

Resettlement Plan

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SRI: Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability
Improvement Project

Prepared by Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) and Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy
Government of Sri Lanka for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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\$1.00	=	SLRs144.65

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Aerial bundled conductor
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
DC	Double circuit
DS	Divisional Secretary
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Division
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GS	Grid Substation
kW	kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hours
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LARC	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee
LBS	Load-break switch
LKR	Sri Lankan Rupees
LV	Low Voltage
MPRE	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy
MV	Medium Voltage
NEA	National Environmental Act
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIRP	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
PD	Project Director
PEA	Project Executing Agency
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PUC	Public Utility Commission
PV	Photovoltaic
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. The Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement Project will be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with a loan of USD 120 million. The project includes four major components. Component 1 is to develop renewable energy systems. This component includes (i) developing hybrid renewable energy systems in small isolated islands, namely Analaitivu, Delft and Nainativu to introduce wind and solar power to complement the existing minigrids operated with diesel generators; (ii) productive energy use for small isolated islands and rural communities to be implemented with financial assistance from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction aiming to develop micro enterprises for poor women and renewable energy technology based infrastructure, end-user education for the safe and efficient use of electricity and technical and skills training to avail of employment and livelihood opportunities and (iii) renewable energy based microgrid pilot project as an extension to the conventional utility distribution system¹. Component 2 focuses on reliability improvement of the medium voltage network through the construction of new 33 kV distribution lines and gantries to improve the reliability of electricity supply to existing and new consumers. The number of 33 kV lines proposed for the project is 16 with a total length of 270.5 km. The project will fund the new 33 kV tower lines using bare conductors, 13 gantries and 33 kV aerial bundled conductor (ABC) lines, 33 kV auto reclosers and 33 kV load break switches. Component 3 is rural electrification and distribution performance monitoring encompassing new rural electrification schemes and extensions to existing low voltage (LV) lines to serve new household customers, inclusive of an energy auditing initiative. The rural electrification schemes include construction of medium voltage (MV) lines of 198 km and LV lines of 393 km for 106 rural electrification schemes. This component also includes installation of 25,000 programmable distribution substation meters with remote reading facility which will improve the monitoring and measuring of system losses in the distribution network. Component 4 is reactive power management in the transmission system to improve its reliability in the event of disturbances in the transmission system. The project will develop the capacities of two grid substations (GS) in the Western Province namely Pannipitiya and Biyagama. The draft Resettlement Plan (RP) covers all the four major components and sub components described above and the preparation of the RP was guided by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001 of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950. The RP analyses the project related impacts resulting from land acquisition and provides an Entitlement Matrix that includes cash compensation and other resettlement assistance for persons affected by the project. This draft RP is based on several assumptions and preliminary engineering designs as the detailed and final engineering designs are yet to be completed. Therefore, CEB is responsible for updating the draft RP based on final engineering designs and submitting the final RP to ADB prior to the commencement of the project construction work.

ii. The project will require a total of 546.24 hectares (ha) of land. However, acquisition of private land involves only 0.6 ha of land which is 0.1 percent of the total required land. The extent of private land affected for the construction of 6 distribution gantries is approximately 0.10 ha whereas the land requirement in Nainativu is 0.5 ha. The rest of the 7 gantries and the hybrid systems in Analaitivu and Delft Islands will be located on government owned land which is free of encumbrances. The lands will be transferred to CEB by the relevant authorities on a memorandum of understanding or long-term lease. Since the land acquired for the project is comparatively small without physical displacement, no significant resettlement impacts are

¹ The project implementing partners will be implemented by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) and the Sustainable Energy Authority (SEA) of Sri Lanka.

anticipated. The total length of 33kV Right of Way (RoW)² is 270.5km and it will spread over 541ha of which 387.6 ha is private land. As three towers will be installed per km and each tower requires 36 squater meters of land, it is estimated that 2.92 ha of land is required for 812 towers³ and 2.09 ha of private land is affected by 581 towers. The impacts due to towers and lines are primarily confined to temporary economic displacement except the permanent impacts on standing and commercial trees over and above 3.0 m and the losses will be compensated.

iii. CEB will negotiate with the land owners, 6 owners for gantries and 6 onwers for hybride system, to purchase the land affected for the project on the basis of willing buyer – willing seller principle. All land owners have given their formal consent to sell the land to CEB. Though it is not possible to make a realistic estimate of the number of persons affected by the RoW until the final engineering designs are completed, an assumption has been made based on the average land holding size of a household in the project impact area which is 0.8 ha⁴. Based on this figure, it is assumed that 484 households along the RoW can be affected by the project. Of the households, 26 households would be vulnerable households who live below the poverty line⁵. Compensation for land, crops and trees affected by towers and lines will be provided at replacement value to the affected persons. The project will also allow the APs to use the land which was cleared for the installation of the towers for the same purpose for which it has been used earlier after the completion of the construction work. The vulnerable household will receive additional assistance.

Table 0.1: Summary of the required land

No.	Type of Loss	Government (ha)	Private (ha)	Total (ha)
1.	Land for renewable energy system in three islands	4.55	0.5	5.05
2.	Land for gantries	0.09 (for 7 gantries)	0.1 (for 6 gantries)	0.19 (13 gantries)
3.	Land for 33 kV transmission lines with 20m RoW	154 (77km)	387 (193.5km)	541 (270.5km)
	<i>Land for towers with 6m x 6m</i>	0.83 (231 towers)	2.09 (581 towers)	2.92 (812 towers)
	Total	158.64	387.6	546.24

² The width of the RoW is estimated to be 20m in total, each side 10m

³ The required land for each tower is 36 squater meters

⁴ Based on the socio-economic household survey conducted from December 2015 to February 2016 in the selected subproject impact areas

⁵ 25.3% of the households who live within the project impact area receive the government's food subsidy given for families living below the poverty line. The eleigible households to receive the government's food subsidy include women headed households, households having family members with disabilities and chronic illnesses, lack of stable income etc. Thus women headed households and people who receive public assistance are also included in the poor households and not counted separately.

Table 0.2: Summary of the affected households

No.	Type of Loss	Affected land (ha)	Affected households(HHs)	Type of impact
1.	Land for Nainativu Hybrid renewable energy system	0.5	6	No physical displacement. Affected area is less than 10% of their productive asset.
2.	Land for six gantries	0.1	6	No physical displacement. Affected area is less than 10% of their productive asset.
3.	Right of way of the 33 kV lines	387	484	No physical displacement. Affected area is less than 10% of their productive asset.
	<i>Vulnerable</i>	-	26	
	Total	387.6	496	

iv. Despite some of the subprojects being located within the provinces and districts where Veeda settlements are found, due diligence conducted for the project found that none of the subprojects would be implemented within the communities of indigenous populations (IPs) and interfere with the territories of the indigenous populations, their livelihood systems, customary properties or their natural or cultural resources within the boundaries earmarked for the subprojects. None of the land required for the project is owned or occupied by the IPs.

v. Public consultations were carried out with groups of men and women and their community based organizations in the project impact areas during preparation of the RP and for the purpose of disclosing information about the proposed project and eliciting their views and concerns. Information shared during consultations included the preliminary designs and line routes of the project, potential impacts of the project both positive and negative and direct and indirect, entitlements of the affected parties and grievance redress procedures. The feedback received from consultations was fed into the project design and its implementation procedures. The consultations were also held with several officials of the CEB in the four regions as well as with affected persons (APs) in the project area. Community level consultations were conducted at 33 locations in different subproject areas which involved the participation of 381 participants. Furthermore, consultations were also conducted exclusively with women's groups at 29 locations in the subproject areas which were attended by 266 women. Overall, the communities living within the subproject impact areas did not raise any critical objections to the proposed subprojects as they believed that those subprojects would yield benefits to the communities as well as the country as a whole in terms of power supply expansion and quality improvement. Communities in the impact areas however, made a strong emphasis that the project should not make any adverse impacts on their private properties, residential dwellings, public infrastructure, livelihoods and personal security. The project management unit (PMU) of CEB through its regional Project Managers will continue its communications with the APs and other stakeholders and disclose information. Brochures and posters containing relevant information will be printed in local languages (Sinhala and Tamil) and they will be made available/displayed at places easily accessible to APs and other interested parties, such as CEB's local offices and

consumer service centres, *Grama Niladhari* offices and divisional secretariats. A copy of the draft RP will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on CEB's website. A translation of the Entitlement Matrix in local languages will be made available in the divisional secretariats for public scrutiny. Once the draft RP was finalized with updated information, the same procedure of disclosure will be followed.

vi. The project will establish a multi-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address the concerns, complaints and grievances that may be raised by APs during project planning and implementation. The lowest level of the GRM will be the project implementation unit (PIU) established at the Area/Regional Office of the CEB directed by a Project Manager. In parallel, there will be second level of the GRM which will be constituted by the Divisional Secretary (DS) of the respective area. Grievances and complaints particularly with regard to issues of severances and disturbances to private properties and compensation for lost/affected assets can be brought to the notice of the DS. The complaints and grievances that were not resolved at the above mentioned two levels will be referred to the grievance redress committee (GRC) established at PMU. At each level, grievances will be resolved within a stipulated timeframe.

vii. The policy and the regulatory framework for acquisition of private land, payment of compensation and involuntary resettlement in Sri Lanka is governed by the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) No.9 of 1950 and its subsequent amendments, Land Acquisition and Payment of Compensation Regulations of 2009 and National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) of 2001. Based on the national policy and regulatory framework and the safeguards policy of ADB, the project implementation will be guided by the safeguards principles of (i) avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts by exploring design alternatives; (ii) disclosure of project related information and entitlements to APs; (iii) meaningful consultations with APs; (iv) negotiated settlement based on the willing buyer – willing seller principle wherever possible to acquire the land required for the project; (v) compensation at replacement cost and full compensation prior to displacement; (vi) special resettlement assistance to vulnerable households; (viii) restoration and improvement of livelihoods; and (ix) establishment of a grievance redress mechanism which is cost effective and easily accessible.

viii. The Entitlement Matrix summarises the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with the policies and legal framework of the GoSL and ADB safeguard policies. The Matrix provides for compensation at replacement cost for all losses, both permanent and temporary. Affected persons will be entitled for compensation irrespective of their title to offset such losses enabling restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation. All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures. The cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of formal notification under LAA, and for non-titleholders it is the date of the census survey conducted based on the final design and survey. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance.

ix. The project will not lead to any physical displacement or relocation and impacts are mostly economic resulting from small scale land acquisitions and loss of trees and crops along the RoW. The lands identified for acquisition in a majority of the cases are fallow land and their owners are hardly dependent on these lands for their produce or incomes. The affected land owners are in possession of other additional land and income sources and thus land acquisition will not create any vulnerabilities or impoverishment on the part of affected persons. The loss of crops and trees due to tower footings and tower lines along the RoW will be compensated at replacement value based on the type and age of the tree, its productivity, lost income and time

taken to re-establish the crops/trees to similar stage of production. Provisions for payment of compensation have been included in the entitlement matrix as well as in the resettlement budget. The vulnerable APs will be provided with additional cash assistance. The income restoration will be done through adequate compensation and therefore no relocation or income restoration programs are needed for this project.

x. The resettlement budget provides for payment of compensation at replacement value and includes compensation for land to be acquired/purchased for subproject constructions and loss of trees and crops along the RoW. The budget also makes provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable households. Furthermore, provisions have been made to cover the costs of conducting consultations, updating the RP, grievance redress and monitoring. The resettlement budget is estimated at LKR 63,739,225.00 (USD 442,633.50) of which a substantial portion will be absorbed for the compensation of affected crops and trees and the land to be acquired/purchased. CEB will disburse the necessary funds through PMU to cover the land acquisition and resettlement costs.

xi. The PIA will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be headed by a Project Director (PD). The PMU will be responsible for overall coordination, supervision and monitoring of project's compliance with social safeguards which include resettlement planning, fund disbursements, coordination of all activities related to RP implementation, monitoring and reporting. The PD will also liaise with PEA, PIA and ADB for all functions related to safeguards management and reporting. The PD will be assisted by five Project Implementation Units (PIUs) headed by Project Managers (PMs) appointed for each of CEB's four distribution divisions and the Northern Islands who will coordinate all functions and activities related to project implementation including social safeguards management in their respective regions. Each PM will be assisted by a staff that includes two project engineers and electrical superintendents.

xii. All activities related to land acquisition and payment of compensation and resettlement will be completed before subproject sites are handed over to the contractor and the commencement of the civil work constructions. The timeframe stipulated for completion of resettlement related activities is one year. No physical or economic displacement of APs will occur until full compensation is paid to the APs at replacement cost. All land will be freed from its encumbrances before they are handed over to the contractor. The PMU will hold the responsibility for monitoring the overall project processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts in periodic intervals. It will establish a monitoring desk at the PMU to conduct the monitoring activities. The monitoring officer will be assisted by the regional project managers by providing periodic progress reports on the status of safeguards implementation. Bi-annual reports will be submitted to ADB through the PIA.

CHAPTER 1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Government of Sri Lanka aims to ensure sustainable development of energy resources by improving the power supply systems to guarantee that the entire population has access to electricity services. The country's installed power generation capacity as at end of 2014 was approximately 3,932 MW, consisting of 900 MW of coal power, 1,215 MW of oil burning thermal power, 1,377 MW of hydro power and 440 MW of non-conventional renewable energy sources such as wind, mini hydro, biomass and solar power plants. The demand for electricity in Sri Lanka is growing at a rate of about 4-5 % per annum. Therefore, the generation capacity, transmission and associated grid substation facilities have to be expanded and strengthened in order to meet the growing demand and provide reliable power supply. The National Energy Policy and Strategies (NEPS, 2008) of Sri Lanka aims at sustainable development of energy resources, conversion facilities and delivery systems to enable access to and use of energy services by the entire population and the safe and reliable delivery of such energy services at a regionally competitive price through commercially viable institutions subjected to independent regulation.

2. The energy sector performance in Sri Lanka has improved significantly over the past few years and it has been able to achieve a national electrification ratio of 98% (2014), compared to 29% in 1990. The remaining 2% of electrification is the most difficult to achieve and is mainly in underdeveloped areas and small isolated islands. Although some of the Provinces achieved 100% electrification, the former conflict-affected Northern and Eastern Provinces have only 92% and 94% electrification, with North Central and Uva Provinces at 95%, and several districts falling well behind this level. Further improvement of 33 kilovolt (kV) medium voltage network is needed to ensure system reliability and expand power supply into rural areas, where many of the poor households remain unconnected and those who connected have poor quality of electricity supply.⁶

3. The Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement Project will be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with a loan of USD 120 million. The project includes four major components. Component 1 is to develop renewable energy systems. Component 2 focuses on reliability improvement of the medium voltage network through the construction of new 33 kV distribution lines and gantries to improve the reliability of electricity supply to existing and new consumers. Component 3 is rural electrification and distribution performance monitoring encompassing new rural electrification schemes and extensions to existing low voltage (LV) lines to serve new household customers, inclusive of an energy auditing initiative. Component 4 is reactive power management in the transmission system to improve its reliability in the event of disturbances in the transmission system. The project will be implemented within a period of 3 years starting from 2016. The Project Executing Agency (PEA) will be the Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy (MPRE) while the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) will be the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB).

⁶ ADB (2016) Grant Summary and Report for Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

1.1 Project Components

1.1.1 Component 1: Renewable Energy Development

4. The Component 1 of the project includes (i) hybrid renewable energy systems in small isolated islands, (ii) productive energy use for small isolated islands and rural communities and (iii) renewable energy based microgrid pilot project.

i. Hybrid renewable energy systems in small isolated islands

5. Sri Lanka being an island surrounded by the Indian Ocean has smaller islands located around the country. Some of these islands are at a significant distance from the mainland and therefore, extension of the national grid to these islands either by overhead lines or submarine cables is not economical. Several of these islands are already served by the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB), through local mini-grids, operated with diesel generators. The proposed project will introduce hybrid renewable energy systems to three of the islands namely Analaitivu, Delft and Nainativu, located off the western coast of the northern Jaffna peninsula. The distance from the Jaffna mainland to Analaitivu, Delft and Nainativu is 5, 10 and 2 km respectively. The Analaitivu Island has a total population of 1,804 comprising 516 households. The electrification ratio is only 38%. The number of households in the Delft Island is 1,328 with a total population of 4,502. The proportion of households connected to electricity is only 47%. In the Nainativu Island, 60% of the 1,042 households are provided with electricity. The total population in the Island is 2,861. In all the three Islands, electricity is provided for 24 hours of the day.

6. The medium voltage (MV) distribution is available only in the Delft and Nainativu islands, and the existing MV network covers only certain parts of these islands. CEB is in the process of extending the MV network in Delft and Nainativu in order to fully serve each of the Islands. There is no MV network in the Analaitivu, and electricity generated is distributed only through a low voltage (LV) network. A new MV network is being constructed by CEB in Analaitivu. The project will introduce hybrid renewable energy systems to the three islands which encompass wind and solar energy to complement the existing thermal power generation. The proposed system for Analaitivu Island includes two diesel generators (100 kW each), 200 kW_p solar PV, 60 kW wind and 200 kWh battery storage. The proposed hybrid system for Delft Island will comprise two diesel generators (350 kW and 200 kW), 400 kW_p solar PV, 160 kW wind and 400 kWh battery storage. The mini-grid system in the Nainativu Island will include two diesel generators (300 kW and 150 kW), 250 kW_p solar PV, and 300 kWh battery storage.⁷

ii. Productive energy use for small isolated islands and rural communities

7. The second subcomponent to be funded by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) with a grant of USD2 million will support energy-based livelihoods with focus on women's microenterprises with a target of establishing 50 microenterprises; development of renewable energy technology based local infrastructure (a sea water desalination plant, small

⁷ kW: kilowatt, kW_p: peak capacity in kilowatt, kWh: kilowatt hours, LV: Low Voltage (400 V), MV: Medium Voltage (11 kV), PV: photovoltaic

water storage tanks, an ice-making factory, refrigeration facilities, public/street lighting, others); end-user education for the safe and efficient use of electricity and electrical equipment with the participation of at least 50% of women; and technical and skills training to avail of employment and livelihood opportunities with a target of 50% participation of women living below the poverty line. The Implementing Agencies of this subproject will be the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) and the Sustainable Energy Authority (SEA) of Sri Lanka.⁸

iii. Renewable energy based microgrid pilot project

8. With the objectives of (i) Develop a renewable energy microgrid to establish and examine its feasibility as an extension to the conventional utility distribution system, (ii) Catalyse adoption of distributed generation as a means of improving network efficiency and demand side management and (iii) Validate the effectiveness of electricity supply as an energy efficiency measure, a microgrid pilot project is proposed under this project by Lanka Electricity Company (Pvt) Ltd. The proposed microgrid pilot project will include 300 kW_p of solar PV, 300 kW inverter, 120 kWh battery storage, 400 kVA diesel generator and a microgrid central management system.

1.1.2 Component 2: Reliability Improvement of the Medium Voltage Network

9. When electrifying rural areas over the past years, the MV network has been gradually extended radially, and the system had not been adequately reinforced to cater to such extensions. High voltage drops and distribution losses are observed in the MV distribution lines. Capacities of some of the MV lines are inadequate for further extensions and the distribution system's reliability has also reduced owing to using radial lines for rural MV network extensions. The project will fund several MV distribution systems in the four divisions of CEB. It includes new 33 kV tower lines using bare conductors, gantries and 33 kV aerial bundled conductor (ABC) lines. Additionally, 33 kV auto reclosers and 33 kV load break switches are also included to increase the reliability and operational flexibility of the system. The 33 kV tower lines altogether include 16 which are spread over approximately 190 villages, 11 out of 24 districts and 6 out of 9 provinces in the country.⁹ **Error! Reference source not found.** summarizes the sub-projects under this component. Annex 1 provides the details of 33 kV tower lines and the distribution gantries including a map showing the geographical distribution of the subprojects.

Table 1.1: Subprojects for Reliability Improvement of the MV Network

Component ¹⁰	CEB	CEB	CEB	CEB	Total
	Distribution Division 1	Distribution Division 2	Distribution Division 3	Distribution Division 4	
33 kV Lynx DC tower lines (km)	67	57.5	99	47	270.5
33 kV 2SSBB tower gantries	3	4	3	3	13

⁸ ADB (2016) Grant Summary and Report for Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

⁹ Ampara and Trincomalee (Eastern Province); Puttalam and Kurunegala (North Western Province); Nuwara Eliya (Central Province); Kegalle and Ratnapura (Sabaragamuwa Province); Monaragala and Badulla (Uva Province); Galle and Matara (Southern Province)

¹⁰ 2SSBB: two-section single bus bar, ABC: aerial bundled conductor, DC: double circuit, Lynx: type of electrical conductor used, LBS: load-break switch, MV: Medium Voltage (33 kV)

33 kV ABC lines (km)	35	-	30	15	80
33 kV load-break switches	40	65	40	30	175
33 kV auto reclosers	7	7	6	5	25

1.1.3 Component 3: Rural Electrification and Distribution Performance Monitoring

10. The rural electrification schemes include construction of MV lines of 198 km and LV lines of 393 km for 106 rural electrification schemes. The total number of beneficiaries is estimated at 5,705 which include households, industrial and commercial establishments, religious institutions, common amenities etc. The proposed 106 rural electrification schemes are spread over 16 districts and 6 provinces in the country.¹¹ The map appearing in Annex 1 shows the geographical spread of the RE schemes in different parts of the country. The LV extensions involve extension lines of 1,979 km where the beneficiaries are estimated at 30,005. This component also includes installation of 25,000 programmable distribution substation meters with remote reading facility which will improve the monitoring and measuring of system losses in the distribution network.

Table 1.2: Proposed RE Schemes in CEB Distribution Divisions

CEB Distribution Division	No. of Schemes	Line length		Number of Beneficiaries
		MV (km)	LV (km)	
1	19	47	113	1,650
2	61	83	182	3,228
3	24	65	91	795
4	2	3	7	32
Total	106	198	393	5,705

Table 1.3: Proposed LV Extensions

Distribution Division	LV (km)	Number of Beneficiaries
DD1	1,073	13,384
DD2	732	10,609
DD3	54	1,093
DD4	120	4,916
Total	1,979	30,005

1.1.4 Component 4: Reactive Power Management in the Transmission System

Reactive power requirement of the system is either supplied from power generating plants, or supplied from capacitors fixed at various locations in the system. To improve the provision of

¹¹ Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura (North Central Province); Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavunia and Mannra (Northern Province); Kandy, Matale and Nuwara Eliya (Central Province); Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara (Eastern Province); Badulla and Monaragala (Uva Province); Galle and Hambantota (Southern Province)

reactive power closer to the load centers in the Western Province, and to improve reliability of the transmission system in the event of disturbances in the transmission system, respectively, following improvements of Pannipitiya GS and Biyagama GS are to be funded under this project:

- (a) Installation of 100 Mvar breaker-switched capacitors (BSC) at the 132 kV bus bar of the existing Pannipitiya GS (including a new 132 kV BSC bay), to control the voltage of the 220 kV bus bar
- (b) Installation of a +100/-50 Mvar static var compensator (SVC) at the 220 kV bus bar of the existing Biyagama GS (including a new 220 kV SVC bay), to control the voltage of the 220 kV bus bar during dynamic conditions

1.2 Draft Resettlement Plan

11. The draft Resettlement Plan (RP) covers all the four major components and sub components described above and the preparation of the RP was guided by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001 of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 with its subsequent amendments. The RP analyses the project related impacts resulting from land acquisition and provides an Entitlement Matrix that includes cash compensation and other resettlement assistance for persons affected by the project. Overall, the project does not lead to any physical displacements of the population. Impacts are primarily confined to economic displacement, causing from loss of standing trees and commercial crops. The private land to be acquired for the construction of six gantries and a hybrid system in one of the three Northern Islands is largely fallow land and thus will not have any adverse impacts on the incomes of the affected persons.

12. The preparation of the RP was preceded by due diligence conducted for different subprojects proposed for the project. The social impact assessments as part of due diligence was based on preliminary engineering designs and maps provided by PIA (see Annex 2 for 33 kV line route maps). Consultations were also conducted with relevant project stakeholders to elicit inputs for the RP. Project related adverse impacts observed during due diligence were communicated to the PIA and attempts have been made to minimize the resettlement impacts. For example, the inventories prepared for 33 kV line routes (see Annexure 3) by the survey teams through their walk-over surveys along the 33 kV lines identified 7 out of 16 tower lines that traverse over several houses, home gardens and public properties. This has been communicated to the engineering design teams of PIA who in turn revised the routes of the 7 tower lines to avoid/minimize adverse impacts on both private and public properties (see Annexure 4 for revised line routes). Annexure 5 compares the impacts on trees and houses before and after revisions to the tower lines. As a result, 109 houses that were to be affected by the original line route designs were reduced to 5 houses and shops. The school over which the original line was to traverse was completely avoided. Meanwhile, the number of trees affected along the Right of Way (RoW) in some of the tower lines increased as a result of the changes made to the original line routes to avoid houses and public properties being affected (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4: Affected Trees, Houses and Shops along the Right of Way before and after the Revisions to Tower Line Routes

No	Project name	Number of trees			Number of houses/ shops		
		Before	After	Change (%)	Before	After	Change (%)
1	Elpitiya – Mattaka	131	242	84.73	5	0	-100
2	Kegalle GS - Gevilipitiya Gantry	568	752	32.39	15	4	-73
3	Maho GS -Ma-Eliya Gantry	182	213	17.03	13	1	-92
4	Warukandeniya – Morawaka	210	243	15.71	6	0	-100
5	Monaragala GS to Wellawaya	508	583	14.76	29	0	-100
6	Mallawapitiya GS - Rathmalgoda	125	102	-18.40	14	0	-100
7	Mahiyaganana GS to Bibila	260	248	-4.62	27	0	-100

13. Based on the preliminary designs of 33 kV line routes, it is estimated that 6 out of 16 tower lines will partially affect 13 houses and 3 shops (Table 1.5). No relocation of affected households and shops is required. The PIA will make further attempts to reduce the impacts in its detailed and final engineering designs and consultations will with affected parties until the completion of the civil works. The changes/revisions made to the line routes by engineering teams were re-checked and re-validated on ground by the social survey teams through walk-over surveys. The entitlement matrix and the resettlement budget provides for compensation for affected crops and trees and any immovable properties.

Table 1.5: Estimated Number of Partially Affected Houses and Shops along the Right of Way

No.	Project name	Number of houses	Number of shops
1	Wimalasurendra GS to Maskeliya gantry	3	3
2	Choisey Gantry to Thawalantenna gantry	3	-
3	Puttalam GS to Keeriyankalliya	3	-
4	Matara GS to Yakabedda gantry	2	-
5	Ratnapura GS to Idangoda	1	-
6	Maho GS to Ma-Eliya gantry	1	-
Total		13	3

14. This draft RP is based on several assumptions and preliminary engineering designs as the detailed and final engineering designs are yet to be completed. Therefore, CEB is responsible for (i) completing the detailed and final engineering designs; (ii) updating the results of the social impact assessment; (iii) re-assessment of land acquisitions and impacts; (iv) completing the census survey of all affected persons (APs); (v) updating the inventory of losses; (vi) updating and finalizing the RP; and (vii) submitting the final RP to ADB prior to the commencement of the project construction work.

CHAPTER 2 - SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

15. This chapter describes the scope of land acquisition for two major components of the project and assesses its resettlement impacts. The two components that require land acquisition are the (i) Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems in Small Isolated Islands, and (ii) Reliability Improvement of the Medium Voltage Network. Acquisition of land is required for the installation of hybrid renewable energy systems in Nainativu Island. The Reliability Improvement of the Medium Voltage Network component of the project requires land acquisition for 13 tower gantries and the installation of MV distribution line towers. Furthermore, this medium voltage network component will also have temporary/permanent impacts resulting from loss of crops and trees situated along the Right of Way (RoW) of the distribution lines, the standard width of which is estimated at 20 m to both sides. None of the other components of the project requires any land acquisition and no resettlement impacts are anticipated. The micro-grid pilot will be located inside a government-owned property and the solar panels will be installed on top of existing roofs. Except for some occasional interruptions, the subproject will not create any disturbances during its operations. The transformers for the rural electrification schemes will be constructed on government land. None of the government land identified for project construction is used for residential or other productive purposes and is free of encumbrances. Furthermore, the LV extension lines mostly installed along road easements will be ABC insulated lines so that the number of trees to be cut down will be minimized/avoided. The reactive power management in the transmission system component to improve its reliability in the event of disturbances in the transmission system will be confined to the existing premises of the two grid substations of Pannipitiya and Biyagama. The proposed water desalination plants in the Northern Islands of Analaitivu and Nainativu under the JFPR funded project will be located along the coastal belt coming under the jurisdiction of the Coast Conservation Department. The project will obtain user rights to install the desalination plants.

16. The project will require a total of 546.24 ha of land. However, acquisition of private land involves only 0.6 ha of land which is only 0.1 percent of the total required land. The land acquisition does not lead to any physical displacement of population or restrictions to common property resources. The total length of 33kV Right of Way (RoW)¹² is 270.5 km and it will spread over 541ha of which 387.6 ha is private land. As three towers will be installed per km and each tower requires 36 squater meters of land, it is estimated that 2.92 ha of land is required for 812 towers¹³ and 2.09 ha of private land is affected by 581 towers. The installation of distribution lines and towers will lead to loss of crops, standing trees and commercial trees along the RoW. The impacts due to lines and towers are primarily confined to temporary economic displacement except the permanent impact on standing and commercial trees over and above 3.0 m and the losses will be compensated.

¹² The width of the RoW is estimated to be 20m in total, each side 10m

¹³ The required land for each tower is 36 squater meters

2.1 Renewable Energy Development: Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems in Small Isolated Islands

17. The total extent of land required for the hybrid renewable energy systems in small islands will be 5.05 ha (1.55 ha in Analaitivu; 3 ha in Delft Island; and 0.5 ha in Nainativu).¹⁴ The lands identified for hybrid systems in Analaitivu and Delft Islands are government lands free of encumbrances. The lands in both islands are fallow land with scrubs and a few Palmyrah trees and they are grazing grounds for cattle. None of the two lands have been used for residential or any other productive purpose. The land will be transferred to CEB by the relevant authorities on a memorandum of understanding or long-term lease. The divisional secretaries of Analaitivu and Delft Islands who are the custodians of state land have already released their consent letters to transfer the land to CEB (Annex 7). The two divisional secretaries will initiate the land transfer process with the concurrence of the Northern Provincial Council Land Commissioner's Department and the Land Commissioner's Department of the Central Government.

18. The land in Nainativu is a private land owned by six persons. The total extent of the land available for sale is 1.34 ha. The land contains two blocks. The first block which is 0.58 ha in extent is jointly owned by 3 persons of whom two live in Nainativu while the third is a permanent resident in the United Kingdom. The two land owners who live in Nainativu have given their consent letters to sell the land to CEB (see Annex 7) while the third owner has given his power of attorney to one of his relatives living in Nainativu to deal with the transaction process. All the three owners hold a single deed as they include two brothers and their nephew. The second block of land which is 0.76 ha in extent is owned by three brothers of whom one lives in Colombo, another in Nainativu and the third in France. The land owner who lives abroad has given his power of attorney to a person in Colombo. None of the three land owners have any objections to sell the land and they hold individual deeds for their respective land plots. The land owners who live in Nainativu and Colombo own additional property and have multiple income sources such as remittance received from children working abroad, pensions etc. Therefore the disposal of this land will not have any adverse impact on the land owners and will not lead to any impoverishment. Two of the owners of block 1 claimed an annual income in the range of LKR 300,000. None of the land owners of the two land plots have used their respective properties for residential or any other productive purpose. The land is free of encumbrances. It is a fallow land and a grazing ground for cattle. The land value expected by the land owners is LKR 1.6 million per 0.4 ha. Since the project in Nainativu requires only 0.5 ha, CEB will negotiate with the land owners to purchase the required land on the basis of willing buyer – willing seller principle without application of the eminent domain principle.¹⁵

¹⁴ Pictures of the project sites identified appear in Annex 1.

¹⁵ The statutory agencies such as CEB, NWSDB etc. have the mandate to engage in direct purchase of land required for their development projects without following the land acquisition procedures but subject to the approval of their governing boards.

2.2 Reliability Improvement of the Medium Voltage Network

2.2.1 33 kV Tower Lines

19. The total length of the 16 tower lines proposed under the subproject is estimated at 270.5 km (see Annex 1 for details of tower lines). The exact number of distribution line towers required for the total length of the distribution lines is not confirmed yet as this is done during the detailed design and the final route alignment survey. On the assumption that each kilometer of the line requires installation of three towers on average, it is estimated that the total number of towers required covering the entire length of the line i.e. 270.5 km is 812 towers. Installation of the towers will not lead any land acquisition and the land ownership of the towers is not transferred to CEB as it is not required by Sri Lanka's laws and regulations and restrictions on land use by towers is limited and marginal. The space required for a single tower is estimated at 36 square meters. Based on these assumptions, it is estimated that the total extent of land required for the installation of 812 towers is 2.92 ha. However, installation of the towers will not require the whole 2.92 ha as the standard space required for 4 legs of 33kV tower is only 0.65 square meters. Further, of the total length of the 16 tower lines which is 270.5 km, 77 km (with 231 towers) traverse over government land and 193.5 km (with 581 towers) affect private land. Therefore, the actual affected private area by the installation of the towers is just 0.038 ha¹⁶. The 153.5 km (among 193.5 km) traverse over paddy fields, tea or cinnamon plantations with only temporary impacts during project construction and the APs will be able to recommence their cultivations and plantations immediately after the tower installation. The rest 40 km lines km (among 193.5 km) will cause loss of tall standing and commercial trees over and above 3 m in height. The project will also allow the APs to use the land which was cleared for the installation/maintenance of the towers for the same purpose for which it has been used earlier after the completion of the construction/maintenance work except for planting of trees which are at a height of over and above 3.0 m. The crops and trees affected due to installation of towers and lines and maintenance will be compensated at replacement value to the affected persons which will also take into consideration the permanent impacts such as losses of standing and commercial trees.

20. Establishing the RoW for the tower lines will not involve any land acquisitions and the project will allow the land owners/users to use the land which was cleared for the installation of the towers and lines for the same purpose for which it has been used earlier after the completion of the construction work. However, planting of trees with a height of over and above 3.0 m under the tower lines will be prohibited. As mentioned earlier, the width of the RoW is estimated at 20 m to both sides. The RoW of the 270.5 km lines will therefore spread over an area of 541 ha. The inventories prepared for each of the 16 line routes through walk-over surveys (see Annex 3 & 4 for line route inventories) estimated that 6 out of 16 tower lines will partially affect 13 houses and 3 shops due to lines traversing closer to their houses or over their home gardens. However, no acquisition of land or relocation of the affected houses or shops is required. The Project Implementing Agency (PIA) will make further attempts to avoid/reduce the impacts on these structures in its detailed and final engineering designs. The affected

¹⁶ 0.65 square meters × 581 towers ÷ 10,000 = 0.038 ha

households and shops will be compensated for severance, disturbances and loss of land values by PIA.

21. The tower lines will also be the cause of the loss of 6,628 trees of different varieties. They include both fruit bearing trees such as coconut, jak, areca nut, mango, Palmyrah stands and bread fruit, non-fruit bearing/timber trees like mahogany, mara, turpentine, teak, ginikooru etc., commercial and plantation based trees such as rubber and a variety of other species like kitul and kapok. As the height of these 6,628 trees exceeds the restriction of 3.0 m, their removal will be necessary for the installation of towers and lines. The number of trees to be removed for clearing the RoW of each tower line is summarized in Table 2.1 below with details presented in Annex 6. However, the number of persons/households to be affected by the loss of trees and other species has not been identified and established and this will be done after the detailed designs are finalized. Cash compensation for the permanent loss of trees will be paid by PIA as per the compensation determined by the Divisional Secretary who will take into account the type, age, productivity, and lost incomes during life cycle of the trees.

Table 2.1: Estimated No. Trees to be Removed for Clearing the Right of Way (RoW) of 33 kV Lines

No.	Name of the 33 kV Line	Number of trees
1	Ratnapura GS –Idangoda	2,244
2	Badulla GS - Ella	97
3	Kegalle GS-Gevilipitiya Gantry	752
4	Monaragala GS – Wellawaya	583
5	Kappalthurai GS - 6 th Mile Post Gantry	557
6	Puttalam GS –Kiriyanakalliya	489
7	Matara GS –Yakabedda Gantry	283
8	Mahiyaganana GS –Bibila	248
9	Warukandeniya – Morawaka	243
10	Elpitiya – Mattaka	242
11	Ampara GS-Uhana Gantry	213
12	MahoGrid –Ma-Eliya Gantry	213
13	Irakkandy Gantry –Kumburupitiya Gantry	175
14	Choisy Gantry-Thawalantenna	107
15	Mallawapitiya GS – Rathmalgoda	102
16	Wimalasurendra GS – Maskeliya Gantry	80
	Total	6,628

2.2.2 Gantries

22. The Medium Voltage Network component has also proposed the construction of 13 new distribution gantries. The extent of land required for a single gantry will be 0.01 ha. The total land area required for the 13 gantries will be 0.19 ha. Of the 13 gantries, five gantries will be constructed on government land and CEB has initiated the land transfer process with the

relevant authorities. Two other gantries will be constructed on land belonging to the CEB. None of the seven land plots have been used for residential or other productive purposes and are free of encumbrances. The rest six gantries will be constructed on private land. The extent of private land required for the construction of 6 distribution gantries is approximately 0.10 ha. CEB will purchase the land directly from the respective owners based on willing buyer – willing seller principle avoiding the lengthy and cumbersome land acquisition procedures and will not trigger eminent domain. The consent letters received from the land owners appear in Annex 7.

Table 2.2: Status of Land Acquisition for Gantries

No.	CEB		Name of the Gantry	Status of Land Acquisition
	Distribution Division	Province		
1	DD1	North Western	Keeriyankalliya	Private land. Received owner's consent
2	DD1	North Western	Ratmalgoda	Temple land. Received owner's consent
3	DD1	North Western	Ma –Eliya	Private land. Received owner's consent
4	DD2	Central	Maskeliya	Temple land. Received owner's consent
5	DD2	Eastern	Uhana	Land belonging to CEB
6	DD2	Eastern	Irakkandy	Government land
7	DD2	Eastern	Kumburupitiya	Government land
8	DD3	Uva	Wellawaya	Government land
9	DD3	Uva	Ella	Government land
10	DD3	Uva	Bibila	Land belonging to CEB
11	DD4	Southern	Warukandeniya	Private land. Received owner's consent
12	DD4	Southern	Mattaka	Government land
13	DD4	Southern	Morawaka	Private land. Received owner's consent

2.3 Persons affected by land acquisition

23. The land identified for the construction of the Rathmalgoda gantry is part of a large paddy field owned by a temple. Any loss of harvest or income from the sale of this land is insignificant as this part of the land has not been cultivated due to an existing transformer installed beside the land. The temple authorities have consented to sell the required land parcel to CEB.

24. The land identified for the construction of the Maskeliya gantry is a fallow land belonging to a temple. The temple authorities have consented to the disposal of a part of this land to CEB on the condition that CEB provides three-phase electricity free of charge to the temple.

25. The land identified for the construction of the Warukandeniya gantry is part of a tea small holding owned by a woman headed household. The total land owned by the land owner is 0.91 ha and the land to be sold to CEB is only 1 percent of her total assets. The owner will lose income from her tea grown on this land parcel which is in the range of LKR 15,000 per annum. The loss of income to the land owner is insignificant and is less than 10% of her total annual incomes. The market price expected by the owner for this land parcel is approximately LKR 450,000. If this sum of money was deposited in a commercial bank, she would generate an

interest income which is twofold of the income that she received from the tea. The land owner being 90 years old is unable to engage in any other income generating activity. The land owner is neither poor nor vulnerable as she lives under the care of her son who is a tea planter.

26. The land identified for the construction of the Morawaka gantry is part of a paddy field not cultivated regularly. The owner of the land is a businessman running a hardware shop and he is not dependent on this land for its harvest or incomes. He also owns other properties. The loss of any harvest or incomes from the sale of this land is insignificant to the land owner.

27. The land identified for the construction of the Keeriyankalliya gantry belongs to a businessman who operates a metal crusher on his land that extends to 1 ha. The land owner has given his consent to sell part of this land (0.01 ha) to CEB. The sale of the part of the total land will neither affect the business or the incomes of the land owner.

28. The land identified for the construction of the Ma-Eliya gantry belongs to a banker. The extent of the total land is approximately 0.1 ha. Since this land is a fallow land, it does not generate any income to the land owner. He has given his consent to sell this land to CEB at a negotiated price.

29. The total land area required by the project is estimated at 546.24 ha. Of this land, 387.6 ha will be required by the acquisition of private land for Nainativu hybrid system and 6 gantries and the installation of towers and lines. CEB will negotiate with the land owners, 6 owners for gantries and 6 owners for hybrid system, to purchase the land affected for the project on the basis of willing buyer – willing seller principle. All land owners have given their formal consent to sell the land to CEB. Though it is not possible to make a realistic estimate of the number of persons affected by the RoW until the final engineering designs are completed, an assumption can be made to reach a preliminary estimate. The average land holding size of a household in the project impact area is 0.8 ha¹⁷. Based on this figure, it is assumed that 484 households living within the project impact area will be affected by the RoW. Of the 484 households, 26 households live below the poverty line and are considered vulnerable households¹⁸.

30. Despite some of the subprojects being located within the provinces and districts where Vedda settlements are found, due diligence conducted for the project found that none of the subprojects would be implemented within the communities of indigenous populations and interfere with the territories of the indigenous populations, their livelihood systems, customary properties or their natural or cultural resources within the boundaries earmarked for the subprojects. None of the land required for the project is owned or occupied by IPs.

¹⁷ Based on the socio-economic household survey conducted from December 2015 to February 2016 in the selected subproject impact areas

¹⁸ 25.3% of the households who live within the project impact area receive the government's food subsidy given for families living below the poverty line. The eligible households to receive the government's food subsidy include women headed households, households having family members with disabilities and chronic illnesses, lack of stable income etc. Thus women headed households and people who receive public assistance are also included in the poor households and not counted separately.

CHAPTER 3 - SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

31. The project and its sub components spread over a wider geographical area of the country. The medium voltage network improvement component of the project covers 11 districts and 6 provinces.¹⁹ The rural electrification schemes extend to 16 districts in 9 provinces.²⁰ The hybrid renewable energy systems are in the Analaitivu, Delft and Nainativu Islands in the Jaffna district of the Northern Province. The renewable energy based microgrid pilot project and the reactive power management in the transmission system component will be located in the Colombo and Gampaha districts of the Western Province. A socio-economic household survey was conducted with 510 households living different subproject impact areas during the period December 2015 to February 2016. The geographical areas that were covered by the household survey included Kandy, Matale and Nuwara Eliya districts in the Central Province; Badulla and Monaragala districts in the Uva Province; Kurunegala district in the North Western Province; Kegalle district in the Sabaragamuwa Province; Galle district in the Southern Province and Jaffna district in the Northern Province. The main objective of the household survey was to gain an understanding of the socio-economic profile of the communities living in subproject impact areas some of whom may be either the beneficiaries or the affected parties of the overall project. A structured questionnaire was used to elicit the data which was primarily quantitative. The results of the survey were further enriched by the qualitative insights gained during public and gender consultations which are summarized in Annex 9 and 11. The key findings of both the household survey and the consultations are explained in this chapter. Data tables generated from the household survey appear in Annex 8.

3.1 Demographic Profile

32. The total population of the 510 households is 2,096. The female population exceeds their counterpart males with 51.2 and 48.9 percent respectively. The children below the age of 5 years are 6.7 percent of the population. Both children and adolescents in the age group of 5 to 18 years constitute almost 1/5th (20.5%) of the population. The young adults in the age category of 18 to 30 years represent a similar proportion with 20.7 percent. The adult population in the age group of 30 to 60 years is 39.3 percent. Those over and above 60 years are 12.7 percent. The married population is 50.2 percent against an unmarried population of 44.8 percent. Persons who are widows and separated or divorced from their spouses are 5 percent. The majority of the households are nuclear families with 72.4 percent while the extended families count for 27.7 percent. The proportion of households that have a male head is 87.7 percent and the households headed by women are 12.3 percent. In terms of ethnicity, subproject areas represents all the three major ethnic communities, namely Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims. Sinhalese are the majority with 61.4 percent followed by 37.8 percent Tamils and 0.8 percent Muslims. The religious composition of the households includes 61.4 percent Buddhists, 33.5 percent Hindus, 4.1 percent of Catholics or Christians and 1 percent Islamic.

¹⁹ Ampara and Trincomalee (Eastern Province); Puttalam and Kurunegala (North Western Province); Nuwara Eliya (Central Province); Kegalle and Ratnapura (Sabaragamuwa Province); Monaragala and Badulla (Uva Province); Galle and Matara (Southern Province)

²⁰ Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura (North Central Province); Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavunia and Mannra (Northern Province); Kandy, Matale and Nuwara Eliya (Central Province); Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara (Eastern Province); Badulla and Monaragala (Uva Province); Galle and Hambantota (Southern Province)

3.2 Education

33. The educational standards of the population are quite satisfactory with 45 percent of the population having passed GCE OL or AL. Another 3.4 percent is either graduates or persons with professional qualifications. However, around 15 percent of the household population has education below grade 5 while another 26.5 percent has education between grades 5 to 10. The population that never had schooling is 3.6 percent. Students constitute 23.2 percent of the total household population while another 6.6 percent represent non-schooling children below 6 years. 48 percent of the households have student while another 17.1 percent of the households reported having two students. Households with 3 or more students accounted for 11.4 percent. Children receive their education from multiple educational institutions such as secondary schools, primary schools, and pre-schools. In general, community members are satisfied with the facilities and the quality of education provided in schools though in some communities people complained of inadequate teachers in schools particularly for subjects such as Mathematics, English and IT. GCE AL classes are not available in most of the village schools and children have to go to schools in the urban areas if they wanted to pursue higher education. Most children in the subproject impact areas would leave schools after completing their GCE OL without pursuing higher education. Inadequate transport facilities and financial difficulties in the families are some of the factors that adversely affect children's education. In the Northern Islands, children's education is adversely affected by inadequate facilities in schools for higher education, lack of private tuition facilities, parents' reluctance to send female children to mainland by ferry services, teenage marriages, lack of electricity for using computers and internet and children's inability to spend long hours for their studies under dim light of the kerosene lamps.

3.3 Housing Infrastructure

34. The majority of the households live in either a fully completed or partially completed house and comprise 55.9 percent and 35.3 percent respectively. The temporary shelters are occupied by 8.8 percent of the households. 48.6 percent of the houses have 3 to 5 rooms inclusive of kitchens. Another 32.6 percent of the houses have more than 5 rooms. It is only 18.8 percent of the houses that have 1-3 rooms. A majority of the households (78.6%) claimed singular ownership to the house they live which belonged to either of the spouses. Households that live in a house belonging to their parents or children are 3.5 and 2.8 percent respectively. The houses occupied by another 15.1 percent belonged to either the government or another outside party.

3.4 Household Amenities

35. Households draw water from diverse and multiple sources. A private dug well or a private tube well is used by 65.5 percent of the households. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board provide tap water for 13.3 percent of the households. 28.2 percent draw water from a both public dug well or a public tube well. Water for domestic use was accessed from rivers, streams and ponds by 8.4 percent of the households. 3.14 percent of the households reported purchasing water for drinking and other purposes. Another 15.7 percent depended on a neighbour's well for their household water needs. Communities living in the dry zone areas

are severely affected by water shortages during the dry season. Water issues are acute in Delft and Nainativu Islands where people have to travel long distances and wait in the long queues to collect drinking water. A desalination plant in Delft Island provides water for about 100 households.

36. Electricity is available in 76.3 percent of the households. The rest 23.7 percent is not connected to grid electricity primarily because of their inadequate financial resources to pay for electricity connections or else their settlement areas are not covered by electricity supply. The majority, 91.2 percent of the households have an individual toilet. The type of toilet used by households includes water seal toilets by 49.8 percent, flush toilets with commode by 5.9 percent and pit toilets by 30.4 percent. Not a single household use a common/public toilet. However, 3.9 percent of the households share a toilet with another household. The households that do not have a toilet are 4.9 percent, which far exceeds the national figure of 1.7 percent (2012).²¹ The mobile telephones are used by 86.5 percent of the households whereas 21.4 percent had fixed land telephones in addition to mobile phones.

3.5 Household Assets

37. The physical assets in possession of the majority of the households are however limited to a few items. Motor bicycles are available in 40 percent of the households and push bicycles in 39.8 percent. Motor vehicles such as vans, cars, and Lorries are found in 7.1 percent of the households. The three wheeler taxi owners accounted for 12 percent. Another 6.1 percent owns either a two wheel or a four wheel tractor. The number of households that have a mechanized and a non-mechanized boat is 3.7 percent and 1 percent respectively. Fishing nets are available with 3.5 percent of the households and *madels* (beach-seine) with 1.8 percent of the households. Water pumps are used by 29.2 percent. The luxury drawing rooms sets are available in 29 percent of the households and rest of the households use a set of chairs made out of plastic or fibreglass.

38. Among the electrical appliances used by households, televisions are available in 67.8 percent of the households. Electric fans and irons are available in 38.2 percent and 53.5 percent of the households respectively. Telephone charges are used by 77.5 percent. Refrigerators are available in 35.5 percent of the households while rice cookers are used by 30.3 percent. Radios or cassette recorders are operated in 46.5 percent of the households. Water pumps are available in 35.7 percent of the households. Other electrical appliances used by households include blenders/grinders (28.8%), washing machines (5.9%) and micro-wave ovens (3.5%). Computers and internet facility are used by 11.4 percent.

3.6 Land Ownership

39. The land on which 62.2 percent of the households live or cultivate is claimed as private property. Of them, 62.5 percent is self-owned and 15.5 percent is owned by parents or children or relatives of the household. 17.1 percent of households live/work on land obtained from the

²¹ Government of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics (2012) Census of Population and Housing, Colombo

government on lease or permits. Another 1.2 percent has obtained private land on lease or rent. The encroached lands are occupied by 8.6 percent of the households. Tenants and sharecroppers are found in 1 percent of the households.

40. Only 30.8 percent of the households reported having their own paddy lands. Of them, 33.1 percent own less than one acre (0.40 ha). Another 38.9 percent own paddy land between 1-2 acres (0.40 – 0.80 ha). The extent of paddy land owned by another 19.8 percent ranged between 2 – 2.5 acres (0.80 – 1.0 ha). The rest 8.3 percent own more than 2.5 acres (1.0 ha). The average size of paddy land owned by a household is 0.4 acres (0.17 ha).

41. In contrast, the majority of the households (96.5 percent) own highlands and home gardens. It is only 3.5 percent of the households who do not have any highlands. However, households owned only limited extents of highlands. The size of highland owned by 51.4 percent is less than one acre (0.40 ha). Another 25.4 percent owned 1-2 acres (0.40 – 0.80 ha). Highlands that ranged between 2 – 2.5 acres (0.80 – 1.0 ha) are owned by 9.8 percent while the land owned by the rest 13.41 percent exceeded 2.5 acres (1.0 ha). The average size of a highland owned by a household is 1.5 acres (0.61 ha). Altogether, the average size of the total land (both paddy and highlands) owned by a household is 1.92 acres (0.8 ha). Land prices varied considerably across subproject areas depending on a variety of factors such as location, accessibility, soil fertility, irrigation facilities, types of crops grown on land etc.

3.7 Livelihoods

42. The communities that are located within the subproject areas represent mixed economies as well as agriculture and fishing. Of the 510 households surveyed 75.9 percent live in communities that characterize mixed economies, 19.2 percent in agriculture based economies and the rest 4.9 percent in fishery communities. The majority (48%) of the households have only a single member who earns income for their households. Two earning members are present in another 29.8 percent of the households. The households that have three earning members are 15.3 percent while 3.7 percent has more than 3 members who contributed to the household economy. The households without a breadwinner accounted for 3.1 percent.

43. Households are dependent on multiple sources of livelihoods. Highland crop cultivation is a source of livelihood for 41 percent of the households while paddy farming is conducted by 9.4 percent. Farmers are also engaged in animal husbandry particularly in cattle rearing. They sell their milk production to companies that come to villages to collect the milk. 26.9 percent of the households have members employed in the private sector agencies, garment factories and non-governmental organizations drawing a fixed monthly salary. Households that have members working in government agencies comprised 18.4 percent. The government employees include school teachers, local level administrative officers, hospital workers etc. Self-employment related income generating activities such as dress-making, preparing cooked food, driving, transport work, retail trade and other small and medium enterprises are the sources of livelihood for 24.1 percent of the households. In the Northern Islands, people are engaged in Palmyrah toddy tapping and handicraft-making from Palmyrah leaves. People who engage in casual labour work are found in 29 percent of the households. Subproject areas that cut across

rubber and tea plantations have a substantial population of estate labourers. Skilled/semi-skilled workers like masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders etc. are available in 8.6 percent of the households. Households that have members working in a foreign country and in the armed services accounted for 6.7 and 6.9 percent respectively. 5.7 percent of the households have members working in the fishery sector, particularly in the Northern Islands where fishing is the main source of livelihood for a majority of the households. Pension is a source of livelihood for 7.1 percent of the households.

44. In agriculture, a majority of the rice cultivators (68.2%) engage in farming only during the *maha* season (October-March) whereas the rest 31.8 percent cultivate rice during both *maha* and *yala* seasons with water received from various irrigation schemes. The rice production is primarily used for domestic consumption by 64 percent of the farmers while the rest 36 percent sell part of their paddy after keeping a part for household consumption. People do cultivate a variety of crops in their highlands. They include vegetables, maize, coconut, cowpea, green gram, chilles and fruits. Part of the maize, cowpea, green gram and chilles production is sold for cash incomes. Vegetable produce from home gardens is mainly used for household consumption by 68.2 percent of the households while the rest 31.9 percent use the produce for both consumption and marketing. Banana cultivation in home gardens is used for household consumption by 55.1 percent of the households while another 44.9 percent use it for both consumption and marketing. Mangos grown in home gardens are consumed by 72.5 percent of the households. Only 27.5 percent use the mango production for both consumption and sale. Coconut harvest is used by 79.7 percent for domestic consumption while the rest 20.3 percent sell part of their produce. Family labour is extensively used for farming activities except in the case of paddy cultivation where 40 percent of the labour is hired from outside.

3.8 Household Incomes and Expenditures

45. Household incomes not only vary significantly across different households but are also subject to fluctuations along with a variety of factors such as seasonality, natural disasters, availability of water, availability of work etc. The average monthly incomes of 3.1 percent are less than LKR 10,000. Another 13.1 percent of the households generate monthly incomes between LKR 10,000 to LKR 20,000. Monthly incomes varying from LKR 20,000 to LKR 30,000 are received by 22.6 percent of the households. A monthly income of LKR 30,000 to LKR 40,000 is received by 20 percent of the households. The monthly incomes of the rest 41.2 percent are over and above LKR 40,000. The average monthly income of the 510 households is estimated LKR 78,622.89 which is far above the the national mean household income of LKR 45,878 per month²². However, monthly incomes received by 42.6 percent of the households fall below this national mean household income.

46. Household expenditures too vary from household to household. The monthly household expenditure incurred by 26.3 percent of the households is in the range of LKR 10,000 to LKR 20,000. Household expenditure of another 32.4 percent varies between LKR 20,000 to LKR 30,000. Households that incur monthly expenditure of LKR 30, 000 to LKR 40,000 are 18.6

²² Government of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics (2013) Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13. Colombo

percent. The household expenditure of 3.3 percent households is less than LKR10, 000 a month while 19.4 percent exceed their expenditure over and above LKR 40, 000. The average monthly expenditure of a household is estimated at LKR 55,375.55. However, the monthly expenditure of 80.6 percent of the households is below the national mean household expenditure of LKR 40,887 per month.

3.9 Indebtedness

47. Loans have been obtained by 42.2 percent of the households during the past 12 months. The source of loan for a majority of the households (64.7%) was a private bank followed by 16.7 percent from a financial company; 9.3 percent from an NGO or CBO; and 2.3 percent from a private moneylender. The loans have been accessed by 47.4 percent for the purpose of building a house; 20 percent to invest in agricultural activities; and another 15.4 percent for investment in industries. All the indebted households reported their ability to repay the loans. Debt repayment for 69.3 percent households required them to spend less than LKR 10,000 a month. Another 19.1 percent repaid loan instalments in the range of LKR10,000 – LKR 20,000 a month. The rest 11.6 percent spent more than LKR 20,000 monthly for loan repayment.

3.10 Unemployment and Underemployment

48. Levels of unemployment and underemployment are substantially high in most of the subproject areas. Community consultations pointed to the presence of 30-50 youth in each community who are either unemployed or underemployed. Among the sample of 510 households, there are 126 households (21.7%) who have an unemployed family member. In another 35 households (6.9%), there are 2 unemployed family members. Nine households (1.8%) reported having 3 or more unemployed family members. However, 66.7 percent of the households in the survey do not have any unemployed family members. Unemployment among women is comparatively high compared to their counterpart men. Restricted mobility due to poor transportation services, cultural ethos particularly in the Northern Islands that confine women to their reproductive roles and limited opportunities and facilities to enhance their professional and technical skills are the main reasons for higher rates of unemployment among women. Unemployment levels among men in some communities are extremely low as they continue to engage in some form of economic activity such as casual labour work, farming or tea planting. Yet in other communities, unemployment among men is considerably high due to lack of employment opportunities in their respective regions, poor employable skills, alcoholism etc. Educated youth in these communities aspire to get permanent jobs in the state sector and therefore they would not engage in any other form of casual employment.

3.11 Health Status

49. No major illnesses are reported from subproject areas, except for incidences of blood pressure, cholesterol and diabetic related illnesses and some chronic kidney diseases and cancer in the North Western and Uva provinces. Nor there had been any major illnesses specific to women. Government hospitals are the main source of medical care for the households. 91.6 percent of the households claimed having taken treatment from government hospitals over the past 12 months. Private hospitals have been approached by 30 percent of the

households for medical treatment while another 48.2 percent have sought services from private channelling centres and medical practitioners. Medicine has been obtained from private pharmacies by 73.7 percent of the households. Services provided by maternity and child care clinics have been obtained by 17.7 percent of the households. In general, people expressed their satisfaction with the government health services. Yet, they are unhappy over the inadequate numbers of physicians available in the peripheral hospitals, non-availability of drugs and laboratory services and considerable waiting time. If the services provided by the rural and divisional hospitals were inadequate, people would access district hospitals for better and efficient services. Inadequate transport facilities in rural areas are a major hindrance for a majority of the households in accessing medical services. In the Northern Islands, though there are small divisional hospitals, none of them are equipped with regular medical staff and treatment facilities. In severe illnesses, patients are transferred to Jaffna Teaching Hospital with the help of naval forces through their boat services.

3.12 Energy Use

50. Firewood is the main source of energy used by a majority of the households (67.3%) for cooking purposes. For most of the households, firewood is freely available in their home gardens or in the surrounding forests. Both firewood and LP gas are used by 17.6 percent for household cooking while another 6.9 percent use electricity and gas. LP gas is exclusively used for cooking by 2.2 percent whereas another 5 percent use a combination of electricity, gas and firewood. Households that use electricity for household lighting are 76.3 percent. Kerosene is used for lighting by 17.7 percent while solar power is used by 6.1 percent. The households that use kerosene for lighting and other domestic purposes account for 25.7 percent. They include both non-electrified households as well as some of the electrified households. The monthly kerosene consumption of 42 percent of the households is 5-10 litres whereas another 30.5 percent use less than 5 litres. Another 19.1 percent of the households use 10-15 litres of kerosene per month and the consumption of 8.4 percent of the households exceed 15 litres.

51. Households use a combination of energy saving bulbs as well as incandescent bulbs for household lighting. Among the energy saving bulb users, 15.7 percent use 1-3 bulbs; 28.4 percent use 3-5 bulbs; 25.1 percent use 5-7 bulbs; and 30.7 percent use more than 7 bulbs. Households that illuminate incandescent bulbs comprise 42.6 percent who use 1-3 bulbs; 36.6 percent who use 3-5 bulbs; 15.1 percent who use 5-7 bulbs and 5.7 percent who use more than 7 bulbs.

