



RESETTLEMENT

THE VOICE OF THE INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PEOPLE



OUR VISION:

“Towards normalcy from disasters”

OUR MISSION:

“Expeditious and effective facilitation of the process of Relief, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, paving the way for the persons displaced owing to man-made and Natural Disasters to integrate into the mainstream of Society.”

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THE FIFTH PILLER OF ISLAM

--- HAJ FESTIVAL MESSAGE OF HON.RISHAD

I take great pleasure in sending Hajj greetings on the eve of Hajj Festival.

The Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam. Muslims from all over the world are taking part in this largest gathering on Earth, the Hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca. For 14 centuries, countless millions of Muslims, men and women from all over the world, have made the pilgrimage to Mecca.



This is a religious obligation that every Muslim must fulfill at least once in his or her lifetime, provided he or she is financially and physically sound.

Hajj, white, brown and black people, rich and poor, monarchs and peasants, men and women, old and young will all stand before Al-Mighty Allah, where all will call upon for Al-Mighty Allah’s forgiveness and to accept their good deeds. The Hajj provides a unique opportunity for Muslims to reflect on their lives, to refocus on Al-Mighty Allah, and to return to their families and homes in a spiritually enriched manner.

Religious observances in Mecca during these days on this pilgrimage could be considered as the highest peak of every Muslim's lifetime. During the performance of

During the performance of the Hajj, Muslims dress in the same simple way, abide by the same regulations and say the same prayers at the same time in the same manner, for the same goal. The pilgrims enter into a state of total devotion in sanctity. This demonstrates the concept of equality of mankind, the most loud and clear message of Islam, indicating that there is no place for superiority on the basis of race, gender or social status.

It was on a Hajj day that Holy Prophet Muhammad (PUBH), who stood on the plain of Arafat, and proclaimed the completion of his mission and announced the proclamation of God: "This day have I perfected your religion for you, completed my favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islam, or submission to God, as your religion" (Holy Quran 5:3).

The Hajj reminds us of the life hereafter, specially the gathering on the Day of Judgment when people will be resurrected and will stand equal before Al-Mighty Allah waiting for the final verdict, and as the Prophet Muhammad said, "God does not judge according to the shapes and appearances of your bodies, but he scans your hearts and minds and will judge your deeds."

Culmination of Hajj is marked by Hajj festival or better known as Eid-ul- Adha. Muslims all over the world celebrate this day with special prayers, ritual sacrifices etc. Pilgrims sacrifice a sheep or goat, symbolizing Abraham's readiness to sacrifice his own son. This acid test by Al-Mighty Allah has no parallel in the history of humankind.

May Al-Mighty Allah grant all Sri Lankans much yearned Peace, Harmony and Happiness to forge ahead without any division, detachment or separation!

I wish you all a happy & a prosperous Eid-ul-Adha!

NEW HOPE AND CONFIDENCE FOR DIS-PLACED -- Lakshmi DE SILVA

The resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons was a challenge faced by President Mahinda Rajapaksa especially in the aftermath of the final assault on the LTTE terrorist group in May and its defeat at the hands of the three armed forces brought Sri Lanka to international focus. President Rajapaksa with clear foresight had established a Presidential Task Force for rehabilitation and resettlement of the people of the North and East.

Walking through stretches of jungles, wading across lagoons, hiding from the ruthless LTTE cadres they came into their saviors, the Sri Lanka armed forces who stretched their friendly hands to the civilians by giving their own food parcels and drinking water and other assistance.

The trickle swelled while the world watched the movements of the fleeing civilians, men, women, children, infants, old and the maimed as they reached the Government administered areas knowing that the oasis was there.

The picture shown to the civilians of the Sri Lankan armed forces turned upside down with the humanitarian assistance and the warm welcome given by the armed forces

personnel bringing the widened gap between the communities to one of a closer relationship.

The total number that reached the Government controlled area was around 270,000 and the unexpected IDP exodus was taken into makeshift camps in Vavuniya after clearing up new grounds for makeshift shelters and schools and all other Government buildings used to shelter them. Thereafter the temporary villages to house the vast number were also prepared working day and night to house the IDPs.

