs in agricultural, fisheries and commercial aspects. It is bounded North by Mulathivu district, West by Anuradhapura district, South by Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa districts. The history of Trincomalee goes back to times immemorial. In Mahawamsa and Chulawamsa, the two famous historical pieces of writings in Anuradhapura era, Trincomalee is found in the names of Gokanna, Gokarna and Gonagamaka. The district is spread over 2728.8 sqkm. It consists of 230 Grama Niladhari Divisions and 11 Divisional Secretary's Division. Main livelihoods of the area are agriculture and fisheries industry and paddy is main agricultural crop. Some of the main tanks of the area are Kanthale Lake, Wenrasa Wewa, Morawewa, Mahadivulwewa and Paravikulam. Further, there are three major irrigation projects such as Kanthale, Allakanthale and Morawewa. Animal husbandry and livestock management are some other important livelihoods. Tourism industry holds a significant place in economic affairs as the district is very famous for its coastal belt and other enchanting places. Trincomalee is considered as a place with strategic value. Due to that reason as well as the natural harbor, the world famous companies such as Prima Sri Lanka and Tokyo Cement have established their distribution centers centering Trincomalee city

Description	Quantity
Population	423,181
The number of Voters	257,061
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	11
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	230



Laying foundation stone for new District Secretariat building Gomarankadawala



Kurunegala District



Description	Quantity
Population	1,658,000
The number of Voters	1,304,995
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	30
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	1,610

The extent of Kurunegala district situated in North Western province is 4812.7 sqkm (481270 h). The number of Divisional Secretary's Divisions in the district is 30 and the number of Grama Niladhari Divisions is 1610. This district consists of 14 electorates and 4432 villages. Further, one Municipal Council, one Urban Council and 18 Pradeshiya Sabhas are included in the district. There are 6 educational zones in the district and the number of schools in the district is 875. 28 out of the above are national schools. The total number of teachers serving in the district is 20223. Kurunegala district is surrounded by 5 other districts. It is bounded North by Anuradhapura district, East by Matale district, South by Gamapaha and Kegalle districts and West by Puttalam district. This district is located between North coordinates 228-333 and East coordinates 104-178. When considering the historical background of the district, special features are found in the history of the district. Kurunegala emerges proudly as the only district which had 4 kingdoms in the country. They are Panduwasnuwera, Kurunegala, Yapahuwa and Dambadeniya. Many evidences are found to the fact that many glorious kings reigned these kingdoms in the past. The average rainfall of the district is 900-2200 mm. The main sources of the rain are South Western and North Eastern Monsoons and convectional rain. South Western Monsoon brings highest rainfall.



Laying foundation stone for new District Secretariat building Wariyapola



Puttlam District



Puttlam, which marks the beginning of Sinhala nation is an area with a long history (Thambapanni). Puttlam district is a strip of land of which the height is below 300 m from the sea level. Puttlam Administrative district is bounded North by Kala Oya, East by Kurunegala district, South by Ma Oya and West by Indian Ocean. The length of the district is 120 km and the width is 50 km. This district consists of a coastal area of 288 km and the total area including internal water bases is 3072 sqkm. Puttlam district which is a part of coconut triangle makes its contribution to the Sri Lanka economy exporting coconut related by products. The historical irrigation system of the district has caused to determine the paddy cultivation as the main livelihood of the people.



Description	Quantity
Population	790,000
The number of Voters	579,604
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	16
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	548

**Infrastructure development for the benefit of regional administration
Laid the foundation for the new
Divisional Secretariat
Karuwalagaswawa in Puttlam District**



