

Resettlement Plan (Tranche-1- Transmission and Distribution Components)

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Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka: Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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\$1.00	=	SLRs130.58

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	affected persons
CEB	–	Ceylon Electricity Board
CPR	–	common property recourses
DP	–	displaced person
DS	–	divisional secretary
EED	–	Energy and Environment Division
GoSL	–	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
HH	–	households
IP	–	indigenous people
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act of 1950
MFF	–	multitranchise financing facility
MLLD	–	Ministry of Land and Land Development
MoPE	–	Ministry of Power and Energy
NEA	–	National Environment Act
NIRP	–	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management unit
RF	–	resettlement framework
RoW	–	right of way
RP	–	resettlement plan
SIA	–	social impact assessment
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
kV	–	kilovolt
MW	–	megawatt

NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. Sri Lanka Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (the Investment Program) is intended to finance a series of investments via Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) of Asian Development Bank (ADB). Tranche-1 consists of two components such as (i) generation (Moragolla Hydro Power Project) and transmission & distribution combine. Considering the impacts, it is proposed that Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared separately, one is for hydro component and the other one is for transmission and distribution components combine. This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the transmission and distribution components of tranche-1 which is in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, GoSL's National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001 and the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 with amendments. This RP is in its draft form at the moment because; this is based on preliminary design. One of the constraints and limitations of the RP is that some of the impacts are based on assumptions. For example, exact route alignment for transmission lines and distribution lines including the tower footings are not detailed and final at this stage. Therefore, assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. CEB will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment and tower footing locations and accordingly, this draft RP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction. The project components will broadly involve the following:

A. Transmission Subprojects –

- Single in-and-out connection from Pannipitiya - Matugama 132 kV transmission line and reconstruction of Pannipitiya - Panadura Transmission line, 132 kV Zebra transmission line
- Construction of Kerewalapitiya GSS (220/33kV ,2x45MVA TF)
- Construction of Kappalturai GSS (2x60MVA 220(132)/33kV TF GSS)
- Augmentation of Old Anuradhapura GSS (Reconstruction of 3x31.5MVA 132/33kV TF GSS)
- Augmentation of Katunayaka GSS (Addition of 31.5MVA 132/33kV TF)
- Construction of Kalutara GSS (2x31.5MVA 132/33kV TF)
- Augmentation of Madampe GSS (Addition of 31.5MVA 132/33kV TF)
- Construction of Kesbewa GSS (2x31.5MVA 132/33kV GSS)

B. Distribution Projects –

- Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda
- Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy
- Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Urani
- Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Karadiyanaru
- Lynx D/C Tower line from Madampe GSS to Bowatte
- 33 kV Lynx D/C Pole line from Wellampitiya to Ambathatale Gantry along Low level Rd. (Existing single circuit to be converted to Lynx D/C)- Region 3 (WPS II)
- Thalankuda Gantry (DBB Gantry)
- Kaluwanchikudy Region Gantry (DBB Gantry)
- Urani Gantry (DBB Gantry)
- Karadiyanaru Gantry (DBB Gantry)
- Bowaththa Gantry (SBB Gantry)

ii. Transmission and distribution components will have both permanent and temporary impacts, however, will not have any physical displacement. Minor land acquisition is required for transmission substation and distribution gantries. A total of 7 GSS and 5 distribution gantries are proposed to be built. Total land required for all these GSS and distribution gantries is 7.81 hectares (Ha) out of which 7.66 ha is for GSS and 0.15 ha is for distribution gantries. All the distribution gantries are proposed on government land without requiring any

private land acquisition. Most of the GSS are proposed on government land except for Kalutara GSS. Social due diligence during PPTA found that there were no non-titled persons occupying or using such land. Out of the total 7.81 hectares of land, 7.72 ha of land is government and 0.09 ha is private land. The land area for each tower footing is based on standard practices which are at maximum. Exact location of each tower placing is not known during the preliminary design and list of owners for the same will be collected at the later stage. Therefore, no census survey was carried out for tower footing land. However, a tentative assessment has been done based on the assumptions and inventory. As per the inventory, it assumed that approximately 1.36 Ha of land will be required for tower footings out of which 1.21 Ha will be on the private land. It is assumed that each tower on private land will have one affected household. The extent of loss of land for each tower is very small and hence will not have any significant and severe impact as far as resettlement is concerned. Additionally, the transmission and distribution lines will have temporary impact on loss of standing crops and loss of commercial trees such as coconut, rubber, mango, banana etc. along the Right of Way which will not lead to any kind of displacement. However, the lines, at some places may traverse over houses without damaging the houses.

iii. During Project preparation, consultations have been held with the concerned government officials (CEB). Additionally, consultations were also carried out with the affected persons in the project area and with the local community. Focused Group Discussions were conducted with the local community at 34 locations in different project locations having a total of 469 participants. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately among the women group at 20 locations in the subproject having a total of 236 women participants to include them as part of stakeholders. Project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in the local language (Sinhalese and Tamils) and the same will be distributed to APs. The RP and the entitlement matrix will be translated into the local language (Sinhalese and Tamils); disclosed to the APs; and made available at the offices with CEB. A copy of the RP will be disclosed on the EA/IA and ADB website. The consultation will be continued throughout the entire project cycle.

iv. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental or any other grievances related to the project. Grievances of affected persons (APs) will first be brought to the attention of the Project head of the PIU and EPC contractor. Grievances not redressed by the PIU within 30 days will be brought to the PMU and its Energy and Environment Division (EED). Grievance not redressed by the PMU within 30 days will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) set up to monitor subproject Implementation for each subproject affected area. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within an outer time limit of three months of receiving the complaint. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

v. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the RP is based on GoSL's Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1950, The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001; ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) and the Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for the MFF. Additionally, the Sri Lanka Electricity Act-2009 is also taken in to consideration which refers to acquisition of property for power projects under the LAA-1950. the core involuntary resettlement principles for the Project have been adopted which are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimised exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs and the land will be acquired on mutual negotiation basis where feasible; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-

projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. 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. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The project will recognise both titleholders and non-titleholders.

vi. The project will not result in any physical displacement. Most of the impacts are limited to small scale land acquisition and temporary loss of crops along the right of way, therefore, the issues of relocation does not arise and income restoration of the DPs/APs will be done through adequate compensation and assistances. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. CEB will arrange in advance to allot the required budget to meet the costs associated with land acquisition and resettlement resulting from this Project. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost (indicative only) for the Project is estimated to be LKR 100.65 million equivalent to USD 0.76 million.

vii. Government of Sri Lanka's (GoSL) Ministry of Power and Energy (MoPE) is the Executing Agency (EA) for overall coordination, whereas Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) is also the EA and Implementing Agency (IA). CEB will set up Project management Unit. CEB has set up an Energy and Environment Division for dealing with environment and issues at the corporate level to monitor and implement environmental and social good practices. CEB has ongoing ADB-financed projects and will use the existing project management structure complemented by additional staff dedicated exclusively to implementing the Project. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) including experienced staff and headed by senior officers will be set up in CEB to undertake day-to-day project implementation activities for transmission and distribution components.

viii. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. The RP implementation schedule is tentatively calculated as one year. Monitoring will be the responsibility of CEB through its PMU, PIU and EED. Monitoring report will be submitted to ADB on a semi annual basis and the monitoring report will be disclosed.

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Overview

1. The Sri Lanka Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (the Investment Program) is intended to finance a series of investments via a \$440 million Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) of Asian Development Bank (ADB). It includes generation capacity enhancement, transmission capacity addition, medium voltage distribution network efficiency improvement, and energy efficiency measures. The Investment Program will also finance a number of “softer” activities, including operational capacity building and implementation supervision. The objective of the investment will be to achieve increased adequacy and efficiency of power system, including renewable energy in Sri Lanka. The MFF will combine finance to support physical and nonphysical investments, including energy efficiency and capacity building. Funding will be structured into two tranches¹. The Investment Program will be implemented during 2014 – 2021.

2. The Sri Lanka government's development framework envisions sustainable development of energy resources, enabling access to and use of energy services by the entire population, and reliable delivery of such services at a competitive price. To achieve the goal of meeting the growing demand for electricity at sufficiently low cost and acceptable reliability to widen access to growth opportunities and attain sustainability in the long term, the government plans to increase supply capacity of the system including through raising share of renewable energy sources (e.g., hydro, wind, etc.), reducing total technical and commercial losses of the transmission and distribution networks, and undertaking energy efficiency and conservation measures. The impact of the investment program will be increased access to clean, reliable, and affordable power supply. This will contribute to sustainable economic growth. The outcome will be enhanced clean power generation, system efficiency and reliability. The outputs of the investment program are:

- (i) **Hydropower generation developed and connected to the grid in the Central Province**
This includes a 30 MW, run-of-river hydropower station at Moragolla in the Central Province, including a 132 kV associated transmission infrastructure to connect the station to the grid, that will increase clean and low cost base load power generation.
- (ii) **Transmission infrastructure capacity for absorbing increase in power demand and future renewable generation capacity enhanced**
This comprises the construction and augmentation of a 220/132 kV and 132/33 kV grid substations and 220 kV and 132 kV transmission lines in Eastern, Northern, North Central, North Western, Southern, Western and Uva provinces that will absorb increase in power demand and ensure system's stable operation with addition of intermittent wind and solar generation.
- (iii) **Efficiency of medium voltage network improved**
This involves the construction of 33 kV lines and reactive power management through installation of switched capacitor banks in the MV network to address overloading of conductors, voltage drop in MV lines and poor power factor.

¹ In comparison with the MFF financing modality, policy-based lending helps with policy reforms, but does not finance investments. Sector development program loans combine policy reforms with financing for generally smaller projects. A sector loan provides financing for a series of repetitive small investment projects spread over a shorter period. The subprojects financed by a sector loan are generally "anticipated" or profiled in advance, based on a study of sample subprojects. Tranches of the MFF will finance slices of the Investment Program, but each tranche is substantial and clearly identified at the outset.

- (iv) **Demand-side management for energy efficiency improved**
Demand-side management (DSM) interventions will be introduced, resulting to energy savings (e.g. efficient lighting, improved domestic metering, and use of smart grid technologies).
- (v) **Capacity development support provided to CEB**
The investments will be reinforced by financing for non-physical capacity development components including: (a) energy efficiency related institutional capacity of CEB, (b) preparation of new sub-projects (for the second tranche), and (c) implementation supervision.

3. The long term investment program is estimated at \$4.8 billion for the period of 2014 – 2020. The government requests ADB to help finance a slice of the investment program in an amount of \$440 million and to do so through the MFF. The MFF will have two tranches of \$180 million each, including \$150 million from ADB and \$30 million of co-financing. The first tranche (2014) will include construction of the hydropower plant, transmission facilities, MV sub-projects (distribution), and small pilot DSM sub-projects, as well as the non-physical components. The second tranche (2016) will focus on transmission and MV network sub-projects, and energy efficiency component. As part of the MMF's requirement, tranche-1 needs to be assessed and necessary due diligence needs to be carried for the processing and approval of loan. Tranche-1 consists of two major components such as (i) generation (Moragolla Hydro Power Project) and transmission and distribution combine. Considering the impacts, it is proposed that Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared separately, one is for hydro component and the other one is for transmission and distribution components combine.

2. Subproject Components (Transmission and Distribution) - Tranche-1

4. The subproject will have both transmission and distribution components. Transmission subprojects will consist of construction and augmentation of grid substation (GSS) and construction of 132 and 220 kv transmission lines. Distribution subproject will consist of construction of distribution gantries and construction of new 33 kv lines. List of subprojects are detailed in **Table 1**. Detailed description of each subprojects and maps are given in **Annexure-1**.

Table 1: List of Subprojects (Tranche-1- Transmission and Distribution)

SI No	Name of the Sub-Project Components	Location	Unit	Quantity
A	Transmission Components			
TL-1	Single in-and-out connection from Pannipitiya - Matugama 132 kV transmission line and reconstruction of Pannipitiya - Panadura Transmission line, 132 kV Zebra transmission line	Western	Kilometres	15.7
GSS-1	Construction of Kerewalapitiya GSS (220/33kV ,2x45MVA TF)	Western	Number	1
GSS-2	Construction of Kappalturai GSS (2x60MVA 220(132)/33kV TF GSS)	Eastern	Number	1
GSS-3	Augmentation of Old Anuradhapura GSS (Reconstruction of 3x31.5MVA 132/33kV TF GSS)	North eastern	Number	1
GSS-4	Augmentation of Katunayaka GSS (Addition of 31.5MVA 132/33kV TF)	Western	Number	1
GSS-5	Construction of Kalutara GSS (2x31.5MVA 132/33kV TF)	Western	Number	1

SI No	Name of the Sub-Project Components	Location	Unit	Quantity
GSS-6	Augmentation of Madampe GSS (Addition of 31.5MVA 132/33kV TF)	North Western	Number	1
GSS-7	Construction of Kesbewa GSS (2x31.5MVA 132/33kV GSS)	Western	Number	1
B Distribution Components				
DL-1	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda	R2	Kilometre	21
DL-2	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy	R2	Kilometre	27
DL-3	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Urani	R2	Kilometre	7
DL-4	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Karadiyanaru	R2	Kilometre	13
DL-5	Lynx D/C Tower line from Madampe GSS to Bowatte	R1	Kilometre	20
DL-6	33 kV Lynx D/C Pole line from Wellampitiya to Ambathatale Gantry along Low level Rd. (Existing single circuit to be converted to Lynx D/C)- Region 3 (WPS II)	R3	Kilometre	5
DG-1	Thalankuda Gantry (DBB Gantry)	R2	Number	1
DG-2	Kaluwanchikudy Region Gantry (DBB Gantry)	R2	Number	1
DG-3	Urani Gantry (DBB Gantry)	R2	Number	1
DG-4	Karadiyanaru Gantry (DBB Gantry)	R2	Number	1
DG-5	Bowaththa Gantry (SBB Gantry)	R1	Number	1

Source: CEB

TL: Transmission Line, GSS: Grid Substation, DL: Distribution Line, DG: Distribution Gantry, R: Region

3. Resettlement Plan (Scope and Limitation)

5. This draft Resettlement Plan² (RP) is prepared for the transmission and distribution components of tranche-1 which is in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, GoSL's National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001 and the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 with amendments. The RP contains the extent of impact caused by land acquisition due to the construction of the subprojects and identifies compensation and resettlement assistance for displaced persons (DPs)/affected persons (APs). Impacts are primarily limited to economic displacement, in this case, caused due to minimum land acquisition. No physical displacement will occur in the project. The RP is based on preliminary engineering design and has been prepared in due consultation with project stakeholders. Attempts have been made by the engineering team during the design stage to minimise land acquisition and resettlement by adopting mitigation measures such as selection of substation and gantry sites mostly on the government land, line alignment to pass through less populated area etc.

6. This RP is in its draft form at the moment as it is based on preliminary design. One of the constraints and limitations of the RP is that some of the impacts are based on assumptions. For example, exact route alignment for transmission lines and distribution lines including the tower footings are not detailed and final at this stage. Therefore, assessment

² Tranche-1 as whole is categorized as "A" for involuntary resettlement since it consists of both hydro and transmission & distribution subprojects. However, impacts in the transmission and distribution subprojects are minimal as there is no physical displacement and most of the impacts are limited to small scale land acquisition and temporary impacts.

has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. CEB will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment and tower footing locations and accordingly, this draft RP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction. However, sites for grid substations and distribution gantries have almost been finalized and assessment has been done accordingly to calculate the permanent impact. Following will be steps to finalize and update the draft RP.

- CEB needs to finalize the design to the detailed extent with exact line alignment and physical pegging of each tower
- Collection of land details including ownership for each tower and a list containing the amount of land and owners details will be collected.
- Collection of land details if there is any change in substation and gantry land and accordingly carrying out census survey for the loss of private owners.
- Based on the final alignment, inventory and detailed assessment on loss of crops and trees need to be enumerated and recorded.
- Upon collection of all necessary data, the draft RP needs to be updated/finalized and the updated/finalized will be sent to ADB for approval and disclosure.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. General

7. Impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are categorized in to two parts such as permanent impacts and temporary impacts. Permanent impacts include land acquisition for transmission grid substations, distribution gantries and land requirements for transmission and distribution towers. Site for all the GSS and distribution gantries have been identified and finalized. However, small piece of land required for each transmission and distribution tower footings are not yet identified and finalized since this is done during the detailed design and final route alignment survey. Assessment was done for all the GSS and distribution gantries to collect the land requirements and list of DPs/APs through physical verification by survey team and accordingly census survey was conducted for DPs/APs being affected (though only one DP/AP in this case) by GSS and distribution gantries. Census survey was carried out during the month of November 2013 to January 2014 along with other social surveys using the structured questionnaire for the permanent impact especially for the private land acquisition for GSS and distribution gantries. Temporary impacts include loss of crops, trees etc along the Right of Way (RoW) of transmission and distribution lines. Assessment of temporary impacts on loss of crops and trees along the RoW of transmission and distribution lines are done through inventory surveys in the form of walkover surveys along the lines. The inventory survey broadly covers the general impacts and identifies approximate loss which is based on assumptions. Survey team visited the entire line route (As per preliminary design) and enumerated the impacts. Additionally, socio-economic surveys were carried out on a sample basis in all the subproject areas to assess the socio-economic profile of the subproject areas. Public consultations and gender consultations were also carried out at selective locations in subproject areas. The survey team was trained by the safeguard specialists and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Census survey includes various aspects such as (i) assessment of land including quantity and typology (ii) Inventory of physical assets; (iii) potential income loss; (iv) impact on trees; (v) household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile and (vi) presence of informal settlers and non-titleholders. Socio-economic surveys includes various parameters related to social aspects, economic

conditions, occupational pattern, household assets, energy usage pattern etc. of the people living in subproject areas.

2. Impact on Permanent Land Acquisition

A. Grid Sub Stations and Distribution Gantries

8. Transmission and distribution components will have both permanent and temporary impacts, however, will not have any physical displacement. Minor land acquisition is required for transmission substation and distribution gantries. A total of 7 GSS and 5 distribution gantries are proposed to be built. Total land required for all these GSS and distribution gantries is 7.81 hectares (Ha) out of which 7.66 ha is for GSS and 0.15 ha is for distribution gantries. All the distribution gantries are proposed on government land without requiring any private land acquisition. Most of the GSS are proposed on government land except for Kalutara and Nadukuda GSS. Social due diligence during PPTA found that there were no non-titled persons occupying or using such land. Out of the total 7.81 hectares of land, 7.72 ha of land is government and 0.09 ha is private land.

9. Land acquisition for Kalutara substation will have impact on 1 household who will be economically displaced. A census survey was carried out to know assess the impacts. As per the census survey, the owner has legal title to the land and is willing to give his land with suitable compensation from CEB. The entire plot is to be affected, hence the impact is full. Total number of DPs/APs is 3. This household does not belong to any vulnerable group. Socio-economic details of the DPs/APs reveal that the annual income of the household is LKR 2,40,000. The DP/AP prefers cash compensation. Details on the impact of land acquisition and status of land ownership for GSS and distribution gantries are given in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement for GSS and Distribution Gantries

SI No	Subprojects	Area to be Affected (hectare)	Type of Land (Private or Government)	Number of Affected Households	Number of Vulnerable Households	Severity of Impacts (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks (Land Status)
A.	Transmission Substations						
GSS-1	Construction of Kerewalapitiya GSS	2	Government	0	0	0	The land (approximately 2 hectares) for the proposed GSS belongs to government. No private land acquisition is required for the GSS and no physical and economic displacement is foreseen. The proposed project is to add additional transformers to the existing GSS. There is adequate land (1½ to 2 acres) within the existing CEB owned land for this construction work. As the present grid is located within the High Security Zone, there are no settlements in its vicinity.
GSS-2	Construction of Kappalturai GSS	3.24	Government	0	0	0	The land (approximately 3.24 hectares) for the proposed GSS belongs to government. No private land acquisition is required for the GSS and no physical and economic displacement is foreseen. CEB has identified three different locations in Kappalthurai, Trincomalee for the construction of the GSS. All the three lands belong to the Sri Lanka Ports Authority . Initial discussions have begun with the Ports Authority to get the land transferred to CEB and the Ports Authority has expressed its verbal consent for the transfer. However, no firm decision has been made yet as to the exact location (out of the three identified) that would be transferred to CEB. The extent of the land requested by CEB in all the three locations is 3.24 hectares (8 acres).

SI No	Subprojects	Area to be Affected (hectare)	Type of Land (Private or Government)	Number of Affected Households	Number of Vulnerable Households	Severity of Impacts (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks (Land Status)
GSS-3	Augmentation of Old Anuradhapura GSS	0	Government	0	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials that there is availability of adequate space within the CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and resettlement is not is not applicable. The augmentation of the Old Anuradhapura GSS includes reconstruction of 3x31.5 MVA 132/33kV TF GSS. The new GSS will be located within the CEB owned land situated in adjacent (west) to the existing GSS.
GSS-4	Augmentation of Katunayaka GSS	0	Government	0	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials that there is availability of adequate space within the CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and resettlement is not is not applicable because this is only to add new transformers.

SI No	Subprojects	Area to be Affected (hectare)	Type of Land (Private or Government)	Number of Affected Households	Number of Vulnerable Households	Severity of Impacts (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks (Land Status)
GSS-5	Construction of Kalutara GSS	1.21	Private= 0.09 Govt= 1.12	1	0	0	Approximately, 1.21 hectare of land is required for the proposed GSS. CEB has identified a land belonging to a private individual located in the Panapitiya village in the Diyagama Grama Niladhari Division in the Kalutara Divisional Secretariat Division. However, the extent of the land is only 0.09ha which is hardly sufficient for the construction of the GSS. The owner is willing to sell this 0.09 block. The adjoining land belongs to the National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA). This NARA land is 2.83ha in extent. CEB expects the balance land to be acquired from this NARA land. However, the Ministry of Fisheries has already initiated an aquatic resource project in part of this 2.83ha land, which is considered the most suitable land for the grid construction because this portion of land is located by the road with easy access. The rest of the NARA land is a marshy land with no access. Therefore, this may not be the most suitable land for the grid. At the time of conducting due diligence, CEB is in the process of looking for alternate land.
GSS-6	Augmentation of Madampe GSS	0	Government	0	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials that there is availability of adequate space within the CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and resettlement is not applicable here
GSS-7	Construction of Kesbewa GSS	1.21	Government	0	0	0	Land proposed for Kesbewa GSS is government land (1.21 ha) , therefore, does not require private land acquisition.

SI No	Subprojects	Area to be Affected (hectare)	Type of Land (Private or Government)	Number of Affected Households	Number of Vulnerable Households	Severity of Impacts (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks (Land Status)
B.	Distribution Gantry						
DG-1	Thalankuda Gantry	0.03	Government	0	0	0	The land identified for the Thalankuda gantry comes under the Divisional Secretary which is government land. CEB will get the land (0.03 Ha) transferred from concerned government department. No physical and economic displacement is foreseen. The survey team has also inspected the lands identified for the Thalankuda.
DG-2	Kaluwanchikudy Region Gantry	0.03	Government	0	0	0	The land identified for the construction of Kaluwanchikudy Region Gantry is a government land. The land identified for the Kaluwanchikudy gantry belongs to agrarian service department which is government land. CEB will get the land (0.03 Ha) transferred from concerned government department. No physical and economic displacement is foreseen.
DG-3	Urani Gantry	0.03	Government	0	0	0	The gantry is proposed on government land (0.03 Ha) free from any use. The Divisional Secretary has given the consent to CEB to allocate the Government land for the construction of the Urani Gantry. No physical and economic displacement is foreseen
DG-4	Karadiyanaru Gantry	0.03	Government	0	0	0	The gantry is proposed on government land (0.03 Ha) free from any use. The Divisional Secretary has given the consent to CEB to allocate the Government land for the construction of the Karadiyanaru Gantry. No physical and economic displacement is foreseen.

SI No	Subprojects	Area to be Affected (hectare)	Type of Land (Private or Government)	Number of Affected Households	Number of Vulnerable Households	Severity of Impacts (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks (Land Status)
DG-5	Bowaththa Gantry	0.03	Government	0	0	0	The gantry is proposed on government land (0.03 Ha) free from any use. The Divisional Secretary has given the consent to CEB to allocate the Government land for the construction of the Bowaththa Gantry. No physical and economic displacement is foreseen.

Source: Social Survey- Nov-2013 to Jan 2014

B. Land Requirements for Transmission and Distribution Tower Footings

10. There will be number of transmission and distributions towers which will be placed both on private land and the land area. However, the amount of land for each tower is very negligible which varies depending on the capacity of line. 33 Kv express distribution line tower requires 25 square meter (5mX5m) maximum, 132 Kv transmission line tower requires 100 square meter (10mX10m) maximum and 220 Kv transmission line tower requires 225 square meter (15mX15m) maximum. The land area for each tower footing is based on standard practices which are at maximum. The average land holding size per household is approximately 0.93 Ha (less than a Hectare). Exact location of each tower placing is not known during the preliminary design and list of owners for the same will be collected at the later stage. Therefore, no census survey was carried out for tower footing land. However, a tentative assessment has been done based on the assumptions and inventory. As per the inventory, it assumed that approximately 1.36 Ha of land will be required for tower footings out of which 1.21 Ha will be on the private land. It is assumed that each tower on private land will have one affected household. The extent of loss of land for each tower is very small and hence will not have any significant and severe impact as far as resettlement is concerned. Also, tower footing will always avoid settlement area; hence this will not cause any physical displacement. A summary on land calculation of tower footings is given in **Table 3**. Inventories of tower footings for each line are detailed in **Annexure-2**.