President Mahinda Rajapaksa appointed the Special Task Force on Rehabilitation and Resettlement in the North headed by Senior Presidential Advisor and Parliamentarian Basil Rajapaksa and began the task of clearing the villages



From bondage to freedom: People go back

liberated from the LTTE, now denuded of population of landmines scattered by the fleeing terrorists to resettle the IDPs after these were cleared and made safe for the people to return.

It was a formidable task but the task force and the Government officials, the armed forces, doctors, international humanitarian agencies and local groups of volunteers assisted in looking after the IDPs.

New roads, water supply, electricity, sanitation and even education of the children of the IDPs were started afresh as the whole of the North was in a shambles after the terrorists had sabotaged most of the public utilities and services.

The resettlement of these people in their former hometowns or villages took place gradually at first and was accelerated as the de-mining pace quickened with many countries and agencies coming in to assist the armed forces who were doing in single handedly at the beginning.

REFUGEES: AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

By Brigadier M.Z.Ishrath (Ret)

A refugee is someone who has fled from his or her country and cannot return because of his or her well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. An exodus of refugees in large numbers into other countries happen after such events such as wars or natural disasters. People tend to flee to other countries seeking protection from danger they might face in their home country. Under such circumstance, people often leave their homes with minimum planning, hurriedly for protection from likely danger. At times with little food and with what ever essential items they could carry with them, they travel for days and days under trying conditions often through country borders with their kith and kin in fear of their lives.

Once they reach safe destinations, they depend and rely on the people living in the host area to which they have fled. Often these host countries need support to provide for the sudden influx of large numbers of refugees. Special areas are set up in host countries as temporary refugee shelters, where they are registered for their protection and their real needs are explored. Relief services by way of supply of sufficient essential resources to the refugees becomes inevitable, especially for those with special needs such as separated children, separated family members, pregnant moth-

ers, differently abled, sick and the elderly. In this connection, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) play a gigantic role to co-ordinate contributions by government and non-government organizations to protect refugees. UNHCR provides assistance such as financial grants, food, tools for livelihood activities and shelter, schools and clinics, and attempts to find durable solutions to a given refugee crisis. The United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its 1967 Protocol outline the rights and processes protecting the needs of those who are recognised as refugees. A total of



147 countries have committed themselves to upholding the provisions of one or both of these documents.

Islam calls for the protection of human life, for mankind and urges Muslims to treat refugees humanely, irrespective of their caste creed or religion. Islam considers refugees as human beings who should be treated with dignity and honour. Their rights, as far as Islam is concerned, ought to be preserved. This fact is emphasized by the Prophetic Sunnah. The Sunnah, according to the scholars of hadiths, is everything that has been related from Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) from his statements, actions, tacit approvals, personality, physical description, or biography.

It does not matter whether the information being related refers to something before the beginning of his prophetic mission, or after it. Islam lays much emphasis on the rights of refugees. In the Islamic perspective, refugees are granted complete human rights. The refugee situation differs from country to country, depending on the length of time taken to resolve the conflict, resources in hand to meet basic needs, and the international ability to find solutions. All these factors have a bearing on the ability of refugees to regain their past status and to rebuild their lives.

In a new book, launched recently this year by Cairo University law professor and dean of the law faculty, Ahmed Abu Al-Wafa, at Naif Arab University in Riyadh, says that Islam's 1,400-year-old tradition of generosity toward people fleeing persecution has had more influence on modern-day international refugee law than any other historical source. At the same time, according to a recent publication, an influx of Muslim immigrants and refugees from places such as Somalia, Sierra Leone, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo in Yugoslavia to Columbus, Central Ohio in USA is attracting an increasing number of Americans to explore Islam, among them whites, blacks, Asians, Hispanics and others.

It is no secret that Hallmark of Islamic faith is denoted by generous lending of a helping hand to the needy and the oppressed even if they happen to be non-Muslims whom Islam sees nothing wrong in giving them Sadaqah (Voluntary charity) if they are

really in need of it. Sadaqah is a virtuous deed in Islam. In fact, it is considered as a proof of one's Iman (Belief). Islam at the same time forbids forcing non-Muslim refugees to change their beliefs; avoids compromising their rights; seeks to reunite families; and guarantees the protection of their lives and property.