52. The majority of the households (60.7%) use electricity for 5-10 hours a day to illuminate their houses. Another 38.8 percent illuminate their households for less than 5 hours a day. In contrast, 81 percent of the non-electrified households use kerosene oil lamps for less than 5 hours a day followed by 19 percent for 5-10 hours a day. Similarly, 74.2 percent of the households that use solar power illuminate their houses for less than 5 hours a day while another 25.8 percent for 5-10 hours. Electric fans have been used by 79 percent of the households for less than 5 hours a day whereas another 14.4 percent use them for 5-10 hours. Radios and cassette recorders are operated for less than 5 hours a day by 77.2 percent of the households while another 17.3 percent use them for 5-10 hours. Televisions are watched by 71.1 percent of the households for less than 5 hours a day while another 26 percent use it for 5-

10 hours. Electric irons and other kitchen appliances are used for less than 5 hours a day. Refrigerators are kept running all throughout the day by 74.6 percent of the households while the rest keep them switched-off for few hours to save the energy. Water pumps are operated for less than 5 hours a day. The peak hours of using electricity is from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 99.2 percent of the electrified households reported using electricity from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. while 85.1 percent continue their use from 8.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Electricity is used by 36 percent of the households from 4.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Households that use electricity between 6.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. are negligible.

53. Household monthly expenditure on different energy sources is less than LKR 1,000 for 57.5 percent of the households. Another 23.7 percent spend LKR 1,000-2,000 while 8.4 percent spend LKR 2,000-3,000 a month. The monthly energy related costs of the rest 10.4 percent exceed LKR 3,000.00. They are mostly farmers who operated water pumps with kerosene for irrigating their farmlands. The monthly electricity consumption cost for a majority of the electrified households is less than SLR 500 while kerosene cost incurred by households ranges between LKR 500-1,000. Almost all the households reported that their monthly electricity bills are reasonable and affordable.

54. Not many households use energy sources for economic activities. Only 25.9 percent use energy for their economic activities. Of them, electricity is used by 32.6 percent and kerosene by 55.3 percent. Solar power is used by 9.1 percent. Energy is used by 41.7 percent for irrigation purposes and 23.5 percent for lighting their different economic ventures. 27.3 percent of the households use electricity for operating their machines such as rice grinding machines, carpentry tools and sewing machines.

3.13 Poverty

55. Incidence of poverty in the Provinces selected for project implementation either exceeds or in par with the national poverty head count index of 6.7 percent. The poverty in Uva (15.4%), Eastern (11%) and Northern (10.9%) provinces are far above the national poverty index while poverty levels in rest of the Provinces vary between 6 and 8 percent.²³ Communities perceive the 'poor' as households that do not have a stable and regular source of income; households who are dependent on seasonal and fluctuating incomes; people who do not have cultivable land; women headed households that do not have a male member to provide them with economic support; households with family members who are in their old age, suffering from chronic illnesses or with disabilities; and households that are in indebtedness. People who earn fixed salaries from their government or private sector jobs and have fixed assets such as permanent houses and vehicles are not considered as poor. People who are eligible to receive Samurdhi food stamps or public assistance from the Government are also recognized as the poor.

56. As mentioned earlier, monthly household incomes of 42.6 percent of the households are below the national mean monthly household income of LKR 45,878 while the average

²³ Government of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics (2015) Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13, Colombo

expenditures of 80.6 percent of the households are also below the national mean household expenditure of LKR 40,887 per month (2012/13). Regional variations in household incomes are also observed. For example, in the Northern Islands, average monthly household income is SLRs 31,169.85 which is below the national income. Dependence on seasonal incomes and limited opportunities for income generating activities are the key factors that influence to reduce household incomes. Household incomes are also affected by seasonality, natural hazards such as severe droughts and work availability particularly for people dependent on fishing, agriculture and casual labour work. It is only 45.3 percent of the households that draw a fixed income through their family members working in the government or private sector jobs. Samurdhi food subsidies provided for poor households living below the official poverty line of SLR 3,624 per person per month are received by 25.3 percent of the 510 households while public assistance provided for destitute persons/households is received by another 8.3 percent of the households. The number of vulnerable households in the sample of 510 households thus accounts for 129 households²⁴.

57. Access to emerging economic opportunities is also curtailed by several factors. Relatively low educational levels and human resource skills of the population, households' inability to pay for higher education or skills development training of their children, limited educational and vocational training opportunities available in the rural areas and the transport difficulties to reach educational and other vocational and technical training institutes that are located in urban areas are some of those factors that prevent particularly the youth in grabbing the new opportunities emerging within and outside the district. Thus, many school leavers remain unemployed. Most school leaving girls would stay at home while the boys would either work as crewmen to boats, labourers in agriculture or non-agriculture related activities or some casual employment in the cities. Or else, they would remain unemployed.

58. No major chronic illnesses are reported from any of the subproject areas. However, the quality of health services still remains to be desired. Inadequate medical personnel and non-availability of drugs and laboratory facilities in government hospitals are two major issues that are faced by patients who seek treatment and medical care from the government hospitals. Limited public transport facilities restrict children's access to educational institutions and access by men and women to employment opportunities.

59. Women headed households constitute 12.35 percent of the surveyed population. Communities consider these women headed households as the most poor and vulnerable group because they neither have a stable income nor any male members to provide them with financial support. Some of the women headed households are also burdened with disabled family members. They find extremely difficult to have three meals a day and in most instances their survival is dependent on the assistance provided by others.

²⁴ The eligible households to receive the government's food subsidy include women headed households, households having family members with disabilities and chronic illnesses, lack of stable income etc. Thus women headed households and people who receive public assistance are also included in the poor households and not counted separately.

3.14 Indigenous Peoples

60. 'Veddas' or 'Wanniya-laeto' has been recognized as the indigenous population of Sri Lanka who have been traditionally living in the forest reserves and dependent on hunting, gathering forest resources and *chena* cultivation (slash and burn agriculture). Though historically, Vedda settlements were spread throughout the country, their present habitats are confined to scattered areas in three out of nine Provinces in the country, namely Uva, East and North-Central. The districts where isolated pockets of Vedda communities are found within these three Provinces include Ampara, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee in the Eastern Province, Badulla, and Monaragala in the Uva Province, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura in the North-Central Province.

61. Several Vedda populations have integrated into the Sinhalese and Tamil and the Buddhist and Hindu communities leaving aside their traditional cultures, languages and rituals. There is no official enumeration of the Vedda population in Sri Lanka. For numerous reasons, Veddas are identified as either Sinhalese or Tamil in the national census. The traditional livelihoods and consumption patterns of Veddas have changed dramatically over the years and a majority has gradually moved away from their past activities of hunting, gathering and chena cultivations and is largely dependent on external sources for their survival. These Veddas are now engaged in labour work - both agriculture and non-agriculture. When young Vedda men migrate to the cities in search of labour work in the construction industry, their counterpart young women also migrate in search of employment in garment industries and sometimes employment in the Middle-East countries. Meanwhile, several State led development programs including dry zone resettlement schemes have resulted in the displacement and re-location of Vedda communities and leading to landlessness among their second and third generations. The current laws prohibiting the acquisition of forest land and the reduced forest resources have increased their vulnerabilities and reduced food security. A majority of the Veddas are living on State land granted to them with land permits and deeds. Many of them have lost their traditional homelands and their self-sustaining life styles.

62. Sri Lanka does not have a national policy or a legal framework that exclusively safeguards the interests and the rights of Vedda populations. The issues and concerns of the Vedda communities are addressed within the general policies and the legal framework in the country. However, they receive state patronage at times when they raise their grievances with the relevant authorities. The Veddas are also allowed to engage in their traditional livelihood practices in a limited way ('limited human activities') such as hunting and gathering forest resources. However, the country's forest and wildlife ordinances prohibit them from encroaching into any State land other than what was demarcated for them.

63. Despite some of the subprojects being located within the provinces and districts where Vedda settlements are found, due diligence conducted for the project found that no Veddas are located in the project affected area and the project will not be implemented within the communities of indigenous populations and interfere with the territories of the indigenous populations, their livelihood systems, customary properties or their natural or cultural resources within the boundaries earmarked for the subprojects. None of the land required for the project is owned or occupied by Vedda communities.

3.15 Role of Women and Gender Issues

64. Women in the subproject impact areas are engaged in multiple activities. Apart from their reproductive roles such as household cooking, cleaning, fetching water, feeding children and helping in children's studies, women across the subproject areas also make a significant contribution to the household economy. Women also take a lead role in livestock farming and take care of the feeding of their cattle, goats and poultry. Home gardening is another important economic activity of women, produce of which is used for both household consumption and marketing. Other forms of economic activities conducted by women include agricultural labour work, retail trading, running food outlets, dress-making, handicraft-making, employment in garment factories and cleaning services etc. Educated women are employed in both government and private sector jobs.

65. Women who engage in labour work are paid less compared to their counterpart men. For example, when a man is paid LKR 1,000 a day, a woman would get only LKR 600/- to LKR 800/- though there is not much difference in the work load that both groups carry out. However, some believe that men are paid higher wages because they shoulder hard work and work for longer hours. Excess of the labour available and social attitudes towards women are also reported as factors that influence to pay lower salaries for women. The incomes they earn from such economic activities are used to supplement the households' consumption needs, to re-pay their past debts or else to cover the expenses connected with children's education. Some women would also save some money to be used in emergencies or for their children's future.

66. In general, both men and women would make joint decisions on household matters and women would also have more authority in making decisions related to children's education, family health matters and children's marriage. However, in Hindu communities, men take the lead in final decisions. In women headed households, women would make the decisions in consultation with her family members. Women also perform a significant role in managing the household assets despite the key immovable assets like land and house are owned by men. Physical assets such as land and jewellery received by women as part of their dowry remain in her possession but in some occasions they are transferred to the ownership of men as part of matrimonial agreements.

3.16 Awareness on HIV/AIDS

67. Not all men and women in the communities across the subproject areas are equally aware of the root causes of HIV/AIDS, how the disease is communicated and the preventive measures that people should adopt to avoid the spread of HIV/AIDS. In a few communities, awareness has been raised through educational programmes conducted by public health inspectors and family health workers. However, not all the villagers have participated in those programs. People who claimed to have some knowledge on HIV/AIDS acquired such awareness through media such as television and newspapers. It is the estimation of the villagers that around 25 – 75 percent of the villagers in their respective communities are not knowledgeable of the disease. In the Northern Islands, people did not have sufficient knowledge of the issue.

CHAPTER 4 - INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Consultation

68. Public consultations were carried out with groups of men and women and their community based organizations in the project impact areas for the purpose of disclosing information about the proposed project and its various sub components and eliciting their views and concerns. The consultations covered subproject impact areas of proposed 33 kV lines, rural electrification schemes, gantries and hybrid renewable energy systems in small and isolated islands in the Jaffna peninsula. The feedback received from consultations was fed into the project design and its implementation procedures. For example, the line routes that were originally designed were revised and changed in response to the feedback received from consultations which pointed to the need for minimizing the adverse impacts on communities arising from its earlier designs. Furthermore, consultation outcomes were also helpful in establishing appropriate safeguards measures in project planning and implementation. The consultations were also held with several officials of the CEB in the four regions as well as with the affected persons (APs) in the project area during project preparation. Community level consultations were conducted at 33 locations in different subproject areas which involved the participation of 381 participants. Of them, 140 (37%) were women. Furthermore, consultations were also conducted exclusively with women’s groups at 29 locations in the subproject areas which were attended by 266 women. The consultations with women were focused on understanding women’s socio-economic conditions and their worldviews, their perceptions on the project and the possibilities of how women could be involved in the project implementation and benefit sharing. Such consultations also led to identifying the special safeguard measures that need to be adopted to secure the rights of women and children during project construction and operation. The locations and the number of participants in public and gender consultations are summarized in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 while the details appear in Annexes 10 and 12.

Table 4.1: Locations and Number of Participants at Public Consultations

Subproject	Locations	Date	No. Participants
33 kV Lines			
Maho-Ma Eliya 33kV line	Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa, Bund Junction and Wilawa	11.12.2015 & 12.12.2015	38
Mallawapitiya-Rathmalgoda 33kV line	Bogamuwa and Handugala	13.12.2015	20
Kegalle-Gevilipitiya 33kV line	Karandupanawatte	15.12.2015	26
Wimalasurendra-Maskeliya 33 kV line	Castlereigh, Osborne (lower division) and Kuda Maskeliya	17.12.2015	16
Mahiyangana-Bibila 33 kV line	Maraketiya and Gemunupura Akkara 30	20.12.2015 & 21.12.2015	27
Monaragala-Wellawaya 33kV line	Mahagodayaya, 2 nd mile post and Veheragala	23.12.2015 & 25.12.2015	28
Warakandeniya-Morawaka 33	Happitiya and Alapaladeniya	28.12.2015 &	11

kV line		29.12.2015	
Elpitiya-Mattaka 33 kV line	Ketandola and Rassanvila	30.12.2015	13
Rural Electrification Schemes			
Kekirawa RE Scheme	D-5 and D-6 Villages	14.12.2015	16
Dolosbage St. Kathrina Estate RE Scheme	St. Katherina Estate	18.12.2015	4
Akkara 130 Janapadaya RE Scheme	Akkara 130 Janapadaya	19.12.2015	7
Demaliya II Re scheme	Demaliya	22.12.2015	21
Demaliya III RE Scheme	Demaliya	24.12.2015	8
Yakkalamulla-Samuha Govipola Re Scheme	Uduwella Samuha Govipola	31.12.2015	9
Gantries			
Warukandeniya Gantry	Happitiya	29.12.2015	9
Maskeliya Gantry	Kuda Maskeliya	17.12.2015	7
Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems in Small Isolated Islands			
Analaitivu Island	Analaitivu North J/37 & Analaitivu South J/38	9.2.2016 & 10.2.2016	26
Delft Island	Delft Central West, Thomaiyar village & Delft West J/01	12.2.2016 & 13.2.2016	51
Nainativu Island	J/36 Nainativu South & J/35 Nainativu Center	14.2.2016 & 15.2.2016	43

Table 4.2: Locations and Number of Participants at Gender Consultations

Subproject	Locations	Date	No. Participants
33 kV Lines			
Maho-Ma-Eliya 33kV line	Vilawa and Wetiye Gedara	11.12.2015 & 12.12.2015	36
Mallawapitiya-Rathmalgoda 33 kV line	Bogamuwa and Pahala Hadugala	13.12.2015	18
Kegalle-Gevilipitiya 33kV line	Karandupanawatta and Kandewatta	15.12.2015	12
Wimalasurendra-Maskeliya 33 kV line	Osborn Estate and Dunklend Estate	17.12.2015	19
Mahiyangana-Bibila 33 kV line	Gemunupura, Rambukwewa and Kotaganwella	20.12.2015 & 21.12.2015	28
Monaragala-Wellawaya 33 kV line	Mahagoddayaye 1401, Kumbukkana and Gemunugama	23.12.2015 & 25.12.2015	28
Warukandeniya-Morawaka 33 kV line	Alapaladeniya 4 th mile post and Happitiya	28.12.2015	11
Elpitiya-Mattaka 33 kV line	Ketandola and Rassanvila	30.12.2015	12
Rural Electrification Schemes			
Kekirawa RE Scheme	D-5 Medagama	14.12.2015	13

Dolosbage St. Kathrina Estate RE Scheme	St. Katherina Estate	18.12.2015	4
Akkara 130 Janapadaya RE Scheme	Akkara 130 Janapadaya	19.12.2015	8
Demaliya III RE Scheme	Demaliya	24.12.2015	3
Yakkalamulla-Samuha Govipola Re Scheme	Uduwella Samuha Govipola	31.12.2015	5
Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems in Small and Isolated Islands			
Analaitivu Island	Analaitivu North J/37 & Analaitivu South J/38	9.2.2016 & 10.2.2016	21
Delft Island	J/2 Delft South & J/3 Delft Central West	12.2.2016 & 13.2.2016	22
Nainativu Island	J/36 Nainativu South & J/35 Nainativu Center	14.2.2016 & 15.2.2016	26

69. The summaries of the outcomes of public and gender consultations are annexed (see Annexes 9 & 11). Overall, the communities living within the subproject impact areas did not raise any critical objections to the proposed subprojects as they believed that those subprojects would yield benefits to the communities as well as the country as a whole in terms of power supply expansion and quality improvement. The households who lived within the impact areas of the proposed rural electrification schemes and hybrid renewable energy systems in small and isolated islands and particularly those who were not connected to the electricity supply expressed their strong support for the project as they aspired to get electricity supply to their households which would eventually minimize their current costs of energy and improve their livelihood practices, living conditions and quality of life.

70. Communities in the impact areas however, made a strong emphasis that they need to be assured that the project does not make any adverse impacts on their private properties, residential dwellings, public infrastructure, livelihoods and personal security. They vehemently objected to any electricity lines traversing over their residential dwellings, schools and home gardens. Furthermore, the communities whose livelihoods were largely dependent on plantations such as coconut, rubber, Palmyrah, margosa etc. expressed serious concerns on electricity lines crossing over such trees which would ultimately result in felling down a large number of trees and loss of livelihoods and incomes to the poor households. People also feared that electricity lines traversing over private properties would lead to decrease in land values and prevent them from constructing storied houses. However, they preferred that electricity lines are installed over paddy fields and along road easements so that any adverse impacts on human settlements, home gardens and plantations could be avoided or minimized.

71. If subprojects caused any adverse impacts on individual properties, valuable tree species such as coconut, and other timber trees and paddy and other cultivations, people requested that such losses either permanent or temporary should be compensated adequately and timely. They also demanded that compensation payments should take into consideration the life cycle of the valuable trees and their productivity and the potential decrease of land values as a result of lines traversing over their houses and home gardens. They suggested that compensation packages should include payments for both affected trees as well as the

depreciated value of their land. Furthermore, they suggested that CEB considers laying underground cables and insulated lines to avoid adverse impacts on people's private properties and cultivations.

4.2 Information Disclosure

72. During the due diligence conducted for the project, information related to preliminary engineering designs and line routes of the project, potential impacts of the project, both positive and negative and direct and indirect, entitlements of the affected parties and grievance redress procedures were shared with APs during consultations. The project management unit (PMU) of CEB through its regional Project Managers will continue its communications with the APs and other stakeholders and disclose information such as the dates of final surveys and census of affected households, project related impacts, specific entitlements of the APs, compensation procedures, grievance redress procedures and dates of the commencement of civil works. Brochures and posters containing relevant information will be printed in local languages (Sinhala and Tamil) and they will be made available/displayed at places easily accessible to APs and other interested parties, such as CEB's local offices and consumer service centres, *Grama Niladhari* offices and divisional secretariats. A copy of the draft RP will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on CEB's website. A translation of the Entitlement Matrix in local languages will be made available in the divisional secretariats for public scrutiny. Once the draft RP was finalized with updated information, the same procedure of disclosure will be followed.

4.3 Continued Consultation and Participation

73. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in the project:

- The PMU of CEB directs regional project managers and their respective engineers to engage in continuous consultations with APs to minimize/avoid adverse impacts of the project emanating from final engineering designs.
- The regional project managers and their respective project engineers organize and conduct periodic meetings with APs and other stakeholders to inform them the status of final engineering designs, and entitlements and payment of compensation to APs.
- The project engineers and their subordinate officers engage the APs and other stakeholders to review the final engineering designs, and entitlements and other benefits to APs.
- The project engineers and their subordinate officers conduct consultations with APs and other stakeholders to elicit their views and suggestions to revise and to update the RP.
- The regional project managers share the final RP with APs and other stakeholders prior to its submission to the ADB.
- The project engineers hold periodic meetings with APs and other stakeholders to review any unanticipated or indirect consequences of involuntary resettlement and the implementation of safeguard plans.
- The project engineers and their subordinate officers assist the APs to access necessary information, prepare documentation and receive resettlement assistance and other project related benefits.
- The regional project managers organise public meetings and apprise the communities about the progress of project implementation and the implementation of social safeguards such as payment of compensation and other assistance to be provided.

- A regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project is placed for public display at the CEB offices.
- All monitoring reports of the resettlement components of the project are disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP.
- The regional project managers conduct information dissemination sessions at major locations and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the APs in RP implementation.
- The regional project managers and their respective project engineers place special attention to assist the vulnerable groups to understand the process and to help them in getting the compensation and other assistance.

CHAPTER 5 - GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

74. The project will establish a multi-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address the concerns, complaints and grievances that may be raised by APs during project planning and implementation. The grievances may include issues related to land acquisitions, entitlements and compensation, disruptions to livelihoods, services and facilities etc. Complaints can also arise from sub-project construction work, which cause disturbances to public life and hindrances to private and public property. The latter can come from the APs as well as from the general public. The GRM will provide a forum which is easily accessible to the aggrieved parties, cost effective and immediately responsive to their grievances. This project based GRM will also serve to avoid lengthy and costly court actions that APs may recourse to thereby causing considerable delays in project implementation. It will adopt a transparent and time-bound procedure in the grievance resolution process. The project management unit (PMU) will establish a clear set of procedures with specific time frames for grievance resolution at each level which will include procedures for receiving and recording grievances, screening and referrals, assessment of grievances, grievance resolution, reporting and monitoring. Furthermore, the PMU will conduct an awareness raising program to inform the APs and the general public on the role and functions of the GRM, grievance redress procedures, the operational locations of the GRM and the details of contact persons, addresses and telephone numbers at each level of the GRM.

5.1 Multiple Tiers of the GRM

75. The lowest level of the GRM will be the project implementation units (PIU) established at each of the four regional divisions of the CEB directed by a Project Manager. There will be an additional PIU for the coordination and management of the subprojects in the three northern islands. The persons affected by the project can report their grievances and complaints to the Project Manager who will record the contact details of the complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, corrective actions agreed and the date these were implemented and the final outcome. Any affected person who cannot access the PIU or the Project Manager due to any access difficulties can forward his/her complaint via the area engineers of CEB or electrical superintendants placed at CEB depots who are easily accessible to any aggrieved parties. The PIU for the northern three islands will be located in the mainland Jaffna. The aggrieved parties in the three islands can either submit their complaints directly to the PIU in Jaffna²⁵ or else channel their complaints via the Grama Niladharis²⁶ of the respective islands.²⁷ The Project Manager in consultation with the project engineers placed under him as well as with the construction company will hold an inquiry into the complaints/grievances and address the issues within a period not exceeding thirty days. The PIU will keep the complainants informed of the progress made in respect of their grievances and

²⁵ Distance from Analaitivu, Delft and Nainativu to Jaffna mainland is 5, 10 and 2 km by ferry and people have regular travel between Islands and the Jaffna mainland for their day today needs.

²⁶ The Grama Niladharis are the government's heads of village administration

²⁷ There are no area engineers or electrical superintendents who are permanently placed in the three Islands.

the final outcome of the grievance resolution. Grievances/complaints that cannot be resolved at PIU level will be forwarded to the Project Director of the PMU.

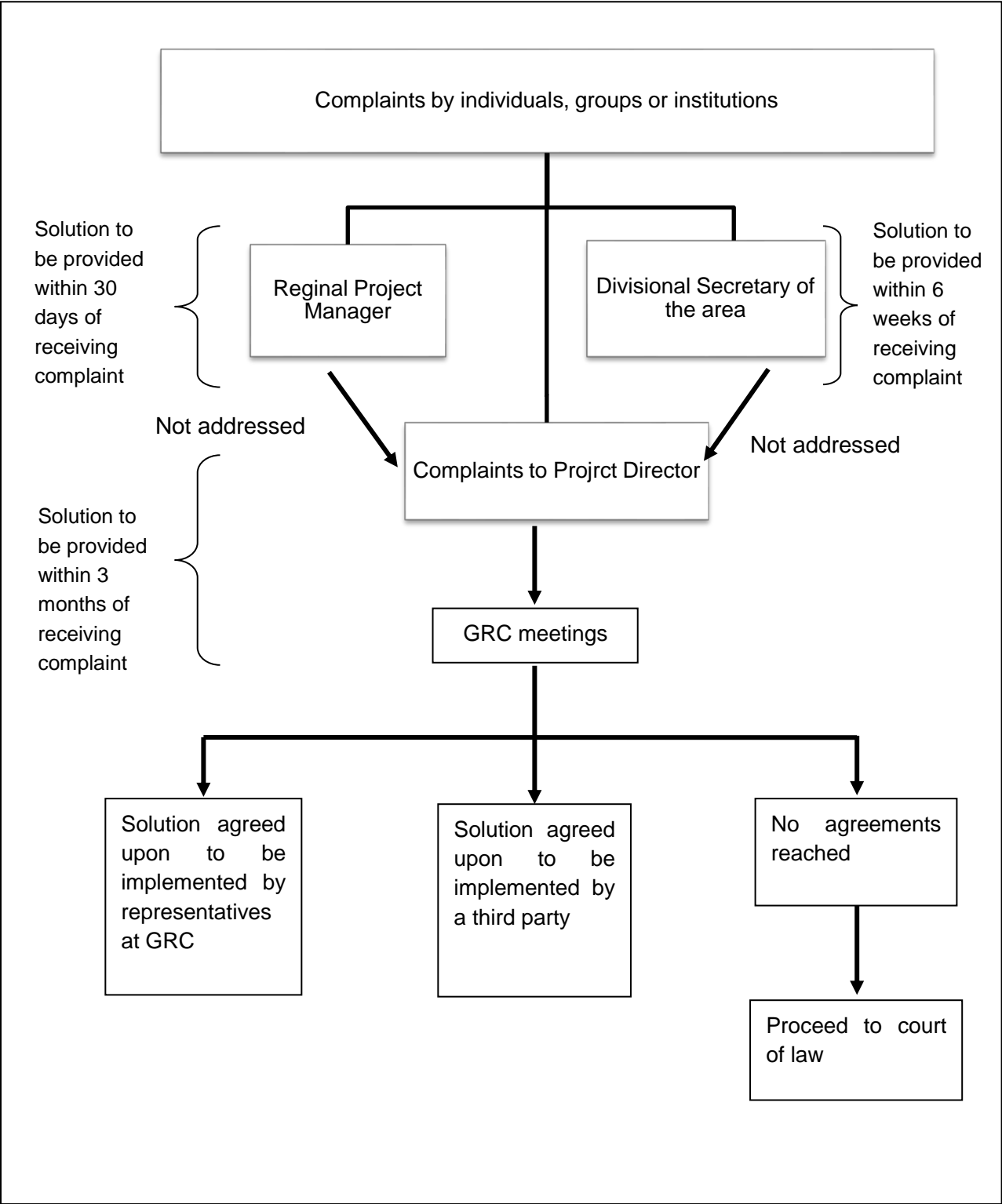
76. In parallel to the Project Manager of the PIU, there will be second level of the GRM which will be constituted by the Divisional Secretary (DS) of the respective area. The Divisional Secretary has been delegated with the powers of the Public Utility Commission (PUC) and empowered to address the complaints and grievances of the APs and the utility companies.²⁸ Grievances and complaints particularly with regard to issues of severances and disturbances to private properties and compensation for lost/affected assets can be brought to the notice of the DS immediately after the issuing of D4 Notice by CEB informing the affected households located within the Right of Way about the project design and implementation plan. The Divisional Secretaries are easily accessible to any communities. There is a divisional secretariat and a Divisional Secretary permanently located in the Delft Island while the Analaitivu and Nainativu islands are administered by the divisional secretaries of Kayts and Velanai respectively who are located in the Jaffna mainland. If any aggrieved parties have access difficulties to Divisional Secretaries, they can forward their complaints via the Grama Niladharis of their respective villages. The DS will hold an inquiry into the complaints/grievances reported with the participation of the Project Manager of the PIU and the project engineers of the contractors to find an amicable settlement to the issue. This process will be completed within a period not exceeding six weeks since the submission of the complaint/grievance by the AP.

77. The complaints and grievances that were not resolved at the above mentioned two levels will be referred to the PMU. At the PMU, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be established comprising the Project Director (chairperson), the Project Manager in the relevant region, the DS or his nominee in the relevant project area, the *Grama Niladhari* of the relevant project area, project engineer of the contractor in the relevant project area and the head of the Environment Division of the CEB. The GRC will review the complaints/grievances and reach a negotiated settlement in consultation with the AP. The time frame stipulated for redress of grievances by the GRC is three months.

78. These project based grievance redress mechanisms however, will not impede the opportunities that APs have to resort to country's legal system if they were dissatisfied with the redress at any stage of the process. The APs have the right to refer their grievances to appropriate courts of law if not satisfied with the outcomes of the project based GRM. Figure 5.1 below illustrates the structure and the process of the proposed GRM.

²⁸ Sri Lanka Electricity (Amendment) Act, No.31 of 2013

Figure 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



CHAPTER 6 - LEGAL FRAMEWORK

79. The policy and the regulatory framework for acquisition of private land, payment of compensation and involuntary resettlement in Sri Lanka is governed by the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) No.9 of 1950 and its subsequent amendments, Land Acquisition and Payment of Compensation Regulations of 2009 and National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) of 2001. The Sri Lanka Electricity Act No.20 of 2009 [Chapter VII (52 (1))] refers to acquisition of property which provides for, “Where the President on a recommendation made by the Minister is of the opinion that any immovable property is required for a power generation project or a transmission project and that such project would serve for the general welfare and benefit of the public, the President may by Order published in the Gazette, declare that such immovable property is required for such purpose, and the property may accordingly be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and be transferred to the person or persons proposing to carry out such project”.

6.1 Land Acquisition Act of 1950

80. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) No.9 of 1950 lays down the general procedure for the acquisition of private lands for a ‘public purpose’ (e.g. development projects), the process of which would take about seventy-two weeks for its completion. The law also stipulates that lands acquired for a particular purpose cannot be used for a different purpose, and lands that remain unused be returned to the original owners. The process stipulated in the Act is as follows.

- The agency which is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the proposed project (hereinafter called the project implementing agency) or its line ministry prepares a proposal for acquiring the identified land.
- The project implementing agency via its line ministry submits the application to the ministry of land requesting the acquisition.
- The minister of land authorizes the acquisition under Section 2 of the LAA.
- The acquiring officer²⁹ publishes the Section 2 Notice (intention of acquisition) and sends it to the owner of the land to be acquired.
- The acquiring officer requests the district superintendent of surveys to survey the land.
- The survey department carries out the survey and prepares a plan of the land which is called the ‘advance tracing’.
- The ministry of land calls for submission of any objections from the interested parties.
- The owner of the land or any other interested parties submits objections to the secretary of the relevant line ministry.
- The secretary to the ministry or his/her representative conducts an inquiry into the objections raised by the interested parties and submits his/her recommendations to his/her minister. The minister in turn submits those recommendations to the minister of land.
- The minister of land decides to accept or reject the objections under Section 5 of LAA.
- The minister of land issues the acquisition order if he decided to proceed with the land acquisition.
- The acquiring officer requests the survey superintendent to prepare a ‘preliminary plan’ under Section 6 of LAA.

²⁹ The acquiring officer is the divisional secretary of the area where the proposed land is located.

- The survey department surveys the land and prepares the preliminary plan and submits it to the acquiring officer as well as to the ministry of land.
- The acquiring officer issues the notice of land acquisition under Section 7 in Sinhala, English and Tamil.
- The owner of the land submits his/her claims to the acquiring officer.
- The acquiring officer conducts an inquiry to determine the ownership rights of the land and the compensation payable under Section 9 of LAA.
- The acquiring officer issues the notice of ownership status of the land under Section 10(1)(a) of LAA
- The acquiring officer requests the valuation department to determine the compensation for the property to be acquired.
- The valuation department conducts the valuation of the land and other properties.
- The valuation department sends the valuation report to the acquiring officer.
- The acquiring officer calls the owner of the land to his office and informs the results of the valuation of the land.
- The acquiring officer issues the Section 17 of LAA award notice which indicates the eligible compensation.
- The owner of the land decides either to accept the compensation or to appeal against the valuation to the Board of Review.
- The acquiring officer takes over the possession of the land under Section 38 of the LAA.
- The acquisition officer hands over the possession of the vested property by way of a certificate under Section 44 of LAA which constitutes a legal title for the land.

81. The same Act also makes provisions under Section 38 (a) *proviso* to take over the immediate possession of any land on grounds of 'urgency', if the Minister of Lands is of the opinion that the land is 'urgently' needed for development projects and cannot wait until the compensation inquiry is over. In such a situation, the Minister of Land may issue an order under Section 38 (a) *proviso* after Notices under Section 2 or 4 are published. The acquiring officer will thereafter request the Chief Valuer to prepare a Condition Report of the property, as at the date of taking over, in order to facilitate assessment of compensation to be paid once Section 7 Notice is published later on. The application of Section 38 (a) *proviso* avoids a number of provisions prescribed under the general procedure for land acquisition. This provision in the LAA bypasses the issue of Section 4 Notice, which allows the land owner or any other interested parties to raise their objections to the acquisition of a particular land. Furthermore, Section 38 (a) *proviso* allows the acquiring officer to take over the immediate possession of the land, and vesting it on the institution which has requested the acquisition of such land, before the compensation is paid to the affected parties.

6.2 Land Acquisition and Payment of Compensation Regulations of 2009

82. The LAA provides for the payment of compensation on the basis of 'market value' defined as the 'amount which the land might be expected to have realized if sold by a willing seller in the open market as a separate entity'. This 'separate entity principle' resulted in hardships particularly when a small part of a larger land was acquired. In the open market such a small area of land fetched a minimum value. The Land Acquisition Regulations of 2009 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and the Parliament and published in the Government Gazette of 07th April, 2009 gave the legal status to these Regulations and bound all

development projects by the consolidated land acquisition and resettlement/rehabilitation processes outlined in the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2001. The Regulations redefine the valuation approach for market value and states that 'in the case of land where part of a land is acquired and when its value as a separate entity deems to realize a value proportionately lower than the Market Value of the main land the compensation should be proportionate to the value of the main land'. The Regulations also provides additional compensation beyond 'market value' and incorporates compensation for injurious affection, severance and disturbances based on the principle of value to owner (Gazette notification No.1596 of 7.4.2009). The regulations also provide for payment of compensation to non-titleholders.

6.3 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2001

83. The LAA does not provide clear guidelines directing the project executing agencies (PEAs) to address key resettlement planning and implementation issues such as (a) exploring alternative project options to avoid or minimize impacts on people; (b) compensating the non-titled persons who will be affected by a project but are currently using and dependent on land; (c) consulting affected persons and resettlement hosts on resettlement options; (d) providing for successful social and economic integration of the affected persons into the host communities, and (e) rehabilitating affected persons along with income restoration measures. In order to address the gaps in the LAA, the Government introduced the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) in 2001. The NIRP principled on human and ethical considerations entails the payment of resettlement value (replacement cost) and arranges for their resettlement and where necessary even their rehabilitation.

84. The NIRP is designed to ensure that (i) project affected persons are adequately compensated, relocated and rehabilitated; (ii) delays in project implementation and cost overruns are reduced; and (iii) better community relations are restored. The NIRP aims at ensuring that people affected by development projects are treated in a fair and equitable manner, and to ensure that they are not impoverished in the process.

6.4 Policy Objectives

- Avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the affected people on a productive and self-sustaining basis. Ensure that people adversely affected by development projects are fully and promptly compensated and successfully resettled. The livelihoods of the displaced persons should be reestablished and the standard of living improved.
- Ensure that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition by the State for development purposes.
- Assist adversely affected persons in dealing with the psychological, cultural, social and other impacts caused by compulsory land acquisition.
- Make all affected persons aware of processes, available for the redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive.
- Have in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed to by the Project Executing Agency and the affected persons.

6.5 Policy Principles

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected persons should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout.
- Affected persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.
- Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; and in the absence of replacement land cash compensation should be an option for all affected persons.
- Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs.
- Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.
- Participatory measures should be designed and implemented to assist those economically and socially affected to be integrated into the host communities.
- Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to affected persons.
- Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected persons.
- Affected persons who do not have title deeds to land should receive fair and just treatment.
- Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their living standards.
- Project Executing Agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.

6.6 Compliance of Sri Lanka's Policy and Legal Framework with ADB Safeguards Policies

85. The policy principles of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) emphasizes the need to 'screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks' and carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations'. The LAA provides for the screening of projects at the stage where a request for acquisition is initially received by the Minister of Lands as well as consequent to the initial investigation where there is a period of public objections and review of same. Meanwhile, the National Environmental Act of 1980 (NEA) and its subsequent amendments empowered the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) to review and evaluate the environmental impacts of development projects. Development projects designated as "prescribed projects" by CEA require their project proponent agencies to submit either an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the review and evaluation by the project approving agencies. The assessment of the social impacts of such prescribed projects including involuntary resettlements is a component included in the EIA process. The preparation of an EIA is a lengthy process and needs to be conducted through a participatory process. The guidelines prescribed by CEA for the review and approval of an EIA require information disclosure during environmental screening, conducting public consultations, disclosure of the report for public scrutiny, allocating a specific time period for the public to

submit their written comments, and conducting public hearings. The NEA equally applies to electricity projects as well.

86. The ADB SPS stipulates the need to 'inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and to ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and evaluation of resettlement programs'. However, there are no legal provisions that necessarily require that the affected parties be empowered and provided an opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) of 2001 prescribes that affected persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity. It further states that where a project causes involuntary resettlement of over twenty families a resettlement plan should be prepared.

87. The ADB SPS also looks at the Grievance Redress Mechanism for the purpose of receiving and facilitation of the resolution of the grievances of affected parties. The LAA provides a limited grievance redress mechanism whereby certain grievances of the affected parties relating to compensation can be referred to the Land Acquisition Board of Review established in terms of the LAA, in addition to the inquiry under Section 9 and 17. This is a limited mechanism that only addresses issues pertaining to compensation. The Land Acquisition Regulations of 2013 provides development projects to be designated as 'specified projects' by the Ministry of Lands with the ratification of the Parliament of Sri Lanka. Eighteen development projects have been declared as 'specified projects' in the government gazette No.1837/47 of 22.11.2013. The 'specified projects' qualify to establish Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committees (LARC) in the divisional secretariat divisions where the persons affected by land acquisition and dissatisfied with statutory compensation that he/she received can make their representations. The regulations of 2013 provide for a comprehensive *ex-gratia* compensation package to the project affected persons. Affected parties also have the opportunity of appearing before the LARC proceedings and those dissatisfied with LARC decisions on compensation may appeal to the Super LARC established at national level. In this sense, LARC also serves as a grievance redress mechanism and a mechanism to ensure that affected parties are compensated for their losses at 'replacement cost'. However, provisions in 2013 Regulations do not apply to CEB since it has not obtained 'specified project' status to any of its electricity projects.

88. While the LAA provides for the payment of compensation at 'market value', the NIRP policy principles mandate the payment of full replacement cost as compensation which is very much in compliance with the ADB SPS. The ADB SPS prescribes the payment of prompt compensation. The LAA however contains provisions that enable the delayed payment of compensation by the State. However, in practice, various administrative arrangements are being made by project executing agencies to minimize delays in the payment of compensation and to make such payments available at the earliest possible opportunity may be by way of advance payments. Where acquisition takes place on the basis of urgency, an affected party can be deprived of the asset well before the compensation takes place. However, in practice certain projects had taken a decision not to deprive an asset until compensation has been paid, the exception being where a dispute has been referred for adjudication.

89. The policy principles of ADB SPS also places its emphasis on the need to ‘ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets’. The NIRP recognizes that affected persons who do not have title deeds to land should receive fair and just treatment.

90. The ADB SPS recommends preparing ‘a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons’ entitlements, the income and livelihood strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule’. The NIRP mandates the preparation of a resettlement plan in order to streamline resettlement where 20 or more families are affected.

91. The ADB SPS specifically recommends that needed assistance be provided to those affected by displacement. The Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008 provide for certain types of assistance to be extended to affected parties within the scope of enhanced compensation. Non-monetary assistance as intended in the regulations is best achieved through resettlement planning.

6.7 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles applicable to the Project

92. Based on the national policy and regulatory framework and the safeguards policy of ADB, the project implementation will be guided by the following safeguards principles.

- Adverse impacts arising from project design, planning and implementation including involuntary resettlement would be avoided, minimized and mitigated by exploring design alternatives.
- Project related information including entitlements to affected persons (APs) will be disclosed in a timely manner and will be made available in places easily accessible to them and in local languages.
- Consultations will be carried out with APs and their communities to elicit their views and suggestions on project design and implementation procedures and to ensure their participation in project planning, implementation and monitoring.
- Given the lengthy and cumbersome procedures involved in land acquisition, the project implementing agency (PIA) i.e. CEB will opt for a negotiated settlement based on the willing buyer – willing seller principle – to acquire the land required for the project, but will ensure transparency, consistency and fairness in all its transactions including third party validation, calculation of replacement cost of land and other assets, record keeping etc.³⁰ If, however, negotiated settlement failed, PIA will follow the acquisition procedure prescribed in the LAA and will ensure that APs are compensated at replacement cost as per the 2008 Regulations.
- Permanent and temporary loss of crops, standing trees and commercial trees due to project constructions will be compensated at replacement value determined by the Divisional Secretaries of the respective areas.
- Civil construction works will be scheduled for off-farming seasons to minimize adverse impacts on crops and cultivations.

³⁰ The statutory agencies such as CEB, NWSDB etc. have the mandate to engage in direct purchase of land required for their development projects without following the land acquisition procedures but subject to the approval of their governing boards.

- Vulnerable persons/households affected by land acquisition, and physical and/or economic displacement will be provided with resettlement assistance.
- All entitlements and compensation will be paid to the APs prior to the commissioning of the civil construction work.
- Livelihoods and incomes of all displaced persons will be restored and improved.
- Grievance redress mechanisms will be established at different levels from construction sites to the PIA level to receive and resolve any grievances from APs and to be resolved within a reasonable time frame.
- Contractual agreements with construction companies will ensure that contractors adopt adequate safety measures and avoid disturbances causing from noise, dust etc.
- A resettlement plan will be developed incorporating APs entitlements, compensation procedures, plans for livelihood and income restoration and improvement, grievance redress mechanisms etc. and will be disclosed in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders.
- Compliance with the safeguards policies and principles by PIA and the outcomes and impacts of resettlement will be monitored by both internally and externally.

CHAPTER 7 - ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Eligibility

93. The project implementation can cause a variety of losses to diverse groups of persons. The losses can include agricultural or commercial land, residential structures, commercial structures, crops and trees and livelihoods. The persons affected by the project will include legal titleholders, non-titleholders, squatters and encroachers, vulnerable groups etc. Any person or household, or community who suffers loss of land, shelter, business, and incomes because of the Project impact irrespective of their title is eligible for receiving compensation and/or rehabilitation and resettlement assistance to offset such losses enabling restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation. All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures. The cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of formal notification under LAA, i.e. date of issuing Section 2 Notice, and for non-titleholders it would be the date of the census survey conducted based on the final design and survey. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance.

7.2 Entitlements

94. Table 7.1 presents an entitlement matrix that recommends a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance for persons affected by the project depending on the type and scope of the losses, its impact, and status of ownership to the affected assets and the social and economic vulnerability of the APs. The crops, cultivations and trees that would be affected during the construction and maintenance of the tower lines will be paid cash compensation for their losses during the period. Land owners will continue to use the land falling within the RoW after completion of construction and maintenance work. The entitlement matrix (Table 7.1) summarises the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with the policies and legal framework of the GoSL and ADB safeguard policies.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Affected persons	Entitlement	Details
1.	Agricultural /commercial plantation land to be acquired	Legal titleholders/persons with land use rights recognized under the law	Cash compensation at replacement cost and transaction costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory compensation as per LAA and 2009 LA regulations • Cash compensation at replacement value for lost trees and crops • Compensation for the residual land if the remaining portion is a non-viable entity and the willingness of the land owner to surrender that land • Three months advance notification for harvesting crops, or compensation for crop damage • Transaction costs of land acquisition caused to the AP

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
2.	Full loss of residential land and structures	Legal titleholders/persons with land use rights recognized under the law	Cash compensation at replacements cost and resettlement assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory compensation as per LAA and 2009 LA regulations without deduction of any depreciation or salvageable materials • Right to salvage material from the demolished structure • Resettlement assistance (transportation, transitional housing) and livelihood restoration support as per the 2009 LA Regulations
3.	Partial loss of residential land and structures	Legal titleholders/persons with land use rights recognized under the law	Cash compensation at replacement cost and resettlement assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory compensation as per LAA and 2009 LA regulations • Compensation for the residual land and structure if the remaining portion is a non-viable entity and the willingness of the land owner to surrender that land and structure • Right to salvage material from the demolished structure • Resettlement assistance (transportation, transitional housing) and livelihood restoration support as per the 2009 LA Regulations
4.	Full loss of commercial properties & businesses	Legal titleholders/persons with land use rights recognized under the law	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory compensation for land and structure as per LAA and 2009 LA regulations without deduction of any depreciation or salvageable materials • Right to salvage material from the demolished structure • Cash assistance for re-establishing the businesses as stipulated in the 2009 LA Regulations
5.	Partial loss of commercial properties & businesses	Legal titleholders/persons with land use rights recognized under the law	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory compensation for land and part of structure as per LAA and 2009 LA regulations without deduction of any depreciation or salvageable materials • Compensation for the residual structure if the remaining portion is a non-viable entity and the willingness of the land owner to surrender that structure • Right to salvage material from the demolished structure • Cash assistance for re-establishing the businesses as stipulated in the 2009 LA Regulations
6.	Loss of residential structure	Squatters/ Encroachers/non-titleholders	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost • Right to salvage material from the demolished structure • Additional assistance will be paid

				to vulnerable APs not exceeding a lump sum of LKR 10,000 + 5% to compensate for annual inflation
7.	Partial loss of residential structure	Squatters/ Encroachers/non-titleholders	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation only for the affected structure at replacement cost according to the actual loss to repair or rebuild the structure to original or better condition when remaining part is sufficient for rebuilding. • Right to salvage material from the demolished structure • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable APs not exceeding a lump sum of LKR 10,000 + 5% to compensate for annual inflation
8.	Loss of livelihoods	Squatters/encroachers/non-titleholders/Tenant farmers/sharecroppers/vulnerable ³¹ and poor households ³²	Rehabilitation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance to re-establish livelihoods & incomes determined on the basis of the scale of the livelihood activity • Livelihood related training, access to credit and markets to the AP or a family member • Cash assistance to vulnerable APs not exceeding a lump sum of LKR 10,000 + 5% to compensate for annual inflation
9.	Permanent loss of standing trees and commercial trees	Titleholders/non-titleholders/tenant farmers/sharecroppers	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation determined by the Divisional Secretary based on the type, age, productivity, lost income during the life cycle of the trees • Three months advance notification for harvesting crops • Cash assistance to vulnerable APs not exceeding a lump sum of LKR 10,000 + 5% to compensate for annual inflation
10.	Temporary loss of crops and trees during project construction and maintenance	Titleholders/non-titleholders/tenant farmers/sharecroppers	Cash compensation at replacement cost and special assistance to vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation determined by the divisional secretary based on the type, age, productivity, lost income and time taken to re-establish the crops/trees to similar stage of development • Restoration of land to its previous or better condition • Three months advance notification for harvesting crops/trees • Additional cash assistance for APs affected by tower footings not exceeding LKR 10,000 • Cash assistance to vulnerable APs not exceeding LKR 10,000 + 5% to compensate for annual inflation
11.	Disturbances to livelihoods during project	Titleholders/non-titleholders/tenants farmers/sharecroppers	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost for loss of work

³¹ Includes women headed households, elderly, and landless

³² Households living below the official poverty line and who receive the government's food subsidy

	construction	rs		days and incomes determined on the basis of the scale of economic activities
12.	Damages caused to private properties during project construction	Titleholders/non-titleholders/tenants	Rehabilitation & restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will be responsible to rehabilitate and restore the damaged properties to the same or better level
13.	Unforeseen impacts	Affected persons	Will be assessed and determined based on safeguards principles and incorporated into the Entitlement Matrix	

CHAPTER 8 - RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

95. The project will not cause any physical displacement of the populations. However, it will result in economic displacements to a considerable population. Economic displacement causes due to three major reasons. First, a considerable number of fruit-bearing trees such as coconut, mango, breadfruit, Palmyrah etc. as well as non-fruit bearing trees like mahogany, teak and *mara* which are over and above 3 m in height have to be cut-down for the ground clearance of the Right of Way of the 33 kV tower lines in order to pave the way for the installation of towers and electricity lines. Secondly, installation of the towers across paddy fields and other cultivation fields will lead to the removal of crops and trees in places earmarked for the tower footings. Thirdly, crop losses will incur during periods of maintenance work. Loss of such trees and crops will affect both the livelihoods and the incomes of the affected households. Of the total length of the 16 tower lines which is 270.5 km, 77 km (with 231 towers) traverse over government land and 193.5 km (with 581 towers) affect private land. Among the 193.5 km, 153.5 km traverse over paddy fields, tea or cinnamon plantations with primarily temporary impacts during project construction and the APs will be able to recommence their cultivations and plantations immediately after the tower installation. The rest, 40 km lines will cause loss of standing and commercial trees over and above 3 meters in height. The actual affected private area by the installation of towers is just 0.038 ha. As such, the overall impact of the losses on households' economy and living standards will be marginal. The project will allow the APs to use the land which was cleared for the installation/maintenance of the towers for the same purpose for which it has been used earlier after the completion of the construction/maintenance work except for the planting of trees which are over and above 3 meters in height. APs will be given sufficient advance notice to harvest the crops prior to the commencement of the construction work. Furthermore, construction work will be scheduled to commence during non-farming seasons as much as possible to avoid/minimize the impacts on farmers' livelihoods and incomes.

96. The trees to be cut-down will be compensated at replacement value determined by the divisional secretary based on the type and age of the tree, its productivity, and the lost income during the life cycle of the trees. Similarly, APs will also be compensated for their crop losses during construction and maintenance periods at replacement cost. In addition, additional cash assistance up to LKR 10,000 is to be provided to APs affected by tower footings. Provisions for payment of compensation have been included in the entitlement matrix as well as in the resettlement budget. The project will also provide cash assistance for encroachers, squatters, non-titleholders, tenants and sharecroppers to re-establish livelihoods and incomes determined on the basis of the scale of their livelihood activity. The vulnerable APs will be provided with additional cash assistance in the form of a lump sum not exceeding LKR 10,000 and 5% to compensate for annual inflation per affected household. The PMU through its regional PIUs will issue advance notice to the APs prior to the start of the construction work and all the compensation will be paid prior to the commencement of civil works. In case of any maintenance work in the future, CEB will follow the same procedure to provide compensation to the APs. Therefore, all permanent and temporary economic losses will be properly compensated, but no physical relocation or long term income restoration programs are envisaged for this project.

CHAPTER 9 - RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

97. The resettlement budget is indicative. It was prepared based on several technical assumptions, current market values of land and trees as reported by community members during consultations and documents accessed from the environmental division of CEB on standard rates of compensation recommended for affected trees. The budget will be revised and updated after completion of the final engineering designs, final inventory of losses and a systematic valuation of the losses by relevant authorities. The preparation of the budget was guided by the Entitlement Matrix which provides for payment of compensation at replacement cost and includes compensation for (i) land to be acquired/purchased for subproject constructions, and (iii) loss of trees and crops. The budget also makes provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable households. Furthermore, provisions have been made to cover the costs of conducting consultations, updating the RP, grievance redress and monitoring. A contingency provision of 10% of the total resettlement budget is set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred after final engineering designs and inventory of losses are concluded. CEB will disburse the necessary funds through PMU to cover the land acquisition and resettlement costs.

9.1 Notes on Budgetary Provisions

98. The following section describes the criteria used for calculating the resettlement budget.
1. **Compensation for acquisition/purchase of private land in Nainativu and land for gantries:** The unit cost is based on the market value quoted by the respective land owners.
 2. **Compensation for temporary loss of crops and trees:** 153.5 km of the 270.5 km 33 kV lines traverse through paddy fields and tea plantations. Based on the assumption that 3-4 towers are installed within one kilometer causing temporary crop losses, compensation is calculated at the rate of LKR 15,000 per kilometer considering additional cash assistance up to LKR 10,000 for the APs affected by tower footings.
 3. **Compensation for loss of standing trees and commercial trees:** 40km of the 270.5 km 33 kV lines will affect standing and commercial trees. The calculation of the tree values is based on a mean value of a tree derived from a report prepared by the environmental division of CEB based on tree type, age and anticipated income of the tree during its life cycle. A detailed breakdown of the compensation values calculated for different tree species to be affected is given in Table 9.1 appearing at the end of the chapter. However, actual values may change subject to the type, age, productivity, lost income and time taken to re-establish the crops/trees to similar stage of production.
 4. **Resettlement Assistance for vulnerable households:** The estimated the number of vulnerable households in the project impact area are 26 households who live below the official poverty line.

Table 9.1: Resettlement Budget

No	Item	Unit	Unit Rate (LKR)	Quantity	Total Cost (LKR)
1. Compensation for Acquired Land					
1.1	Land to be acquired for hybrid renewable energy system in Nainativu	Hectares	4,000,000.00	0.5	2,000,000.00
1.2	Land to be acquired for gantries	Hectares	20,000,000.00	0.10	2,000,000.00
2. Compensation for loss of crops along the RoW					
2.1	Temporary loss of crops and trees	Kilometers	15,000.00	153.5	2,302,500.00
2.2	Loss of standing trees and commercial trees	Number	Refer Table 9.2	6,628	50,632,250.00
3. Resettlement assistance to vulnerable households					
3.1	Cash allowance	Number	10,000.00	26	260,000.00
4.	Preparation and implementation of RP	Lump sum			750,000.00
	TOTAL				57,944,750.00
	Contingency 10%				5,794,475.00
	TOTAL				63,739,225.00
					USD 442,633.50

* Exchange rate: 1 USD = LKR 144

Table 9.2: Estimated Value of Trees to be affected on the RoW of 33 kV Lines

Tree Type	No. Trees Affected	Estimated Average Value of a Tree (LKR)	Estimated Compensation (LKR)
Rubber	2,405	4,000.00	9,620,000.00
Coconut	1,242	20,000.00	24,840,000.00
Teak	575	6,000.00	3,450,000.00
Rubber seedlings	270	1,500.00	405,000.00
Ginikooru	214	2,000.00	428,000.00
Jak	151	15,000.00	2,265,000.00
Areca Nut	128	3,000.00	384,000.00
Mango	109	12,000.00	1,308,000.00
Acacia/Terpentine	172	3,000.00	516,000.00
Mara	76	3,500.00	266,000.00
Milla	73	10,000.00	730,000.00

Palmyrah	54	12,000.00	648,000.00
Mahogany	48	6,000.00	288,000.00
Kitul	47	4,000.00	188,000.00
Madan	40	3,500.00	140,000.00
Burutha	32	10,000.00	320,000.00
Kapok	31	1,000.00	31,000.00
Kumbuk	28	10,000.00	280,000.00
Velan	25	3,000.00	75,000.00
Ipil ipil	20	1,500.00	30,000.00
Breadfruit	18	6,000.00	108,000.00
Bamboo	13	250.00	3,250.00
Tamarind	11	10,000.00	110,000.00
Veralu	10	1,000.00	10,000.00
Erabadu	9	3,000.00	27,000.00
Gammalu	9	3,500.00	31,500.00
Cashew	8	10,000.00	80,000.00
Mee	6	10,000.00	60,000.00
Rambutan	6	4,000.00	24,000.00
Kone	5	3,500.00	17,500.00
Damba	4	2,500.00	10,000.00
Kohomba	3	5,000.00	15,000.00
Lunumidella	2	3,500.00	7,000.00
Ambarella	1	4,000.00	4,000.00
Rukattana	1	3,000.00	3,000.00
Other species	782	5,000.00	3,910,000.00
Total	6,628		50,632,250.00

CHAPTER 10 - INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

99. The Project Executing Agency (PEA) is the Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy (MPRE) while the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) is the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB). The PIA will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be headed by a Project Director (PD). The PMU will be responsible among other things for overall coordination, supervision and monitoring of project's compliance with social safeguards which include resettlement planning, fund disbursements, coordination of all activities related to RP implementation, monitoring and reporting. The PD will also liaise with PEA, PIA and ADB for all functions related to safeguards management and reporting. The PD will be assisted by five Project Implementation Units (PIU) headed by Project Managers (PMs). Four of those PIUs will be placed in CEB's four distribution divisions and will coordinate all functions and activities related to project implementation including social safeguards management in their respective regions. The fifth PIU will be responsible for the coordination of activities related to the implementation of the subproject of hybrid renewable energy systems in small isolated islands in the North. Each PIU will have a support staff that includes two project engineers and electrical superintendents.

100. In the implementation of the RP, PMU will carry out the following functions.

- Prepare the draft RP, final RP and any other updated versions of RP through meaningful consultations with APs and other stakeholders and submit to the ADB through the PEA/PIA.
- Coordination with relevant government agencies
- Monitor the compliance of the RP implementation with safeguard policies and plans
- Prepare budgets and disburse funds required for the planned activities of the RP
- Ensure the timely and effective disclosure of information to the APs and the conduct of consultations
- Facilitate the prompt payment of compensation to the APs before land is handed over to the contractors and the commencement of civil works
- Engage in grievance redress and ensure the prompt resolution of complaints
- Conduct periodic reviews, appraisals, surveys and studies
- Report to both the Government of Sri Lanka and ADB

101. The regional level PIUs and their staff will carry out the following resettlement and monitoring related activities.

- Ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement activities
- Coordinate with local officials involved in resettlement activities
- Ensure budget and fund availability for resettlement activities
- Engage in grievance redress and ensure prompt resolution of complaints
- Report AP grievances to the PMU and ensure their resolution if complaints cannot be resolved at PIU level
- Disburse compensation and other assistance to APs
- Ensure APs participation in resettlement activities
- Coordinate with contractors and ensure that contractors address the grievances of the APs on any issues affecting them during project construction
- Prepare periodic progress reports for submission to the PMU

102. Table 10.1 describes the roles and responsibilities of the different agencies related to land acquisition and resettlement activities.

Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities

Activity	Responsible Agency
Pre-project implementation stage	
Establish the PMU	PEA & PIA
Appoint PD, PMs and staff to regional PIUs	PIA
Finalize sites for subprojects	PIA, PMU & PIU
RP preparation and updating stage	
Conduct surveys, appraisals, consultations in subproject locations	PIA, PMU & Consultant
Prepare the draft RP	PIA, PMU & Consultant
Disclosure of draft RP	PIA & ADB
Update the RP based on final and detailed engineering designs	PMU & PIA
Disclosure of final RP	PIA & ADB
RP Implementation stage	
Establish the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	PMU
Disclose information on GRM	PMU
Initiate negotiations for land acquisition	PMU
Finalize land transactions	PMU
Prompt payment of compensation for land owners	PMU & PIUs
Prompt payment of compensation for loss of crops, trees, livelihoods etc.	PMU & PIUs
Take over the possession of land	PMU
Hand over the sites to contractor	PMU
Conduct grievance redress	PIUs, DS & PMU
Continue stakeholder consultations	PIUs & PMU
Information disclosure	PIUs & PMU
Monitor safeguards compliance	PIUs & PMU
Progress reporting	PIUs & PMU

CHAPTER 11 - IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

103. Activities related to social safeguards management will go through different phases which include preparation of draft and final RPs, public consultations and information disclosure, and disclosure of RPs, land acquisition, payment of compensation and other assistance, grievance redress etc. All activities related to land acquisition and payment of compensation and resettlement will be completed before subproject sites are handed over to the contractor and the commencement of the civil work constructions. No physical or economic displacement of APs will occur until full compensation is paid to the APs at replacement cost. All land will be freed from its encumbrances before they are handed over to the contractor. Most of the resettlement related activities will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works. However, public consultations, information disclosure, grievance redress processes and monitoring will continue on an intermittent basis for the entire duration of the project which is now considered to be 3 years. Table 11.1 presents an implementation schedule for resettlement activities. The timeframe planned for the completion of all resettlement activities is one year. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities are tentative and subject to modification based on the actual progress of work.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Time Frame (in months prior to commencement of civil work)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pre-project implementation stage												
Establish the PMU	█											
Appoint PD, PMs and staff to PIUs	█											
Finalize sites for subprojects	█											
Project Preparation Phase												
Conduct surveys, appraisals, consultations in subproject locations		█	█									
Prepare the draft RP		█	█									
Disclosure of draft RP		█	█									
Update the RP based on final and detailed engineering designs				█	█							
Disclosure of the final RP				█	█							
RP Implementation stage												
Establish the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	█											
Disclose information on GRM		█	█	█	█							
Initiate negotiations for land acquisition		█	█	█	█							
Finalize land transactions						█	█					
Prompt payment of compensation for land owners							█	█	█			
Prompt payment of compensation for loss of crops, trees, livelihoods etc.							█	█	█			
Take over the possession of land										█		
Hand over the sites to contractor											█	
Conduct grievance redress				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Continue stakeholder consultations			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Information disclosure			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Monitor safeguards compliance						█	█	█	█	█	█	█
				█				█				█

CHAPTER 12 - MONITORING AND REPORTING

104. The PMU will hold the responsibility for monitoring the overall project processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts in periodic intervals. It will establish a monitoring desk at the PMU to conduct the monitoring activities. The monitoring officer will be assisted by the PIUs and their respective regional project managers by providing periodic progress reports on the status of safeguards implementation.