Table 3: Land Requirements for Transmission and Distribution Tower

SI No	Name of the Sub-Project Components	Number of Towers	Area of each Tower (sqm)	Total Area for the Tower (Ha)	Number of Tower on Private Land	Total Area of Tower footings on private Land (ha)	Approximate Number of affected households on Tower Footings
Transmission Lines							
TL-1	Single in-and-out connection from Pannipitiya - Matugama 132 kV transmission line and reconstruction of Pannipitiya - Panadura Transmission line, 132 kV Zebra transmission line (total 15.7 km)	60	100	0.60	57	0.57	57
Distribution Lines							
DL-1	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda (21 km)	71	25	0.18	56	0.14	56
DL-2	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy (27 km)	90	25	0.23	80	0.20	80
DL-3	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Urani (6 km)	24	25	0.06	17	0.04	17
DL-4	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Karadiyanaru (13 km)	43	25	0.11	43	0.11	43
DL-5	Lynx D/C Tower line from Madampe GSS to Bowatte (20 km)	74	25	0.19	61	0.15	61
DL-6	33 kV Lynx D/C Pole line from Wellampitiya to Ambathatale Gantry along Low level Rd. (Existing single circuit to be converted to Lynx D/C)-Region 3 (WPS II) (5.3 km)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		362		1.36		1.21	314

Source: Inventory and walk over survey (Social Survey- Nov-2013 to Jan 2014)

3. Temporary Impacts

11. Transmission and distribution lines will have temporary impact on loss of standing crops and loss of commercial trees such as coconut, rubber, mango, banana etc. along the Right of Way which will not lead to any kind of displacement. Efforts will be made to schedule the construction activities during the off season cultivation period. Compensation will be paid in cash before the construction activities begin. A walkover survey was carried out along the right of way of transmission and distribution lines. Accordingly, an inventory of various losses has been prepared. This assessment is an approximation based on the preliminary design and it will be updated during the detailed and final design. Therefore, details on exact number of households to be affected due to temporary impacts are not known yet. Assessment has been made to calculate the approximate area of land to be considered for crop compensation due to the construction of transmission lines. The lines traverse through mostly private land consists of paddy fields, home gardens etc. The inventory was carried out taking in to consideration the standard width of RoW for specific lines (30 meters for transmission and 20 meters for distribution). As per the assessment, approximately 200.79 hectares of land is affected temporarily due to loss of crops and is considered for crop compensation. The subproject lines will pass through approximately 79 villages. Approximately 988 numbers of trees will be affected. An assessment on temporary impacts is summarized in **Table 4**. Various types and number of trees to be affected in the RoW is summarized in **Table- 5**. Results of the walk survey of each line corridor and the inventory of each line are detailed in **Annexure-3**. All the assessment relating to temporary impacts in case of lines is based on walk-over surveys and assumptions. The detailed assessment and quantity of impacts will be known at the time of detailed and final survey by CEB/contractor.

4. Cut-off-Date

A Cut-Off-Date will be declared based on the census conducted during detailed design requesting the public not to make any new constructions within the project area. A notification to this effect will be published in three national newspapers in all three languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English). The relevant Local Authorities will be requested, through the concerned Divisional Secretaries to refrain from granting approvals for new constructions within the project area after the Cut-Off-Date.

Table 4: Assessment on Temporary Impacts on Loss of Trees and Crops along the Right of Way

SI No	Name of the Sub-Project Components	Line Length (km)	Right of Way (meters)	Total Affected Area (Ha)	Total estimated Government Land Area ³	Total Private Land Area estimated for crop compensation (Ha) ⁴	Number of Villages	Number of Trees	General Profile and Cropping Pattern along the RoW
	Transmission Lines								
TL-1	connection from Pannipitiya - Matugama and reconstruction of Pannipitiya - Panadura,(15.7 km)	15.7	30	47.1	4.71	42.39	20	77	Homegardens, paddy & mixed crops
	Distribution Lines								
DL-1	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda (21 km)	21	20	42	4.2	37.8	13	383	Paddy, palmyrah & coconut
DI-2	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy (27 km)	27	20	54	5.4	48.6	16	275	Paddy, palmyrah & coconut
DI-3	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Urani (6km)	7	20	14	1.4	12.6	6	81	Paddy & palmyrah
DL-4	Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Karadiyanaru (13 km)	13	20	26	2.6	23.4	9	33	Paddy, coconut & cashew
DL-5	Lynx D/C Tower line from Madampe GSS to Bowatte(20km)	20	20	40	4	36	15	139	Paddy & coconut
DL-6	33 kV Lynx D/C Pole line from Wellampitiya to Ambathatale Gantry along Low level Rd. (5.3 km)	NA ⁵	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Urban area
Total		108.7		108.7.1	22.31	200.79	79	988	

Source: Inventory and walk over survey (Social Survey- Nov-2013 to Jan 2014)

³ This is based on assumption. An average of 10% of total estimated are is considered as government land through which lines will traverse.

⁴ This is based on assumption. It is assumed that the line mostly traverses through private land. Therefore, an average of 90% of total estimated are is considered as private land through which lines will traverse.

⁵ This is a pole based line which is an existing line. The proposed work will be replacement of old conductor which will not have any impact. Contractor will take necessary action for uninterrupted power supply and safety measures to the local people during construction.

Table- 5: Type and Names of Trees to be affected along the RoW

SL No	Subprojects	Coconut	Mango	Godapara	Jak	Breadfruit	Arecanut	Palmyrah	Cashew	Havarinuga	Neem	Total
TL-1	Pannipitiya - Matugama and Pannipitiya - Panadura transmission line	12	2	15	3	5	20			20		77
DL-1	Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda	193						190				383
DI-2	Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy	153						122				275
DI-3	Vavunathivuv GSS to Urani		6					75				81
DL-4	Vavunathivuv GSS to Karadiyanaru	10	3						2		18	33
DL-5	Madampe GSS to Bowatte	139										139
DL-6	Pole line from Wellampitiya to Ambathatale Gantry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	507	11	15	3	5	20	387	2	20	18	988

Source: Inventory and walk over survey (Social Survey- Nov-2013 to Jan 2014)

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

12. A social analysis has been carried out in the subproject area through a sample socio-economic baseline survey. This survey is a generic survey which includes households near to the subproject areas, but these households are not necessarily being affected by the subprojects. Approximately 450 sample households have been surveyed covering various subproject areas such as Mannar, Batticaloa, Wellampitiya, Madample and Kewbewa etc. The survey was carried out using a structured questionnaire. The objective of the social analysis was to assess the socio-economic profile of the population living in the subproject areas. A baseline study was conducted to ascertain socio-economic and demographic profiles of the villages, in terms of their population, access to basic service, occupation, income and pattern of expenditures, health, issues related to women, migration, structures and energy usages at home. All the filled in questionnaires collected from the field was scrutinised in house by trained professionals and analysis was done accordingly. The findings are as discussed in the following paragraphs and the details are given in **Annexure-4**.

1. Demographic Profile

13. The total population of the 450 households is 1737. The male population exceeds their counterpart females with 50.7 percent males and 49.3 percent females. The children below the age of 6 years were 8.4 percent of the population. Both children and adolescents in the age group of 6 to 17 years constitute almost 1/3rd (32.9%) of the population. The young adults in the age category of 18 to 30 years are 25.2 percent of the household population. The adult population in the age group of 31 to 55 years is 32.9 percent. Those over and above 55 years are 8.9 percent. The married population is 47.4 percent against an unmarried population of 48.5 percent. Persons who are widows and separated or divorced from their spouses were 4.1 percent. This shows that the majority of the population in the subproject impact areas is young and of whom a significant proportion is unmarried. This demographic composition points to the presence of a young and dynamic labour force that could make a substantial contribution to the overall socio-economic development in these subproject areas. The nuclear families constitute 94.7 percent of the households while the extended families are only 5.3 percent. Households that have a male head accounted for 85.6 percent and the households headed by women are 14.4 percent. In terms of ethnicity, subproject areas represents all the three major ethnic communities, namely Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims. Tamils represent 70.4 percent of the households followed by 24.2 percent of Sinhalese. Muslims constitute the balance 5.3 percent. A majority of the Tamils (55.8%) are Hindus. Roman Catholics/Christians are 15.3 percent who includes a substantial proportion of Tamils. Buddhists represented 23.6 percent. All the Muslims were Islamic in their religion.

2. Education

14. Despite the comparatively high and energetic human resource base of the population in the subproject areas, their educational achievements are generally low. Around 20 percent of the household population has education below grade 5. Another 37.5 percent has education between grades 5 to 10. The population who has completed GCE OL and AL was 19.6 percent and 9.5 percent respectively. Graduates and persons with other professional qualifications accounted for only 1.6 percent. The illiteracy rate is 2.8 percent. Students constitute 25.9 percent of the total household population while another 8.4 percent represented non-schooling children below 6 years. Children are receiving their education

from multiple educational institutions. The children of 51.7 percent of the households are studying in secondary schools. Another 35.1 percent of the households have children studying in primary schools. The pre-schools are attended by children in 12.7 percent of the households. In general, community members are satisfied with the facilities and the quality of education provided in schools though a few complained of inadequate teachers in schools.

3. Housing Infrastructure

15. Majority of the households live in a permanent or a semi-permanent house with 70.7 percent and 17.3 percent respectively. This is despite multiple population displacements and destruction caused to private property in the conflict affected Mannar and Batticaloa districts. The temporary shelters are occupied by 8.7 percent while another 3.3 percent lived in camp shelters. 58.9 percent of the houses occupied have 3 to 4 rooms inclusive of kitchens. Another 16.9 percent of the houses have only 2 rooms. A single room houses constitute 7.3 percent. There are more than 5 rooms in 11.6 percent of the houses. Households that claimed to have more than 6 rooms are 1.6 percent. A majority of the households (93.6 percent) claimed singular ownership of the house they lived in. Households that live in a house that belonged to their parents or children are 2 and 1 percent respectively. The houses occupied by another 3.3 percent belonged to either the government or another outside party.

4. Household Amenities

16. Households draw water from diverse sources. A private dug well or a private tube well is used by 35.1 percent of the households. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board provides tap water for 30 percent of the households. Another 43.8 percent draw water from a public dug well or a public tube well. Electricity is available in 66.7 percent of the households. The rest 33.3 percent are not connected to grid electricity primarily because of their inadequate financial resources to pay for electricity connections. Almost 67.3 percent of the households have a toilet. The type of toilet used by households includes water seal toilets by 51.3 percent, flush toilets with commode by 11.3 percent and pit toilets by 4.7 percent. Not a single household use a common/public toilet. However, 4.9 percent of the households share a toilet with another household. The households that do not have a toilet amounted to 29.1 percent, which far exceeds the national figure of 1.7 percent (2012). The mobile telephones are used by 69.1 percent of the households whereas another 9.8 percent had fixed land telephones.

5. Household Assets

17. The physical assets in possession of the majority of the households are however limited to a few items. Among them are push bicycles owned by 60.0 percent of the households and motor bicycles by 20.7 percent. Other types of motor vehicles such as vans, cars, buses, Lorries, three wheelers etc. are owned by 10.7 percent of the households, of whom, 6 percent are three wheeler owners. Another 1.3 percent owns a two wheel or a four wheel tractor. The number of households that owned a mechanized and a non-mechanized boat was 0.9 percent and 0.7 percent respectively. Fishing nets are owned by 2.7 percent of the households and *madels* (beach-seine) are owned by 0.4 percent of the households. This shows that despite 21.8 percent of the sample households live in fishing communities and linked to fishing industry either directly or indirectly, they are largely the labourers/crewmen who worked in boats belonging to outside parties and particularly the migrant fishermen who come to their communities from other areas. Water pumps are used by 8 percent. Only 3.1 percent household have luxury drawing rooms set and rest of the households used a set of plastic chairs. Among the electrical appliances used by households, televisions are available

in 85.7 percent of the households. Electric fans and irons are available in 70.7 percent and 54.7 percent of the households respectively. Telephone charges are used by 86.7 percent. Refrigerators are available in 34.7 percent of the households while rice cookers are used by 20.7 percent. Radios or cassette recorders are operated in 39.3 percent of the households. Water pumps are operated by 21 percent of the households. Other electrical appliances used by households include blenders/grinders (20%), washing machines (5.7%) and microwave ovens (1%). Computers and internet facility were used by 11.7 percent.

6. Land ownership

18. The land on which 86.4 percent of the households live or cultivated is claimed as private owned. Of them, 76.9 percent is self-owned and 7.1 percent is owned by parents or children or a relative of the household. 7.6 percent of households lived/worked on land obtained from the government on lease or permits. Another 0.4 percent had obtained private land on lease or rent. The encroached lands are occupied by 3.8 percent of the households. Tenants and sharecroppers were found in 1.8 percent of the households. A majority of the households own only limited extents of both paddy and high lands. Only 64 households (14.2%) reported having own paddy lands. Land prices varied considerably across the subproject areas depending on a variety of factors such as location, accessibility, soil fertility, irrigation facilities, types of crops grown on land etc.

7. Livelihoods

19. The communities that are located within the subproject areas represented mixed economies as well as communities that are largely dependent on agriculture and fishing. Of the 450 households surveyed, 41.3 percent live in communities that characterized mixed economies. Meanwhile 36.9 percent live in agricultural communities. The rest 21.8 percent live in fishing communities. Majority (68.4 percent) of the households have only a single member who earns an income for their households. Two earning members are present in another 24.4 percent of the households. The households that have three earning members are 3.6 percent while 0.7 percent of the households had four members who contributed to the household economy. Households are dependent on multiple sources of livelihoods. However, almost half of the households surveyed (50.2) have a singular source of livelihood. Fishery sector shows diverse engagements of fishermen in livelihood. In agriculture, a majority of the rice cultivators (73.9%) engage in farming only during the *maha* season (October-March) whereas the rest 26.1 percent cultivate rice during both *maha* and *yala* seasons with water received from various irrigation schemes. People do cultivate a variety of crops in their home gardens. Among them are coconuts, cashew, vegetables and fruits. Banana cultivation in home gardens is used for household consumption by 57.1 percent of the households while another 42.9 percent use their banana harvest for consumption and marketing. Mangos grown in home gardens are consumed by 87.5 percent of the households. Only 12.5 percent use the mango production for consumption and sale. Coconut harvests is used by 56.2 percent of the households for domestic consumption while the rest 43.8 percent sell part of their produce in addition to household consumption. Labour work has been a major source of income for a substantial proportion of households in the subproject areas.

8. Household Incomes and Expenditures

20. Household incomes not only varies 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 37.6 percent of the households ranges between Rs.10, 000 to Rs.20,000. Another 26.2 percent of the households receive a monthly income varying from Rs.20, 000 to Rs.30, 000. A monthly

income of Rs.30, 000 to Rs.40,000 is received by 12.9 percent of the households. Altogether, monthly incomes received by 76.7 percent of the households range between Rs.10,000 to Rs.40,000 though this is below the national mean household income of Rs.46,207 per month⁶. The monthly incomes of another 12.4 percent are over and above Rs.40, 000 and reached or exceeded the national mean household income per month. The households that receives less than Rs.10,000 is 10.9 percent.

21. Household expenditures too varies from households to households. The monthly household expenditure incurred by 48.4 percent of the households is in the range of Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000. Household expenditures of another 18.9 percent varies between Rs.20, 000 to Rs.30,000. Households that incurred monthly expenditures of Rs.30, 000 to Rs.40, 000 is 8.4 percent. The household expenditure of 20 percent is less than Rs.10, 000 a month while 4.2 percent of the households exceed their expenditures over and above Rs.40, 000. However, the monthly expenditures of 76 percent of the households are below the national mean household expenditure of Rs.40,887 per month and it is only 4 percent of the households that could reach or exceed the national figure. Loans have been obtained by 22.4 percent of the households during the past 12 months.

9. Unemployment and underemployment

22. 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 450 households, there are 82 households (18.2%) who have an unemployed family member. In another 14 households (3.1%), there are 2 unemployed family members. Four households (0.9%) reported having 3 unemployed family members. However, 77.8 percent of the households in the survey do not have unemployed family members.

10. Health Status

23. Except for a few incidences of blood pressure and diabetics, no major chronic diseases are reported from subproject areas. Nor there had been any major illnesses specific to women. Government hospitals are the main source of medical care for the households. 97 percent of the households claimed having taken treatment from a government hospital over the past 12 months. A government clinic or a health centre has also been accessed by 12.2 percent of the households for medical treatment or maternity and child care services. Meanwhile, 49.3 percent of the households have also obtained treatment from a private clinic, private dispensary or a private hospital. The majority of the households in the districts of Mannar and Batticaloa have relied on government health institutions probably because of the limited number of private medical practitioners available in the surroundings of their communities or else their inability to afford to pay for such private medical services. In general, people expressed their satisfaction with the government health services. Yet, they were unhappy over the inadequate numbers of physicians available in the peripheral hospitals, non-availability of drugs and laboratory services, having to spend considerable time waiting in the queues and some of the physicians' inability to communicate in the local language of Tamil (Mannar). Inadequate transport facilities in rural areas were a major hindrance for a majority of the households in accessing medical services.

11. Energy Use

24. Firewood is the main source of energy used by all the households for cooking and boiling purposes. However, 20.7 percent also use electricity for cooking with rice cookers.

⁶ Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13, Department of Census and Statistics.

Meanwhile, 10.6 percent use electric heaters for boiling water. 19.7 percent of households used LP gas for cooking purposes. Kerosene is used for lighting and other domestic purposes by 41.3 percent of the households. They include both non-electrified households as well as some of the electrified households. Among the electrified households, 64.7 percent illuminate 3-5 bulbs for household lighting. Another 21.3 percent of the households have 6-8 bulbs frequently being illuminated. More than 8 bulbs are illuminated by 5.3 percent of the households while 8.7 percent has less than 3 bulbs illuminated. Only 10 households use dry batteries as a source of energy.

25. Approximately, 82.3 percent of the households who use electricity for cooking purposes used it for less than an hour a day. Electric fans have been used by 29.7 percent of the households for 1-2 hours a day whereas another 47.6 percent use them for more than 2 hours. Radios and cassette recorders are operated for less than 2 hours daily by 61.1 percent of the households while another 38.9 percent use them for more than 2 hours. Televisions are watched by 82.9 percent of the households for more than 2 hours a day. Electric irons are used by 98.7 percent of the households for less than an hour. 90.5 percent of the households use electricity for operating their water motors for less than an hour a day while 9.5 percent use them for more than an hour. The telephone charges, micro-wave irons and blenders/grinders are used for less than an hour by the majority of the households. The peak hours of using electricity is from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 96 percent of the electrified households reported using electricity from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. while 77 percent continue their use from 8.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Electricity is used by 20.7 percent of the households from 4.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. while another 12.3 percent from 6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Households that use electricity between 8.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. are negligible.

26. The monthly electricity bill for 37 percent of the households is in the range of Rs.250/- to Rs.500/-. The cost of electricity for 15.7 percent of the households is less than Rs.250 a month. Another 13 percent of the households pay a monthly bill that varies from Rs.500/- to Rs.750/-. The cost of electricity for rest of the 34.3 percent of the households ranges from Rs.750/- to Rs.1,500/- or more. Among the kerosene users, 29.6 percent of the households incur less than Rs.500/- for their monthly kerosene consumption. Another 25.5 percent spend Rs.500/- to Rs.1,000/- a month for kerosene. The cost of kerosene used by the majority 70.4 percent is between Rs.1,000/- to Rs.1,500/- a month. The total energy cost (electricity, gas, kerosene, firewood and dry batteries as applicable) of 36.4 percent of the households is less than Rs.500/- a month. Another 28.4 percent spend Rs.500/- to Rs.1,000/- for meeting their monthly household energy needs. The household energy cost for 17.1 percent of the households varies between Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000. The monthly energy bill of the rest 18 percent exceeds Rs.2,000/-.

12. Poverty

27. 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; and the women headed households that do not have a male member to provide them with economic support. People who earned fixed salaries from their government or private sector jobs were not considered as poor. People who are eligible to receive Samurdhi food stamps are also recognized as the poor. As mentioned earlier, monthly household incomes of 76.7 percent of the households are far below the national mean monthly household income of Rs.46,207 while the average expenditures of 76 percent of the households are also below the national mean household expenditure of Rs.40,887 per month (2012). 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 17.7 percent of the labour force that draws a fixed income by working in the government or private sector

jobs. Samurdhi food subsidies provided for poor households were received by 38.4 percent of the 450 households surveyed while public assistance provided for destitute persons/households constituted another 2.4 percent of the households. However, for determining the poverty level, it suggested that USD 2 per day per person will be considered as standard benchmark.

28. Access to emerging economic opportunities is also curtailed by several factors. Relatively low educational levels and the 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 and the transport difficulties to reach educational and other vocational and technical training institutes 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.

29. No major chronic diseases were 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 such as labour work in the emerging construction industry in Batticaloa and Mannar.

30. Women headed households constituted 14.4 percent of the surveyed population (not necessarily affected households or displaced households). 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 including their husbands or several dependent children. They find extremely difficult to have three meals a day and in most instances their survival is dependent on the assistance provided by others.

13. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

31. No Tribal or Vedda people are found in the project area. The project will involve construction of new sub stations, upgrading & augmentation of existing substations, construction of transmission lines, construction of distribution gantries and its associated lines in Sri Lanka. However, the extent of impact is very less as there will be no such land acquisition required except for substations and gantries which are again very small scale land requirements. Most of the substations and distribution gantries are proposed on existing government land and some are on private land with better accessibility and mostly in populated area. The transmission and distribution lines will pass through wider area with no impact on indigenous people. No impacts are foreseen on Indigenous Peoples (IP) therefore, no action has been taken.

14. Gender Assessment (Role of Women)

32. Women are mostly involved in multi faceted activities with prime focus on household chorus. women would start her day around 5.30 a.m. and go to sleep around 9.30 or 10.00 p.m. 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. In Mannar district and some parts of the Batticaloa district, women spend almost 5-6 hours a day (8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and

from 3.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.) in collecting palmyrah seeds in the neighbourhoods or cutting palmyrah stalks. The palmyrah seeds they collect daily during its season from October to April are kept buried under the sand for three months for germination. And the roots of the germinated seeds are extracted and sold to the traders coming from outside at Rs.120/- to Rs.150/- per Kg. Women are also paid for the palmyrah stalks that they cut at Rs.6/- per stalk. Or else women would engage in turning out a variety of handicrafts out of palmyrah leaves such as mats, vases, baskets etc. or producing juggery from palmyrah treacle which they sell to traders coming from outside. Apart from the palmyrah products, women in Mannar would also engage in cleaning and cutting raw fish for dry-fish making for which they are paid at Rs.5/- per Kg. A woman would earn about Rs.250/- day by cutting fish. Women would also collect firewood from the surrounding forests, bundle them and sell each for Rs.60/-. 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, employment in garment factories and cleaning services etc. Educated women are employed in both government and private sector jobs. Women in Mannar hardly go for labour work as they do not have transport facilities to return home in the evenings. And they fear walking alone through the footpaths to their villages due to security reasons. Also, their husbands too do not consent women going for labour work outside the village. Some husbands would allow women to work outside provided they return home in the evenings. However, some women in Batticaloa and in the Madampe area reported going for labour work in paddy fields, coconut and rubber estates and coir fibre manufacturing factories.

33. Women who engage in labour work are paid less compared to their counterpart men. For example, when a man is paid Rs.1,000 a day, a woman would get only Rs.600/- 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 recounted as factors that influence to pay lower salaries for women. On average, a woman would earn about Rs.3,000 Rs.4,000 a month from these variety of informal economic activities in which they are engaged. It was reported from Mannar district that a woman's monthly earnings during the palmyrah season range from Rs.3,000 to Rs.10,000. 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 save part of their earnings in a bank or with their Women's Rural Development Society (WRDS).

34. Apart from the instances of alcohol use by husbands and occasional violence at domestic level, and theft, no major threats to the lives of women were reported. However, presence of liquor taverns and bars in the communities have raised concerns of women over their husbands' spending money on liquor and neglecting domestic obligations and the personal security of women and girls.

35. 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. In women headed households, women would make the decisions in consultations 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 remained in her possession but in some occasions they were transferred to the ownership of men as part of matrimonial agreements.

15. Awareness on HIV/AIDS

36. Except in a very few areas, both men and women across the subproject areas were 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. Community awareness has been raised through educational programmes conducted by the education authorities, schools and the health authorities. Family health workers have taken a lead role in organizing and conducting HIV/AIDS educational programmes. People have also acquired knowledge on HIV/AIDS through media as well as awareness raising programmes conducted by NGOs.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

1. Consultation

37. Public consultation was carried out in various parts of subproject areas with the objectives of minimising probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project. During Project preparation, consultations have been held with the concerned government officials (CEB). Consultations were also carried out with the affected persons (APs) in the project area and with local community. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with the local community at 34 locations in different project locations having a total of 469 participants. Summary on details regarding the locations and number of participants is given in **Table 6**. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately among the women group at 20 locations in the subproject having a total of 236 women participants to include them as part of stakeholders. Summary on details regarding the locations and number of women participants is given in **Table 7**. These consultations provided inputs in identification of the felt needs of the communities, and the relevant stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are the APs, i.e., land owners who are going to lose small piece of land, the farmers who will be impacted temporarily due to loss of crop, local community and EA/IA. Details on the responses of each issue and names of participants are given in **Annexure-5**.