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was himself a refugee who fled Mecca with his followers in order to escape persecution in the year 622. The people of Quraish had a plan to assassinate the Prophet (pbuh). They made a plan, whereby a man from each tribe would go into

the house of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) and strike him repeatedly. However, this evil plan was thwarted by Almighty Allah by sending an early warning to Prophet (pbuh) through Angel Jibreel (a.s) ordering him to leave Mecca and migrate to Medina immediately with his entourage. This event, known as the Hijra, in fact marks the commencement of the Islamic calendar. The refugees who fled to Medina from Mecca at that time are honoured and given

the pride of place in the Holy Qur'an and are

known as Muhajirins (Immigrants). *On the other hand* those people from Medina who received the Holy Prophet and his followers and offered them good will and reception are also highly respected and are known as the Ansars (Helpers or supporters). It is pertinent to mention that Muslims fleeing religious persecution at that time in Mecca were also advised by the Holy Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) to travel to Abyssinia, a country now known as Ethiopia, which is in the east Africa, where they sought and received sanctuary from the Christian ruler Negus.



Islamic law or *Shariah* affirms the practice of providing sanctuary to persecuted persons and the sacredness of some places, such as the Kaaba in Mecca. Asylum has to be provided judiciously without any discriminations between free persons and those who are enslaved, rich and poor, men and women, Muslims and non-Muslims. Therefore, It would have been possible that Islam's 1,400-year-old tradition of generosity toward people fleeing persecution may have served as the bench mark for the evolution of modern-day international refugee law than any other historical source.

In short, the story of Holy Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh), migration to Medina from Mecca as a refugee and known as Hijra and its centrality in terms of the foundations of the Islamic faith bears ample testimony to *the importance given to the concept of the protection of refugees.*

References

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Mine Clearing Machines



The Government of Sri Lanka has purchased 250 Million Sri Lankan Rupees worth of five Mine Clearing Machines from

the Government of Slovakia to clear land mines in the liberated areas in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. Mr.W.K.K.Kumarasiri, Secretary, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development officially handed over the machines to Hon.Rishad

Bathiudeen, Minister of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services on 4 th of September 2009 at the Katunayake International Airport. Participated at the handing over ceremony are Hon. Deputy Minister of Aviation Mr.Sarath Kumara Gunaratne and Mr.Lalath Coordinating Secretary of His Excellency the President. These mine clearing machines will be used to clear mines in the Musali, Manthai, Madu areas in the Mannar District..

UN High Commissioner of Asian Pacific Bureau meets Minister Rishad Bathiudeen



Chief of Asian Pacific Bureau of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Kasidis Rochanakorn met

Hon. Rishad Bathiudeen Minister of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services .Discussions on welfare and Resettlement of the Displaced People of the Northern Province took place between the High Commissioner and the Minister.

Minister Rishad Bathiudeen thanked the High Commissioner for the support extended for the welfare of the IDPs in the North and he also said that more assistance will be given in the resettlement process.



Kasidis Rochanakorn, arrived in the island for a two day official visit and he is expected to visit the IDP camps in Vavuniya said the Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services

RESETTLEMENT OF IDSLs OF MANNAR

The second phase of the resettlement of Internally Displaced people of Mannar began on Tuesday 9th 2009 at Musali in Mannar with the resettlement of 542 Families. These families are going back to their own damaged houses which the Govt. will help repair in the near future.

The Armed Forces are currently providing security to the area while arrangements are



being made to reconstruct the Police Stations in the area to enable proper policing.

The Hon. Rishard Bathiudeen M.P. Minister of Resettlement & Disaster Relief Services graced the occasion ensured the safe return of IDSLs to a peaceful environment.

The Minister indicated that at the next phase more than 500 to 700 families will be resettled with the assistance from the Govt. budget, foreign governments, INGO and UN participation.

In the last phase the Ministry resettled 126 Families at Musali in Mannar district.

The Minister indicated that it was a time consuming and tedious process as the Govt. had to clear the terrorist held areas their weapons staked in hidden locations, anti personnel mines, repairing infrastructure and help rebuild houses before bringing an environment conducive for the internally displaced people to return to these areas cleared of terrorists.

French Ambassador for HR visits IDP camps

The French Ambassador for Human Rights Francois Zimeray of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs congratulated Minister of Resettlement Rishad Bathiudeen on the progress made in the IDP camps. He said that during his visit to the welfare villages he had searched for reasons on why the conditions of the welfare camps had been

subjected to so much criticism. He reported that he could find none .

He also looked into the facilities given to the IDPs once they were resettled, emphasising on the need to ensure human dignity in the IDP's return process.