105. The PMU will develop a monitoring plan which will include the key areas for monitoring, methodologies and relevant indicators and plans for disclosure of monitoring results well in advance of the project implementation. The monitoring system will also focus on engaging all the relevant stakeholders in the monitoring processes and adopt participatory processes. The methodologies would include review of documents produced by the PIUs, contractors etc., individual/group meetings with APs and other stakeholders and surveys and studies. The PMU will maintain a database of all the relevant information such as baseline survey/census data, information related to land acquisition, profiles of APs and information related to resettlement.

106. The monitoring officer will undertake regular field visits to project sites and engage in communication with APs and ensure that consultations are conducted regularly and effectively. The monitoring process will also focus on (i) the progress of the implementation of the RP, (ii) the level of compliance of project implementation with safeguards plans and measures provided in the legal agreements including payment of compensation and other resettlement assistance and mitigation of construction related impacts, (iii) disclosure of monitoring results to the APs and other stakeholders and (iv) the level of consultations conducted with APs and other stakeholders to address gaps in RP implementation and to identify necessary measures to mitigate, avoid or minimize adverse impacts arising from project implementation and (v) redressal of APs' grievances.

107. The monitoring officer will systematically document the monitoring results and monthly reports will be produced for the appraisal of the PIA. The PMU will submit consolidated bi-annual reports for review by ADB on the progress of the safeguards implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions adopted. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan. The bi-annual reports will be submitted to ADB through the PIA.

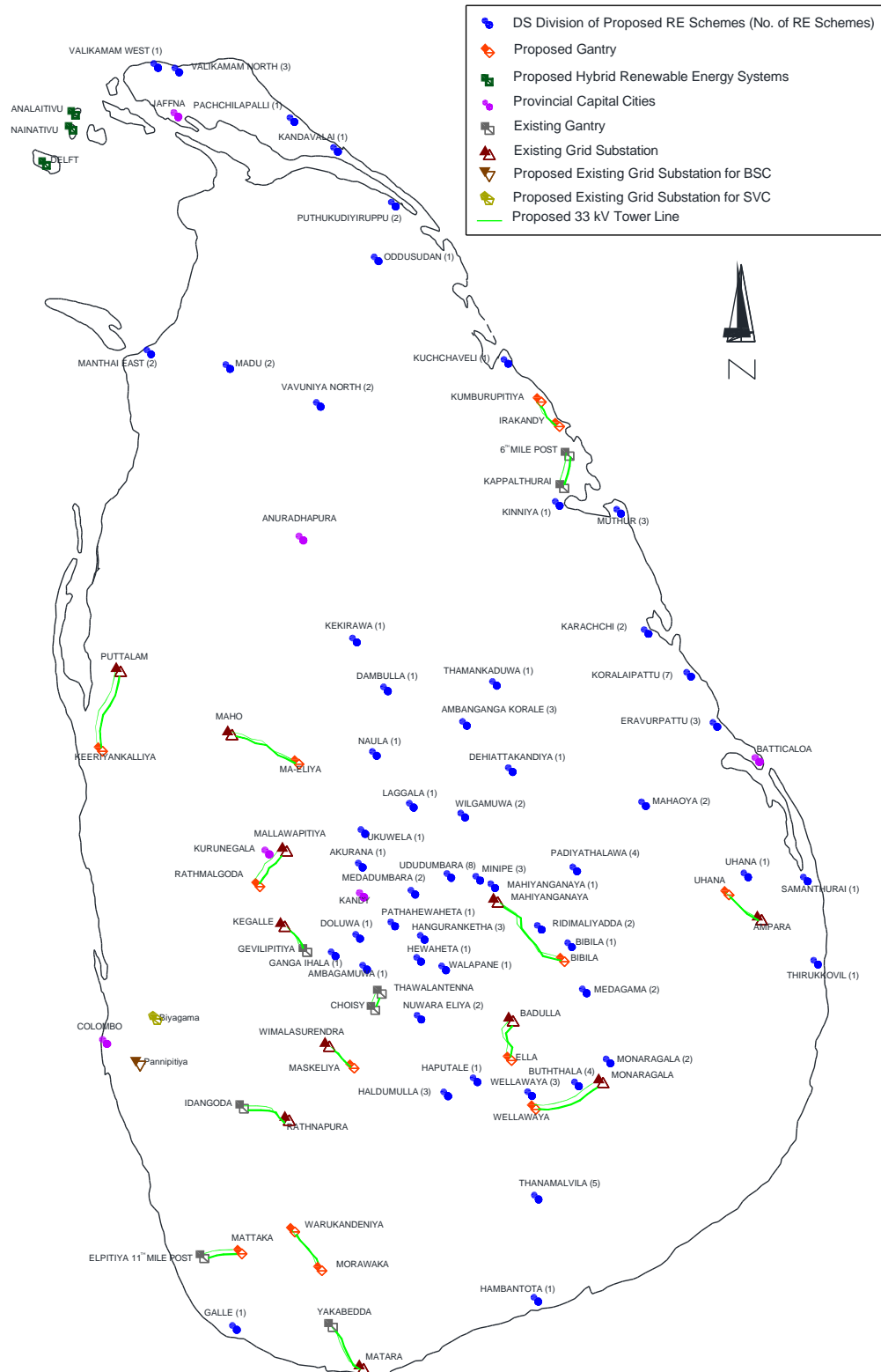
108. The indicators for safeguards monitoring will include the following.

- a. *Status of the RP* – conduct of surveys and census after the completion of the final engineering designs and updating the RP, disclosure to APs and other stakeholders and obtaining approval
- b. *Public consultations and information disclosure* – type of consultations conducted, participation of APs and other stakeholders, issues discussed and addressed, status of information disclosure, outcomes of consultations and measures adopted to address them in the updated and final RP

- c. *Land acquisition* – status of property valuation and acquisition process, objections from the interested parties, legal action taken (if any), land clearances, handing over the land to contractors etc.
- d. *Payment of compensation* – status of statutory and other ex-gratia compensation paid
- e. *Mitigation of adverse impacts arising from construction work* – progress of construction work and any adverse effects on adjacent communities
- f. *Grievance redress* –status of handling grievances and grievance redress

ANNEX 1: SUBPROJECT DETAILS, MAPS & PHOTOGRAPHS

A. Project Map



DS: Divisional Secretariat
 RE Schemes: Rural Electrification Schemes
 Type of proposed 33kV tower lines: Double circuit lines with Lynx conductor
 Type of proposed gantries: Two-section single bus bar
 BSC: Breaker Switched Capacitors
 SVC: Static Var Compensator

B. List of 33 kV Lines

CEB			
Distribution Division	Province	Line	Length (km)
DD1	NWP	Puttalam GS to Keeriyankelliya	27
	NWP	Mallawapitiya GS to Ratmalgoda	16
	NWP	Maho GS to Ma-Eliya gantry	24
DD2	CP	Wimalasurendra GS to Maskeliya Gantry	10
	EP	Ampara GS to Uhana Gantry	10
	EP	Kappalthurai gantry to 6th Mile Post gantry	15
	EP	Irakandy gantry to Kumburupitiya gantry	6.5
	CP	Choisy gantry to Thawalantenna	5
	CP	Kegalle GS to Givilipitiya gantry	11
DD3	Uva	Badulla GS to Ella	16
	Uva	Mahiyanganaya GS to Bibile	30
	Sab	Ratnapura GS to Idangoda via Ketaliyanpella	19
	Uva	Monaragala GS to Wellawaya	34
DD4	SP	Warukandeniya to Morawaka	18
	SP	Elpitiya 11th Mile Post to Mattaka	11
	SP	Matara GS to Yakabedda Gantry	18
Total			270.5

C. List of Gantries

CEB		
Distribution Division	Province	Proposed Gantry
DD1	NWP	Keeriyankalliya
	NWP	Ratmalgoda
	NWP	Ma-Eliya
DD2	CP	Maskeliya
	EP	Uhana
	EP	Irakandy
	EP	Kumburupitiya
DD3	Uva	Wellawaya
	Uva	Ella
	Uva	Bibile
DD4	SP	Warukandeniya
	SP	Mattaka
	SP	Morawaka

D. List of 33 kV ABC Lines

CEB Distribution Division	Province	ABC Line	Length (km)
DD1	NWP	Norachcholai GS to Kalpitiya PS	20
	NP	Mannar GS to Sunny Village PS	15
DD3	Uva	Badulla Town Feeder	4
	Uva	From 4 Pole gantry to Welimada Town	5
	Uva	From Welimada Gantry to Welimada Town	3
	WPS	Several locations in Awissawella, Bandaragama and Horana areas	8
	Sab	Deraniyagala Miyanawita Kosgahakanda	10
DD4	WPS	New Lynx feeder from Panadura GS to Pallimulla PS and new switching arrangement	5.2
	WPS	New Lynx feeder to proposed PS at Mt. Lavana bus station from Maliban Junction	1.8
	WPS	5MVA New Transformer at Galvihara Road close to the Zoo	0.6
	WPS	Replacing road crossing 33kV OH lines in urban areas	2
	WPS	Replacing 33kV OH lines with ABC lines which doesn't have safety clearances	2
	WPS	Interconnection lines between Panadura GS Feeder 5 & 3	0.4
		Galle GS to Holcim RCW	1
		Tangalle Bay Hotel to Sams Lanka Ice Factory	0.6
		Dickwella New Rd to Dickwella Town	0.5
	Hambanthota Oil bunkering facility line	1	
Total			80.1

E. List of RE Schemes

CEB Distribution Division	Province	Name of the Scheme	District	A.G.A Division	Line Length (km)					No of Beneficiaries		
					HT	LT (FLY)	LT (ABC)	1p>3p	2p>3p		CR (FLY)	CR (ABC)
DD1	NCP	Kalahagala, 100 Houses Project Lighting Scheme	Polonnaruwa	Thamankaduwa	0.24		1.506					100
	NCP	Kekirawa, Medagama, D5 Village Housing Scheme	Anuradhapura	Kekirawa	1.49		1.243					26
	NP	Sinnapoovarasankulam	Vavuniya	Vavuniya North	2.9		6.35					65
	NP	Habeb City - Iranaiilippaikulam - 2	Mannar	Madhu	0.5		11.5					350
	NP	Poomalanthaan Resetlment	Mannar	Madhu	0.1		14.1					50
	NP	Munnrumurrippu	Mullaithivu	Manthai East	3.4		0.75					10
	NP	Mathanikudiyiruppu	Mullaithivu	Puthukudiyiruppu	3		5.7					50
	NP	Army Exiibition camp	Mullaithivu	Puthukudiyiruppu	0.15		0.95					10
	NP	Punnaineeravi	Killinochchi	Kandavalai	4.6		15.8					165
	NP	Solainagar Scheme 2nd Vaikkal	Killinochchi	Karachchi	1.45		3.8					72
	NP	Skanthapuram West		Karachchi	1.8		1.8				0.5	34
	NP	Mokamalai North		Pachchilapalai	0		2				0.75	30
	NP	Katkidanku Mankulam		Oddusuddan	2.2		2.5					15
	NP	Kombuwaita kulam		Manthai East	1.5		2					10
	NP	Nawatkulam		Vavuniya	2		5					13
	NP	Moolai		Valikamam West	2		5					50
	NP	Thayiddy East,Thayiddy North,Thayiddy South		Vali North	7		9					200
	NP	Mayiliddy North,Thenmylai		Vali North	8		11					200
	NP	Palaly west,Palaly East,Palaly North		Vali North	5		12					200
DD1 Total					47.33	0	111.999	0	0	0	1.25	1,650
DD2	Eastern	Malkampitiya Housing	Ampara	Sammanthurai	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	24

Scheme											
Eastern	Panniayadi Aliyadi Kovil Rd	Ampara	Thirukovil	2.8	-	2.82	-	-	-	2.8	79
Eastern	Diyakarawala	Ampara	Padiyathalawa	1.994	-	3.443	-	-	-	0.82	26
Eastern	Rathupas Uhana	Ampara	Uhana	0.88	-	3.107	-	-	-	-	45
Eastern	Paskanda	Ampara	Padiyathalawa	0.05	-	1.94	-	-	-	-	26
Eastern	Holike, Galpilla Rd	Ampara	Dehiyatakandiya	-	-	1.05	-	-	-	-	12
Eastern	Akuloba Yaya 80 Dabhadeniya, Mithuruyaya,	Ampara	Mahaoya	2.42	-	3.2	-	-	-	2.42	22
Eastern	Budhurapotha Dorakumbura,	Ampara	Mahaoya	0.1	-	5.78	-	-	-	-	48
Eastern	Kanugahagoda Kajuwatta Old Temple	Ampara	Padiyathalawa	-	-	1.257	-	-	-	-	12
Eastern	Road	Ampara	Padiyathalawa	1.37	-	1.47	-	-	-	0.63	50
Eastern	Kulathumadu	Batticalao	Koralaipattu West	0.65	-	3.5	-	-	-	0.3	46
Eastern	Punainai Railway Station Vannich Nagar	Batticalao	Koralaipattu West	0.5	-	3	-	-	-	0.3	40
Eastern	Kayankerny	Batticalao	Koralaipattu North	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	75
Eastern	Punainai Mulliwattawan Valaivady Resettlement	Batticalao	Koralaipattu West	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	60
Eastern	Village Kalkudah	Batticalao	Koralaipattu North	1.8	-	2	-	-	-	0.5	39
Eastern	Chinnameeyankulam, Kudumpimalai	Batticalao	Koralaipattu South	5	-	3.5	-	-	-	1	53
Eastern	Mylampavely Colony	Batticalao	Eravurpattu	2.5	-	5	-	-	-	1	21
Eastern	Koomachcholai Eralakkulam,	Batticalao	Eravurpattu	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	6
Eastern	Mullivedduwan	Batticalao	Eravurpattu	-	-	2	-	-	-	3.6	6
Eastern	Koravely Kanthal Kaadu Resettled	Batticalao	Koralaipattu	2.2	-	6	-	-	-	1.56	32
Eastern	Village Vallikkerni Village	Trincomalee	Kinniya	5.15	-	1.65	-	-	-	1.4	43
Eastern	Kadakkaraichenai	Trincomalee	Muthur	1.96	-	2.69	-	-	-	-	100
Eastern	Sampoor Resettlement	Trincomalee	Muthur	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	579

	Village 1										
Eastern	Sampoor Resettlement Village 2	Trincomalee	Muthur	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	204
Eastern	Ilanthaikulam Resettled Village	Trincomalee	Kuchaveli	1.2	-	3	-	-	-	-	85
Central	Watagoda Jayarathnapura	Kandy	Doluwa	1.8		7					45
Central	Dippitiya Junction Galambalantenna	Kandy	Akurana	2.05		0.65					10
Central	Deltota Galahawatta Housing Scheme	Kandy	Hewaheta	0.7		4.73					80
Central	Medagama Udagama Punchi Watta Scheme	Kandy	Patha Hewaheta	1.25		0.81					12
Central	Dolosbage St Katharinwattha Scheme	Kandy	Ganga Ihala	2.3		1.05					14
Central	Meegahamada Mahakumbura Chandrarathne's House Road	Kandy	Medadumbara	0.03		0.9	0.15				5
Central	Mahadora Liyadda Koswattha Pusgowa Kotasa	Kandy	Medadumbara	0.03		0.35	0.95				4
Central	Meemure Satage 03 - Kaikawela Scheme	Kandy	Ududumbara	0.1		1.75					81
Central	Meemure Satage 04 - Meemure Village	Kandy	Ududumbara	0.1		6.97					121
Central	Lulwatta Mada Kotasa Meemure Satage 01 -	Kandy	Ududumbara	0.02		0.675	0.2				23
Central	Karambaketiya Scheme Wataketiya Kandewatta	Kandy	Ududumbara	0.1		0.95					48
Central	Nugethenna Scheme Meemure Satage 02 -	Kandy	Ududumbara	2.85		5					128
Central	Pussella Scheme	Kandy	Ududumbara	0.1		2.3					43
Central	Pitigoda (udadumbara) Meemure Satage 05 -	Kandy	Ududumbara	0.1		2.65					33
Central	Kumbukgolla Scheme Galamuduna Scheme ,	Kandy	Ududumbara	3.4		7.95					85
Central	Ududumbara	Kandy	Minipe	5		4					50
Central	Udagaldebokka Scheme,	Kandy	Minipe	4.5		4					45

	Ududumbara										
Central	Ambagahapelessa Bodiya asala Para Dambulla Digampathaha Ranawiru Housing Complex	Kandy	Minipe	1.05	0.7					6	
Central	Lenadora Nayakumbura Lolugasmulla Scheme	Matale	Dambulla	1.3	3.95					300	
Central	Karagasthenna Watta RE	Matale	Dambulla Ambangaga	1.5	1.15	1.05				12	
Central	Karagastenna Akkara 20 Kotasa	Matale	Korale Ambangaga	2.56	2.25					64	
Central	Nugeyaya Arangangamuwa Scheme	Matale	Korale	0.015	1.2					15	
Central	Opalagala Watta Pallethenna 130 Bowathenna	Matale	Laggala Ambangaga	0.01	0.7					10	
Central	Karambawelapitiya Road Pussellayaya Scheme	Matale	Korale	0.75	1.5					20	
Central	Naminioya Rathkaralwewa	Matale	Naula	0.03	0.9	0.2				8	
Central	Ulpathpitiya Akkara 50 Janapadaya Arakgama Indigolla Scheme	Matale	Wilgamuwa	0.075	1.725					9	
Central	Hapugasdeniya Coloniya Dadulla Rawa Ranjurawa Millagahamula Scheme	Matale	Wilgamuwa	1.1	0.8					9	
Central	Ext to Ingurugala	Matale	Ukuwela	0.72	1.7					23	
Central	Bopaththalawa RE	Nuwara Eliya	Haguranketha	0.65	1.15					10	
Central	Menikpalama Re Nildandahinna Yatimadura Near Primary School Scheme	Nuwara Eliya	Haguranketha	1.35	1					13	
Central		Nuwara Eliya	Haguranketha	1.5	1.9					5	
Central		Nuwara Eliya	Ambagamuwa	0.015	1.1					11	
Central		Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya	0.98	6.35					75	
Central		Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya	5.7	5.9					72	
Central		Nuwara Eliya	Walapane	0.03	1.1					6	
DD2 Total				83.339	0	161.917	2.55	0	0	17.33	3,228

DD3	Uva	Kalukele Dambana wewaththa 59	Badulla	Ridimaliyadda	2.85	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	72
	Uva	kanuwa Mahalunuka	Badulla	Mahiyanganaya	2.2	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	28
	Uva	Pahalakumbura ext & aswadduma	Badulla	Ridimaliyadda	2.1	-	3	-	-	-	-	30
	Uva	Medawela Radakandura Ranwanguhawa	Badulla	Haputhale	2.3	-	4	-	-	-	-	15
	Uva	Dalukgala Kirawanagama	Badulla	Haldumulla	3	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	17
	Uva	Ilukthenna Needwood	Badulla	Haldumulla	2.5	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	29
	Uva	walhaputhenna Kumaradola	Badulla	Haldumulla	2.2	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	20
	Uva	Maragalawaththa Kotabowa Dimbuldena	Monaragala	Monaragala	3.95	-	4.92	-	-	-	-	200
	Uva	scheme stage 1 Kotabowa Dimbuldena	Monaragala	Medagama	4.3	-	3.22	-	-	-	-	25
	Uva	scheme stage 2 Monarakelewaththa	Monaragala	Medagama	1.55	-	5.45	-	-	-	-	35
	Uva	Scheme Demaliya stage 01	Monaragala	Monaragala	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	70
	Uva	schme Demaliya stage 02	Monaragala	Buththala	4.5	-	2.5	-	-	-	1.8	12
	Uva	schme Demaliya stage 03	Monaragala	Buththala	2.75	-	1.45	-	-	-	2.45	14
	Uva	schme Kahakurullanpelessa	Monaragala	Buththala	2.2	-	1.35	-	-	-	0.95	15
	Uva	Unakanda scheme Mahagodayaya	Monaragala	Thanamalvila	4.5	-	4.23	-	-	-	1.9	20
	Uva	Kudunmirahawa rd Balaharuwa	Monaragala	Bibila	2.5	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	25
	Uva	Embilipitiyaya kotasa missing houses	Monaragala	Wellawaya	3	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	17
	Uva	Kurugama ambathenna kotasa	Monaragala	Wellawaya	2.1	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	29
	Uva	1st post juntion Wavilhinna R.M. Karunawathi niwasa para	Monaragala	Buththala	2	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	22

	Uva	Kahakurullanpelessa 20th mile post to Mr. Silva house	Monaragala	Thanamalvila	2.2	-	4	-	-	-	-	24
	Uva	Siyambalagune ext to Mrs. R.M. Siriyalatha's home	Monaragala	Wellawaya	2.2	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	15
	Uva	Kahakurullanpelessa 1	Monaragala	Thanamalvila	2.3	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	17
	Uva	Kahakurullanpelessa 2	Monaragala	Thanamalvila	2.1	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	29
	Uva	Kahakurullanpelessa 3	Monaragala	Thanamalvila	2.5	-	4	-	-	-	-	15
DD3 Total					64.8	0	83.92	0	0	0	7.1	795
DD4	Southern	Yakkalamulla Magedara Uduwela "Samuha Govipola" Hambantota	Galle	Galle	1.4	0.3	2.42	-	-	-	-	12
	Southern	Samodagama Katuwela lhala 38 Wewa	Hambantota	Hambantota	1.3	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	20
DD4 Total					2.7	0.3	6.92	0	0	0	0	32
Total					198.169	0.3	364.756	2.55	0	0	25.68	5,705

F. Photographs of Proposed Gantry Lands

Proposed Land for Maskeliya Gantry



Proposed Land for Bibila Gantry (CEB property)



Proposed Land for Ella Gantry



G. Proposed Lands for Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems in Islands

Proposed Land in Analaitivu



Proposed Land in Delft

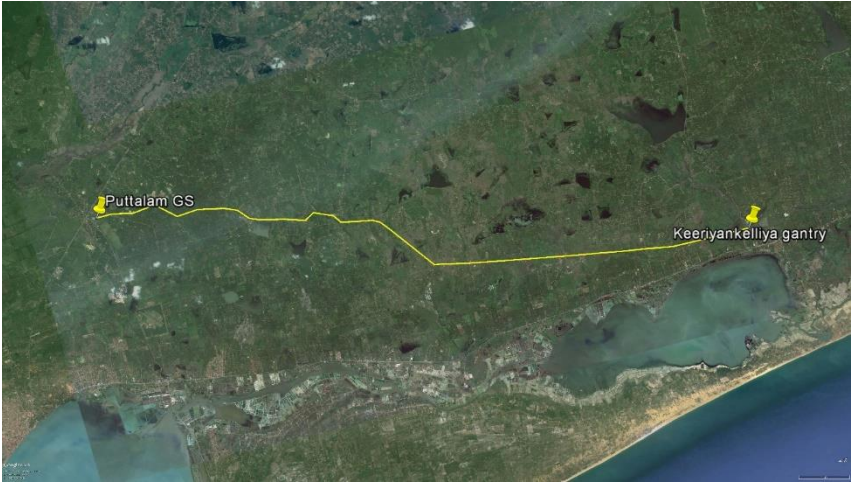


Proposed Land in Analaitivu

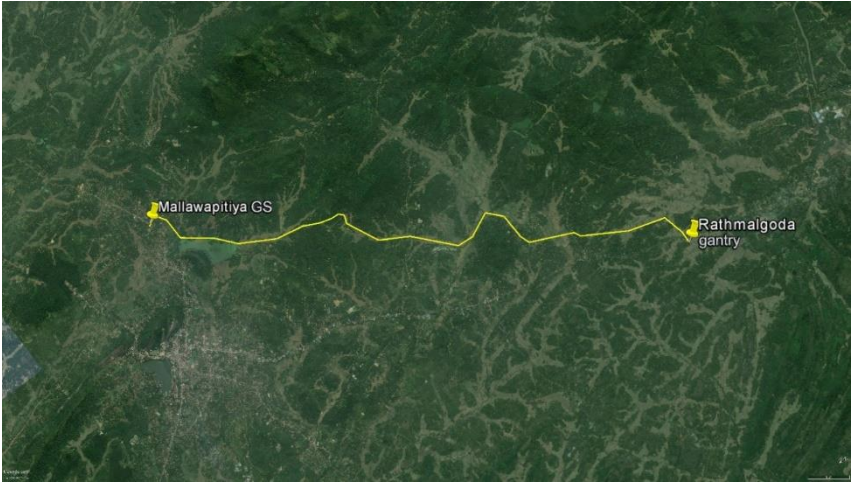


ANNEX 2: 33 kV LINE ROUTE MAPS

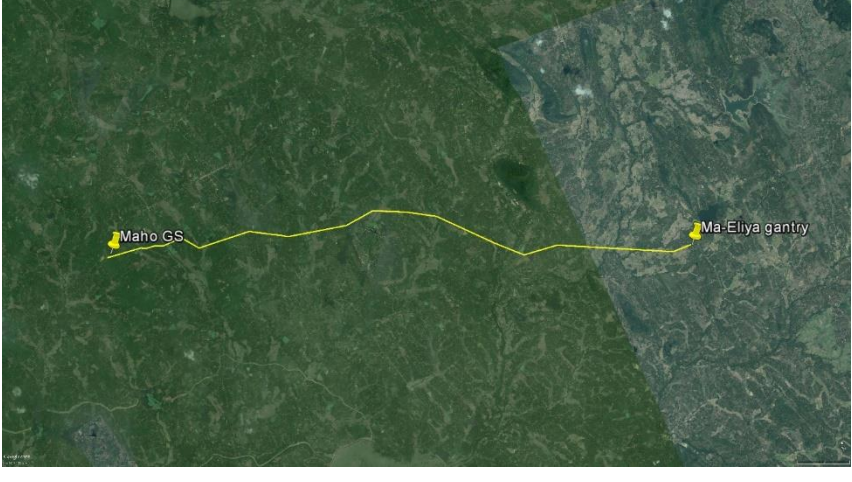
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Puttalam GS to Keeriyankalliya Gantry



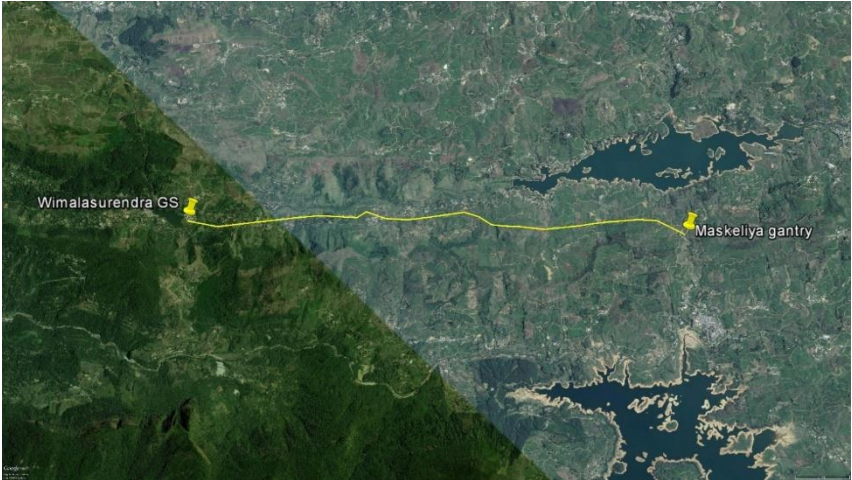
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Mallawapitiya GS to Rathmalgoda Gantry



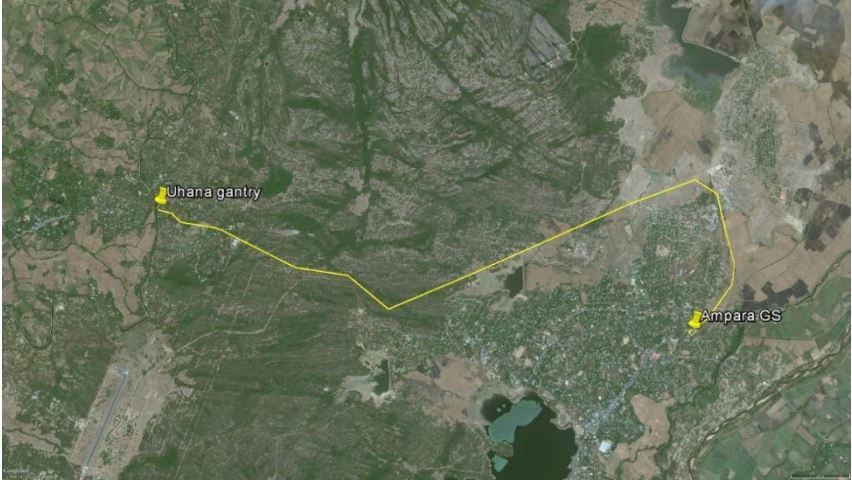
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Maho GS to Ma-Eliya Gantry



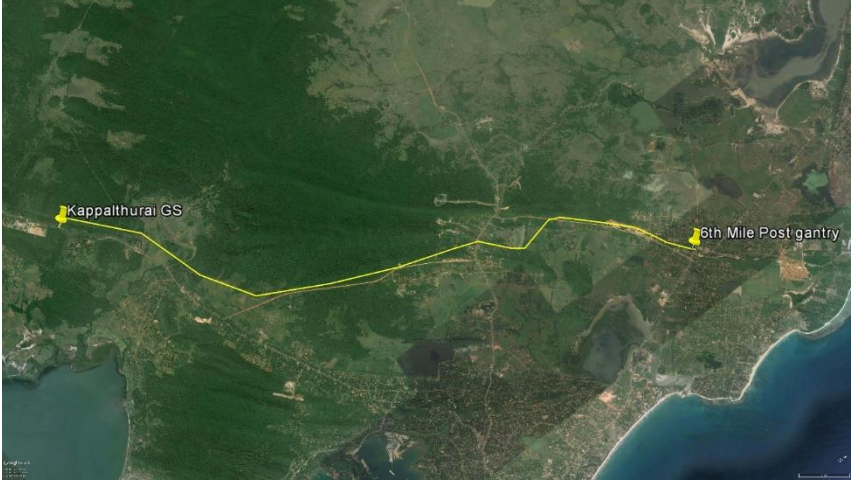
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Wimalasurendra GS to Maskeliya Gantry



33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Ampara GS to Uhana Gantry



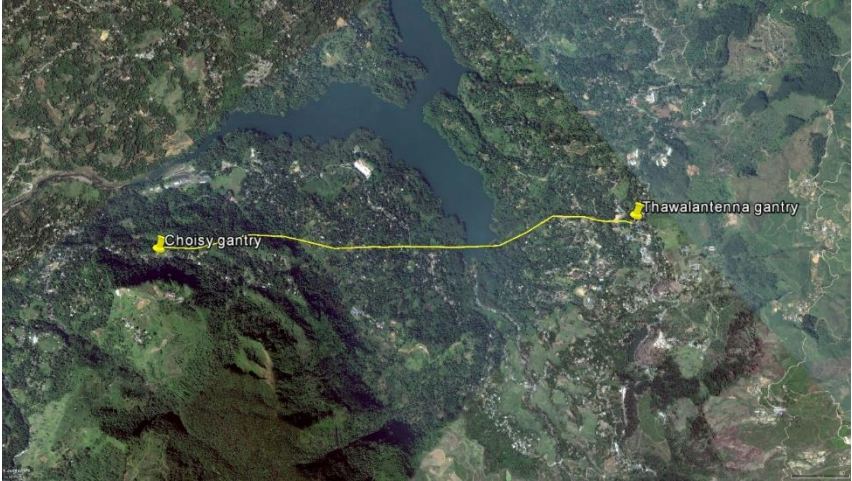
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Kappalthurai GS to 6th Mile Post Gantry



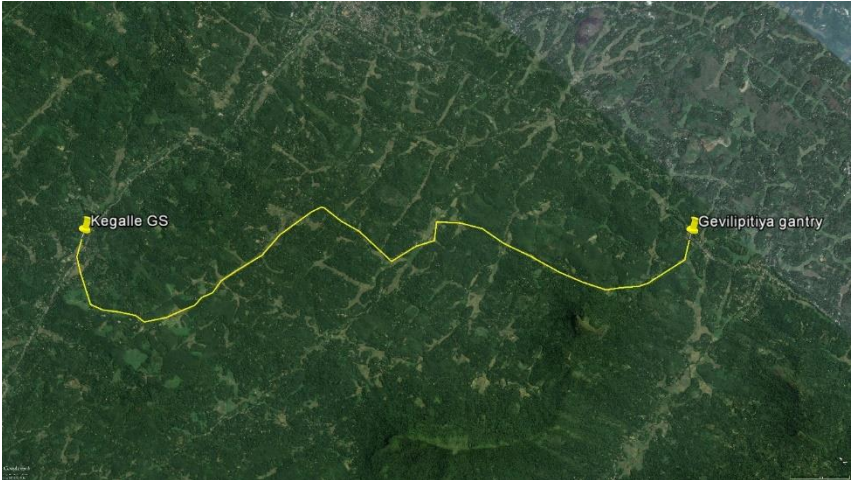
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Irakkandy Gantry to Kumburupitiya Gantry



33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Choisy Gantry to Thawalantenna Gantry



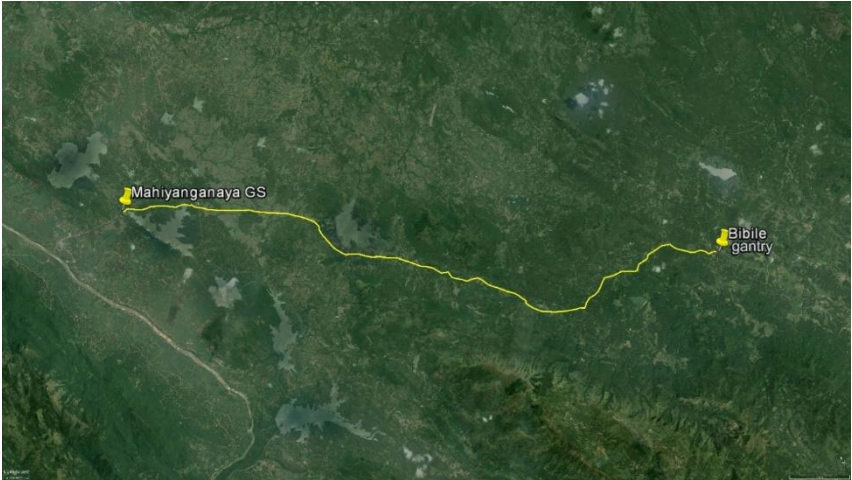
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Kegalle GS to Gevilipitiya Gantry



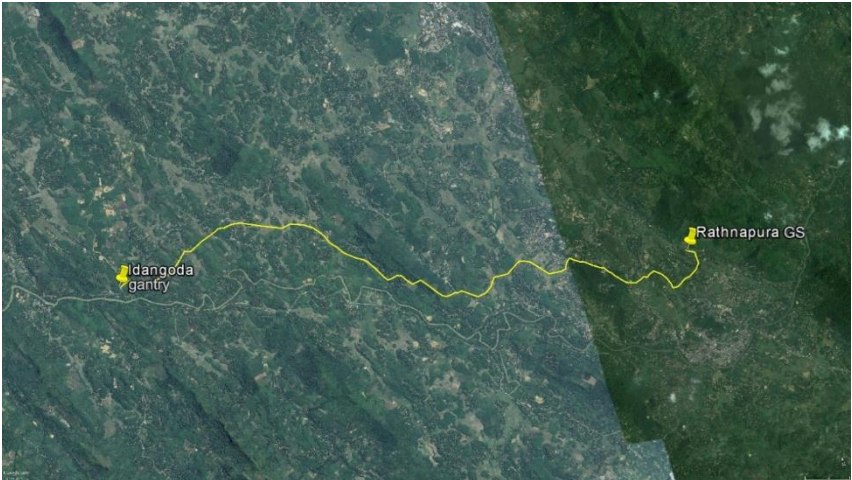
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Badulla GS to Ella Gantry



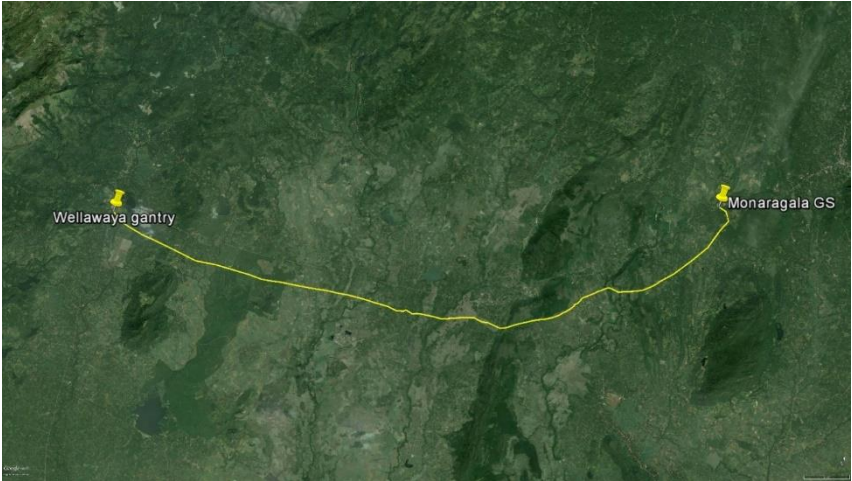
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Mahiyangana GS to Bibile Gantry



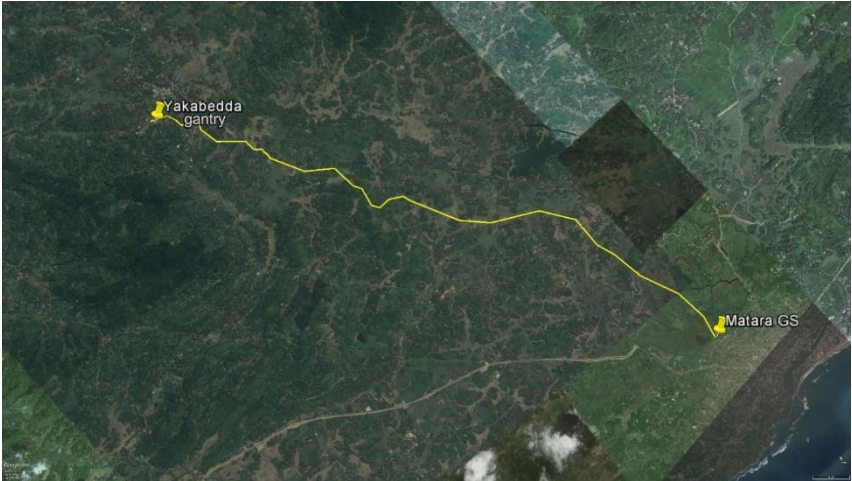
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Rathnapura GS to Idangoda Gantry



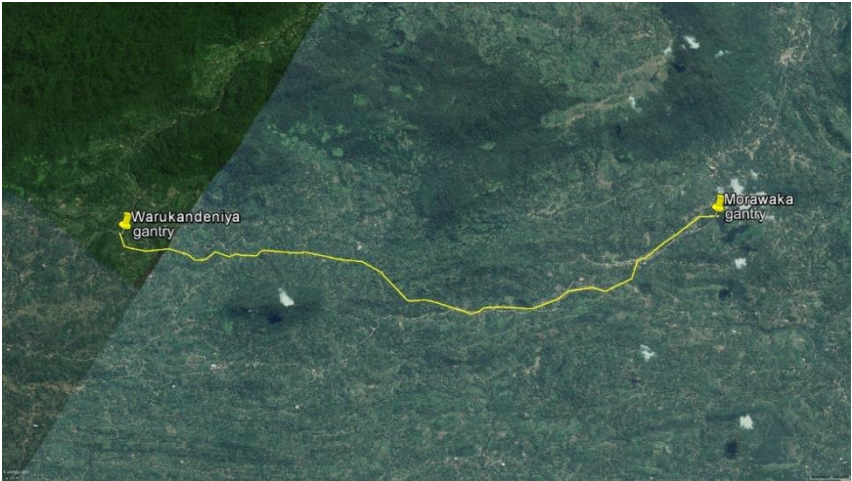
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Monaragala GS to Wellawaya Gantry



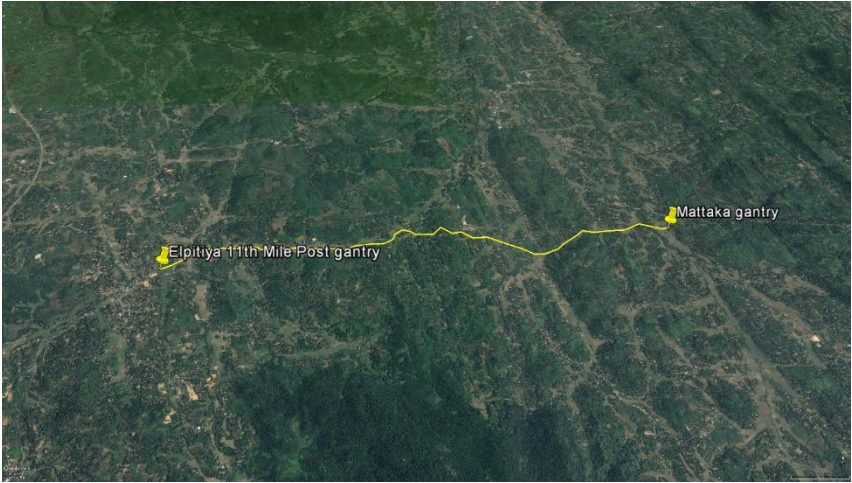
33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Matara GS to Yakabedda Gantry



33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Warukandeniya Gantry to Morawaka Gantry



33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Elpitiya 11th Mile Post Gantry to Mattaka Gantry



ANNEX 3: INVENTORIES OF THE 33 kV LINE ROUTES

A. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Puttalam GS to Keeriyankalliya Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Puttalam	Akkaraweli, Kiriyanakalli	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Puttalam	Akkaraweli, Kiriyanakalli	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Puttalam	Akkaraweli	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Puttalam	Mundel	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Puttalam	Mundel	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Puttalam	Mundel	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Puttalam	Mahakumbukkadawala	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Puttalam	Mahakumbukkadawala	4	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Puttalam	Mahakumbukkadawala	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Puttalam	Mahakumbukkadawala	4	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Puttalam	Mahakumbukkandawala & 2 nd Mile Post Navandankulam	4	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Puttalam	Mahakumbukkadawala , 2 nd Mile Post Navandankulam Marichchikattuwa	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture & home garden	Paddy & scrubs	-	2 houses & piggery (existing RoW)	-	-
13	12	13	1	Puttalam	Mahakumbukkadawala	4	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture & home garden	Paddy & scrubs	-	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa & Keerthisingha gama	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture	Paddy & scrubs	-	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture	Paddy & scrubs	-	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
18	17	18	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
20	19	20	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa	3	6x6	20	Government	Agriculture,	Coconut,	Coconut	1	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
									& Private	plantation	paddy & scrubs	- 20 Teak - 4			
21	20	21	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa & Velusumanapura	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture, plantation	Paddy, coconut & scrubs	Coconut - 5	-	-	-
22	21	22	1	Puttalam	Attawilluwa	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture, plantation	Coconut	Coconut - 40	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Puttalam	Central Attawilluwa	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture, plantation	Coconut	Coconut - 120 Teak - 30 Cashew - 8	-	-	-
24	23	24	1	Puttalam	Attavilluwa	4	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture, plantation	Coconut	Coconut - 100 Teak - 30	-	-	-
25	24	25	1	Puttalam	Kalladi	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture, plantation	Coconut	Coconut - 70 Teak - 30	-	-	-
26	25	26	1	Puttalam	Kalladi & Sinhapura	3	6x6	20	Government & Private	Home garden & tank	Teak, mango & scrubs	Teak - 15 Mango - 4	-	-	-
27	26	27	1	Puttalam	Kalladi	4	6x6	20	Government & Private	Home garden	Teak, coconut & scrubs	Teak - 10 Coconut - 3	-	-	-

B. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Mallawapitiya GS to Rathmalgoda Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kurunegala	Mallawapitiya, cross Ridyagama-Kandy road & cross Kandy-Kurunegala road ³³	5	6x6	20	Private	Home garden & agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 1	1	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kurunegala	Diyabawa & Doratiyawa	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Areconut - 2	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kurunegala	Doratiyawa & Veherabanda	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kurunegala	Kompola	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Kurunegala	Dambepola	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Kurunegala	Bogamuwa	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, plantation & school	Paddy, coconut & mango	Coconut - 15 Mango - 2	2	School -1	-
7	6	7	1	Kurunegala	Bogamuwa	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 10	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Kurunegala	Thiragama & cross Rambukkana-Kurunegala road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Kurunegala	Thiragama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Kurunegala	Attanapitiya	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Kurunegala	Attanapitiya & cross Potyuhhera-Kuriyampola road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Kurunegala	Arambepola	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 2	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Kurunegala	Hadugala	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 2	2	-	-

³³ The line between 0 – 0.5 km will be expanded and rehabilitated. One house is located closer to this line

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										garden		Mango – 1			
14	13	14	1	Kurunegala	Hadugala, Wewala (Koradoluwa)	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantation, home gardens & agriculture	Coconut, paddy, teak and jak	Coconut – 60 Mango – 10 Jak – 10 Teak -10	8	-	-
15	14	15	1	Kurunegala	Humabathgamuwa & Poojapitiya	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Kurunegala	Matikumbura & Rathmalgoda	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

C. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Maho GS to Ma-Eliya Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kurunegala	Kekeiriyagoda yagamakanda, Alutwatte	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, scrubs & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kurunegala	Wilawa	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & tank	Coconut & mango	Coconut -10 Kohomba -10 Mango - 4	3	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kurunegala	Wilawa & Balalla	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & tank	Coconut	Coconut - 25	2	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kurunegala	Imbulgodayagama & Nawagatta	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantations, home gardens & agriculture	Coconut & paddy	Coconut – 25	2	-	-
5	4	5	1	Kurunegala	Hangilipola & Rakogama	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, plantations, home gardens & tank	Paddy, coconut & chena cultivations	Coconut - 5	1	-	-
6	5	6	1	Kurunegala	Kekunawa	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantation & agriculture	Coconut, paddy & vegetable cultivation	Coconut – 3	1	-	-
7	6	7	1	Kurunegala	Walaswewa	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantation & agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 5	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Kurunegala	Walaswewa & Ambogama	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 5	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Kurunegala	Ratehuwewa & Ambogama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 8	2	-	-
10	9	10	1	Kurunegala	Hinukwewa & Halogama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 5	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Kurunegala	Yatakanagama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 2	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
12	11	12	1	Kurunegala	Kadambawa	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Kurunegala	Matiykagama	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	-	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Kurunegala	Watiyegedara	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	-	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Kurunegala	Mataiyakgama	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 3	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Kurunegala	Medagama	3	6x6	20	Private	Scrubs, plantation & agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 12	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Kurunegala	Wanduressa (Nelumwewa)	3	6x6	20	Private	Scrubs, agriculture, plantation & home gardens	Paddy & coconuts	Coconut - 15	1	-	-
18	17	18	1	Kurunegala	Galkadiyagama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	-	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Kurunegala	Koruwewa (Henyaya) & Indigolla	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, plantation & home garden	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 15	1	-	-
20	19	20	1	Kurunegala	Kulugalla (Yaya 7)	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
21	20	21	1	Kurunegala	Indigolla	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
22	21	22	1	Kurunegala	Indigolla & Ma-Eliya	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Kurunegala	Ma- Eliya	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 5	-	-	-
24	23	24	1	Kurunegala	Ma-Eliya	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantation	Coconut	Coconut – 25	-	-	-

D. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Wimalasurendra GS to Maskeliya Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Nuwara Eliya	Wimalasurendra Vidulipura	4	6x6	15	Government & Private	Barren land, reservation & plantation	Northbridge reserve, tea & scrubs	Tea Sabukku trees – 5	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Nuwara Eliya	Vidulipura	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Veralu, turpentine & jak	Veralu – 2 Jak – 10 Turpentine – 10	House – 6	-	-
3	2	3	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation & home gardens	Mara trees, turpentine, jak & tea	Mara trees – 5 Turpentine – 10 Jak – 5	House – 5	-	-
4	3	4	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation, home gardens & playground	Tea	Tea	-	School – 1 Hospital – 1 Pre-school – 1 Hindu kovil - 1	-
5	4	5	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne (Clevantone)	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantations & forest	Tea & scrubs	Tea	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne (Lethent)	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation & forest	Tea & scrubs	Tea	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation & forest	Tea, scrubs, forest, turpentine & mara trees	Turpentine – 20 Mara trees – 5	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Nuwara Eliya	Dunneld	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation & forest	Tea & turpentine	Turpentine – 5	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Nuwara	Dunneld	3	6x6	15	Private &	Plantation	Tea &	Turpentine	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
				Eliya					Government	& forest	turpentine	- 2			
10	9	9.5	0.5	Nuwara Eliya	Kuda Maskeliya	2	6x6	15	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Sapu trees & turpentine	Sapu trees - 1 Turpentine - 5	House - 3 Shops - 3	-	-

E. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Ampara GS to Uhana Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Ampara	Mihindupura	4	6x6	15	Private & CEB	Agriculture	paddy	Other trees-02	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Ampara	Mihindupura, Walathapitiya	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture	paddy	-	-	Ampara Karathive road	-
3	2	3	1	Ampara	Nawagampura	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Barren/Fallow	-	Palmira- 02	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Ampara	Nawagampura, Thissapura	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Ampara	Thissapura, Buddangala	4	6x6	15	Government & Forest	Agriculture & forest	Paddy , Bushes and wild trees	Miela trees – 05 Welan Trees –05	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Ampara	Buddangala	3	6x6	15	Forest	forest	Bushes and wild trees	Miela trees – 15 Colon Trees- 10 Burutha Trees- 05 Welan Trees –20	-	Raja wewa	-
7	6	7	1	Ampara	Buddangala	3	6x6	15	Forest	forest	Bushes and wild trees	Miela trees – 20 Colon Trees- 10 Burutha Trees- 10 Maadan Trees- 10	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Ampara	Buddangala	3	6x6	15	Forest	forest	Bushes and wild trees	Miela trees – 20 Colon Trees-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												10 Burutha Trees- 10 Maadan Trees- 30			
9	8	9	1	Ampara	Buddangala, Bridge Camp	3	6x6	15	Private, Government & Forest	forest	Bushes and wild trees	Other trees- 20	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Ampara	Bridge Camp	5	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, and home gardens	coconut,	Coconut- 04 Mango Trees- 05	-	Ampara Uhana Highway	-

Note: No of trees are approximated values.

F. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Kappalthurai GS to 6th Mile Post Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurai	5	5x5 to 10x10	15	Government	Forest	Teak	Teak- 54 Other large trees - 25	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurai	3	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Forest	Teak Paddy	Teak trees – 8 Others trees - 25	-	Two by roads are crossed	-
3	2	3	1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurai	3	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Forest	Other trees Paddy	Other Trees - 35	-		
4	3	4	1	Trincomalee	Shaddapura	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Paddy	Paddy	Other trees - 15	-		
5	4	5	1	Trincomalee	Shaddapura, Kanya	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Forest	Paddy	Other trees -30	-		
6	5	6	1	Trincomalee	Shaddapura, Kanya	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government	Forest	Bushes	Other small trees - 40	-		
7	6	7	1	Trincomalee	Kanya	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government	Forest	Bushes	Other small trees - 50	-		
8	7	8	1	Trincomalee	Kanya	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government	Forest	Bushes	Other small trees - 50	-		
9	8	9	1	Trincomalee	Kanya	3	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government	Forest	Bushes	Other trees - 50	-	One by road crossed	
10	9	10	1	Trincomalee	Kanya	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Forest Paddy	Bushes	Other trees -40	-	One main road crossed. Near school ground	
11	10	11	1	Trincomalee	Kanya	4	5x5 to 8x8	15	Government Private	Forest Paddy Lake	Bushes	Other trees - 30	-	Along the Lake bunt	
12	11	12	1	Trincomalee	Kanya	3	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Paddy	Bushes	Other trees - 30	-		
13	12	13	1	Trincomalee	Kanya. 6 th mile post road	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government	Forest	Bushes	Other trees - 25	-		

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
14	13	14	1	Trincomalee	6 th mile post	3	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Forest	Bushes	Other trees - 30	-		
15	14	15	0.5	Trincomalee	6 th mile post	2	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Bushes		Other trees - 20			

G. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Irrakkandy Gantry to Kumburupitiya Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Trincomalee	Irrakkandy	6	5x5 to 10x10	15	Government Private	Barren	NA	Coconut – 08 Palmyrah – 12 Other trees – 15	-		
2	1	2	1	Trincomalee	Irrakkandy	4	5x5 to 8x8	15	Government Private	Barren Paddy	Paddy	Palmyrah - 10 Other trees - 10		Two by roads crossing	
3	2	3	1	Trincomalee	Irrakkandy	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Paddy	Paddy	Palmyrah - 10 Other trees -10	-		
4	3	4	1	Trincomalee	Irrakkandy	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private	Paddy	Paddy	Palmyrah – 10 Other trees - 10	-	Abandon lake crossing	
5	4	5	1	Trincomalee	Irrakkandy	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government	Forest		Other trees - 30	-		
6	5	6	1	Trincomalee	Kumburupitiya	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private			Palmyrah -10 Other trees - 10		Along the salt production facility	
7	6	7	1	Trincomalee	Kumburupitiya	4	5x5 to 7x7	15	Government Private			Other trees - 30		One road crossing. Salt production facility	

H. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Choisy Gantry to Thawalantenna Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kothmale	Kumbaloluwa, Niyangandara	5	6x6	15	Private & Government	home gardens, bushes	Turpentine, other trees Tea	Turpentine - 10 Jak - 04	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kothmale	Niyangandara	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	home gardens, Tea plantations	Tea, other trees	Kithul- 05 Jak - 4 Erabodu - 05	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kothmale	Niyangandara, Ambathalawa	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	home gardens, Tea plantations	Tea, other trees	Jak - 4 Mara trees- 10 Areaconut - 20	House -2	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kothmale	Sangilipalama, Kothmale New town	5	6x6	15	Private & Government	Tea estate, Forest, home gardens	Tea, other trees	Ipil ipil trees- 20 Other trees- 20	-	Upper Kothmale reservoir(only 200m)	-
5	4	5	1	Kothmale	Kothmale New town, Thawalantenna	4	6x6	15	Private	Tea estate, home gardens	Tea, other trees	Coconut tree-05	House - 1	-	-

Note: No of trees are approximated values.

I. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Kegalle GS to Gevilipitiya Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kegalle	Molagoda & cross Colombo-Kandy road	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut	Coconut – 10	House -2 Shops -2	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kegalle	Kaduruponawatte	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation, agriculture & canal	Rubber, coconut, jak & ginikooru	Rubber – 30 Coconut – 10 Jak – 4 Ginikooru - 3	House -2 Hydro power station – 1	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kegalle	Potnudeniya & Welikanda	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation, agriculture & canal	Coconut, jak, rubber seedlings, paddy	Coconut – 10 Jak – 5 Rubber seedlings – 50 Coconut – 3	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kegalle	Attanagoda (Kandadeniya)	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, agriculture & home garden	Rubber, coconut, rubber seedlings & paddy	Rubber – 20 Coconut – 3 Rubber seedlings - 20	House – 1	-	-
5	4	5	1	Kegalle	Ambulgala	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Lunumidella – 1 Rukaththana - 1	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Kegalle	Polwatte & Kandewatte	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation	Rubber	Rubber – 70	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Kegalle	Kandewatte & Hapugahadola	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, agriculture & home garden	Coconut, rubber and tea	Coconut – 8 Rubber 35 Breadfruit – 4 Mahogany - 5	3	-	-
8	7	8	1	Kegalle	Dangolla, Galatara & Pathegama	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut, breadfruit, banana,	Mahogany – 4 Mara trees- 5 Coconut – 2	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											mara & kanda				
9	8	9	1	Kegalle	Ihala Lewuke	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture, home gardens & plantations	Tamarind , breadfruit , jak, coconut, areacanut	Tamarind -2 Breadfruit – 5 Jak – 8 Coconut – 5 Areacanut – 8	2	-	-
10	9	10	1	Kegalle	Gammanagoda & cross Mawanella-Arawwawala road	5	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, agriculture and home gardens	Rubber, coconut, areacanut, paddy and pepper	Rubber – 20 Coconut – 10 Areacanut – 5 Pepper – 2-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Kegalle	Thammita	3	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, paddy and home gardens	Rubber, pepper, jak & coconut	Rubber – 30 Coconut -4 Jak – 2	2	-	-
12	11	12	1	Kegalle	Bulugamma & Ambedeniyawatte	3	6x6	15	Private	Plantation	Rubber	Rubber – 250	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Kegalle	Narangamma	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation & agriculture	Coconut, rubber, breadfruit and Na trees	Coconut – 2 Rubber – 100 Breadfruit – 5 Na trees – 5 Durian – 2	-	-	-
14	13	13.5	0.5	Kegalle	Geviliyapitiya	2	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 2	-	-	-

J. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Badulla GS to Ella Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Badulla	Yampana watta & Eladaluwa	06	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Rubber Jak Grass	Rubber - 2 Jak - 1	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Badulla	Eladaluwa & Mudunpita	04	6x6	15	Private & Government	home gardens barren	Teak Mee Grass	Teak -2 Mee - 01	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Badulla	Mahawatta & Hapuwatta	03	6x6	15	Government	Agriculture	Tea Saukku	Tea - 250 Saukku - 10	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Badulla	Egodagama & Haliela	03	6x6	15	Government & Private	Agriculture & home gardens	tea Terpentine Saukku	tea - 250 Terpentine - 5 saukku - 3	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Badulla	Uduwara & Ulugolla	04	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy Tea Terpentine	Tea - 50 terpentine - 02	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Badulla	Uduwara & Walasbedda	03	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy Jak Teak	Jak - 02 Teak - 01	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Badulla	Walasbedda	03	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy Jak Coconut	Jak - 02 Coconut - 01	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Badulla	Uduwara estate	03	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Erabadu Beetle nut Saukku Tea	tea - 50 erabadu - 03 Areca - 5 Saukku - 05	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Badulla	Hapuwala Kumbura & Uduwara Estate	04	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Tea Saukku Terpentine	Tea - 250 Saukku - 07 Terpentine - 02	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Badulla	Demodara	03	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agricultural, barren	Saukku Jack	Saukku - 03 Jack - 02	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											Beetle nut	Beetle nut - 03			
11	10	11	1	Badulla	Meeriyakelle Estate	04	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agricultural, home gardens	Terpentine Jack Beetle nut Saukku	Terpentine - 10 Jack - 02 Beetle nut - 05	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Badulla	Meeriyakelle Estate	05	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agricultural, home gardens	Saukku Paddy Tea	Saukku -05 Tea -100 Beetle nut - 04 Jack - 01	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Badulla	Halpe	03	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agricultural, home gardens	Paddy Tea	Saukku - 05 Mee - 01 Erabadu - 01	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Badulla	Kinellan Estate	01	6x6	15	Government	Agriculture	Tea Saukku Jak	Tea - 50 Jak - 01	-	-	-

K. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Mahiyaganana GS to Bibila Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Badulla	Dambarawa & Rambukyaya	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut, teak and chena cultivations	Coconut – 5 Teak – 8	3	-	-
2	1	2	1	Badulla	Rambukyaya & Arawatte	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut & teak	Coconut – 2 Teak -3	1	-	-
3	2	3	1	Badulla	Arawatte & Akkara 30	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Chena cultivation & teak	Teak - 2	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Badulla	Gamunupura	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Paddy & chena cultivation	-	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Badulla	Gamaunupura	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Badulla	Gamunupura	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Badulla	Eraminawatte	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Badulla	Dikkendayaya (Puwakpela)	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Badulla	Andaulpotha (Kotiyannewa Yaya 2)	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Badulla	Andaulpotha & Yaya 1	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Badulla	Andaulpotha	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Badulla	Andaulpotha	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & scrub forest	Paddy, mee trees, damba, kumbuk, kolon & kone	Mee trees -2 Damba -2 Kumbuk – 5 Kolon – 2 Kone - 4	1	-	-
13	12	13	1	Badulla	Kotalalawa	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture, scrubs & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
14	13	14	1	Badulla	kotalalawa	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy	-	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Badulla	Uraniya (Bubulupitiya)	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy & home gardens	Coconut – 5 Teak – 10 Jak – 2	2	-	-
16	15	16	1	Badulla	Uraniya (Dambagaha watte)	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, grass & teak	Teak 4	1	-	-
17	16	17	1	Badulla	Dambagahawatte & Petangahawewa	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, chena cultivation, jak, coconut & teak	Jak – 2 Coconut – 4 Teak – 12	1	-	-
18	17	18	1	Badulla	kotagamwella & Maraketiya	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, jak & teak	Jak – 1 Teak - 10	1	-	-
19	18	19	1	Badulla	Yakahalpotha	5	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, tamarind & mango	Tamarind – 2 Mango – 3	1	-	-
20	19	20	1	Badulla	Narangattaya ya	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
21	20	21	1	Badulla	Kanugolla	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut & kumbuk trees	Coconut – 3 Kumbuk - 2	-	-	-
22	21	22	1	Badulla & Monaragala	Hepola & cross Mahiyangana – Bibila road	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & rubber	Rubber 30	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Monaragala	Hepola	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Coconut, chena cultivation & paddy	Coconut – 2	1	-	-
24	23	24	1	Monaragala	Hepola	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & chena cultivation	-	-	-	-
25	24	25	1	Monaragala	Diyakobola	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home	Coconut, pepper, jak &	Coconut – 10	1	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										gardens	teak	Jak - 8			
26	25	26	1	Monara gala	Diyakobola & Gurumada	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture, plantations & home gardens	Teak, jak, rubber, coconut and mango	Teak -2 Jak - 8 Coconut - 8 Mango -3 Rubber -10	2	-	-
27	26	27	1	Monara gala	Gurumada	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut & jak	Coconut - 3 Jak - 5	-	-	-
28	27	28	1	Monara gala	Waagama & Buruthaketiya	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut & rubber	Coconut - 2 Rubber - 8	-	-	-
29	28	29	1	Monara gala	Wagama - 3 rd milepost	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Rubber, paddy, coconut & banana	Coconut - 1 Rubber - 8	1	-	-
30	29	30	1	Monara gala	Thumbaleruwa	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Paddy	Teak -10	-	-	-
31	30	31	1	Monara gala	City Garden - Isuru Uyana	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation, home gardens and play ground	Rubber & coconut	Rubber - 20 Coconut - 10	1	-	-
32	31	32	1	Monara gala	Bibila	4	6x6	15	Private	Home gardens (town area)	Coconut, mango & jak	Coconut - 10 Mango - 5 Jak - 2	9	-	-

L. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Ratnapura GS to Idangoda Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Ratnapura	Gal Enda	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut -3	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Ratnapura	Weralupe	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home garden	Paddy, coconut, jak, bread fruit & beetle nut	Coconut – 5 Jak – 2 Breadfruit – 2 Beetle nut - 5	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Ratnapura	Weralupe, New Town, cross Ratnapura-Colombo road	-	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Ginikuru & acacia	Ginikuru – 5 Acacia – 10	1 house	-	-
4	3	4	1	Ratnapura	New Town	-	6x6	20	Government	Forest	Ginikuru & Acacia	Ginikuru - 15 Acacia - 40	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Ratnapura	New Town	-	6x6	20	Government & Private	Agriculture & forest	Paddy, Acacia & Ginikooru	Acacia – 15 Ginikooru - 8	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Ratnapura	Keahiyampalla Dewala Road	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, home garden & plantation	Paddy, coconut, rubber & beetle nut	Coconut -3 Beetle nut – 4 Rubber - 200	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Ratnapura	Kahangama	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy Rubber seedlings	Rubber seedlings - 200	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Ratnapura	Kahangama, Kosgala road cross, Holipitiya	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Rubber, bread fruit & coconut	Rubber – 400 Coconut -5 Bread fruit - 2	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
9	8	9	1	Ratnapura	Holipitiya, Millakade junction	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Rubber, Kumbuk, coconut & mahogany	Kubuk - 02 Coconut - 02 Mahogani - 06 Rubber - 150	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Ratnapura	Dodampe	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy Rubber	Rubber - 50	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Ratnapura	Dodampe	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Ratnapura	Gorakella, Theppanawa road, Pahala Gorakella junction	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, plantation & home garden	Paddy, coconut, mango & rubber	Coconut – 15 Rubber – 150 Mango - 1	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Ratnapura	Gorakella, croos Panadura-Ratnapura road	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy, Rubber & coconut	Rubber -200 Coconut -10	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Ratnapura	Thunandahena	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Rubber Ginikuru Acacia	Rubber - 150 Acacia - 20 Ginikuru - 50	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Ratnapura	Kurugammodara, cross Ratnapura-Panadura road	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, plantation & home garden	Jak, mahogany, paddy, rubber, coconut, kitul & ginikuru	Rubber - 200 Coconut – 50 Jak – 2 Mahogany – 1 Kitul -3 Ginikuru - 10	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Ratnapura	Idangoda Kurugammodara	-	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Rubber Coconut	Rubber - 200 Coconut - 50	-	-	-

M. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Monaragala GS to Wellawaya Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Monaragala	Maduranketiya & coss Buttala-Monaragala Road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Forest & plantation	Milla, Teak, Damba & rubber	Milla- 2 Teak – 70 Damba -2 Rubber – 20	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Monaragala	Horombuwa & Niwasa 10	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy, coconut & rubber	Coconut – 5 Rubber – 10	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Monaragala	Horombuwa & Polgasyaya	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & teak	Teak - 15	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Monaragala	Polgasyaya	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Paddy, teak & coconut	Teak – 10 Coconut – 5	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Monaragala	Polgasyaya	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & plantation	Coconut, chena cultivation & teak	Coconut – 40 Teak - 10	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Monaragala	Kumbukkana & Silber road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut, teak & mango	Coconut – 15 Teak – 15 Mango – 5	2	-	-
7	6	7	1	Monaragala	Kumbukkana & cross Buttala-Okkampitiya Road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, plantation & Kumbukkan Oya	Chena cultivation, rubber nursery & Mara trees	Mara – 4	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Monaragala	Mahagodayaya & Akkara 100	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Kumbukkan Oya	Sugarcane & Kumbuk trees	Kumbuk - 4	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Monaragala	Mahagodayaya Temple road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Chena cultivations, mango, teak & coconut	Mango – 10 Teak – 5 Coconut - 6	4	-	-
10	9	10	1	Monaragala	Egodawatte Aranya road	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Forest, agriculture & scrubs	Chena cultivation & Burutha trees	Burutha trees - 2	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Monaragala	Telumgasyaya	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Forest & home	Teak, breadfruit, jak & Atamba	Teak – 20 Breadfruit – 2	3	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										gardens	trees	Jak – 2 Atamba – 3			
12	11	12	1	Monaragala	Okkampitiya road, 2 nd milepost	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Forest & home garden	Gammalu, Milla, Damba & Teak	Gammalu – 5 Milla – 5 Damba – 10 Teak -20	2	-	-
13	12	13	1	Monaragala	2 nd milepost & cross Okkampitiya road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, teak, coconut, jak & mango	Teak – 30 Coconut – 5 Jak -3 Mango -2	1	-	-
14	13	14	1	Monaragala	Pettagampola, 2 nd Lane & cross Buttala-Kataragama road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 4	2	-	-
15	14	15	1	Monaragala	Pettagampola & Puhulkotuwaya ya	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Monaragala	Puhulkotuwaya ya road	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & Manik Ganga	Jak, Tamarind, coconut, mango & paddy	Jak – 5 Tamarind – 3 Coconut – 7 Mango – 5	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Monaragala	Yudaganawa & Temple road	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut, teak, Kumbuk & Tamarind	Coconut – 10 Teak – 2 Kumbuk – 3 Tamarind – 2	2	-	-
18	17	18	1	Monaragala	Burutha road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut & home gardens	Coconut - 10 mango - 2	1	-	-
19	18	19	1	Monaragala	Veheragala	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & Kuda Oya	Paddy, coconut & chena cultivation	Coconut – 2	-	-	-
20	19	20	1	Monaragala	Veheragala	3	6x6	20	Private &	Agriculture	Sugarcane,	Kumbuk – 5	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					(Mahasenpura)				Government		chena cultivation, kumbuk trees and teak	Teak – 8			
21	20	21	1	Monaragala	Palwatte	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 3	-	-	-
22	21	22	1	Monaragala	Katupotha	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Chena cultivation & forest	-	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Monaragala	Katupotha	3	6x6	20	Government	Forest	Forest	-	-	-	-
24	23	24	1	Monaragala	Katupotha	4	6x6	20	Government	Forest	Forest	-	-	-	-
25	24	25	1	Monaragala	Pahala Warunagama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Chena cultivations, teak, margosa, mango & tamarind	Teak – 6 Margosa – 4 Mango -2 Tamarind – 2	4	-	-
26	25	26	1	Monaragala	Warunagama & Lidaragama	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Teak, mango & margosa	Teak – 10 Mango – 15 Margosa – 5	3	-	-
27	26	27	1	Monaragala	Malewana – Handapangala road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & Kirindi Oya	Paddy & chena cultivations	-	-	-	-
28	27	28	1	Monaragala	Weerasekaragama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Teak, mango, margosa and chena cultivations	Teak – 10 Mango – 15 Margosa – 5	3	-	-
29	28	29	1	Monaragala	Wellawaya	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & Kirindi Oya	Chena cultivations, paddy and coconut	Coconut – 1	2	-	-
30	29	29.5	0.5	Monaragala	Wellawaya	2	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

N. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Matara GS to Yakabedda Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	A.G.M. Matara	Hiththetiya	4	6x6	20	Government	Barren	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Matara + Thihagoda	Palatuwa	4	6x6	20	Government + Private	Barren + Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Thihagoda	Palatuwa	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Coconut - 06 Mango - 01	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Thihagoda	Watagedara Attudawa	4	6x6	20	Private	Fallow + Agriculture	Paddy Cinnamon	Jack - 01 Coconut - 02 Mango - 02 Kitul - 01 Nadun - 05 Alastoniya - 05	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Thihagoda + Malimboda	Attuduwa + Malimboda East	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Alastoniya - 02	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Malimboda	Malimboda East + Malimboda North	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Kitul - 02 Jack - 02 Alastoniya - 06 Coconut - 08 Veralu - 01	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Malimboda	Katuwangoda	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Coconut - 02	-	-	-

No	Kilometer		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and Names	No of Towers	Area of tower m ²	Area under the Row m ²	Ownership of L and (private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of Affected households (if any)
	From	To													
8	7	8	1	Malimboda	Uninduwel + Kirimetimulla North	3	6x6	20	Private	Agricultural	Paddy	Divul - 01 Dawata - 01 Coconut - 03 Kumbuk - 01	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Malimboda	Uninduwel Kadukanna Welandagoda	3	6x6	20	Private	Agricultural	Paddy	Coconut - 02	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Malimboda	Welandagoda Dampella -	3	6x6	20	Private	Agricultural	Paddy	-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Malimboda	Dampella + Maragoda	3	6x6	20	Private	Agricultural	Paddy + cinnamon	Rubber - 12 Coconut - 03 Alastoniya - 04	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Malimboda	Maragoda	4	6x6	20	Private	Agricultural	Cinnamon + Paddy + Tea	Weralu - 01 Dawata - 10 Alastoniya - 06 Mara - 15 Coconut - 05 Jack - 03 Koon - 01 Beetle nut - 05 Other - 10	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Malimboda	Maragoda	4	6x6	20	Private	Agricultural	Paddy	Coconut - 02	-	-	-

				a						I		Rubber - 12 Other - 15			
14	13	14	1	Akuressa	Paraduwa East Paraduwa - South	3	6x6	20	Private	Agricultura I + Fallow	Paddy	Coconut - 05 Kitul - 02 Beetle nut - 01 Alastoniya - 04 Other - 04	-	-	-

No	Kilometer		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and Names	No of Towers	Area of tower m ²	Area under the Row m ²	Ownership of L and (private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of Affected households (if any)
	From	To													
15	14	15	1	Akuressa	Paraduwa South	4	6x6	20	Private	Agricultura I	paddy	Coconut - 08 Kitul - 02 Mango - 07 Kohomba - 01 Dawata - 01 Jack - 01 Beetle nut - 03	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Akuressa	Poraduwa North - Melewwa	4	6x6	20	Private	Agricultura I	Paddy + Cinnamo n	Bamboo - 01 Coconut - 03 Beetle nut - 04 Mango - 01 Jack - 01	-	-	-

17	16	17	1	Akuressa Athuraliya Akuresssa	Yakabedda Thibbotuwaw a Yakabedda	5	6x6	20	Private	Agricultura I	Paddy + Tea	Coconut - 09 Kitula - 06 Mara - 10 Ekeshiya -01 Betele nut - 18 Bamboo - 11 Mee -02 Bread fruit - 01	2	-	-
18	17	18	1	Akuressa	Yakabedda	3	-	-	Private	Agricultura I	Paddy	Acacia -05 Alastoniya - 06 Coconut - 02 Other - 06	-	-	-

O. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Warukandeniya Gantry to Morawaka Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Galle	Happitiya	4	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea, rubber, kitul, Mara trees & Ginikooru	Ginikooru – 5 Mara trees – 2 Rubber – 10 Kitul -5	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Galle	Happitiya Katukithula road	3	8x8	20	Private	Plantation & home gardens	Paddy, tea, coconut, Mara & Kitul	Coconut – 8 Mara trees –2 Kitul – 8	1	-	-
3	2	3	1	Galle	Pannimulla & Hikgala canal	4	8x8	20	Private	Plantation & home gardens	Tea, mahogany mango, jak, coconut & paddy	Mahogany –4 Mango – 2 Jak – 4 Coconut -2	1	-	-
4	3	4	1	Galle	Kadihingala	5	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea, rubber, coconut, jak & Mara trees	Rubber 30 Coconut – 5 Jak – 1 Mara trees –2	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Galle	Polgampola & Panagoda	4	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea & cinnamon	-	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Galle	Dewalagama & Kiranaketiya	4	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea & Jak	Jak - 2	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Galle	Dewalagama, Kiranaketiya & Dellawa	4	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea	-	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Galle & Matara	Dellawa & cross Dangalla road	4	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea, coconut, ginikooru, arecanut & jak	Coconut – 15 Ginikooru – 5 Arecanaut -10 Jak – 2	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Matara	Dangalla	3	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea, Mara trees & Ginikooru	Mara – 4 Ginikooru -5	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Matara	Idaduvitha	4	8x8	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & tea	Coconut – 10 Mara - 5	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Matara	Idaduvitha	4	8x8	20	Private	Plantation & agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 5	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
12	11	12	1	Matara	Alapaladeniya	3	8x8	20	Private	Agriculture, plantation & home gardens	Paddy, coconut, tea, jak, mahogany & ginikooru	Coconut – 5 Jak – 1 Mahogany – 1 Ginikooru – 2	2	-	-
13	12	13	1	Matara	Alapaladeniya	4	8x8	20	Private	Agriculture & home garden	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 3	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Matara	Kodikaragoda	3	8x8	20	Private	Agriculture & home garden	Paddy, coconut, jak, mahogany, ginikooru & tea	Coconut -12 Jak-3 Mahogany – 1 Ginikooru – 5	2	-	-
15	14	15	1	Matara	Nawalahena junction (Viganvatharam aya)	4	8x8	20	Private	Agriculture, home garden & plantation	Jak, durian & coconut	Jak – 5 Coconut – 15 Durian 2	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Matara	Morawaka	4	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea, coconut & Mara	Coconut – 5 Mara – 3	-	-	-
17	16	16.75	0.75	Matara	Morawaka	3	8x8	20	Private	Plantation	Tea, Mara & coconut	Mara – 2 Coconut -2	-	-	-

P. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Elpitiya 11th Mile Post Gantry to Mattaka Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Galle	Elpitiya, Batuwanhena 11 th milepost & cross Elpitiya – Awiththawa road	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, tea, coconut, jak, amberalla & mahogany	Coconut – 10 Jak – 1 Amberalla – 1 Mahogany - 1	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Galle	Bogoda & cross Pitigala – Elpitiya road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Galle	Katandola	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 8	1	-	-
4	3	4	1	Galle	Katandola & Gurugodella	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, coconut, Palm oil (katupol) & tea	Coconut – 5 Palm oil (Katupol)- 10	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Galle	Gurugodalle 2 nd & 3 rd posts & cross Elpitiya-Pitigala road (Mananahena junction)	6	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, palm oil trees, coconut, jak & kitul	Palm oil trees – 12 Coconut – 4 Jak – 1 Kitul 1	1	-	-
6	5	6	1	Galle	Talgaspe junction & Galkadulla road	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, coconut, cinnamon, lunumidalla, ginikooru, rambutan & jak	Coconut – 12 Ginikooru – 5 Jak – 8 Rambutan – 1 Lunumidalla – 1	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Galle	Galkadulla road, Amaragoda & Bogahagoda	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, home gardens & Plantation	Tea, cinnamon, rambutan, king coconut & arecanut	Rambutan – 1 King coconut – 3 Arecanut – 5	2	-	-
8	7	8	1	Galle	Balagala, Kellapotha & cross Herangalla road	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, Plantation & home	Paddy, tea, coconut & cinnamon	Coconut - 10	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										gardens					
9	8	9	1	Galle	Rassanvila & Mattaka Bovitiya	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, tea, cinnamon, jak, ginikooru & rubber	Ginikooru – 20 Jak – 3 Rubber – 10	1	-	-
10	9	10	1	Galle	Weihena & Mattaka	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy, tea & coconut	Coconut – 3	-	-	-

ANNEX 4: REVISED INVENTORIES OF SEVEN 33 kV LINE ROUTES

A. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Mallawapitiya GS to Rathmalgoda Gantry [Revised & Validated]

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kurunegala	Mallawapitiya, cross Ridyagama-Kandy road & cross Kandy-Kurunegala road ³⁴	5	6x6	20	Private	Home garden & agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 1	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kurunegala	Diyabawa & Doratiyawa	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Beetle nut - 2	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kurunegala	Doratiyawa & Veherabanda	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kurunegala	Kompola	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Kurunegala	Dambepola	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Kurunegala	Bogamuwa	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, plantation	Paddy, coconut	Coconut – 30 Jak -2 Teak - 10	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Kurunegala	Bogamuwa	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 10	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Kurunegala	Thiragama & cross Rambukkana-Kurunegala road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Kurunegala	Thiragama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Kurunegala	Attanapitiya	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Kurunegala	Attanapitiya & cross Potyuhura-Kuriyampola road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Kurunegala	Arambepola	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 2	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Kurunegala	Hadugala	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 2 Mango – 1	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Kurunegala	Hadugala, Wewala (Koradoluwa)	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantation, agriculture &	Coconut, paddy, teak	Coconut – 30 Teak -10 Jak - 2	-	-	-

³⁴ The line between 0 – 0.5 km will be expanded and rehabilitated. One house is located closer to this line

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										Home gardens					
15	14	15	1	Kurunegala	Humabathgamuwa & Poojapitiya	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Kurunegala	Matikumbura & Rathmalgoda	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

B. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Maho GS to Ma-Eliya Gantry [Revised & Validated]

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kurunegala	Kekeiriyagodayag amakanda, Alutwatte	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, scrubs & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kurunegala	Wilawa	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & tank	Coconut & mango	Coconut -10 Kohomba - 2 Mango - 6 Teak - 8	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kurunegala	Wilawa & Balalla	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & tank	Coconut	Coconut - 20 Teak - 8 Kumbuk -3	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kurunegala	Imbulgodayagama & Nawagatta	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantations, home gardens & agriculture	Coconut & paddy	Coconut - 25 Teak -2 Kumbuk - 3	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Kurunegala	Hangilipola & Rakogama	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, plantations, home gardens & tank	Paddy, coconut & chena cultivations	Coconut - 5	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Kurunegala	Kekunawa	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantation & agriculture	Coconut, paddy & vegetable cultivation	Coconut - 3 Teak - 5 Jak -2	House - 1	-	-
7	6	7	1	Kurunegala	Walaswewa	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantation & agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 5	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Kurunegala	Walaswewa & Ambogama	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 5	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Kurunegala	Ratehuwewa & Ambogama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 8 Teak 10 Mango - 1	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Kurunegala	Hinukwewa & Halogama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 5	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
11	10	11	1	Kurunegala	Yatakalaganagama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 2	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Kurunegala	Kadambawa	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Kurunegala	Matiykagama	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	-	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Kurunegala	Watiyegedara	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	-	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Kurunegala	Mataiyakgama	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 3	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Kurunegala	Medagama	3	6x6	20	Private	Scrubs, plantation & agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 12	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Kurunegala	Wanduressa (Nelumwewa)	3	6x6	20	Private	Scrubs, agriculture, plantation & home gardens	Paddy & coconuts	Coconut - 15	-	-	-
18	17	18	1	Kurunegala	Galkadiyagama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & coconut	-	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Kurunegala	Koruwewa (Henyaya) & Indigolla	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, plantation & home garden	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 15	-	-	-
20	19	20	1	Kurunegala	Kulugalla (Yaya 7	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
21	20	21	1	Kurunegala	Indigolla	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
22	21	22	1	Kurunegala	Indigolla & Ma-Eliya	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Kurunegala	Ma- Eliya	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 5	-	-	-
24	23	24	1	Kurunegala	Ma-Eliya	3	6x6	20	Private	Plantation	Coconut	Coconut – 25	-	-	-

C. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Wimalasurendra GS to Maskeliya Gantry [Revised & Validated]

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Nuwara Eliya	Wimalasurendra Vidulipura	4	6x6	15	Government & Private	Barren land, reservation & plantation	Northbridge reserve, tea & scrubs	Tea Sabukku trees – 5	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Nuwara Eliya	Vidulipura	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Veralu, turpentine & jak	Veralu – 2 Jak – 10 Turpentine – 10	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation & home gardens	Mara trees, turpentine, jak & tea	Mara trees – 5 Turpentine – 10 Jak – 5	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation, home gardens & playground	Tea	Tea	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne (Clevantone)	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantations & forest	Tea & scrubs	Tea	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne (Lethent)	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation & forest	Tea & scrubs	Tea	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Nuwara Eliya	Osborne	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation & forest	Tea, scrubs, forest, turpentine & mara trees	Turpentine – 20 Mara trees – 5	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Nuwara Eliya	Dunneld	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation & forest	Tea & turpentine	Turpentine – 5	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Nuwara Eliya	Dunneld	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation & forest	Tea & turpentine	Turpentine – 2	-	-	-
10	9	9.5	0.5	Nuwara Eliya	Kuda Maskeliya	2	6x6	15	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Sapu trees & turpentine	Sapu trees – 1 Turpentine - 5	House – 3 Shops – 3	-	-

D. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Kegalle GS to Gevilipitiya Gantry [Revised & Validated]

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kegalle	Molagoda & cross Colombo-Kandy road	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut	Coconut – 12 Mango – 4 Jak - 1	House -2 Shops -1	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kegalle	Kaduruponawatte	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation, agriculture & canal	Rubber, coconut, Jak & Ginikooru	Rubber – 30 Coconut – 8 Jak – 4 Ginikooru – 3	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kegalle	Potnudeniya & Welikanda	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation, agriculture & canal	Coconut, jak, rubber seedlings, paddy	Coconut – 10 Jak – 5 Rubber seedlings – 50	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kegalle	Attanagoda (Kandadeniya)	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, agriculture & home garden	Rubber, coconut, rubber seedlings & paddy	Rubber – 30 Coconut – 3 Rubber seedlings – 20 Beetle nut - 4	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Kegalle	Ambulgala	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Lunumidella – 1 Rukaththana – 1	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Kegalle	Polwatte & Kandewatte	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation	Rubber	Rubber – 70	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Kegalle	Kandewatte & Hapugahadola	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, agriculture & home garden	Coconut, rubber and tea	Coconut – 8 Rubber 35 Mahogany – 8	House -1	-	-
8	7	8	1	Kegalle	Dangolla, Galatara & Pathegama	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut, breadfruit, banana, mara & kanda	Mahogany – 4 Mara trees- 5 Coconut – 2 Jak – 6 Cardamom - 2	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Kegalle	Ihala Lewuke	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture , home gardens & plantation	Tamarind, breadfruit, jak, coconut, areacanut	Rubber - 10 Breadfruit – 5 Jak – 8 Coconut – 10	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										s		Beetle nut – 8			
10	9	10	1	Kegalle	Gammanagoda & cross Mawanella-Arawwawala road	5	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, agriculture and home gardens	Rubber, coconut, areacanut, paddy and pepper	Rubber – 20 Coconut – 10 Beetle nut – 5 Pepper – 2-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Kegalle	Thammita	3	6x6	15	Private	Plantation, paddy and home gardens	Rubber, pepper, jak & coconut	Rubber – 30 Coconut -4 Jak – 2	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Kegalle	Bulugammana & Ambedeniyawatte	3	6x6	15	Private	Plantation	Rubber	Rubber – 200	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Kegalle	Narangamma	4	6x6	15	Private	Plantation & agriculture	Coconut, rubber, breadfruit and Na trees	Coconut – 2 Rubber – 100 Breadfruit – 5 Na trees – 5	-	-	-
14	13	13.5	0.5	Kegalle	Geviliyapitiya	2	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy& coconut	Coconut – 2	-	-	-

E. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Mahiyaganana GS to Bibila Gantry [Revised & Validated]

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected TP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Badulla	Dambarawa & Rambukyaya	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut, teak and chena cultivations	Coconut – 3 Teak – 15	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Badulla	Rambukyaya & Arawatte	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut & teak	Coconut – 2 Teak -8	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Badulla	Arawatte & Akkara 30	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Chena cultivation & teak	Teak - 5	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Badulla	Gamunupura	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Paddy & chena cultivation	-	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Badulla	Gamaunupura	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Badulla	Gamunupura	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Badulla	Eraminawatte	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Badulla	Dikkendayaya (Puwakpelawela)	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Badulla	Andaulpotha (Kotiyannawela Yaya 2)	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Badulla	Andaulpotha & Yaya 1	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Badulla	Andaulpotha	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Badulla	Andaulpotha	4	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & scrub forest	Paddy, mee trees, damba, kumbuk, & kone	Mee trees -2 Damba -2 Kumbuk – 2 Kone - 4	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Badulla	Kotalalawa	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture, scrubs & tank	Paddy	-	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Badulla	kotalalawa	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy	-	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Badulla	Uraniya (Bubulupitiya)	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy & home gardens	Coconut –2 Teak – 4 Jak – 1	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Badulla	Uraniya (Dambagahawatte)	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy , grass & teak	Teak 2	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Badulla	Dambagahawatte &	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture &	Paddy, chena	Jak – 2	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					Petangahawewa					home gardens	cultivation, jak, coconut & teak	Coconut – 1 Teak – 4			
18	17	18	1	Badulla	kotagamwella & Maraketiya	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, jak & teak	Jak – 1 Teak - 3	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Badulla	Yakahalpotha	5	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, tamarind & mango	Tamarind –2 Mango – 1	-	-	-
20	19	20	1	Badulla	Narangattayaya	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
21	20	21	1	Badulla	Kanugolla	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy , coconut trees	Coconut – 3	-	-	-
22	21	22	1	Badulla & Monaragala	Hepola & cross Mahiyangana – Bibila road	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & rubber	Rubber -30	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Monaragala	Hepola	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Coconut, chena cultivation & paddy	Coconut – 2	-	-	-
24	23	24	1	Monaragala	Hepola	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & chena cultivation	-	-	-	-
25	24	25	1	Monaragala	Diyakobola	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut, pepper, jak & teak	Coconut – 4 Jak – 2 Teak - 15	-	-	-
26	25	26	1	Monaragala	Diyakobola & Gurumada	3	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture, plantations & home gardens	Teak, jak, rubber, coconut and mango	Teak -10 Jak – 3 Coconut – 3 Mango -1 Rubber -10	-	-	-
27	26	27	1	Monaragala	Gurumada	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut & jak	Coconut – 3 Jak - 3	-	-	-
28	27	28	1	Monaragala	Waagama & Buruthaketiya	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut & rubber	Coconut – 2 Rubber – 4	-	-	-
29	28	29	1	Monaragala	Wagama – 3 rd milepost	4	6x6	15	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Rubber, paddy, coconut & banana	Coconut – 1 Rubber – 15	-	-	-
30	29	30	1	Monaragala	Thumbaleruwa	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Paddy	Teak -3	-	-	-
31	30	31	1	Monaragala	City Garden - Isuru Uyana	3	6x6	15	Private & Government	Plantation, home gardens and play	Rubber & coconut	Rubber –15 Coconut – 20	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										ground		Teak - 12			
32	31	32	1	Monara gala	Bibila	4	6x6	15	Private	Home gardens (town area)	Coconut, mango & jak	Coconut - 8 Mango - 4 Jak - 6 Tamarind - 3	-	-	-

F. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Monaragala GS to Wellawaya Gantry [Revised & Validated]

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of Villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Monaragala	Maduranketiya & coss Buttala-Monaragala Road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Forest & plantation	Milla, Teak, Damba & rubber	Milla- 2 Teak – 70 Damba -2 Rubber – 20	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Monaragala	Horombuwa & Niwasa 10	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy, coconut & rubber	Coconut – 5 Rubber – 10	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Monaragala	Horombuwa & Polgasyaya	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy & teak	Teak - 15	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Monaragala	Polgasyaya	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Paddy, teak & coconut	Teak – 10 Coconut – 5	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Monaragala	Polgasyaya	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & plantation	Coconut, chena cultivation & teak	Coconut– 40 Teak - 10	-	-	-
6	5	6.25	1.25	Monaragala	Kumbukkana & Silber road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut, teak & mango	Coconut– 18 Teak – 10 Mango – 6	-	-	-
7	6.25	7.50	1.25	Monaragala	Kumbukkana & cross Buttala-Okkampitiya Road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, plantation, home garden & Kumbukkan Oya	Chena cultivation, rubber nursery, Mara trees Teak & coconut	Mara – 4 Coconut - 10 Teak - 5	-	-	-
8	7.50	8.50	1	Monaragala	Mahagodayaya & Akkara 100	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Kumbukkan Oya	Sugarcane & Kumbuk trees	Kumbuk - 4	-	-	-
9	8.50	9.75	1.25	Monaragala	Mahagodayaya Temple road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Chena cultivations, mango, teak &	Mango – 20 Teak – 10 Coconut -	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											coconut	15			
10	9.75	10.75	1	Monaragala	Egodawatte Aranya road	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Forest, agriculture & scrubs	Chena cultivation & Burutha trees	Burutha trees - 2	-	-	-
11	10.75	11.75	1	Monaragala	Telumgasyaya	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Forest & home gardens	Teak, Gammalu & Milla	Gammalu – 6 Milla – 5 Teak - 15	-	-	-
12	11.75	12.75	1	Monaragala	Okkampitiya road, 2 nd milepost	4	6x6	20	Private t	Agriculture, forest & home garden	Gammalu, Milla, & Teak	Gammalu – 3 Milla – 4 Teak -8	-	-	-
13	12.75	13.75	1	Monaragala	2 nd milepost & cross Okkampitiya road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, teak, coconut, jak & mango	Teak – 30 Coconut – 7 Jak - 4 Mango - 4	-	-	-
14	13.75	14.75	1	Monaragala	Pettagampola, 2 nd Lane & cross Buttala-Kataragama road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 8	-	-	-
15	14.75	15.75	1	Monaragala	Pettagampola & Puhulkotuwayaya	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
16	15.75	16.75	1	Monaragala	Puhulkotuwayaya road	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & Manik Ganga	Jak, Tamarind, coconut, mango & paddy	Jak – 5 Tamarind– 3 Coconut– 7 Mango – 5	-	-	-
17	16.75	18	1.25	Monaragala	Yudaganawa & Temple road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut, teak, Kumbuk & Burutha	Coconut – 20 Teak – 15 Kumbuk – 3	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												Burutha - 5			
18	18	19.25	1.25	Monaragala	Burutha road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, home gardens & tank	Coconut, teak	Coconut - 4 Teak - 10	-	-	-
19	19.25	20.25	1	Monaragala	Veheragala	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & Kuda Oya	Paddy, coconut & chena cultivation	Coconut - 2	-	-	-
20	20.25	21.25	1	Monaragala	Veheragala (Mahasenpura)	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture	Sugarcane, chena cultivation, kumbuk trees and teak	Kumbuk - 5 Teak - 8	-	-	-
21	21.25	22.25	1	Monaragala	Palwatte	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut - 3	-	-	-
22	22.25	23.25	1	Monaragala	Katupotha	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & forest	Chena cultivation & forest	-	-	-	-
23	23.25	24.25	1	Monaragala	Katupotha	3	6x6	20	Government	Forest	Forest	-	-	-	-
24	24.25	25.25	1	Monaragala	Katupotha	4	6x6	20	Government	Forest	Forest	-	-	-	-
25	25.25	26.50	1.25	Monaragala	Pahala Warunagama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Chena cultivations, teak, mahogany & kumbuk	Teak - 12 Mahogany - 8 Kumbuk - 5	-	-	-
26	25.5	27.5	1	Monaragala	Warunagama & Lidaragama	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Teak, mango & mahogany & kumbuk	Teak - 8 Mango - 18 Mahogany - 7 Kumbuk - 3	-	-	-
27	27.5	28.5	1	Monaragala	Malewana - Handapangala road	4	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture & Kirindi Oya	Paddy & chena cultivations	-	-	-	-
28	28.5	29.5	1	Monaragala	Weerasekaragama	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	chena cultivations, teak, mango &	Teak - 15 Mango - 12 Mahogany	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											mahogany	- 5			
29	29.5	30.5	1	Monaragala	Wellawayaya	3	6x6	20	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & Kirindi Oya	Chena cultivations, teak, paddy and coconut	Coconut – 2 Teak - 4	-	-	-
30	30.5	31	0.5	Monaragala	Wellawayaya	2	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

G. 33 kV DC Lynx Tower Line from Elpitiya 11th Mile Post Gantry to Mattaka Gantry [Revised & Validated]

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Galle	Elpitiya, Batuwanhena 11 th milepost & cross Elpitiya – Awiththawa road	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, tea, coconut, Jack, Amberalla & Mahogany	Coconut – 10 Jack – 1 Amberalla – 1 Mahogany – 1	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Galle	Bogoda & cross Pitigala – Elpitiya road	3	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Galle	Katandola	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy & Coconut	Mango – 2 Veralu – 1 Coconut – 12 Rambutan – 1 Ginikooru – 1	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Galle	Katandola & Gurugodella	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, Coconut, Palm oil (Katupol) & Tea	Coconut – 5 Palm oil (Katupol) - 10	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Galle	Gurugodalle 2 nd & 3 rd posts & cross Elpitiya-Pitigala road (Mananahena junction)	6	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, Palm oil trees, Coconut, Jack & Kitul	Palm oil trees – 12 Coconut – 4 Jak – 1 Kitul 1	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Galle	Talgaspe junction & Galkadulla road	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, Coconut, cinnamon, Lunumidalla, Ginikooru, Rambutan & Jack	Coconut – 12 Ginikooru – 5 Jack – 8 Rambutan – 1 Lunumidalla – 1	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Galle	Galkadulla road, Amaragoda & Bogahagoda	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, home gardens & Plantation	Tea, Cinnamon, Rambutan, king coconut & Areca nut	Jack-13 Milla tree – 1 Cotton tree – 1 Kitul – 1 Rambutan – 4 Mahogany – 7 Beetle nut – 12 Coconut - 5	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	No of Districts and Names	No of villages and names	No of Towers	Area of tower (m ²)	Area under the ROW (m ²)	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and No of Trees	No of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	No of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												Ginikooru – 16 Rubber – 7 Tamarind – 3 Mangos – 1 Donga tree - 2			
8	7	8	1	Galle	Balagala, Kellapotha & cross Herangalla road	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture, Plantation & home gardens	Paddy, tea, coconut & cinnamon	Coconut - 10	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Galle	Rassanvila & Mattaka Bovitiya	4	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy, tea, cinnamon, Jack, Ginikooru & Rubber	Ginikooru – 37 Nadun tree – 4 Jack – 06 Kitul – 04 Mara tree – 01 Areca nut – 02 Rubber -03 Coconut - 08	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Galle	Weihena & Mattaka	5	6x6	20	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy, tea & coconut	Coconut – 3	-	-	-

**ANNEX 5: ASSESSMENT OF THE
ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED TO MINIMISE
RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

Comparison of impacts before and after revisions of 33 kV line routes

Trees	Before							After							Change % (+/-)							
	Wa	Ma	Ge	Rat	Mah	Bi	We	Wa	Ma	Ge	Rat	Mah	Bi	We	Wa	Ma	Ge	Rat	Mah	Bi	We	
Ginikooru	22	25	3			2	4	31	59	3			2	4	41	136						
Mara	20	0	5			76	30	21		5			74	30	5							
Rubber	40	10	355					40	10	525							48				-3	
Kitul	13	1	0			65	113	20	6				54	146	54	500						
Coconut	77	52	69	90	168			85	69	71	75	163		20	10	32	3	-17	-3	-17	29	
Mahogany	6	1	9		4	11	56	1	8	12			6	65	-83	700	33					
Mango	2	0	0	13	0	28	10	2	3	4	1	7	18	9	0			-92	25	-45	16	
Jack	18	13	19	10				13	29	26	4	2			-28	123	37	-60		-36	-10	
Areca nut	10	5	13	2				18	14	17	2				80	180	31					
Durian	2	0	2					2		0							-100					
Veralu	0	0						5	1													
Bread fruit	0	0	14				2	3		10							-28				-100	
Bambo Bush	0	0						1														
Dawata	0	0						1														
Amberella		1							1													
Palm oil		17							22							29						
Rambutan		2							6							200						
Lunumidella		1	1						1	1												
King coconut		3							0													
Milla		0					7		3					11							57	
Cotton		0							1													
Tamarind		0	2			2	7		3				5	3			-100			150	-57	
Donga		0							2													
Nadun		0							4													
Rubber seeding		0	70							70												
Rukkattana		0	1							1												
Na			5							5												
Clove										2												
Teak				10		61	231				20	33	81	257				100		36	11	
Kohomba					10		14					2								-80	-100	
Kumbuk						7	12					6	2	20						-71	67	
Domba						2	12						2	2							-83	
Damba						2															-100	

Kolon						4							4									
Kone							2							7								250
Burutha							3															-100
Atamba							5							9								80
Gammalu																						
Total	210	131	568	125	182	260	508	243	242	752	102	213	248	583								

Wa: Warukandeniya – Morawaka; **Ma:** Mattaka - Elpitiya; **Ke:** Kegalle-Gevilipitiya; **Rat:** Ratnapura-Idangoda; **Mah:** Maho-Ma Eliya;
Bi: Mahiyanagana-Bibila; **We:** Wellawaya - Monaragala

Houses	Before							After							Change % (+/-)						
	Wa	Ma	Ge	Rat	Mah	Bi	We	Wa	Ma	Ge	Rat	Mah	Bi	We	Wa	Ma	Ge	Rat	Mah	Bi	We
Houses	6	5	12	13	13	27	29	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	-100	-100	-75	-100	-92	-100	-100
Shop	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-50	-	-	-	-	-
School	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-100	-	-	-	-
Hydro power sk.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-100	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	5	15	14	13	27	29	0	0	4	0	1	0	0							

Wa: Warukandeniya – Morawaka; **Ma:** Mattaka - Elpitiya; **Ke:** Kegalle-Gevilipitiya; **Rat:** Ratnapura-Idangoda; **Mah:** Maho-Ma Eliya;
Bi: Mahiyanagana-Bibila; **We:** Wellawaya - Monaragala

**ANNEX 6: DETAILS OF TREES TO BE REMOVED
FOR CLEARING THE RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) OF
33 kV LINES**

Trees	Name of the 33 kV Line								Total
	Warukandeniya – Morawaka	Elpitiya – Mattaka	Kegalle GS- Gevilipitiya Gantry	Mallawapitiya GS - Rathmalgoda	Maho GS to Ma-Eliya Gantry	Mahiyaganana GS to Bibila	Monaragala GS to Wellawaya	Wimalasurendra GS to Maskeliya Gantry	
Rubber	40	10	525	-	-	74	30	-	679
Coconut	85	69	71	75	163	54	146	-	663
Teak	-	-	-	20	33	81	257	-	391
Jak	13	29	26	4	2	18	9	15	116
Ginikooru	31	59	3	-	-	-	-	-	93
Mango	2	3	4	1	7	6	65	-	88
Rubber seedlings	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	70
Turpentine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52
Areca Nut	18	14	17	2	-	-	-	-	51
Mara	21	1	5	-	-	-	4	10	41
Mahogany	1	8	12	-	-	-	20	-	41
Kumbuk	-	-	-	-	6	2	20	-	28
Kitul	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Oil palm	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Bread fruit	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	13
Milla	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	-	13
Tamarind	-	3	-	-	-	5	3	-	11
Gammalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Veralu	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Burutha	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Rambutan	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Na	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Nadun	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Damba	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Kone	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Durian	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lunumidella	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Donga	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Clove	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kohomba	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Mee	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Bambo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dawata	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Amberella	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Kapok	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rukkattana	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	243	242	752	102	213	248	583	80	2,463

Details of Trees to be Removed for Clearing the Right of Way (RoW) of 33 kV Lines (Contd.)

Trees	Name of the 33 kV Line								Total
	Irakkandy - Kumburupitiya Gantry	Kappalthurai GS to 6 th mile post Gantry	Matara GS-Yakabedda	Ampara Grid GS to Uhana Gantry	Choisy Gantry, Thawalanten na Gantry	Puttalam-Keeriyankalliya	Ratnapura GS to Idangoda	Badulla GS to Ella	
Rubber	-	-	24	-	-	-	1700	2	1,726
Other species (unidentified timber trees)	115	495	36	22	20	-	-	-	688
Coconut	8	-	60	4	5	358	143	1	579
Rubber seedlings	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
Teak	-	62	-	-	-	119	-	3	184
Acacia	-	-	6	-	-	-	85	-	91
Ginikooru	-	-	33	-	-	-	88	-	121
Arecanut	-	-	31	-	20	-	9	17	77
Milla	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	60
Palmyra	52	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	54
Maadan	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	40
Sabukku	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38
Mara	-	-	25	-	10	-	-	-	35
Jak	-	-	8	-	12	-	4	11	35
Kapok	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Turpentine	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	19	29
Welan	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Burutha	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Kitul	-	-	13	-	5	-	3	-	21
Mango	-	-	11	5	-	4	1	-	21

Ipilipil	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Bambo	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Dawata	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Erabadu	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	9
Cashew	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Mahogany	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Bread fruit	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5
Nadun	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Mee	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
Veralu	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kohomba	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kone	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	175	557	283	213	107	489	2,244	97	4,165

Summary of Trees to be Removed for Clearing the Right of Way (RoW) of 33 kV Lines

No.	Name of the tree	Number of trees
1	Rubber	2,405
2	Coconut	1,242
4	Other unidentified varieties	688
5	Teak	575
6	Rubber seedlings	270
7	Ginikooru	214
8	Jack	151
9	Areca Nut	128
10	Mango	109
11	Acacia / Turpentine	172
12	Mara	76
13	Milla	73
14	Palmyra	54
15	Mahogany	48
16	Kitul	47
17	Maadan	40
18	Sabukku	38
19	Burutha	32
20	Kapok	31
21	Kumbuk	28
22	Welan	25
23	Oil Palm	22
24	Ipilipil	20
25	Bread fruit	18
26	Bambo	13
27	Dawata	13
28	Tamarind	11
29	Veralu	10
30	Nadun	9
31	Erabadu	9
32	Gammalu	9
33	Cashew	8
34	Mee	6
35	Rambutan	6
36	Na	5
37	Kone	5
38	Damba	4
39	Kohomba	3
40	Durian	2
41	Lunumidella	2
42	Donga	2
43	Clove	2

44	Amberella	1
45	Rukkattana	1
46	Sapu	1
	Total	6,628

**ANNEX 7: CONSENT/ REQUEST LETTERS FOR
LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR HYBRID POWER
PLANTS AND GANTRIES**

DS letter on land allocation in Analaitivu



பிரதேச செயலகம், தீவகம் வடக்கு - ஊர்காவற்றுறை
பிரதேச இலங்கைகாரச்செயலகம், தீவகம் வடக்கு - கயட்
Divisional Secretariat, Islands North – Kayts



எனது எண்
இலங்கை
My No.

} KTS/LAN/EBANA/10 /1/2016

உமது எண்
இலங்கை
Your No.

திகதி
இலங்கை
Date

} 2016.01.26

Deputy General Manager – North,
Ceylon Electricity Board,
Old Park Road,
Jaffna.

**LAND FOR USAGE OF WIND-SOLAR-DISEL-HYBRID
SYSTEM POWER PLANT PURPOSE**

This refers to your Meeting 2016.01.22 on the above subject.
Since the above mentioned land by you having an extent of 07 acres belongs to state land. The above said land can be allocated for your purpose.
Anyhow, Long Term Leasing Procedure of the land has to be done through proper channel and in this regard, action will be taken up through the Northern Provincial Land Commission and the Central Land Commissioner.

The Land details as follows,

01. Divisional Secretariat : Island North, Kayts.
02. Grama Niladhari Division : J/37 Analaitivu North.
03. Village : Analaitivu
04. Road : Beach Road, Analaitivu.
05. Boundary Line : North : State Land
East : Sea
South : state Land
West : state Land.

.....
Divisional Secretary,
Kayts.

E. Anton Yoganayagam
Divisional Secretary
ISLANDS NORTH
KAYTS

DS letter on land allocation in Delft



**ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය, ඩෙල්ට්.
பிரதேச செயலகம், நெடுந்தீவு.
Divisional Secretariat, Delft.**



ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් பிரதேச செயலர் Divisional Secretary	} 021 221 5201	கணக்காளர் Accountant	} 021 221 5203	සහකාර අධ්‍යක්ෂ - සැලසුම් உதவி திட்டமிடல் பணிப்பாளர் Asst. Director of Planning	} 021 221 5205
සහකාර ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් உதவி பிரதேச செயலர் Asst. Divisional Secretary	} 021 221 5202	දිවයිනෙහි සලකුණකරු வாய்வெழுச்சி முகாமைப்பாளர் Divineguma Manager	} 021 221 5204	පරිපාලන නිලධාරී நிர்வாக உதவிப்போகத்தர் Administration Officer	} 021 221 5206
දිවයිනෙහි බැංකුව வாய்வெழுச்சி வங்கி Divineguma Bank	} 021 221 5221	ෆැක්ස් பக்ஸ் Fax	} 021 221 5206	විද්‍යුත් තැපෑල மின்தொலைபேசி E-Mail	} dsdelft@gmail.com
මගේ අංකය எனது இல. My No:	} D/DS/LB/2016/36	ඔබේ අංකය உமது இல. Your No.		දිනය திகதி Date	} 2016.01.25

Deputy General Manager- North,
Ceylon Electricity Board,
Old Park Road,
Jaffna.
25.01.2016.

LAND FOR USAGE OF WIND-SOLAR-DISEL-HYBRID SYSTEM POWER PLANT PURPOSE.


This refers to your letter 25.01.2016 on the above subject.

Since the above mentioned land by you having an extent of 12 acre belongs to state land. The above said land can be allocated for your purpose.

Anyhow, Acquisition Procedure of the land has to be done through proper channel and in this regard, action will be taken up through the Northern Provincial Land Commission and the Central land Commissioner.

The land detail as follows.

- 1) Divisional Secretariat : Delft
- 2) Grama Niladhari Division: J/01, Delft West.
- 3) Village : Neluvini
- 4) Road : Thunkalai Village main road, Delft.
- 5) Boundary Lines : North : State Land
East : Thunkalai Village main road, Delft.
South : Private Land
West : State Land.


S. Jeyakanth,
Divisional Secretary,
Delft.

S. Jeyakanth
Divisional Secretary
Delft

Consent letter for land 2 in Nainativu

No:.....

Date:.....

உழவனு சோதிவங்கம்

8^{ம்} உட்பாடம்

நயனாத்தி

29.01.2016

பரதீய் யொது சுகாணையாணர்

கிலங்கை மினிசாராயை

யாழ்ப்பாணம்

கியா;

கீழ் குறிப்பிட்ட காணி உறுதி கிலங்கத்தினு
டைய 2398, 2399 உரிமையாளராகிய மாகிசர் கிசு காணித்
27.9.2005 27.9.2005
குணிகளை மினிசார சுவைக்க சூதரிய மினிகலகிகள்
அமைப்பதற்கு உணவைக்க கொடுப்பதற்கு சீமதிக்குண்டெண்
கிசு காணிகளையெழுந்தி உணரிஷுள்ள பெருமதிக்
கெழி கொடுப்பதற்கும் சீமதிக்குண்டெண்.

உ' சோதிவங்கம்

1. J. சீசீசீசீ.
2. கி. கி. கி. கி.

Consent letter of the land owner to allocate part of his land to CEB to construct the gantry in Rathmalgoda

එම්බන්ගොඩ
දිවුල්ල
ප්‍රධාන මාර්ග - වැටුප්පුර
රාමලිංගම,

ප්‍රධාන ඉංජිනේරු (උපපාල ඉදිකිරීම් හා නඩත්තු) බෙදාහැරීම් අංශය 1
ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය,
නො. 288,
නුවර පාර,
කුරුණෑගල.

2016.01.26

මහත්මයාණෙනි,

රත්මලිංගොඩ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගාන්ට්‍රියක් ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා ඉඩමක් ලබා දීම

මා හට අයත් රාමලිංගම - වැටුප්පුර ලිපිනයෙහි පිහිටි ඉඩමෙන් පර්චස් 10 ක
ප්‍රමාණයක් ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය වෙත ලබා දීමට කැමති බව මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටිමි.

මෙයට විශ්වාසී,
එම්බන්ගොඩ
2016-1-26

Consent letter of the land owner to sell his land to CEB for construction of the gantry in Ma-Eliya

ප්‍රධාන ඉංජිනේරු (උපපාල ඉදිකිරීම් හා නඩත්තු) බෙදාහැරීම් අංශය I
ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය,
නො. 288,
නුවර පාර,
කුරුණෑගල.

2016.01.26

මහත්මයාණෙනි,

මාළුපිටිය ප්‍රදේශයේ ගාන්විියක් ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා ඉඩමක් ලබා දීම

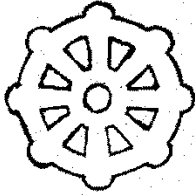
මා හට අයත් කුලියානුවල මාළු මාළුපිටිය ලිපිනයෙහි පිහිටි ඉඩමෙන් පර්චස් 45 ක
ප්‍රමාණයක් ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය වෙත ලබා දීමට කැමති බව මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටිමි.
එරෙහි 45 ක පුළුල් ප්‍රමාණයක් ලබා දීමට කැමති බව මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටිමි.

මෙයට විශ්වාසී,
.....W.A. Prasad

මා මාලු මාළුපිටිය ප්‍රදේශයේ ගාන්විියක් ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා ඉඩමක් ලබා දීමට කැමති බව මෙයින් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටිමි.

W.A. Prasad
11/A
රූමේ
මාළුපිටිය.

Consent letter of the land owner to allocate part of the land to CEB for the construction of the gantry in Maskeliya

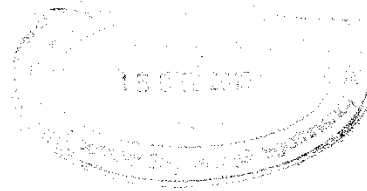


දුරකථන : 052-2277216
071-4949500

එකමුතුව ගොඩනගමු ධර්මිෂ්ඨ සමාජයක්

ශ්‍රී සුමනාරාමය හා ශ්‍රී ජලනඤ්ඤාරාම
උසස් විහාරාධිකාරී
ගාස්තුවෙහි පුජ්‍යපාද සන්ධිත
තපෝවනයේ සුසිත හිමි
ශ්‍රී සුමනාරාමය, මස්කෙළිය.
2015.12.15
දිනය

පිටුවේ ඉංජිනේරු කුමා,
ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය,
නාවලපිටිය පාර,
ධනතුළුව,
ගිහිතත්තේන.



මස්කෙළිය ගැන්විය ස්ථාපනය කිරීමට ඉඩම ලබා දීම

පිටුවේ ඉංජිනේරු කුමනි.

ඔබ කුමා විසින් මප/ගිනි/ල/08/පොදු අංකය යටතේ 2015-12-02 දින මා දවස ගොමු කළ ලිපිය අනුව කුඩා මස්කෙළිය බොද්ධ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ හමුදායෙන් පර්චස් 08ක හමුදා විහාරාධිකාරී ගැන්විය ස්ථාපනය කිරීම පිණිස ඉල්ලා ඇත. බොද්ධ මධ්‍යස්ථානය සඳහා මෙම ඉඩම වසර කණහාඩිස් වෛගස වී ඉතා අපහසුවෙන් වෙන් කර ගත් ඉඩමකි. මස්කෙළිය අප විහාරස්ථානයටත් සඳා මස්කෙළිය බොද්ධ මධ්‍යස්ථානය පිහිටුවීමටත් ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලයේ මස්කෙළිය ආධිකාරී ආධිකාරීතුමා ඇතුළු කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය විශාල සහයෝගත් ලබා දීමත් මෙම කටයුත්ත හැසිරවීමටත් අවශ්‍ය වන අවස්ථාවට ලැබෙන හෙයින් ගැන්විය ස්ථාපනය කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය හමුදා විහාරාධිකාරී වෙන් කර දීම ලබා දීමට සරිලනු සලසා දිය හැකි බව සඳහා වූ ඉල්ලීම මත් ඉදිරියට බොද්ධ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ආධිකාරීතුමා සමඟ සඳහා ඔබ ආයතනයේ සහයෝගය බලාපොරොත්තු වන අතර දැනට අප විහාරස්ථානයේ මුද්‍රිත අවසරපාඨයක් වන තෙකලා විදුලි සම්බන්ධතාවය සිටි ආයතනය මගින් අවසර පිරිවැය යොදා විහාරස්ථානයට අවසර පාඨයක් විදුලි බලය ලබා දීමට අවශ්‍ය සරිලනු සලසා දෙන ලෙසද මෙහිත් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.

ඔබ තුමාට සම්මා සම්බුදු සරණයි !!!

Handwritten signature and date: 10/12/15

පිටුවේ : පිදුලි අධිකාරී - මස්කෙළිය

මට
ලෝ සතුන් මාගේ සාමිනි
Handwritten signature
විහාරාධිකාරී
පුජ්‍ය තපෝවනයේ සුසිත හිමි

CEB's request letter to Divisional Secretary of Kuchchaveli to allocate land for construction of gantries in Irrakandy and Kumburupitiya

ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය
இலங்கை மின்சார சபை
CEYLON ELECTRICITY BOARD



Your ref:

My ref: DGM (E)/ CE (P & D)/ Gen

Date: 27th Nov 2015

Divisional Secretary,
Divisional Secretariat
Kuchchaveli

Dear Sir,

Requesting of plot of lands for Construction of Gantries in Irrakandy and Kumburupitiya


This is with regarding the development of Trincomalee District, under the expansion of electricity gantries to be constructed in Irrakandy and Kumpurupitiya in order to improve the voltage and provide reliable supply to industries, business establishments and government institutions.

Suitable lands (extent of 15m x 15m) are identified in Irrakandy and Kumpurupitiya for the construction of gantries. Since the lands are belongs to you, please kindly make necessary arrangements to release the at your earliest.

The GPS location of required plot of land is as follows and the Google earth map of the same location is attached here with for your easy reference please.

Irrakandy : 8°43'45.96"N, 81°10'13.92"E
Kumburupitiya : 8°46'32.79"N, 81° 7'53.74"E

Yours faithfully
CEYLON ELECTRICITY BOARD

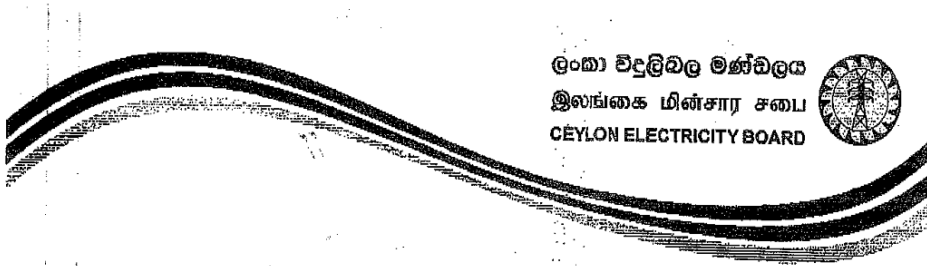

Eng. T. Thavaneswaran,
Deputy General Manager (Eastern Province)

Copy:
DGM (P&HM) - DD2 -f.i.pls
DGM (PI & Dev.) - DD2 - f.i.pls

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER-EASTERN PROVINCE

Nilaveli Road, Uppuveli, Trincomalee 31000, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 26 2222666 / Fax: +94 26 2222158|e-mail: dgmep@ceb.lk | www.ceb.lk |

CEB's request letter to Divisional Secretary of Ella to allocate land for construction of gantries in Ella and Wellawaya



මෙහි අංකය: මෙම අංකය: DGM(Uva)/CB(PD)/PLN/MVDev/Gantry දිනය: 2016. 01. 21

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,
ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය,
ඇල්ල.

මහත්මයාණි,

යෝජිත ඇල්ල ද.වෙ.ව. 33 ගැන්වුම් සඳහා සුදුසු ඉඩමක් ලබා ගැනීම.

ඇල්ල ප්‍රදේශයට දැනට විදුලිය සපයනු ලබන්නේ බදුල්ල ග්‍රීඩ් උපපොලේ සිට වන අතර එම විදුලි සෝෂකවල බැර අධික වීම සහ අධික රහන් දුර යනාදිය හේතුවෙන් ඇල්ල හා අවට ප්‍රදේශයන්හි විදුලිය නිතර නිතර බිඳවැටීම හා අඩු වෝල්ටීයතාවය යනාදී ගැටළු බොහොමයක් පවතී. ඔපුයෙන් සංවර්ධනය වන ඇල්ල හා අවට ප්‍රදේශයන්හි වාණිජ කටයුතු, කර්මාන්ත යනාදියට මෙන්ම සාමාන්‍ය විදුලි පාරිභෝගිකයින්ට සහ විශේෂයෙන්ම අධ්‍යාපනයේ නිරත ළමුන් හට මෙය ඉතා අහිතකරව බලපා ඇත.

මෙයට ස්ථිර විසඳුමක් ලෙස බදුල්ල නව ග්‍රීඩ් උපපොලේ ඇල්ල දක්වා වෙන්වූ ද්විත්ව පරිපථ විදුලි බෙදාහැරීම් මාර්ගයක් සහ ගැන්වුමක් ඉදිකිරීමට ගැලසුම් කර ඇත. මෙම ගැන්වුම් විදුලි බෙදාහැරීම් ස්ථානයක් වන අතර, එය ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා මීට 15 x 15 පමණ ප්‍රමාණයේ සිම් කොටසක් අවශ්‍යව ඇත.

අප විසින් සිදුකරනු ලබන මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියෙන් ඇල්ල අවට ප්‍රදේශවාසීන්ට සැලසෙන යහපත පිළිබඳව සලකා බලා මෙම ගැන්වුම ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා ඇල්ල නගරය අවට ස්ථානයකින් රථයට අයත් සුදුසු සීමාකොටසක් ලබාදෙන මෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලමි.

මෙයට විශ්වාසී,
ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය

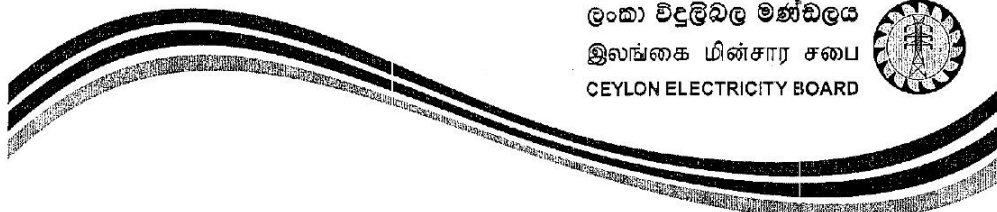
(Handwritten signature)

R. M. S. M. B. සුමනසේකර
ප්‍රධාන ඉංජිනේරු - සැලසුම් හා සංවර්ධන (උව)

ප්‍රධාන ඉංජිනේරු
(සැලසුම් හා සංවර්ධන - උව)
ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය
මධ්‍යම

ප්‍රධාන ඉංජිනේරු (සැලසුම් හා සංවර්ධන - උව) කාර්යාලය
ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය, අංක. 04, ස්ත්‍රීවැලි පාර, බීලියොබ, බදුල්ල.
දුරකථන : +9455 2222474 / ෆැක්ස් : +94552222 394 | ඊ මේල් : cebs@ceb.lk | www.ceb.lk

CEB's request letter to allocate land for construction of gantry in Mattaka



ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය
இலங்கை மின்சார சபை
CEYLON ELECTRICITY BOARD



කමරේ අංකය:

රෙගුලාසිය: D4/DGM(PHM)/EE(LCM)/10/17

දිනය: 2016 ජනවාරි මස 21 දිනදා

ප්‍රාදේශීය ගොවිජන සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී
ගොවිජන සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථානය,
නියාගම,
තල්සේවල.