Table-6: Locations and Number of Participants for Public Consultations

Sl No	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Mannar-Nadukuda Transmission Line			
1	Sirunavathkulam, Nagathavu MN88 GND, Mannar Town DSD [along the RoW]	21.11.2013	7
2	Tharapuram East [300 meters from the T/L]	22.11.2013	9
3	South Bar Railway Station [100 meters from T/L]	22.11.2013	36
4	Samayapuram [300 meters from the proposed Puthukamam GSS]	23.11.2013	25
5	Konniyankudiiruppu (Thoddaveli) [500 meters from the project]	23.11.2013	11
Kappalthurai GSS			
1	Sumedhankarapura, 5 th Km Post, Araliya Mawatha, Town & Gravets DSD [100 meters from the proposed location]	27.11.2013	11

SI No	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Vavunathievu GSS to Karadiayanaru (13 Km) and Karadiyanaru Gantry			
1	Salambakerney, Vaunathieve, Manmunai West DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	5.12.2013	19
2	Nellur village, Ayithiyaamala North GND, Manmunai West [500 meters from the D/L]	5.12.13	24
3	Nellur village (members of project affected HHs) Ayithiyaamalai North GND, Manmunai West [50 meters from the D/L]	5.12.2013	13
Vavunathievu GSS to Thalankuda (21 Km) and Thalankuda Gantry			
1	Kurinjamunai, Kurinjamunai GND, Manamunai West [500 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	23
2	Thandiyadi, Puthumandapathady GND, Manmunai West [500 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	12
3	Vaalakalai, Ilupadichennai GND, Manmunai West DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	16
Vavunathievu GSS to Kalawanchikudi 27Km and Kalawanchikudi Gantry			
1	Mawathkuda, Mawathkuda GND, Vellaweli DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	34
2	Valkaddu, Kudukamunai GND, Manamunai South-West DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	30
Vavunathievu GSS to Urani 6Km and Urani Gantry			
1	Eachanthievu, Eachanthievu GND, Manmunai West [200 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	17
2	Thiruperumthurai, Thiruperumthurai GND, Manmunai North DSD [200 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	16
3	Manikkaddu, Manikkaddu GND, Manmunai West [100 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	21
Madampe GSS to Bowatte and Gantry			
1	Panawewa, Panawewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	9
2	Kaduruwewagama, Kaduruwewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [200 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	9
3	Hiruwalpola, Hiruwalpola GND, Bingiriya DSD [400 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	7
4	Suduwella, Suduwella GND 541 A, Madampe DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	5.12.2013	10
5	Panawewa, Panawewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	9
Wellampitiya – Ambatale Gantry			
1	Mahabuthgama, Mahabuthgama 506D GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	8
2	Ambatale, Ambatale 501A GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	9
3	Kalimulla, Balagama GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	7
4	Wennawatte, Megoda GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	9
Katunayake GSS			
1	Kovinna, Kovinna GND, Katana DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	9.12.2013	6
Kalutara GSS			

SI No	Location	Date	Number of Participants
1	Panapitiya, Panapitiya Nort 10B GND, Kalutara DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	10.12.2013	7
Kesbewa GSS, Pannipitiya-Matugama and reconstruction of T/L from Pannipitiya to Panadura			
1	Kahapola, Kahapola 598 GND, Kesbewa DSD (100 meters from T/L	1.2.2014	9
2	Kendalandawatte, Senapura 669 C GND, Bandaragama DSD (40 meters from T/L)	2.2.2014	9
3	Regidalewatte, Regidalewatte 598A GND, Kesbewa DSD (100 meters from proposed GSS)	1.2.2014	9
4	Senapura, Kidepitiya East GND, Bandaragama DSD	2.2.2014	10
5	Samagipura Palanwatte North GND, Kesbewa DSD (10 meters from T/L)	31.1.2014	9
6	Uswatte, Erawwala East GND, Kesbewa DSD (100 meters from T/L)	31.1.2014	9
Total locations- 34 and Total Number of participants 469			

Table-7: Locations and Number of Participants for Gender Consultations

SI No	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Mannar-Nadukuda Transmission Line			
1	Konnayankudiiruppu, Thoddaveli, Mannar Town DSD [0.5Km from the T/L]	23.11.2013	28
2	Thottakadu, Elutor MN 72 GND, Mannar Town DSD [100 meters from the T/L]	22.11.2013	11
3	Konnayankudiiruppu, Thoddaveli, Mannar Town DSD [0.5Km from the T/L]- Consultation No.2	23.11.2013	9
Vavunathievu GSS to Karadiyanaru (13 Km) and Karadiyanaru Gantry			
1	Nellur village, Ayithiyaamala North GND, Manmunai West [500 meters from the D/L] -2 consultations	5.12.2013	30
Vavunathievu GSS to Kalawanchikudi 27Km and Kalawanchikudi Gantry			
1	Mawathkuda, Mawathkuda GND, Vellaweli DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	18
2	Valkaddu, Kudukamunai GND, Manamunai South-West DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	22
Vavunathievu GSS to Thalankuda (21 Km) and Thalankuda Gantry			
1	Vaalakalai, Ilupadichennai GND, Manmunai West DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	9
2	Kurinjamunai, Kurinjamunai GND, Manamunai West [500 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	13
Vavunathievu GSS to Urani 6Km and Urani Gantry			
1	Manikkaddu, Manikkaddu GND, Manmunai West [100 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	12
2	Eachanthievu, Eachanthievu GND, Manmunai West [200 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	3
Madampe GSS to Bowatte and Gantry			
1	Panawewa, Panawewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [200 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	10
2	Kaduruwewagama, Kaduruwewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [200 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	8

SI No	Location	Date	Number of Participants
3	Suduwella, Suduwella 541A GND, Madampe DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	5.12.2013	9
Wellampitiya – Ambatale Gantry			
1	Udumulla, Udumulla 502 GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	7
2	Brandiyawatte, Megoda Kolonnawa GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	9
Kalutara GSS			
1	Panapitiya, Panapitiya 711 GND, Kalutara DSD [250 meters from the GSS]	10.12.2013	9
Kesbewa GSS, Pannipitiya-Matugama and Pannipitiya to Panadura			
1	Kandelandawatte, Senapura 669C GND, Banadaragama DSD (50 meters from T/L)	2.2.2014	7
2	Kahapola, Kahapola 598 GND, Kesbewa DSD (100 meters from T/L)	1.2.2014	7
3	Regidalewatte, Regidalewatte 598 A GND, Kesbewa DSD (75 meters from GSS)	1.2.2014	7
4	Samagipura, Palanwatte North GND, Kebewa DSD (20 meters from T/L)	31.1.2014	8
Total Locations 20 and Total Number of Women Participants - 236			

38. Communities living within the subproject impact areas did not express 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. Furthermore, other benefits that people expected from the subprojects are improvements in access roads, clearance of jungle areas (that would reduce threats from wild elephants) and employment opportunities for local communities during project construction and maintenance.

39. Communities in the impact areas also noted that the majority of the proposed subprojects do not affect their private properties, acquisition of private land and livelihoods. However, they proposed that electricity lines are installed over paddy fields and along road easements and coastlines as much as possible so that lines traversing over human settlements and causing damages to coconut, cashew and palmyrah plantations could be avoided or minimized. Removal of such tree species would not only deprive a source of livelihood for many people but also their household incomes. People also feared that electricity lines traversing over private properties would lead to decrease in land values and prevent them from constructing storied houses. People also expressed concerns over the possible dangers to the lives of farmers, fishermen and other community members causing from lightening when electricity lines traverse closer to their homesteads and over lagoons and paddy fields.

40. If subprojects cause any adverse impacts on individual properties, valuable tree species such as coconut, timber and palmyrah and paddy and other cultivations, people requested that such losses either permanent or temporary should be compensated adequately. Furthermore, they suggested that CEB considers laying underground cables and ABC lines to avoid adverse impacts on people's private properties and cultivations. During project construction periods, power-cuts should be minimized to avoid its effects on commercial and business enterprises in the area.

2. Information Disclosure

41. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of

DPs/APs and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Resettlement information containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in the local language (Sinhalese and Tamil) in addition to the English version and to DPs/APs. CEB will keep the DPs/APs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. The information will also be made available at a convenient place, such as CEB's site office, Grama Niladhari office, Divisional Secretary's office etc. which shall be easily accessible to the APs. A copy of the draft RP will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on CEB's website. Once the draft RP gets finalized with updated information, the same procedure of disclosure will be followed.

3. Continued Consultation and Participation

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

- CEB will organise public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement, social and environmental activities.
- CEB will organise public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the CEB offices.
- All monitoring reports of the resettlement components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP.
- Key features of the entitlements will be displayed along the project corridor.
- CEB will conduct information dissemination sessions at major locations and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the DPs/APs in RP implementation.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

43. ADB procedures require CEB to establish a project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) having suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at subproject level. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental or any other grievances related to the project. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

44. The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts on social and environment due the subproject type, size, type of area (sensitive area) and impacts. It will address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using a transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution. The GRM would consist

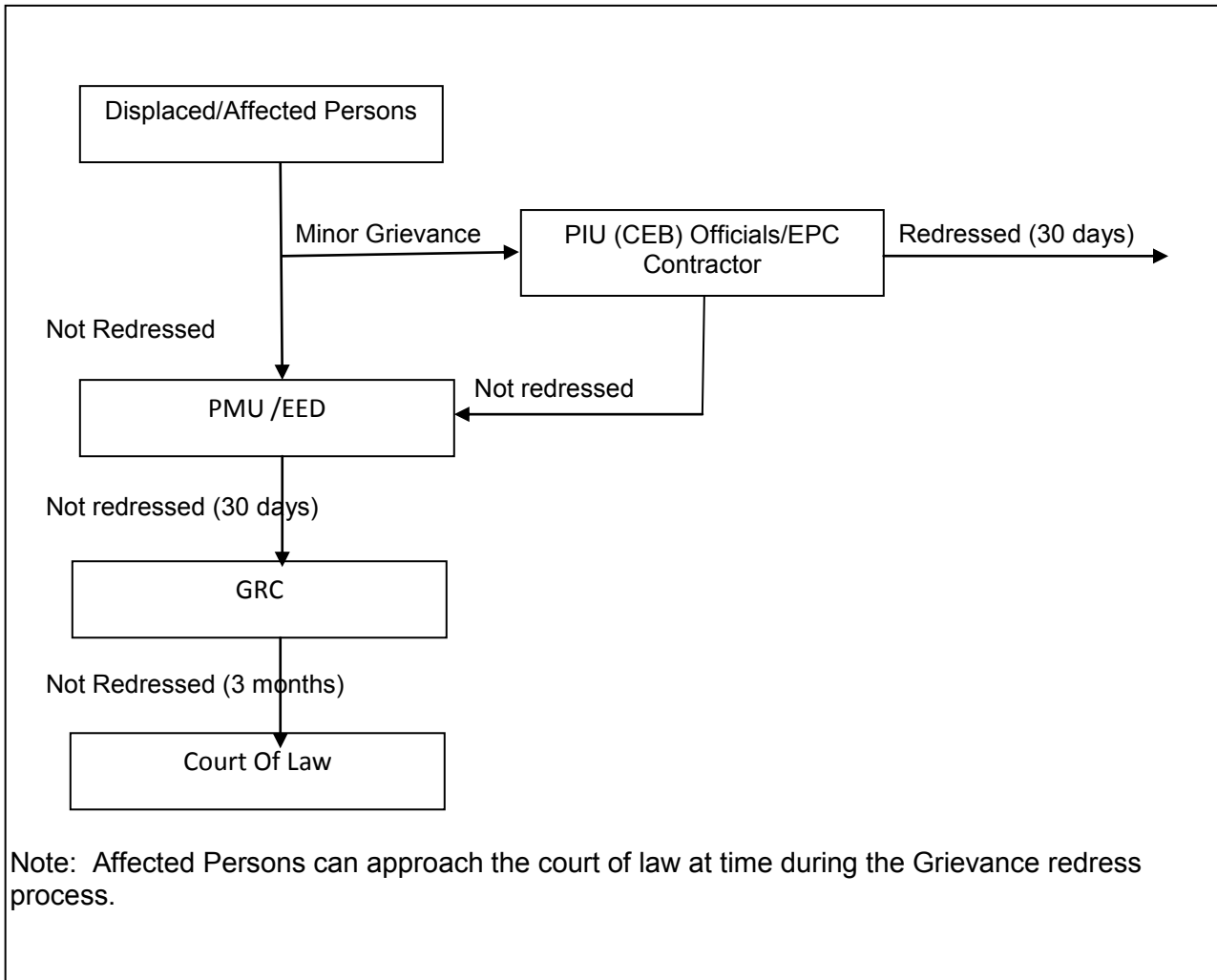
of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) headed by the Project Head. The committee would consist of (i), Project Head, CEB, (ii) Divisional Secretary or their nominee of the concerned project area, (iii) Representative of Gram Niladhari/Council, (iv) Women representative of village/council, (v) Representative of Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contractor (EPC) contractor, (vi) Environment Officer at PMU or nominee and (vii) PIU head of CEB at project site.

45. This Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) would provide an effective approach for resolution of complaints and issues of the affected person/community. Project Management Unit (PMU) shall formulate procedures for implementing the GRM, while the PIUs shall undertake GRM's initiatives that include procedures of taking/recording complaints, handling of on-the-spot resolution of minor problems, taking care of complainants and provisions of responses to distressed stakeholders etc. paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. Regarding social safeguards, the main responsibilities of the GRC will be to: (i) provide support to DPs/APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record DP/AP grievances, categorise, and prioritise grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the EA/IA of serious cases; and (iv) report to DPs/APs on developments regarding their grievances and the decisions of the GRC and the PIU. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. CEB through its PIU at various subproject areas will be responsible for providing awareness to the APs/DPs regarding the GRM and this can be specifically focused during the disclosure of RP.

46. Grievances of affected persons (APs) will first be brought to the attention of the Project head of the PIU and EPC contractor. Grievances not redressed by the PIU within 30 days will be brought to the PMU and its Energy and Environment Division (EED). Grievance not redressed by the PMU within 30 days will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) set up to monitor subproject Implementation for each subproject affected area. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within an outer time limit of three months of receiving the complaint. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The AP has the right to refer the grievances to appropriate courts of law if not satisfied with the redress at any stage of the process or the APs will have the choice to approach country's judicial system.

47. The PIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The flow chart showing Grievance Redress Mechanism is presented in **Figure 1**.

Figure-1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

48. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the RP is based on GoSL's Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1950, The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001; ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) and the Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for the MFF. Additionally, the Sri Lanka Electricity Act-2009 is also taken in to consideration which refers to acquisition of property for power projects under the LAA-1950⁷.

1. Land Acquisition Act 1950 (LAA)

49. The law governing acquisition of land for public purposes is the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), enacted in 1950 and which has been the subject of several amendments and revisions. LAA provides the legal basis to acquire land, if required for any project including in the electricity sector. The LAA provides compensation for land, structures, and crops. The LAA was amended several times thereafter, the latest being the Amendment Act No 13 of 1986. The Act provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition within the country. It also guarantees that no person is deprived of land except under the provisions of the LAA and entitles affected persons to a hearing before acquisition. The land acquisition process under LAA is usually time consuming and may take up to 2-3 years. A major cause of delay in land acquisition is the compensation procedure and its attendant legal proceedings. Section 38A of the LAA also enables land acquisition under an urgency clause. The law only implicitly discourages unnecessary acquisition, as lands acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose, and lands that remain unused be returned to the original owners. However, there are no mechanisms to monitor whether these conditions are actually adhered to.

2. National Involuntary Resettlement Policy-2001 (NIRP)

50. GoSL has adopted National Involuntary resettlement Policy (NIRP) in 2001 to ensure that people affected by development projects are treated in a fair and equitable manner, and that they are not impoverished in the process,. This policy would establish the framework for project planning and implementation. The policy will apply to all development-induced land acquisition or recovery of possession by the State. A comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan will be required where 20 or more families are affected and if less than 20 families are affected the policy still applies but a plan can be prepared to a lesser level of detail. The policy will apply to all projects regardless of source of funding and. The policy will apply to all projects in the planning phase on the date this policy comes into effect, and all future projects. Some of the basic objectives of the NIRP are to (i) avoid, minimise and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the affected people on a productive and self-sustaining basis. The policy should also facilitate the development of the project-affected people and the project; (ii) to ensure that people adversely affected by development projects are fully and promptly compensated and

⁷ Chapter VII (52 (1) refers to acquisition of property which says, "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".

successfully resettled and the livelihoods of the displaced persons should be re-established and the standard of living improved; (iii) ensure that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes by the State, (iv) to assist adversely affected people in dealing with the psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by compulsory land acquisition; (v) to make all affected people aware of processes available for the redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive, (vi) to have in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed to by the Project Executing Agency (PEA) and the affected people.

3. ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

51. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

52. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

53. The LAA of 1950 gives directives for the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. The LAA does not guarantee compensation at replacement cost for the loss of land and assets. The gap in Sri Lanka's Land Acquisition Act of 1950 is that the Act provides only for compensation for land, structures and crops. It does not require project executing agencies (PEA) to address key resettlement issues such as (a) exploring alternative project options that avoid or minimise impacts on people; (b) compensating those who do not have title to land; (c) consulting affected people and hosts on resettlement options; (d) providing for successful social and economic integration of the affected people and their hosts, and (e) full social and economic rehabilitation of the affected people. The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) 2001 represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in Sri Lanka, and closes significantly the gap between Sri Lankan national policies and those of ADB. However, the application of the NIRP to the Project based on its scope, which applies "to all development-induced land acquisition or recovery possession by the State" and its definition of involuntary resettlement as "unavoidable displacement of people arising from development projects that creates the need for rebuilding their livelihoods, incomes and asset bases in another location" does not provide necessary guidance on compensation for temporary impacts during construction, which are the largest envisaged impacts due to the project.

4. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles

54. Based on the above analysis of applicable legal and policy frameworks of government and in consistent with ADB's policy requirements, broad resettlement principle for tranche-1 subprojects shall be the following:

- Involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.
- Subprojects under tranche-1 will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Meaningful consultations with affected persons will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options. AP's participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those Female headed without adult male support, differently abled/handicapped people, elderly (Householders over 60 years of age), indigenous people households, poor households, isolated groups and single parent households, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- Livelihoods of all displaced persons will be improved or at least restored
- Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance
- Standards of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the displaced poor.
- If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed. The EA/IA will engage an independent external party to document the negotiations and settlement processes, and that the EA/IA will agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws that are applicable to such transactions; third party validation; mechanisms for calculating replacement costs of land and other assets; and record keeping requirements. Please ensure that both points state *"Should negotiations fail and expropriation result involuntary resettlement procedures would be followed."* However, looking at the nature of subprojects, which is

transmission and distribution, it is understood that transmission line section is linear and there is minimal room to alter the alignment. Therefore, Safeguard Requirement (SR-2) applies to the entire line. Distribution lines may be less restricted and will have some flexibility where in SR-2 may or may not be applicable.

- Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to APs.
- Land acquisition for the project would be done as per Land Acquisition Act-1950 of Government of Sri Lanka and will also comply with ADB's SPS, 2009
- The EA/IA shall attempt to acquire or buy the uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition if the owner is willing to sell. The owner of such land/property may request to the EA/IA for acquisition of his/her entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land remains unviable. Therefore, The EA will acquire remaining land that is unviable or uneconomic
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and the EA/IA will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with ADB's SPS, 2009.
- The tranche-1 subprojects having transmission and distribution shall follow impact specific approach for compensation. Land acquisition for, transmission substation and distribution gantry will follow the standard LAA methods if negotiation fails. Land required for several tower footings (though very small in

nature but scattered over a long stretch) may not follow the LAA process rather this needs to be compensated adequately through mutual consent between the EA/IA and DPs/APs. Impacts on loss of land on transmission and distribution towers (though small in area) shall also be compensated and shall be treated as permanent impact as far as the disturbance is concerned. Transmission and distribution lines, being the overhead lines, shall be taken in to consideration for compensation for loss, trees, crops etc along the Right of Way (RoW). All the losses under the RoW of transmission and distribution lines are usually treated as temporary impacts and are compensated for the damage and disturbances during the construction activities. As a standard practice, lines are usually proposed avoiding settlement and houses. Also, the EA/IA will leave the RoW for the same use (cultivation under the RoW) to the farmers.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

1. Eligibility

55. All DPs/APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date⁸ will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The project will recognise both titleholders and non-titleholders. DPs/APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to project implementation.

2. Entitlements

56. Based on the above broad principles, a detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance for the project is provided in the entitlement matrix. DPs/APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the DPs. The loss of crop, trees and agriculture during the construction of the transmission lines will be paid as instant cash compensation for the damaged period. People will use the land below the lines after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the transmission lines in the future, the project authorities would reach agreement with the land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities. CEB will provide cash compensation to the DPs/APs for the temporary loss of crop, if occurred, during the time of maintenance and repair. The entitlement matrix (**Table 8**) summarises the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with GoSL and ADB policies and in accordance with the RF.

⁸ The cut-off date for title holders is based according to the formal notification under LAA, and for non-titleholders the date of the census survey based on the final design and survey. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

Table 8 : Entitlement Matrix

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
A. LAND						
A-1	Loss of Private Land	Agricultural land and commercial agricultural land (i.e., tea, home gardens, rubber etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titled holders or owner with legal right • DPs/APs APs with customary land right or government permit holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation based on market/replacement cost • Resettlement assistance • Additional Assistance to vulnerable⁹ DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternative agricultural land similar to the extent of the land to be acquired will be given, at a suitable location if available and feasible. • In case where, alternative land cannot be provided due to scarcity of suitable lands, cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Valuation Department will be paid. • If the compensation determined by the Valuation Department is less than the “market price/ replacement cost” then the difference is to be paid by the EA/IA (CEB) as assistance • The EA/IA (CEB) will try to acquire the residual plot if DPs/APs are willing to do so and if remaining land that is unviable or uneconomic • Resettlement/Transitional assistance in the form of once and for all cash payment will be made to purchase seeds and fertilizer to each eligible DPs/APs based on the extent of affected land area with a minimum lump sum of LKR 10,000. 	CEB/Valuation Department/Divisional Secretary

⁹ Female headed households, Disabled/Differently abled people, Elderly (Householders over 60 years of age), indigenous people households and Very poor families (US\$ 2 per day mark as an indicator)

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transaction costs (documentary stamps, registration costs, tax etc.) as applicable under the relevant laws will be borne by the EA/IA (CEB) during the process of acquisition, relocation and rehabilitation with a minimum lump sum of LKR 10,000. Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. In case of severance (people losing more than 10% of their productive assets) due to acquisition of agricultural land, an additional grant equivalent to a maximum of 10% of the compensation value will be paid to the DPs/APs Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000. 	
A-2	Loss of Private Land	Small parcel of land being affected by transmission and distribution tower footings to be placed on	Titled holders or Owner with legal right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation based on market/replacement cost Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Valuation Department will be paid If the compensation determined by the Valuation Department is less than the "market price/ replacement cost" then the difference is to be paid by the EA/IA (CEB) as assistance Additional assistance will be paid to 	CEB/Valuation Department/Divisional Secretary

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
		private land Projects ¹⁰			vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000.	
B. TREES AND CROPS						
B-1	Loss of standing trees and perennial crops	Trees and perennial crops affected by the project (People on whose land the trees and perennial crops exist)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titled holders or owner with legal right • DPs/APs with customary land right or government permit holder • Tenant/Lease holders • Non title holders (Informal Settlers/squatters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at Market value/replacement cost to be computed with assistance of appropriate department • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation determined by the Valuation Department will be paid (in determining the compensation; type, age and the productivity of the trees and perennial crops will be taken in to consideration). compensation should pay for lost income, and any re-establishment, for the time taken to re-establish to a similar stage of production • DPs/APs will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000. 	CEB/Valuation Department/Agriculture Department/Divisional Secretary
C. GOVERNMENT LAND AND PROPERTY						
C-1	Government Property (Loss of Land)	Government property being affected by the projects	Relevant government Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lump sum compensation as per government rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental transfer of land 	CEB/Concerned Government Departments/Divisional Secretary
D. TEMPORARY LOSS (RIGHT OF WAY)						
D-1	Temporary loss of crops during	All DPs/APs crops on temporary basis during the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titled holders or owner with legal right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market value • Additional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the construction or maintenance or 	CEB/ Divisional Secretary/Valuation

¹⁰ Tranche-1 subprojects include transmission and distribution strengthening components. This is specifically meant for the transmission and distribution towers which are to be placed. The area of tower and the land requirement for each tower is quite small in nature and there will be number of towers in a specific line out of which few may come on private land. This is mostly loss of access to the small patch of tower land. Therefore, it is proposed that the AE/IA will suitably compensate for the disturbance of land based on the market/replacement cost.

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
	construction and maintenance ¹¹	construction and maintenance of transmission lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPs/APs APs with customary land right or government permit holder Tenant/Lease holders Non title holders (Informal Settlers/squatters) 	assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs	<p>repair after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the lines in the future, the EA/IA (CEB) would consult with land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to harvest standing crops Restoration of land to previous or better quality Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000. 	Department/Agriculture Department
E. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE DPs/APS						
E-1	Impacts on vulnerable DPs/APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female headed without adult male support differently abled/handicapped people elderly (Householders over 60 years of age) indigenous people households poor 	All impacts caused to Vulnerable DPs/APs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance will be paid to DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000. Vulnerable DPs/APs will be given priority in project construction employment where feasible. 	CEB/Divisional Secretary

¹¹ This is specifically referred to construction of transmission and distribution power lines which are usually considered as temporary impact (excluding the tower footing). This is temporary because, disruption is caused during the stringing of lines and during the maintenance. However, post the construction and maintenance activities, the Right of Way (RoW) is usually allowed for same use as the lines pass over the ground with appropriate distance and safety measures.