Anuradhapura District

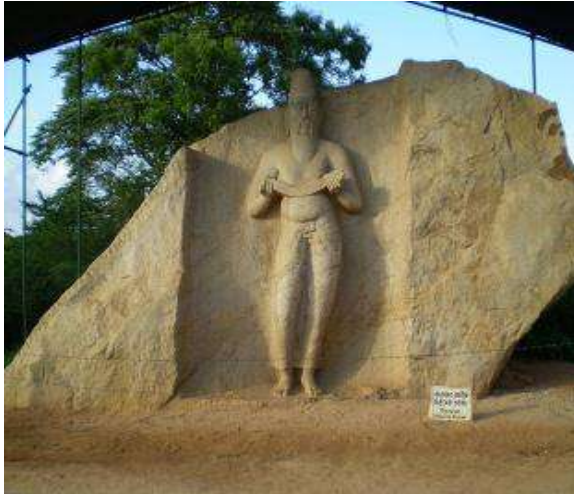


Anuradhapura district where multicultural, multi religious and multi lingual communities are living, is bounded North by Vauniya, Mannar and Mulathivu districts, South by Kurunegal and Matale districts, West by Puttalam and Mannar districts and East by Polonnaruwa and Trincomalee districts. *Atamasthana* including Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi is located within Anuradhapura city. Further, Mihinthale Raja Maha Vihara, Thanthirimale Raja Maha Vihara, Avukana Statue and many other most sacred places in Buddhist culture are also located in the district and they serve as tourist attractions for both local and foreign tourists. Min livelihood of the district is agriculture and the main crop is paddy. Soya, corn, undu, sesame, onion are also cultivated as additional crops. Out of the above crops, the food necessity of the nation is satisfied to a greater extent by corn and soya cultivation. The requirement of water for cultivation is satisfied from both the rain and irrigation system. The irrigation system of the district consists of 12 main tanks such as Kala Wewa, Thisa Wewa, Nuwera wewa, Abhaya Wewa, Nachchaduwa, Rajangana and Padaviya, 85 middle scale irrigations and 2974 small lakes and the irrigation system of the district is an amazing creation even in the modern engineering field.

Description	Quantity
Population	905,231
The number of Voters	653,151
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	22
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	694



Polonnaruwa District



The historical Polonnaruwa city, which marked the second kingdom of Sri Lanka and which is the area which provided rice to the whole nation from *Perakum era*, consist today of 7 Divisional Secretary's Divisions, 295 Grama Niladhari Division and many other resources with aesthetic values. The district makes significant contribution to the national economy. Polonnaruwa city, which is situated in the middle of Mahaweli Plain away from 216 km in Polonnaruwa district in North Central Province of Sri Lanka is the capital city of Polonnaruwa district. The total area of Polonnaruwa district is 3337.9 sqkm. It is located between North latitude 7'10" – 8' 21" and East longitude 80' 44"- 81' 20" and the altitude is 50 – 500 feet. It is bounded by Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Matale and Anuradhapura district. This district consists of 4 main tanks, 3 medium scale tanks, 62 small tanks in use, 35 small tanks which are not in use and 123 anicuts (in use) and 6 anicuts not in use.



Laying foundation stone for new District Secretariat building

Description	Quantity
Population	419,000
The number of Voters	314,365
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	07
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	295





15 Divisional Secretary's Divisions are governed by the District Secretariat Badulla. 567 Grama Niladhari Divisions are included in these 15 Divisional Secretary's Divisions. 1996 villages and 186 plantations, where Tamils are living are scattered among these Grama Niladhari Divisions. Further, network of 14 Pradeshiya Sabhas, 2 Urban Councils and one Municipal Council are linked with the administrative and political framework of the district. More than 227428 families are living in the district and the total population of these families is nearly 854000. The number of people who are employed out of the above is 406623. The number of unemployed people of the district is 16891 (belonging to the labour force) Agriculture is the main livelihood of the majority of the people in Badulla district. Therefore, the level of low income people is high. Nearly 59273 are the beneficiaries under Samurdhi programme. The number of the pensioners of the district is nearly 17399.

BADULLA DISTRICT



Description	මුලාංකය
Population	854,000
The number of Voters	643,580
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	15
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	567



Monaragala District



MONARAGALA DISTRICT



Moneragala district which was known in the past as Wellassa, is situated in the Uva Province towards East and South East of Sri Lanka. This district is located between North latitude 6° 17' and 7° 28' and East longitude 80° 50' and 81° 35'. The district is enriched with different natural resources and it is the second largest district of Sri Lanka and consists of 5959 sqkm. This district is bounded East and North by Ampara district, West and North by Badulla district, South by Hambantota district and South West by Rathnapura district. 11 Divisional Secretary's Divisions, 319 Grama Niladhari Divisions, 1324 villages and 10 Pradeshiya Sabhas are included in the district. This district belongs to both dry zone and intermediate zone. Nearly 70% of the district is covered by the dry zone. The specialty of the district is Maradagala mountain range situated in the middle of the district, which demonstrates the feature of wet zone and it is considered as one of the most specific climatic zone. The average annual rainfall of the district is approximately 1625 mm and the average temperature 26 °C.