The Minister had explained the Human Rights Ambassador on the entitlements given to the IDPs as well as the progress on infrastructure and other government services made available in the resettled areas, the cash grants and non-food items given to each IDP, basket of food items for 6 months and commitment to build permanent housing for IDPs.

The Minister pointed out the facilities available for education, health, vocational training and other services at the IDP welfare villages prior to the resettlement process.

.....HOPE & CONFIDENCE...

The Vadakkin Vasantham 180 rehabilitation program implemented by the PTF not only rehabilitated physical resources and infrastructure but more importantly gave the people displaced a new hope and confidence that they could restart their lives without the threat of



Chief of Presidential Special Task Force on Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the North and parliamentarian Basil Rajapaksa at the controls of an earth moving machine

terror as free people in their own homes once again.

President Mahinda Rajapaksa told the IDPs and other people of the North and East that the Government would give back every-

thing they had lost other than the lives lost in the terrorist war.

Therefore when the infrastructure and public services were revived, they were given assistance to restart their former livelihood. They understood the difference between living under the control of a terrorist group and within the framework of a democratic system of governance. Some of them were experiencing this for the first time in their lives.

IDPS RESETTLED AND NORTH DEVELOPED DESPITE CRITICISM

- - - By Mohammed Naalir Source: Sunday Observer 04.10.2009

Even amidst the strident criticism by some mischievous elements and the Opposition carrying out propaganda aiming at personal political advantage, the Government is successfully carrying out the resettlement of IDPs and the infrastructure development in the North under the "Uthuru Wasanthaya" accelerated Northern development drive.

The Government is committed to promote the living standards of the community affected due to the LTTE terrorism for the past three decades. The Government has resettled a large number of IDPs in their original lands where land mines were successfully removed by the Government.

Resettlement of IDPs has become the main priority for the Government after they were liberated from the clutches of the LTTE while developing the dilapidated infrastructure in the region.

The ultimate goal of the Government is to develop the Northern Province on par with other developed provinces and even beyond the Eastern Province which was subjected to a major development process after all parts of the province were brought under one flag.



The Government jointly with the NGO groups are engaged in the demining process round the clock to expedite the resettlement of the IDPs.

According to the statistics prepared by the Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services Ministry on September 9 based on the report on the resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs there are a total number of 247,186 IDPs in Vavuniya Welfare Centres while 7,379 persons are housed in Jaffna and 7,712 persons and in Trincomalee. The Government has issued 117,000 temporary identity cards to the authorities to be distributed among the IDPs for personal identification.

Two hundred and ninety families numbering 1,087 persons were resettled in the Eastern part of the country from Menik Farm Welfare Centre.

Accordingly 49 families with 159 persons in Ampara District, 83 families numbering 256 persons in Batticaloa District, 47 families numbering 120 persons in Jaffna District and 166 families numbering 553 persons were resettled in Trincomalee District on August 05.

One hundred twenty nine IDP families numbering 389 persons who were housed in Jaffna Welfare Centre were resettled in their own places while 221 families numbering 754 persons who were staying with the relatives and friends in Velanai Divisional Secretariat Division were resettled in their own places on August 27 this year. The Government resettled 9920 persons in their own places on September 11. Accordingly 6838 persons in Jaffna, 2,170 persons in Trincomalee, 274 persons in Ampara and 638 persons in Batticaloa were resettled on this date.

Meanwhile the UNICEF donated 10 Gully Bowsers worth Rs. 24 million to the Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services Ministry recently to be used by the IDPs housed in the Welfare camps in Vavuniya, Jaffna and Trincomalee. Minister Rishad Badiudeen received the vehicles from UNICEF representative for Sri Lanka Philippe Duamelle recently.

The Gully Emptiers will be used to clean the septic tanks and to prevent the deterioration of health of the IDPs and avoid environment pollution during the coming rainy season.

The Gully emptiers will help to fulfil the sanitation needs of the IDP welfare centres.