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
		households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> isolated groups single parent households. 				
F. UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS						
F-1	Other Impacts Not Identified	Any unforeseen impacts being caused by the project	Eligible DPs/APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation and assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the RF. 	CEB/Other relevant government departments as required

VIII. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

57. Transmission and distribution subprojects under Tranche-1 will not result in any physical displacement. Minor land acquisition and temporary impacts on crops are foreseen for which adequate compensation provision based on market rate has been provided in the entitlement matrix. Transitional allowances to the DPs/APs losing land is provided in addition to the compensation equivalent to a lump sum LKR 10,000 per HHs. Also, vulnerable APs will be paid an additional assistance on a lump sum basis equivalent to LKR 10,000 per affected household. CEB will ensure that advance notice be issued to the APs prior to the start of the work and all the compensation will be paid prior to the start of the construction. The APs will also be allowed to cultivate under the transmission line (under the RoW) after the completion of the work. In case of any maintenance work in the future, CEB will pay the APs for any loss of crop due to the work. Therefore, no relocation or income restoration programs are needed in this component.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

1. General

58. The resettlement cost is indicative and subject to change which shall be updated based on the detailed and final design and based on actual quantity followed by valuation by appropriate authority. The resettlement cost estimate for the subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. These are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and crops in this budget has been derived through rapid field appraisal, consultation with APs, relevant government authorities and is based on the examples derived from the similar old practice as implemented by CEB in previous projects. Additionally, contingency provisions (30%) have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Contingency is kept high in this case because the exact numbers of affected households etc are not yet known for lines and tower footings out of which some may be vulnerable. CEB will arrange in advance to allot the required budget in its budget to meet the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement cost.

2. Unit Cost

a. Compensation

59. **Private Agricultural Land (GSS/Gantry and Tower Footings):** The unit rate for agricultural land has been assessed as LKR 2,000,000 per Hectare. The average has been determined keeping in mind the market rate as revealed by the APs

60. **Loss of Crop on the Right of Way of Lines:** The unit cost for the loss of crop, trees and loss of access to the land due to tower footing has been derived based on the examples from old project implementation. Average cost per kilometre for transmission line is considered as LKR 1,000,000 (1 million) and the average cost per kilometre for distribution line is LKR 500,000 (0.5 million).

61. **Loss of Trees:** The unit cost is based on information gathered from field during consultations with stakeholders.

b. Assistance

62. **Stamp Duty and Documentation Fees:** The unit cost has been assessed on a lump sum basis which is LKR 10,000 per title holder household in case of land acquisition

63. **Transitional Allowance:** The unit cost has been assessed on a lump sum basis which is LKR 10,000 per title holder household in case of land acquisition

c. RP Updation and Implementation and Support Cost

64. **Administrative cost:** This has been calculated on a lump sum basis which is LKR 500,000 which includes staffing requirement, vehicle hire, grievance redress, carrying out consultation and cost for monitoring.

The resettlement budget requirements have been calculated based on the above parameters. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost (indicative only) for the Project is estimated to be LKR 100.65 million equivalent to USD 0.76 million. Details are given below in **Table 9**. This is not the final cost as the calculation is made based on assumptions and the final cost will be calculated upon final design and estimation by the contractor and upon final valuation.

Table 9: Resettlement Cost and Budget

	Item	Unit	Unit Rate (LKR)	Quantity	Total Cost (LKR)
A: Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land					
A-1	Agriculture Land (Private) for Permanent Acquisition	Hectare	20,00,000	0.09	1,80,000
A-2	Private Land for Tower Footings	Hectare	20,00,000	1.21	24,20,000
A-3	Temporary Loss of agricultural Land for crop Compensation for Transmission Lines	kilometres	10,00,000	15.7	1,57,00,000
A-4	Temporary Loss of agricultural Land for crop compensation for distribution Lines	kilometres	5,00,000	93	4,65,00,000
A-4	Compensation for Trees				
	Coconut	Number	10,000	507	50,70,000
	Mango	Number	5,000	11	55,000
	Godapara	Number	3,000	15	45,000
	Jak	Number	20,000	3	60,000
	Breadfruit	Number	2,000	5	10,000
	Areca nut	Number	2,000	20	40,000
	Palmyrah	Number	5,000	387	19,35,000
	Cashew	Number	5,000	2	10,000
	Havarinuga	Number	10,000	20	2,00,000
	Neem	Number	10,000	18	1,80,000
SubTotal: A					7,24,05,000
B: Assistance					
B-1	Documentation Fees	Lump Sum	10,000	1	10,000
B-2	Transitional Allowance	Lump Sum	10,000	1	10,000
SubTotal: B					20,000
C: Support Implementation of RP					
C-1	Administrative cost	Lump Sum			50,00,000
Sub-Total C					50,00,000
TOTAL					7,74,25,000
Contingency (30%)					2,32,27,500
Grand Total					10,06,52,500
Grand Total in Million LKR					100.65
Grand Total in Million USD					0.76

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

65. Government of Sri Lanka's (GoSL) Ministry of Power and Energy (MoPE) is the Executing Agency (EA) for overall coordination, whereas Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) is also the EA and Implementing Agency (IA). According to the National Environmental Act (NEA), there exists a mandatory requirement to obtain the environmental clearance from the Central Environmental Authority or a Project Approving Agency (PAA) which is authorised under the NEA for any kind of power plants and Transmission lines over 33 kV. The Ministry of Environment designates the Ministry of Power and Energy as PAA as per the NEA. Therefore, MoPE has established an environment cell in the Planning Division to implement the requirements of NEA. CEB has set up an Energy and Environment Division (EED) for dealing with environment and issues at the corporate level to monitor and implement environmental and social good practices.

1. Project Management Unit (PMU)

66. The PMU will be responsible for overseeing sub-project compliance with social safeguard requirements that include: (i) sub-project selection taking into account social screening criteria; (ii) sub-project social assessments (iii) appropriate public consultations and disclosures; and (iv) effective management of the grievance redress mechanism. The PMU structure is shown in **Figure 2**. The PMU head will be responsible for coordinating all external functions with ADB and MoPE as well as coordinates the internal functions for coordination of environment and social safeguard reporting, legal, finance and accounts, PIU monitoring and reporting. PMU has designated Environment Officer of EED who has oversight responsibilities for monitoring for all sub-projects in areas such as Environment and Social safeguards. To assist EED in these specialist functions, CEB will hire appropriate Environment and Social Consultants at PIU level, as deemed necessary or as stipulated by CEA's environmental clearance to assist EED in day-to-day coordination and reporting for various subproject activities. The duties of the EED will include at a minimum: (i) oversight of field offices and construction contractors for monitoring and implementing safeguards mitigation measures; (ii) liaising with the field offices and contractors and seeking their help to solve the safeguard-related issues of subproject implementation; and (iii)). EED must coordinate with PIUs for monitoring as well as designing appropriate mitigation measures to address environmental and social issues.

2. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

67. The PMU shall implement the ADB loan at the corporate level and the PMU will be supported for implementation activities through the CEB field offices/ Project Implementing Units (PIUs). Separate PIUs will be created for transmission and distribution components. The PIU/field offices of CEB will assume primary responsibility for the social assessment as well as implementation of RPs in consultation with EED. The PIU/Project Head will be assisted by the EED. The PIU/field offices of CEB will have overall responsibility to manage the site activities. Project Implementation Units (PIUs), including experienced staff and headed by senior officers will be set up in CEB to undertake day-to-day project planning and implementation activities. Full-time project managers with qualified staff will be appointed to supervise sub-projects under each component. The PIUs will be responsible for overall project planning and implementation, including procurement, accounting, quality assurance, social and environmental issues and coordination with concerned agencies. For the land acquisition and implementation of RP, PIU at CEB will take the overall responsibility with due coordination from the relevant govern ministry and department such as Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLLD) and Divisional Secretary (DS). Details on the institutional roles and responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement activities are described in

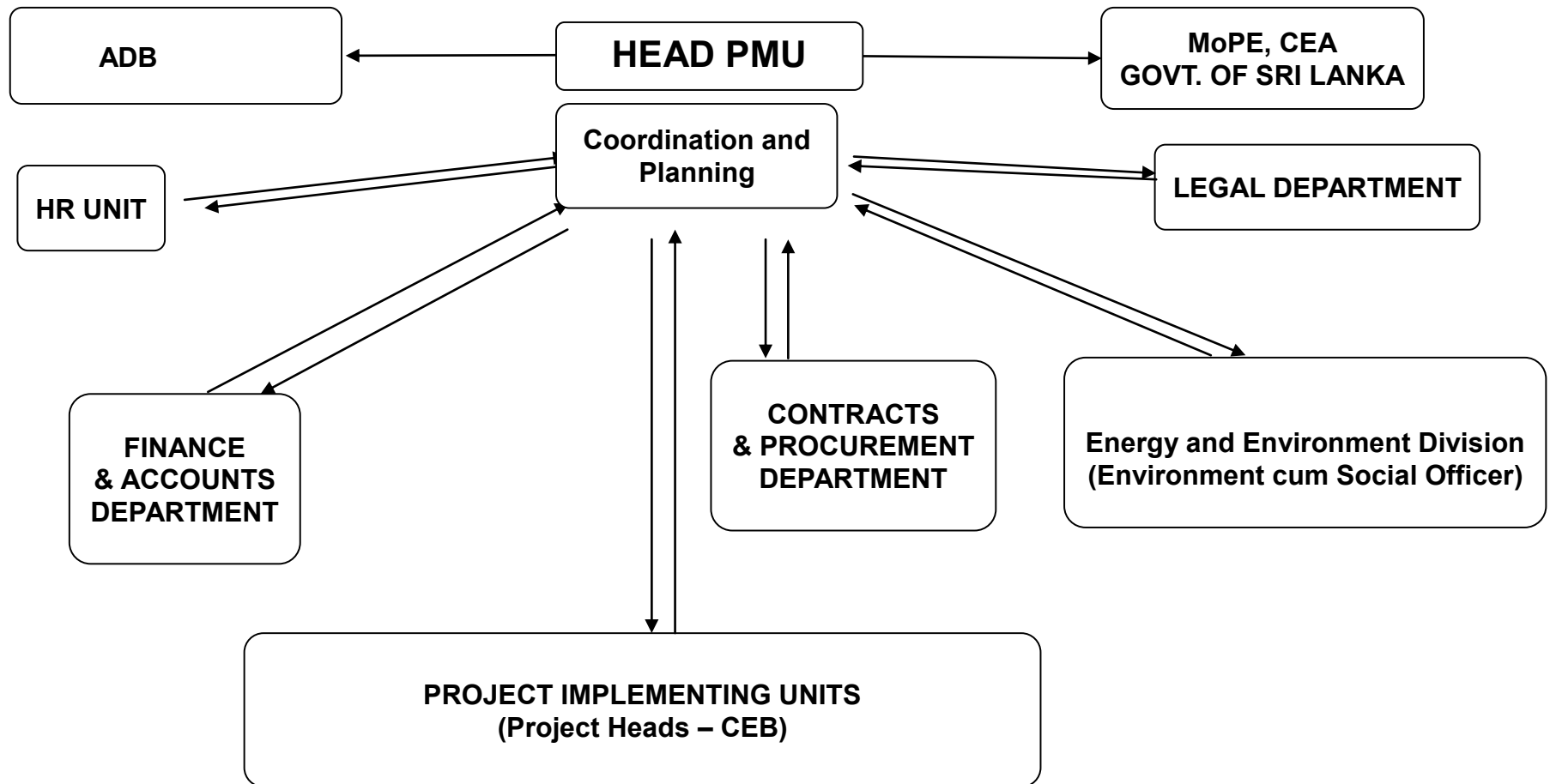
Table 10.

Table 10: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities

Activity	Responsible Agency
Sub-Project Initiation Stage and institutional setup	
Establishing PMU	CEB/MoPE
Establishing PIU	CEB/PMU
Hiring of Project Management Safeguard Consultant at PMU	CEB/PMU
RP Preparation and Updating Stage	
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	CEB/PMU/PIU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	CE B/PMU/PIU/EED
Conducting Census and social surveys of all APs	CEB/PIU
Conducting consultations	CEB/PMU/PIU/EED
Preparation of RP	CEB/PMU/PIU/EED
Approval of RP	CEB/ADB
Disclosure of RP	CEB/ADB
Updation of RP based on detailed and final design	CEB/PIU/EED/Consultant
Approval of updated RP	CEB/ADB
Disclosure of updated RP	CEB/ADB
RP Implementation Stage	
Fixing the compensation value	CEB/PMU/PIU/MLLD/Divisional Secretary and other relevant government department
Payment of compensation and Assistance	CEB/PMU/PIU/
Taking possession of land	CEB/MoPE
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	CEB/PMU/PIU/NGO
Grievances Redressal	CEB/PMU/PIU/EED/GRC
Monitoring	CEB/PMU/PIU

ADB-Asian Development Bank, AP-affected person, CEB- Ceylone Electricity Board, EED= Energy and Environment Division FGD-focus group discussion, GRC-Grievance Redress Committee, MLLD = Ministry of Land and land Development, PIU- Project Implementation Unit, PMU- Project Management Unit, RP- Resettlement Plan,

FIGURE 2: PMU STRUCTURE AT CEB



XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

68. Project implementation will go through various phases such as project preparation including preparation of RP, finalization and updation of draft RP based on final design, land acquisition, payment of compensation and assistances and rehabilitation of DPs/APs. The EA/IA will ensure that GRC is established at the beginning of all LAR activities, and certainly in conjunction with the detailed survey. The EA/IA will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities as well as the subproject implementation. The EA/IA will ensure that no physical/or economic displacement of affected households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the DPs/APs. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. However, public consultation, grievance redress and monitoring will be continued on an intermittent basis for the entire duration of the project. Implementation schedule for RP activities, including various sub tasks and a time line aligned to the civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 11**. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities are tentative and subject to modification based on actual progress of the work.

Table 11: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Pre Implementation Stage												
Establishment of PIU at CEB	♦											
Appointment of designated staff at PIU	♦											
Establishment of GRC		♦										
Census and Social Survey		♦	♦									
Consultations		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Updation of RP based on final design				♦								
RP review and approval (CEB/MoPE and ADB).					♦							
Disclosure of the updated RP					♦							
Formation of GRC					♦							
2. RP Implementation Stage												
Issue notice to DPs/APs						♦						
Disbursement of Compensation and resettlement assistance							♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	
Takeover possession of acquired property											♦	
Handover land to contractors											♦	
Permission to contractor to begin works through written confirmation to ADB from CEB upon complete payment of compensation/assistance to APs in particular section												
Start of the Civil Work												♦
3. Intermittent Activity (Monitoring and GRM)												
Monitoring							♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Grievance Redress							♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CEB = Ceylon Electricity Board, DP = Displaced Person, GRM = Grievance Redress, ID = Identity Cards, MoPE = Ministry of Power and Energy, PIU = Project Implementation Unit and RP = Resettlement Plan.

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

69. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the EA/IA (CEB). The implementation of RP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by PMU, PIU and the Project Management Consultant (PMC). RP implementation will be closely monitored by the EA, IA through its PIU and PMU. The PIU and PMU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons. The EA/IA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit semiannual monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The EA/IA through its PIU, PMU and PMC will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit semiannual monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

70. Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The EA/IA through its PIU and PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining DPs/APs databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and resettlement plan completion reports will be provided by EA/IA through its PMU to ADB for review. The monitoring reports will be posted to ADB website. The indicators for achieving the proposed objectives during the implementation of the RP of two types: (i) Process Indicators (Indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.) and (ii) Output Indicators (Indicating results in terms of numbers of DPs/APs compensated, and assistances provided).

ANNEXURE -1: SUBPROJECT DETAILS, DESCRIPTION AND MAPS

A. TRANSMISSION SUBPROJECTS

The Grid Sub Station Development (transmission) subprojects of the Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program include:

- Construction of 220/33 kV Kerewalapitiya GSS;
- Construction of 220 (132)/33 kV Kappalturai GSS and rehabilitation at Trincomalee GSS;
- Augmentation of 132/33 kV Old Anuradhapura GSS;
- Augmentation of 132/33 kV Katunayaka GSS;
- Construction of 132/33 kV Kesebawa GSS and other associated lines upgradation;
- Construction of 132/33 kV Kalutara GSS; and
- Augmentation of 132/33 kV Madampe GSS.

Construction of 220/33 kV Kerewalapitiya GSS

Kerewalapitiya power plant (capacity 300 MW) which is about 10 km North of Colombo city, presently serves the Kotugoda GS through a 220 kV line. Kerewalapitiya does not have a grid substation. The entire output of the power plant is fed to the Kotugoda GS. This new grid substation is proposed to connect to the existing 220 kV bus bar of the Kerewalapitiya Combined Cycle Power Plant.

220 (132)/33 kV Kappalturai GSS and rehabilitation at Trincomalee GSS.

Construction of a new Kappalthurai Grid Substation (GSS) includes (a) Installation of 2x60 MVA, 132/33 kV transformers (b) Construction of 4x132 kV single bus bar transmission line bays, 2x132 kV single bus bar transformer bays, 1x132 kV single bus bar arrangement with bus section, 2x33 kV transformer bays (GIS), 16x33 kV feeder bays (GIS), 1x33 kV single bus bar including bus section (GIS). Construction of double in and out connection to Kappalthurai GS from New Anuradhapura-Trincomalee 132 kV transmission line. (Zebra, double circuit line of 1 km). Transformers are initially operated at 132/33 kV and later upgrade to 220/33 kV operation.

Augmentation of 132/33 kV Old Anuradhapura GSS.

Augmentation of old Anuradhapura 132/33 kV grid substation includes 3x31.5 MVA 132/33 kV Transformers, 3x132 kV single bus transformer bays, 2x132 kV single bus transmission line bays, 132 kV single bus arrangement including bus section, 3x33 kV transformer bays, 12x33 kV feeder bays, 33 kV single bus arrangement including 2x33 kV bus sections. It also includes Augmentation of New Anuradhapura 220/132/33 kV Grid Substation - New Anuradhapura grid substation (two 132 kV double bus transmission line bays) and construction of 132 kV Zebra 1 km double circuit transmission line to connect Puttalam-New Anuradhapura transmission line

Augmentation of 132/33 kV Katunayaka GSS.

Augmentation of Katunayake Grid Substation includes (a) Installation of 31.5 MVA transformer (b) Construction of 1x132 kV Single Bus bar Transformer bay, 1x 33 kV Transformer bay, 4x33 kV feeder bays and 1x33 kV bus section bay.

Construction of 132/33 kV Kesebawa GSS and associated transmission lines.

Kesebawa 132/33 kV grid substation (2x31.5 MVA 132/33 kV transformer, 2x132 kV single bus transformer bays, 2x132 kV single bus transmission line bays, 132 kV single bus arrangement including bus section, 2x33 kV transformer bays, 8x33 kV feeder bays and 1x33 kV single bus arrangement including bus section). Single in-and-out connection from Pannipitiya - Matugama 132 kV transmission line and reconstruction of Pannipitiya - Panadura Transmission line, 12.3

km 132 kV Zebra transmission line

Construction of 132/33 kV Kalutara GSS (2x31.5 MVA TF.

Kalutara Grid Substation (2x31.5MVA 132/33 kV transformer, 2x132 kV Single Busbar transformer bay, 2x132 kV Single Busbar Transmission Line bays, 1x132 kV Single Busbar including bus section, 2x33 kV transformer bay, 8x33 kV feeder bays, 1x33 kV Single Bus bar including bus section). Construction of 132 kV single in and out connection from Pannipitiya-Matugama 132 kV Transmission line to connect Kalutara Grid Substation (Double circuit, 6 km, Zebra).

Augmentation of 132/33 kV Madampe GSS (add 31.5 MVA TF)

Augmentation of Madampe Grid Substation: 2x31.5 MVA to 3x31.5 MVA 132/33 kV transformers, one 132 kV S/B transformer bay, one 33 kV transformer bay, one 33 kV bus section bay including bus bar, 4x33 kV feeder bays.

Location

The proposed sub-projects are located in different area of the country including Western, North Central, and Central provinces. **Table A-1** indicates details of the proposed sub-project locations:

Table A-1: Different locations of proposed subprojects.

Sub-project	DS division	District	Province
220/33 kV Kerewalapitiya GSS	Wattala	Gampaha	Western
Construction of 220 (132)/33 kV Kappalturai GSS & Rehabilitation at Trincomalee GSS	Tricomalee	Trincomalee	Eastern
Augmentation of 132/33 kV Old Anuradhapura GSS	Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura	North Central
Augmentation of 132/33 kV Katunayaka GSS	Negumbo	Gampaha	Western
Construction of Kesebewa GSS	Kesbewa	Colombo	Western
Construction of 132/33 kV Kalutara GSS	Kalutara	Kalutara	Western
Augmentation of 132/33 kV Madampe GSS	Madampe	Puttalam	North west

The list of all figures is given below in **Table A-2**:

Table A-2: List of figures for Tranche 1

TRANCHE 1 SUB-PROJECS		Figure 1
COMPONENT BI. Grid Substations (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)		
B.I	220/33 kV Kerewalapitiya GSS	Figure 2
B.II	220(132)/33 kV Kappalturai GSS and rehabilitation at Trincomalee GSS	Figure 3
B.III.	Augmentation of 132/33 kV Old Anuradhapura GSS	Figure 4
B.IV	Augmentation of 132/33 kV Katunayaka GSS	Figure 5
B.V	Construction of Kesebewa GSS and associated lines	Figure 6
B.VI	Construction of 132/33 kV Kalutara GSS	Figure 7
B.VII	Augmentation of 132/33 kV Madampe GSS	Figure 8

The Map of Sri Lanka Transmission System in Year 2017

Tranche 1 - Scenario 2

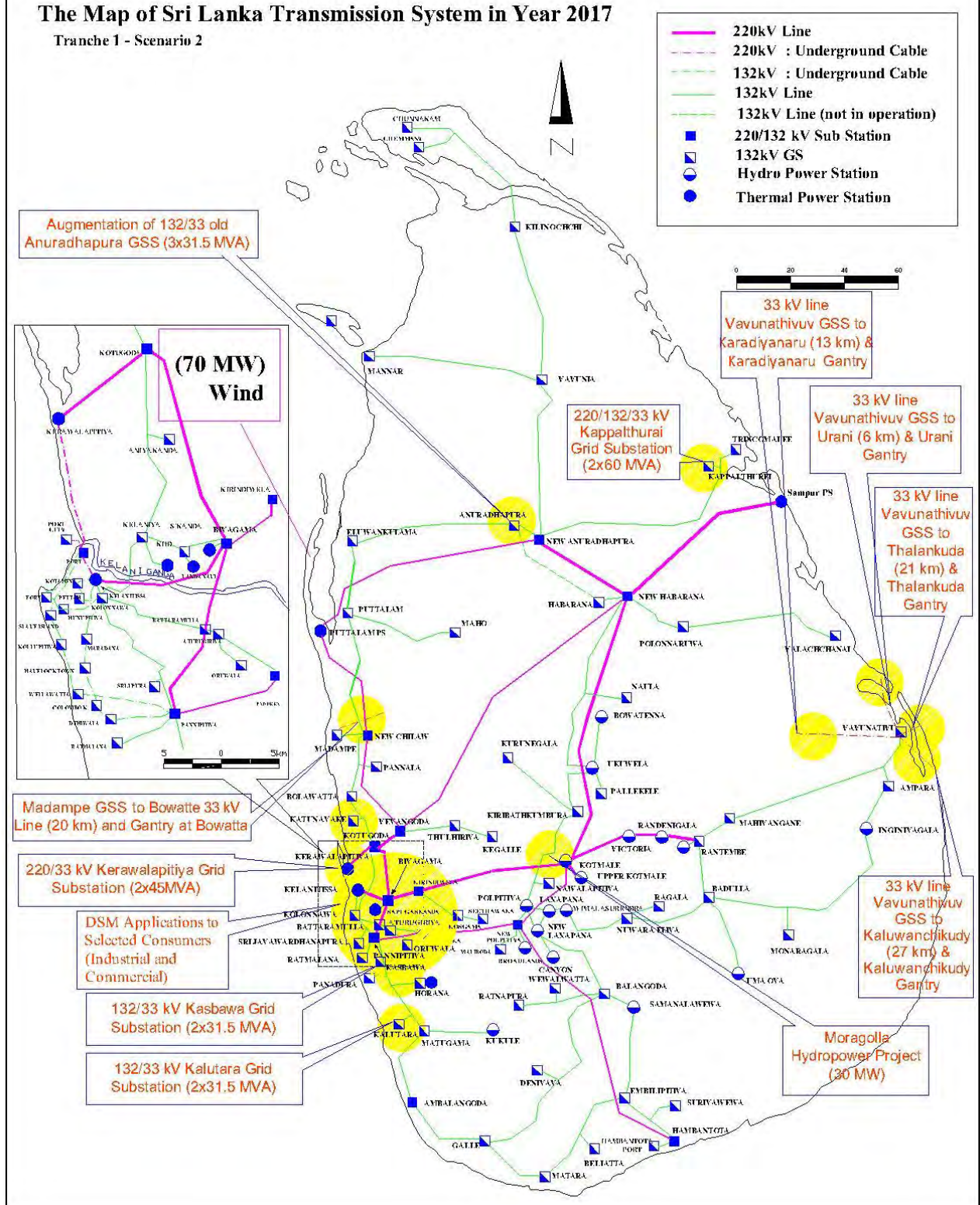


Figure A-1: Transmission Map of Sri Lanka including details of Proposed Transmission Projects



Figure A-2: Kerawalapitiya 220 kV Grid Substation (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)