මහත්මයාණෙනි,

යෝජිත ඇල්සිවිය - මන්නක දෑ වෙට්, 33 ද්විත්ව විදුලි රැකුණ් මාර්ගයේ, මන්නක ගැන්විය සඳහා
ඉඩමක් ලබා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධවයි.

ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකුවෙන් ආධාර ඇතිව ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය මගින් ඉදිකිරීමට යෝජිත මන්නක
ගැන්විය ඉදිකිරීමට මාර්ගයේ, පිවිසුම් ප්‍රධාන මාර්ගයට යාබදව පර්චස් 14ක භතරැස් භූමි ප්‍රමාණයක් අවශ්‍ය වී
ඇත.

ඒ සඳහා අංක 34 - මන්නක ග්‍රාම සේවා කොට්ඨාශයේ පිහිටා ඇති භානාවිල නැමැති කුඹුර පුදුසු ස්ථානයක්
වන අතර එම භූමි ප්‍රමාණය ලබාදීමට කැමති බව ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් එහි හිමිකරුගෙන් ලිපියක් ලබා ගැනීමට
අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සලසා දෙන මෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.

මෙයට විශ්වාසී,
ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය


විදුලි මාර්ග කැනීම හා නඩත්තු -1)

o/c

නියෝජ්‍ය සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරී (ව්‍යාපෘති හා අධීක්ෂණ නඩත්තු) - බෙදාහැරීම් අංශ 4 කාර්යාලය

ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය, ශ්‍රී දේවානන්ද මාවත, පිළියන්දල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.
දු.ක: +94 11 260 8024, 25 / ෆැක්ස්: +94 11 261 4472. විද්‍යුත් ලිපිනය: dgm@phm4@ceb.lk | www.ceb.lk |

Consent letter of the land owner to the land to CEB for the construction of the gantry in Morawaka

ජී.එ. ප්‍රියංකර,
මොරවක ස්ථෝර්ස්,
දෙනියාය පාර,
මොරවක -
2016/01/26.

ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය,
හිඳියන්දල.

මා හතූ ලබා ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලයට
විකිණීමට කැමැත්ත ප්‍රකාශ කරමි.

මොරවක, මොරවක ස්ථෝර්ස්හි පිහිටි ජී.එ.

ප්‍රියංකර මහ මා මානව අයත් මොරවක මැලි ප්‍රවේශ වසලේ
විහිටි පර්චර්ස් 62 ක පමුණුරු කුලුරු ලබා ලංකා විදුලිබල
මණ්ඩලයේ අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සඳහා පර්චර්ස් 01 ක වර්තමාන
රු. 500000/- ක් මුදලක් ලබා දීමට කැමැත්ත ප්‍රකාශ
කරමි.



මෙයට,
විශ්වාසී,

MORAWAKA STORS
Deniyaya Road, Morawaka
T.P.N.O:- 041-2282215
077-9191215

ANNEX 8: DATA TABLES FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Project Details

No.	Name of the project	Number of questionnaires
1	Maho – Ma- Eliya	40
2	Mallawapitiya - Rathmalgoda	35
3	Kakirawa – RE scheme	20
4	Kegalle - Gewilipitiya	26
5	Maskeliya - Wimalasurendra	32
6	Dolosbage – St. Katharinwatta RE scheme	17
7	GopallawattaAkkara 100	08
8	Opallagalawatta Palletenna Akkara 130 RE scheme	11
9	Mahiyanganaya – Bibila	39
10	Demaliya II	12
11	Demaliya III	16
12	Monaragale –Wellawaya	38
13	Warukanpitiya – Morawaka	34
14	Elpitiya – Mattaka	30
15	Yakkalamulla – SamunhaGovipala RE scheme	16
16	Delft island	45
17	Nainativu island	45
18	Analaitivu island	46

Details of household composition

2. Type of settlement

No.	Type of settlement	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Fishing	25	4.90
2	Agricultural	98	19.22
3	Mixed	387	75.88

3. Type of HH

No.	Type of HH	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Male headed	447	87.65
2	Female headed	63	12.35

4. Composition of HH

No.	Composition of HH	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Nuclear	369	72.35
2	Extended	141	27.65

5. Ethnicity of the HH

No.	Ethnicity of the HH	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Tamil	193	37.84
2	Muslim	4	0.78
3	Sinhalese	313	61.38
4	Others	0	0

6. Religion of the HH

No.	Religion of the HH	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Hindu	171	33.53
2	Islam	5	0.98
3	Buddhist	313	61.37
4	Catholic/Christian	21	4.12

7. Number of members in the HH employed/earning an income

No	Number of members	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0	16	3.14
2	1 person	245	48.04
3	2 persons	152	29.80
4	3 persons	78	15.29
5	3< persons	19	3.73

8. Number of members in the HH engaged in studies

No	Number of members	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0	120	23.53
2	1 person	245	48.04
3	2 persons	87	17.06
4	3 persons	46	9.02
5	3< persons	12	2.35

9. Number of members in the HH unemployed

No	Number of members	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0	340	66.67
2	1 person	126	24.71
3	2 persons	35	6.86
4	3 persons	7	1.37
5	3< persons	2	0.39

10. Receiving Samurdhi stamps

No.	receiving or not	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	129	25.29
2	No	381	74.71

11. Receiving any public assistance from the Government

No.	receiving or not	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	43	8.43
2	No	467	91.57

12. Receiving financial assistance from family members or others working/living outside

No.	receiving or not	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	65	12.75
2	No	445	87.25

Household profile

13. Gender

No.	Gender	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Male	1,024	48.85
2	Female	1,072	51.15

14. Age in years

No.	Age in years	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0-5 years	141	6.73
2	5-18 years	430	20.51
3	18-30 years	434	20.71
4	30-60 years	824	39.31
5	>60 years	267	12.74

15. Marital status

No.	Marital status	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Married	1,053	50.24
2	Unmarried	9,38	44.75
3	Divorced	5	0.24
4	Separated	7	0.33
5	Widow	93	4.44

16. Level of education achieved

No.	Level of education achieved	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	No schooling	76	3.63
2	Below Grade 5	314	14.98
3	Grade 5-8	285	13.60
4	Grade 8-10	269	12.83
5	GCE OL	610	29.11
6	GCE AL	332	15.84
7	Graduate & above	52	2.48
8	Professional /technical diploma/certificate	20	0.95
9	Other	0	0

10	Not applicable (children below 5 years)	138	6.58
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17. Main source of livelihood

Main source of livelihood	Actual value	Percentage (%)
Paddy cultivation	48	9.41
Highland crop cultivation	191	37.45
Marine fishing	29	5.69
Lagoon fishing	0	0.00
Animal husbandry	3	0.59
Manufacturing Palmyra products	1	0.20
Dry-fish making	1	0.20
Agricultural/fisherylabourer	79	15.49
Non-agricultural/fisherylabourer	54	10.59
Skilled/semi-skilled worker (masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders etc.)	44	8.63
Government employee	94	18.43
Garments factory worker	21	4.12
Private sector employee	98	19.22
Employee in an NGO (non - governmental organization)	3	0.59
Small and medium business	38	7.45
Retail trade	20	3.92
Other self-employment (cottage industries – dress-making, food preparation etc.)	24	4.71
Driver/transport worker	28	5.49
Employee in a foreign country	24	4.71
Pensioner	36	7.06
Armed services (Police, army, navy etc.)	35	6.86
Student	486	95.29
Housewife	342	67.06
Other	71	13.92

18. Main source of livelihood (summary)

Main source of livelihood	Actual value	Percentage (%)
Paddy cultivation	48	9.41
Highland crop cultivation	209	40.98
Marine fishing	29	5.69
Animal husbandry	3	0.59
Manufacturing Palmyra products& Dry-fish making	2	0.39
Agricultural/fisherylabourer	148	29.02
Non-agricultural/fisherylabourer		

Skilled/semi-skilled worker (masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders etc.)	44	8.63
Government employee	94	18.43
Garments factory worker Private sector employee Employee in an NGO (non - governmental organization)	137	26.86
Small and medium business Retail trade Other self-employment (cottage industries – dress-making, food preparation etc.) Driver/transport worker	123	24.12
Employee in a foreign country	34	6.67
Pensioner	36	7.06
Armed services (Police, army, navy etc.)	35	6.86
Student	486	95.29
Housewife	342	67.06

❖ 24-Other category shifted to the relevant livelihoods

19. Supplementary source of livelihood

Supplementary source of livelihood	Actual value	Percentage (%)
Paddy cultivation	72	14.12
Highland crop cultivation	105	20.59
Marine fishing	1	0.20
Lagoon fishing	0	0
Animal husbandry	4	0.78
Manufacturing Palmyra products	2	0.39
Dry-fish making	1	0.20
Agricultural/fishery labourer	24	4.71
Non-agricultural/fishery labourer	17	3.33
Skilled/semi-skilled worker (masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders etc.)	2	0.39
Government employee	0	0
Garments factory worker	0	0
Private sector employee	0	0
Employee in an NGO (non - governmental organization)	0	0
Small and medium business	2	0.39
Retail trade	0	0
Other self-employment (cottage industries – dress-making, food preparation etc.)	5	0.98
Driver/transport worker	11	2.16
Employee in a foreign country	0	0
Pensioner	0	0

Armed services (Police, army, navy etc.)	0	0
Student	0	0
Housewife	117	22.94
Other	3	0.59

20. Supplementary source of livelihood (summary)

Supplementary source of livelihood	Actual value	Percentage (%)
Paddy cultivation	72	14.12
Highland crop cultivation	105	20.59
Marine fishing	1	0.20
Animal husbandry	4	0.78
Manufacturing Palmyra products& Dry-fish making	3	0.59
Agricultural/fishery labourer	44	8.63
Non-agricultural/fishery labourer		
Skilled/semi-skilled worker (masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders etc.)	2	0.39
Small and medium business	18	3.53
Retail trade		
Other self-employment (cottage industries – dress-making, food preparation etc.)		
Driver/transport worker		
Housewife	117	22.94

Housing

21. Housing type

No.	Housing type	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Fully completed house	285	55.88
2	Partially completed house	180	35.29
3	Temporary shelter	45	8.83
4	Camp shelter	0	0

22. Number of rooms (including kitchen)

No.	Number of rooms	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	1-3 rooms	96	18.82
2	3-5 rooms	248	48.63
3	>5 rooms	166	32.55

23. House ownership

No.	House ownership	Actual value	Percentage (%)
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1	Head of the HH	373	73.14
2	Spouse of the head of HH	28	5.49
3	Parents of the head of HH	18	3.53
4	Children of the head of the HH	14	2.75
5	Government	9	1.76
6	Other parties	68	13.33

24. Source of water

No.	Source of water	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Public Well	137	26.86
2	Private Well	331	64.90
3	Public Tube Well	7	1.37
4	Private Tube Well	3	0.59
5	Tap water from a Government water scheme	68	13.33
6	River/stream/pond	43	8.43
7	Purchase of water	16	3.14
8	Other	80	15.69

Summary

No.	Source of water	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Public & public tube well	144	28.24
2	Private & private tube well	334	65.49
3	Tap water from a Government water scheme	68	13.33
4	River/stream/pond	43	8.43
5	Purchase of water	16	3.14
6	Other (from a neighbours' house / neighbours house well)	80	15.69

No. of sources	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1 source	342	67.05
2 sources	160	31.37
3 sources	8	1.58

25. Availability of electricity

No.	Availability of electricity	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	389	76.27
2	No	121	23.73

26. Type of toilet

No.	Type of toilet	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Own flush toilet with commode	30	5.88
2	Own water seal toilet	254	49.80

3	Own pit toilet	155	30.39
4	Public toilet	0	0
5	Toilet shared with another HH	20	3.92
6	No toilet	25	4.91
7	1,2 both	26	5.10

27. Household assets (excluding electrical goods)

No.	Assets	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Car	15	2.94
2	Van	14	2.75
3	Three wheeler	61	11.96
4	Lorry	7	1.37
5	Four wheel Tractor	10	1.96
6	Two wheel Tractor	21	4.12
7	Bus	3	0.59
8	Motor bicycle	204	40.00
9	Push bicycle	203	39.80
10	Boat (mechanized)	19	3.72
11	Boat (non-mechanized)	5	0.98
12	Madel(beach-seine)	9	1.76
13	Other fishnets	18	3.53
14	Water pumps	149	29.22
15	Land telephone	109	21.37
16	Mobile telephone	441	86.47
17	Drawing room set	148	29.02
18	Other	5	0.98

Access to services

No.	Institution/person	No. of visits/Meetings (actual value)			
		Not visited	1-5 times	5-10 times	>10 times
1.	Grama Niladhari	40	327	90	53
2.	Samurdhi Niladhari	370	65	32	43
3.	Divisional secretary	141	344	20	5
4.	Agrarian services officer	350	109	32	19
5.	Fishery inspector	484	15	6	5
6.	Veterinary service centre	505	4	1	-
7.	Water Board	483	25	-	2
8.	Electricity Board	281	187	19	23
9.	Family health worker/midwife	424	24	26	36
10.	School/s of your children	273	89	73	75
11.	Private tuition classes	421	52	23	14
12.	Pradeshya Sabha	420	85	4	1

13.	Urban council	504	4	2	-
14.	Local politician	455	50	1	4
15.	Bank/s	69	99	104	238
16.	Government hospital	43	187	150	130
17.	Private hospital	357	110	30	13
18.	Private channel centres	264	145	68	33
19.	Pharmacy	134	186	113	77
20.	Maternity & child care clinic	420	32	18	40
21.	Police station	487	22	-	1
No.	Institution/person	No. visits/Meetings (Percentage %)			
		Not visited	1-5 times	5-10 times	>10 times
1.	GramaNiladhari	7.84	64.12	17.65	10.39
2.	SamurdhiNiladhari	72.55	12.75	6.27	8.43
3.	Divisional secretary	27.65	67.45	3.92	0.98
4.	Agrarian services officer	68.63	21.37	6.27	3.73
5.	Fishery inspector	94.90	2.94	1.18	0.98
6.	Veterinary service centre	99.02	0.78	0.20	0.00
7.	Water Board	94.71	4.90	0.00	0.39
8.	Electricity Board	55.10	36.67	3.73	4.51
9.	Family health worker/midwife	83.14	4.71	5.10	7.06
10.	School/s of your children	53.53	17.45	14.31	14.71
11.	Private tuition classes	82.55	10.20	4.51	2.75
12.	Pradeshiasabha	82.35	16.67	0.78	0.20
13.	Urban council	98.82	0.78	0.39	0.00
14.	Local politician	89.22	9.80	0.20	0.78
15.	Bank/s	13.53	19.41	20.39	46.67
16.	Government hospital	8.43	36.67	29.41	25.49
17.	Private hospital	70.00	21.57	5.88	2.55
18.	Private channel centres	51.76	28.43	13.33	6.47
19.	Pharmacy	26.27	36.47	22.16	15.10
20.	Maternity & child care clinic	82.35	6.27	3.53	7.84
21.	Police station	95.49	4.31	0.00	0.20

Household Economy

28. Type of land

No.	Type of land	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Private land	317	62.16
2	Government land taken on lease/permit	87	17.06
3	Private Land taken on lease	6	1.18
4	Encroached land	44	8.63

5	Sharecropping/tenant	4	0.78
6	Other	52	10.19

29. Ownership of land

No.	Ownership of land	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Head of the HH	281	55.10
2	Spouse of the head of HH	38	7.45
3	Parents	39	7.65
4	Children	14	2.74
5	Relatives	26	5.10
6	Government	53	10.39
7	Others	59	11.57

30. Ownership of paddy field

No.	Ownership of paddy field	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	157	30.78
2	No	353	69.22

31. Ownership of highland

No.	Ownership of highland	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	492	96.47
2	No	18	3.53

32. Extent of land owned (in acres)

No.	Extent of land owned (in acres)	Paddy		Highland	
		Actual value	Percentage (%)	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0 - 0.5 acres	12	7.64	141	28.66
2	0.5 - 1 acres	40	25.48	112	22.76
3	1 – 1.5acres	48	30.57	91	18.50
4	1.5 - 2 acres	13	8.28	34	6.91
5	2 -2.5 acres	31	19.75	48	9.76
6	2.5 – 3 acres	2	1.27	5	1.02
7	3 – 3.5 acres	4	2.55	13	2.64
8	3.5 – 4 acres	0	0	0	0
9	4 – 4.5 acres	0	0	10	2.03
10	>4.5 acres	7	4.46	38	7.72

Total extent of land owned (paddy) = 211.155 acres
Average extent of land owned (paddy) = 0.414 acres
Total extent of land owned (highlands) = 768.853 acres
Average extent of land owned (highlands) = 1.508 acres

33. Land use

Actual values

No.	Crops cultivated	Seasons cultivated		24.3 Type of labour used		24.5 Use of Production	
		24.2.1 Maha	Maha + yala	24.3.1 Family labour	24.3.2 Hired labour	24.5.1 Domestic	24.5.2 Commercial
24.1.1	Rice	146	68	133	89	146	82
24.1.2	Vegetables	114	77	116	18	107	50
24.1.3	Maize	29	21	35	9	17	28
24.1.4	Cowpea	33	18	34	7	26	22
24.1.5	Green gram	7	4	7	0	3	5
24.1.6	Groundnuts	20	9	19	11	5	20
24.1.7	Chillies	80	36	79	18	59	54
24.1.8	Bananas	73	64	72	12	59	48
24.1.9	Mangoes	31	27	30	2	29	11
24.1.10	Coconuts	192	183	182	20	188	48
24.1.11	Onions	33	14	28	8	42	35
24.1.12	Other	127	113	128	49	17	118

Percentage (%)

No.	Crops cultivated	Seasons cultivated		24.3 Type of labour used		24.5 Use of Production	
		24.2.1 Maha	Maha + Yala	24.5.1 Family labour	24.5.2 Hired labour	24.5.1 Domestic	24.5.2 Commercial
24.1.1	Rice	68.22	31.78	59.91	40.09	64.04	35.96
24.1.2	Vegetables	59.69	40.31	86.57	13.43	68.15	31.85
24.1.3	Maize	58.00	42.00	79.55	20.45	37.78	62.22
24.1.4	Cowpea	64.71	35.29	82.93	17.07	54.17	45.83
24.1.5	Green gram	63.64	36.36	100.00	0.00	37.50	62.50
24.1.6	Groundnuts	68.97	31.03	63.33	36.67	20.00	80.00
24.1.7	Chillies	68.97	31.03	81.44	18.56	52.21	47.79
24.1.8	Bananas	53.28	46.72	85.71	14.29	55.14	44.86
24.1.9	Mangoes	53.45	46.55	93.75	6.25	72.50	27.50
24.1.10	Coconuts	51.20	48.80	90.10	9.90	79.66	20.34
24.1.11	Onions	70.21	29.79	77.78	22.22	54.55	45.45
24.1.12	Other	52.92	47.08	72.32	27.68	12.59	87.41

34. Production (in Kg)

No.	Crops cultivated	0 – 1,000	1,000 – 2,000	2,000 – 3,000	>3,000	Total
1	Rice	63	30	21	32	146
2	Vegetables	110	3	5	2	120
3	Maize	13	6	3	8	30
4	Cowpea	23	5	-	-	28
5	Green gram	5	2	-	-	7
6	Groundnuts	9	5	3	3	20
7	Chillies	70	6	3	1	80
8	Bananas	49	12	7	18	86
9	Mangoes	22	7	3	-	32
10	Coconuts	166	14	10	12	202
11	Onions	40	2	-	-	42
12	Other	55	24	32	21	132

Percentage (%)

No.	Crops cultivated	0 – 1,000	1,000 – 2,000	2,000 – 3,000	>3,000
1	Rice	43.15	20.55	14.38	21.92
2	Vegetables	91.67	2.50	4.17	1.66
3	Maize	43.33	20.00	10.00	26.67
4	Cowpea	82.14	17.86	-	-
5	Green gram	71.43	28.57	-	-
6	Groundnuts	45.00	25.00	15.00	15.00
7	Chillies	87.50	7.50	3.75	1.25
8	Bananas	56.98	13.95	8.14	20.93
9	Mangoes	68.75	21.88	9.37	-
10	Coconuts	82.18	6.93	4.95	5.94
11	Onions	95.24	4.76	-	-
12	Other	41.67	18.18	24.24	15.91

35. Household incomes and expenditures

Average Total Income per month

No.	Income per month (Rs.)	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	<10,000	16	3.14
2	10,000 – 20,000	67	13.14
3	20,000 – 30,000	115	22.55
4	30,000 – 40,000	102	20.00
5	40,000 – 50,000	72	14.12
6	50,000 – 60,000	44	8.63
7	>60,000	94	18.43

Average Total Expenditure per month

No.	Expenditure per month (Rs.)	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	<10,000	17	3.33

2	10,000 – 20,000	134	26.27
3	20,000 – 30,000	165	32.35
4	30,000 – 40,000	95	18.63
5	40,000 – 50,000	41	8.04
6	50,000 – 60,000	25	4.90
7	>60,000	33	6.47

Average Total Income per month =Rs. 78622.89

Average Total Expenditure per month = Rs. 55375.55

Household indebtedness

36. Loans taken during the past 12 months

No.	Loans taken	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	215	42.16
2	No	295	57.84

37. The source of loans

No.	The source of loans	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Private money lender	5	2.33
2	Bank	139	64.65
3	Financial company	36	16.74
4	NGO/CBO	20	9.30
5	Family member	2	0.93
6	Other	13	6.05

38. The interest rate charged on those loans

No.	Interest rates (%)	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0 - 1	8	3.72
2	1 – 5	8	3.72
3	5 – 10	59	27.44
4	10 – 15	105	48.84
5	15 – 20	13	6.05
6	20 – 25	20	9.30
7	>25	2	0.93

39. The reasons for taking loans

No.	The reasons for taking loans	Actual value	Percentage
1	To invest in agriculture	43	20.00
2	To invest in an industry	33	15.35

3	To build a house	102	47.44
4	To meet the cost of a family event	6	2.79
5	For the education of children	4	1.86
6	To repay a past debt	11	5.12
7	To take medical treatment	7	3.26
8	Family consumption/to buy HH goods	13	6.05
9	Other	40	18.60

40. Ability to repay the debts

No.	Ability to repay the debts	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	215	100
2	No	0	0

41. Amount spend a month to repay the loans taken

No.	Amount spend a month to repay the loans taken	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	<10,000	149	69.30
2	10,000 – 20,000	41	19.07
3	20,000 – 30,000	18	8.37
4	30,000 – 40,000	4	1.86
5	40,000 – 50,000	2	0.93
6	>50,000	1	0.47

42. Household Energy Use - Purpose and Energy Type

Actual values

No.	Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	Whether available/not available		Type of energy used									
		27.2.1 Yes	27.2.2 No	27.3.1 Electricity	27.3.2 Firewood	27.3.3 Gas	27.3.4 Kerosene	27.3.5 Solar	27.3.6 Dry battery	Firewood and gas	Electricity and firewood	Electricity and gas	Electricity, firewood and gas
27.1.1	Lighting	510	-	389	-	-	90	31	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.2	Cooking	510	-	1	343	11	2	-	-	90	35	3	25
27.1.3	Boiling water/heating food	444	66	94	257	17	-	-	-	37	26	9	4
27.1.4	Refrigerator	181	329	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.5	Electric fan	195	315	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.6	Radio /Cassette recorder	237	273	197	-	-	-	9	31	-	-	-	-
27.1.7	Television	346	164	339	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.8	Computer /internet	58	452	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.9	Telephone charger	395	115	374	-	-	-	16	5	-	-	-	-
27.1.10	Rice cooker	175	335	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.11	Blender	147	363	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.12	Washing machine	30	480	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.13	Micro-wave oven	18	492	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.14	Water dispenser& filters	3	507	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.15	Air conditioner	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.16	Electric iron	273	237	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.17	Hot plate	2	508	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.18	Deep freezer	3	507	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.19	Water pumps	182	328	136	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.20	Other	21	489	4	-	-	-	14	3	-	-	-	-

Percentage (%)

No.	Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	Whether available/not available		Type of energy used									
		27.2.1 Yes	27.2.2 No	27.3.1 Electricity	27.3.2 Firewood	27.3.3 Gas	27.3.4 Kerosene	27.3.5 Solar	27.3.6 Dry battery	Firewood and gas	Electricity and firewood	Electricity and gas	Electricity, firewood and

27.1.1	Lighting	100	-	76.27	-	-	17.65	6.08	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.2	Cooking	100	-	0.20	67.25	2.16	0.39	-	-	17.65	6.86	0.59	4.9
27.1.3	Boiling water/heating food	87.06	12.94	21.17	57.88	3.83	-	-	-	8.33	5.86	2.03	0.9
27.1.4	Refrigerator	35.49	64.51	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.5	Electric fan	38.24	61.76	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.6	Radio /Cassette recorder	46.47	53.53	83.12	-	-	-	3.8	13.08	-	-	-	-
27.1.7	Television	67.84	32.16	97.98	-	-	-	2.02	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.8	Computer /internet	11.37	88.63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.9	Telephone charger	77.45	22.55	94.68	-	-	-	4.05	1.27	-	-	-	-
27.1.10	Rice cooker	34.31	65.69	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.11	Blender	28.82	71.18	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.12	Washing machine	5.88	94.12	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.13	Micro-wave oven	3.53	96.47	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.14	Water dispenser& filters	0.59	99.41	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.15	Air conditioner	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.16	Electric iron	53.53	46.47	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.17	Hot plate	0.39	99.61	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.18	Deep freezer	0.59	99.41	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.19	Water pumps	35.69	64.31	74.73	-	-	25.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.1.20	Other	4.12	95.88	19.05	-	-	-	66.67	14.28	-	-	-	-

43. Number of hours energy is used

No.	27.1 Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	27.4 No hours/day energy is used						27.4 No hours/day energy is used				
		27.4.1 Electricity (actual values)						27.4.1 Electricity (percentage %)				
		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
27.1.1	Lighting	151	236	2	-	-		38.82	60.67	0.51	-	-
27.1.2	Cooking	8	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.3	Boiling water/heating food	127	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.4	Refrigerator	1	17	21	7	135		0.55	9.39	11.6	3.88	74.58
27.1.5	Electric fan	154	28	13	-	-		78.97	14.36	6.67	-	-

27.1.6	Radio /Cassette recorder	152	34	11	-	-		77.16	17.26	5.58	-	-
27.1.7	Television	241	88	9	1	-		71.09	25.96	2.66	0.29	-
27.1.8	Computer /internet	58	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.9	Telephone charger	362	12	-	-	-		96.79	3.21	-	-	-
27.1.10	Rice cooker	175	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.11	Blender	147	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.12	Washing machine	30	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.13	Micro-wave oven	18	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.14	Water dispenser& filters	3	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.15	Air conditioner	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
27.1.16	Electric iron	273	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.17	Hot plate	2	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.18	Deep freezer	-	-	-	1	2		-	-	-	33.33	66.67
27.1.19	Water pumps	136	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.20	Other	3	1	-	-	-		75	25	-	-	-

a. 0 – 5 hours b. 5 – 10 hours c. 10 – 15 hours d. 15 – 20 hours e. 20 – 24 hours

No.	27.1 Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	27.4 No hours/day energy is used						27.4 No hours/day energy is used				
		27.4.2. Firewood (actual values)						27.4.2 Firewood (percentage %)				
		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
27.1.2	Cooking	456	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.3	Boiling water/heating food	291	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-

No.	27.1 Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	27.4 No hours/day energy is used						27.4 No hours/day energy is used				
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	used	27.4.3 Gas (actual values)						27.4.3 Gas (percentage %)				
		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
27.1.2	Cooking	44	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.3	Boiling water/heating food	26	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-

No.	27.1 Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	27.4 No hours/day energy is used						27.4 No hours/day energy is used				
		27.4.4 Kerosene (actual values)						27.4.4 Kerosene (percentage %)				
		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
27.1.1	Lighting	73	17	-	-	-		81.11	18.89	-	-	-
27.1.2	Cooking	2	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.19	Water pumps	37	9	-	-	-		80.43	19.57	-	-	-

No.	27.1 Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	27.4 No hours/day energy is used						27.4 No hours/day energy is used				
		27.4.5 Solar (actual values)						27.4.5 Solar (percentage %)				
		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
27.1.1	Lighting	23	8	-	-	-		74.19	25.81	-	-	-
27.1.6	Radio /Cassette recorder	7	2	-	-	-		77.78	22.22	-	-	-

27.1.7	Television	7	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
27.1.9	Telephone	16	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
27.1.20	Other	1	-	13	-	-	7.14	-	92.86	-	-

No.	27.1 Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	27.4 No hours/day energy is used						27.4 No hours/day energy is used				
		27.4.6 Dry battery (actual values)						27.4.6 Dry battery (percentage %)				
		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
27.1.6	Radio /Cassette recorder	30	1	-	-	-		96.77	3.23	-	-	-
27.1.9	Telephone charger	5	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-
27.1.20	Other	3	-	-	-	-		100	-	-	-	-

44. Number of kerosene user households

No.	Kerosene use	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	131	25.68
2	No	379	74.32

45. Number of kerosene liters used for a month

No.	Number of liters	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0 – 5	40	30.53
2	5 – 10	55	41.98
3	10 – 15	25	19.08
4	>15	11	8.41

46. Number of bulbs frequently used in the HH

No.	Number of bulbs	Energy saving bulbs			Incandescent bulbs	
		Actual value	Percentage (%)		Actual value	Percentage (%)
2	1 – 3	62	15.74		113	42.64
3	3 – 5	112	28.43		97	36.60

4	5 – 7	99	25.13		40	15.09
5	7 – 9	55	13.96		9	3.41
6	≥ 9	66	16.74		6	2.26
	Total	394/510			265/510	

- ❖ **Total 394** :- Electricity – 389
Solar power – 5

47. The peak times that electricity is used in the HH

No.	Peak times	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	4.00 -6.00 a.m.	140	35.99
2	6.00-8.00 a.m.	9	2.31
3	8.00-10.00 a.m.	0	0.00
4	10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	0	0.00
5	12.00 – 2.00 p.m.	1	0.26
6	2.00-4.00 p.m.	0	0.00
7	4.00-6.00 p.m.	0	0.00
8	6.00 – 8.00 p.m.	386	99.23
9	8.00-10.00 p.m.	331	85.09
10	10.00 p.m.-12.00 midnight	33	8.48

48. The monthly expenditure of the HH for energy use

No.	Total expenditure	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0 – 1,000	293	57.45
2	1,000 – 2,000	121	23.73
3	2,000 – 3,000	43	8.43
4	3,000 – 4,000	19	3.73
5	4,000 – 5,000	7	1.37
6	≥ 5,000	27	5.29

49. Use of energy for economic activities

No.		Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	132	25.88
2	No	378	74.12

50. Type of energy used

No.	The type of energy used	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Electricity	43	32.58
2	Gas	1	0.76
3	Firewood	2	1.52
4	Kerosene	73	55.30

5	Dry battery	1	0.76
6	Solar	12	9.08

51. The purpose for which energy is used

No.	Purpose	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Lighting	31	23.48
2	Cooking	3	2.27
3	Heating/Cooling	4	3.03
4	Boiling	0	0
5	Irrigation	55	41.67
6	Operating machines	36	27.28
7	Entertainment	0	0
8	Other	3	2.27

52. Availability of vehicles

No.	Availability of vehicles	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	248	48.63
2	No	262	51.37

53. The type of energy used

No.	The type of energy used	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	Petrol	219	88.31
2	Diesel	17	6.85
3	Petrol and Diesel	12	4.84

54. The amount HH spend on petrol/diesel per month

No.	Amount spend	Actual value	Percentage (%)
1	0 – 1,000	34	13.71
2	1,000 – 2,000	60	24.19
3	2,000 – 3,000	50	20.16
4	3,000 – 4,000	41	16.53
5	4,000 – 5,000	13	5.25
6	≥ 5,000	50	20.16

ANNEX 9: SUMMARIES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

A. Summary of Public Consultations conducted for 33 kV Tower Lines and Gantries

Name of the Project: Elpitiya-Mattaka; Mahiyanganaya-Bibila; Mallawapitiya-Rathmalgoda; Monaragala-Wellawaya; Warukandeniya-Morawaka; Maho-Ma Eliya; Kegalle-Gevilipitiya; Wimalasurendra-Maskeliya

Name of the village/s: Ketandola; Rassanvila; Arawatta; Maraketiya; Gemunupura Akkara 30; Bogamuwa; Handugala; Mahagodayaya; 2nd mile post; Veheragala; Happitiya; Alapaladeniya; Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa; Bund Junction; Wilawa; Valikanda Watte; Karandupanawatte; Castlereigh; Osborne (lower division); Kuda Maskeliya

Name of the GNDs: 31 G, Ketandola, Uda-Ovita; 31 B/2, Amaragama; Rideemaliyadda South; 2A-Gemunupura; 741 Bogamuwa; 898 Handugala; 140/2 Mahagodayaya; Kumbukkana 131-A; Veheragala 141-B; Happitiya; Alapaladeniya-North; 211, Ambogama; Ma Eliya; 197 Wilawa; Aththanagoda; 14 C Udakarandupana; Castlereigh; 319K Lathenty; Brownslaw

Name of the DS Division: Elpitiya; Niaygama; Rideemaliyadda; Mallawapitiya; Polgahawela; Buththala; Monaragala; Neluwa; Pitabaddara; Maho; Polpitigama; Kegalle; Ginigathhena

No. Participants: See Annex 10

Date of the consultation: 11/12/2015; 12/12/2015; 13/12/2015; 15/12/2015; 17.12.2015; 20/12/2015; 21/12/2015; 23/12/2015; 25/12/2015; 28/12/2015; 29/12/2015; 30/12/2015; 30/12/2015

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	We are not aware of the project. Does this project benefit the village directly? It is better if the lines go over the paddy land. We don't like if the lines go over our houses. It is not good that electricity lines are erected over our houses and land [Ketandola]; We were made aware of this project by CEB officers who came to conduct initial surveys. The paddy fields do not have specific owners. Therefore, nobody will object if the electricity lines crossed over the paddy fields [Rassanvila]; Some time ago a person came and made observations in the area, but he did not discuss anything except to say that a new electricity line will cross over our area. We are not aware of the effects over us upon such lines and if they consider on us its effects on us, but if the line does not make any harm to us, we have no objection to the line [Arawatta]; We are not aware of this project. The project should not have any harmful effects on people's housing. We can bear the minor losses but should not damage trees [Maraketiya]; It's good to implement the project. But it should not harm the housing and crop lands of the villagers [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; People may not object lines traversing over paddy fields. They will not like lines traversing over home gardens, highlands and coconut lands. Several people have coconut lands and coconut based industries. If coconut trees are affected, people who depend on coconut industry will lose their livelihoods. Parents will also raise objections if the lines crossed-over school buildings and premises because it is insecure for children. The school will not be able to construct storied buildings. The value of our land will decrease

	<p>and we may not be able to build storied houses. CEB will expand their lines from time to time and cut down our trees. We will be helpless [Bogamuwa]; We have no objection to development programs. But if it adversely affects our lives and property, we are concerned about it. People have only limited land plots. Therefore, electricity lines should be installed far away from people's private property [Handugala]; It is not good that electricity lines are erected over our houses and land. We cannot leave our traditional homelands. We grew up in this village. We have no other place to go. We cannot lose our property to provide electricity to others. We are not in favour of this project [Mahagodayaya]; We were not aware of the project. We will object if the lines were erected over our lands and houses. What about the safety of the people? [2nd mile post]; We specially question the safety of the people if this project was implemented. This should not destroy the trees and our houses [Veheragala]; CEB officials visited the village before two months. Proposed line path was observed. We were told that a new line will be erected. We have no problem with the line construction provided it does not harm our lands or housing. If it is a 33,000 kV line it will go over a high. That will make many problems for us. But we don't know how others will object. In 2006, there were problems in the electricity supply. But after the construction of the mini-hydro power station at Happitiya the supply became better [Happitiya]; We were not aware of the project. Normally these areas have mini-hydro power stations. We don't have any objection to them. But if the electricity lines traverse over our lands, we are unable to do other activities such as constructions [Happitiya]; We are not aware of such a project. The proposed line is over paddy fields. Since lines don't go over houses there will be no objection. One family in the village owns many of the paddy fields. Farmers cultivate those lands on rent basis. Therefore, objections may come from the owners [Alapaladeniya]; We have no objection to the project if people get electricity. However the project should not adversely affect the people [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; We have no objection to the project. Such projects should be implemented for the development of the country. We are planning to erect a Buddha statue under the Nuga tree at the junction. The project should save this land for us [Bund Junction]; There is already a 33 kV line traversing over the area. It does not go over the houses. It traverses mainly over paddy fields and tanks. We have no objection if the lines did not affect us adversely. People may object if the lines traverse over their houses. If the lines cross-over coconut land, some trees may have to be cut-down. Paddy fields are cultivated during <i>Maha</i> season. They do not cultivate their fields during <i>Yala</i> season. Therefore construction work should be carried out during <i>Yala</i> season (April – August) to minimize destructions to crops. People may not be able to construct houses with upstairs. Land values will decrease. Therefore such adverse situations should be avoided [Wilawa]; Farmers may raise their objections if the line traverses across paddy fields. They should be paid compensation [Valikandawatte]. These trees belong to the estate. We only take the fruits from mango, coconut and jak trees. If trees were to be affected, permission should be obtained from the estate management. Electricity lines should be erected far away from</p>
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		<p>our line rooms. If lines crossed over our houses and land, it would be insecure for our lives. Our roofs are covered with tin sheets. If suddenly a line fell over the roofs, it would be disastrous to our lives. We have a lot of children and their lives will be in danger. We may not be able to use the produce from trees if they were cut down. Though we do not have our own houses now, our future generations may build houses or engage in cultivations. Then they will not have sufficient land to build houses. There are private lands adjoining the estate. Those people will not like losing their vegetation. CEB is interested only in accomplishing their tasks and not interested in our security and future concerns. When we tell our concerns, CEB does not listen to us. We have no problem if the lines were erected along the canal. It will little damage the environment and people will lose a few coconut trees. An officer from CEB should be available in the vicinity in case we need to complain any problems. As we think of the country's development, we also need to think of ourselves [Karandupanawatte]; Good if electricity was provided to this area. It will help the development of this area. People will build new houses (People's common knowledge is low and it was difficult to help them understanding the project [Castlereigh]; Project should not affect the tea bushes. It is our source of livelihood. Machinery used for construction can destroy the tea bushes. Such things should be avoided. Also, when electricity towers are installed in the upper sections of the estate and due to vehicle and heavy machinery movements during construction period, it can even lead to landslides [Osborne]; We are aware of this project. People in this village requested CEB to remove the electricity lines that traverse over the Bodhiya. CEB agreed to remove the lines and take them towards the location where the proposed gantry is to be constructed (The land for the temple was given by Norwood estate at the request of the temple society. The land is managed by a temple in Maskeliya. We do not know whether the ownership of the land lies with the temple or the divisional secretary). We have no objection to the erection of new electricity lines. The new lines will traverse over two retail groceries and 4 residential units. It is not a major problem for us [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	<p>Fair compensations should be provided for the loss of land losses and houses [Ketandola]. Many people will not expect compensation since this is a development activity in the country [Rassanvila]; Loss of trees will be a great loss. Also, if we lose lands, our children will not have sufficient land to build houses in the future. Therefore, a fair compensation is expected for the trees and lands affected [Arawatta]; Expect reasonable cash compensation for any losses [Maraketiya/ Gemunupura Akkara 30]; We need cash compensation for all our losses. Compensation should be not only for the trees that will be fell down but also for loss of incomes, decrease of land values, deprived opportunities for future cultivations etc. We are not satisfied with compensation paid only for the trees [Bogamuwa]; We expect compensation for loss of our properties, cultivations, crops and trees. If our lands were lost due to the project, we should be given alternate land in the same area (we cannot go outside and live) and houses should be built for us. We do not have money to build houses [Handugala]; If the project was</p>

		<p>implemented, we need substantial compensation. We should be provided with alternate housing and land for cultivations [Mahagoddayaya]; Fair compensation should be provided for the loss of land and housing [2nd mile post/ Veheragala]; Two storied house owners will object if the line went over their houses. Because the line will be closer to the roof. People will object cutting down valuable trees. They should be compensated. If possible try to avoid houses when erecting the line. Sufficient compensation should be provided for people to buy new lands. Damages to the trees should also be compensated [Happitiya]; The project should fairly compensate the people who lose assets due to the project [Alapaladeniya]; The project should not adversely affect the residences of the people. We do not have a major problem if it affected our cultivations. We should be paid compensation if the project affected cultivations. We need fair compensation if our coconut trees were fell down [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; Since the project will not affect our residences (as explained), we have no objection. But if coconut trees are fell down, we should be paid compensation [Bund Junction]; The land values in this area are high because of the recent road improvements. We expect cash compensation for both crops and land affected by the project. We do not need compensation only for crop losses. If the land values diminish due to electricity lines, or people are unable to construct houses, such land owners should be compensated [Wilawa]; Land values will decrease if electricity lines traversed over land. Even it is a barren land people may not like to construct houses on such land. Compensation should take into consideration depreciation of such land values [Valikandawatte]; The estate belongs to the Kegalle plantation. For any crop and tress losses, the estate will have to be compensated. The estate has more than 500 acres in extent. If any losses caused to private land owners, they too have to be compensated. We need compensation not only for the lost trees and crops but also for the depreciation of land values due to lines crossing over our lands [Karandupanawatte]; Land mostly belong to the plantation companies (people did not know that they can claim compensation for land acquired. Since people do not have ownership to the land, they would agree with whatever the officials tell them [Castlereigh]; We do not like electricity lines traversing over residential dwellings. It is risky and threatens life. If electricity lines traverse over someone's house, such affected households should be provided an alternate house in a more secure place. If the project causes any damages to tea plantation, compensation should be paid to the estate [Osborne]; If any trees are to be cut down, we expect cash compensation for it. But we do not have many tall trees. So it will not be a major issue for us [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	<p>There are 1,500 registered voters in the village. There are 600 households in the village. Of them, 300 are Tamil. Tamils have their own graveyard, but it is not used frequently. There are 20 retail shops, 2 hardware shops, one garment factory, a tea factory, a rubber factory, 2 salons, 2 auto garages, a timber mill and a welding workshop in the village [Ketandola]; The GN division consists of 519 households. Rassanvila village has 39 households. One family is a Tamil family. Others are Sinhalese Buddhists. No common places in the village. It is a small village.</p>

	<p>Since it is closer to the main road, there are no shops in the village [Rassanvila]; Around 600 families live in the GN division and all are Sinhalese Buddhists. The only public places in the village are the community hall and the shrine room. The village has a Sunday school. There are three quarries owned by outsiders. The quarry workers are paid at LKR 400 per load of metal. There are others who work in the quarries to load the rocks to the crushers. There are 3 small grocery shops [Arawatta]; There are 150 families live in the village and 500 families in the GN division. The only public place in the village is the community hall. People have to go to Rideemaliyadda to get services provided by the government [Maraketiya]; The settlements in the village started with the Mahaweli development scheme. There are 600 Sinhala Buddhist families live in the village. There are 5 community centres, a samurdhi bank, several shops and 3 rice mills [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; There are about 200 households with a total population around 800-1000. There is Bogamuwa school, post office, SANASA Bank, Rural Bank, a temple, two medium level groceries, 4 retail groceries, a rice grinding mill, 3 small coir mills with around 35 employees, a pre-school, a cooperative store and a community centre [Bogamuwa]; The GND has about 500 households and all are Sinhalese. There is a cooperative store, a family health worker, and a grama niladhari in this village [Handugala]; There are about 200 households in this village. All are Sinhala Buddhists. There are a few groceries, an agrarian service centres, a school, a temple, a paddy grinding mill and a Samurdhi bank in this village [Mahagodayaya]; There are about 50 to 55 households. Population is about 250 to 300. All are Sinhalese Buddhists. The community hall of the funeral aid society. The nursery of the rubber development board is the only government outlet [2nd mile post]; The total families in the village are 350 to 400 and the population exceeds 2000. Over 90% of the population is Sinhalese and many of them are Buddhists. Some of them are Christians. There is a small Muslim settlement in the village. A temple, the samurdhi bank, sugar company, distillery, Pelwatte dairy company are situated within or close proximity to the village. There are 4 large shops and 10 mall shops. No service stations are available, but in the sugar company premises banks and other services are available [Veheragala]; There are about 400 to 500 households. Of them 10-20 families are Tamil. One Christian family is living in the village. Rest are Buddhists. A GN office, a Samurdhi office, a Sathosa cooperative store, a community hall, 10 retail shops, 4 hardware stores, 2 communication centers, 2 garages, 1 vehicle service station, 1 tea factory and a mini-hydro power station are in the village area [Happitiya]; Happitiya junior school is situated in the village. GN office is also a public place in the village. DS office is 8 km away from the village. Nearest hospital is the Neluwa Madagama hospital which is 9 km away from the village [Happitiya]. There are about 300 households in the village. 5 Tamil families live in the Haliela estate of the village. Rest is mainly Sinhalese Buddhists. Alapaladeniya high School, midwifery center, community hall, GN office, 15 retail shops, 1 hardware shop, 1 timber shop, 1 salon, 1 sweet producing factory, 3 small scale tailoring shops, 2 vehicle repair garages and 2 gem mines are situated within the [Alapaladeniya]; There</p>
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		<p>are about 90 households. All are Sinhalese. There is a school and a temple. The school has classes upto GCE OL. The divisional secretariat and the hospital are in Mahawa. There is one retail grocery. People buy their essential groceries from Mahawa town [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; There are about 200 households in this area. In the junction, there are 4 retail groceries, a fish stall, 2 restaurants, and a textile shop. The divisional secretariat is located in Polpitiyagama, 7 km away. The school in Ma Eliya has classes upto GCE AL. The village temple is located close to the school. The hospital is in Polpitiyagama [Bund Junction]; There are about 175-200 households in this village. Each single family has 4-5 members. The population in the Wilawa village is around 500. All are Sinhala Buddhists. There are about 12 small tanks which irrigate the paddy fields. There is a community hall in which a pre-school is run by the Pradeshiya Sabha. There are 2 retail groceries [Wilawa]; There are around 350 households in this area. 95% of the people are Sinhala Buddhists while the rest is Sinhalese Catholics. People are dependent on seasonal rain-fed agriculture. Around 30% of the population is employed in government jobs [Wilawa]; There are about 350-400 households and they are equally divided between Sinhalese and Tamils. There is a dispensary, Hindu kovil and four retail groceries [Valikandawatte]; This village has around 250-300 households with a population of around 2,000. The population includes Sinhalese and Tamils and Buddhists, Hindus and Christians. The estate labourers also include both ethnic communities. There had been marriages between Sinhalese and the Tamils. If we wanted to build a house, we have to get permission from the estate. Earlier, the estate gave some land plots (15 perches) to people and deducted its value from the wages of the labourers. Those families were given a permit. Some families have built houses closer to their line rooms. There are 2-3 families living in small line rooms and they are congested. Some of their family members work in Colombo and hardly come home because there is no adequate space for them to stay in the line room. There are 9 line quarters with over 100 rooms. Some rooms are occupied by non-labourer families as well. There are 5-6 small groceries. Public transport services are available every hour between Aththanagoda and Kegalle. The distance to Kegalle town is 8 km. For marketing purposes, people go to Kegalle [Karandupanawatte]; There are about 250-300 households in this area. 99% are Tamils. Of them, 90% is Hindus by religion. There is a Hindu Kovil and 2 Christian churches. Buddhists worship a small bodhiya. There are 3 retail groceries, a tea factory and 2 big restaurants. A hotel is being constructed. Tourists come to this area using sea planes which are landed on Castlereigh reservoir. Many plantation companies are developing tourist guest houses and they are less interested in developing the tea industry. Tourism brings them good profits [Castlereigh]; There are about 250 households. The number of Sinhalese households is less than 10. 90% are Hindus; 8% Christians; 2% is Buddhists. The village has 4 retail shops, 1 saloon, a Hindu kovil, a dispensary, a pre-school and a child care centre [Osborne]; There are about 10-15 households and 4 retail groceries located closer to the location identified for the proposed gantry. The total population within the grama niladhari division is</p>
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		about 135 households. Of them, 120 are Sinhalese; 15 Muslims; and 5 Tamils. The divisional secretariat is in Ginigathhena which is 30 km away. There is a divisional hospital in Maskeliya which is 3 km away. The district hospital is in Dikoya, 12 km away. The main hospital is in Nawalapitiya and people obtain treatment from this hospital for serious illnesses [Kuda Maskeliya].
4.	Land ownership pattern	There are a few who are sinnakkara deed holders. The majority have licenses for lands. Some lands are owned by Ketandola estate [Ketandola]; Only a few sinnakkra lands are in the village. The majority of people have 0.25 to 0.75 acres of land [Rassanvila]; The oldest villagers have deeds for their lands while other families have licences. Around 5 to 10 families do not have any legal document to their land. The earliest settlements were from 1975 where every family owned 1.5 to 2 acres of land. There are a few families who still own 2 to 3 acres of land. [Arawatta/Maraketiya/Gemunupura Akkara 30]; All land is private <i>sinnakkara</i> land. Families inherited land from their generations. Now the lands are fragmented. The majority of the households have ½ to 1 acre. Around 15 households have 40 perches. Another 10 households have 6-8 acres. Large lands are cultivated with coconut. Except for about 5 households, all other households have paddy land as well [Bogamuwa/Handugala]; The land was given to us by the government and it is now the third and the fourth generations that live on this land. All land has either permits or <i>jayaboomi</i> deeds [Mahagodayaya]; Every land has a license or deed [2 nd mile post]. Most of the land owners have licenses while some have deeds. The early settlers of the village have encroached the government lands and then have settled [Veheragala]; Most of the lands have <i>sinnakkara</i> titles. Some have licences for land. Part of the village is Sinharja Rainforest. There are 3 tea plantations each with an extent of 10 acres. On average, a household owns 0.5 to 1.5 acres. Most of the land has <i>sinnakkara</i> titles. Some have Jayabhoomi deeds. Very few government lands here. The only government land is the Sinharaja Forest. Normally a house is situated on a land with an extent of more than one acre. Some families own 4 to 5 acres [Happitiya]; Most of the lands have jayabhomi or swarnabhoomi titles and some have sinnkkara titles. On average, a household owns 1 to 2 acres while some own 4 to 5 acres. Hali-ela tea estate has 10 acres [Alapaladeniya]; Most of the land has <i>sinnakkara</i> titles. There are a few households who have permits and <i>Swarnaboomi</i> titles to their land. In addition, there are households who live on encroached government land for 50-60 years. On average, families will have one acre of paddy land and another acre of highland. Almost all the families have some land. There are no landless families [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; The land we own was given to us by the government in 1950s under a settlement scheme. Now it is fragmented after several generations. Each family owns about ½ acre. Most of the land is sinnakkara. But there are also land obtained by people on permits [Bund Junction]; People have private sinnakkara land which they inherited from generations. They own both paddy and high lands. Some people have sold out their paddy lands. Around 100 families have land extending from ½ to 1 acre. Another 20-25 families have 1 ½ to 2 acres of land. The majority of the people own 1-2 acres of paddy land. A few others have more than 2

		<p>acres of paddy land [Wilawa]; Around 20% of the land is private <i>sinnakkara</i> land. The rest 80% of government land given to the families. Most of them are paddy fields [Wilawa]; 70-80 percent of the land belongs to the Valikanda estate. Estate labourers are provided with line rooms. The land area of a line room is five perches. There is also a reservation area adjoining an irrigation canal. This land is vested with the Irrigation Department. The balance land is private land [Valikandawatte]; Not many families have private land. Some people have bought private land elsewhere and settled in those lands [Karanduponawatte]; There is no private land. All land belongs to the Castlereigh estate [Castlereigh; Osborne]. Estate labourer households are provided line rooms built on 2-5 perch land. But land belongs to the estate. People are allowed to cultivate vegetables in their home gardens. Estate management provides seeds and necessary guidance [Osborne]; People have private <i>sinnakkara</i> land. Large extents of land come under the Norwood plantation company. The average size of the land belonging to individual households is about 10-15 perches [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
5.	Current market price of paddy land	<p>An acre of paddy land is around LKR 600,000 to 700,000 if it is closer to the road. Others are around LKR 300,000 per acre [Ketandola]; An acre of paddy land costs LKR 200,000 [Rassanvila]; Since people have never sold any land it is difficult to assess the value of land. People believe the land values are between LKR 350,000 to 400,000 per acre [Arawatta]; Between LKR 500,000 to 600,000 per acre [Maraketiya/Gemunupura Akkara 30]; Paddy lands are rare in this area. The market price of paddy land ranges from LKR 250,000 to LKR 1,000,000. The price of paddy lands cultivated in two seasons a year is comparatively high. Some paddy fields have irrigated water from tanks [Bogamuwa/Handugala]; An acre of paddy land is around LKR 400,000. The prices vary with the fertility of the land [Mahagoddayaya]; LKR 100,000 to 150,000 per acre [2nd mile post]; LKR 600,000 to 700,000 per acre [Veheragala]; Recently no paddy lands were sold in this village. Paddy lands are rare in this area. Therefore, can't say a price [Happitiya]; It is believed that paddy lands in this village has gems. Such lands value at LKR 50,000 a perch while other paddy lands value at LKR 10,000 a perch [Alapaladeniya]; An acre of paddy land is around LKR 500,000 [Ambogama, Ratehthinukwewa]; An acre of paddy land is about LKR 500,000 [Bund Junction]; an acre would be around LKR 5-600,000. If the paddy lands receive water from the tanks, price of such land would be LKR 6-700,000 [Wilawa]; People have not sold their paddy lands recently. The price would be around LKR 400,000 per acre [Valikandawatte]; There are only a few paddy lands. The price of an acre would be around LKR 100,000 [Karandupanawatte]; There are no paddy lands in the area [Castlereigh; Osborne; Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
6.	Current market price of highland	<p>Sinnakkara land located closer to the main road costs around 1000,000 to 200,000 a perch. In the village a perch costs LKR 50,000 [Ketandola]; A productive tea acre costs about LKR 1,500,000. A cinnamon acre is around LKR 1,800,000. One perch of other lands costs LKR 15,000 to 20,000 [Rassanvila]; Around LKR 500,000 per acre [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; The price of highlands located closer to main roads is high and ranges between LKR 45,000 to LKR 50,000 a perch. In the</p>

		<p>interior of the village, a perch would be around LKR 35,000. The land cultivated with coconut fetches a high price. But people hardly sell coconut lands [Bogamuwa]; Land closer to the road is around LKR 130,000 a perch. In the interior of the village, it is about LKR 100,000 a perch [Handugala]; Highlands are scarce in this area. An uncultivated barren land would be around LKR 500,000 an acre. If the land was cultivated with teak or jak trees, it will be around LKR 800,000 per care [Mahagoddayaya]; Highlands are valued between LKR 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 per half an acre. Some lands have gems which are more expensive [2nd mile post]; A perch by the main road values at LKR 80,000. Land used for chena cultivation values at LKR 500,000 to 600,000 per acre [Veheragala]; An acre of land cultivated with tea is about LKR 2,000,000. Bare land is priced at LKR 500,000 an acre. Land nearby the road costs LKR 20,000 a perch. An acre of cultivated highland is about LKR 2,000,000 to 2,500,000. Land closer to the roads costs about LKR 40,000 a perch. In the interior of the village, a perch costs LKR 30,000 to 35,000 [Happitiya]; Land nearby Neluwa-Morawaka main road costs LKR 75,000 a perch. Prices vary with the distance from the main road [Alapaladeniya]; An acre of highland is around LKR 800,000 [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; The price of land located closer to the main road is around LKR 17,000 a perch. In the interior of the village, an acre of land would be around LKR 1,000,000 [Bund Junction]; One perch of highland is around LKR 15,000. If the land is cultivated with coconut, a perch would be LKR 20,000. The price of a perch of uncultivated land will be LKR 10,000 [Wilawa]; This is a good area for living. Only problem is the threats from wild elephants [Wilawa]; A land located closer to the road will be around LKR 1,500,000 an acre. Other land is around LKR 1,000,000 an acre [Wilawa]; A habitable land would be around LKR 40,000 a perch. If it is not habitable, the price would be around LKR 20,000 [Valikandawatte]; The price of a single perch ranges between LKR 13,000 to 15,000 [Karandupanawatte]; There are hardly any private properties. The market rate would be around LKR 50,000 a perch [Osborne]; A perch would be around LKR 20,000 [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	<p>The majority of the Tamil community works for the Ketandola estate. A few Sinhalese also work for the plantation. Most Sinhalese families have their own tea smallholdings. Some Sinhalese women work in garment factories. People buy their household goods from Elpitiya town. Some people go to the Sunday fair at Pitigala. Some people go outside the village for masonry and carpentry work. Some work as police officers, teachers and in other government agencies. People also work in foreign countries [Ketandola]; Tea, cinnamon and paddy are the main sources of income. Most of the villagers own smallholdings cultivated with cinnamon or tea. Some work as labourers. External links are same as Ketandola [Rassanvila]; The main source of livelihood is paddy farming and agriculture. In addition, the farmers are engaged in brick manufacturing. Around 70 % of the villagers are involved. Those who make bricks earn a profit of LKR 25,000 a month. Some villagers work in the quarries while others work outside the village such as in bakeries and shops in the village. There are 3 persons are in working in foreign countries. Only a few are employed in armed services and police</p>