Besides 1444 IDP families numbering 7,810 persons were resettled in Jaffna District until September 7. Accordingly 51 families numbering 384 persons who are housed in Jaffna, 75 families numbering 149 persons who are housed in Kopay, 70 families numbering 196 persons who are housed in Mirisuwil RCTMS, 266 families numbering 719 persons who are housed in Kodikamam Government M.V-WC, 347 families numbering 1011 persons who are housed in Kaithadi Saiva Children WC, 543 families numbering 1403 persons who are housed in Kaithadi University Hostel WC, 564 families numbering 1,706 persons who are housed in Kaithadi PRI (A) WC, 475 families numbering 1,408 persons who are housed in Kodikamam IDP Centre-A and 233 families numbering 737 persons who are housed in Kodikamam IDP Centre-B are yet to be resettled.

Meanwhile 451 IDP families numbering 1,654 persons are to be resettled according to the report issued on 14. 09. 2009.

According to the statement issued by the Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services Ministry on September 10 there are 1,003 families numbering 3,171 persons are yet to be resettled in Trincomalee District. Accordingly 981 families numbering 3,093 persons are currently housed in Muttur while 22 families numbering 78 persons housed in Kinniya. Resettlement and Disaster Relief services Minister Rishad Badiudeen stated that we have full confidence in President Mahinda Rajapaksa, his correct leadership and the guidance of Defence Secretary Gotabhaya Rajapaksa.

The three Armed Forces brought us a historic victory

over the LTTE terrorists. Senior Presidential Advisor Basil Rajapaksa also made an enormous contribution to eradicate terrorism and to develop our country.

One will propose a sustainable solution to the ethnic issue under which the Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims would be able to live in harmony while protecting their ethnic identities.

It won't be a difficult task for the President to give a solution to the ethnic issue when he had warded off the three decade-old terrorism from our country.

Senior Presidential Advisor Basil Rajapaksa officially inaugurated the passenger transport service between Jaffna and Colombo through A-9 Road.

Earlier, the Government had granted permission only for goods transport through A-9 Road. In the earlier stage IDPs from 35 villages in Vavuniya District were resettled in their own places.

As the North has to be redeveloped afresh all Ministers of the Government will play a key role in the resettlement process and redeveloping infrastructure facilities. Minister Badiudeen expressed confidence that most of the IDPs could be resettled within 180 days as de-mining activities have been expedited.

According to the statistics issued by the Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services Ministry on 10. 08. 2009 there are 2,226 persons numbering 6,936 persons yet to be resettled in Pulmudai. Accordingly 1,501 families numbering 4,748 persons are housed in Shaganagama WC-1 while 725 families numbering 2,094 persons are housed in Shaganagama WC-2.

Meanwhile 36,123 families numbering 123,851 persons who displaced from Koralai Patru North (Vakarai), Porativu Patru Vellavelly, Manmunai South West (Vavunathivu), Eravur Patru (Chenkalady) and Koralai Patru South (Kiran) were resettled in their own places by September 14, 2009 while 6,926 persons numbering 20,625 persons resettled in Trincomalee District and 85 families numbering 263 persons were resettled in Batticaloa District from Vavuniya District resettled in Trincomalee District and 85 families numbering 263 persons were resettled in Batticaloa District from Vavuniya District.



Developments & Relief Events

Total no of IDPs arrived at Government controlled areas from uncleared areas since October 2008

Up dates on the Remaining NEW IDP Statistics

By Districts, Relief Villages & Welfare Centers

Vavuniya District AS at (31.12.2009)

No	Relief Villages /Welfare Centers	Inside the Relief Villages		People out of Camps Under free movements	Total Persons
		No of Families	No of Persons	No of Persons	
1	Kadirkamar	4,055	6,705	6211	12,916
2	Anandakumarasawmi (Zone 1)	7,516	20,512	2512	23,024
3	Ramanadan (ZoneII)	7,031	19,870	3397	23,267
4	Arunachalam (Zone III)	6,443	13,958	4881	18,839
5	Zone IV	4,622	11,762	1453	13,215
6	Zone V	856	2,259	319	2,578
7	Zone VI	1,116	3,305	454	3,759
8	Dharamapura	496	2,255	159	2,414
Total		32,135	80,626	19,386	100,012

Note: Due to free movement 19,386 IDPs are now out of camps as at 31.12.2009

This 19,386 number has been added to the total persons figure of the respective camps.

Jaffna District As at 31.12.2009

No	Relief Villages /Camps	No of Families	No of Persons
1	Jaffna (Ramavil and PRI Camps)	494	1,349
Total		494	1,349
Hospitalized from Vavuniya Relief Villages and WC (as at 31.12.2009)			1,679
Grand Total			103,040

Source: Competent Authority for Northern Displacement --GA Jaffna

Note: IDPs in transits from various camps (Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna, Trincomalee) to districts of Origin are not reflected due to on going return.