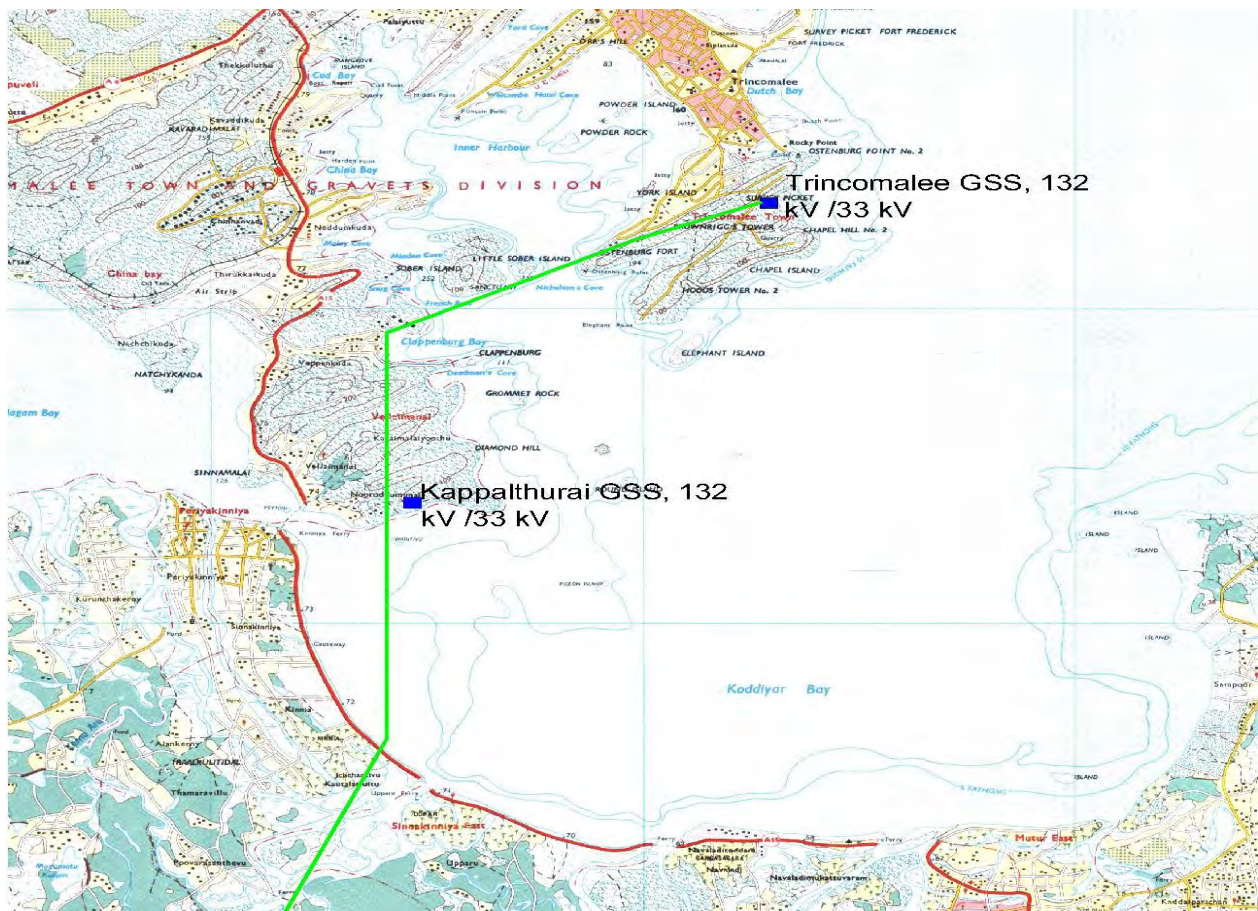


Figure A-33: 220(132)/33 Kappalthurai and Trincomalee Grid Substation (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)

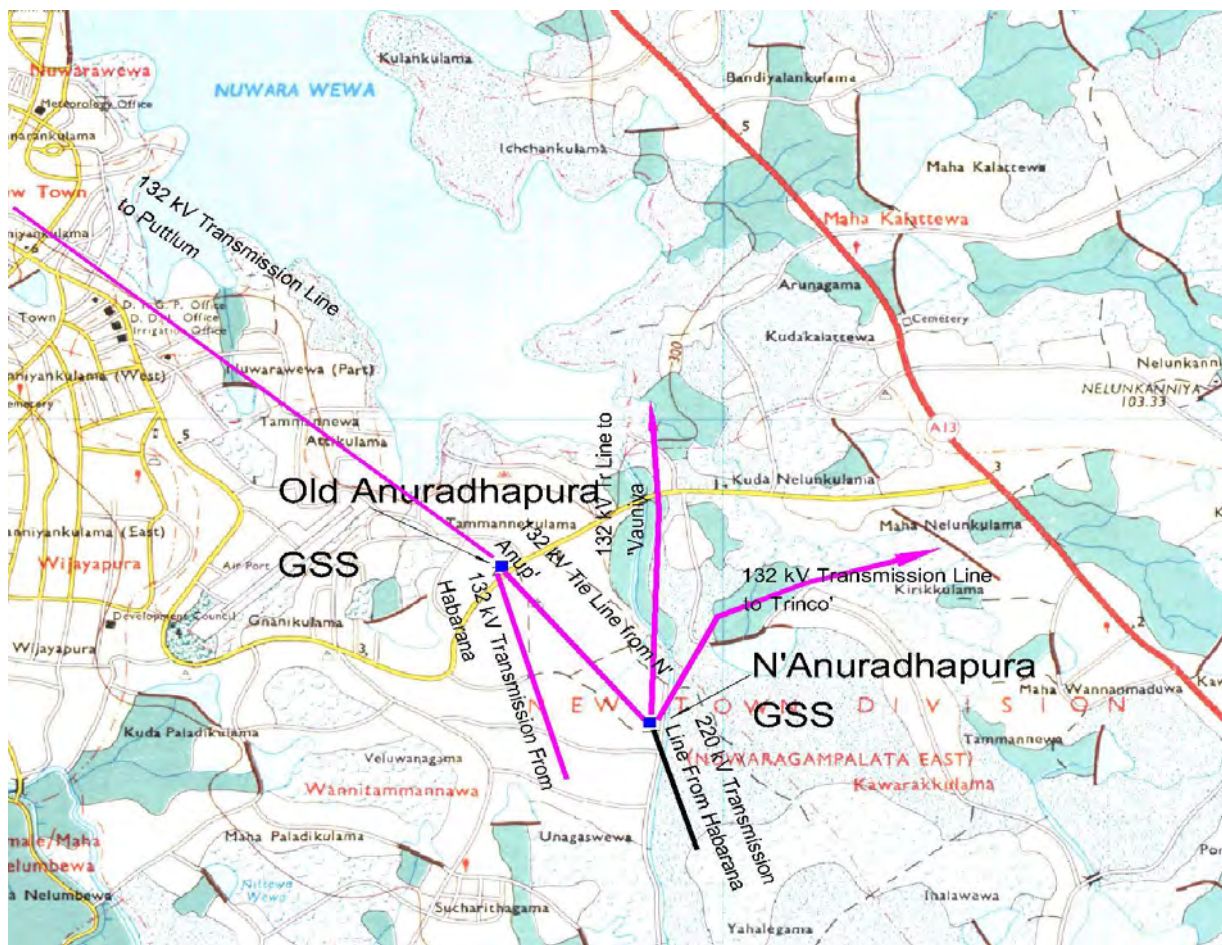


Figure A-4: Augmentation of old Anuradhapura 132/33 kV Grid Substation (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)



Figure A-5: Augmentation of 132/33 kV Katunayake GSS (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)



Figure A-6: Construction of 132/33 kV Kasebawa GSS and associated transmission lines (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)



Figure A-7: Construction of 132/33 kV Kalutara GSS (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)

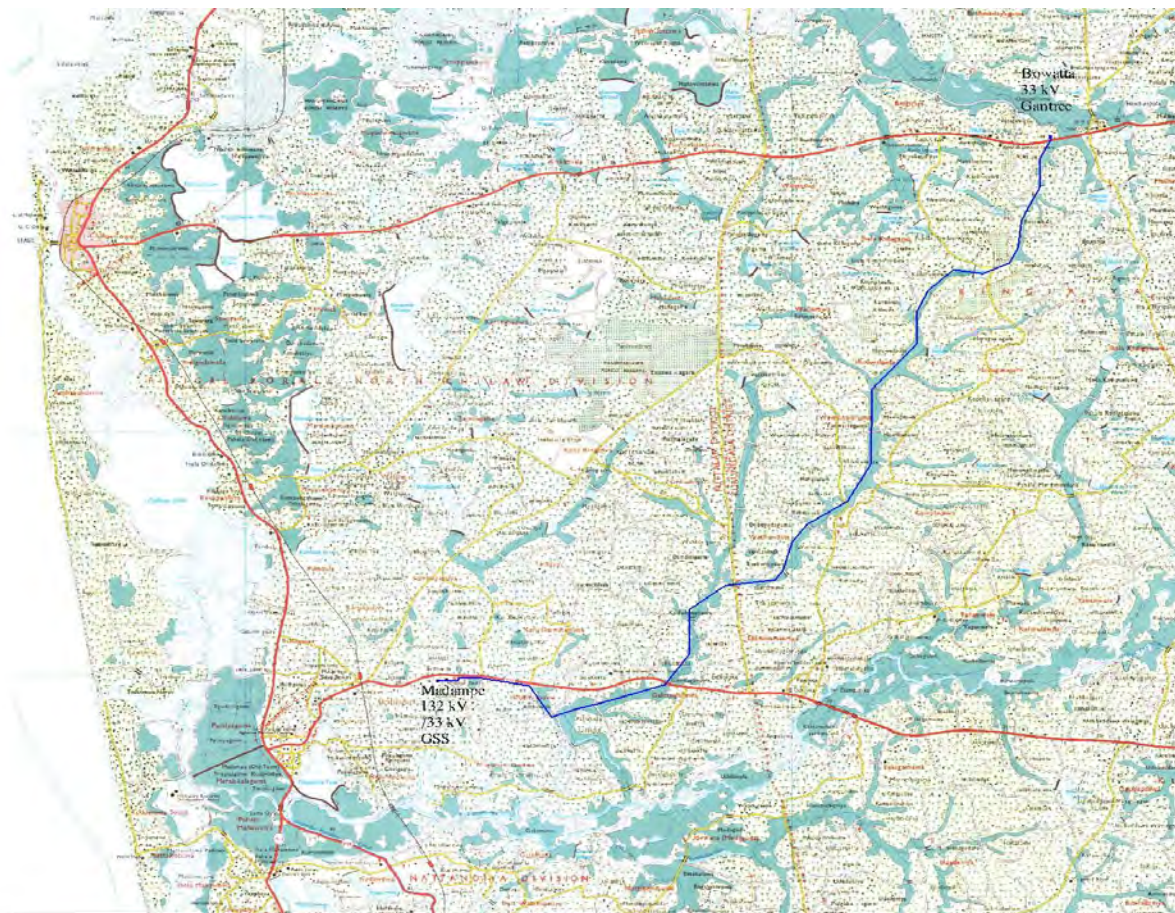


Figure A-8: Augmentation of 132/33 kV Madampe GSS (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)

B. DISTRIBUTION SUBPROJECTS

The Subproject

The distribution components of the Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Project consists of:

Distribution Subprojects.

- 33 kV distribution line Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda (21 km);
- 33 kV Thalankuda Gantry;
- 33 kV distribution line Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy (27 km);
- 33 kV Kaluwanchikudy Gantry;
- 33 kV distribution line Vavunathivuv GSS to Urani (6 km);
- 33 kV Urani Gantry;
- 33 kV distribution line Vavunathivuv GSS to Karadiyanaru (13 km);
- 33 kV Karadiyanaru Gantry;
- 33 kV distribution line Madampe GSS to Bowatte (20 km);
- 33 kV Bowatte Gantry; and
- 33 kV Lynx D/C Pole line conversion from Wellampitiya to Ambathale Gantry

To improve medium voltage (MV) network efficiency and provide system capacity to cater for load growth: Construction of these express lines provide virtual power injection points to improve reliability, improve line end voltages, reduce MV losses and increase line capacities, while also improving the system operation flexibility.

Vavunathivu - Thalankuda 33 kV.

33 kV distribution line Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda (21 km);

This project will connect the existing MV system in Thalankuda area in the Eastern Province (EP) to Vavunathivu Grid Substation (scheduled for commissioning in 2014). Load growth in the EP is forecast at an average 9% over ten year planning period. Electrification ratio (2012) for EP is 79.8% and energy loss in the MV system is 4.21%.

33 kV Thalankuda Gantry.

The proposed 33kV switching gantry at Thalankuda (EP) will connect the above backbone line from Vavunathivu Grid Substation to the existing MV system in the area, and improve the operational flexibility of the MV system.

Vavunathivuv - Kaluwanchikudy 33 kV.

33 kV distribution line Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy (27 km);

This will connect the existing MV system in Kaluwanchikudy area in the Eastern Province (EP) to Vavunathivuv Grid Substation (scheduled for commissioning in 2014). Load growth in the EP is forecast at an average 9% over ten year planning period. Electrification ratio (2012) for EP is 79.8% and energy loss in the MV system is 4.21%.

33 kV Kaluwanchikudy Gantry.

The proposed 33kV switching gantry at Kaluwanchikudy (EP) will connect the above backbone line from Vavunathivuv Grid Substation to the existing MV system in the area, and

improve the operational flexibility of the MV system.

Vavunathivu - Urani 33 kV

33 kV distribution line Vavunathivuv GSS to Urani (6 km)

This project will connect the existing MV system in Urani area in the Eastern Province (EP) to Vavunathivuv Grid Substation (scheduled for commissioning in 2014). Load growth in the EP is forecast at an average 9% over ten year planning period. Electrification ratio (2012) for EP is 79.8% and energy loss in the MV system is 4.21%.

33 kV Urani Gantry

The proposed 33kV switching gantry at Urani (EP) will connect the above backbone line from Vavunathivuv Grid Substation to the existing MV system in the area, and improve the operational flexibility of the MV system.

Vavunathivu - Karadiyanaru 33 kV

33 kV distribution line Vavunathivuv GSS to Karadiyanaru (13 km)

This project will connect the existing MV system in Karadiyanaru area in the Eastern Province (EP) to Vavunathivuv Grid Substation (scheduled for commissioning in 2014). Load growth in the EP is forecast at an average 9% over ten year planning period. Electrification ratio (2012) for EP is 79.8% and energy loss in the MV system is 4.21%.

33 kV Karadiyanaru Gantry.

The proposed 33kV switching gantry at Karadiyanaru (EP) will connect the above backbone line from Vavunathivu Grid Substation to the existing MV system in the area, and improve the operational flexibility of the MV system

Madampe - Bowatte 33 kV.

33 kV distribution line Madampe GSS to Bowatte (20 km)

This project will connect the existing MV system in Bowatte area in the North Western Province (NWP) to existing Madampe Grid Substation. Load growth in the NWP is forecast at an average 7% over ten year planning period. Electrification ratio (2012) for NWP is 82% and energy losses in the MV system are 1.7%.

33 kV Bowatte Gantry

The proposed 33kV switching gantry at Bowatte (NWP) will connect the above backbone line from Madampe Grid Substation to the existing MV system in the area, and improve the operational flexibility of the MV system.

33 kV Lynx D/C Pole line conversion from Wellampitiya to Ambathale Gantry

This is an existing single circuit 33 kV distribution line in the Colombo area.

Location

The proposed sub-projects are located in different area of the country including Northern,

Northern Central, Central, and Eastern provinces. **Table A-3** indicates details of the proposed sub-project locations.

Table A-3: Different Locations of Proposed Subprojects.

Sub-project	DS division	District	Province
Vavunathivu - Thalankuda	Manamunai West	Batticalao	Eastern
Vavunathivu - Kaluwanchikudy	Vellaweli, Manamunai South-West	Batticalao	Eastern
Vavunathivu - Urani	Manmunai North	Batticalao	Eastern
Vavunathivu – Karadiyanaru	Manmunai West	Batticalao	Eastern
Madampe - Bowatte	Bingiriya	Puttalam/ Kurunegala	North-west
Wellampitiya to Ambathale	Kolonnawa	Colombo	Western

Figure 1 provides general location map for all projects proposed under the loan. **Figures 2-9** provides topographical maps (1:50,000 scale) which show the proposed distribution line routes for:

Sub-project	Figure 1
Location of all projects connected to Vavunathivu GSS on topographic sheet	Figure 2
Vavunathivu GSS Photograph	Figure 3
Vavunathivu - Thalankuda	Figure 4
Vavunathivu - Kaluwanchikudy	Figure 5
Vavunathivu - Urani	Figure 6
Vavunathivu – Karadiyanaru	Figure 7
Madampe - Bowatte 33 kV.	Figure 8
Wellampitiya to Ambathale Gantry	Figure 9

The Map of Sri Lanka Transmission System in Year 2017

Tranche 1 - Scenario 2

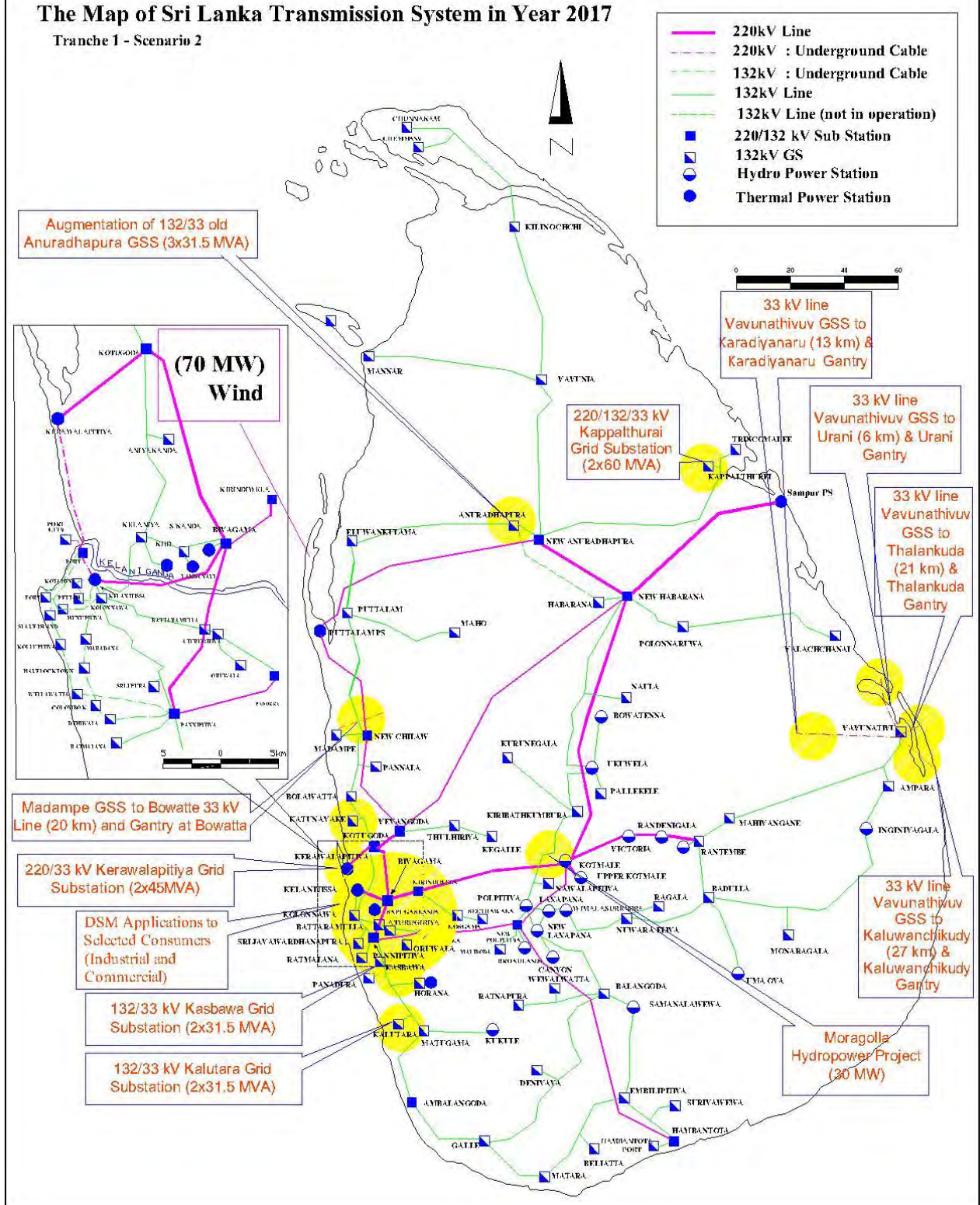


Figure A-1: Map of Sri Lanka showing details of proposed Distribution projects



Figure A-2: Location of all projects connected to Vavunathivu GSS on topographic sheet
Red line (Alternative) and Blue line (Final Alternative)



Figure A-3: Vavunativu GSS under construction (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)



**(Land identified for Thalankuda gantry)
Figure A-4: Vavunathivu - Thalankuda 33 kV**



(Land identified for Kaluwanchikudy Gantry)
Figure A-5: Vavunathivuv - Kaluwanchikudy 33 kV



(Land identified for Urani gantry, adjacent to Batticaloa- Trincomalee road)
Figure A-6: Vavunathivu - Urani 33 kV



(Government land identified for the gantry, Karadiyanaru (Coordinates: 0284211, 0277548))
Figure A-7: Vavunathivu - Karadiyanaru 33 kV



(Proposed land for Gantry in a paddy field, Panawewa)



Figure A-8: Madampe - Bowatte 33 kV (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)



(Existing Ambatale Gantry)



Figure A-9: Wellampitiya to Ambathale Gantry (Photograph and Location on topographic sheet)

ANNEXURE -2: INVENTORY OF LAND DETAILS ON TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION TOWERS

TL-1: Single in-and-out connection from Pannipitiya - Matugama 132 kV transmission line and reconstruction of Pannipitiya - Panadura Transmission line, 132 kV Zebra transmission line (total 15.7 km)

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
Pannipitiya GSS to Kesbawa GSS				
1	Kahapola Watta	Government	100 (10mX10m)	No
2	Kahapola Watta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
3	Kahapola Watta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
4	Kahapola Watta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
5	Kahapola Watta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
6	Kahatawala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
7	Kahatawala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
8	Kahatawala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
9	Palagama	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
10	Palagama	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
11	Heraliyawala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
12	Heraliyawala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
Pannipitiya GSS to Panadura GSS				
1	Pannipitiya	Government	100 (10mX10m)	No
2	Pannipitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
3	Pannipitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
4	Pannipitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
5	Erawwala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
6	Erawwala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
7	Erawwala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
8	Erawwala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
9	Erawwala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
10	Palanwatta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
11	Palanwatta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
12	Palanwatta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
13	Palanwatta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
14	Palanwatta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
15	Palanwatta	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
16	Gorakapitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
17	Gorakapitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
18	Kudamaduwa	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
19	Kudamaduwa	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
20	Kudamaduwa	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
21	Honnantara	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
22	Honnantara	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
23	Honnantara	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
24	Honnantara	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
25	Honnantara	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
26	Horatuduwa	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
27	Horatuduwa	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
28	Horatuduwa	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
29	Halpita	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
30	Halpita	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
31	Halpita	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
32	Halpita	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
33	Halpita	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
34	Heraliyawala	Government	100 (10mX10m)	No
35	Heraliyawala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
36	Heraliyawala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
37	Heraliyawala	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
38	Palagama	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
39	Palagama	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
40	Palagama	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
41	Palagama	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
42	Kindelpitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
43	Kindelpitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
44	Kindelpitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
45	Kindelpitiya	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
46	Kandalanda	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
47	Kandalanda	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No
48	Kandalanda	Private	100 (10mX10m)	No

DL-1: Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda (21 km)

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
1	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
2	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
3	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
4	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
5	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
6	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
7	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
8	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
9	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
10	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
11	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
12	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
13	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
14	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
15	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
16	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
17	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
18	Thandiyady	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
19	Thandiyady	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
20	Thandiyady	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
21	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
22	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
23	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
24	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
25	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
26	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
27	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
28	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
29	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
30	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
31	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
32	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
33	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
34	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
35	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
36	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
37	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
38	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
39	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
40	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
41	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
42	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
43	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
44	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
45	Manalpidy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
46	Manalpidy	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
47	Manalpidy	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
48	Kokkaddicholai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
49	Kokkaddicholai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
50	Kokkaddicholai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
51	Kokkaddicholai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
52	Kokkaddicholai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
53	Kokkaddicholai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
54	Kokkaddicholai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
55	Kokkaddicholai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
56	Kokkaddicholai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
57	Kokkaddicholai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
58	Manmunai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
59	Manmunai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
60	Manmunai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
61	Manmunai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
62	Manmunai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
63	Manmunai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
64	Manmunai	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
65	Thalankuda	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
66	Thalankuda	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
67	Thalankuda	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
68	Thalankuda	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
69	Thalankuda	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
70	Thalankuda	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
71	Thalankuda	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No

DL-2: Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy (27 km)

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
1	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
2	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
3	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
4	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
5	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
6	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
7	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
8	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
9	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
10	Kurunchemunai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
11	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
12	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
13	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
14	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
15	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
16	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
17	Urasery	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
18	Thandiyady	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
19	Thandiyady	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
20	Thandiyady	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
21	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
22	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
23	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
24	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
25	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
26	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
27	Illupaiyadia	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
28	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
29	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
30	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
31	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
32	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
33	Kanchuran	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
34	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
36	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
37	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
38	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
39	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
40	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
41	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
42	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
43	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
44	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
45	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
46	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
47	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
48	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
49	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
50	Manalpiddy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
51	Malkkattu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
52	Malkkattu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
53	Malkkattu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
54	Malkkattu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
55	Malkkattu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
56	Malkkattu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
57	Malkkattu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
58	Karanchanai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
59	Karanchanai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
60	Karanchanai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
61	Karanchanai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
62	Karanchanai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
63	Karanchanai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
64	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
65	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
66	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
67	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
68	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
69	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
70	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
71	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
72	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
73	Mavetkudah	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
74	Palugaman	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
75	Palugaman	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
76	Palugaman	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
77	Palugaman	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
78	Palugaman	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
79	Palugaman	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
80	Palugaman	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
81	Peryaporativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
82	Peryaporativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
83	Peryaporativu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
84	Peryaporativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
85	Peryaporativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
86	Peryaporativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
87	Peryaporativu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
88	Kalawanchikudy	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
89	Kalawanchikudy	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
90	Kalawanchikudy	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

DL-3: Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Urani (6 km)