	<p>[Arawatta]; People cultivate paddy in the rainy season and chenas in the dry season. There are people who work as labourers in paddy fields, armed forces, police and government agencies [Maraketiya]; People in this area are engaged in a variety of livelihoods. There are government employees and people who work in police, armed services, garment factories, private agencies, coir mills, groceries and restaurants etc. There are also a few small scale entrepreneurs and those who are self-employed such as masons, carpenters and dress-makers. Around 50-60 households are dependent on paddy and coconut cultivations. Many people go to Kurunegala for employment and trade related purposes. The employees in coir mills are paid LKR 500 per day. Masons are paid LKR 1,300 per day. Those who work in garment factories earn about LKR 25,000 to 30,000 a month. People also have labour work in paddy fields during <i>Maha</i> season and also in coconut estates. Males who work in paddy fields are paid LKR 1,000 a day whereas women are paid LKR 750-800 a day. Overall, people have an average living condition. Only around 25-30 households are above average because they have comparatively large coconut lands [Bogamuwa]; A majority of the people are engaged in labour work. Only 1 public transport bus and two private buses operate in this area. Therefore, transport services are not regular. People mostly use their motorcycles, push cycles and three wheelers to travel. People go to Pothuhera fair on Mondays. Road is damaged in several places [Handugala]; 95% of the people are engaged in agriculture – paddy and chena cultivation – they mostly grow vegetables and maize. People are also engaged in self-employment, work as masons, carpenters etc. Only a few are in the government service and such people are limited to 2-3 persons. People also go to weekly fair held in Buttala every Wednesday [Mahagodayaya]; Many villagers work in the nursery of the RDB. Some are involved in paddy farming outside the village. Around 5-6 people are government servants. Another 6-7 persons work in the armed services or police. Some work as heavy vehicle operators, carpenters, masons and garment factory workers outside the village [2nd mile post]; The majority of the villagers work for the sugar company. They are involved in different work such as in the distillery, laboratory, security unit, labour work etc. 70 % of the families at least have one member who work for the sugar factory. In addition some villagers work for the dairy company and a private banana plantation. Some people do farming activities. They cultivate chena crops and paddy. 50 to 60 people are enrolled in police or armed services. Around 20 persons are in the civil security department. At least there are 20 government workers who work in different agencies [Veheragala]; A majority of the people are engaged in tea cultivation on their own lands. . It is the main source of income in the village. Some work in tea lands as labourers. In addition, there are people who run retail shops, tea plucking, and labourers in tea lands. Five families are engaged in treacle production. Some work for the government sector. There are 01 army officer, 01 government servant, 01 lawyer, 02 teachers in the village. The nearest town is Neluwa [Happitiya]; The majority earns incomes from tea. Some work as labourers on tea lands. There are school teachers, grama niladharis, employees in the postal department and other</p>
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	<p>government agencies, armed service personnel etc. Some teachers work outside the village. Some are employed in private companies in Colombo. Around 10 persons work in foreign employment. Students from village school go out of the village for higher education [Alapaladeniya]; There are about 25 government employees such as police officers, teachers, army officers, and employees in the divisional secretariat and the pardeshiya sabha. Around 15 persons are pensioners. Almost all the households are engaged in paddy cultivation and home gardening. Every household has coconut trees. There are people who engage in trade as well. One such person buys excess coconuts from villagers and sells them outside the village. Hardly any outside traders come to the village [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; Around 50% of the population is engaged in agriculture. People who are engaged in self-employment such as carpenters, mechanics, retail trade or run restaurants or work in the private sector are about 20%. Government employees account for another 20% [Bund Junction]; This area has several government employees and professionals like school teachers, physicians, lawyers, police officers, grama niladharis etc. There are about 25-30 school teachers and another 25-30 persons working for police and armed services. Some others are engaged in coconut and other trades. A few girls work in garment factories. Paddy cultivation is carried out by all the families, some for their family consumption and some for both consumption and sale. People who own tractors take land on lease and cultivate 2-3 acres. Some traders come to the village to buy paddy while others have to take their paddy to towns such as Maho (1.5 km) or Dalandagama (4 km) to sell them. There are about 8 cattle farmers who sell milk at LKR 60/- per litre. People buy their essentials from Maho town [Wilawa]; Around 50% of the villagers work in the estate as rubber tappers. Others engage in diverse forms of manual labour work. Other livelihoods include paddy and banana cultivation, working as sales assistants in shops, garment factory work, school teachers, hospital workers and employment in armed forces. A very few go out of the village for education. Unemployed youth go to the Kandy main road around 6.30 a.m. and wait for people to come and pick them up for various labour works in estates or in their homes. If they do not find any work, they would return home around 8.30 a.m. [Valikandawatte]; People are engaged in diverse sources of livelihoods. Around 80 persons are working in the estate. A majority of the population is engaged in labour work both in estates and outside. The government employees are only a few and around 3-4. There are families engaged in animal husbandry, persons working in armed services, garment factories, private agencies, restaurants and hotels in Colombo. The girls who work in garment factories go to Polgahawela, Rambukkana and Kegalle for work and they are provided with transport by their factories. The milk is collected by Highland company. Around 15 persons are employed in the Middle East countries. The daily wage of a labourer is LKR 450. But if they work more, they would be paid a higher rate. During dry periods, labourers can earn more because they can tap rubber twice a day. Both men and women are engaged in labour work. Masons and carpenters earn about LKR 1,300 to 1,500 a day. Heavy work labourers are paid LKR 1,000 to 1,500 a day.</p>
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8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	<p>There are 5 Sinhalese families who are very poor. Alcoholism is the main reason for their poverty. They live under poor housing conditions. There are about 10 rich families in the village. They are involved in business activities [Ketandola]; One family is considered rich. They have excavators and other vehicles. 10 families are considered poor. There are no extremely poor families in the village [Rassanvila]; In general, the entire community perceives themselves as poor. The reason is that they do not have a stable source of income. There are 2 to 3 families who are very poor [Arawata]; Around 5 to 6 families in the village are considered poor and they receive the Samurdhi subsidies from the government [Maraketiya]; Around 25 % of the families are poor [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; There are no very poor families. Around 10-15 families are poor and they receive Samurdhi subsidies from the government. They do not have paddy or coconut land and depend on their daily casual incomes [Bogamuwa]; 80% of the families are poor. People do not have stable incomes from labour work. Farmers are dependent on rain-fed seasonal agriculture. Rains are received during April to July and September to December. If they did not get rains in time, they lose incomes and fall into severe economic hardships including their inability to repay the debts taken for agricultural activities [Handugala]; More than 70% of the households are poor. They are all dependent on agriculture. But they do not get a fair price for their produce. They carry out agricultural activities by taking loans. When there are severe droughts or heavy rains, their cultivations get destroyed and they are unable to repay their debts. Rains are generally available from September to January and rest of the period, it is dry season. Thus incomes of farmers are unstable. Also the land has been fragmented after several generations and households have only limited land for paddy cultivation [Mahagoddayaya]; People who can be considered very</p>

	<p>poor are very few. Several families get the Samurdhi subsidies [Veheragala]; Around 20 to 30 families in the village can be considered as rich. They have vehicles and 5 to 6 acres of land which are mainly tea cultivations. Some are engaged in transporting tea buds. Some own busses. There are 5 to 6 very poor families. They have a very little land to build a house. They are mainly involved in labour work. Some families have migrated here. They don't have enough land to cultivate tea. Therefore, their financial status is very low. There are no extremely poor households. Around 15 to 20 households receive Samurdhi subsidies. Normally the income of the villagers is good due to the tea cultivations. It also provides various income generating activities for people [Happitiya]; Nearly 10 families are rich. They have tea and other types of land. One is an owner of a tea factory. There are 5 to 6 families who are very poor. They do daily labour work to earn money [Alapaladeniya]; There are no very poor households. Around 10 households receive Samurdhi subsidies. They too have an average socioeconomic status [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; Around 50 families receive Samurdhi subsidies. The number of very poor families is about 7. Lack of stable employment and income and limited land available to them are the causes of their poverty [Bund Junction]; The number of poor people are only a few, around 5-6 families. 10-15 families receive samurdhi subsidies. Poverty is due to lack of sufficient land for cultivation (some have sold their land), poor education of family members or old age. The monthly incomes of poor families are less than LKR 10,000 [Wilawa]; Around 35% of the households are poor. Addiction to alcohol and poor education are some of the reasons that prevent such families engaging in productive activities and cause poverty. There are no garment factories in this area that can provide employment to poor women [Wilawa]; There are about 20 households who are rich. Their family members work in foreign countries such as Korea or else employed in government sector jobs. Around 200 households are poor. A majority of them are Tamils. Their education levels are low and mostly work as labourers in the estate. Their daily incomes are sufficient for their day to day living. There are about 10 households who are very poor. Their family members suffer from chronic illnesses. They are unable to find their day to day meals [Valikandawatte]; There are no very poor families. 7-8 families are poor. They receive Samurdhi subsidy. People do not have a stable income and they are dependent on their daily wages. Earnings are spent on daily survival and there are no family savings. Many people live in partially completed houses [Karandupanawatte]; There are about 10 households who are rich. One such family owns a lorry while others have three-wheeler taxis. Rest of the households are poor. Of them three households are very poor. One such household has members who are in their old age and without a source of income [Castlreigh]; There are about 5 households who have three wheeler taxis in their possession. They can be considered rich/middle class. All other households are poor and they work as labourers in the estate. Their daily wages are spent on consumption and they hardly have any savings. Also, there are about 10 households who are very poor. Their poverty is due to alcoholism or because they are lazy to engage in any productive</p>
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		work. They would consume liquor with money taken on credit. Their education levels are very low [Osborne]; Many families receive Samurdhi food subsidies. Around 2-3 families are very poor. They do not have sufficient land for cultivations. They are dependent on casual labour work. Their knowledge and skills are inadequate to engage in other jobs. Husbands in those families are addicted to alcohol [Kuda Maskeliya].
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	<p>Around 100 young girls and boys are unemployed. They do not have permanent jobs. Sometimes they do labour work. They are not interested in pursuing vocational training. They place their trust in their educational qualifications [Ketandola]; Around 20 young girls and boys are expecting permanent jobs. But they work as labours [Rassanvila]; The number of villagers who stay unemployed at home is very few [Arawatta; Maraketiya]. Around 10% is unemployed [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; There are more unemployed men than women. Many women find work in garment factories. There are about 10-15 youth who are unemployed. Some unemployed people engage in seasonal agricultural activities [Bogamuwa]; Around 75% of both men and women do not have a stable source of livelihood. Their educational levels are low and do not have vocational skills. There are 5 garment factories located within a radius of 10 km. But hardly any villagers work in those factories [Handugala]; During cultivation and harvesting seasons, almost everybody is engaged in agricultural activities. But they do not have any work during off-season. During such periods, boys find labour work in Colombo and girls go for work in garment factories in Buttala or Colombo [Mahagodayaya]; A few villagers are unemployed. But they are engaged in farming during the season. People who worked in gem mines lost employment due to the cancellation of gem mining licences by the government [2nd mile post]; The villagers have several employment opportunities as there are several companies situated in the area. Therefore, the unemployment level is very low [Veheragala]; Around 15 youth are unemployed. Most of them are well educated. There are 3 graduates who are unemployed. Others have studied up to GCE O/L or A/L standards. The people who are educated have no practice in hard work and they do not like to engage in tea cultivation either. They are searching for jobs. Uneducated people engage in labour work or they grow tea in small lands owned by them. Both men and women are engaged in tea cultivations and generate incomes. Even though, there is no permanent employment everyone in the village earns a fair amount of income [Happitiya]; A number of young girls and boys are still unemployed after completing their school education [Alapaladeniya]; It is the men who are mostly engaged in livelihood activities. They sometimes go outside the village for livelihood activities. Women hardly go outside the village for work. They do not like to stay away from homes. Women are mostly confined to their household work. However, a few women work as pre-school teachers, school teachers, and self-employment activities like dress-making and food preparation [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; Around 5% is unemployed. It is the men who are mostly engaged in employment. Women are mostly the housewives. They hardly look for employment. But there are about 7-8 girls working in garment factories [Bund Junction]; The</p>

		<p>unemployed are mostly the women. Men are engaged in employment. If they are unable to find suitable employment, they would join armed services. Cultivations are done only during <i>Maha</i> season. People do not have casual labour work or agricultural activities to engage during <i>Yala</i> season. People cannot engage in highland cultivations because they are destroyed by wild elephants [Wilawa]; Unemployment levels among men are around 35% while among women it is 55%. Though women are keen to engage in some employment, their burden of having to look after the domestic chores and children prevent them from going for employment. Though many people have land they cannot engage in cultivations due to threats from wild elephants [Wilawa]; Around 50 youth are unemployed and they are equally spread between male and female. Their education levels are low. Labour work is not regularly available in the estate. For example, rubber tapping is not conducted on rainy days [Valikandawatte]; There are about 10-15 unemployed youth. They are lazy to engage in any productive activity [Karandupanawatte]; Youth, both male and female, who have studied upto GCE OL do not like to work in the estate or to go for labour work. They expect other jobs. Neither have they obtained any vocational training [Castlereigh]; There are about 20 youth, both male and female who are unemployed. They have studied upto GCE OL. They do not like working in the estate. They are not interested in pursuing any vocational training courses. One of the reasons for their unemployment is their laziness. There are about 5 households who have three wheeler taxis in their possession. They can be considered rich/middle class. All other households are poor and they work as labourers in the estate. Their daily wages are spent on consumption and they hardly have any savings. Also, there are about 10 households who are very poor. Their poverty is due to alcoholism or because they are lazy to engage in any productive work. They would consume liquor with money taken on credit. Their education levels are very low [Osborne]; Around 5-10 percent of the population is unemployed. Not many women are employed. About 10 girls work in a garment factory in Norwood. The villagers do not go for labour work in the plantation companies. They have labourers resident in the estate. Sinhalese people do not like to work in the estates [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
10.	Source of drinking water	<p>Most of the Sinhalese families own private wells. Estate quarters have a drinking water problem [Ketandola]; Many have privately owned wells. Some use pipes to take water from up-streams. There are no drinking water issues [Rassanvila]; From wells [Arawatta; Maraketiya]; Clean drinking water is available in this area throughout the year. Almost all the households have private wells. Most households have water motors to pump water from the wells [Bogamuwa]; Drinking water is scarce particularly during dry season [Handugala]; Most of the households use the water supply from NWSDB [2nd mile post]; From wells and water supply lines of NWSDB [Veheragala]; Many villagers take water from mountain streams. This is done by blocking the up-stream through small weirs. The water is directed to a pipe and it distributes water to the downstream households. Few own private wells [Happitiya]; Every household has their own well [Alapaladeniya]; Most households have their private dug wells.</p>

		<p>As the well water is brackish, they have to filter the water before drinking. But some people do not filter water [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; Water is obtained from a public tube well. The public health inspector has advised people not to use well water for drinking purposes because quality of water (brackish) is not good. But the quality of water in the tube well is good and all the families get their water from this source [Bund Junction]; As the water from the wells is brackish, people have been advised by the Health Ministry not to use such water for consumption purposes. The National Water Supply Board provides tap water and around 80% of the households have obtained water connections. People who did not have tap water collect drinking water from their neighbours who are connected to tap lines [Wilawa]; Most of the Sinhalese households have their own private wells. The estate labourer households do not have private wells. Four to five households got together and constructed a common well in the upper section of the estate at their own expense [Valikandawatte]. Around 40 households have private drinking water wells. Estate families have common wells. One well is shared by about 20 households. People go to the canal for bathing and washing purposes. During dry season, water in the canal is scarce and gets polluted [Karandupanawatte]; The estate management has built a huge water tank to store water flowing from a spring. Some households are provided water taps from this tank directly to their households. Others have obtained water connections to their homes at their own cost. Water levels in the tank decreases during the dry season and people face problems due to scarcity of water [Castlereigh; Osborne]. There is a high wastage of water. Many people have not fixed taps to water lines. We get very clean water from a tank constructed under a rural water supply scheme. This was supported by a local politician. People are not charged for water [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
11.	Household use of electricity	<p>Electricity is used for cooking in households. Most houses have electrical appliances. A few households have computers [Ketandola/Rassanvila]; Electricity is mainly used for household lighting and operating televisions and other minor appliances but not for any industrial uses [Arawatta; Maraketiya; Gemunupura Akkara 30]; Households use CFL or LED bulbs in their homes so that they can conserve energy and reduce the bills. Firewood is used for cooking as it is abundantly available in the area. People hardly use electricity for economic activities. Rice grinding machines are operated with diesel. Electricity is primarily used for household lighting. Groceries have refrigerators. Household electrical appliances are minimally used. People also use LP gas as their prices are now low [Bogamuwa]; Electricity has made our lives easier. Rice mills, spice grinding mills, shops and groceries were established after receiving electricity [Handugala]; Almost all the households have electricity. People use electricity for lighting and operating electrical appliances. Some households have obtained such electrical appliances on easy-payment schemes. Some households run paddy grinding machines or retail groceries for which they use electricity. Electricity has made people's work more convenient [Mahagodayaya]; Electricity is used for lighting and operating electrical appliances such as irons, TV [2nd mile post/]; Lighting and operating electrical appliances are the main use of electricity. Mostly people use CFL</p>

		<p>bulbs for lighting which are bought under easy payment schemes [Veheragala]; Electricity is mainly used for household lighting, watching television, studies of children, re-charging cellular phones and ironing. Firewood is used for cooking. Most households use CFL or LED bulbs. Some households use rice cookers and heaters. Electricity is not used for industrial purposes [Happitiya]; Electricity is mainly used for lighting. Most households use CFL and LED bulbs to conserve energy. In addition some households use electricity for operating carpentry machines [Alapaladeniya]; Electricity is mainly used for household lighting, watching television, studies of children and ironing. Firewood is used for cooking. Occasionally, they would use rice cookers and heaters. Nobody uses electricity for economic activities [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; Electricity is mainly used for household lighting. Hardly people use electricity for economic activities [Bund Junction]. 95% of the households are electrified. They use electricity for lighting and operating water motors and household appliances. 85% of the electrified households have electrical appliances [Wilawa]; Firewood is mainly used for cooking purposes. Electricity is hardly used as it is costly. Poor families mainly use electricity for household lighting, or to operate televisions and radios or a grinder. Hardly electricity is used for economic activities. Electricity is used in shops for lighting and they operate refrigerators as well. A few people, who are engaged in wrapping beedi, continue to work in the nights with the help of electricity [Valikandawatte; Karandupanawatte]. Households mostly use CFL or LED bulbs to save energy [Karandupanawatte]; Electricity is mainly used for household lighting. Some households use rice cookers, hot plates, televisions, radios and irons. Only a very few households have refrigerators. Though there are fans in some households, they are hardly used. Not a single household use electricity for any economic activity, except by retail groceries. People are aware that they can reduce the electricity costs by using CFL bulbs. Some households use CFL bulbs. The areas frequently used are fixed with CFL bulbs while other places are having incandescent bulbs [Castlereigh; Osborne]; People use electricity for household lighting, ironing, operating televisions and boiling water. Hardly have they used electricity for economic activities [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
12.	Issues related to electricity	<p>Breakdowns were frequent before 10 months ago. But now the supply is better [Ketandola]; Sometimes 2 or 3 breakdowns happen in a month [Rassanvila]; We have no major issue with electricity service provided to us [Bogamuwa]; During rainy season, we experience power failures almost once a week [Handugala]; We cannot operate grinding machines with electricity because power is insufficient. Now we operate machines with diesel. We have informed the CEB but we did not get any positive response [Mahagodayaya]; No issues related to electricity [2nd mile post]. The electricity power drops in the night and dims the lights. But no blackouts occur regularly [Veheragala]; Electricity supply breakdowns once a week. But gets back within an hour. Affording the electricity bill is not an issue [Happitiya]; Breakdowns of supply are frequent. This is due to land-slides and heavy rains. Other than that, there is no issue with the current supply [Alapaladeniya]; Electricity bills are</p>

		<p>affordable to people. Electricity supply is regular and there are no major breakdowns [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa; Wilawa]; We constantly experience power failures. Sometimes power failures occur 2-3 times a day. We also experience power fluctuations. Our electricity bills are not very high and we can afford to pay the bills [Bund Junction]; Electricity supply is good and regular. The monthly electricity bill of estate labourer households is in the range of LKR 100-200 and they do not find any difficulty to pay the bill. Monthly electricity bill of rich households is in the range of LKR 1,000 – 2000 [Valikandawatte]; Several electricity lines are traversing all over the area. Therefore people feel insecure. When there are power breakdowns, restoration work is always delayed. There are about 10 houses that are not connected to electricity yet [Karandupanawatte]; Electricity supply is regular and people do not experience major breakdowns [Castlereigh; Kuda Maskeliya]. Many people do not conserve energy. Electricity connections of 2-3 households were disconnected because they did not pay the monthly bills. Some people buy their groceries from the Cooperative on credit and settle the credit when they received their wages. Therefore they do not have much savings to pay electricity bills [Osborne]; The monthly electricity bill is around LKR 500 which is affordable to most of the families [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
13.	Issues related to children's education	<p>Children go to Elpitiya Ananda School, Bogaha Handiya Primary School, Ketandola Junior School, Thalagaspe Junior School. Tamil students also learn in the Sinhala Medium. Tamils hardly pursue higher studies [Ketandola]; Children attend Naranovita Sumanasiri High School, and Elpitiya Ananda College. Also some attend colleges in Ambalangoda and Galle. There are no major issues with education [Rassanvila]; Children have to go out of the village for A/L science education [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; We are satisfied with education provided at Bogamuwa School. There are about 500-600 children studying in this school. Children who pass Grade 5 scholarship exam and children from rich families go to schools in Kurunegala (8 km away) in private school vans. Tuition classes are also available in this area. There is a pre-school and the temple conducts <i>daham</i> (religious) classes [Bogamuwa]; Inadequate transport facilities, financial difficulties in the families, lack of care and protection for children whose mothers are working in foreign countries and teenage marriages are some of the factors that adversely affect children's education [Handugala]; Children go to Mahagoddayaya junior school by walking (1/2 km) which conducts classes upto grade 11. The school has adequate teachers and facilities. Children who pursue GCE AL go to schools in Buttala which is 4 km away. Some children go to schools in Monaragala. Since families are dependent on seasonal and fluctuating incomes, they find difficult to spend for children's education and provide them with necessary educational requirements [Mahagoddayaya]; Most children study up to GCE O/L standard. A few would enrol for GCE A/L. Only 2 students have entered the university. Kumbukkana Maha Vidyalaya has classes upto A/L. Some children go to schools in Monaragala. Facilities are good for education but Kumbukkana school has no playground [2nd mile post]; Yudaganawa Janapada school is the nearest school. It has classes upto GCE O/L standard. Nearly 600 students are</p>

		<p>enrolled. Sugar company has a school named Ranjan Wieratne school. Other schools which are closer; Buttala Dutugemunu School and Pelwatta Navodya School. Primary education facilities are good. But there is a shortage of teachers for novel subjects. Normally every child learns up to GCE O/L standard. Some students go schools outside the area after completing GCE O/L for A/L [Veheragala]; Happitiya Maha Vidyalaya is the nearest school. It has classes up to grade 11. Children go to Neluwa national school for A/L classes. The majority of the people can afford children's education. But most of the village children are not interested in pursuing higher education [Happitiya]; Financial constraint is a main problem to continue education [Alapaladeniya]; The school in Ambogama has classes upto GCE OL. Adequate teachers are available. Children who study for GCE AL go to schools in Mahawa, Yapahuwa and Balalla. There is a bus at 6.30 a.m. to go to school. But many children go by their push bicycles. Almost all the children study at least upto GCE OL [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; We are satisfied with the education facilities available in the school. As we live closer to the main road, transport services are available for children to go to school. Children also go to Kurunegala for tuition classes [Bund Junction]; Education levels of the people are quite high and they pursue at least upto GCE OL or AL. There are several schools in the surroundings and facilities available are quite good. There are women graduates or those who have enrolled for external degrees. Transport difficulties, poor road conditions and threats from wild elephants hinder children's education [Wilawa]; The closest school to the village is Karandupana Tamil School which has classes upto grade 10. This school has adequate number of teachers but classrooms are insufficient. There is only one school building. Children from Sinhalese families are studying in Aththanagoda Junior School. People are not very keen to pursue higher education. Most children end up after GCE OL. Tamil students have to go to schools in Kegalle after grade 9. Some of them abandon schooling without going to Kegalle [Valikandawatte; Karandupanawatte]; Children attend two schools where they are taught in Tamil medium – Dunkle Watte primary school and Carpex school – people are satisfied with the facilities available in those two schools, primarily because they do not have much idea about education [Castlereigh]; Children go to Castlereigh School. Facilities in this school are limited. There are no teachers for mathematics, English and IT. Some parents do not send their children to school. They send children for labour work or to work as domestic aides. In such situations, villagers advise their parents. If parents did not listen to the advice given by villagers, they would inform the police. Police intervenes and persuade parents to send children to school [Osborne]; The central school is in Maskeliya, which is 3 km away from the village. This school conducts classes upto GCE AL. The school has sufficient facilities and teachers. Children use public transport to go to school. Children also go to tuition classes conducted in Maskeliya. There is a technical college in Hatton [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
14.	Other social problems in the village	Members of a few families are addicted to alcohol. There are no other issues [Ketandola]; The village is peaceful. Conflicts hardly

		<p>occur [Rassanvila]; No major social problems except minor incidents of alcoholism and marijuana [Arawatta; Maraketiya; Gemunupura Akkara 30]; We do not have major social problems except for a few illicit liquor selling places [Bogamuwa]; Theft during day and night time, child sex abuse (2 cases) and suicide (5 cases) are the major problems reported in this area [Handugala]; There are a few alcoholics [2nd mile post]; Alcoholism was a problem earlier. But now it has decreased. The environment is safer for a good life [Veheragala]; Only a few people consume liquor and they get into minor disputes. There are no major problems in the village [Happitiya; Alapaladeniya]; Very rarely cases of suicides occur due to love affairs [Happitiya]; Only a few people consume liquor. There are no other major problems in the village [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa; Bund Junction]. Threats from the wild elephants are the most severe problem. There are about 15 wild elephants in the surroundings. Several people have been killed by elephants. They destroy all cultivations and people's property [Wilawa]; Minor thefts of agricultural produce and household goods and illicit liquor selling and consumption disturb the lives of people [Wilawa]; Illicit liquor brewing is a serious problem in the village which affects children's education, domestic violence etc. [Valikandawatte; Karandupanawatte]; Both Sinhalese and Tamils live in harmony and there are inter-marriages as well [Karandupanawatte]; Alcoholism was a serious problem in this village some time ago. But the situation has changed now. If people made problems or behaved violently after consuming alcohol, people will complain to the police emergency service. Almost all the households have mobile phones [Castlereigh]; Several men consume liquor. It leads to domestic violence. Last year, there were 2 incidents of fathers abusing their children. There are a few women who consume alcohol. People get addicted to alcohol because they do not have any other recreational facilities. There are no playgrounds. There is no cinema hall in the vicinity. People therefore consume alcohol for pleasure [Osborne]; There are people who consume alcohol but it has not created major problems [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	<p>There are no chronic illnesses. People go to Elpitiya Hospital for treatment. It has good facilities. Also, there are privately owned dispensaries. In special cases, people go to Karapitiya Teaching Hospital [Ketandola; Rassanvila]; There are no chronic illnesses. Privately owned dispensaries are located closer to the village. There is no Family Health Officer for the past two years. Therefore, health related awareness programs are not conducted properly and government health subsidies are not well distributed [Arawatta]; No chronic illnesses. People go to district hospital which is 4 km away for treatment. Privately owned dispensaries are located close to the village. No major issues with health facilities [Maraketiya]. CKDu is reported in 5 % of the population while health facilities are same as Maraketiya [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; No major chronic illnesses are found in this area. There is a rural hospital in Thalampitiya which also conducts clinics for patients. Since the facilities in this hospital are limited, people go to Kurunegala hospital for treatment [Bogamuwa]; People go to Kurunegala or Polgahawela hospitals for treatment. They also obtain treatment for minor illnesses from the</p>

	<p>dispensary in Pothuhera [Handugala]; The family health service is efficient and the midwife does home visits and conducts maternity and child care clinics. The hospital in Buttala has adequate facilities and people obtain treatment from this hospital. It is 5 km away from the village. The hospital was upgraded under <i>Deyata Kirula</i> program by the previous government. There is also a private dispensary in Buttala but most people get their medical services from the hospital. Recently, five persons were diagnosed for chronic kidney diseases when they attended the clinics [Mahagoddayaya]; No chronic diseases are present. It is said that malaria has been a problem before 10 years, but not at present. Okkampitiya rural hospital is the nearest. In addition Moneragala and Sirigala hospitals are well facilitated. Private owned dispensaries are situated at the Kumbukkana junction. Midwife visits the village [2nd mile post]; Chronic Kidney disease is spreading among adults. Mostly in men. There are about 10 to 12 patients are in the village. 5 deaths have occurred due to kidney disease. Also there is an increasing number of cancer patients in the village. Midwifery and other health care activities are good. Buttala Hospital is only 3 km away. Many privately owned dispensaries are present [Veheragala]; There are 7 to 8 cancer patients in the village. Some have high blood pressure. There are no chronic illnesses. Health facilities are provided by the Neluwa hospital. There are no chronic illnesses. Health facilities are provided by the Neluwa hospital. Pharmacies are available in the town. Private channelling centres are also present in the Neluwa town. Public health facilities, midwifery services and child health care services are good [Happitiya]; No chronic illnesses are present. The health facilities are in satisfactory levels as well as the midwifery and child health care services and awareness levels of the people [Alapaladeniya]; There are no chronic illnesses. People in old age suffer from heart ailments, blood pressure, diabetics etc. They go to the clinic at Mahawa hospital for treatment. There are private clinics in Yapahuwa and Mahawa. There is a pharmacy in Mahawa. For serious illnesses, people go to Kurunegala to channel specialist physicians [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa]; Due to consumption of brackish water, there are about 50 persons in this area who suffer from kidney ailments. People go to government hospital at Polpithigama for treatment. For serious illnesses, people go to Kurunegala general hospital for treatment [Bund Junction]; There are about 7-8 persons suffering from kidney ailments largely due to water. The government dispensary at Balalla provides treatment and health services for minor illnesses, chronic illnesses as well as for pregnant mothers and children. People also go to district hospital in Maho but the hospital does not have adequate physicians, medicine, equipment etc. People will also go to Nikaweratiya and Kurunegala hospitals for treatment where the services are comparatively good. Private medical clinics are available at Daladagama and Maho. Family health services are also satisfactory. The incidence of Thalassemia is quite high in this area primarily because of the marriages between blood relations [Wilawa]; There are no major chronic illnesses. People obtain medicine for illnesses from the estate dispensary which is provided free of charge. The dispensary is opened from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. for six days a week. For critical illnesses, people go</p>
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		to Kegalle hospital. Family health services are good. The welfare officer of the estate looks into health issues and services [Valikandawatte; Karandupanawatte]; People go to the dispensary at Castlereigh estate, Galangan government hospital and pharmacies in the Hatton town to get medicine for their illnesses. People are satisfied with the services provided in those places [Castlereigh]; There are 3 persons suffering from cancer. People take medicine for illnesses from the estate dispensary. But that does not have many facilities. People also go to Glunken hospital at Dikoya or the hospitals in Hatton or Nawalapitiya for treatment. Distance to Hatton hospital is 19 km. [Osborne]; People go to government hospital or the private clinics in Maskeliya for treatment of illnesses. There is also a pharmacy in Maskeliya [Kuda Maskeliya].
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	We are not sure all the villagers are equally aware of the disease. Awareness programs are hardly conducted [Ketandola]. The ex-army soldiers who live in the village have a better awareness. But not sure about the awareness of the other villagers [Rassanvila]; Midwife conducts awareness raising programs on HIV/AIDS and other venereal diseases. Posters and notices are used [Maraketiya; Gemunupura Akkara 30]; People are aware of HIV/AIDS because their education levels are comparatively high. They have gained knowledge through various media [Bogamuwa]; Around 80% of the people are aware of HIV/AIDS. However, around 20% of the people who have a lower education and looking for earning money from any source are vulnerable to these venereal diseases [Handugala]; Most of the people are aware of HIV/AIDS because people are made aware of the disease through media, hospital and the midwife. However, around 25% of the people may not have any knowledge of it [Mahagodaya]; We are aware of HIV/AIDS. No such cases are found in the village. Awareness has been raised through media and health officials [2 nd mile post; Veheragala]; We are not sure if the majority of the community is aware on HIV/AIDS. But awareness programs are conducted in the village by health authorities. People are also aware of HIV/AIDS through television and newspapers [Happitiya; Alapaladeniya]; People are aware of HIV/AIDS. They gained this awareness through television and newspapers [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa; Bund Junction; Wilawa]; The Public Health Inspector and the Midwife conducted an awareness raising program on dengue and venereal diseases. A majority of the participants was women. Only few men attended [Valikandawatte; Karandupanawatte]; People do not have any knowledge on HIV/AIDS [Castlereigh]; An awareness raising program was conducted in the estate dispensary. People who attended this program have some awareness. But around 50% of the people are not aware of what HIV/AIDS is [Osborne]; People are aware of HIV/AIDSs more than any other venereal diseases through television and newspapers [Kuda Maskeliya].
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	There are several CBOs in the village such as Funeral Aid Society, Samurthi Society and Rural Development Society. They helping households when there are funerals [Ketandola]; Sasanda mithuru sangamaya, welfare society actively involved in providing financial assistance to poor families and organizing welfare functions [Rassanvila]; The villagers have formed Village development organizations, framer organizations and welfare

		<p>organizations such as funeral aid societies. They make collective decisions [Arawatta/Maraketiya/Gemunupura Akkara 30]. CBOs conduct programs to promote agriculture and health and sanitation. In addition, Mahaweli community development programmes are also implemented [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; There are a number of community based organizations in this area. They all are functioning well and conduct several community services such as <i>shramadanas</i>, cleaning irrigation canals, helping during funerals of members etc. The Samurdhi and SANASA societies provide micro credit facilities to their members. Samurdhi society has more female members while the Farmer Society has more male members [Bogamuwa/Handugala]; There are several CBOs in the village such as RDS, Funeral aid society, SANASA, Samurdhi, youth society, women's society, farmer society etc. [Mahagodayaya]; Only CBO is the Funeral Aid Society. Nearly 70 people are members [2nd mile post]; There are 5 to 6 funeral aid societies, and rural development societies. These societies conduct <i>shramadana</i> activities, water sharing in reservoirs, and canal clearing [Veheragala]; There are several community based organizations such as welfare society, funeral aid society, and disaster management unit. The main focus is to provide small scale loans. Almost all the villagers participate in these societies [Happitiya]; The number of CBOs is very few. There is a Samurdhi society [Alapaladeniya]; There are several community based organizations such as funeral aid societies, farmers' societies, women's societies, welfare societies, temple society etc. Decisions in respect of common issues are taken jointly by these societies. The community based organizations are dynamic and strong in this area [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa; Wilawa]. The temple society conducts its meetings on the 5th day of every month. It is good if people can be informed of this project at such meetings [Bund Junction]; There is a Thrift and Credit Society for residential estate labourers. This Society provides credit in the range of LKR 20,000. There is also a Funeral Aid Society which has 56 members. In addition, there is a sports society, Kovil committee, church committee etc. There are 3 trade unions in the estate. CBOs organize various activities during festivals [Valikandawatte; Karandupanawatte]; There are no community based organizations in this area [Castlereigh]; There is a funeral aid society. The society donates LKR 15,000 to cover funeral expenses. It also provides to tent during the funeral [Osborne]; There is a rural development society, a funeral aid society and a temple society in the village. There was no temple for the village. With the intervention of a politician, a land was allocated from the Norwood estate for the construction of a small shrine room [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	<p>Pitigala-Elpitiya road was carpeted and developed [Ketandola]. No major projects were implemented recently [Rassanvila]; No special development projects implemented recently [Arawatta]. A bridge was constructed across a stream with contributions from the villagers [Maraketiya]. The access road to the village was carpeted last year [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; There are no major recent development activities in this area [Bogamuwa]; There had been some rehabilitation work for electricity lines and roads [Handugala]; Buttala town was developed with the <i>Deyata Kirula</i></p>

		<p>program of the previous government and under this program, common infrastructure like the weekly fair, the divisional secretariat etc. were rehabilitated. Apart from that, there had been no major development activity was implemented in this area [Mahagoddayaya]; The large drinking water project in the Monaragala district was able to supply drinking water to the village. The project is still in progress [2nd mile post]; The main road was carpeted 3 -4 years ago. The NWSDB laid water lines 2 years ago [Veheragala]; The road network was rehabilitated and repaired. The main road was carpeted. The road network was rehabilitated and repaired. An electricity project was commissioned to provide electricity for low income households [Happitiya]; Neluwa Morawaka road was carpeted two years ago [Alapaladeniya]; Some roads were rehabilitated with gravel. People who lived along bi-paths received electricity. Some canals were rehabilitated [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa; Bund Junction]; The National Water Supply Board provided tap water 2 years ago [Wilawa]; A grid substation, crematorium, extension of electricity lines etc. are some of the development activities implemented in the recent past [Wilawa]; No major development activities were implemented in the village [Valikandawatte]; A new hotel is being constructed in Bogawantalawa Group estate and around 10 men are working there as labourers. There are no other development activities [Castlreigh]; Two villagers are appointed as representatives of the political parties of Kandurata Labour Congress and Lanka Labour Congress. These two representatives intervene to solve major problems and disputes in the village. Otherwise people seek the help of police [Osborne]; Some roads were rehabilitated. The Buddhist society contributed to the construction of the temple [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	<p>Less issues in the village. The village is peaceful. Conflicts are rare. Police involve when there are problems. Sometimes politicians and government officers involve in village matters [Ketandola]; Young people get organized and involve actively when issues arise in the village. If not the police is called to intervene [Rassanvila]; CBOs involve in collective decision making [Arawatta; Maraketiya]; The chief priest in the temple and Grama Niladhari provide advice when decisions are made on community issues [Gemunupura Akkara 30]; The Farmer Society deals with major community issues as it has a bigger membership. Elders in the village such as the chief priest in the temple, school teachers and government employees also participate in addressing issues affecting the community. The youth also support in such situations [Bogamuwa]; Community level issues are dealt with the participation of the members of the rural development society and the grama niladhari [Handugala]; The rural development society, the chief priest of the temple and the grama niladhari intervene jointly to address any common issues in the village [Mahagoddayaya]. There are no special persons to make decisions [2nd mile post]. Grama Niladhari intervenes to solve minor conflicts in the village [Veheragala]; The police and the GN involve in addressing problems in the community. There is no powerful person to involve in conflict resolution in the village. Decisions on community issues are made in the CBOs, with the consent of the majority without disagreements [Happitiya]; Community is involved in collective</p>

		<p>decision making. Disputes are addressed at the community level. Depending on the magnitude of the conflict the assistance of the police is sought [Alapaladeniya]; The temple society plays a major role in making decisions with regard to village level issues. Decisions are made through discussions and consensus of the people. CBOs jointly organize festivals of national importance [Ambogama, Ratehinukwewa; Bund Junction]. Since this area has several educated people and employed in good jobs, they intervene in addressing community issues. The Farmer Society is quite powerful and recently they carried out a demonstration to influence the responsible authorities to intervene in resolving the issue of threats from wild elephants. But still it was difficult to find a solution [Wilawa]; We are all kinsmen. People are united and work collectively when there are major community level issues [Wilawa]; At household level decisions are made jointly by wife and husband. If a problem arose in the estate, it will be informed to the estate superintendent. If he cannot resolve the problem, police will be informed [Valikandawatte; Karandupanawatte]; People go to police when there are problems [Castlereigh]; Decisions on community issues are made through consensus at the meetings of the community based organizations [Kuda Maskeliya].</p>
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B. Summary of Public Consultations conducted for RE Schemes

Name of the Project: Demaliya II RE Scheme; Demaliya III Re Scheme; Yakkalamulla-Samuha Govipola Re Scheme; Kekirawa RE Scheme; Opalagala Watte – Pallethenne Akkara 130 Janapadaya RE scheme; St. Catherina Estate RE scheme

Name of the villages: Demaliya; Uduwella; D5 and D6; Akkara 130 Janapadaya; St. Catherina Estate

Name of the GNDs: Rahatangama; Maha Aragama; Uduwella; 640 Medagama; Nagiliyadda; 1050, Miyanagolla; Batuwangala 234

Name of the DS Division/s: Buttala;Wellawaya; Yakkalamulla; Kekirawa; Ambangaga Korahaya; Kurunduwatte (Ganga Ihala Korale);,Neluwa

No. Participants: See Annex 10

Date of the consultation: 14/12/2015; 18/12/2015; 19/12/2015; 22/12/2014; 24/12/2015; 28/12/2015; 31/12/2015

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	This is a good project. We have many issues such as human-elephant conflict. If we get the electricity people will permanently settle in the village [Demaliya II]; We were aware of this project. We are in favour of the project because we are getting electricity and that will make our living standards higher and our day today activities easier [Demaliya III]; Two years ago CEB officers came and surveyed the area. We were not aware of an ADB project giving the electricity. There is nothing better than providing electricity for us. It will help our children's education very much [Uduwella]; CEB informed us that they would provide electricity to us and they surveyed our land and houses. We appealed to several politicians but they never helped us. We will immensely benefit from electricity. Threats from wild elephants will reduce; we can easily see elephants roaming around; children will relieve from the hassle of using kerosene lamps for studying; children can use electric irons to replace charcoal burnt irons to iron their uniforms and their uniforms will be cleaner; children can watch televisions; we will have a lot of entertainment; people can charge their mobile phones without having to go to houses that have electricity; cooking will be easier for women; our costs on kerosene will reduce (we use about 10-12 litres of kerosene per month for lighting and when the price of kerosene was high, we spent round LKR 1,500 a month for kerosene. Because we also use kerosene for making fire balls to throw at wild elephants); our children who come home late after attending tuition classes or after work in garment factories will be secured from the threats of wild elephants. Two households have solar panels and it cost them around LKR 68,000 each. Now the price is around LKR 98,000. With those panels, we can illuminate only 4 bulbs. Every 2 years, we have to change the battery which cost us LKR 12,000 [D5 and D6]; We have been appealing to the CEB for providing us with electricity since 2014. But we never received. We use kerosene lamps. We use charcoal burnt irons to iron children's clothes. We have to go to electrified houses to charge our mobile phones.

		<p>There is a grocery in the village. If electricity was provided, the grocery can use a refrigerator to store frozen food. There is a small garage. It has single phase electricity. But the power is inadequate. That garage can get a welding machine if three-phase electricity was provided. The bakery in the village expects to buy a flour mixing machine if three-phase electricity was provided. When there are weddings or funerals people have to hire generators for which they pay LKR 2,000 per day [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; About a year ago, CEB came and surveyed the land. We hope we will get electricity soon. We use kerosene lamps for lighting. Electricity will help our children in their studies. We can watch television. One household has a television operated with a dry battery. They have to take the battery to the town for re-charging which is cumbersome. The estate manager and about 3 other households can easily afford to get electricity. But others may find difficult to pay for the upfront connection cost. However, people will obtain loans to pay for the connections and internal wiring if electricity was provided [St. Catherina Estate].</p>
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	<p>Since we are getting electricity we don't need any compensation. We do not object cutting down a few trees and taking over the lands [Demaliya II]; Since we are getting electricity and the ownership of the lands are with GA we don't need any compensation [Demaliya III]; No one is expecting any compensation since we are getting electricity. If any family asked for compensation we can solve it by talking to them [Uduwella]; We do not expect compensation. We will allow electricity lines to go over our lands. We are not bothered even a few coconut trees are fallen down. If CEB gives us coconut seedlings to replace the coconut trees that would be cut down, we would be satisfied [D5 and D6]; There is government land within this village. The government has allocated 15 acres for common purposes. A transformer can be installed in a part of this land. CEB has planned to install the lines along the road easements. This will avoid lines traversing over private land. People may not object to lines crossing over their land because getting electricity to their homes is much more important for them. Our land values will increase if we had electricity [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; CEB informed us that they would install the transformer on a land belonging to the estate. They also told us that electricity lines will not go over our houses. We do not have any private land. We do not know whether the estate will claim compensation [St. Catherina Estate].</p>
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	<p>Around 20 families live in the village. The only public place in the village is the civil defence centre. The School is 10 km away from the village [Demaliya II]; The community is totally a farmer community. The village has one single shop and a civil security department camp. The children of the families are living out of the village due to the ease of education. Only elderly men and women live in the village. The villagers go to Kuda-oya for their marketing [Demaliya III]; There are about 75 households of whom 20 households have the electricity. All the families are Sinhalese Buddhists. There are no shops in areas that do not have the electricity. Children go to 1st mile post area for schools [Uduwella]; There are about 25 households in this village. People have to go to Kekirawa town for medical services, marketing, schools etc. There isn't even a retail grocery in this area. Distance to Kekirawa</p>

		<p>is 10 km. People have to walk up to Medagama junction to get the bus to Kekirawa. But that bus is available only during the school season and not during school holidays. On such days, people have to go walking 7 km to Kurusagalla to get the bus [D5 and D6]; There are about 35 households in this village. Only around 10 households have electricity. All the families are Sinhalese. Except for one family, rest are Buddhists. The village has a playground, three shops belonging to Pardeshiya Sabha, a retail grocery, a bakery and a garage [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; There are 14 households. Of them one is a Sinhalese family and the second is a Muslim family. Others are Tamils. There are 8 Christian families. A canal flows through the village. On one side of the canal is the St Catherina estate while on the other side is another estate called '100 acres' which belongs to a Muslim. St Catherina estate belongs to a Sinhalese. There is also a poultry farm belonging to Bairaha Farm. This farm obtains electricity from their own micro-hydro scheme [St. Catherina Estate]; There are about 100 households and 10 retail groceries.</p>
4.	Land ownership pattern	<p>We do not have deeds or licenses for these lands. One villager holds more than 5 acres. Some have 20 acres of land. We have been issued 1 acre of paddy land per household. But some have encroached over 2 to 3 acres of paddy land [Demaliya II]; The ownership of the land is still with the government. No licence or deeds have been provided for the villagers who engage in chena cultivation [Demaliya III]; Only 3 households have Jayabhoomi deeds. Others have no legal documents to prove the ownership. A project is ongoing to provide licences for these lands. One household owns nearly a 2 acre land. Beraliya forest reserve which is situated on the border of the village is a property of the government [Uduwella]; This land belongs to the state and comes under Mahaweli Authority. People are issued permits by the divisional secretary. Each family has about one acre of land. But several families have encroached additional land and such families have extra 2-3 acres of land. Some families have received deeds from the government [D5 and D6]; Each family was given ½ acre of land by the government in 1977. Some people sold their land and went away. They were bought by others. Those families have 1-2 acres of land [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; St Catherina estate has 25 acres. Tea is planted in about 20 acres. Labourers live in line rooms. People do not have private land. The estate owner wanted to sell the estate for 20 million but nobody bought it [St. Catherina Estate].</p>
5.	Current market price of paddy land	<p>An acre of paddy land (uncultivated) is around LKR 100,000 [Demaliya II]; Paddy lands are rare in this area. Therefore, can't say a price [Uduwella]; There are no paddy fields in this village [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; There is no paddy land in the area [St. Catherina Estate].</p>
6.	Current market price of highland	<p>LKR 25,000 per acre [Demaliya II]; No land in the village was sold to anyone in the recent past. Therefore, can't say a price [Uduwella]; An acre of land will be around LKR 400,000 to 500,000. Land prices will increase if this area was electrified [D5 and D6]; The price of an acre would be around LKR 1,000,000 [Akkara 130 Janapadaya].</p>
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	<p>The major source of livelihood in the area is agriculture. Crops cultivated include banana, peanuts, cowpea etc. Sometimes outsiders come to work as labourers in farms. Traders come to the</p>

		<p>Kuda Oya junction to buy the harvest. We have to take the harvest there. Since the access roads are in bad condition, traders hardly come to the village. Watermelon and banana harvests produced in the village are bought by traders. All the 20 families are engaged in paddy and other crop cultivations. Some rear buffaloes. Male labourers are paid LKR1,000 while females are paid LKR 800. The School is 10 km away from the village. Children walk 4 km to get a bus and reach school. Grocery items are bought from wellawaya, Thanamalvila, and Ulkanda towns [Demaliya II]; Paddy cultivation, agriculture, cattle farming are main income sources. Some involved in producing curd [Demaliya III]; The majority of the people are involved in tea cultivation. It is the main income source of the village. Some work as labourers. Some go to cinnamon factories for work. Children go for Yakkalamulla for school. The Sunday fair is also at Yakkalamulla [Uduwella]; We cultivate only highland crops such as onions, brinjal papaya, cowpea, kurakkan, banana, vegetables etc. We do not have paddy lands. We buy rice for our family consumption. Cultivations are done only during the <i>Maha</i> season with rain water. During other times, they cultivate with irrigated water. Water motors are operated with diesel for which some families spend around LKR 20,000 a month. If electricity was available, we could have used electricity to operate water pumps. Forest department has marked the boundaries to prevent us from cultivating the encroached land. But we still continue with our cultivations. We carry out agricultural produce to Dambulla wholesale market by hired tractors and vans. At this market, we have to give 5% to traders. Sometimes the traders come to village to buy our produce. In some periods, vegetable prices drop drastically and farmers lose their incomes [D5 and D6]; A few people have paddy land outside the village. They also grow vegetables. All cultivations are rain-fed. There are no government employees. Six persons work for armed services; 2 persons work in the garage; and there are 5 drivers. Some people are engaged in minor trading such as selling pepper and vegetables. Others go for labour work. The village is 8 km away from Raththota town and 18 km away from Matale town. For marketing purposes, people go to Raththota town [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; People work in the estate as labourers. Their working hours are from 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Their daily wage is LKR 500/-. Both men and women work. Three persons work in the poultry farm. One other person work in a shop in Colombo while another person works in another private farm outside the village. Only water and firewood are available in the village. People have to go to Dolosbage town which is 3 km away to buy all their essentials. Children go to Dolosbage Tamil school. They have to walk to the school as there are no transport facilities [St. Catherina Estate].</p>
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	<p>There are no poor people in the village. Everyone has a good income. Most of the people earn a minimum of LKR 500,000 annually. [Demaliya II]; There are no extremely poor people in the village. Only moderately poor people can be seen. No one receives the Samurdhi subsidies. Most villagers have motorcycles while some farmers have their own tractors [Demaliya III]; There are no extremely poor households. Every household owns at least ¼ acre of land. They cultivate tea. Around 15 families can be considered as rich. They do government jobs, and have vehicles and relatively large tea lands [Uduwella]; Almost all the people are</p>

		<p>dependent on agriculture. There is one girl working in the army and another girl in a garment factory. Two households receive Samurdhi subsidies. A few other families have joined the Samurdhi society to access credit facilities. There is only one woman headed household which is poor. She has no one to support her [D5 and D6]; Since almost all the people are engaged in farming, there are hardly any unemployed people in this area [D5 and D6] There are around 8 poor families. Of them, 3 families are very poor. They have small children and do not have a stable income source. They are dependent on casual labour work. Families who have members working for armed services have a better economic status as they have permanent employment [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; Only the estate owner is rich. He owns a factory and vehicles. Others are poor. They live on their daily earnings. Income in the estate is low. We do not have regular work. The owner is not keen to develop the estate. Therefore, we go to other estates and work [St. Catherina Estate].</p>
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	<p>There is no unemployment since all are involved in agricultural activities [Demaliya II; Demaliya III]; Since the tea cultivations are present both men and women are associated in generating an income. Even though, there is no permanent employment everyone in the village earns a fair amount of income. Youth who are educated upto GCE O/L are expecting jobs. But they are not unemployed. They are also engaged in tea cultivation [Uduwella]; Since almost all the people are engaged in farming, there are hardly any unemployed people in this area [D5 and D6]; There are no unemployed people. Everybody is engaged in labour work or cultivates pepper [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; There is no unemployment. People are engaged in some form of productive work such as labour work [St. Catherina Estate].</p>
10.	Source of drinking water	<p>From a common well [Demaliya; Demalaiya III]; Up-stream is blocked using a weir and water is diverted to a pipeline to distribute to the village. Some have private water wells [Uduwella]; Almost all the households have private drinking water wells. The water quality in 4 of those wells is good and many families take water for drinking purposes from those wells. The water in rest of the wells is brackish. There is a tank located 1 ½ km away from the village which pumps water from a spring. Sometimes people go to this tank to get drinking water [D5 and D6]; The National Water Supply and Drainage Board provided tap lines to individual households since 2014 [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; There are several water springs in the village. Families got together and constructed a small tank to collect water from the springs. Water is obtained from the tank. Only the estate owner has a tap line to his residence. There is no scarcity of water. [St. Catherina Estate].</p>
11.	Household use of electricity	<p>Solar power is used for operating TVs, recharging mobile phones and household lighting. Elephant fence is also powered by solar panels [Demaliya II; Demaliya III]; The electricity supply gets weak after 6.00 p.m. [Uduwella]; If we got electricity, we can use it for irrigation purposes during dry season. We may start groceries as there are none in this area. We can use refrigerators and other electrical appliances. Some households already have such electric appliances but do not use them because they do not have electricity. We can ask the government to erect an electric fence to prevent wild elephants coming into the village [D5 and D6]; The garage uses electricity for operating the compressor. The bakery</p>

		uses electricity to operate a small flour mixing machine. Five households have already completed their internal house wiring. The households connected to electricity use them for lighting, ironing and boiling water. They use CFL or LED bulbs to conserve energy [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; There is no electricity [St. Catherina Estate].
12.	Issues related to electricity	No electricity connections [Demaliya II; Demaliya III]; Daily breakdowns of electricity supply is an issue. But this is only for 5 to 10 minutes. Affording the electricity bill is not an issue [Uduwella]; We can afford to pay for electricity even upto around LKR 700. We spend more than this for kerosene. If we use electricity for water pumping, it would cost us around LKR 3,500. Now we spend around LKR 20,000 – 25,000 for diesel to operate water motors [D5 and D6]; If electricity was provided to the village, all the households will get their connections. Households spend about LKR 400 a month on kerosene. They would spend less if electricity was provided. People may obtain a loan from the samurdhi bank to pay for the upfront connection. The present electricity line is single phase. There are power drops after 6.00 p.m. [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; Since people do not have electricity, they use kerosene. A single household needs about 5 litres of kerosene for one week, for which they spend about LKR 500/-. People have to carry kerosene cans and their groceries on their shoulders. They do not have money to hire three-wheeler taxis. They spend almost 1 hour for walking [St. Catherina Estate].
13.	Issues related to children's education	There is neither school nor any tuition classes close to the village. The closest school is 10 km away from the village. It has only classes up to GCE O/L [Demaliya II]; Since transportation to schools is a problem for children all the children live outside the village [Demaliya III]; Access to schools has been very difficult due to bad road network. Since the students get stinky after the hard journey they tend to be isolated among the other children [Uduwella]; The school located in Medagama is 2 km away from the village. It conducts classes upto grade 5. The second school in Murungahitikanda is 4 km away and has classes upto grade 11. Children can also go to schools in Kekirawa. There are about 6-7 school-going children. They also attend private tuition classes conducted in Kekirawa and Madatugama [D5 and D6]; Children attend schools in Pussella, Raththota and Matale. Poor road conditions, inadequate transport facilities (there are only 2 private buses and 2 vans) and lack of electricity are the constraints for children's education [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; The Tamil school in Dolosbage has facilities to teach upto GCE OL. Children find it difficult to go to school because of lack of transport facilities. Parents are not keen to spend on children's education. Those who pass GCE OL have to go to another school which is located 20 km away [St. Catherina Estate].
14.	Other social problems in the village	No major social issues except minor incidence of alcoholism [Demaliya II]; There are no major problems in the village. Sometimes wild animals damage the cultivations [Uduwella]; We have limited transport facilities. Some 7-8 households have motorcycles. Because of the threats from wild elephants, parents have to accompany children to their tuition classes particularly in the evenings [D5 and D6]; There are no major problems in the village. However, cultivations are destroyed by wild boars [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; People are feared of a leopard roaming in the

		surroundings [St. Catherina Estate]. There are no toilets for a majority of the households. They use the canal area for this purpose [St. Catherina Estate].
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	There are no chronic illnesses. There was malaria earlier. But not at present [Demaliya II]; No chronic illnesses. The health facilities are situated far away from the village, and cannot be found in the village [Demaliya III]; There are no chronic illnesses. Health facilities are provided by the Imaduwa hospital (10 km). Karapitiya Teaching hospital has better facilities (18km). Villagers go for private dispensaries for minor health problems. Public health facilities, midwifery services and child health care services are good [Uduwella]; All medical and health services are obtained from Kekirawa [D5 and D6]; For medical services, people go to base hospitals in Raththota and Matale. There are also about 5 channelling centres. Child and maternity clinics are conducted in the village [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; For illnesses, people obtain treatment from Dolosbage hospital. They have to travel by a three-wheeler taxi which charges LKR 350 to 500. There is also a private clinic run by a doctor. People take medicine from this clinic too. Or else they would go to hospital in Nawalapitiya. The hospital in Dolosbage does not have medicines. People have to buy most of the medicines from private pharmacies. For blood tests, they go to Nawalapitiya [St. Catherina Estate].
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	We have heard of HIV/AIDS through TV and other media [Demaliya II]; They are not aware of HIV/AIDS since hardly any health officers visit the village [Demaliya III]; People are not aware of HIV/AIDS. No awareness programs have been conducted in the village [Uduwella]; People and particularly youth are aware of HIV/AIDS. Most of the people are educated as they at least study upto GCE OL. The divisional secretariat also conducted an awareness raising program [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; There was an awareness raising program at Dolosbage school. Both parents were invited. But only 3 women and one man participated in the program. People do not have much knowledge about HIV/AIDS [St. Catherina Estate].
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	Only the Farmers' organization is present in the village. But it does not function properly. They mainly focus on fertilizer subsidies [Demaliya II; Demaliya III]; The area which has the electricity has all the necessary CBO's but the villagers from non-connected areas do not participate in these societies [Uduwella]; Most of the community based organizations are in Medagama. Villagers have obtained membership in those CBOs such as Funeral Aid Society, Mahaweli Farmer Organization, Elders' Society etc. [D5 and D6]; There is one funeral aid society (Adishtana society). The members help in the event of a funeral and provide a meal to the visitors. They also conduct <i>Shramadana</i> work [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]. There are no community based organizations [St. Catherina Estate].
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	No recent development activities in the village [Demaliya II; Uduwella] The dam of the village reservoir was renovated some time ago [Demaliya III]; We have had no major development activity in this area. Politicians made only promises. It was the villagers who got together to constructed the village roads. People donated their land for road constructions [D5 and D6]; There had been no major development activities in this area in the recent past [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; Since this is a settlement within an

		estate, there had been no development activities [St. Catherina Estate]. The road to the village is in a dilapidated condition. Nobody rehabilitated the road [St. Catherina Estate].
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	Community is not organizes to address village needs and issues. Since there is no temple in the village, there is nobody to advice and guide people. No leadership in the village [Demaliya II]; Collective decisions are made by the community in a peaceful and a united manner [Demaliya III]; Generally conflicts are solved in the community level. But there is no standard mechanism. Sometimes the Police involve [Uduwella]; The chief incumbent of the temple intervenes to resolve family disputes and other community issues [Akkara 130 Janapadaya]; At household level, both wife and husband jointly make decisions. If the husband is employed in a faraway place, wife will make the necessary decisions. There are hardly any disputes between families. If there were any disputes, estate owner's intervention is sought to solve the problem [St. Catherina Estate].