Produced By : Ministry Of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services

Resettlement / Return Progress of IDPs and Release Movements from Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee (Pulmudai) and Jaffna District (As at 31.12.2009)



Returns From	District (To Place of Origin)	Persons
<i>Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee (Pulmoddai)</i>	Ampara	591
	Vavuniya	23,979
	Batticaloa	2,514
	Mannar	10,201
	Jaffna	59,830
	Trincomalee	6,700
	Mulathivu	10,640
	Kandy	12
	Pollonnaruwa	1
	Killinochchi	16,582
	Sub Total	131,050
Returns (26 March to 18 June 2009)	To Various Districts	1,429
Total		132,479

No of OLD IDPs by District (As at 31.Dec.2009)

Districts	Old IDPs in Welfare Centers	OLD IDPs with Friends & Relatives
Vavuniya	3,315	64,040
Jaffna	8,661	57,505
Mulathivu	0	0
Killinochchi	0	0
Mannar	1,505	7,769
Trincomalee	2,812	1,041
Batticaloa	0	816
Ampara	0	2,363
Anuradhapura	7,097	0
Kurunegala	287	0
Puttalma	76,596	0
Colombo		961
Matale		3
Gampaha		642
Kalutara		266
Kegalle		2
Kandy		19
N'Eliya		5
Galle		5
Total	100,273	135,437

Humanitarian Releases From	Conditions	No of Releases (Individuals)
<i>Vavuniya, Mannar and Trincomalee(Pulmudai)</i>	Medical Ground	419
	Humanitarian Ground	9,649
	Elderly (Over 60)	9,097
	Courts Orders	415
	Foreign Passport Holders	9
	University Students*	147
	Elders Home	391
	Child Home/Orphanage	819
	Host	3,315
	Religious*	17
	Infants with family members	667
	Pregnant Women	2,044
	OTHERS	126
Sub Total		27,115

Total (Returned & Released) **159,594**

<u>Return and Releases From</u>	Districts (To Place of Origin)	Persons
Jaffna Welfare Centers	Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee	9,808
Total		169,402

Note: *204 University students and 432 clergy and their families were released under the resettlement programme



Welfare and Facilities in Vavuniya Camps (31st December 2009)

Relief Village	Tube Wells	Water Tanks	Toilets	Bathing Places	No. of Schools	No. of Pre Schools	Library	No. of Teachers	Religious Places	Vocational Training Centre
Kathirgamar Relief Village	13	85	420	2	1	9	1		2	1
Aanandakumaraswamy Relief Village (Zone-I)	19	114	1551	23	1	17	1	523	3	1
Ramanathar Relief Village (Zone-II)	31	325	1400	24	3	39				2
Arunachalam Relief Village (Zone-III)	41	348	1355	87	7	31	6	611	1	1
Zone - IV	36	437	1443	41	5	8		247	3	1
Zone - V	6	169	444	26	1	7			2	
Zone - VI	8	69	340	19	1	1			2	
Dharmapuram Relief Village	2	64	216	10	1	1		48	2	1
Total	156	1611	7169	232	19	113	8	1429	15	7

No. of Post office	No. of Tele-post	No. of Banks	No. of Co-op Shops	Fish stall	Vegetable Stall	CWE	Elephant House Stall	Sa-loon	No. of Hospitals	Ayurvedic Hospitals	P.H.I.	Doctors	Kitchens/ Individual/ Common
1	3	1	2	1	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	3160*
3	2	1	15	2	3	2	6	10	2	0	14	7	0
2	1	2	20	2	5	2			6		3	12	51
2	3	1	14	4	3	3	4	1	4	1	2	12	62
3	3	3	8	6	20	1	2	10	5			11	29
1					8	1			0	0	0	0	9
1					4	1			0	0	0	4	5
1	5	3							1			2	5
14	17	11	59	15	48	11	13	27	18	1	19	48	3321

Source: Welfare and Facilities give by Zonal directors in Relief Villages

Note: Further to above static facilities, mobile services are also available in the Relief Villages

*Individual kitchens

Compiled By :- Resettlement (News Letter), Ministry of Resettlement & DRS, #146, Galle Road, Col-03.