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
1	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
2	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
3	Vavunativu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
4	Manikkaddu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
5	Manikkaddu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
6	Manikkaddu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
7	Manikkaddu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
8	Eachchanteevu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
9	Eachchanteevu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
10	Eachchanteevu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
11	Eachchanteevu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
12	Eachchanteevu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
13	Eachchanteevu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
14	Eachchanteevu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
15	Vowaltheevu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
16	Vowaltheevu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
17	Vowaltheevu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
18	Vowaltheevu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
19	Vowaltheevu	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
20	Thirupperun	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
21	Thirupperun	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
22	Thirupperun	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
23	Thirupperun	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
24	Urani	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

DL-4: Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Karadiyanaru (13 km)

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
1	Salampakeni	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
2	Salampakeni	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
3	Salampakeni	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
4	Palakkadu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
5	Palakkadu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
6	Palakkadu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
7	Koolavadi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
8	Koolavadi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
9	Koolavadi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
10	Koolavadi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
11	Koolavadi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
12	Koolavadi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
13	Koolavadi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
14	Panankadidi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
15	Panankadidi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
16	Panankadidi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
17	Valaichchenai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
18	Valaichchenai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
19	Valaichchenai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
20	Valaichchenai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
21	Valaichchenai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
22	Valaichchenai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
23	Valaichchenai	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
24	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
25	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
26	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
27	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
28	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
29	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
30	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
31	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
32	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
33	Nellur	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
34	Periyamadu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
35	Periyamadu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
36	Periyamadu	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
37	Sohampi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
38	Sohampi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
39	Sohampi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
40	Sohampi	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
41	Karadiyanaru	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
42	Karadiyanaru	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
43	Karadiyanaru	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

DL-5: Lynx D/C Tower line from Madampe GSS to Bowatte (20 km)

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
1	Suduwella	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
2	Suduwella	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
3	Suduwella	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
4	Suduwella	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
5	Suduwella	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
6	Suduwella	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
7	Suduwella	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
8	Suduwella	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
9	Suduwella	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
10	Pothuwila	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
11	Pothuwila	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
12	Pothuwila	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
13	Pothuwila	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
14	Pallekele	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
15	Pallekele	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
16	Pallekele	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
17	Galmuruwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
18	Galmuruwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
19	Galmuruwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
20	Galmuruwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
21	Rupasinhawatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
22	Rupasinhawatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
23	Kachchakaduwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
24	Kachchakaduwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
25	Kachchakaduwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
26	Ranthehiyawa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
27	Ranthehiyawa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
28	Ranthehiyawa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
29	Waththuwatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
30	Waththuwatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
31	Waththuwatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
32	Waththuwatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
33	Waththuwatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
34	Waththuwatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
35	Waththuwatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
36	Thethanduwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
37	Thethanduwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
38	Thethanduwa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
39	Galwalawatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
40	Galwalawatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
41	Galwalawatta	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
42	Panwaththegama	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
43	Panwaththegama	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
44	Ppanwaththegama	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
45	Hiruwalpola	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
46	Hiruwalpola	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
47	Hiruwalpola	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
48	Hiruwalpola	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
49	Hiruwalpola	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
50	Hiruwalpola	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
51	Hiruwalpola	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
52	Kaduruwewa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
53	Kaduruwewa	private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
54	Kaduruwewa	private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
55	Kaduruwewa	private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
56	Kaduruwewa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
57	Kaduruwewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
58	Kaduruwewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
59	Kaduruwewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
60	Kaduruwewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
61	Panawewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
62	Panawewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Pvt/govt/community etc)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Any structure or building on the tower land (house/shop/etc)
63	Panawewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
64	Panawewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
65	Panawewa	Government	25 (5 mX5m)	No
66	Panawewa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
67	Panawewa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
68	Bowaththa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
69	Bowaththa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
70	Bowaththa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No
71	Bowaththa	Private	25 (5 mX5m)	No

ANNEXURE -3: Inventory of Transmission and Distribution Lines

Name of the Transmission Line: Pannipitiya GSS to Kesbawa GSS

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
1	0	1	1	Colombo	Kahapola Watta Polduwa	3	5x5	30	Government Private	Home Garden	Coconut Godapara Jak Breadfruit Hawarinuga Arecanut	Coconut 12 Godapara 15 Jak 03 Breadfruit 05 Hawarinuga 20 Arecanut 20	-	-
2	1	2	1	Colombo Kalutara	Kahatawala	4	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture Abandoned land	Paddy Vegetable Garden	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Colombo Kalutara	Palagama Heraliyawala	3	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture Abandoned land	Paddy Vegetable Garden	-	-	-
4	3	3.5	0.5	Colombo	Heraliyawala	2	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture Abandoned land	Paddy Vegetable Garden	-	-	-

Name of the Transmission Line:Pannipitiya GSS to Panadura GSS

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
1	0	1	1	Colombo	Pannipitiya Erawwala Doowa temple Junction	5	5x5	30	Government Private	Home Garden Agriculture Playground	Vegetable garden Paddy Banana	-	14	-
2	1	2	1	Colombo	Erawwala Medawala Rd Samupakara Rd	4	5x5	30	Private	Home garden Agriculture	Banana Paddy Vegetable garden	-	05	-
3	2	3	1	Colombo	Palanwatta Samagipura Samodayapura	4	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Banana Mango	Mango 02 (Small)	15	-
4	3	4	1	Colombo	Gorakapitiya Dencil Kobbakaduwa Mw Sirisangaramaya	4	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Colombo	Kudamaduwa Honnantara Brahmana Junction	4	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Banana	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Colombo	Kudamaduwa Honnantara 14 th milepost	4	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Banana	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Colombo	Honnantara Horatuduwa	4	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Abandoned	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
					Halpita						land			
8	7	8	1	Colombo	Halpita Polgasowita	4	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture Home garden	Paddy Vegetable garden Abandoned land	-	02	-
9	8	9	1	Colombo	Halpita Polgasowita Kindelpitiya	4	5x5	30	Private	Agriculture Abandoned land	Paddy Vegetable garden	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Colombo	Heraliyadda Palagama	4	5x5	30	Private Government	Agriculture Children park Playground Abandoned land Home garden	Paddy Vegetable garden	-	02	-
11	10	11	1	Colombo Kalutara	Palagama Baduwela Rd Kindelpitiya	3	5x5	30	Private	Home garden Agriculture Abandoned land	Paddy	-	07	-
12	11	12.2	1.2	Kalutara	Kindelpitiya Kandalanda watta senapura	4	5x5	30	Private	Home garden Agriculture	Paddy Banana	-	18	-

*Inventoried only upto Kindelpitiya as the proposed reconstruction of this transmission line is only upto Kindelpitiya

Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Thalankuda

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household ¹²	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
1	0	1	1	Batticaloa	Vavunathievu	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Approx.20 Palmyra stands	-	-
2	1	2	1	Batticaloa	Kurunchamunai	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Approx.15 Palmyra stands	-	-
3	2	3	1	Batticaloa	Kurunchamunai	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Approx.20 Palmyra stands	-	-
4	3	4	1	Batticaloa	Urasery Puthumandapaththay	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home garden	Paddy Coconut	Approx.20 coconut trees	5	-
5	4	5	1	Batticaloa	Urasery Kannankudah	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home garden	Paddy Coconut	Approx. 25 coconut trees	10	-
6	5	6	1	Batticaloa	Thandiyady Navathodam	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Approx.25 Palmyra stands	-	-
7	6	7	1	Batticaloa	Illupaiyadia chenai (Valakalai)	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home garden	Paddy Coconut	Coconut Approx.10 coconut trees	5	-
8	7	8	1	Batticaloa	Illupaiyadiadhenai	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Palmyra Coconut	Approx.3 coconut trees & 20	1	-

¹² The D/L will traverse over 62 houses along the RoW

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household ¹²	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
												Palmyra stands		
9	8	9	1	Batticaloa	Kanchurankudah	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Coconut Palmyra	Approx.15 coconut trees & 30 Palmyra stands	2	
10	9	10	1	Batticaloa	Kanchurankudah	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Coconut Palmyra	Approx.5 coconut trees & 40 Palmyra stands	1	-
11	10	11	1	Batticaloa	Manalpiddy	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Approx. 10 Palmyra stands	-	-
12	11	12	1	Batticaloa	Manalpiddy	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Batticaloa	Manalpiddy	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Batticaloa	Manalpiddy	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Lagoon	Paddy	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Batticaloa	Kokkaddicholai	3	1x1	20	Private	House Home	Coconut	Approx.100 coconut	35	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household ¹²	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
										gardens		trees		
16	15	16	1	Batticaloa	Kokkaddicholai	4	1x1	20	Private Government	Agriculture Tank (Periya kulam) Home gardens			2	
17	16	17	1	Batticaloa	Kokkaddicholai	3	1x1	20	Government	Prawn Farm	-	-	-	-
18	17	18	1	Batticaloa	Manmunai	4	1x1	20	Government	Mangroves	-	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Batticaloa	Manmunai	3	1x1	20	Government	Lagoon	-	-	-	-
20	19	20	1	Batticaloa	Thalankuda	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Coconut	Approx.10 coconut trees & 10 Palmyra stands	1	-
21	20	21	1	Batticaloa	Thalankuda	4	1x1	20	Private Government	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy	Approx.5 Palmyra stands	-	-

Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivuv GSS to Kaluwanchikudy

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household ¹³	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
1	0	1	1	Batticaloa	Vavunathievu	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Batticaloa	Kuruncha Munai	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Batticaloa	Kurunchamunai	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Batticaloa	Urasery Puthumandapaththy	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Coconut	Approx.20 coconut trees	3	-
5	4	5	1	Batticaloa	Urasery Kannankadah	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Coconut Palmyra	Approx.15 coconut trees & 10 Palmyra stands	4	-
6	5	6	1	Batticaloa	Thandiyady Navathodam	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Palmyra	Approx.25 Palmyra stands	-	-
7	6	7	1	Batticaloa	Illupaiyadia chenai (Valakalai)	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Coconut	Approx.20 coconut trees	7	-
8	7	8	1	Batticaloa	Illupaiyadiacheni	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Palmyra	Approx. 5 coconut trees	-	-

¹³The D/L will traverse over 58 houses and 4 commercial centres along the RoW

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household ¹³	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
											Coconut	& 25 Palmyra stands		
9	8	9	1	Batticaloa	Kanchurankudah	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Coconut Palmyra	Apprx.10 coconut trees & 20 Palmyra stands	2	-
10	9	10	1	Batticaloa	Kanchurankudah	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Palmyra Coconut	Approx. 3 coconut trees & 25 Palmyra stands	-	-
11	10	11	1	Batticaloa	Manalpidy	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Approx.10 Palmyra stands	-	-
12	11	12	1	Batticaloa	Manalpidy	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Batticaloa	Manalpidy	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Batticaloa	Manalpidy	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Approx.5 Palmyra stands	-	-
15	14	15	1	Batticaloa	Manalpidy	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Batticaloa	Malkattu	3	1x1	20	Private Government	Agriculture Barren	Paddy	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Batticaloa	Malkattu	4	1x1	20	Private Government	Agriculture Barren	Paddy	Approx. 2 Palmyra stands	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household ¹³	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
18	17	18	1	Batticaloa	Karachanai (Tamarappu)	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Batticaloa	Karachanai (Tamarappu)	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
20	19	20	1	Batticaloa	Ambalanturei Junction Mavetkudah	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
21	20	21	1	Batticaloa	Mavetkudah	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture Home Garden	Paddy Coconut	Approx. 5 coconut trees	2	-
22	21	22	1	Batticaloa	Mavetkudah	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Batticaloa	Palugaman	4	1x1	20	Private Government	School Hospital Home Garden	Coconut	Approx.75 coconut trees	40	-
24	23	24	1	Batticaloa	Palugaman	3	1x1	20	Private Government	Agriculture Marshy land	Paddy (1 Season)	-	-	-
25	24	25	1	Batticaloa	Periyaporative	3	1x1	20	Private Government	Agriculture	Paddy (Play Ground)	-	-	-
26	25	26	1	Batticaloa	Periyaporathieu	4	1x1	20	Private Government	Agriculture Marshy land	Paddy (1 Season)	-	-	-
27	26	27	1	Batticaloa		3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	4 (Shops)	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household ¹³	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To												
					Kalawanchikudi				Government	Marshy land Town area				

Lynx D/C Tower line from Vavunathivu GSS to Urani

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households (if
	From	To												
1	0	1	1	Batticaloa	Vavunathievu	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture (Cemetery)	Paddy	Approx.10 Palmyrah stands	-	-
2	1	2	1	Batticaloa	Manikkaddu	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Batticaloa	Eachchanthievu	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	Approx.15 Palmyra stands	-	-
4	3	4	1	Batticaloa	Eachchanthievu Vowalthievu Island	4	1x1	20	Private Government	Agriculture Lagoon (Marshy land)	Paddy	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Batticaloa	Vowalthievu Island	4	1x1	20	Government	Lagoon (Marshy land)	-	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Batticaloa	Vowalthievu Island Thirunpperunthur ai	3	1x1	20	Private Government	Paddy Marshy land	Paddy	Approx.30 Palmyra stands	-	-
7	6	7	1	Batticaloa	Urani Junction Thirunpperunthur ai	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Mango	Approx.20 palmyra stands & 6 mango trees	-	-

Name of the Distribution Line: Vavunathievu GSS-Karadiyanaru Gantry (13Km)

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households (if
	From	To												
1	0	1	1	Batticaloa	Salampakerni	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Batticaloa	Palakkadu	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Batticaloa	Koolavadichchenai	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Batticaloa	Koolavadi chchenai	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Batticaloa	Panankandidichennai	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Batticaloa	Valaichchenai	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Batticaloa	Valaichchenai	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Batticaloa	Nellur	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households (if
	From	To												
9	8	9	1	Batticaloa	Nellur	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture & Home garden	Paddy Coconut Mango	Approx.10 coconut trees 18 Neem trees 2 cashew trees 3 mango trees	4 ¹⁴	
10	9	10	1	Batticaloa	Nellur	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Batticaloa	Periyamadu	3	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Batticaloa	Sohampi	4	1x1	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Batticaloa	Karadiyanaru	3	1x1	20	Private Government	Barren/ Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-

¹⁴ The D/L can be slightly aligned to the right side to avoid it traversing closer to 3 HHs and over the roof of 1 HH.

Lynx D/C Tower line from Madampe GSS to Bowatte

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households
	From	To												
1	0	1	1	Puttalam	Suduwella	6	1x2	20	Government & private	Plantations Agriculture	Coconut Abandoned paddy field	Approx. 35 coconut trees	-	-
2	1	2	1	Puttalam	Suduwella	3	1x2	20	Private	Plantations	Coconut	Approx. 80 coconut trees	-	-
3	2	3	1	Puttalam	Pothuwila	4	1x2	20	Private	Barren	----	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Puttalam	Pallakle	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Puttalam	Galmuruwa	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Puttalam	Galmuruwa Rupasinhawatta	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Puttalam	Kachchakaduwa	3	1x2	20	Pprivate	Agriculture plantations	Paddy Coconut	Approx5 coconut trees	-	-
8	7	8	1	Kurunegala Puttalam	Rantheiyawa	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture Plantations	Paddy Coconut	Approx.4 coconut trees	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households
	From	To												
9	8	9	1	Kurunegala	Wathuwatta	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Kurunegala	Wathuwatta	4	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Kurunegala	Thethandaluaw a	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Kurunegala	Galwalawatta	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Kurunegala	Panwattagama	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Kurunegala	Hhiruwalpola	3	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Kurunegala	Hiruwalpola	4	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° 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 N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households
	From	To												
16	15	16	1	Kurunegala	Kaduruwewa	4	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Kurunegala	Kaduruwewa	5	1x2	20	Government Private	Agriculture Plantations	Paddy (lake) Coconut	Approx5 coconut trees	-	-
18	17	18	1	Kurunegala	Panawewa	4	1x2	20	Government	Agriculture Barren	Paddy		-	-
19	18	19	1	Kurunegala	Panawewa	3	1x2	20	Government Private	Barren Plantations	Coconut	Approx5 coconut trees	-	-
19	18	19	1	Kurunegala	Panawewa	3	1x2	20	Government Private	Barren Plantations	Coconut	Approx5 coconut trees	-	-
			1	Kurunegala	Bowaththa	4	1x2	20	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-

No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers	Area of tower m2	Area under the ROW m ²	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Household	N° of affected IP households
	From	To												
20	19	20												

ANNEXURE - 4: BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SUBPROJECT AREA

Socio-Economic Profile of Communities in the Subproject Areas

1. In this section, a socio-economic profile of the communities living in the subproject areas is presented. Data presented to describe this profile is based on information generated from a primary socio-economic survey conducted with a sample of 450 households selected to represent the different subproject locations and a series of consultations conducted with community members. The sample of 450 households comprised 150 households living along the proposed Mannar-Nadukuda transmission line and around the GSS in Nadukuda; 185 households spread over four distribution lines and around four gantries in the Batticaloa district earmarked for Tranche 1; 40 households located along the proposed Madampe GSS to Bowatte distribution line; 25 households living along proposed pole line from Wellampitiya to Ambathatale Gantry along Low Level Road; and 50 households living along the proposed GSS in Kesbewa, SIO connection from Pannipitiya-Matugama 132kV transmission line (3.5Km) and the reconstruction of Pannipitiya-Panadura 12.3 km transmission line.

1. Socio-demography

2. The communities that are located within the subproject areas represented mixed economies as well as communities that are largely dependent on agriculture and fishing. Of the 450 households surveyed, 41.3 percent lived in communities that characterized mixed economies. Meanwhile 36.9 percent lived in agricultural communities. The rest 21.8 percent lived in fishing communities.

3. The total population of the 450 households was 1737. The male population exceeded their counterpart females with 50.7 percent males and 49.3 percent females. The children below the age of 6 years were 8.4 percent of the population. Both children and adolescents in the age group of 6 to 17 years constituted almost 1/3rd (32.9%) of the population. The young adults in the age category of 18 to 30 years were 25.2 percent of the household population. The adult population in the age group of 31 to 55 years was 32.9 percent. Those over and above 55 years were 8.9 percent. The married population was 47.4 percent against an unmarried population of 48.5 percent. Persons who were widows and separated or divorced from their spouses were 4.1 percent. This shows that the majority of the population in the subproject impact areas is young and of whom a significant proportion is unmarried. This demographic composition points to the presence of a young and dynamic labour force that could make a substantial contribution to the overall socio-economic development in these subproject areas.

4. The nuclear families constituted 94.7 percent of the households while the extended families were only 5.3 percent. Households that had a male head accounted for 85.6 percent and the households headed by women were 14.4 percent. In terms of ethnicity, subproject areas represented all the three major ethnic communities, namely Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims. Tamils represented 70.4 percent of the households followed by 24.2 percent of Sinhalese. Muslims constituted the balance 5.3 percent. A majority of the Tamils (55.8%) were Hindus. Roman Catholics/Christians were 15.3 percent who included a substantial proportion of Tamils. Buddhists represented 23.6 percent. All the Muslims were Islamic in their religion.

2. Education

5. Despite the comparatively high and energetic human resource base of the population in the subproject areas, their educational achievements were generally low. Around 20 percent of the household population had education below grade 5. Another 37.5 percent had education between grades 5 to 10. The population who had completed GCE OL and AL was 19.6 percent and 9.5 percent respectively. Graduates and persons with other professional

qualifications accounted for only 1.6 percent. The illiteracy rate was 2.8 percent. Students constituted 25.9 percent of the total household population while another 8.4 percent represented non-schooling children below 6 years.

6. The children were receiving their education from multiple educational institutions. The children of 51.7 percent of the households were studying in secondary schools. Another 35.1 percent of the households had children studying in primary schools. The pre-schools were attended by children in 12.7 percent of the households. In general, community members were satisfied with the facilities and the quality of education provided in schools though a few complained of inadequate teachers in schools. In Batticaloa and Mannar, poor transport facilities and impassable road conditions during rainy season that impeded the regular school attendance of children were reported. In rest of the subproject areas and particularly in urban areas, people complained of their difficulties in getting their children admitted to good schools. Difficulties of the families in bearing the costs of educating the children were reported from almost all the subproject areas.

7. The tuition classes were accessed by children in 23.2 percent of the households. In the Mannar district, several parents grieved over the non-availability of tuition classes in the vicinity of their communities and lack of public transport facilities for children to access tuition classes located in urban areas. Only 2.7 percent of the households had their children studying in a university. The vocational and technical training institutes were approached by children in 5 percent of the households. Since the vocational and technical training institutes are located in distant urban centres, not many school leavers could approach such institutions due to transport difficulties or the financial difficulties of the families to pay for vocational and technical training courses and transport. Overall, parents had the aspiration of providing equal education for both girls and boys. Community consultations revealed that each and every child of school going age had been enrolled in school education. However, continuation of higher education is constrained for many children by household poverty, inadequate transport facilities (in Mannar and Batticaloa) and the failure rates at public examinations. Most students would pursue their education upto GCE OL and would thereafter abandon their studies if they did not succeed in the examination. Except for a few, a majority of the school drop-outs and particularly the girls would stay at home as they neither have the resources nor the opportunities to pursue alternative educational options. A majority of the boys would engage in casual labour work or assist their parents to earn a living for the families. In the subproject areas of Madampe, Kolonnawa and areas coming under Kesbewa subproject, school leavers would find employment in garment factories or other industrial establishments.

3. Housing

8. The majority of the households lived in a permanent or a semi-permanent house with 70.7 percent and 17.3 percent respectively. This is despite multiple population displacements and destruction caused to private property in the conflict affected Mannar and Batticaloa districts. The temporary shelters were occupied by 8.7 percent while another 3.3 percent lived in camp shelters. 58.9 percent of the houses occupied had 3 to 4 rooms inclusive of kitchens. Another 16.9 percent of the houses had only 2 rooms. A single room houses constituted 7.3 percent. There were more than 5 rooms in 11.6 percent of the houses. Households that claimed to have more than 6 rooms were 1.6 percent. A majority of the households (93.6 percent) claimed singular ownership of the house they lived in. Households that lived in a house that belonged to their parents or children were 2 and 1 percent respectively. The houses occupied by another 3.3 percent belonged to either the government or another outside party.

4. Household amenities

9. Households drew water from diverse sources. A private dug well or a private tube well was used by 35.1 percent of the households. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board provided tap water for 30 percent of the households. Another 43.8 percent drew water from a public dug well or a public tube well. In several subproject areas of the Batticaloa district, households had to obtain water from public wells as they did not have their individual private wells. In Mannar, some households had to walk long distances to collect water from either a public or a private source. In the urban areas of Kolonnawa, though households were provided with tap water by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board, supply of water was restricted to a few hours of the day. Some of the households that accessed water from such a common source were those who had private wells as well. In the meantime, 6.9 percent of the households in the Mannar district were dependent on either the private distributors or the Pradeshiya Sabha to meet their drinking water needs as the water in their private wells was brackish and therefore unsuitable for drinking purposes. Such households had to pay for the water that they obtained from their respective suppliers. For example, Rs.60/- was charged for a barrel of water supplied by the Pradeshiya Sabha while the rates of the private supplier were Rs.3/- per vessel; Rs.75/- per barrel; and Rs.1,200/- for an entire bowser.

10. Electricity was available in 66.7 percent of the households. The rest 33.3 percent were not connected to grid electricity primarily because of their inadequate financial resources to pay for electricity connections. Almost 67.3 percent of the households had a toilet. The type of toilet used by households included water seal toilets by 51.3 percent, flush toilets with commode by 11.3 percent and pit toilets by 4.7 percent. Not a single household used a common/public toilet. However, 4.9 percent of the households shared a toilet with another household. The households that did not have a toilet amounted to 29.1 percent, which far exceeds the national figure of 1.7 percent (2012). The mobile telephones were used by 69.1 percent of the households whereas another 9.8 percent had fixed land telephones.

5. Household assets

11. The physical assets in possession of the majority of the households were however limited to a few items. Among them were push bicycles owned by 60.0 percent of the households and motor bicycles by 20.7 percent. Other types of motor vehicles such as vans, cars, buses, lorries, three wheelers etc. were owned by 10.7 percent of the households, of whom, 6 percent were three wheeler owners. Another 1.3 percent owned a two wheel or a four wheel tractor. The number of households that owned a mechanized and a non-mechanized boat was 0.9 percent and 0.7 percent respectively. Fishing nets were owned by 2.7 percent of the households and *madels* (beach-seine) were owned by 0.4 percent of the households. This shows that despite 21.8 percent of the sample households lived in fishing communities and linked to fishing industry either directly or indirectly, they were largely the labourers/crewmen who worked in boats belonging to outside parties and particularly the migrant fishermen who came to their communities from other areas. Water pumps were used by 8 percent. Only 3.1 percent household had a luxury drawing room set and rest of the households used a set of plastic chairs.

12. Among the electrical appliances used by households, televisions were available in 85.7 percent of the households. Electric fans and irons were available in 70.7 percent and 54.7 percent of the households respectively. Telephone charges were used by 86.7 percent. Refrigerators were available in 34.7 percent of the households while rice cookers were used by 20.7 percent. Radios or cassette recorders were operated in 39.3 percent of the households. Water pumps have been operated by 21 percent of the households. Other electrical appliances used by households included blenders/grinders (20%), washing machines (5.7%) and micro-wave ovens (1%). Computers and internet facility were used by 11.7 percent.

6. Land ownership

13. The land on which 86.4 percent of the households lived or cultivated was claimed as private owned. Of them, 76.9 percent was self-owned and 7.1 percent was owned by parents or children or a relative of the household. 7.6 percent of households lived/worked on land obtained from the government on lease or permits. Another 0.4 percent had obtained private land on lease or rent. The encroached lands were occupied by 3.8 percent of the households. Tenants and sharecroppers were found in 1.8 percent of the households.