Description	Quantity
Population	472,000
The number of Voters	355,474
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	11
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	319



Rathnapura District



Rathnapura district is located towards South West and that location is geographically and historically highly effective for the lives and economic development of the people living in the area. It is located between North latitude 6 -7 and East alongitude 80-81. Rathnapura district is bounded North by Kegalle and Nuwera Eliya districts, South by Galle, Matara and Hambanthota districts, West by Colombo and Kaluthara districts and East by Badulla and Moneragala districts. According to the archeological facts, which have so far been revealed, the fossil bones of Balangoda Man, the prehistoric man, have been found from the places in Rathnapura district such as *Batadomba Lena* and *Bellan Bendi Pelessa*. Stone inscriptions, of which the inscriptions are treated as belonging to the Brahmi inscription in Anuradhapura era, have been found within this area. In the meantime, the ruins found in areas such as Embilipitiya, Kalthota also witnesses the historical value of Rathnapura district. It seems that the district had been divided into 6 Korales by Kandyan period. They are Kuruvita, Nawadun, Atakalan, Kukulu, Kadawathmeda and Kolonna Korales. The color of the flag of Rathnapura district is yellow. This flag, which was designed making the ancient flag of Sabaragamuwa as a sample, has a decorated red border on the yellowish background. Yellow colour is considered as the holy colour of God *Sumana Saman*. *Sripada* is the main and most important place of worship of the district. *Sripada* pilgrim season commences from Unduwan Poya day comes to the end on the Vesak Poya day of next year. Large number of devotees climb *Samanala Kanda* every year for worshipping the foot print of Lord Buddha. Saman Devala Rathnapura is also another important place of worship with historical value.

Description	Quantity
Population	1,127,000
The number of Voters	831,579
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	17
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	575



Kegalle District



Kegalle district is an enchanting area situated between the central highlands and South West Plains of Sri Lanka. This is an area belonging to Maya Rata in the past according to the division in the names of Ruhunu, Maya, Pihiti. This district has been divided into 11 Divisional Secretary's Divisions for administrative purposes. Kegalle district is located between North latitude 6.50 – 7.20 and East longitude 80.10 and 80.35 the district is bounded North by Kurunegala district, South by Rthnapura district, East by Kany and Nuwera Eliya districts and West by Gampaha and Colombo districts. The total area of the district, which is spread 48 km from North to South, is 1692.8 sqkm (645sqm). When considering the historical, political, economic, social, religious and cultural aspects, it seems only Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura districts were above Kegalle districts. The best graphite deposit is situated at Bogala in Kegalle district. It belongs to the South West wet zone and receives high rain fall and records a considerable temperature. Since district receives the rainfall from Monsoon, convection, cyclone, it can be seen a pattern of rainfall which spread all over the year.

Description	Quantity
Population	836,603
The number of Voters	665,817
The number of Divisional Secretariat Divisions	11
The number of Grama Seva Divisions	573



Common Data Related to Districts

District	No. of Divisional Secretariats	No. of Grama Niladhari Divisions	Population	No. of Voters	No. of Municiple Councils	No. of Urban Councils	No. of Pradesheeya Sabha	No. of Parliament Members	No. of Local Government Members	Staff		No. of Circuit Bangalows
										Approved	Actual	
Colombo	13	557	2309199	1649716	5	5	3	19	41	93	76	0
Gampaha	13	1177	2354000	1681887	5	2	12	13	40	3342	2848	0
Kaluthara	14	762	1261000	930901	4	0	13	10	22	140	124	0
Kandy	20	1188	1416000	1086161	4	1	17	12	29	115	113	1
Mathale	11	545	508000	391892	0	2	11	5	11	32	30	1
Nuwaraeliya	5	491	740000	548971	1	2	5	9	17	97	75	1
Galle	19	896	1102000	843470	2	1	17	10	22	2057	1925	2
Mathara	16	650	845000	641047	1	1	15	7	17	1497	1613	1
Hambanthota	12	576	637000	475510	1	1	10	7	17	1187	1193	1
Jaffna	15	435	622709	463726	3	1	13	8	16	1666	1265	1
Mannar	5	153	162262	84764	1	0	4	6	5	444	315	2
Vavunia	4	102	191416	112573	1	0	4	6	7	451	309	1
Mullaitivu	6	136	134074	71774	0	0	4	6	11	70	56	1
Killinochchi	4	95	141665	84353	0	0	3	1	4	124	107	0
Batticaloa	14	345	601671	383429	1	2	9	5	11	1156	985	2
Ampara	20	503	691000	486440	1	2	17	7	14	1564	1387	2
Trincomalee	11	230	423181	257061	2	0	11	4	10	1035	664	2
Kurunegala	30	1610	1658000	1304995	1	1	19	15	38	159	145	1
Puttlam	16	548	790000	579604	2	0	10	9	16	757	614	2
Anuradhapura	22	694	905000	653151	0	1	18	7	22	1816	1501	1
Polonnaruwa	7	295	419000	314365	0	0	7	5	10	1153	849	2
Badulla	15	567	854000	643580	1	2	14	8	34	1390	1257	1
Monaragala	11	319	472000	355474	0	0	10	5	14	915	795	3
Rathnapura	17	575	1127000	831579	2	1	14	8	27	1484	1409	0
Kegalle	11	573	836603	665817	1	0	11	11	18	1236	1142	0