C. Summary of Public Consultations conducted for Hybrid renewable energy systems in small isolated islands

Name of the Project: Hybrid renewable energy systems in small isolated islands

Name of the village/s: Analaitivu; Delft; Thomaiyar village Delft; Nainativu

Name of the GNDs: J/38; J/37; Delft West/J/01; Delft Centre West/J/03; Nainativu South J/36; Nainativu South J/34

Name of the DS Division: Kayts South; Delft; Velanai

No. Participants: See Annex 10

Date of the consultation: 9.02.2016; 10.02.2016; 12.02.2016; 14.02.2016

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	<p>All the participants were aware of the project. We wouldn't come to this discussion if we do not consent. We do not know the consequences of the project. It was the only issue pertaining to the village people in relation to this project. They all appreciate the project to supply electricity to the interior areas of this island [Analaitivu]; We are willing to provide our full support to implement this project. Delft people encountered serious energy crisis in the past. We did not have electricity facilities for long years in Delft. In 2007, electricity was supplied to a limited number of people through generators. Since 2014, we are able to get 24 hours electricity. However, still people belong to Alamavanapillayar kovil and Panamkadu villages do not have electricity facilities. We need this project to provide electricity to all people in Delft. Therefore, respective authorities should ensure that all delft people should have access to electricity. We would like to suggest that project should be completed within 6 months or a year. People currently do not have access to electricity will bear up the cost to get new electricity connection. We did not have electricity supply in our village (J/03) until Northern Spring programme was introduced. Hence, we know the value of electricity. Therefore, we warmly welcome this project [Delft]; We welcome it with the condition that the project will not aggravate the existing problems in the electricity supply. There are power cuts for four times a day. However, they access 24 hours of electricity supply. Hence, the forthcoming Solar power should not be less voltage or interrupted. We anticipate that desalination project like Delft will be implemented. Our immediate problem is drinking water. And, we expect that this Solar power project will be implemented without unnecessary delay. It should be appreciated if anything good is done to this village. We need a light house with this project. We face number of difficulties in fishing due to the absence of a light house. Non-availability of a light house and road lamps were two problems that pertain to the existing power shortage [Nainativu].</p>

2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	<p>Participants particularly from non-electrified households said they do not expect any compensation for their losses. On the other hand, some participants emphasized that compensation for coconut and Palmyrah trees to be cut down should be for loss of incomes for at least five years. For other trees such as Neem (Margosa) and Teak, the values of such trees after five years should be taken into the consideration. And, for the high land and paddy cultivatable land, they do not expect compensation. They stated all of their houses are located away from the HT and LT lines. Coconut and Palmyra trees provide earnings for tens of years. Cutting such trees mean our livelihood is hindered. An annual income of SLRs15,000 can be obtained from a coconut. Palmyra also provides multiple benefits including toddy. Hence, some of people do not like to get the compensation. Some ask five years of income from such trees [Analaitivu]; We also expect compensation for losses particularly for trees to be cut down due to this new project. Reasonable compensation should be provided. We expect SLRs 6,000 for a Palmyra tree and SLRs 25,000 for a coconut tree. In the past, CEB fell down trees without paying any compensation to tree owners. We need SLRs 10,000 for a Palmyra tree to be cut down and SLRs 30,000 for a coconut tree. Both of them are long-term profit giving plants [Delft]; Compensation should be SLRs.5,000 for a Palmyra tree; 15,000 – 35,000 for a coconut tree and 30,000 for a Margosa/Neem tree. Compensation should be based on the economic benefits of such plants, and its productivity for at least next five years [Nainativu].</p>
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	<p>There are 700 families and 2700 population. The majority is Tamil Hindus. There is a minority of Tamil Christians. There are some public places such as NSB bank, post office, Co-operative and 2 toddy-selling centers [Analaitivu]; There are 284 families, which include 900 members living in this GN division (Delft West/J/01). People are predominantly Tamils. The public places of these areas are one school, 2 preschools, 9 Hindu temples, a church, a cemetery, a library, a public hall and the historical fort. There are 310 families which include 1037 members living in this GN Division (Delft Centre West/J/03). There are many public places in this area. They include a hospital, a police station, a school, 2 churches, a temple, 2 cemeteries and a post office [Delft]; There are 357 families (Nainativu South J/36). There are 29 Muslim families. Others are Tamils. There are one school, 2 pre-schools, 16 temples, 2 churches, a mosque, a common cemetery, a multi-purpose hall and a Samurdhi office. There are 310 families in this village (J/34 GN division). The population is 1024 persons of whom 474 are males and 550 are females. Except for two Buddhist monks, rest of the population are Tamils. There are a number of public places: a primary School, 2 pre-schools, a Bank (BOC), Fishers' Organization, 3 community centres, a farmers' society, a Fishers' Society, a cemetery, a co-operative store, a Samurdhi Office, a Divineguma Office, a wedding hall, a rest house, 10 small grocery shops, 2 Buddhist Temples and 9 Hindu Temples [Nainativu].</p>

4.	Land ownership pattern	We all have private land. The land in Puliyantivu is government owned land. The Average land size is ½ acre. The total paddy land area in the village is about 40 acres. Both males and females own lands. There are some barren lands, which are owned by the government [Analaitivu] ; The average land holding size is ½ acre (8 Lacham) in this GN division. Land belongs to both males and females. The total paddy land area is 15 acres in this GN division (Delft Centre West/J/03) [Delft] ; Already there are 30 families who are landless. 60 families have permit lands. And, all the other lands are private land. Average land size of a household is 4 laacham (1/4 acre). 85% of households in the village have their own lands [Nainativu] .
5.	Current market price of paddy land	The value of paddy land is ranging from SLRs 50,000 to SLRs 65,000 per lacham (10 perches) [Analaitivu] ; The value of paddy land ranges between SLRs 100,000 and 200,000 per acre [Delft] ; Only 5 families have paddy lands. The value is around SLRs 100,000 per Laacham (10 perches). Although there are 20 acres of paddy land, they are not cultivated. Only two persons cultivate paddy [Nainativu] .
6.	Current market price of highland	The value of highland is SLRs 75,000 – 100,000 per lacham (10 perches). The land values ranges in accordance with the land location. Land in the populous areas or closer to main road is very high and it is very low in the interior area [Analaitivu] ; Highland price is around SLRs 300,000 per acre (1 acre is 16 Lacham). Highland price is around 60000 per laacham (1 acre is 16 Laacham) [Delft] ; Highland price is around SLRs 150,000 per Laacham (10 perches) [Nainativu] .
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	The main livelihood of the people is agriculture in this village. They engage in chili cultivation, tobacco, and paddy cultivations. In addition, plantation such as coconut and Palmyra trees are another income-generating livelihood. Fishing is the second major livelihood of the village. Largely all the families in the village engage in animal husbandry. A few households rely on toddy tapping. Only around 20 persons are government employees in the villages. There are limited links with the outside. They experience poor ferry services. They have three to four ferry services per day. Poor telecommunication services aggravate their outside links as they are unable to keep frequent communication with the outside. Marketing opportunities are limited. They have to travel by boat and land route to market their products. In addition, fishermen have to sell their fish for very lower prices due to poor marketing services. Sometimes particularly in the rainy season and during absence of boat services they have to throw away their fish. Since the majority of the people in this village engage in vegetable cultivation, it is very difficult to find a local market to sell their harvests. There are three schools but none of them has advanced level education. Besides having computers and accessories, there is no computer study program conducted in two schools due to power scarcity/ poor electrical supply. The village does not have a private tuition centre even for the primary school students. Therefore, our students get poor educational achievement compared to students in other areas. Economically stable people move to town area (Jaffna Town) and stay

		<p>there until their children complete school education. Therefore, rich people's children go ahead in terms of education where as our children (poor people) happen to face poor achievement sometime they dropout from schooling. How can our children who study on kerosene lamp succeed over those who study on electrified lamp? The west side of this village is not supplied with electricity. We attempted our best and handed over number of request letters to the CEO. However, this area still remains the same. We have to live with the darkness [Analaitivu]; There are 80 families whose livelihood is fishing while 10 per cent of the village people are involved in labour work while the rest are in agriculture. Marketing facilities are very poor for our local productions such as Palmyra, toddy tapping and food productions. Employment opportunities are very rare for youth and women. There are only a few vocational opportunities available for our people. There is no awareness program or training programs such as business plan or entrepreneurial activities. There are no any industries or factories available in our area. Only a few women work in a small garment factory run by Sri Lankan Navy. Our earnings are only enough for daily lives. Except government officers, our village people do not have strong economic base. Education sector of the Island still encounter severe difficulties. 75% of the families depend on fishing where 10 % are either government employed or private sector employed. According to the village people, there are around 20 graduates. They are able to market their products (Fish) to the local market and outside market. There are no standard tuition classes for the students. If any student really wants to enter to the university, they should go out of Delft for their studies [Delft]; Fishing is the primary source of livelihood. There are around 200 fisher families. Agriculture is the supplementary source of livelihood. There are a few government servants too. Education is a very critical issue in this area. There is no school that teaches mathematics and Science streams for GCE AL students. They need to go to Jaffna if they want to continue maths or science stream in A/L. There are no tuition classes. Hence, they could not compete with the students from other parts of Jaffna district. Annually two to three students enter the university. 75% of the people depend on fishing for their livelihood. And, 10% depend on labour work. Another 10% are government employees' households. Around 5% of the people are engaged in transient livelihoods and depend on Temples and other seasonal celebrations. They have to travel by boat to Punkudutivu in order to market their fish. The local products can be sold in this village as thousands of people visit to this island (Hindu Temple and Nagadeepa Buddhist Temple). Since we do not have an alternative to preserve fish for some days, we have to sell out all the fish on the same day we catch them. Therefore, we have to sell them at low prices [Nainativu].</p>
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	<p>The majority of them said that they are poor. Poverty highly relies on the occupation. Although they have land, they have to spend additional cost for the transportation. They do not have markets for their products in the local area. Brokers exploit their earnings largely. Those who have money do not</p>

		<p>permanently stay in this area. Therefore, all who live here are poor. Fishing community is very poor community: Fishing people do not have cooler services and as a result they cannot preserve fishes. We have to sell out our fishing on the day we fished. We cannot even keep them for more than five hours. If we have cooler services, we could preserve fish for number of days. Unfortunately, they area where fishing people live does not have electricity. Fishing community is the poorest compared to others. Female-headed families are the poorest of the poor families. Lack of livelihood support from the government and NGOs are some reasons for the poverty [Analaitivu]; More than 60 per cent of the people are poor. Fisher families, women headed families, disabled, elderly people and wage labourers and farmers are generally poor in this village. A large number of people are eligible to receive Samurdhi assistance. Livelihoods of fishermen in the Delft Island are worst affected due to encroachment of Indian anglers in the surroundings of Delft sea areas. They always damage our fishing nets. Because of it, our resources and livelihoods are exploited largely. There are no any ice factories or cooler services for preserving fish for import or marketing. Even middle level business agents exploit us. All the Samurdhi beneficiaries are poor. However, a genuine revision of Samurdhi beneficiaries is needed because although there are more than 200 families who are poor, the Samurdhi benefits are provided to only 108 families. There are 56 female headed families. It is noteworthy that there are 20 disabled persons and 32 elderly too. The contemporary challenge for the livelihoods of this village people is the Indian fishermen's encroachment into the area where fishermen of Delft traditionally fish. This is the main reason for the poverty. They not only take our fish but our fishing nets too. Nowadays fishermen from Kurunakar (Jaffna district) too do the same damages what Indian fishermen do. "We were assisted to start up poultry farming but all the hens died within two weeks [Delft]; Around 245 families are under poverty and only 145 families receive Samurdhi stamps. Around 5 – 6 families are very poor and they cannot meet their basic needs. There are 134 families in Shamurdhi programme in this GN division (Nainativu South J/34). However, more than 30 families were not included the Samurdhi program although they are poor families. 164 families should be considered as poor families. Indian fisherman very often cross the border and damage the fishing nets. This encroachment hinders their livelihoods. Further government also banned using certain fish nets. Such bans really affect people in this island. Some households still remain poor because of their dependent mentality: they expect everything from NGOs and Government. They do not do not have a proper life style to overcome poverty. Poor educational resources such as teacher shortage and limited A/L stream (Arts Only) are some causes of poverty. There are no vocational training centres in this Island [Nainativu].</p>
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	Unemployment is a serious problem in this area. After the cultivation season, all of the farmers will be unemployed. They have to go outside in search of employment. Presently more than 150 – 200 youths are

		<p>unemployed. Female unemployment rate is very high. There are no restrictions for females to engage in employment in our area. If they have any opportunity, they will do it. Particularly, they engage in agricultural labour work during the farming season. Unemployment is a very serious social problem in this village. After school education, youth become unemployed. We do not have employment opportunities in this village, Electricity Board imported labourers for their activities from outside while our people are unemployed. How can we find employment opportunities outside while we do not have employment opportunities in our own village development activities? They are ready to work in any sort of employment [Analaitivu]; The unemployment is increasing in the island. Even educated people from this island are unable to find employment. The majority of youth are unemployed. More than 50 per cent of the male youth and more than 90 per cent of the female youth are unemployed. Lack of skills and financial capital and poor infrastructural facilities are the major causes of unemployment. The majority of youth are unemployed. At least one youth is unemployed in each household. Fishing is also a problematic livelihood as we told before. So, what employment will we do? Do we have a degree or computer knowledge? Then, how can we find employment? [Delft]; Unemployment is a serious problem particularly among females. There are no vocational training facilities. Economic vulnerability, water problems and poor infrastructure are the root causes of unemployment. Arable lands are not used due to water scarcity. Unemployment is a severe problem for females more than males. Since this community is largely a fishing community, males have considerable potential to engage in fishing. Lack of self-employment opportunities and transportation are some of the reasons for unemployment. We have to spend SLRs 400 for transportation and meals and 2 hours for transportation if our females got jobs in Jaffna. We do not like our females staying outside. At the same time, their salary may be SLRs 10,000 per month. Then how can we save even SLRs 2,000 from such salaries. That is why we do not go to work away from this island. Our Divisional Secretariat Division has 30 GNDs and funds allocated for any development have to be shared among 30 divisions. And, Delft has its own DS division, but they have only 6 divisions. This is the basic reason why our island is lagging behind in the development [Nainathivu].</p>
10.	Source of drinking water	<p>They have no big problem in relation to drinking water. All of them have private wells or Tube wells. However, they have to go for 200 – 400 m to get drinking water from a public well. In addition, during the drought, they have to go to some other public wells that are located far away from their settlement. There is no pipe borne water in this village. Pradeshiya Sabha supply water to this area. They have promised us that desalinated water will be supplied to our area too. If they supply, we would not have issues linked to drinking water [Analaitivu]; Drinking water is a serious problem for us. Through the Desalination project nearly more than 100 families get water supply. We think if this project covered all areas in the Delft Island, then the water issue will be solved. Now the people of this village take</p>

		<p>water from Saarappiddy. We have to walk for more than 2 km to collect drinking water. Even then we do not have water for bathing. Then, how can we have drinking water? Water scarcity and salinity are two types of problems that affect their accessibility to drinking water [Delft]; Drinking water is the most severe problem. We walk for more than 2 km to collect water. For two months we are unable to collect water from there. We have electricity. No problem for this. Our water problem should be solved before this problem. Although we have our own wells, we cannot use that water for even body washing. Whoever comes from outside, will leave within a day by knowing the water problem. If you introduce a project for safe drinking water, we will all benefit from that. There is no single well that can provide drinking water. <i>We will have water up to this month because of continuous. When rainy season goes, our wells get salinity to a great extent.</i> There are personal quarrels and angers due to the drinking water collection. It is a serious issue for the unity of village people because everyone needs drinking water. Hence, there will be a large crowd to collect water and they all compete with each other in order to get water at the earliest possible way [Nainativu].</p>
11.	Household use of electricity	<p>There are a large number of households without electricity. Among the participants in this focus group discussion, nearly half of them do not have electricity. They very rarely use electricity for other purposes except lighting. People in this village use electricity mainly for lighting and entertainment. They all depend on firewood for cooking. They do not have electricity based economic activities in this village. All the electrified households stated that their children study at night for a few hours because nowadays they have 24 hours with a few interruptions in electricity. However, non-electrified households requested electricity at least for their children's education [Analaitivu]; Most of us use electricity for lighting purposes. Some of them use electricity for watching TV. People who do not have access to electricity or generator use kerosene oil for household lighting. We do not use electricity for cooking, heating, or cooling purposes. Since firewood is adequately available in delft and we are getting free, we use only firewood for cooking. Most of us use energy saving bulbs because such bulbs have warranty period and economically efficient. Some of us have the habit of watching TV only for limited hours. Those who do not have electricity, use kerosene lamps. There is enough firewood in this area. Hence, they all use firewood for their cooking purposes. Nearly, in all the electrified households, TV and radio are available. All the people have CFL bulbs because such bulbs have warranty and economic usage [Delft]; They use electricity very rarely for hot-plates, immersing heaters, fans, television and cookers. Electricity is very necessary for lighting and refrigerating. Although we collect firewood for our own needs nowadays, it will be impossible to maintain the status quo as there is no adequate firewood available. If we got higher voltage electricity, we would have started preserving our fish. Since we do not have an Ice factory, we have to sell all our fish within a few hours at low prices. One person uses electricity</p>

		for welding and carpentry work. And, some female headed families use electricity for sewing cloths. We are well aware about the electricity conservation. We all use CFL bulbs. For household usage, they use electricity, kerosene oil and firewood. People use firewood for cooking, heating, and boiling. They use electricity very rarely for such activities. In all the electrified households, electricity is used for lighting. They use kerosene oil for a limited usage. If they have high voltage electricity, they will start economic activities such as welding, carpentry [Nainativu] .
12.	Issues related to electricity	All of them use firewood for cooking purposes. Some households use electricity for boiling water. We do not want to waste the electricity and therefore, we do not use electricity unnecessarily for other than lighting. We can't trust the electricity in our area. Sometime, it will remain dim (low voltage) even for number of days. And, it fluctuates very often. If our people use electricity for agriculture, it will be very hard to get adequate electricity for us. Diesel engine makes noise. It makes them feel uncomfortable for some families [Analaitivu] ; There are more than 100 families who received electricity supplies under the Northern Spring program. A few poor families were not included in the beneficiary list. Sometimes we are getting low voltage power. Therefore, some of our electronic items get damaged. However, there are some families who are unable to access electricity. Since we mostly use electricity for household lighting, our electricity charges are around SLRs 200 per month. Electricity bill is around SLRs 250 for the majority of households. Use of kerosene lamps is very expensive. Those who do not have electricity spend more than three times of the cost that electrified households pay for electricity. We often have power cuts. The interruption in power supply is not good for our electronic items [Delft] ; There is low voltage in peak times in some areas. There are power cuts four times a day to change the generators. It happens suddenly. Our electronic equipment got fused due to these sudden stoppages. The average electricity bill is SLRs 400. Because of lower voltage of existing electricity, there are no street lights [Nainativu] .
13.	Issues related to children's education	Their children get low achievement in education compared to other villages. Problems related to electricity supply are one of the prime reasons. And, Telecommunication services, computer studies are not adequate in our area. Education related problems seem to be problems that are more serious for non-electrified households. Our children asked for computers, how can we buy computers for our children if we do not have electricity? Students cannot study for a long time with kerosene oil lamps. There are no private tuition classes for advanced level students. Transportation is very difficult [Analaitivu] ; There are no adequate facilities available for higher education. In schools, students can follow only in Arts subject but with limitations. Only limited number of subjects is available for Arts course. Therefore, students who want to do their A/L in Bioscience, mathematics and Commerce have to go to Jaffna town schools. There are no adequate teachers available in schools in the delft island. There are no private tuition classes operating in the Delft. There are no teachers available for subjects

		<p>such as IT, Science, English and mathematics. We believe that after students education facilities will improve after completion of this project. There is only Arts stream in A/L. There are only a very few teachers attached to the schools permanently. All the teachers from outside will get transfers quickly and leave the schools. This is the reason for the poor educational achievement of Delft students [Delft]; There is a shortage of teachers for Mathematics, Primary English, Roman Catholic and ICT. There are many computers in the school, but they are not used because schools do not have adequate teachers. Absence of private tuition, poor transportation, absence of computer studies, and absence of English teachers are some common problems in this island. Females are not encouraged to go to Jaffna for their studies [Nainativu].</p>
14.	Other social problems in the village	<p>Theft is a serious problem in this area. Importantly, they accused some local people to have been engaging in thefts. Livestock such as goats and cows are being stolen in the night. Some outsiders with the support of local people have stolen the platinum in the Light House. Its value was estimated to be more than SLRs 600 million. There are no suicides in this village. However, alcoholism and smoking is common among this village people. We do not have problems related to domestic violence. Alcoholism, unruly behaviour of youth, and theft are some common issues in this area. Women are scared to walk alone roads that fall along bushes. Domestic violence is linked to alcoholism. Wherever alcoholic husbands are, there will be violence against women [Analaitivu]; Alcoholism is a serious issue in Delft. Toddy is available at very low prices. Nearly 90 per cent of the men consume alcohol. Prevalence of domestic violence is also high in our island. Cattle thefts are the second issue in this village. There were three suicides reported in Delft Island in the year of 2015. There were some child abuse cases. A 4 year old female child was raped and killed in Delft, 2 years ago. Alcoholism is an endangering issue. More than 75% of youth and middle age males are drunkards. They drink daily although their families do not have money for cooking. Sometimes, they ask loans from other people and the moneylender will come to the household to get back their money. Thefts and domestic violence are very common in this village [Delft]; Alcoholism and its related problems are common in this area. 75% of males particularly youth and middle age males are drunkards in our area. There are some incidents that fishing equipment including fishing nets were stolen [Nainativu].</p>
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	<p>Diabetic and cholesterol related diseases are two common diseases among the people here. However, it is not a big problem because only a few have these diseases. On the other hand, people die due to old age. There is only few number of people died in young age due to diabetic and cancer. There is a hospital in this area. Navy helps us in case of emergency. In short, we would not be alive now unless Navy didn't help. There is no any other institution or centre in fulfilling the people's health related needs: we do not have a pharmacy; a channeling centre; a private doctor. Doctors are available only on weekdays. There are no private clinic services in this</p>

		<p>village. There are only 5-6 beds in the hospital ward. Ambulance is available but Navy always helps in emergency times [Analaitivu]; Diabetic, hypertension, cholesterol and visual impairment are mostly prevalent among people. We are unable to access better health care services in Delft. Doctors are not available all days in the divisional hospital. There is only a RMO. There are no consultants available for women and child related health issues. There are few nurses and paramedical staff working in the hospital. In addition, there are no special care arrangements for the disabled and old aged. For serious diseases people have to seek medical assistance from Jaffna teaching hospital or private hospitals in Jaffna. We do not have regular transportation services. The village people are not fully satisfied with the locally available health services. Therefore they prefer to go to Jaffna hospital to get treatment for their ailment [Delft]; Doctors will not be present in the hospital for 24 hours. However, compared to the period 2 year ago, it has somewhat improved. There are no NCD screening or mobile services for this village people. In this hospital, we do not have a Gynaecologist. Doctors are not available at night in the hospital. There is no PHM in this area [Nainativu].</p>
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	<p>Most of us do not have knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Only one participant was aware of HIV/AIDS. All others were not aware of this disease [Analaitivu]; We do not have clear idea about the disease. We just know the name of the disease. There is no health education programs about HIV/AIDS conducted at village level in the Delft Island [Delft]. They are not aware of AIDs/HIV. Although there was an awareness programme on HIV/AIDS, our people did not participate voluntarily [Nainativu].</p>
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	<p>Analaitivu Central Community Centre and Rural Development Society (RDS) are the only two institutions that function in our village. Analaitivu Central Community Centre undertakes Road reconstruction work while some other development activities are undertaken by RDS. RDS has provided SLRs 5 million to construct a building for the boat passengers in jetty. Women's Rural Development Society is not functioning. UNDP provided financial and marketing facilities to grow marine algae [Analaitivu]; There are no NGOs functioning in the Delft. Therefore, people are unable to get assistance from any NGOs. There are some CBOs functioning such as Delft West WRDS, 3 Community Centres, Delft West RDS, Fisheries Society; Delft West Farmers Organisation and 2 sports clubs. We have done some community development activities in the past. We did <i>Shramadhana</i> activities mainly for cleaning the coastal areas, schools and Hindu temples. Grama Niladhari plays a major role in relation to the village improvement projects. If GN asked us to do something, we all will follow his order. There are no NGOs. Only RDS, Fishermen's Organization and Society of Differently able people are available [Delft]; UNDP assisted a livelihood development project with SLRs 2 million. There are some CBOs such as Women Affairs Society, Nainativu South Fishers' society, Alaimakal Rural Development Society, RDS, Farmers' Organization, four Community Centres, Hindu Youth Council, Hindu</p>

		Cultural Forum etc. These CBOs engage in <i>Shramadana</i> to clear the surroundings of temples, schools etc. [Nainativu] .
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	Tank reconstruction and electricity supply for a few household were implemented last year [Analaitivu] ; There were some rehabilitation and reconstruction activities carried out in the year 2015. Among them were the rehabilitation of 2 km long road, one common well and common hall. A tank was rehabilitated in 2015 in order to promote agriculture [Delft] ; Under Vadakkin Vasantham, 50 families were given electricity supply free of charge and rehabilitated the Vinayakar Road (1Km) with SLRs 1 million. Fibreglass water tanks (3000 L) were provided to two schools. Two farmers were provided SLRs 100,000 loans each by DMC [Nainativu] .
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	Generally, the decisions are made by Grama Niladari, and Samurdhi Niladhari in consultation with CBOs and particularly the RDS [Analaitivu] ; As far as decision making is concerned in relation to community development, generally a public meeting is organised and the opinions and suggestions of the villagers are considered. Village people and government officers such as DS and GN take the final decision. However, in the past politicians alone took decisions and people were powerless. People together with GN take decisions regarding village development [Delft] ; Generally decisions are taken by the public through the CBOs. No development project staff consults us. They always import labourers from outside. They could have recruited employees from this village. We do not have an opportunity to express our grievances [Nainativu] .

**ANNEX 10: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC
CONSULTATIONS**

Project Component	Date of the consultations	No.	Name of the Participant	Status
Maho-Ma Eliya 33kV line	11.12.2015 12.12.2015	1.	Wijeratne	Farmer
		2.	H.R. Wijeratne	
		3.	B.L. Premalal	
		4.	M.D. Karunathilake	
		5.	I.P. Manjula	
		6.	M. Asagna Harishchandra	
		7.	T.D. Darshana Saman Bandara	Farmer
		8.	Ms. K.D. Sewwandi	
		9.	Ms. M.P.D. Sewmini Indarchapa	
		10.	Nishantha Gunadasa	Mason
		11.	T.M. Avushadahamy	Retired
		12.	W.A.M. Jayathilake Banda	Retired
		13.	A.M. Piyadasa	Retired
		14.	Ms. D.M. Rathnamalala	Pre-school teacher
		15.	W.M. Ananda Wanninayake	Employee at Lanka Bell
		16.	C.A.H.M. Priyantha Chandrasena	Carpenter
		17.	R.M. Rathnayake	Retired
		18.	Nilanga Aruna	School Teacher
		19.	W.M.M.A.P. Wanninayake	
		20.	Ms. W.M. Chandrawathi	
		21.	W.M. Anil Wanninayake	Farmer
		22.	W.M.P. Wanninayake	Farmer
		23.	Ms. W.M. Priyanka	
		24.	Ms. W.M. Pathma Kumari	
		25.	S.M.K. Senanayake	Farmer
		26.	Ms. W.M. Shammi Anushika	
		27.	R.M.S. Rathnayake	Private sector employee
		28.	W. M. Nissanaka Bandara	Sri Lanka Army
		29.	Ms. H.A. Seetha Kumari	
		30.	W.M. Rathnayake	Post Master
		31.	Ms. W.M.D. Kumarai	
		32.	Ms. S.A.H. Nayana	
		33.	R.M.M.S. Rovuz	
		34.	W.M. Heenbanda	
		35.	W.M. Muthubanda	Farmer
		36.	K.M. Tikiri Banda	Farmer
		37.	W.M. Piyadasa	Farmer
		38.	R.I.B.S.B. Rathnamalala	Farmer
Mallawapitiya-Rathmalgoda 33kV line	13.12.2015	39.	Ms. W.A. Hemalatha	

		40.	Ms. T.M. Jayawathi	
		41.	Ms. Mallika Rajapaksha	
		42.	W.A.S.R. Basnayake	Police officer
		43.	Ms. Chandani Kumari Samarakoon	
		44.	A. Ranasinghe	
		45.	H. Gunasiri	
		46.	Ms. M.P. Pasona	
		47.	Ms. W.A. Hemalatha	
		48.	W.A.G. Basnayake	
		49.	W.M. Sarath Bandara	Farmer
		50.	Ms. T.M.D. Manel	
		51.	M.P. Dahanayake	
		52.	Roshan Arambepola	Technician
		53.	W.K.U. Ranathunga	
		54.	Ms. G. Anulawathi	
		55.	W.K. Bodhidasa	
		56.	Ms. D.S.V. Priyadarshi	School teacher
		57.	J.B. Chandrasiri	Driver
		58.	R.M.N.G. Weerasekera	
Kegalle-Gevilipitiya 33 kV line	15.12.2015	59.	Ms. Poowathi	
		60.	Ms. Marivelan	
		61.	Ms. M. Manjuladevi	
		62.	Ms. R. Vijaya Shanthi	Employee at Union Assurance
		63.	Ms. T. Shantha	
		64.	V. Padimala Jothi	Labourer
		65.	M. Ponniah	Labourer
		66.	S. Kamalan	Labourer
		67.	Ms. K.L. Gunawathi	
		68.	H.N.K.N. Bandara	Labourer
		69.	M. Piyasena	Labourer
		70.	Ms. N. Seethadevi	Labourer
		71.	Indika sarath	Labourer
		72.	Ms. K. Malarvili	Labourer
		73.	V Pushpam	Labourer
		74.	Ms. R Nadeeka niroshani	Housewife
		75.	S. Kamalam	Labourer
		76.	A. Sivakumar	Labourer
		77.	M. Kanagamalam	Labourer
		78.	K. Vimalanadan	
		79.	K. Anandan	Retired
		80.	Ms. S. Mallika	Labourer

		81.	R. Thiyaka Raja	Retired
		82.	Ms. M Rukmani Devi	Labourer
		83.	Ms. T Pathma Loshani	Housewife
Monaragala-Wellawaya 33 kV line	23.12.2015; 25.12.2015	84.	Ms. D.M. Ariyawathi	
		85.	Ms. R.M. Nayana Nandani	
		86.	Ms. K.D. Nishanthi	
		87.	Ms. Seetha Malkanthi Rajapaksha	
		88.	M.G. Gunapala	
		89.	Ms. Sita de Silva	
		90.	Ms. Nandani Wijayathilake	
		91.	Ms. K.H.M. Nirosha Priyangani	
		92.	Ms. K.H.M. Leelawathi	
		93.	Ms. A.N. Karunawathi	
		94.	C.J Kumara	
		95.	Ms. W.M Nirasha Madushani	
		96.	Ms. W.M Madusha Dilrukshi	
		97.	Y.A.D Lionel	
		98.	Ms. K.W.A Srimali Perera	
		99.	G. Weerawardana	
		100.	Ms. J.M Charlet Jayaweera	
		101.	Ms. G Miurangi Dinusha	
		102.	Ms. D.M. Indrani	
		103.	R.M Jayasundara	
		104.	A.A. Subasingha	
		105.	D.B Dissanayake	
		106.	R.H. Gunathilaka	
		107.	R.M. Nuwan	
		108.	A.J.M.P Senevirathna	
		109.	S.M. Sunil Udaya Kumara	
		110.	R.M. Sujeewa Lakmal	
		111.	H.M. Gunasekara	
		112.	R.M. Rathnayake	
Wimalasurendra-Maskeliya 33 kV line	17.12.2015	113.	R, Ravichandiran	School Teacher
		114.	S. Theivanai	Businessman
		115.	S. Marimuthu	Driver
		116.	Ms. V. Vijayalechumi	Worker
		117.	Ms. M. Sasikala Srimathi	School Teacher
		118.	G. Bonbeelex	Businessman
		119.	Ms. K. Ludharshany	Student
		120.	S. Mahendran	Labourer
		121.	U. Paalraj	Labourer
		122.	M. Ramachandran	Labourer

		123.	P. Subramaniam	Labourer
		124.	S. Vinayagamoorthi	Labourer
		125.	Ms. M. Nirmala Devi	Labourer
		126.	Ms. V. Kamaladarshini	
		127.	Ms. V. Jeevarani	
		128.	Ms. S. Mariyai	
Warakandeniya-Morawaka 33 kV line	28.12.2015; 29.12.2015	129.	B. Premasiri	Labourer
		130.	Ms. Indra Athukorala	
		131.	H. Jayarathna	
		132.	Ms. Sumanawathi	
		133.	Chamila Sampath	Carpenter
		134.	Ms. Isurika Dilhani	
		135.	Dinesh Maduranga	Planter
		136.	H.G Jimel	
		137.	K.D Kusawathi	Housewife
		138.	B.L Janapriya	Businessman
		139.	P.A Kusum	
Mahiyangana-Bibila 33 kV line	20.12.2015; 21.12.2015	140.	C. Jayasekara	Farmer
		141.	Ms. W Maheshika Dilrukshi	Farmer
		142.	Ms. L.P Nanda Malkanthi	Farmer
		143.	Ms. W.M Leela Weerasinghe	Farmer
		144.	Ms. G.H.N Pathma Kumari	Farmer
		145.	R.D Piyadasa	Farmer
		146.	Ms. R.M Sumithrawathi	Farmer
		147.	Ms. H.G Rasika Kumari	Farmer
		148.	E.N.K Tennakoon	Farmer
		149.	Ms. R.D Dileesa	Farmer
		150.	Ms. P.R Premalatha	
		151.	A.M Arunashantha	Sri Lanka Army
		152.	Ms. H Sriyani Manel	
		153.	H.L Prasad Sanjeewa	Police officer
		154.	Ms. M. Chamila Sudharshani	
		155.	Ms. L.H Kumudini Priyangika	
		156.	Ms. N.K Madusha Malkanthi	
		157.	H.A Lakshman	
		158.	Ms. Nalani Chandrawathi	
		159.	A.M.K Alahakoon	Farmer
		160.	Ms. R.M Nalani	Farmer
		161.	H.M.S.P.B Herath	Private
		162.	A. Simon	
		163.	P. Sumathipala	Labourer
		164.	Ms. D.M Gnnawathi	

		165.	N.J.S Gunadasa	
		166.	Ms. S.J.M Nilanthi Priyadarshani	School Teacher
Elpitiya-Mattaka 33 kV line	30.12.2015	167.	W.S.B Ruwan kumara	
		168.	Ms. B.V.L Shalika	Housewife
		169.	K.K Guruge	Retired
		170.	P.K Tharindra Dilip	Private sector worker
		171.	S. Sellappam	Labourer
		172.	K. Mahendran	Labourer
		173.	Ms. S Janaki	Labourer
		174.	Ms. G.K Kusumawathi	
		175.	B.M Dammika Prasanna	
		176.	Ms. P Shamali Nisansala	
		177.	G Gunathilaka Pathirana	
		178.	Mahesh Maduranga	
		179.	Gayana Kumara	Student
		180.	Pradeep Gunathilaka	
Kekirawa RE Scheme	14.12.2015	181.	A. Sumedha Tharanga	Farmer
		182.	P. Wijesinghe	Farmer
		183.	R.M. Sumith	
		184.	Jayasiri Bandara	Farmer
		185.	A.C.I. Rohitha	
		186.	H.H. Sunil	
		187.	H.R. Samantha Wijekumara	Farmer
		188.	P.B. Karunaratne	Farmer
		189.	Prasath Tilakaratne	Farmer
		190.	Sarath Mohotti	Farmer
		191.	R.G. Kuda Banda	Farmer
		192.	Ms. H.G. Kamalawathi	Farmer
		193.	Ms. Sriyani Jayanthikumari	Farmer
		194.	Ms. H.B. Nanadawathi	Farmer
		195.	Ms. K.D. Somawathi	Farmer
		196.	Ms. Damayanthi Pushpakumari	Farmer
Akkara 130 Janapadaya RE Scheme	19.12.2015	197.	S. Chinthaka Mihiri Bandara	Skilled worker
		198.	K.G. Gunathilaka	Planter
		199.	S.P. Ranhami	
		200.	Ms. P.G. Bisomenika	
		201.	Ms. W.G. Shanthi Mallika	
		202.	Ms. T.G. Ukku Amma	
Demaliya II Re scheme	22.12.2015	203.	D. Karunarathna	
		204.	N.A Piyadasa	

		205.	M.P Sujith	
		206.	M.P Julius	
		207.	K.H Somasiri	
		208.	A.P Siridasa	
		209.	K.H Jayathissa	
		201.	K. Lakshman	
		211.	W. Babyhaami	
		212.	M.P Kulathunga	
		213.	Jayasena	
		214.	Ms. Nandawathi	
		215.	A.P Somadasa	
		216.	E.H Karunadasa	
		217.	E.M Sunil	
		218.	K.H Lalith Priyantha	
		219.	W Jagath	
		220.	Ms. N.M Hemalatha	
		221.	K.H Jagath	
		222.	Darmasena	Farmer
		223.	E.M Gunadasa	Farmer
Dolosbage St. Kathrina Estate RE Scheme	17.12.2015	224.	R.Subramaniam	Labourer
		225.	A.Ganeshan	Labourer
		226.	Ms. Raju Devani	Housewife
		227.	Ms. B. Noelin	Student
		228.	Ms. B. Leesha Anjalin	Student
Demaliya III RE Scheme	24.12.2015	229.	M.L Somaweera	Farmer
		230.	M Sunil	Farmer
		231.	W.J Dayarathna	Farmer
		232.	R.M Thilakarathna	Farmer
		233.	W.P Piyadasa	Farmer
		234.	R.M Jayasekara	Farmer
		235.	W.H Nimalsiri	Farmer
		236.	H.K Somasiri	
Yakkalamulla-Samuha Govipola Re Scheme	31.12.2015	237.	H.M Lal Kumara	Farmer
		238.	K.K Chathuranga	Farmer
		239.	Pushpakumara	Farmer
		240.	Rathnasiri	Labourer
		241.	Pradeep Kumara	Labourer
		242.	Sisira	Labourer
		243.	Ms. Naalani	

		244.	D.D.S.R. Wanigasekara	Sri Lanka Navy
		245.	M.M Dammika	
Warukandeniya Gantry	29.12.2015	246.	Ms. Malani Kaluaarachchi	Grocery shop owner
		247.	Ms. A.A Indra	Housewife
		248.	I.W Ihalavithana	School Teacher
		249.	P.L Chandrasiri	Farmer
		250.	P.L Ruwan	
		251.	P.L Shamika	
		252.	Ms. M.G Chandralatha	
		253.	Ms. Sopinona	
		254.	Kasun Chamika	
Maskeliya Gantry	17.12.2015	255.	Danushka Prasad	Driver
		256.	G.L. Charith Madhusanka	Technician
		257.	K.D. Hasanga Nuwan	Driver
		258.	P.A.T.H. Madhubashitha	Businessman
		259.	Ms. S.G. Nishani Sandamali	
		260.	H.M. Hemachandra	Trading
		261.	T.M. Gamini Ranjith	Vehicle servicing
Analaitivu North J/37	10.02.2016	262	K.Kumaradevan	Farming
		263	S.Kaiththampillai	Fishing
		264	J. Robert Jeyakumar	Fishing
		265	S. Balasingam	Fishing
		266	S. Satkunam	Fishing
		267	J. John Bosco	Fishing
Analaitivu South J/38	09.02.2016	268	K. Suntharalingam	Postman
		269	Ms. R. Kamaladevi	Wage labourer
		270	Ms. J. Lalitha	Housewife
		271	K. Suntharapalan	Housewife
		272	S. Thiyagarajah	Farmer
		273	N. Vaithilingam	Farmer
		274	Ms. S. Suthajini	Cooperative
		275	P. Venkadeswarasarma	Priest
		276	N. Kunesan	Postman
		277	K. Kumarathevan	Postman
		278	K. Logeswaran	Postman
		279	S. Sivanadiyan	Farmer
		280	Ms. N. Vijitharan	Wiring
		281	P. Enthusan	Wiring
		282	T. Ramesh	Wiring
		283	K. Arisuthan	Wiring
		284	V. Kandeepan	Driver
		285	K. Nadarasa	Farmer

		286	V. Narayanasarma	Priest
		287	S. Yogatheepan	Farmer
Delft Central West, Thomaiyar village	12.02.2016	288	Ms. P. Chiromee	
		289	Ms. A. Amalarajeswary	
		290	Ms. P. Anojin Julita	
		291	Ms.Y. Prida Clera	
		292	Ms. T.J. Mariyamma	
		293	Ms. P. Akaththamma	
		294	Ms. A. Subasini	
		295	Ms. G. Anchalimma	
		296	Ms. N. Mary Metalin	
		297	Ms. S. Mary Prichet	
		298	Ms. A. Mary Louths	
		299	Ms. H. Mary Marculet	
		300	S. Jemas	Fishing
		301	K. Alosius	Pensioner
		302	T. David	Pensioner
		303	P. Roshan	
		304	P. Antony	
		305	Y. Eliyas	
Delft West J/01	13.02.2016	306	N. Jathavarajan	
		307	K. Kumarapillai	
		308	S. Thavanesan	
		309	J. Kanagarasa	Farmer
		310	A. Thivagar	Student
		311	K. Dinesh	
		312	A. Sivamani	
		313	Ms. M. Kunapaladevi	
		314	Ms. N. Rajeswari	
		315	Ms. P. Priyatharsini	
		316	Ms.P. Komathi	
		317	Ms. K. Anushiya	
		318	Ms. K. Jasinthini	
		319	Ms. J. Vinoga	
		320	Ms. P. Santhanaluxmy	
		321	Ms. K. Annaludsumi	
		322	Ms. Y. Yavarani	
		323	Ms. P. Punithavathi	
		324	Ms. R. Nithiyakala	
		325	Ms. T. Sathiyakala	
		326	R. Bavananthan	Carpenter
		327	T. Srirangan	Farmer
		328	Ms.K. Kalaiyarasi	

		329	K. Patpanagan	
		330	L. Amalathas	
		331	R. Edwardjoodi	
		332	M. Sanmugam	
		333	Ms. S. Kowsaladevi	
		334	Ms. P. Thangarani	
		335	Ms. S. Sinnmma	
		336	Ms. M. Kamaladevi	
		337	Ms. R. Perinparani	
		338	Ms. M. Muthuranai	
Nainativu South J/36	14.02.2016	339	Ms. P. Santhirawathy	Fisherman
		340	K. Thiyakarasa JP	Coroner
		341	S. Jegakanthi	Fisherman
		342	V. Rathyseela	Fisherman
		343	K. Ratnapoopathy	Fisherman
		344	S. Antony Dennis	Fisherman
		345	S. Meerasa	Fisherman
		346	S. Jasmeeer	Fisherman
		347	K. Kapir	Fisherman
		348	S. Ampikaipavan	Postman
		349	T.S. Munsafir	President of Fisheries Cooperative Society
		350	T. Amirtharasa	President of RDS
		351	Ms. T. Kesavarani	Secretary, School development society
		352	N. Vadivelu	Fisherman
		353	T. Jeyaseelan	Fisherman
		354	K. Ketheesan	Fisherman
		355	T. Balasubramaniam	
		356	S. Thushanth	Farmer
		357	A. Ketheeswaran	Labourer at Pradeshiya sabha
		358	U. Mohamad	Fisherman
		359	Ms. S. Pirasanthini	Housewife
		360	Ms. N. Sinthuja	Student
		361	Ms. R. Nirosha	Teacher
J/34 Nainativu North	14.02.2016	362	R. Maheswaran	Fisherman
		363	S. Pathmaraj	Court staff
		364	V. Makenthira	Fisherman
		365	M. Thayanuthan	Student
		366	V. Jeyakaran	Fisherman
		367	V. Kangatharan	
		368	P. Rajagowri	Fisherman
		369	Ms. P. Renuka	

		370	Ms. S. Parwathy	
		371	Ms. S. Vijitha	
		372	K. Poopathy	
		373	Ms. S. Tharsini	Housewife
		374	Ms R. Kamaladevi	
		375	Ms. S. Annaludchumi	
		376	Ms. S. Arudchelvi	
		377	Ms. T. Perinpanayaki	
		378	Ms. Y. Kamaladevi	
		379	Ms. M. Thayanithy	
		380	P. Mathivathana	Fisherman
		381	S. Thanabalasingam	Fisherman

ANNEX 11: SUMMARIES OF GENDER CONSULTATIONS

A. Summary of Consultations with Women’s Groups conducted for 33 kV tower lines and gantries

Name of the Project: Mahiyangana-Bibila; Moneragala-Wellawaya; Maho-Ma-Eliya; Mallawapitiya- Rathmalgoda; Elpitiya-Maththaka; Warukandeniya-Morawaka; Kegalle-Gevilipitiya; Maskeliya-Wimalasurendra

Name of the village/s: Gemunupura; Rambukwewa; Kotaganwella; Mahagoddayaye 1401; Kumbukkkana; Gemunugama; Wilawa; Wetiye Gedara; Bogamuwa; Pahala Hadugala; Ketandola; Rassanvila; Alapaladeniya 4th mile post; Happitiya; Karandupanawatta; Kandewatta; Osborn Estate; Dunklend Estate

Name of the GND/s: 2-A Gemunupura; Arawwaththa; Rideemaliyadda South 22/A; Mahagoddayaye 140/2; 13/A Kumbukkkana; Veheragala 140/1/B; 197-Wilawa; 224 Matiyakgama; 738 – Debepola; 898 Hadugala; 31 G, Ketandola, Udo-Ovita; 31 B/2, Amarayama; Alapaladeniya North; Happitiya; Uda-Karandupanawa; 15-D Kandewatta; 319-K Lathinty; Castlereigh

Name of the DS Division/s: Ridieegama; Rideemaliyadda; Wellawaya; Monaragala; Buttala; Mallawapitiya; Polgahawela; Elpitiya; Niyagama; Pitabaddara; Neluwa; Kegalle; Aranyaka; Ambagamuwa; Ginigathhena

No. participants: See Annex 12

Date of the consultation: 11/12/2015; 11/12/2015; 12/12/2015; 13/12/2015; 13/12/2015; 15/12/2015; 17/12/2015; 20/12/2015; 21/12/2015; 23/12/2015; 25/12/2015; 28/12/2015; 30/12/2015; 30/12/2015;

Issues discussed	Response
<p>Women’s response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions</p>	<p>We are not aware of the project. It is good to have such a project. But we are unable to think of its pros and cons. Have to think whether this affects our paddy lands [Gemunupura; Rambukwewa]; Providing electricity is a good thing, but they should also think of damages that can happen to our property [Kotaganwella]; Electricity is a need of the country. We also have the electricity issue to some extent. But if the electricity line goes over our lands and if towers are erected on our lands it will reduce our land values. Therefore, we request to put up the lines over bare lands [Mahagoddayaye 1401; Kumbukkkana; Gemunugama]; We do not have any objection to the project. Our area has more than 95% of electricity coverage. We like others in the country also to get access to electricity [Wilawa]; Good since we are getting electricity [Wetiye Gedara]; Providing electricity to everyone is good. If the lines are erected over our lands and homes, it will be a problem. We should be made aware of these problems too [Bogamuwa]; We are against the project if it damaged our income sources. The same situation happened during the erection of a 33,000 kV line over the village. No compensation was paid. But they cut down our coconut trees and other income generating trees. When the lines go over the lands</p>

	<p>the land value decreases. We will have a safety issue [Pahala Hadugala]; If this project contributes to the development of the area it is good. No one from the village will object. If the supply increased it is a good thing [Ketandola/ Rasanvila]; We were not aware of the project. Since the line goes over paddy fields we are not objecting and it is a part of country's development. It should not damage our housings [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]. We were not aware of the project. We think it is a good project if the families who don't have electricity in the village are provided with electricity [Happitiya]; We were not aware about the project before. If the project brings good results for the area we will not object. But it should not erect lines over the houses [Karandupanawatta]; We were not much aware of the project. The electricity supply to the village is very poor. The lights get dim in the night [Kandewatta]; It is good that the project is trying to provide electricity for everyone. But erecting lines over our homes is not safe for us. If such a thing happens we should be paid compensation [Osborn Estate]; Already an electricity line has gone over our houses. Houses have built after this project. We don't have any issues with that. These lands are owned by the Dunklend Estate [Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses</p>	<p>We need cash compensation after the damage has been assessed properly [Gemunupura; Rambukwewa]; Willing to have a fair compensation for any kind of loss or damage caused to our property [Kotaganwella]; We would like to have fair area of land as compensation for the land we lose. If there are no lands we would like to get cash compensation [Mahagoddayaye 1401; Kumbukkkana; Gemunugama]; We are expecting compensation for any damage or loss caused due to the project. The land is very limited in this area. We are satisfied with cash compensation [Wilawa; Wetiye Gedara]; Since our ancestors have started this village, we do not like to leave the village if we lost our lands. It is better if we are provided with a fair amount of cash compensation for the damages causing from the project [Bogamuwa]; We are expecting a fair cash compensation for all the damages and losses [Pahala Hadugala]; We don't like electricity line going over our houses. It is not safe. If it goes over paddy fields we don't have any problem. If it is done in that way the project should consider avoid constructions during farming seasons [Ketandola]; We think government will not pay any compensation because the government is powerful enough to take over our land [Rasanvila]; If there is a need to cut trees and erect the line over our houses we should be paid compensation [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post; Happitiya]; We are expecting compensation for any damage or loss causing from the project [Karandupanawatta]; We have built up our houses with great difficulty. But if the electricity</p>

	<p>lines go over our houses it will be a problem for us. Therefore we need new land and cash compensation to build new houses. And also if the project damages our crops we need fair compensation [Kandewatta]; We expect compensation for the damages and losses due to the project. And if we are given land as compensation, it should be a land that can generate incomes for us. It should provide us facilities to continue our livelihoods. All these lands are owned by Bogawanthalawa Estate. We would like to have our own lands [Osborn Estate]; Since we don't have any ownership we won't get any compensation. If we are given compensation, we will accept it [Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Roles/activities that women perform</p>	<p>During the cultivation season, women do most of the work than men. During the off season, women are engaged in housekeeping and babysitting, home gardening, collecting firewood and other household activities. They watch TV in the night when they are free [Gemunupura; Rambukwewa; Kotaganwella]; Women do both a job and the household work. But men only do their jobs. Men have free time than the women. But during our free time we use to watch TV and have a chat with other women at the village shop [Mahagoddayaye 1401]; Mainly the income earners of the households are women [Kumbukkkana]; Majority of the women are engaged in farming activities. Out of the 350 families in the village women from about 200 families are involved in farming. In addition to farming all the household work is conducted by women. Watching television in the leisure time activity and women also help children in their studies [Gemunugama]; Women involve in farming activities, government jobs, teaching, clerical jobs and labour jobs. Nearly 50% of women in the village support the economy of the household. In addition we do all the household work [Wilawa]; Most of the women are involved in a job. Some are working in garment factories and government sector. In addition some women are involved in coconut husk industry. Women watch TV during the leisure time [Wetiye Gedara]; Housewives are involved in household work and child care. During the leisure time women watch TV, listen to the radio, home gardening, drying rice, washing clothes, mushroom farming etc. Working women attend to household work after returning from work [Bogamuwa; Pahala Hadugala]; Plucking tea leaves is done by women (95%). If the tea land is less than 2.5 acres, families use their own labour. If family labour is used, they can get maximum profits. Women participate in such work in addition to their household activities [Ketandola]; Plucking tea leaves, working in garment factories and in hospital as attendants and nurses, and teaching are some of the jobs that women are engaged in. Women involve in farming activities most of the time. We watch TV during free times</p>

	<p>[Rassanvila]; Most women do both a job and the household work. But the man only does the job. Men have more free time compared to women. But during our free time we use to watch TV in the night. Some women go for tea plucking and some girls work in garment factories [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post; Happitiya]; Women work in the Karandupanawatta Estate. Most of them are rubber tappers. Both Tamil and Sinhalese women work in the estates. Women also perform household activities [Karandupanawatta]; 20 women are involved in beedi production and they earn LKR 400 per day. Some work in the Suntext Weaving factory. There are teachers and one bank officer. Women are working in the government sector than the men. We watch TV during our leisure time [Kandewatta]; More than 85% of the women are tea pluckers. They work daily from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Weeding and other work are also done by women. We go to kovil during the leisure time and also watch TV. We have to collect firewood and do other household work after coming home [Osborn Estate]; All the household work is conducted by women. Men work and earn money. Women don't have any free time. We start cooking early morning. Then go to work in the plantation. We return at 4 in the afternoon. We watch TV in the night [Dunklend Estate]</p>
<p>Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.</p>	<p>Firewood is used for cooking activities. Some women prepare food parcels to sell to the canteens in the garment factories. No specific energy related problem faced and no specific energy conservation methods followed [Gemunupura; Kotaganwella]; Firewood is used for cooking activities. They collect firewood from the jungle or the chenas. No need to buy firewood or use gas or electricity for cooking. But women who work in offices use gas and electricity due to lack of time to collect firewood. We use electricity for other household work. We conserve energy by using iron at one time. Three women are involved in tailoring but only one woman uses electricity. One home has a grinding mill and one home has a beauty salon where they use electricity [Mahagoddayaye 1401]; The main energy used is electricity. More than 95 % of the families have electricity. All the household equipment are operated using electricity. Electricity has become a part of our lives, without it we can't lead a good life [Kumbukkkana; Gemunugama]; We use electricity for all the household activities. Even women from poor households buy electrical appliances to make their work easier. They use easy payment schemes to buy them [Wilawa]; Women are more interested in electricity since this allows them to do their work easily [Wetiye Gedara]; Women in this area are keen in using electricity. More than 85% of the households in the village have electricity. Electricity is used for lighting, and operating electrical</p>

	<p>appliances. Firewood is used for cooking. Some women in the village have started self-employment activities such as flour grinding mills and oil production and they use electricity [Bogamuwa]; Electricity is used for most of the household activities. It mainly involves in cooking. Electricity is needed to operate the kitchen appliances such as rice cookers and blenders. Some women do tailoring using electricity. Some women use gas for cooking while others use firewood [Pahala Hadugala]; Rubber and cinnamon wood is used for cooking [Ketandola]; Use of firewood is common in cooking. Firewood is available in the village. We don't use electricity for economic activities [Rassanvila]; We use electricity for lighting, cooking rice and ironing clothes. We conserve energy by using CFL bulbs as well as ironing all the clothes at a onetime [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]; Most of the households use firewood for cooking activities. We walk 500 m to collect firewood. Some households use rice cookers [Happitiya]; Firewood is mainly used for cooking since there is plenty of firewood in the area. We even use firewood to boil water to conserve electricity [Karandupanawatta]; Electricity and gas is used for cooking. Firewood use is very rare. Electricity bill is not an issue. It's between LKR 200 and 400. There are frequent electricity supply breakdowns. We don't use electricity for economic activities [Kandewatta]; Everyone likes to use electricity. The households without electricity are willing to get electricity. But poverty has been a barrier to them. It is very easy if electricity is available in the households. Children can do homework at night, and cooking becomes easy. Some households have electrical appliances such as refrigerators, heaters, rice cookers etc. [Osborn Estate]; Women do not use electricity for economic purposes. We use it for cooking. It is good if we have electricity for cooking. We don't use much electrical appliances. We were given gas cookers by the estate under an easy payment scheme. We heat water for bathing using the gas cooker and firewood [Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Women's contribution to the family economy</p>	<p>Some women work in the garment factories, or go for labour work, or engage in farming activities. There are a few school teachers. Women are paid LKR 500 a day during non-farming season and LKR 800 during farming season [Gemunupura]; All women participate in farming, chena cultivations, brick making etc. while some are employed in garment factories [Rambukwewa]; Women take part in farming activities. Their earnings are used for children's education and buying household goods [Kotaganwella]; Every woman in the village contribute to the family economy. Most of the time women fully contribute for their farming activities. Some women work for the sugar factory. Around 8 to 10 women work in the banana plantation. Another 7</p>

to 8 work in garment factories. 5 to 6 are government servants. Almost all the women are engaged in earning except the women who have infants [Mahagoddayaye 1401]; The majority who are involved in a job are women. Most of the women work in the rubber nursery. A few women are in daily paid labour work. They earn LKR 800 to 850 per day [Kumbukkkana]; Almost all the women are involved in some form of income generating activity in this village. Some do farming, and some work in the private sector. Women have been strength to the household economy. In farm work, women are paid LKR 700 per day. Some work in the clerical sections of the sugar company [Gemunugama]; Most women have started working in the government sector after completion of the bachelor's degree. In this case their husbands do farming while women do jobs. They spend their income for household expenses and children's education [Wilawa]. We do both household work as well as a job to generate an income for the family. We don't save our income. We spend it for household expenditure [Wetiye Gedara]; Around 15 % of women are involved in government jobs. Some work in garment factories, coconut fibre manufacturing mills, and rubber and coconut estates. Some work as labourers. Self-employment is also popular among the women. Unemployed women help their husbands in farming during the free times [Bogamuwa]; Most women contribute to the economy by working in garment factories. Some women do home gardening. About 10 women are working in a flower plant export nursery in the village. Some women work in the plywood factory [Pahala Hadugala]; Working in tea lands, garment factories, and rubber factories is common among women. Teachers, nurses and samurdhi officers are also found among women [Ketandola]; Women's involvement in tea cultivations is significant. They do most of the work in tea lands [Rassanvila]; Some women involve in tea plucking in their own lands as well as other lands taken on rent. Women labourers are paid LKR 400 to 500 LKR per day. Some women work in garment factories. Women who do labour work earn LKR 7,000 to 8,000 per month. Garment factory workers earn LKR 13,000 to 16,000 per month. These earnings are spent to meet the household needs. We hardly save money. 3 to 4 women are teachers [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post; Happitiya]; Main employment of women is rubber tapping and labour work in the rubber plantation. Some women work in textile shops and garment factories. Two women in the village are self –employed as dress-makers. All the income is spent on household needs and children's education [Karandupanawatta]; Women involved in Beedi production earn LKR 400 per day. Women labourers are paid LKR per day. Some women work in garment factories. All

	<p>the incomes are spent on household needs [Kandewatta]; Since we are living on estate land, it is compulsory that one of the family members attend to the work in the plantation. Therefore, women go to work. Few women go to garment factories. We spend our earnings on children's education, food and other household expenditure [Osborn Estate]; Almost all the women work in the plantation. We work for 18 to 22 days for a month. Sundays are off days. One girl is working in in a garment factory in Colombo. No one is employed abroad. Some women go outside the estate for labour work. Some work in the tea factory [Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Disparities between men and women</p>	<p>Women engage in the same activities that men are engaged in during farming season. But women are paid LKR 800 a day while men are paid LKR 1000 a day. But in the garment factories, equal wages are paid to both men and women. But men can do overtime shifts while women work only from 07.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. [Gemunupura]; There is no difference in wages paid to men and women for farming work [Rambukwewa]; During farming season, men are paid additional LKR 100 even though both men and women do the same work [Kotaganwella]; Women engage in the same activities that the men are engaged in the sugar factory. But women are paid less than men. This may be due to the slow work rate of women during farming [Mahagoddaya 1401]; There are no disparities in the work and wages of women and men [Kumbukkkana; Gemunugama]; Since most women are engaged in public or private sector jobs, they are getting a fair salary. But poor women who do labour work are a lower wage compared to men. A man is paid LKR 1,000 per day while a woman is paid only LKR 650 to 700 per day [Wilawa]; In industries women and men are paid equal salaries. But in village coconut husk workshops men are paid LKR 1,000 per day while women are paid LKR 600 to 650 per day [Wetiye Gedara]; Women are less paid for labour work (LKR 800 per day) due to the limited amount of work they do. Men are paid LKR 1000 per day since they are involved in harder and heavier work than women [Bogamuwa]; In the nursery and the garment factories same wages are paid for both women and men. In the plywood factory a woman is paid LKR 500 per day and a man is paid LKR 650 per day. Some women work in the government sector. Some maintain little retail shops [Pahala Hadugala]; During farming work, men are paid LKR 1,000 to 1,200 per day while women are paid LKR 600 to 700 per day. But wages are same in private sector jobs. We don't know why the man is paid higher [Ketandola; Rassanvila]; Both men and women working on tea lands are paid the same wages. But when it is to clear lands, men are paid LKR 800 per day while women are paid LKR 600 per day [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]; Male tea pickers are paid LKR</p>

	<p>800 to 1000 per day while women are paid LKRs 600. Some estates pay according to the amount of kilos plucked by a labourer (LKRs 20 per kilo). For weeding, men are paid LKRs 1000 per day while women are paid LKRs 600 to 700 per day [Happitiya]; Rubber estate pays equal wages to both men and women. But for the labour work in the village a woman is paid LKRs 500 per day while a man is paid LKRs 1,000 per day. Men normally involve in harder and heavier work than women [Karandupanawatta]; Women are paid half of the amount that men are paid during the farming activities [Kandewatta]; Same wages are paid to both men and women for the work in the tea plantation. But when it comes to labour work outside the village the men are paid more (LKRs 1,000) than women (LKRs 800) [Osborn Estate; Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment</p>	<p>Equal opportunities are available for employment in garment factories [Kotaganwella]; SOS institute at Moneragala, Kumbukkana and Gangaramaya have opportunities for vocational and technical training opportunities for women. SOS gives subsidiary rates for girls from low income families to learn. The beauty salon started by a girl in this village is a result of this vocational education. In addition there are facilities in Buttala and Monaragala to study IT and English [Mahagodayaye 1401]; SOS is involved in aiding women to train in vocational skills. It is a good opportunity for women. Women have equal employment opportunities at the rubber nursery. Five women are school teachers [Kumbukkana]; Access to employment opportunities is high in the area because of the presence of private owned ventures and other organizations. But for women who have passed GCE A/L standard do not have the opportunity of getting a good job in the area [Gemunugama]; Most female students attend external degree classes in Kurunegala Town after the completion of A/L. Some attend to vocational training institutes in Wariyapola [Wilawa]; Since the facilities are less to pursue higher studies, female students in this area stop education after school [Wetiye Gedara]; Employment opportunities are available in garment factories for women. These garment factories provide transportation from the factory to the village [Bogamuwa]; All the vocational training opportunities, higher education opportunities and employment opportunities are available at Polgahawela (6 km) and Kurunegala (8 km). The access for the towns is not a problem [Pahala Hadugala]; The vocational training centre is situated at Elpitiya. They provide tailoring courses. No barriers to follow them [Ketandola; Rassanvila]; Equal opportunities for acquiring higher education prevail in the village [Rassanvila]; Only one male has entered the university while 5 to 6 women have entered the university from this village. Therefore, women are</p>

	<p>clever in education. Most women like to become teachers. Opportunities to get technical education for women are rare. They have to go to Matara Town. But opportunities are there for IT education [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]; Girls in the village know the value of education. So they perform better than boys. Most girls study up to GCE O/L or A/L standards. Some girls learn tailoring at Habarakada vocational training center [Happitiya]; Those who pursue higher education are very few in the village. Some of the girls received training in the youth corps. No woman in the village is having vocational training at present [Karandupanawatta]; Women do not tend to acquire higher education and other vocational training [Kandewatta]; Almost all the women are working in the tea plantation. Young girls work in garment factories at Hatton and Dikoya towns. Some are working in foreign countries as housemaids. In addition some work in shops in Dikoya and Hatton. 5 to 6 women are employed in government agencies [Osborn Estate]; Education facilities are good. But women have no opportunities other than working in the plantation [Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment</p>	<p>No major barrier unless the married women having kids which makes them hard to involve in an employment [Gemunupura]; Financial constraints and transportation problems prevent women involving in higher education [Rambukwewa]; There is no vocational training institution here except for the youth corps centre [Kotaganwella]; There are no barriers for women to involve in employment and accessing higher training and education [Mahagoddayaye 1401]; There are no major constraints or barriers. But when it comes to complete an external degree, we have to go to Kandy or to Badulla which involves longer travelling time. In the past, there were external degree institutes in Moneragala. But all of them are closed now. Due to this reason many stop the education after the A/L [Kumbukkana]; The nearest school is Block 10 school. It has classes up to grade 11. SOS and NAITA do a good job in providing the vocational education for women. Opportunities are available to follow vocational training in Youth Services Council at Moneragala. Same problem of external degree barrier is prevailing in the area [Gemunugama]; Transportation to the cities takes so much time, this has become barrier. It is better that such vocational training opportunities are located closer to the village [Wilawa; Wetiye Gedara]; The main barrier for the higher education is the problem of transportation to distant places of education. Financial constraints are another barrier. The resources in the village school are not enough for a good education [Bogamuwa]; No barriers for education and employment for women [Pahala Hadugala]; No barriers for women to pursue opportunities. But</p>