14. A majority of the households owned only limited extents of both paddy and high lands. Only 64 households (14.2%) reported having owned paddy lands. 45.3 percent of those households owned less than an acre and another 26.6 percent had land extending from 1-2 acres. 10.9 percent of the households owned 2-3 acres of paddy and another 12.5 percent between 3-5 acres. The households that owned more than 5 acres of paddy were only 4.7 percent. Of the highlands, 52 percent of the households had less than 20 perches. The highlands owned by another 30 percent ranged between 20-40 perches while highlands extending from 40-80 perches were owned by 11.3 percent. Another 4 percent had $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 acre of highlands. The households that owned more than an acre of highland were 2.7 percent.

15. Land prices varied considerably across the subproject areas depending on a variety of factors such as location, accessibility, soil fertility, irrigation facilities, types of crops grown on land etc. As per the estimates of the local communities, the market value of a single perch of highland ranged from Rs.10,000/- in rural areas to Rs.500,000 in urban or semi-urban areas. Meanwhile, the market value of an acre of paddy land varied between Rs.40,000 to Rs.1,500,000. The value of paddy lands varied considerably with the availability of water and the number of seasons that land could be cultivated.

7. Livelihoods

16. The majority, 68.4 percent of the households had only a single member who earned an income for their households. Two earning members were present in another 24.4 percent of the households. The households that had three earning members were 3.6 percent while 0.7 percent of the households had four members who contributed to the household economy.

17. The households were dependent on multiple sources of livelihoods. On one hand, several adult members of a household were engaged in diverse income generating activities thus contributing to the overall household economy. Or else, the head of the household had a supplementary income source in addition to his/her main source of livelihood. However, almost half of the households surveyed (50.2) had a singular source of livelihood. 36.9 percent had two sources of livelihoods. Another 9.6 percent received incomes from three different sources. The households that had four different income sources amounted to 1.8 percent. The rest 0.7 percent households had five or more livelihood sources.

18. Among the 450 households surveyed, there were 640 persons who were actively engaged in income generating activities. Their main sources of livelihoods are presented in Table 1 below. Of these 640 persons, 95 persons (14.8%) also reported having a supplementary source of livelihood. Table 2 below shows the supplementary source of livelihoods carried out by these 95 persons.

Table 1: Main sources of livelihoods of household members

Main source of livelihood	Count	Percentage
Paddy cultivation	76	11.9
Highland crop cultivation	4	0.6
Marine fishing	39	6.1
Lagoon fishing	34	5.31
Animal husbandry	9	1.4
Manufacturing palmyrah products	7	1.1
Dry-fish making	2	0.3
Agricultural labourer	41	6.4
Non-agricultural labourer	49	7.7
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	97	15.2
Government employee	26	4.1
Garments factory worker	14	2.2
Private sector employee	81	12.7
Employee in an NGO	6	0.9
Business	32	5.0
Retail trade	6	0.9
Construction work	8	1.3
Self-employed	20	3.1
Driver/transport worker	17	2.7
Employee in a foreign country	43	6.7
Pensioner	17	2.7
Armed services	6	0.9
Recipients of financial assistance from others	6	0.9

Source: socio-economic sample survey of subproject areas

Table 2: Supplementary sources of livelihoods of household members

Main source of livelihood	Count	Percentage
Paddy cultivation	13	13.7
Highland crop cultivation	23	24.2
Marine fishing	1	1.1
Lagoon fishing	6	6.3
Animal husbandry	7	7.4
Manufacturing palmyrah products	1	1.1
Agricultural labourer	12	12.6
Non-agricultural labourer	9	9.5
Skilled/ semi-skilled worker	10	10.5
Private sector employee	1	1.1
Business	5	5.3
Retail trade	2	2.1
Driver/transport worker	3	3.2
Pensioner	1	1.1
Recipient of financial assistance from others	1	1.1

Source: socio-economic sample survey of subproject areas

19. The fishery sector characterized diverse engagements of fishermen. Some were the boat owners. As mentioned earlier, 0.9 percent of the households had a mechanized boat while another 0.7 percent owned a non-mechanized boat. The rest were engaged as crewmen to boat owners. The fishing season was from October to April. The daily income from a mechanized boat would be divided into three of which 1/3rd would be set aside to cover the operational costs such as the cost of fuel. Another 1/3rd would be apportioned to the boat owner and the balance is shared among three crew members. The daily income of

a crewman would therefore depend on the size of the fish catch and ranged from Rs.250/- to Rs.1,000/- in different locations. In Mannar where *madel* fishing is popular, 1/3rd of the income from fish catch would be taken by the *madel* owner while the balance 2/3rd would be shared among the labourers as large numbers of fisher labourers are required to cast a *madel* net.

20. In agriculture, a majority of the rice cultivators (73.9%) engaged in farming only during the *maha* season (October-March) whereas the rest 26.1 percent cultivated rice during both *maha* and *yala* seasons with water received from various irrigation schemes. Rice production was used for both consumption and marketing by 91 percent of these households. Other 9 percent used it only for household consumption. People have cultivated a variety of crops in their home gardens. Among them were coconuts, cashew, vegetables and fruits. Vegetables were grown by 29.2 percent of the households during *maha* and *yala* seasons. Meanwhile, another 37.5 percent cultivated vegetables only during the *maha* season. Households that cultivated vegetables only in the *yala* season were 33.3 percent. 88.3 percent of the households used their vegetable produce for consumption. The rest 16.7 percent used their produce for both consumption and marketing. Banana cultivated in home gardens have been used for household consumption by 57.1 percent of the households while another 42.9 percent used their banana harvest for consumption and marketing. Mangos grown in home gardens were consumed by 87.5 percent of the households. Only 12.5 percent used the mango production for consumption and sale. Coconut harvests have been used by 56.2 percent of the households for domestic consumption while the rest 43.8 percent have sold part of their produce in addition to household consumption.

21. Labour work has been a major source of income for a substantial proportion of households in the subproject areas. Labour work was the main source of livelihood for some households while it was a supplementary source of income for others. Agriculture related labour work included work in paddy fields or coconut and rubber plantations. Non-agriculture related labour work comprised work in factories, coir mills, livestock farms, rice and oil mills and service centres such as sanitary services. In Batticaloa, community members reported the scarcity of labour work in paddy fields due to rapid mechanization of agriculture. In the same district, several males migrated to other districts in search labour work. Both men and women (except for the women in Mannar district) were involved in labour work. However, there were disparities in the wages paid to men and women.

8. Household incomes and expenditures

22. Household incomes not only varied significantly across different households but were also subject to fluctuations along with a variety of factors such as seasonality, natural disasters, availability of water, availability of work etc. The monthly incomes of 37.6 percent of the households ranged between Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000. Another 26.2 percent of the households received a monthly income varying from Rs.20,000 to Rs.30,000. A monthly income of Rs.30,000 to Rs.40,000 was received by 12.9 percent of the households. Altogether, monthly incomes received by 76.7 percent of the households ranged between Rs.10,000 to Rs.40,000 though this was below the national mean household income of Rs.46,207 per month¹⁵. The monthly incomes of another 12.4 percent were over and above Rs.40,000 and reached or exceeded the national mean household income per month. The households that received less than Rs.10,000 was 10.9 percent.

23. Household expenditures too varied. The monthly household expenditure incurred by 48.4 percent of the households was in the range of Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000. Household expenditures of another 18.9 percent varied between Rs.20,000 to Rs.30,000. Households that incurred monthly expenditures of Rs.30,000 to Rs.40,000 was 8.4 percent. The household expenditure of 20 percent was less than Rs.10,000 a month while 4.2 percent of the households exceeded their expenditures over and above Rs.40,000. However, the

¹⁵ Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13, Department of Census and Statistics.

monthly expenditures of 76 percent of the households were below the national mean household expenditure of Rs.40,887 per month and it was only 4 percent of the households that could reach or exceed the national figure.

9. Indebtedness

24. Loans have been obtained by 22.4 percent of the households during the past 12 months. Among them were 48.5 percent who obtained loans from commercial banks; 15.8 percent from financial institutions; 26.7 percent from loan schemes operated by NGOs/CBOs; and 6.9 percent from private moneylenders. The purpose of taking loans for 33.7 percent was to invest in their agricultural activities or other non-agricultural income generating activities. Another 24.7 percent of the households have obtained loans to meet the cost of a family event. 20.8 percent of the households have taken loans to build their houses. Loans have been taken by 8 percent to repay their past debts; 4 percent for family consumption needs; and 1 percent for meeting the costs of their children's education. 97 percent of the households that obtained loans reported their ability to pay back their loans. The monthly loan re-payment installment for 21.8 percent of the households was between Rs.1,000-2,000 while another 19.8 percent paid their loans in the range of Rs.2,000-3,000. Monthly loan installment ranged between Rs.3,000-4,000 for 11.9 percent of the households while 13.9 percent paid installments varying from Rs.4,000-5,000. The households that paid a monthly loan installment over and above Rs.5,000 accounted for 29.7 percent whereas 3 percent of the households paid less than Rs.1,000 a month.

10. Unemployment and underemployment

25. Levels of unemployment and underemployment were substantially high in most of the subproject areas. Community consultations pointed to the presence of 30-50 youth in each community who were either unemployed or underemployed. Among the sample of 450 households, there were 82 households (18.2%) who had an unemployed family member. In another 14 households (3.1%), there were 2 unemployed family members. Four households (0.9%) reported having 3 unemployed family members. However, 77.8 percent of the households in the survey did not have unemployed family members.

26. Parents aspire to provide a higher education for their sons and daughters irrespective of their gender so that they could get better employment. Many youth express their desire to find employment in government sector jobs. However, realization of these aspirations of both the youth and their parents is deterred by a number of factors. On one hand, employment opportunities available in the formal sector are rather limited. On the other hand, poor households do not have the sufficient incomes to spend for their children's education and most boys and girls would abandon their higher studies after completing their GCE OL examination or sometimes even earlier. Most of the girls in Mannar and Batticaloa would stay at home helping their mothers in household work or in cottage based industries such as handicraft or dress making. Access to employment opportunities available in urban centres for girls is also curtailed by lack of transport facilities from their home villages and concerns of personal security. Boys would find some work (unskilled) in shops, restaurants, service centres, factories etc. located in townships within the district. Girls in other subproject areas would find employment in garment factories or in commercial and business centres in the nearby townships. Opportunities for enhancing vocational and technical skills of school leavers are also limited in scope as most of these training institutes are situated only in major towns. Transport difficulties as well as economic hardships of the families once again prevent many youth and particularly the girls from pursuing such skills development programmes. Because of the limited educational qualifications and lack of vocational and technical skills particularly among youth in the have reduced their competitiveness in the job market.

11. Access to services

27. Except for a few incidences of blood pressure and diabetics, no major chronic diseases were reported from subproject areas. Nor there had been any major illnesses specific to women. Government hospitals were the main source of medical care for the households. 97 percent of the households claimed having taken treatment from a government hospital over the past 12 months. A government clinic or a health centre has also been accessed by 12.2 percent of the households for medical treatment or maternity and child care services. Meanwhile, 49.3 percent of the households have also obtained treatment from a private clinic, private dispensary or a private hospital. The majority of the households in the districts of Mannar and Batticaloa have relied on government health institutions probably because of the limited number of private medical practitioners available in the surroundings of their communities or else their inability to afford to pay for such private medical services. In general, people expressed their satisfaction with the government health services. Yet, they were unhappy over the inadequate numbers of physicians available in the peripheral hospitals, non-availability of drugs and laboratory services, having to spend considerable time waiting in the queues and some of the physicians' inability to communicate in the local language of Tamil (Mannar). Inadequate transport facilities in rural areas were a major hindrance for a majority of the households in accessing medical services.

28. The Grama Niladhari, the local governance officer, of their respective communities has been approached by 96.4 percent of the households to obtain various administrative services. Meanwhile, the Samurdhi Niladhari, the village level officer in-charge of the government's poverty alleviation programme has been accessed by 32.9 percent of the households on matters related their food stamps. 18.9 percent of the households have gone to the Divisional Secretariat to get their work done and 2.9 percent to the Pradeshiya Sabha, the local political authority or to a member of the Pradeshiya Sabha. The District Secretariat has been approached by 1.8 percent of the households for various services. The police stations have been reached for assistance by 14.7 percent of the households. Among the extension services approached by the households include electricity board (50.5%), public health inspector (49.1%), %, agriculture extension officer or the agrarian service department (31.4%), water board (24.6%), fishery extension office (12.3%) and the veterinary services (1.4%). However, 51.1 percent of the households have not approached a single extension service.

29. Public transportation was used by 94.9 percent of the households. A push bicycle has been used by 49.1 percent and a motor bicycle by 17.1 percent in addition to their use of public transport. Three wheelers were used only by 11.6 percent. Only 1.6 percent of the households used a car for their transport.

12. Energy use

30. Firewood has been the main source of energy used by all the households for cooking and boiling purposes. However, 20.7 percent also used electricity for cooking with rice cookers. Meanwhile, 10.6 percent used electric heaters for boiling water. 19.7 percent of households used LP gas for cooking purposes. Kerosene has been used for lighting and other domestic purposes by 41.3 percent of the households. They included both non-electrified households as well as some of the electrified households. Among the electrified households were 64.7 percent who illuminated 3-5 bulbs for household lighting. Another 21.3 percent of the households had 6-8 bulbs frequently illuminated. More than 8 bulbs had been illuminated by 5.3 percent of the households while 8.7 percent had less than 3 bulbs illuminated. Only 10 households used dry batteries as a source of energy.

31. 82.3 percent of the households who used electricity for cooking purposes used it for less than an hour a day. Electric fans have been used by 29.7 percent of the households for 1-2 hours a day whereas another 47.6 percent used them for more than 2 hours. Radios and

cassette recorders have been operated for less than 2 hours daily by 61.1 percent of the households while another 38.9 percent used them for more than 2 hours. Televisions have been watched by 82.9 percent of the households for more than 2 hours a day. Electric irons have been used by 98.7 percent of the households for less than an hour. 90.5 percent of the households have used electricity for operating their water motors for less than an hour a day while 9.5 percent used them for more than an hour. The telephone charges, micro-wave irons and blenders/grinders have been used for less than an hour by the majority of the households. The peak hours of using electricity was from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. 96 percent of the electrified households reported using electricity from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. while 77 percent continued their use from 8.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Electricity has been used by 20.7 percent of the households from 4.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. while another 12.3 percent from 6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Households that used electricity between 8.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. were negligible.

32. The monthly electricity bill for 37 percent of the households was in the range of Rs.250/- to Rs.500/-. The cost of electricity for 15.7 percent of the households was less than Rs.250 a month. Another 13 percent of the households paid a monthly bill that varied from Rs.500/- to Rs.750/-. The cost of electricity for rest of the 34.3 percent of the households ranged from Rs.750/- to Rs.1,500/- or more. Among the kerosene users, 29.6 percent of the households incurred less than Rs.500/- for their monthly kerosene consumption. Another 25.5 percent spent Rs.500/- to Rs.1,000/- a month for kerosene. The cost of kerosene used by the majority 70.4 percent was between Rs.1,000/- to Rs.1,500/- a month.

33. The total energy cost (electricity, gas, kerosene, firewood and dry batteries as applicable) of 36.4 percent of the households was less than Rs.500/- a month. Another 28.4 percent spent Rs.500/- to Rs.1,000/- for meeting their monthly household energy needs. The household energy cost for 17.1 percent of the households varied between Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000. The monthly energy bill of the rest 18 percent exceeded Rs.2,000/-.

13. Role of women

34. A woman would start her day around 5.30 a.m. and go to sleep around 9.30 or 10.00 p.m. 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. In Mannar district and some parts of the Batticaloa district, women spend almost 5-6 hours a day (8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 3.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.) in collecting palmyrah seeds in the neighbourhoods or cutting palmyrah stalks. The palmyrah seeds they collect daily during its season from October to April are kept buried under the sand for three months for germination. And the roots of the germinated seeds are extracted and sold to the traders coming from outside at Rs.120/- to Rs.150/- per Kg. Women are also paid for the palmyrah stalks that they cut at Rs.6/- per stalk. Or else women would engage in turning out a variety of handicrafts out of palmyrah leaves such as mats, vases, baskets etc. or producing juggery from palmyrah treacle which they sell to traders coming from outside. Apart from the palmyrah products, women in Mannar would also engage in cleaning and cutting raw fish for dry-fish making for which they are paid at Rs.5/- per Kg. A woman would earn about Rs.250/- day by cutting fish. Women would also collect firewood from the surrounding forests, bundle them and sell each for Rs.60/-. 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, employment in garment factories and cleaning services etc. Educated women are employed in both government and private sector jobs. Women in Mannar hardly go for labour work as they do not have transport facilities to return home in the evenings. And they fear walking alone through the footpaths to their villages due to security reasons. Also, their husbands too do not consent women going for labour work

outside the village. Some husbands would allow women to work outside provided they return home in the evenings. However, some women in Batticaloa and in the Madampe area reported going for labour work in paddy fields, coconut and rubber estates and coir fibre manufacturing factories.

35. Women who engage in labour work are paid less compared to their counterpart men. For example, when a man is paid Rs.1,000 a day, a woman would get only Rs.600/- 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 recounted as factors that influence to pay lower salaries for women. On average, a woman would earn about Rs.3,000 Rs.4,000 a month from these variety of informal economic activities in which they are engaged. It was reported from Mannar district that a woman's monthly earnings during the palmyrah season range from Rs.3,000 to Rs.10,000. 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 save part of their earnings in a bank or with their Women's Rural Development Society (WRDS).

36. Apart from the instances of alcohol use by husbands and occasional violence at domestic level, and theft, no major threats to the lives of women were reported. However, presence of liquor taverns and bars in the communities have raised concerns of women over their husbands' spending money on liquor and neglecting domestic obligations and the personal security of women and girls.

37. 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. In women headed households, women would make the decisions in consultations 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 remained in her possession but in some occasions they were transferred to the ownership of men as part of matrimonial agreements.

14. Community based organizations

38. Several community based organizations (CBOs) exist within the subproject areas. They include rural development societies, fishery societies, farmer organizations, funeral aid societies, youth and children's clubs, sports societies etc. In some communities separate rural development societies exist for men and women. Except in some communities, CBO activities are largely confined to running small savings and credit programmes through revolving loan funds and *shramadanas* (free labour campaigns) conducted for community work such as cleaning public places. The revolving funds run by WRDSs have benefitted several women through their loan schemes which were invested by these women in income generating activities such as livestock farming. The external aid agencies or NGOs consulted the RDSs or WRDSs when they wanted to implement some development programmes in their villages. In most instances, RDS or the WRDS has been requested to prepare the priority list of beneficiaries for such development programmes. Yet in other instances, external agencies entered into partnerships with the RDS/WRDS in implementing the development programmes. Some CBOs like fishery society in Thalvupadu and several other funeral aid societies were quite dynamic and have taken the leadership in carrying out several social welfare programmes, cultural, religious and recreational activities for the benefit of their respective membership including financial and material assistance provided for the funeral houses of their members.

39. In some communities, rural development societies performed a significant role in decision-making on community level issues. Meanwhile, in communities where the majority inhabitants are Tamil Catholics, the church committee led by the local priest is the key institution that not only kept the community together and in cohesion but also the decision-making body on issues that concerned the community. Both men and women held membership in the church committees and in some instances women have also been appointed to the executive positions in those committees. In communities where the majority population is Muslim, the mosque committee performed a role which is similar to the role of the church committee. In Hindu dominant communities, such community roles were taken over by the local Kovil. In urban settings like Kolonnawa where community based organizations remain fragile Buddhist Temple Committee led by its chief incumbent priest took lead in intervening on community needs and issues.

15. Awareness on HIV/AIDS

40. Except in a very few areas, both men and women across the subproject areas were 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. Community awareness has been raised through educational programmes conducted by the education authorities, schools and the health authorities. Family health workers have taken a lead role in organizing and conducting HIV/AIDS educational programmes. People have also acquired knowledge on HIV/AIDS through media as well as awareness raising programmes conducted by NGOs.

16. Poverty

41. 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; and the women headed households that do not have a male member to provide them with economic support. People who earned fixed salaries from their government or private sector jobs were not considered as poor. People who are eligible to receive Samurdhi food stamps were also recognized as the poor. As mentioned earlier, monthly household incomes of 76.7 percent of the households are far below the national mean monthly household income of Rs.46,207 while the average expenditures of 76 percent of the households are also below the national mean household expenditure of Rs.40,887 per month (2012). 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 17.7 percent of the labour force that draws a fixed income by working in the government or private sector jobs. Samurdhi food subsidies provided for poor households were received by 38.4 percent of the 450 households surveyed while public assistance provided for destitute persons/households constituted another 2.4 percent of the households.

42. Access to emerging economic opportunities is also curtailed by several factors. Relatively low educational levels and the 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 and the transport difficulties to reach educational and other vocational and technical training institutes 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.

43. No major chronic diseases were 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 such as labour work in the emerging construction industry in Batticaloa and Mannar.

44. Women headed households constituted 14.4 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 including their husbands or several dependent children. They find extremely difficult to have three meals a day and in most instances their survival is dependent on the assistance provided by others.

17. Community response to proposed subprojects

45. Communities living within the subproject impact areas did not express 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. Furthermore, other benefits that people expected from the subprojects are improvements in access roads, clearance of jungle areas (that would reduce threats from wild elephants) and employment opportunities for local communities during project construction and maintenance.

46. Communities in the impact areas also noted that the majority of the proposed subprojects do not affect their private properties, acquisition of private land and livelihoods. However, they proposed that electricity lines are installed over paddy fields and along road easements and coastlines as much as possible so that lines traversing over human settlements and causing damages to coconut, cashew and palmyrah plantations could be avoided or minimized. Removal of such tree species would not only deprive a source of livelihood for many people but also their household incomes. People also feared that electricity lines traversing over private properties would lead to decrease in land values and prevent them from constructing storied houses. People also expressed concerns over the possible dangers to the lives of farmers, fishermen and other community members causing from lightening when electricity lines traverse closer to their homesteads and over lagoons and paddy fields.

47. If subprojects cause any adverse impacts on individual properties, valuable tree species such as coconut, timber and palmyrah and paddy and other cultivations, people requested that such losses either permanent or temporary should be compensated adequately. Furthermore, they suggested that CEB considers laying underground cables and ABC lines to avoid adverse impacts on people's private properties and cultivations. During project construction periods, power-cuts should be minimized to avoid its effects on commercial and business enterprises in the area.

LIST OF ANALYSIS FINDING TABLES

LIST OF DATA TABLES FROM THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Composition of the sample

Subproject area	Count	Percentage
Mannar	150	33.33
Batticaloa	185	41.11
Wellampitiya	25	5.56
Madampe	40	8.89
Kesbewa	50	11.11

Type of settlement

Settlement	Count	Percentage
Fishing	98	21.78
Agriculture	166	36.89
Mixed	186	41.33

Type of Household

HH Type	Count	Percentage
Male headed	385	85.56
Female headed	65	14.44

Composition of HH

HH composition	Count	Percentage
Nuclear	426	94.67
Extended	24	5.33

Ethnicity of HH

Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Tamil	317	70.44
Muslim	24	5.33
Sinhalese	109	24.22
Others	0	0

Religion of the HH

Religion	Count	Percentage
Hindu	251	55.78
Islam	24	5.33
Buddhist	106	23.56
Catholic/ Christian	69	15.33

Number of family members who earns an income

Number of members	# HH	Percentage
0	13	2.89
1	308	68.44
2	110	24.44
3	16	3.56
4	3	0.67

Number of family members who engaged in studies

No. of students	# HH	Percentage
0	194	43.11
1	98	21.78
2	96	21.33
3	43	9.56
4	16	3.56
5	2	0.44
7	1	0.22
Total	450	25.91(from Population)

Number of unemployed persons in HHs

No. unemployed	#HH	Percentage
0	350	77.78
1	82	18.22
2	14	3.11

3	4	0.89
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Number of HH who receives Samurdhi stamps.