Main Functions

Registrations

- Registration of Documents (Attorney)
- Certification of Rights (Land)
- Civil Registrations (Birth, Marriage & Deaths)
- Guardianship and preservation of Documents
- Guardianship and preservation of above Certificates

Issuing copies of Certificates

- Notary deeds / title and all the other documents that should be preserved
- Appointment of Registrars of births, marriage, deaths and disciplinary control
- Appointment and monitoring of Notaries

1	No. of Birth / Marriage / Death Registrars	532
2	No. of Additional Marriage Registrars	345
3	No. of Birth & Death Medical Registrars	58
4	No. of Birth & Death Registrars	27
5	No. of Muslim Marriage Registrars	295
Total		1259

Land Registrar Offices

01. Ampara	23. Kurunegala
02. Anuradhapura	24. Kuliyaipitiya
03. Attanagalla	25. Kegalle
04. Avissawella	26. Kotapola
05. Badulla	27. Kandy
06. Balapitiya	28. Mathugama
07. Batticaloa	29. Matale
08. Chilaw	30. Mannar
09. Colombo	31. Matara
10. Delkanda/ Nugegoda	32. Maravila
11. Elpitiya	33. Moneragala
12. Embilipitiya	34. Mulathivu
13. Gampola	35. Negombo
14. Gampaha	36. Nuwera Eliya
15. Galle	37. Nikaweratiya
16. Homagama	38. Panadura
17. Horana	39. Puttalam
18. Hambanthota	40. Point Pedro
19. Jaffna	41. Polonnaruwa
20. Kaluthara	42. Rathnapura
21. Kalmune	43. Thangalla
22. Kilinochchi	44. Trincomalee
	45. Vauniya



1. Policy and Research

- All the circulars are issued in simple language by District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats and Department of Registrar General.
- Introduce & implement management systems in order to handle the grievances in relate to District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats and Department of Registrar General & give guidance to follow them.



2. Implement Green Productivity Concept

- Target to implement the above concept through all the district Secretariats,
- Divisional Secretariats & Grama Niladhari Divisions.
- Launch the programmes to give information and knowledge for all officers who work in above mention offices.
- To issue a manual which is contained the instructions of implementing green productivity concept.
- Development of human resources using the training programmes.



3. Introduce the front office system to all offices.

- Concept of front office system will be introduced to all district Secretariats , Divisional Secretariats s and Grama Niladari offices.
- Implement and establish the front office system in each mention offices.
- Introduce the training programmes and awareness programme for improving the human resources in each offices.



4. Human Resources Management (For all District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats, Grama Niladari and Development Officers)

- Introduce the training programmes for all the staff officers and other officers including the field officers.
- Prepare and implement the performance appraisal system.
- Introduce the competitive and performance based system to minimize the difference of personal emoluments between the government and private sector.
- Train and develop the level of junior managers
- Establish the HR cells in each Districts and divisional secretariats including department of Register Generals
- Empower the three day rule.
- Introduce the check list to improve the quality of services.
- Emergency investigation units are established for searching the complaints and inspect the offices.



5. Organize the Internal management - Competition

The purpose of this programme is to motivate the officers who work under the ministry.



6. Award the foreign Training & Scholarships

The purpose of this is to change the attitudes of employees and motivation of employees.



7. Information Technology

- Implement and motivate the charter of E-citizen to each office under the ministry..
- Introduce the fleet management system to each office under the ministry.
- Introduce the system for minimizing the level of paper in each office under the ministry.
- Do the feasibility study for handling online examinations through the district and divisional levels.
- Introduce and maintain a database management system for development projects which are implemented under the ministry.



8. Internet Gateway

Networking Ministry of Home Affairs with all District Secretariat office, Divisional Secretariat office, Grama Niladaries and Registrar General Department.