	<p>women tend less to go for technical education [Ketandola]; No barriers at all if women got the necessary talents [Rassanvila]; Shortage of teachers in the area is a problem. There is no school in this area to study A/L science and maths streams. Thondamon vocation training institute is situated in the Hatton Town. It provides tailoring courses, technical courses and mechanical courses. [Osborn Estate]; Transportation difficulties and low educational levels of women are barriers for seeking better opportunities [Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care</p>	<p>Hardly any chronic diseases prevail among women. They are satisfied with the health services available [Gemunupura; Kotaganwella]; Sanitation facilities, access to free health facilities, midwifery services and child healthcare are not satisfactory [Rambukwewa]; There are no chronic disease among women. The health facilities are in satisfactory levels. Midwifery and child health support is also good. Nearest hospital is Buttala. Better services and wards are available at Moneragala [Mahagoddayaye 1401; Kumbukkana; Gemunugama]; The nearest hospital is Wellawaya [Kumbukkana]; Both men and women have CKDu and Cancer. The nearest hospital is Buttala Hospital. Better services are provided at Sirigala (20 km), Moneragala (35 km) and Badulla (75 km) hospitals [Gemunugama]; No chronic diseases among women. The health facilities are in satisfactory levels. Midwifery and child health support is also good. Have access to Mahawa government hospital. Since the conditions of the access roads to the village are bad pregnant mother find difficult to travel on such roads [Wilawa; Wetiye Gedara; Bogamuwa; Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]; Have access to the government hospital. Also private owned dispensaries are available [Pahala Hadugala]; Ketandola estate has a dispensary. Medicine is inadequate. Elpitiya general hospital has good health facilities. We go to private clinics for minor illnesses [Ketandola]; No special illnesses. Midwifery and child health facilities are satisfactory. Elpitiya general hospital has good health facilities [Rassanvila]. There are some cases of diabetes and cholesterol [Happitiya]; Some villagers died due to cancer. Some had tuberculosis. But these are not significant in numbers [Karandupanawatta]; We have access to good hospital facilities. Midwifery and child health support are good [Kandewatta]; Asthma is a common disease among women in this area. This may be due to evening baths and the climactic condition. Some women have headaches due to holding and carrying baskets on the head. We have good health facilities [Osborn Estate]; No special illnesses among women. Health facilities are good. Estate has a dispensary. We have the access to good hospitals in Maskeliya, Dikoya, Nawalapitiya and Kandy. Estate provides transport to go to hospital in Maskeliya [Dunklend</p>

<p>Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Estate].</p> <p>No special awareness on HIV/AIDS, but have a basic awareness gained through printed and electronic media [Gemunupura]; MOH office and the midwife conducted an awareness program. Therefore, we have a fairly good knowledge [Kotaganwella; Mahagoddayaye 1401; Kumbukkana; Gemunugama; Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]; We are aware of HIV/AIDS and what needs to be done to prevent spreading the disease. Public Health Inspectors and midwives conduct the awareness programs [Wilawa]. There is a very low awareness on the transmission of this disease [Wetiye Gedara]; Nearly 50 % of women are aware of HIV/AIDS and on what needs to be done to prevent spreading the disease. But poor and uneducated families do not have much awareness [Bogamuwa]; We are well aware of HIV/AIDS and other diseases too. This is due to the increase use of media [Pahala Hadugala]; Tamil women may not have much awareness on HIV/AIDS [Ketandola]; Awareness on HIV/AIDS is limited [Rassanvila]. But it is questionable whether this awareness is enough [Happitiya]; Recently the midwife of the village conducted an awareness program. Most of the women participated in the program [Karandupanawatta]; 40 % of the women have a fair knowledge. We don't know about others [Kandewatta]; There were awareness programs from time to time [Osborn Estate; Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets</p>	<p>Land is not owned by women but women have a few jewellery items in their possession. Women also have some furniture [Gemunupura; Rambukwewa]; Around 50% of the women in the village have ownership to land and jewellery. But there are women who have neither land nor jewellery [Kotaganwella]; Men normally have the ownership of the lands since they are the heads of the homes. It is easy when the ownership is with the head of the house. But women normally have the ownership of gold jewellery [Mahagoddayaye 1401; Kumbukkana; Gemunugama]; Men and women have equal share of land and other assets in this area. 35% of the land in this area is owned by women [Wilawa]; Some women have land. Jewellery is owned by women. But not much [Wetiye Gedara]; Nearly 20 % of women are owners of land. Depending on the economic status of the women, they own jewellery. And some women own motor bikes, trishaws and other vehicles [Bogamuwa]; Some women own jewellery. Some women have pawned their jewellery due to financial needs. Some of the women have inherited land from their parents [Pahala Hadugala]; Men have inherited land as decedents. If a new land is bought it is bought under the husband's name. If a woman has inherited land, the ownership doesn't change after the marriage [Ketandola]; Almost all the</p>

	<p>women own gold jewellery. Some women own land from their parents [Rassanvila]. Men have 95 % of ownership of the lands since they are the heads of the homes. It is easy when the ownership is with the head of the house. But women normally have the ownership of gold jewellery and have some savings in their bank accounts [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]; The majority of the lands are owned by the men. This is because most of the women are from outside the village who came after their marriages [Happitiya]; Both men and women have land and other assets in this area [Karandupanawatta]; Most women have transferred their ownership of land to husbands as a respect to the head of the family [Kandewatta]; No one owns land. We live on land belonging to plantation companies. Earrings and gold jewellery are the only assets that women have. Some women own animals like goats and cows [Osborn Estate; Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.</p>	<p>Both men and women jointly make decisions on household matters. Hardly men take decisions alone. Women also consult men when decisions are made [Gemunupura; Rambukwewa; Kotaganwella]; Generally, collective decisions are made [Mahagoddayaye 1401; Gemunugama]; Most of the decisions are made by women in the families. The reason is because they are the main breadwinners of the family [Kumbukkana]; Women have equal opportunities in household level decision making. No decisions are made only by men since most of the women work in the government sector. Normally collective decisions are made [Wilawa]; Both men and woman equally contribute for the decision making in household level. But if the man was an alcoholic this is difficult [Wetiye Gedara]; More than 85 % of the household level decisions are made by women. When it is hard to take a decision we seek the assistance of the husband. Husbands have no objection on this process [Bogamuwa]; Both husband and wife collectively makes decisions. When it comes to decisions regarding the children's education; the women play a major role [Pahala Hadugala; Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]; Both husband and wife collectively make decisions. Few households are male dominated. These husbands do not listen to their wives during decision making [Ketandola]; Most decisions at household level are made by women. Both husband and wife collectively make decisions in some cases [Rassanvila]. Most of the time, decisions are made by the husband. The education level of the wife and husband is also a factor in decision making [Happitiya]; Equal opportunities are there during household level decision making. Most of the time women take the upper hand on household matters [Karandupanawatta; Kandewatta]; Men have the priority in decision making processes. Husband is the</p>

	<p>decision maker in most households. But the participation of women in decision making has increased [Osborn Estate; Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out</p>	<p>Women participate in funeral aid societies and rural development societies. They support women to improve their livelihood activities. [Gemunupura; Kotaganwella]; Gama Neguma program supports self-employment activities of women [Rambukwewa]; There are no women's organizations in the village. Women are actively involved in community development work through funeral aid society and rural development society [Mahagoddaya 1401; Kumbukkana]; In the past government has formed women's organizations but now they have been dissolved. Samurdhi societies involve in community level to support for women [Gemunugama]; We have women's organizations in the village. They play a key role in micro-financing for women. They provide training opportunities for women from time to time [Wilawa]; There is no separate women's organization in the village. But Samurdhi society, Sathosa, Funeral Aid society aid women in solving financial issues [Wetiye Gedara]; We have women's organizations in the village. They play a key role in micro-financing for women. They provide training opportunities for women from time to time [Bogamuwa]; Rural development societies, funeral aid societies, samurdhi society are present in the village. Women are actively involved in these societies' activities. Even women hold positions in these societies. Recently we have conducted an awareness program on child abuse with the assistance of government institutions [Pahala Hadugala]; Samurdhi society, women's society, Sarvodaya society, funeral aid society are active societies where women's representation is high. They focus on financing women and providing small scale loans [Ketandola]; Api api wage society, welfare society, samurdhi society, sasandha mithuru sangamaya involve in financing women and helping them [Rassanvila]; Women actively participate in the funeral aid society, Samurdhi society, temple society [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]. A women's society was active in the village three years ago. But now it is not functioning. Commercial Credit, Prime Grameen and Sanasa banks are involved in microfinance activities for women. They give loans to start small enterprises, farming and other activities [Happitiya]; Recently a women's organization was established in the village. Still we have no idea of the activities of the society since it is new. Funeral aid society plays a key role [Karandupanawatta]; Women's organizations are active in the village. They help other women during funerals. In addition private financial institutions are involved in maintaining women's societies. They provide financial aid to women [Kandewatta]; The only society is the Kovil</p>

	<p>society. It organizes Kovil functions. And it helps people during family funerals [Osborn Estate]; No CBO's in the village. Meetings are organized by the estate from time to time [Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.</p>	<p>Women's involvement in politics is very low. They have the voting power and they use it, and join political meetings. But they do not contest for elections or participate in canvassing because they are not interested in them [Gemunupura]. Women involve in canvassing and other political activities in addition to voting. But do not contest in elections [Rambukwewa; Kotaganwella]; Women's involvement in politics is very high in the area. This is due to the area is represented by a woman politician. During election seasons both men and women actively involve in political activities such as canvassing and pocket meetings [Mahagoddayaye 1401; Kumbukkana]. Women from our village never contested in an election. But they have been actively involved in canvassing. But sometimes we have been deceived by the politicians. Therefore, we will think more in next elections to whom we are supporting [Gemunugama]; Women's involvement in politics is same as men's involvement. They organize meetings and rallies and participate in canvassing. But no woman has contested in an election [Wilawa]. Upto some extent 50% of the women involve in rallies and organizing meetings. But no one is contesting in elections [Wetiye Gedara]; Women involve in supporting politicians and political parties. But no one ever has contested in elections [Bogamuwa; Pahala Hadugala]; Women involve in supporting politicians and political parties. But no one ever contested in elections [Ketandola]; We only vote for politicians [Rassanvila]; Women do not have time for politics [Alapaladeniya 4th mile post]; Normally women involve in politics to obtain jobs from politicians. No woman represents political parties [Happitiya]; No woman in the village is involved in politics [Karandupanawatta]; Some women have joined political parties. But they have never been representatives [Kandewatta]; Women are involved in voting only [Osborn Estate; Dunklend Estate].</p>
<p>Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.</p>	<p>Human-elephant conflict is threatening us. There are hardly any reported cases of sexual abuse [Gemunupura]; No major fears [Rambukwewa]; The village was safer for women until a garment factory worker was raped last month [Kotaganwella]; No domestic violence in households, sexual abuse or any other issues which make the women insecure [Mahagoddayaye 1401; Kumbukkana; Gemunugama]; No dowry issues, domestic violence, sexual abuse have ever occurred. Very few incidents of alcoholism are reported among poor families [Wilawa]. Alcoholism of the husband leads to domestic violence. But this is not frequent [Wetiye Gedara]; Alcoholism is a root cause of domestic violence.</p>

	<p>Illegal alcohol is a problem in the area [Ketandola]; The village is united and peaceful. Women have the freedom to involve in their own work [Rassanvila]; Dowry issues, domestic violence, and sexual abuse have never occurred. Only a few incidents of alcoholism among poor families. Several incidents of theft were reported three years ago. But the situation is peaceful at the moment [Karandupanawatta]; No issues or threats to women. There were some alcoholics six years ago who harassed women publicly. But now the situation is peaceful [Kandewatta]; Dowry is an issue in marriage. Sometimes men ask for dowry even it was a love affair. Domestic violence is common due to alcoholism. Two rape cases were reported two years ago [Osborn Estate]; Domestic violence is prevailing in the village due to alcoholism [Dunklend Estate].</p>
Other issues	<p>Alcoholism among men is a problem [Gemunupura]; A very few men are alcoholics [Mahagoddayaye 1401]; Some men are addicted to marijuana use and people from outside have come to this area and started growing marijuana [Gemunugama]; A very few incidents of alcoholism are reported among poor families [Bogamuwa; Pahala Hadugala]; Conditions of the houses are very poor. No pure drinking water supply [Ketandola]; Alcoholism is widespread in the village [Happitiya]; There are people who are engaged in brewing illegal liquor. This is a cause of widespread alcoholism among men [Karandupanawatta; Kandewatta].</p>

B. Summary of Consultations conducted with Women's Groups for RE Schemes

Name of the Project: Demaliya Stage III; St. Katharina Estate, Dolosbage; Kekirawa; Opallawatta Akkara 130; Yakkalamulla Magedara Uduwella Samuha Govipola

Name of the village: Demaliya; St. Katharina Estate; D-5 Medagama; Akkara 130; Uduwella Samuha Govipola

Name of the GND): Maha Aragama; 1050, Miyanagolla; 666 Medagama; Naguliyadda

Name of the DS Division: Wellawaya; Kurunduwatta (Ganga Ihala Korale); Kekirawa; Ambanganga Korale; Yakkalamulla

No. participants: See Annex 12

Date: 14/12/2015; 18/12/2015; 19/12/2015; 22/12/2015; 31/12/2015

Issues discussed	Response
Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions	Nothing is valuable than having electricity to the village since we are having a hard life here without water and electricity [Demaliya]; We are very happy if we are provided with electricity. Women have to go to Dolosbage to buy kerosene oil. We are expecting the electricity very soon [St. Katharina Estate]; We need the project for our village. We have settled in this village 30 years ago. We have been requesting electricity since then. Many politicians have deceived us. If we are getting the electricity, we are very happy [D-5 Medagama]; We are aware of the project. We consider provision of electricity is a good thing. It will change our lives and make our lifestyles easy. All the households work will be easy. Since we do not have electricity we go to other houses which are far away to watch TV. Small children use bottle lamps to study. It is very dangerous. Sometimes we use torches to give light for children to study [Akkara 130]; We were aware of the project through CEB officers. It is good if the next generation of the village gets electricity. It will be good for the education of the children. Every household spend around LKR 1,800 a month for kerosene. Since the line goes over paddy fields, we have no objections and it is a part of country's development. It should not damage our houses [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].
Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses	We do not need any compensation for the damages and losses from the project provided the village gets electricity [Demaliya]; No one will give compensation for us. Superintendent of the plantation will be able to get compensation (they don't know there is a compensation mechanism in the country) [St. Katharina Estate]; We do not need any compensation since we are getting the electricity. But if the government is willing to provide compensation for any losses we would accept it. But will not fight for

	<p>compensation [D-5 Medagama]; Even though, any damages occur due to the project we are not expecting any kind of compensation. The most important thing is electricity for our village [Akkara 130]; We don't need any compensation. We value the electricity for us than the compensation [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Roles/activities that women perform</p>	<p>The total number of women in the village is less than 10. All of them are engaged in farming activities. Leisure time is spent by collecting firewood, small naps in free times as well as common household work [Demaliya]; Women do most of the household work. Sometimes husbands help in cooking. Most of the heavier and harder work in the plantation is done by men. There is no leisure time for us. We spend time with children at night. We don't have TV or radio. We go to sleep early [St. Katharina Estate]; We spend our day by doing household work, children's' work and chena cultivation. So we don't feel how we spend the day. We go to the temple in the next village on Poya days [D-5 Medagama]; Husband is the person who looks after the economy of the family. Women do all the household work and look after the children. All the households in the village have small scale pepper cultivations. Women are involved in looking after the cultivation. Only a very few women are employed. Normally we are not getting any free time. If we get some free time we sleep during that time [Akkara 130]; Most women wake up early in the morning. Then they prepare children for schooling. Then start working in the farm. Some do their own work, some work as labourers. We work more than men [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.</p>	<p>Firewood is mainly used for cooking. It is hard to find firewood. Older women find difficult to go to jungle to collect firewood. We use kerosene for lighting lamps. But we have to buy kerosene form Dolosbage. It is very expensive. It is very hard to use firewood during the rainy season [St. Katharina Estate]; For lighting purposes most women use kerosene lamps. Three households have solar panels. But it's expensive. Solar panel lights up 3 bulbs. But need a good sunlight. We use firewood for cooking. Collecting firewood is done on our way back home [D-5 Medagama]; We use kerosene lamps for household lighting. Firewood is used for cooking. Plenty of firewood is available [Akkara 130]; We use kerosene lamps for lighting. Some households have solar panels [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Women's contribution to the family economy</p>	<p>Women contribute to the economy through their involvement in farming activities. The only income generating activity in the area is farming. Women labourers are paid LKR 800 per day for work in the paddy fields [Demaliya]; Women don't have</p>

	<p>work always. We are paid LKRs 600 for tea plucking. No woman goes outside the village for employment. All the women in the village are labourers in the plantation [St. Katharina Estate]; All the women in the village participate and support chena cultivation. Only one girl is working in the Army while another girl is working in a garment factory. They both can ride motorcycles. They use them to go to work [D-5 Medagama]; Women look after the pepper cultivations in their home gardens. Some women are doing jobs. There is one preschool teacher, two garment factory workers in the village. We spend our earnings on family needs. The rest of the money is deposited in a bank account. It is very hard to do extra work with our household work [Akkara 130]; Nearly 15 women go to work in garment factories. They earn LKRs 22,000 to 25,000 per month. But we don't go. We do labour work and earn. We spend our earnings for household needs. We earn around LKRs 5,000 per month [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Disparities between men and women</p>	<p>Women engage in the same activities that men are engaged in during farming. But women are paid LKR 800 per day while men are paid LKR 1000 per day [Demaliya]; Both men and women are paid LKR 500 per day for their work in the tea plantation. We work in the plantation from 8 a.m to 4 p.m. The estate provides lunch and tea. Sometimes, LKRs 600 to 700 is paid for both men and women [St. Katharina Estate]; The work in the chena is done on a shared basis. Sometimes men and women work for wages. Men are paid LKRs 1200 per day while women are paid LKRs 800 per day [D-5 Medagama]; Normally men and women are not equally paid. For working in the big gardens, women are paid LKRs 500 and LKRs 800 for a man per day. Sometimes men do heavy work. But during pepper harvesting both men and women do the same work. But men are paid LKRs 1,000 per day while women are paid LKRs 800 per day [Akkara 130]; Women engage in the same activities that men do but paid differently. A man is paid LKRs 700 per day while a woman is paid LKrs 500 per day for tea plucking. Situation is same in other fields as well [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment</p>	<p>Equal employment opportunities are available in garment factories for both men and women [Kotaganwella]; Being a girl is not a problem for education. Children have to walk 5 km to school. We are afraid of the safety of the children. One girl from the village has passed GCE O/L standards and now studying in a school outside. No one from the village has achieved higher education [St. Katharina Estate]; The village school has classes only up to grade 5. There are no vocational</p>

	<p>training opportunities in this area [D-5 Medagama]; The nearest school for us is Navodya school at Pussalla. It has classes up to GCE A/L standard. It is only 1 km in distance. The opportunities to get vocational training are very poor. This is because of weak capacity of the divisional secretariat office. To get technical training we have to go to Kandy. We have no idea about such training opportunities in Rattota and Mathale [Akkara 130]; Yakkalamulla vocational training centre provides technical training. Or else students have to go to Galle town [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment</p>	<p>Lack of transportation is a barrier for women to pursue higher education, technical skills and employment [Demaliya]; Transportation is a problem for higher education since women have to travel to Kandy for any good educational opportunities. We don't know any other higher education except university education [St. Katharina Estate]; The main barrier is transportation and the long distance. No resources are available near the village. No one is interested in providing facilities [D-5 Medagama]; Transportation is a major issue. There are hardly any buses for people to travel outside the village [Akkara 130].</p>
<p>Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care</p>	<p>Hardly any chronic diseases among women. The health facilities are very poor. No midwifery or child health support. Sanitation facilities, access to free health facilities are also poor [Demaliya]; Women are generally healthy. We have access to Dolosbage Government hospital and Nawalapitiya Hospital. We are getting good health services from them [St. Katharina Estate]; No chronic illnesses among women. We don't have a shop in the village even to buy a Panadol tablet. PHI visits the village. But for clinics we have to go to Medagama. To get medicine we have to go to Kekirawa which is 8 km walk and a 2 km bus journey. Sanitary facilities are very poor in the village [D-5 Medagama]; The facilities in the Rattota hospital are not adequate. Matale general hospital is a good hospital. Midwives regularly visit the village [Akkara 130]; The health facilities are at satisfactory levels. Midwifery and child health support is also good. Also have access to private dispensaries in Yakkalamulla [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>No special awareness regarding HIV, but have basic awareness through printed and electronic media. This is transmitted between the people who involve in wrong relationships. We do not need such relationships [Demaliya]; There was an awareness program in the Dolosbage School. Three women from the village attended. They are aware of HIV/AIDS. Others are not aware [St. Katharina Estate]; No special awareness regarding HIV, but have some basic</p>

	<p>awareness [D-5 Medagama]; We are aware of HIV/AIDS. MOH conducts awareness programs [Akkara 130]; We are not aware of HIV/AIDS. May be school children have some awareness [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets</p>	<p>Neither men nor women have land ownership since these are government owned land. Most valuable asset for women is the gold earrings [Demaliya]; No one owns land. We live in plantation quarters. Earrings are the only jewellery that women have [St. Katharina Estate]; Men normally have the ownership of the lands since they are the heads of households. It is easy when the ownership is with the head of the house. But women normally have the ownership of gold jewellery. We have savings of LKR 4,000 to 5,000 to use in case of an emergency [D-5 Medagama]; The majority of the women in this area have migrated to the village after the marriage. Therefore, they have no ownership of land. Since the man is involved in jobs and earning they are the owners of assets. But women have savings in banks as well as little jewellery [Akkara 130]; Men have the ownership of the lands. The lands we received from our parents are cultivated by our brothers since we are married. We only have a few jewellery [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.</p>	<p>Both wife and husband make joint household level decisions No decisions are made only by the men [Demaliya; D-5 Medagama; Akkara 130; Uduwella Samuha Govipola]; Decisions regarding children's education are taken by mothers. We don't have discussions with husbands. Decisions are made as per the day today situation [St. Katharina Estate]; The earnings of the husband are given to the wife. And she manages the household expenses [D-5 Medagama]; In cases of marriage decisions we consider the views of the children as well [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out</p>	<p>There are no community based organizations in the village [Demaliya; St. Katharina Estate]; There are no CBOs in the village. We participate in the CBO's in the next village. They are rural development society, Samurdhi society and temple society [D-5 Medagama]; There is a funeral aid society. Women participate in it actively. Women also participate in school functions [Akkara 130]; There is a funeral aid society, a Samurdhi society and a Ddivineguma society. Women actively participate in the activities. But there is no women's organization. We were able to rehabilitate the road network in the village with our own funds [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.</p>	<p>Women's involvement in politics is very low. Some women are not interested even in voting [Demaliya]; They only do voting [St. Katharina Estate]; We are always deceived by politicians</p>

	<p>by the promising to give electricity. We have a trust in JVP. So we have supported them both last time and this time. They have supported us in rehabilitating the spill of the village [D-5 Medagama]; We don't have time to involve in politics. We have been supporting political parties to get the electricity to the village. We only vote for politicians [Akkara 130]; Women's involvement in politics is low. They only vote during elections. No women contested in elections. Women do not have time for politics [Uduwella Samuha Govipola].</p>
<p>Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.</p>	<p>No domestic violence in households. Only fear is the threats from wild elephants. [Demaliya]; Threats from wild animals is a problem [St. Katharina Estate]; Dowry is a big issue in a marriage because it is an essential part. If the dowry was not given, the bride will be harassed by in-laws [D-5 Medagama].</p>
<p>Other issues</p>	<p>Threats from wild elephants conflict make the community life insecure [D-5 Medagama].</p>

C. Summary of Gender Consultations conducted for Hybrid renewable energy systems in small isolated islands

Name of the Project: Hybrid renewable energy systems in small isolated islands

Name of the village/s: Anailativu; Delft –Saarrapidly; Thomaiyar Village; Nainativu

Name of the GND/s: J 37 Anailaitivu North; Analaitivu South J 38; J 2 Delft South; Delft Centre West/J/03; Nainativu South J/36 J/35 Nainativu Center

Name of the DS Division/s: Kayts; Delft; Velanai

No. participants: See Annex 12

Date of the consultation: 10.2.2016; 12.2.2013; 13.2.2016; 14.2.2016; 15.2.2015

Issues discussed	Response
<p>Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions</p>	<p>We altogether support this project. It is a needed project and will benefit all the people. We appreciate this project and we are sure that we all provide our fullest support for this project for the development of our island. This project should be implemented soon because a considerable number of people do not have access of electricity in our island. Although CEB provides electricity supply through generators, certain areas of the island do not have electricity line and posts. People particularly students, face difficulties in learning and conducting educational activities. In addition, we have to spend more money for kerosene than people who spend for electricity. Therefore, all people in this village should have access to electricity. Through the project some benefits should go to women headed families and poor families. When implementing this project some employment opportunities should be provided for our village people [Analaitivu]; "Yes, it is a good project to us" it is a useful project for the village people because they are well aware of the consequences of diesel engine to generate electricity. They knew about the problems of Chunnkam people due to the diesel engine's usage. Now we have 24 hours electricity supply in this village. If the forthcoming project did not affect the existing number of hours, we support the wind power project [Delft]; This is a very good project. We all provide our cooperation to implement this project successfully. We got to know about this project recently from GN and DS and we welcome this project. We extend our support to implement this project. For the last two years only we have access to 24 hours electricity supply. We expect that this project should be completed within a year [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses</p>	<p>CEB did not pay us compensation in previous occasions. CEB cut my 4 coconut trees but they did not provide any compensation. We do not expect compensation for Neem (Margosa) trees but compensation for coconut and Palmyra trees is needed. We</p>

	<p>expect SLRs 7,000 for coconut trees and SLRs 4,000 for the Palmyra trees. Compensation should be provided for persons affected by this project, because people get income and other benefits from valuable trees such as coconut and Palmyra trees. We expect SLRs 25,000 for a coconut tree and SLRs 4,000 for a Palmyra tree. Reasonable financial compensation should be provided to the affected people during the implementation of this project [Analaitivu]; Compensation should be paid at market price for the trees as well as their annual income obtained from such trees. We get an annual income of SLRs 5,000 from a coconut tree, SLRs 3,000 from a Palmyra tree and SLRs 300 for square feet of Margosa timber. In addition, they expect compensation to include 5 years of income from such trees. Compensation should be SLRs 4,000 for a Palmyra tree and SLRs 15,000 for a coconut trees. The value of trees such as Margosa and teak should be estimated by independent team/carpentry workers. The compensation should not be less than the estimation [Delft]; People emphasized that the compensation should be paid in following ways. The compensation for a Palmyrah tree should assess for at least 10 years its productivity. We use Palmyra for many needs. One Palmyra leaf is SLRs 10; we can sell Palmyra fruits for tourists for SLRs 40, firewood items (rest of palm leaf) for SLRs 10. Hence, we can definitely earn more than SLRs 10,000 for at least in five years. For coconut, they requested the compensation like Palmyra. For Kadjan (coconut leaf) SLRs 20, one coconut SLRs 45, firewood items of one load (Tractor) for SLRs 3,000. Therefore they requested SLRs 45,000 for a coconut tree. Compensation for Margosa tree should be valued at current market rates. Some people make 'Vadakam' by Margosa flower. Therefore, the loss of earning should be counted. Hence, per square feet, the timber must be counted to be SLRs 300. Compensation should be provided for those who are going to be affected due to this project. We expect that affected people should be paid SLRs 15,000 per coconut tree, SLRs 30,000 per mango tree and SLRs 5,000 per Palmyrah tree [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Roles/activities that women perform</p>	<p>They do not have so called leisure times because they are always engages in some form of domestic activities. Women also do work that men do such as watering the crops, cutting firewood etc. Women are unemployed due to a lack of job opportunities and they are involved in domestic work. Women do certain types of labour work such as planting crops and plucking chillies. In addition, they are making Palmyra products. Women's leisure activities are limited. We spend leisure time by helping their children's education and watching TV. There are no recreational facilities available for women in this village. Traditionally our</p>

	<p>women are bound with domestic works [Analaitivu]; Sewing and cooking for outsiders are two common activities that women do in this village. Their leisure times are spent by visiting to temples, relatives and outside Delft. They engage in poultry farming, sewing, weaving coconut leaves. There is no leisure arrangement for women in this village. Watching TV is the common leisure activity for many women [Delft]; Women engage in earnings by sewing, selling cooked meals, fishery labour work. They spend the leisure in watching TV and gossiping with relatives. Women go for labour work for which they are paid on a daily basis. In addition women are involved in tailoring, handicraft making (pooja box) using Palmyrah leaves and some women are involved in growing marine algae especially in Nainativu center and south. We spend leisure time for watching TV and going to library. Women are also interested in gardening [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.</p>	<p>Non-electrified households use kerosene and firewood as their energy for household activities. We have to spend more money for kerosene and firewood than the electricity. Snakes and other creatures enter into the houses at night. If we had electricity, we do not have to feel fear at night. I do not sleep until 2 am because of fear. I have children. How I can sleep in this kind of harsh environment? We mostly use electricity for lighting purpose. Our women currently use energy for household activities rather than for economic activities. Nevertheless, we like to use energy for economic activities in future. We are concerned about conserving energy. We switched off lights when it is not necessary. In addition, we use energy saving bulbs. Our electricity bills are less than SLRs 300. Families do not have access to electricity use kerosene and they have to spend more money for kerosene consumption. Although electricity is available, we all use firewood for cooking. We do not face any difficulties in collecting firewood in the Analaitivu area. Since we are able to collect adequate firewood, this is more comfortable for us to use [Analaitivu]; For all cooking purposes, people use firewood. And, electricity is used for lighting in all the households. They have enough firewood. They all knew about the economic usage of electricity. They do not use electricity for unnecessary activities. Only in raining season, they use rice cooker and immersing heater. They all use CFL bulbs. They use electricity for an average of SLRs 250 per month [Delft]; They use firewood for cooking purposes. They use immersing heater during rainy season and in urgent times. Electricity is largely used for operating fans, ironing, sewing machines and so on. They do not have any difficulties in collecting firewood now. However, they said that the amount of firewood is getting reduced annually. Hence, in the future, they will have to find an alternative for firewood. Some people have to</p>

	<p>pay money to get firewood for their cooking purposes. We face difficulty in finding firewood during rainy season. We need to get fire wood from outside for cooking for any special events. Only some people are using blenders, refrigerators and heaters [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Women's contribution to the family economy</p>	<p>Most of us are unemployed. Some women engage in sewing and earn an income of SLRs 3,500 to 10,000. They save some amount from their earnings. <i>"Who will save money for us if we do not save?"</i> Most of the women are involved in domestic work, which is unpaid. However, substantial numbers of women also engage in income generating activities. Women go for wage labour at agricultural related paid jobs in chillies garden and tobacco cultivation. However, these are seasonal employment opportunities. Some of us do poultry farming and cattle rearing. Women also conduct small-scale financial transactions namely <i>Seettu</i> (ROSCA/Informal Money Exchange). Women's earnings are only adequate for day today needs. Therefore, they are unable to make any investments [Analaitivu]; Women in many families contribute in a number of ways such as sewing, making Palmyra products, interlacing works such as Kadjan or bended coconut leaves. They work as fishing labourers. Some women go to agricultural fields. Most of the women's earnings go with the family expenditures as all of them perceived themselves as poor households. Female headed families are the poorest of the poor. They engage in making dried fish and slicing fishes in the market. If they have an opportunity to work, they are ready to work. Since they do not have opportunities, they remain unemployed [Delft]; Females are contributing to family economy by engaging in activities such as Montessori teachers, sewing, and labour work. They usually do social work such as clearing their children's school surroundings, temple surroundings etc. Working females earn an income of SLRs 9,000 on average. They use their earnings for <i>seettu</i>, and children's education. Some women deposit their savings in banks on behalf of their children. Most of the women are engaged in domestic activities. Around 45-50 women from this area are government employees. Some women get income from tailoring. Women have interest in saving money either in banks or as <i>seettu</i> [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Disparities between men and women</p>	<p>There is a difference in the wages paid to men and women. Men are paid SLRs 900 a day while women are paid SLRs 700. Females also do land preparation prior to crops planting, binding tobacco etc. Men mostly do manual labour work such as land preparation (ploughing), spraying pesticides, and irrigating gardens, toddy tapping and fishing. On the other hand, women do planting crops, spraying water to crops; cleaning the land, firewood collections, sewing, and making Palmyra related</p>

	<p>products. Men are paid SLRs 900 and women are paid SLRs 800 [Analaitivu]; They receive lower wages even for the same work that men do. They are not ready to accept such low wages from any organization. Since most of them are poor and unemployed, they have to accept these low wages. “Although we do not like to accept, there is no other way to earn an income in this island. Therefore, we have to accept it to feed our children”. Women are paid SLRs 500 per day. They are not happy with the lower wage [Delft]; In comparison, women get a lower wage for their labour work than what men are paid. For example, if men get a wage of SLRs 1,000, women receive only SLRs 600. However, women will be given two and half hours to do their domestic work [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment</p>	<p>Female students are more disadvantaged in the field of education, vocational training and employment. They are not allowed to stay outside even for educational purposes. Women do not like to work outside. No doubt all the people are poor here. Poor transportation, poor communication facilities and lack of employment opportunities are some reasons of poverty. Education is still a drawback for women. Higher education opportunities for women are remote. Only a few female students enter the university. Bioscience, Mathematics and Commerce subjects are not available for Advanced Level in Analaitivu schools. Parents send their children for higher education to the schools located in the Jaffna Town areas. Although women completed Advanced Level, they are unemployed due to lack of employment opportunities. There are no vocational training centres in Alnalaitivu and because of that there is a limitation for self-employment opportunities [Analaitivu]; Females are less educated than men in Delft. They have two vocational training programmes: Sewing and weaving. Unfortunately, many women who had such vocational training successfully could not find an employment or start up self-employment due to poverty. Only swing training is available for women who live in this village. Youth do not have computer knowledge or qualifications. This is a predominant reason for them to be unemployed. They expect that vocational training programmes need to be proactive because there are many women who participated in vocational training programmes but could not find employment [Delft]; There are challenges in getting education by women. Lack of facilities in the schools is a limitation in getting chance for higher studies. Scarcity of teachers in schools, absence of private tuition, lack of interest of students and difficulties faced by the students in travelling long distance to get education from outside are the issues in education in this area. Even though vocational trainings are provided for school leavers, the full benefits of those</p>

	<p>programs are not achieved. There is a lack of trainers for vocational training programs. Vocational training programs on dress designing and handicraft (8 months duration) and beauty culture and home science (3 months duration) are provided every year in WRDS under the grant by RDS. The number of beneficiaries is 20 for every year and for each beneficiary, SLRs 100 is provided per day. Since the trainer is same for long time, the new techniques provided are limited and same types of trainings are repeated. There is a centre called “Katpakam” to collect and sell palmyrah products. The Palmyrah development board provides training on handicraft using palmyrah leaves every year. If the orders are placed for any palmyrah products by Katpakam, women prepare those products and give them. A women organization called “Valamburi” functioning in this area with more than 20 women produces food products (turmeric powder, rice flour, ‘odiyal flour’, snack foods, nutritious flour etc.) and sell in the shop opened by “Valamburi”. The income earned from selling these foods is distributed equally to the women of this organization. The “Valamburi” holds certificate issued by Public Health Inspector. The work opportunities for women in this area are limited other than the above mentioned opportunities. Lack of interest of people living in this area on local resources, lack of vocational training suitable for using local resources, lack of industries to get employment opportunities are the factors limiting the employment opportunities for women. Self-employments carried out by women are only enough for their own family needs. Since there are no facilities for getting vocational training, women who left schools want to go outside to get vocational training. Since they want to travel long distance, they do not like to go for vocational trainings. Women working as wage labourers are very few because of social restrictions. Most of the women are unemployed. The women who are employed are engaged in self-employment activities such as tailoring, preparing snack foods and preparing products from coconut and Palmyrah. They spend the income earned by the self-employment for children’s studies and other household needs. Women are not going to markets to sell their products, instead men are doing it and thus, men handle the income [A key informant, Delft]; Women have some barriers in continuing their higher studies. They have to encounter the transportation problem, as they are not allowed to go to Jaffna independently. In addition, they have to face dowry problem as their educational attainment increases. Hence, females are not encouraged to progress their educational attainment beyond O/L. Education level is low. Only one or two students enter the University every year. For the Advanced Level studies, students follow either Arts or Commerce fields. There are no private study</p>
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	<p>centers for higher education in this area. Some students are going outside to follow external degrees. But they have economic barriers to pursue higher studies. Boarding facilities for the students is a serious problem. Vocational training facilities are limited. There are no vocational trainers. Once, Velanai Pradeshiyaa Sabha arranged a vocational training program on tailoring and beauty culture. We participated in the program, but we are not engaged in tailoring or beauty culture currently. We hope to start it as our profession, but not yet. Most of the women (80%) are currently unemployed. The opportunities for employment for women are lacking. Marketing facilities are very poor. We would like to work in our native place because we are not in a position to pay for travelling to go to work outside [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment</p>	<p>Women are largely unemployed than men because men can go fishing. But women do not have such opportunities. During farming season, we earn small portion of income. Parents do not like to send their female children outside the island due to cultural reasons. Unmarried female children should be under the direct control of parents or guardians. Therefore, parents do not allow young women to go outside to get education or jobs. Because of this, cultural barrier women have to depend on parents, husbands and children [Analaitivu]; There are no barriers for women. They all have equal treatment in the society. Only poverty is the barrier. Earlier we did not have electricity, drinking water and some other needs but now we have electricity and drinking water. The reason for poor achievement in education is poverty [Delft]; Early marriage – some parents force their daughters to get married when they reached 18 years. Sending their daughters to foreign countries is another issue. Many parents have a confidence to find a bridegroom who lives in a foreign country. As such, their daughter’s education does not seem to be an important need for them. Absence of private tuition facilities and transportation facilities are also some of noteworthy issues that prevent female’s education. We have some sort of cultural barriers. For example, we cannot stay outside for work. Poverty is the serious issue in getting education. In the schools, teacher resource is very poor. Self-employment opportunities must be provided by the government. The vocational trining centers must be established in our area. We need entrepreneurship. Some women are involved in illegal business like selling alcohol. We need a grinding mill to produce food products based on sea foods [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues</p>	<p>Depression, disability and cholesterol related problems are some noteworthy health problems in this area. This island has a hospital but there is no permanent doctor. We should thank the Navy soldier for saving our lives. We would not have been alive if</p>

<p>connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care</p>	<p>they did not help us in emergencies. Diabetic, osteoporosis, asthma, high blood pressure, cholesterol and reproductive related issues are prevalent among women in this village. There is no female doctor in the divisional hospital and there are no consultants like gynaecologists, obstetrics, and paediatrics. Mothers with infants and pregnant mothers face difficulties in getting medical treatment and health care services. If there is a serious condition, the patient will be brought by the Navy boats to the Jaffna Teaching hospital for treatment. There are no mobile health services or community based medical rehabilitation services. We are not satisfied with the available health care services [Analaitivu]; Thyroxin is a widespread health problem in this village. In addition, cholesterol, cancer, and tooth ache are some other diseases in this village. Although they have a hospital in Delft, it is not adequate for all their health needs. Transportation is a problem in accessing a good health services. Although they have transportation from Delft to Kurikadduvan free of charge, they have to spend an entire day for a single visit to the hospital. We do not have specialised doctors for some particular diseases. We have to go to Jaffna to meet gynaecologist, cardiologist etc. it aggravates the conditions of pregnant mothers to travel by this difficult transportation [Delft]; Since there are several unique traditional and customary practices in this area, there are many restrictions for women based on religion and caste. Since there are collective lives, the self-employment carried out by women is shared among all family members. Medical facilities are provided through area hospitals. Most of the people in this area are healthy and have long life because of the food consumption pattern, especially; they include herbs in their meals. People use medicinal herbs to cure the diseases at home level. If people want to get extra medications or monthly clinics they would go to Jaffna Teaching Hospital [A key informant, Delft]; There are no private clinics. Doctors do not willingly stay in the hospital due to water scarcity and poor water quality. Although an ambulance service is available, it does not come to the interior roads. People have to take the patient to the hospital. Hyper tension, diabetes, high blood cholesterol and cancer (especially breast cancer) are the major chronic diseases prevailing among people in this area. Medical facilities are poor. Maternal and child care facilities are very poor. No awareness programs on communicable diseases or non-communicable diseases are provided by government or non-government organizations [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>We already heard about HIV/AIDS but many people in our village do not have clear understanding about AIDS or any other sexually transmitted diseases. There is no awareness programs</p>

	<p>conducted at community level. Only school students and educated people are aware about this deadly disease. Therefore, more health education program on prevention of HIV/AIDS should be organised [Analaitivu]; HIV/AIDS is not well known among the middle age people. No one knows about HIV/AIDS. Society will not accept if anyone is infected with HIV [Delft]; People do not have awareness on HIV/AIDS. They requested a workshop to raise their awareness. We do not have enough awareness on HIV/AIDS. Some respondents said that they had awareness program on HIV in school [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets</p>	<p>Men and women jointly own land. Average land size of a household is ¼ acre. There are some landless households who are very poor compared to the rest of the households. Only men own boats. Women do not own many assets. Although, parents give a house to their daughters as part of dowry both husband and wife get its joint ownership. Women possess more jewellery. However, many times husbands take them for pawning. Cattles are also largely owned by men. Men have more land ownership. Since, most of the women are economically dependent they are unable to increase their ownership [Analaitivu]; Land ownership goes with males. Husband and wife have ownership on dowry land and house. Females commonly own jewellery. Both male and female own House. If the house is not given as dowry, then the ownership goes with male partner. Agriculture land is commonly owned by males [Delft]; Women only have jewellery. All the properties belong to male members. Dowry based properties belong to both males and females. Women are keen to earn something from livestock. Therefore, they have certain ownership over their livestock. Both women and men have ownership of land and house. But most women have ownership of house and most men have ownership of land. Most women have ownership of animals and jewellery. Men are the head of the families. Therefore mostly, they have ownership of properties [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.</p>	<p>Both men and women jointly make household decisions. We are unable to take decisions independently due to male dominance. Men are taking almost all decisions. For certain decisions men ask the views of women such as children's marriage and health issues. Men totally take financial decisions in relation to their own earnings. However, women make decisions with regard to their own earnings from poultry farming and <i>Seettu</i> [Analaitivu]; In all female-headed families, females are free to take decisions by themselves. In some households, the male head does not consider females' opinions. Since males are the breadwinners, it is not wrong for them to take decisions on cash, education, marriage and all other decisions [Delft]; Both men and women</p>

	<p>take decisions together. Husband/male members' decisions seem to be final although males and females take part in making a decision. However, in education related decision making, females have a bigger role than males. Both men and women have the role in decision making on education, marriage and health issues. In case of money, most women have the power in decision making process [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out</p>	<p>There are few CBOs such as Fisheries Society and Rural Development Society (RDS) functioning in our areas. Men have the membership in these CBOs. There is no WRDS functioning in our GN division. Therefore, women's participation in CBOs is absent. Women are also interested in supporting community development activities. We participate in <i>Shramadhana</i> activities such as cleaning the pond in 2012. In addition, every year women are involved in cleaning the roads and Hindu temples prior to religious festivals [Analaitivu]; They have <i>Seettu</i> system operated among small groups of women. RDS is functioning in this village. In addition, some of the development activities are implemented by RDS. Many of economically powerful families have residential places in Jaffna town. Therefore, they do not stay here for a long time. Therefore, we do not have a strong voice to speak on our behalf. Women's Society is not actively functioning [Delft]; They take part in a number of community services. There are women's affairs society and community centres. They had conducted a demonstration expressing their resentment to the murder of <i>Vithhtiya</i> (A school girl was raped and murdered by a gang in <i>Punkudutivu</i>). WRDS is functioning in this area (Abirami Makalir Vivakara Sangam). Some women are actively involved in the activities of central community centers (Navalar, Ganesha). The participation of women in CBO is high in our society. Women are involved in social services such as <i>Shramadhana</i> during temple festivals and cleaning beach side [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.</p>	<p>Women do not involve in political activities. Even men have threats. For an example, a man contested in an election and thereafter he received death threats from anonymous persons. At last, he went to Canada in searching of asylum. Our participation in politics is very poor due to fear. In addition, our people also do not like women to participate in politics. We usually cast our votes during the election days. As far as Anailaitvu is concerned, not a single woman contested in the local or national elections. There is a strong attitude prevalent among our people that political leadership is only suitable for men. Moreover, women do not involve in politics due to security issues [Analaitivu]; There are a number of political parties. Even, male politicians are threatened and attacked. Then, how can we participate in politics? Women's political participation is not accepted by the society. A female</p>

	<p>contested in the last parliamentary election but she could not win. It is all our villagers decision that she should not win the election. At the very beginning, they spread number of rumours as if she was a misbehaved woman [Delft]; Women's political participation is zero. They are scared to enter into politics due to many reasons. Poverty, lack of support from other politicians, family burden and fear. They believe that they have to face security related problems after entering into the political career. Participation of women in political activities or political bodies is very low. No woman has contested in elections because the chances for women are very limited [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.</p>	<p>Domestic violence is a critical problem. We are starving with one meal but our husbands are enjoying drinking. There are less than 700 families in this Island but 10,000-bottles of toddy are imported from Kayts every month. People in this Island spend SLRs 800,000 rupees every month for toddy. How can we overcome poverty? Women encounter violence at family and community level. Our women do not like to report the incidences although they are the victims of violence. Domestic violence is the serious issue in our village. Alcoholism is largely prevalent among men and therefore there is higher possibility for the occurrence of domestic violence. Dowry related issue is also a serious problem for poor women [Analaitivu]; Dowry is a serious problem in this village. There are some women who did not get married because they could not find the dowry. Alcoholism is problematic. Approximately all the males drink toddy [Delft]; Caste play major role in determining the lives of people in this area. In the working places, works are decided based on their caste. Wage labourers are selected according to their caste. A particular caste people are involved in food products preparation. Domestic violence is found in this area since most of the men in this area are taking alcohol. Daily use of alcohol is the major reasons for crimes. The education facilities are very poor. Even though there are three high schools in this area, the number of students entering the higher education is very less. Therefore the opportunities and facilities for education should be improved. Reluctance of outside teachers to come to the schools in this area, lack of teachers in schools, absence of private tuition centres, lack of interest of parents are the reasons for the poor performance of students. Most women stop their studies with O/L for marriage and because of security problem for women to go outside. There are no information technology study centres or English course providing centres. Women want to spend lot of time for collecting drinking water. Since men are going for work, women have to collect the drinking water. The water supplied in tanks should be collected within a particular time. Currently, the purified drinking water</p>

	<p>supply through pipes is being implemented [A key informant, Delft]; We have fear at night because of theft. Some alcohol addicted youth or middle age persons spread rumours about some female youth. Alcoholism is one of dominant factors for many problems in our society. We do have domestic violence in our homes. The people who are addicted to drug or alcohol are involved in violence. Information about the domestic violence is not coming out of the family because it is their own family issue. Dowry in marriages is the serious issue in our society [Nainativu].</p>
<p>Other issues</p>	<p>Unemployment and children's education are the alarming issues of us. We are expecting livelihood support including vocational training and skills development programs for women. In addition, support should be given to improve the children's education [Analaitivu]; We request for a comprehensive water supply from the desalination project. Especially, drinking water taps are needed every two hundred meters. One sexual abuse took place in this village. There are some deserted women in this village. And, some women did not get marry due to dowry related problems [Delft]; All people living in this area know each other since they are all relatives and the people who are travelling in the same boat. Most of the people are under poverty line. Most of the lands do not belong to one person, instead they are under joint ownership. The ownership of land is maintained through generation to generation. People migrate outside because of the scarcity of facilities such as infrastructure facilities, transport facilities and drinking water facilities in this area. Empowerment programs for women are lacking. If vocational trainings and employment opportunities are provided locally, most women from this area will benefit. When these opportunities are provided outside, the opportunities are limited for women due to economic reasons and problems in accommodation facilities [A key informant, Delft]; All of us will extend our fullest support for this project by ADB. We face difficulties in getting water. Therefore we expect any alternative way of getting pure water supply [Nainativu].</p>

ANNEX 12: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT GENDER CONSULTATIONS

Project Component	Date of the consultations	No.	Name of the Participant	Status
Mahiyangana-Bibile 33 kV Line	20.12.2015	1.	W.M Sandya Kumari	
		2.	W.M Bisomanike	
		3.	W.M Gayani Hemanthika	
		4.	H.M Chandrathilaka Kumari	
		5.	M.G Priyanthi Lakshmani	
		6.	Y.M.G Chandrawathi	
		7.	M.G Leelawathi	
		8.	M.G Madubhashini	Garment factory worker
		9.	W.M Indrani	
		10.	D.G Irangani	
		11.	L.P.G Abeyrathna	Farmer
		12.	M.G Susilawathi	Housewife
		13.	Akila Thushani	
		14.	Malkanthi Manike	
		15.	Nayana Kanthi Wijekoon	
		16.	Madushani kanchana	
		17.	Nalani Chakrawartha	
		18.	M.D Gunawathi	
		19.	T.M Rasika Nilmini	
		20.	E.M Malani Ekanayake	
		21.	K.K.T.L weerasingha	
		22.	C Manel wijerathna	
		23.	Bisomanike	
		24.	Premalatha	
		25.	Chandrakanthi	
		26.	M Leelawathi	
		27.	D.M Ariyawathi	Farmer
		28.	K.D Nishanthi	Farmer
Monaragala- Wellawaya 33 kV Line	23.12.2015	29.	Dammika de silva	
		30.	D.M Nijani Harshani	
		31.	D.M Nanda	
		32.	S.D Inoma	
		33.	D.M Ishara	
		34.	T.G Lalani	
		35.	M.M Ranmanika	
		36.	I.M Sriyani Malkanthi	
		37.	J.M Nandawathi	
		38.	R.M Subashini Madushika	
		39.	R.M Anulawathi	

		40.	R.M Nisansala Dilrukshi	
		41.	R.M Premawathi	
		42.	S.M Sandya Saman kumara	Housewife
		43.	R.M Somalatha	
		44.	A Champika Kumari	
		45.	R Karunawathi	
		46.	D.M Indranai	
		47.	V Gnnawathi	
		48.	K.B Inoka Kumari	
		49.	H.A Somawathi	
		50.	R.J Kusumawathi	
		51.	A.M.M Siriyalatha	
		52.	J.M.V Dinusha Ruvani kumara	
		53.	A.M Sunanda Attanayaka	School teacher
		54.	Karunawathi	
		55.	K.A Renuka	
		56.	M Soma	
Maho-Ma Eliya 33 kV Line	11.12.2015; 12.12.2015; 15.12.2015	57.	R.M Ajantha Samaranyaka	
		58.	R.M Karunawathi	
		59.	R.M Gunarathne Manike	
		60.	S.M Nilanthi	
		61.	U.D Kusumalatha	
		62.	D.M Manikhaami	
		63.	A.M Heenamma	
		64.	O.M.G Gunawathi	
		65.	H.M Bisomanike	
		66.	H.M Ashoka Herath	Farmer
		67.	K.R.A Premalatha	Farmer
		68.	W.M Shammi Anushka	Farmer
		69.	H.A Seetha Kumari	
		70.	I.A Irosha Lakshmi	
		71.	S.A.H Nayana	
		72.	R.M.M.S Ruvini	
		73.	Anuradha Pushpakumari	
		74.	W.M Priyanka	
		75.	W.M Padma Kumari	
		76.	S.M.K Senanayake	
		77.	W.M Shammi Anushka	
		78.	R.M.S Priyanka	
		79.	Bisomanike	
		80.	W.M Nandani	
		81.	A.A Pushpakumari	

		82.	W Mangalika	
		83.	T.M.S.S Bandara	
		84.	R.M Gunawardananona	
		85.	E.M Sunethra Ekanayake	
		86.	H.B Nimala Hitibandara	
		87.	K.M Niroscha	
		88.	K Somalatha	
		89.	N.K Shanika Tharangani	
		90.	G Kusumawathi	
		91.	E Sepalika Perera	
		92.	k.B Jayani Hansika	
Mallawapitiya - Rathmalgoda 33 kV Line	13.12.2015	93.	J.A Punya	
		94.	A.A.J Atapattu	
		95.	A.M Vimalawathi	
		96.	M.R.S kusumlatha	
		97.	H.M Padmakanthi	
		98.	R.M Babyhaami	
		99.	Indrani Swarnalatha	
		100.	H.M.s Herath	
		101.	G.C Nimal Fernando	
		102.	H.M.U.S.K Chapa	Executive officer
		103.	H.M.E.M.K Wimalarathna	
		104.	A.D.W.A Kumarihaami	
		105.	Bishanika Nelum Abeyrathna	
		106.	A.K Pilomina	
		107.	Iorin Fernando	
		108.	W Karunawathi	
		109.	A Wijerathna Manike	
		110.	P Kusumawathi	
Maskeliya - Wimalasurendra- 33 kV Line	17.12.2015	111.	R.Yogaraani	
		112.	B kalaivaani	
		113.	A Thawamani	
		114.	P. Mallika	
		115.	R. Yogeshwari	
		116.	K Saraswathi	
		117.	S Ranjani Devi	
		118.	S Logeswary	
		119.	P Pushparani	
		120.	R Balasubramaniyam	Labourer
		121.	R Sureka	

		122.	R Krishnamurthy	Labourer
		123.	B Noyelin	Student
		124.	R Ganeshan	Labourer
		125.	Saraswathi	
		126.	L.W Ramani	
		127.	P Kindirakothi	
		128.	T Somarathna	
		129.	Pushpam	
Kegalle-Gevilipitiya 33 kV Line		130.	E.P Manel	Housewife
		131.	E.P Anoma kumari	Housewife
		132.	W.M Dilhani	Housewife
		133.	M Ashoka Marasingha	Housewife
		134.	S.P Ajantha	Housewife
		135.	Indrani Gunawardana	Retired
		136.	Asha Maduwanthi	Preschool Teacher
		137.	D.M Thamara Nilani	Housewife
		138.	L.H Indrani	Business
		139.	G.H Dilini Thamarasi	Unemployed
		140.	T.Shantha	Housewife
		141.	M Chandrakala	Preschool teacher
Warukandeniya- Morawaka 33 kV Line	28.12.2015	142.	K.D kusalawathi	Housewife
		143.	M.G Nilmini	Planter
		144.	G.G Sunethra	Housewife
		145.	S.H Nirasha Kumari	Housewife
		146.	Aruyawathi ranasingha	Housewife
		147.	Dilani Wathsala	
		148.	C.W Gayani	Student
		149.	Ramyalatha	
		150.	Damayanthi Kumari	
		151.	Priyanthi Wasana	Student
		152.	Kanthi Coorey	
Elpitiya-Mattaka 33 kV Line	30.12.2015	153.	G.G Iresha Mihirani	
		154.	G.G Sriyani Mallika	
		155.	O.K Indika Gayani	
		156.	O.K Tharushi Navodya	
		157.	J.A Chalani Dilrukshi	
		158.	K.J Chandrika Priyadarshani	
		159.	Padma Irangani	Samurdi officer
		160.	Niluka Sewwandi	Student
		161.	S Janaki Kumari	Labourer

		162.	T Shashikala	
		163.	Darshika Madurangani	Student
		164.	Dinesha Lakmali	Student
Opagalawatta Palletenna Akkara 130 Re Scheme	19.12.2015	165.	W.M Amanda Wanninayake	Employee at Lanka Bell
		166.	K.G Sriyani Jayasingha	
		167.	B.M Sumithra Balasuriya	
		168.	W.G Shanthi Mallika	
		169.	T.G Ukkuamma	
		170.	A.M Monika Kumari	
		171.	H.A Somawathi	
		172.	Mallika Dassanayake	
Dolosbage St. Kathrina estate	18.12.2015	173.	Sureka	Housewife
		174.	B. Noyelin	Student
		175.	B. Leesha Anjalin	Student
		176.	Raju Devakey	Housewife
Demaliya Stage III RE Scheme	24.12.2015	177.	N.M Hemalatha	
		178.	W.M Babyhaami	
		179.	A.P Nandawathi	
Kekirawa RE Scheme	13.12.2015	180.	S Jayanthi Kumari	Farmer
		181.	Agana Sumana	Farmer
		182.	H.R Menaka	Student
		183.	H.B Kamalawathi	Farmer
		184.	H.B Nandawathi	Farmer
		185.	D.M Shalika Madushani	Farmer
		186.	Niluka Kumuduni Kulathunga	Farmer
		187.	Swarnalatha Manel	Farmer
		188.	Chandralatha Manel	Farmer
		189.	Damayanthi	Farmer
		190.	Somawathi	Farmer
		191.	Bandara Manike	Farmer
		192.	Renuka Kumari	Farmer
Yakkalamulla Samuha Govipola Re Scheme	31.12.2015	193.	Nalani	
		194.	W.H.M Lakshani	
		195.	M.M Dammika	
		196.	Priyanka Kumari	Housewife
		197.	N.G Nadeeka	Student

Analaitivu North J/37	Analaitivu North J/37	198.	G. Ketheeswaran	Pensioner
		199.	P. Shanthini	
		200.	A. Janani	Housewife
		201.	N. Ushajini	Teacher
		202.	J. Valarmathi	Housewife
		203.	A. Manoranjini	Housewife
		204.	S. Sabeenthira	Housewife
		205.	J. Vasuki	Housewife
		206.	J. Sivadarsini	Housewife
		207.	J. Jeyavathani	Hospital labourer
Analaitivu South J/38	10.02.2016	208.	M. Nilajini	
		209.	N. Rathiga	
		210.	S. Sinthuja	
		211.	S. Sanmugarubi	Housewife
		212.	K. Babika	
		213.	N. Vinitha	
		214.	P. Keerthana	Tailor
		215.	T. Sivamalar	Housewife
		216.	T. Malar	Housewife
		217.	S. Santhini	Housewife
		218.	A. Ramana	Housewife
J/2 Delft South	13.02.2016	219.	S. Parameswary	
		220.	K. Annaluxmy	
		221.	P. Navamanithevi	
		222.	S. Parameswary	
		223.	K. Kamaladevi	
		224.	K. Sukunavathi	
		225.	T. Mutthupillai	
		226.	K. Parameswary	
		227.	K. Anitha	
		228.	N. Logeswary	Teacher
		229.	K. Kunarani	
		230.	N. Pathmavadi	
		231.	S. Makeswary	
J/3 Delft Central West	12.02.2016	232.	A. Jemmakalkani kelan	Housewife
		233.	P. Jooliyana	Housewife
		234.	M. Quin	Housewife
		235.	K. Selvamalar	Housewife
		236.	J. Mary Regina	Housewife
		237.	A. Ravichandrika	Housewife
		238.	A. Nirajini	Housewife

			239.	A. Annamma	Housewife
			240.	R. C. Mary	Housewife
J/36	Nainativu	14.02.2016	241.	S. Jegatheeswary	Pre-school teacher
South			242.	R. Nirosha	Pre-school teacher
			243.	S. Thavamalar	Pre-school teacher
			244.	R. Pavanarathy	Housewife
			245.	S. Jegakanthi	Housewife
			246.	M. Kapiba	Housewife
			247.	S. Tharmini	Tailor
			248.	T. Kesavarani	Social service
			249.	R. Panchagowri	Social service
			250.	S. Kadampamalar	Housewife
			251.	U. Niroja	Student
			252.	N. Sopitha	Volunteer teacher
J/35	Nainativu	15.02.2016	253.	R. Kajapaliny	
Center			254.	R. Sujeetha	
			255.	Y. Sajanusha	
			256.	N. Sinthuja	
			257.	K. Kayalvily	
			258.	K. Jayamathy	
			259.	R. Inthuja	
			260.	R. Nivethitha	
			261.	K. Thunaselvi	
			262.	P. Kamsha	
			263.	K. Kopika	
			264.	S. Pathima Sipaya	
			265.	Y. Kajani	
			266.	J. Anoja	

ANNEX 13: PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONSULTATIONS AND INTERVIEWS

Consultations with community members in Analaitivu Island



Consultations with community members in Delft Island



Consultative meeting with Grama Niladharis of the Delft Island



Consultations with community members in the Nainativu Island



Public consultation at Kekirawa RE scheme (D5 Alen Egoda village)



Consultations with women at Kandewatte (Kegalle – Gevilipitiya 33 kV Line)



Public consultation at Demaliya RE scheme III



Public consultation at Demaliya RE scheme II



Household interviews along Warukandeniya- Morawaka 33 kV Line



Household interviews along Elpitiya-Mattaka 33 kV Line



Walkover surveys along 33 kV Lines



Public consultation at Yakkalamulla RE scheme