- Providing required computers and equipment
- Training the officers
- Awareness programme

9. Reviewing the progress of capital programme through online software

Developing the online software to review, evaluate and control the capital project which allocation were released by Ministry of Home Affairs and other Ministries.

- Providing the required computers and equipment
- Training the officers.
- Awareness programme



10. Nila Mehewara District Mobile Service

Identifying grievances of the community and provide the solution to identified problems.



11. Productivity

- Introducing the concept of Green Audit to all District Secretariat offices, Divisional Secretariat Offices and Register General office.
- Improving productivity concept.
- Encouraging employees for innovation and knowledge management
- Make awareness about the concept of Productivity among employees.
- Introducing awareness methodologies
- Creating the training hand book
- Practical training

12. Reforms

- Introducing effective and targeted planning methodologies
- Introducing proper coordinating methodologies
- Provide guidance about sophisticated management concepts and make awareness of rules and regulations
- Establishing and implementing reforms cells in Registrar General Department in each District Secretariat .

13. Welfare Facilities

- Improvement of methods to provide housing facilities for public servants on concessionary terms
- Provision of government owned circuit bungalows and holiday resorts for public officers on concessionary terms

14. Register General's Department

- Scanning of Birth, Death and Marriage certificates and feeding them to the database to be used by the Registrar General Department
- This system has been practiced until 2009, and continuation of the system from hereon
- This system will enable any person to obtain these certificates from any divisional secretariat in the country thereby help save time.
- Ability to obtain certificates through E-Birth, Death and Marriage database from any part of the Inland



Nila Megewara President's People Service

Galle District

2016-2017



Galle District



Nila Megewara President's People Service

Under the directives of His Excellency the President Mathripala Sirisena, and under the instructions of Hon. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and under the leadership of Hon. Vajira Abeyawardena, Minister of Home Affairs, with the intention of identifying the unresolved problems of the people over a long period of time and through the involvement of relevant Ministries and Departments, giving solutions to those issues within the relevant divisional Secretariat itself under one roof, Nila Mehewara President's People Service was initiated. And according to a concept of Hon. Vajira Abeyawardena, instead of people going to authorities looking for solutions to their issues people will be given the opportunity to forward their various issues such as land issues, marriage, birth and death certificates and many other issues to the officers who come to their doorstep.

The first stage of this programme conducted in Polonnaruwa and action was taken to provide effective solutions to the issues of the people. The send national program is expected to be held in Galle which the district of the Hon. Vajira Abeyawardena, where programme is scheduled to be held from October- 2016 to 14 January- 2017 covering 19 divisional secretariats within the district. It expected to give solutions to nearly 250,000 issues through this program. The programme has also been scheduled for the remaining 23 districts during the year 2017.

Nila Mehewara President's People Service

Major Information - Galle District

Area (sq kms)	1652
Population	1,102,000
No. of Families	276,377
No. of Local Governments	20
No. of Urban Councils	01
No. of Munciple Councils	02
No. of Pradesheeya Sabha	17
No. of Divisional Secretariat	19
No. of Electorates	10
No. of Grama Niladhari Divisions	896
No. of registered Voters	833,891
No. of Villages	2,477
Poverty	9.9
The unemployment rate	4.6

Summary of the Issues at Nila Mehewara

Divisional Secretariats in the District	19
No. of Nila Mehewara Programmes	21
No. of Issues	140,956
No. of Problems / Issues Solved	137,681
Progress of Solved Problems / Issues (%)	97.7%
Problems / Issues to be resolved National Level	3,275

Benefits Provided to the People

number of beneficiaries of goods and services	56402
Total number of goods and services	67064



Value of Provided goods and services -
Rs. Million 26.69



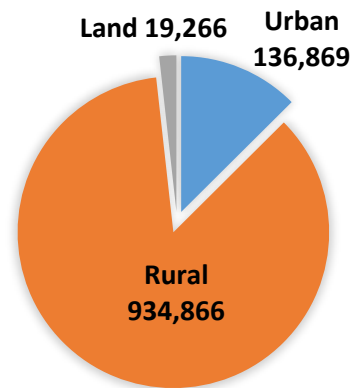
Government gross income under the Nila -
Mehewara pogramme - Rs. Million 23.35

Divisional Secretariat	No. of Grama Niladhari Divisions
Akmeemana	63
Ambalangoda	36
Baddegama	70
Balapitiya	52
Benthota	51
Bope Poddala	44
Elpitiya	51
Galle four Gravets	50
Gonapeenuwala	19
Habaraduwa	59
Hikkaduwa	97
Imaduwa	43
Karandeniya	40
Nagoda	53
Neluwa	34
Niyagama	34
Thawalama	36
Welivitiya Divithura	20
Yakkalamulla	44
Total	896

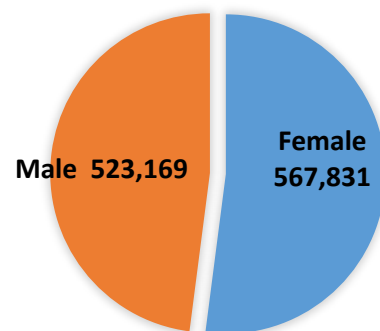
Population by Area & Gender

The population in the rural sector in the Galle district, the 85% of the population uses.

Area	Population
Urban	136,869
Rural	934,866
Lands	19,266
Total	1,091,000

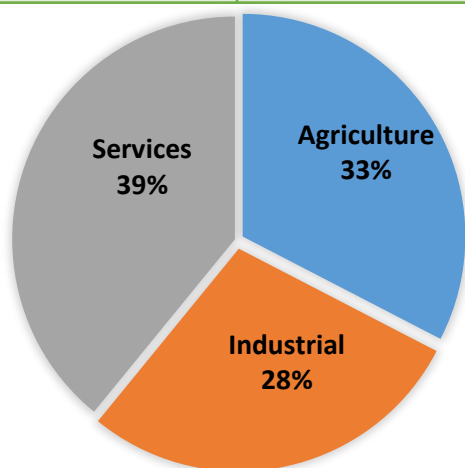


Gender	Population
Female	567,831
Male	523,169
Total	1,091,000



Percentage of Population by Industries

Sector	Population Percentage
Agriculture	32.6
Industrial	28.3
Services	39.1



Housing needs

Total number of houses	282,555
Coconut leaf thatched houses	211
Houses with sheets roofing	4,865
Houses to be plastered	30,555
Half built houses	12,555
Families without a land or a house	8,982
Families with a land yet without a house	2,985
Families on temporary rent/lease	1,737
Families on permanent residence rent/lease	1,605
Families living in quarters for employment	511
Without electricity	4,433
Without road facilities	6,356
Without sanitary facilities	6,806
Without drinking water	11,729

Details of the distributed lands under the Land Development Ordinance and Land Grants (Special Provisions) Act.

Number of L.D.O. Permits Issued		93175
Number of L.D.O. Grants issued	Number of Grants with a survey plan	30552
	Number of non-surveyed (Jayabhoomi) Grants	28392
Number of Niyadana Sadana Awards issued		2422
Number of permits remaining for the L.D.O. Grants to be issued		39907

Major Health Component Data

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100000 live births)	22
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	7.5
Child underweight percentage (1-2 Yrs. %)	14.87
Child underweight percentage (2-5 Yrs. %)	27.26
Incidence of Dengue Patients	947
Incidence of Human Rabies	1



Benefits Provided to the People

Provided Benefit	Amount
Spectacles	10488
Wheel Chairs	39
Hand supports	17
Crutches	12
Other Social Services Aids	443
Senior Citizen Identity Cards	3906
Land Grants and Permits	2865
Equipment and Planting Material for Livelihood	3048
Cement bags for housing	3073
Sports/Dhamma School equipment, disaster aids and other	1235
Number of National Identity Cards	16205
Number of copies of Birth, Marriage and Death certificates	18282
Registering of unregistered marriages	49
Driving licenses (new and revised other services)	7037

Problems/Issues to be resolved National Level

	Divisional Secretariat	Field			Total
		Lands	Divi Neguma	Houses	
1	Niyagama	525		230	755
2	Welivitiya Divithura		142		142
3	Elpitiya				0
4	Baddegama		366		366
5	Hikkaduwa		465		465
6	Ambalangoda		136		136
7	Galle four Gravets				0
8	Habaraduwa		338		338
9	Imaduwa		200		200
10	Yakkalamulla				0
11	Benthota				0
12	Balapitiya	66			66
13	Karadeniya				0
14	Neluwa	80			80
15	Akmeemana	21	179	20	220
16	Gonapeenuwala		78		78
17	Bope Poddla		127		127
18	Thawalama		302		302
19	Nagoda				0
TOTAL		692	2333	250	3275