	Count	Percentage
Receive	173	38.44
Do not receive	277	61.56

Number of HH who receive public assistance

	Count	Percentage
Receive	11	2.44
Not receive	439	97.56

Number of HH who receives financial assistance from family members

	Count	Percentage
Receive	40	8.89
Do not receive	410	91.11

Gender

	Count	Percentage
Male	880	50.66
Female	857	49.34

Age

	Count	Percentage
Below 6	145	8.35
6 to 17	427	24.58
18 to 30	438	25.22
31 to 55	572	32.93
above 55	155	8.92

Marital status

	Count	Percentage
Married	824	47.44
Unmarried	842	48.47
Divorced	6	0.35

Separated	6	0.35
Widow	59	3.40

Level of education

	Count	Percentage
Illiterate	49	2.82
Below grade 5	366	21.07
Grade 5-8	333	19.17
Grade 8-10	319	18.36
GCE O/L	341	19.63
GCE A/L	165	9.50
Graduate & above	19	1.09
Professional diploma/ Certificate	8	0.46
Other	1	0.06
Not applicable	136	7.83

Main source of livelihood

Source	# HH	Percentage
Paddy Cultivation	76	11.88
Highland crop cultivation	4	0.63
Marine fishing	39	6.09
Lagoon fishing	34	5.31
Animal husbandry	9	1.41
Manufacturing palmyra products	7	1.09
Dry-fish making	2	0.31
Agricultural labourer	41	6.41
Non-agricultural labourer	49	7.66
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	97	15.16
Government employee	26	4.06
Garments factory worker	14	2.19

Private sector employee	81	12.66
Employee in an NGO	6	0.94
Business	32	5.00
Retail trade	6	0.94
Construction work	8	1.25
Other self-employment	20	3.13
Driver/transport worker	17	2.66
Employee in a foreign country	43	6.72
Pensioner	17	2.66
Armed services	6	0.94
Other	6	0.94

Number of income sources for HHs

Number of sources	# HH	Percentage
0	4	0.89
1	226	50.22
2	166	36.89
3	43	9.56
4	8	1.78
5	2	0.44
6	1	0.22

Supplementary sources of livelihood

Source	# HHs	Percentage
Paddy Cultivation	13	13.68
Highland crop cultivation	23	24.21
Marine fishing	1	1.05
Lagoon fishing	6	6.32
Animal husbandry	7	7.37
Manufacturing palmyra	1	1.05

products		
Dry-fish making	0	0.00
Agricultural labourer	12	12.63
Non-agricultural labourer	9	9.47
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	10	10.53
Government employee	0	0.00
Garments factory worker	0	0.00
Private sector employee	1	1.05
Employee in an NGO	0	0.00
Business	5	5.26
Retail trade	2	2.11
Construction work	0	0.00
Other self-employment	0	0.00
Driver/transport worker	3	3.16
Employee in a foreign country	0	0.00
Pensioner	1	1.05
Armed services	0	0.00
Other	1	1.05

21.1 Housing Type

House type	# HH	Percentage
Permanent House	318	70.67
Semi - permanent house	78	17.33
Temporary shelter	39	8.67
Camp shelter	15	3.33

Number of rooms (including kitchen)

Number of rooms	# HHs	Percentage
1	33	7.33
2	76	16.89

3	163	36.22
4	102	22.67
5	52	11.56
6	17	3.78
greater than 6	7	1.56

House ownership

Ownership	# HHs	Percentage
Head of the HH	421	93.56
Parents of the head of HH	9	2
Children of the head of the HH	5	1.11
Government	1	0.22
Other parties	14	3.11

Source of water

Source	# HH	Percentage
Public Well	172	38.22
Private Well	143	31.78
Public tube well	25	5.56
Private tube well	15	3.33
Tap water from a government water scheme	135	30.00
River/Stream/Pond	0	0.00
Purchase of water	31	6.89
Other	5	1.11

Availability of electricity

	# HH	Percentage
Available	300	66.67
Not available	150	33.33

Type of toilet

Type	# HHs	Percentage
Own flush toilet with commode	51	11.33
Own water seal toilet	231	51.33
Own pit toilet	21	4.67
Public toilet	0	0.00
Toilet shared with another HH	22	4.89
No toilet	131	29.11

Household assets (Excluding electrical goods)

Asset	# HHs	Percentage
Car	7	1.56
Van	7	1.56
Three wheeler	27	6.00
Lorry	4	0.89
Four wheel Tractor	1	0.22
Two wheel Tractor	5	1.11
Bus	3	0.67
Motor bicycle	93	20.67
Push bicycle	270	60.00
Boat (mechanized)	4	0.89
Boat (non-mechanized)	3	0.67
Madel (beach-seine)	2	0.44
Other fishnet	12	2.67
Water pumps	36	8.00
Land telephone	44	9.78
Mobile telephone	311	69.11
Drawing room set	14	3.11
Other	3	0.67

Type of health services accessed

	# HH	Percentage
Government Hospital	435	96.67
Government Clinic or health centre	32	7.11
Maternity & child care centre/clinic	23	5.11
Midwife	8	1.78
Private clinic / Dispensary	151	33.56
Private Hospital	71	15.78
Ayurveda/ Unani physician	5	1.11
Other	0	0.00

Type of educational institutions accessed

	# HHs	Percentage
Pre-school	33	12.74
Primary school (below grade 5)	91	35.14
Secondary school(Upto GCE O/L)	134	51.74
Senior secondary school (Upto GCE A/L)	74	28.57
Technical & Vocational Training Institute	13	5.02
University	7	2.70
Tuition class	60	23.17
Other	1	0.39
Not applicable	191	*

Type of administrative and political authorities accessed

	# HHs	Percentage
Grama Niladhari	434	96.44
Divisional Secretariat	85	18.89
District Secretariat	8	1.78
Samurdhi Niladhari	148	32.89

Pradshiya Sabha	13	2.89
Member of Parliament	2	0.44
Provincial Minister	3	0.67
Pradeshiya Sabha Member	10	2.22
Police	66	14.67
Other	0	0.00

Type of extension services accessed

	# HHs	Percentage
Agriculture Extension Service Officer	53	24.09
Agrarian Service Centre	16	7.27
Fishery Extension Office	27	12.27
Veterinary Services	3	1.36
Irrigation service office	5	2.27
Water Board	54	24.55
Electricity Board	111	50.45
Public Health Inspector	108	49.09
Other	6	2.73
Not applicable	230	*

Modes of transport regularly used

	# HH	Percentage
Bus	427	94.89
Push bicycle	221	49.11
Car	7	1.56
Motor bicycle	77	17.11
Train	0	0.00
Three wheeler	52	11.56

Type of land

	# HHs	Percentage
Private land	389	86.44
Government land taken on lease /permit	34	7.56
Private land taken on lease	2	0.44
Encroached land	17	3.78
Sharecropping / tenant	8	1.78
Other	0	0.00

Ownership of land

	# HHs	Percentage
Head of the HH	346	76.89
Parents	19	4.22
Children	4	0.89
Relatives	9	2.00
Government	28	6.22
Others	24	5.33

Extent of land owned**Paddy land in acres**

	# HHs	Percentage
Less than or equal 1	29	45.31
$1 < x \leq 2$	17	26.56
$2 < x \leq 3$	7	10.94
$3 < x \leq 4$	3	4.69
$3 < x \leq 5$	5	7.81
$x > 5$	3	4.69

Highland (including homestead in acres)

	# HHs	Percentage
less than 20 perches	234	52
20 perches <x<= 40 perches	135	30
40 perches<x<=80 perches	51	11.33
0.5 acre- 1 acre	18	4
greater than 1 acre	12	2.67

HH Income

Income (in SL RS)	# HHs	Percentage
<=10000	49	10.89
10000<x<=20000	169	37.56
20000<x<=30000	118	26.22
30000<x<=40000	58	12.89
40000<x<=50000	24	5.33
50000<x<=75000	24	5.33
>75000	8	1.78

HH Expenditure

Expenditure (in LKRS)	# HHs	Percentage
<=10000	90	20
10000<x<=20000	218	48.44
20000<x<=30000	85	18.89
30000<x<=40000	38	8.44
40000<x<=50000	9	2.00
>50000	10	2.22

Number of HH who have taken loans

	# HHs	Percentage
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Yes	101	22.44
No	349	77.56

Source of loan

	# HHs	Percentage
Private money lender	7	6.93
Bank	49	48.51
Financial company	16	15.84
NGO/CBO	27	26.73
Family member	0	0
Other	2	1.98

Reasons for taking loans

	# HHs	Percentage
To invest in agriculture	14	13.86
To invest in an industry	20	19.80
To build a house	21	20.79
To meet the cost of a family event	25	24.75
For the education of children	1	0.99
To repay a past debt	9	8.91
To take medical treatment	3	2.97
Family consumption/ to buy HH goods	4	3.96
Other	4	3.96

26.5 Ability of repay the debts

	# HH	Percentage
Able to repay	98	97.03
Unable to repay	3	2.97

Amount that HH spend a month to repay the loans

Loan installment (in LKRS)	# HHs	Percentage
less than 1000	3	2.97
1000-2000	22	21.78
2000-3000	20	19.80
3000-4000	12	11.88
4000-5000	14	13.86
greater than 5000	30	29.70

Number of bulbs

	# HHs	Percentage
less than 3	26	8.67
3<=x<=5	194	64.67
6<=x<=8	64	21.33
>8	16	5.33

Peak times that electricity is used

	# HHs	Percentage
04:00-06:00	62	20.67
06:00-08:00	37	12.33
08:00-10:00	0	0.00
10:00-12:00	11	3.67
12:00-14:00	3	1.00
14:00-16:00	3	1.00
16:00-18:00	6	2.00
18:00-20:00	288	96.00
20:00-22:00	231	77.00
22:00-00:00	18	6.00

HH Monthly expenditure for energy

Electricity

(in LKRS)	# HHs	Percentage
less than 250	47	15.67
250<=x<500	111	37.00
500<=x<750	39	13.00
750<=x<1000	27	9.00
1000<=x<1500	25	8.33
>=1500	51	17.00

Gas

(in LKRS)	# HHs	Percentage
less than 250	0	0
250<=x<500	1	1.75
500<=x<750	5	8.77
750<=x<1000	3	5.26
1000<=x<1500	8	14.04
>=1500	40	70.18

Firewood

(in LKRS)	# HHs	Percentage
less than 250	1	6.25
250<=x<500	1	6.25
500<=x<750	4	25
750<=x<1000	2	12.5
1000<=x<1500	5	31.25
>=1500	3	18.75

Kerosene

(in LKRS)	# HHs	Percentage
less than 250	19	10.22

250<=x<500	36	19.35
500<=x<750	64	34.41
750<=x<1000	15	8.06
1000<=x<1500	36	19.35
>=1500	16	8.60

Total

(in LKRS)	# HHs	Percentage
less than 500	164	36.44
500-1000	128	28.44
1000-2000	77	17.11
2000-3000	17	3.78
3000-5000	43	9.56
Greater than 5000	21	4.67

HH Electric appliances

Item	# HHs	Percentage
Refrigerator	104	34.67
Electric fan	212	70.67
Radio/Cassette recorder	118	39.33
Television	257	85.67
Computer/Internet	35	11.67
Telephone charger	260	86.67
Electric iron	164	54.67
water pumps	63	21.00
Rice cooker	62	20.67
Blender	60	20.00
Washing machine	17	5.67
Micro-wave oven	3	1.00

Crop cultivation patterns of households and crop use

	Production				Consumption		
	Maha	Yala	Both		Domestic	Commercial	Both
Rice	65 (73.86)	2 (2.27)	21 (23.86)		8 (9.09)	6 (6.82)	74 (84.09)
Vegetable	9 (37.5)	8 (33.33)	7 (29.17)		20 (83.33)	0 (0.00)	4 (16.67)
Green gram	6 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)		4 (66.67)	0 (0)	2 (33.33)
Banana	4 (57.14)	0 (0)	3 (42.86)		4 (57.14)	0 (0)	3 (42.86)
Mango	2 (25)	1 (12.5)	5 (62.5)		7 (87.5)	0 (0)	1 (12.5)
Coconut	8 (10.96)	8 (10.96)	59 (78.08)		42 (56.16)	0 (0)	33 (43.84)

Household Energy Use Pattern

	Electricity			Firewood			Gas			Kerosene			Dry battery		
	less than 1hr	1hr-2hr	greater than 2 hr	less than 1hr	1hr-2hr	greater than 2 hr	less than 1hr	1hr-2hr	greater than 2 hr	less than 1hr	1hr-2hr	greater than 2 hr	less than 1hr	1hr-2hr	greater than 2 hr
Cooking	4	1	0	84	193	100	14	13	2	1	2	1			
Percentage (%)	80	20	0	22.28	51.19	26.53	48.28	44.83	6.90	25	50	25			
Boiling water/heating	20	0	0	295	47	5	26	0	0	5	0	0			
Percentage (%)	100	0	0	85.014	13.545	1.4409	100	0	0	100	0	0			
Refrigerator	3	2	64												
Percentage (%)	4.35	2.90	92.75												
Electric fan	34	57	82												
Percentage (%)	19.65	32.95	47.40												
Radio/Cassette recorder	13	22	39										0	0	10
Percentage (%)	17.57	29.73	52.70										0	0	100
Television	6	35	170												
Percentage (%)	2.84	16.59	80.57												
Computer/Internet	10	13	4												
Percentage (%)	37.04	48.15	14.81												
Telephone charger	211	3	1												
Percentage (%)	98.14	1.40	0.47												
Electric iron	129	0	0												
Percentage	100	0	0												

	Electricity			Firewood			Gas			Kerosene			Dry battery		
(%)															
water pumps	45	1	5												
Percentage (%)	88.24	1.96	9.80												
Rice cooker	29	0	0												
Percentage (%)	100	0	0												
Blender	46	0	0												
Percentage (%)	100	0	0												
Washing machine	8	0	1												
Percentage (%)	88.89	0.00	11.11												
Micro-vave	3	0	0												
Percentage (%)	100	0	0												

ANNEXURE -5: DETAILS ON CONSULTATIONS (PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND GENDER CONSULTATIONS)

A. Summary of Public Consultations –Transmission and Distribution Subprojects

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
1.	Community response to proposed subproject	<p>No major objection to the T/L [Sirunavathkulam/South Bar]. Can the T/L erected along the main road or the beach line to avoid felling of trees [Taharapuram East]. Community was keen to learn about the project and its implementation and there was no objection to the proposed project. Though they live adjacent to the proposed GSS at Puthukamam, it will not affect their own land [Samayapuram]. No objection to the project if it did not affect them adversely and particularly the health of the people. They are willing to sell land if it is required for a development project [Konniyankudiiruppu]. No objection to the project. When the jungle is cleared for the GSS, it would prevent threats from wild elephants and protect cultivations. Villagers may be able to find employment during project construction period and as security guards. Outside people may often come to the village; access roads would be improved. Land values will increase [Sumedhankarapura]. No objection to the project provided it does not affect their property [Salambakerney]. CEB has put the land marks for the D/L very closer to 5 houses near Kali Kovil. Wouldn't it be dangerous for us? Can the route be changed? Would CEB pay compensation for any loss of trees and cultivations? [Nellur village]. Villagers were informed of the project by CEB. They have no objection provided they are paid compensation for the loss of trees [5 HHs to be affected, Nellur village]. Villagers have no objection. The paddy fields on which the D/L traverses belongs to people living elsewhere. Therefore they cannot make any comments [Kurinjamunai]. No objection to the D/L [Thandiyady/ Vaalakai/ Mawathkuda/ Valkaddu/Eachanthievu/Thiruperumthurai/Manikkaddu]. Villagers may not like this D/L project. Businessmen may like it [Panawewa]. We have no objection because it is a government project. It is good that D/L traverse over paddy fields [Kaduruwewagama]. We have no objection. Even we objected, it would not have any effect. CEB has already demarcated the line route [Hiruwalpola]. We have no objection provided the D/L traverses over paddy fields. It should not be installed over private property because already there are two lines that go over our land [Suduwellla]. We are aware of this project because CEB has done the land marks 2-3 years ago. We have no objection provided it does not affect our properties and coconut trees [Panawewa]. This electricity line will not have any impact on us because we will have to be relocated very soon due to road widening. We are squatter families living here for more than 30 years [Mahabuthgama]. The proposed electricity line may not have much impact on our properties. We have no objections [Ambatale]. Since there is no property acquisition, we have no objection to the project [Kalimulla]. Our entire environment will be changed with the road widening upto Kolonnawa. Several houses will be demolished and people may have to be relocated. So the new electricity lines will also be changed accordingly [Wennawatte]. We do not think that the proposed GSS will have any impact on us because the distance between the GSS and our village is 300 meters separated by a marshy land [Kovinna]. It is good that electricity supply is increased in this area [Panapitiya]. We have no objection to this development project. But people in this area will object to the project if the T/L goes over their houses and private land. People have only limited</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>land. Some have only 7-8 perches. Therefore they would not allow the lines to go over their houses. One HH will oppose the project because lines are planned to be installed over their private property thus causing damages to several of their valuable trees. This land belongs to Mr. Chaminda (077-4731904). T/L will cause felling of 10-15 coconut trees, 15-20 godapara trees, 25-30 arecanut trees, 2 jak trees, 3 breadfruit trees and 20-25 ginikuuru trees. The water stream inside the land will run out water when the trees are fell down. Land value will decrease and this HH will never be able to plant such trees. This HH totally opposed the T/L traversing over their land. But some villagers report that Mr. Chaminda does not own this land and the owner lives in Australia. There is a court case over this land dispute [Kahapola]. T/L was there at the time of building our houses. People took precautions not to build storied houses and plant tall trees. That is for their own safety. People did not have any problem in getting their house plans approved from the authorities. Land value is low because of the T/L. We do not know what will happen to us now. But we are concerned about our safety with the reconstruction of the new line [Senapura]. We have no objection provided the line does not go over our private property. The present T/L goes over government land but closer to our property boundaries [Regidalewatte]. We have no major objection for reconstruction of the T/L [Samgaipura]. We are very much concerned about the safety because we live under the T/L. We are afraid of lightening. Lightening has damaged our trip switches, coconut trees etc. We here sounds coming out of T/L when it is raining and we do not know whether it has any effect on our health. Risks to our lives are very high. Good if the line can be removed. We built houses under the line because we do not have any other land. Since the land parcels are small in size, we cannot avoid the line area when building houses. We cannot build storied houses or plant any tall trees [Uswatte].</p>

2.	Issues and concerns of the community on the proposed subproject	<p>The 28 HH in this settlement are encroachers of a private land. But only 14 HHs are living at present. Participants reported that those 14 HHs will be given land in the adjoining State land which is 6 acres in extent and each HH will be given 20 perches [Sirunavathkulam]. Suggest that CEB consider shifting the line on to the other side of the railway track (right side) so that it will not create any impact on the community and their settlement area which according to them is stretch of 50 meters in width and 150 meters in length. In 2000, one 33Kv line was installed across our settlement. The polls blocked access roads and transportation by vehicles. HHs were told that they cannot build houses or cultivate anything under the RoW as it then belonged to the CEB. When the government permits for the occupied land were issued, land that came under the RoW was excluded and people lost part of their lands which they used to occupy. Villagers protested and the lines were subsequently shifted to the road side in 2012. Villagers expect the government to re-issue the deeds incorporating the land that was earlier taken for the RoW. Around 20 coconut trees were cut down and some coconut trees were damaged due to sparks. No compensation was paid. People were never consulted before erecting the lines. Only an order from the authorities came. Electricity lines were erected mainly to provide electricity to the police post that was established at that time [South Bar]. People fear that T/L would cause felling of trees e.g. coconut, palmyrah and Cashew. Most of the lands are planted with those tree crops. People oppose erecting T/L across their estates. They also expect compensation if their trees are cut-down [Taharapuram East]. Some people have taken on lease paddy land adjacent to the proposed GSS and they feared that the project may disrupt their leasing arrangements. Would there be any employment opportunities in the project? If the project causes losses to their palmyrah and coconut trees, people expect compensation at the rate of Rs.5,000 per palmyrah tree and Rs.8,000 per coconut tree [Samayapuram]. If properties are affected people should be paid compensation. If their land is acquired, they expect compensation at the rate of Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000 a perch; and Rs.2,000 – Rs.5,000 per palmyrah tree. They suggest that that T/L should be erected away from their houses and towers should be installed at a height above the palmyrah trees so that palmyrah trees need not be cut down. Cutting down palmyrah trees would affect people's livelihoods and their supplementary incomes [Konniankudiiruppu]. People may lose their private land if access road is widened. One encroacher fears that he may lose his cultivation plot of 1 acre which brings him Rs.6,000 to Rs.7,000 a month [Sumedhankarapura]. In a previous electricity line project, compensation was paid for some people but not for everybody for loss of their trees. Contractors dug holes but they did not fill them up after the work was over. If the line goes over the paddy fields, we have no problem. If crops are damaged, farmers should be paid compensation. An acre of paddy land produces 1500Kg of paddy and one Kg. is sold at Rs.35/-. Will the lines cause lightening threats to our people? Last year 2 people died of lightening while they were working in the fields [Salambakerney]. CEB has already notified 15 HHs requesting permission to enter their paddy fields to install towers [Nellur village]. Inquired about the voltage of the D/L and whether there would be any dangers to their lives during rainy season because it is a water logging area [Kurinjamunai]. Inquired about distance of the D/L from the main road, whether the D/L is similar to the line that already passed through the village, and locations where rest of the</p>
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		<p>D/Ls would be installed. Suggested that D/L should be erected on the left hand side of the road where lesser number of houses is located. Also, that compensation should be paid to villagers who would lose their crops and cultivations [Thandiyady]. Inquired whether the D/L would replace the existing line that passes through the village, whether the paddy fields would be acquired by the CEB and the type of compensation entitlements for lost trees [Vaalakalai]. Inquired about the location of the transformer to be installed and the voltage level [Mawathkuda]. The paddy fields over which the D/L would traverse belongs to 3 farmers from this village. They would own about 3 acres [Valkaddu]. Inquired whether there will be lightening effects on the lives of lagoon fishermen as the D/L traverses across the lagoon. Also, whether people can get labour work during construction period [Eachanthievu]. Inquired about RoW of the D/L, implementation date and the voltage. They requested that the 11Kv line that traverses over their houses now be shifted to some other place as it is dangerous for their individual and community life. The owners of the land over which the proposed D/L would traverse live in Urani and one person in Canada [Thiruperumthurai]. The paddy land on which the D/L would traverse belongs to Tamil and Muslim families living in Kaththankudi and Kallady. About 10 villagers work as labourers in those paddy fields. One HH has taken some land on lease from its owners [Manikkaddu]. Most villagers have their private land. They do not like their land to be interfered with external projects. Land values will go down if towers are installed. Compensation paid for trees is not adequate. Compensation should be based on the loss of future value of land. Cash compensation should be given for crop losses [Panawewa]. We are concerned about towers being installed on highlands above the tank and over some private properties. It may damage some coconut trees. Compensation cannot replace the potential value of a coconut tree. We suggest that D/L is taken over the government's forest reserve in Kaduruwewa (teak plantation) or the government farm (Ruk aththana farm) and then connect to the paddy field to minimize damages to private properties and trees [Kaduruwewagama]. We may have to cut down coconut trees if the D/L traverses over coconut trees. And we may not be able to grow any coconut trees thereafter. We get 250-300 nuts from a coconut tree per year. If we lose coconut trees, it would be a great loss for us. Farmers may not be able to cultivate paddy during construction period. We will not be able to use our land effectively. Land values will decrease. It is good if we are compensated adequately for our losses [Hiruwalpola/Suduwella]. Land prices here are very high, Rs.100,000 a perch. If electricity lines go over such land, land values will decline. The value of a coconut tree is about Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000. We can get its harvest for 70-80 years. We get 350-400 nuts per year. The school principal is against the line traversing closer to the school. We would prefer if underground cables are laid or the lines are installed above the existing 132kV and 33kV line so that additional space is not required. Or else CEB can use aerial bundle conductors to minimize damages on coconut trees. We will not be able to construct building by the road side if these lines go over the land. CEB enters our land forcibly. This grid station has caused adverse impacts on our coconut plantations. It is good if this can be shifted to somewhere else. This creates dangers to our lives [Suduwella]. When D/L traverses over the paddy fields, would there be a threat of lightening to the lives of farmers. We may not be able to grow coconut trees closer to the lines</p>
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		<p>[Panawewa]. Would the risk of lightening increase with several electricity lines? [Mahabuthgama]. There would be power failures from time to time during construction period and it would affect the business enterprises in the area. People should be paid compensation to restore their houses and properties if they were affected during construction [Ambatale]. May have an impact on trade activities during project construction due to power breakdowns. Sales of frozen food may decrease. Compensation should be paid for loss of such frozen food items [Kalimulla]. The high tension line that already goes over our houses is a nuisance to us. Out trees get burnt, small plants get dried up, and we cannot build storied houses. Many people build storied houses because of land scarcity. We are deprived of this opportunity because of this transmission line [Wennawatte]. Our village is always threatened by lightening due to electricity towers and one woman died. Every year we experience lightening affecting our houses and trees in the months of April, May and November. Steps should be taken by CEB to minimize such lightening threats. People should be paid compensation if the project causes damages to trees and crops [Panapitiya]. Avoid the T/L going over houses and private land. Lines can be installed over paddy fields located closer to the land identified for the GSS [Kahapola]. At the time we purchased this land, there was no T/L. It was erected later. Towers are installed in our home gardens. It was not a major problem for us. We have planted trees under the towers. CEB did not pay any compensation for us. They advised us not to build storied houses and plant tall trees. Land value has decreased due to towers. If we knew this earlier, we would not have bought this land [Kandalandawatte]. We are frequently threatened by lightening. Our trees, television sets, electricity meters got burnt. CEB should consider our safety when lines are erected closer to our homes [Regidalewatte]. T/L goes over about 15 households in this area. We are always conscious when it is raining and lightening. We do not come out of our homes when there is lightening. We do not operate electrical appliances during that time. We cannot plant tall trees like jak and coconut. Sometimes ornamental plants too get burnt. We cannot build storied houses. Our land values have decreased due to T/L. If our properties are going to be affected, we should be paid compensation [Samagipura].</p>
	Village context	<p>28 HH are registered with the Grama Niladhari. But only 14 HH have occupied the settlement. Others are living elsewhere due to lack of water and sanitation facilities, schools etc. The present inhabitants have been living in India for 23 years during the war and returned in 2010. Some of their children and family members are still living in India. All the 14 HHs live in temporary huts. All of them belong to the Tamil ethnic community and 12 of them are Hindus. The rest two are Catholics. They have resettled on their own and did not have any support from the government [Sirunavathkulam]. There are 85 HHs in the settlement and they have been living there for generations. A mixed community of Tamil, Muslim and Sinhalese. There is a small church, a Hindu Kovil and a multipurpose community centre. Government allocated 10-12 perches per HH. Land is scarce and their second generation does not have any land [South Bar]. There are 200 HHs . Earlier there were about 1,000 HHs but they were expelled by LTTE in 1990. 98% of the HHs is Muslims and the rest are Tamils. There are a palmyrah production centre, a few tea kiosks and shops. There is a senior secondary school where their children attend. The extent of land owned by a HH varies from 10-40 perches</p>

	<p>[Taharapuram East]. There are about 50 HHs in the village and 98% of them are Tamil Hindus. There is a public playground, a water tank and two retail groceries. They live on government land given on permits. Each HH has 20 perches [Samayapuram]. There are 45 HHs who are Tamil Catholics. There are 2 retail groceries, a toddy tavern and a pre-school in the village. Each HH owns about ½ an acre of land [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. There are 5 HHs who are squatters living on the border of the land identified for the GSS. They claim that they have been living there for the past 6-7 years and one squatter HH since 1993. They await receiving land permits from the government. There are 10 other HHs living by the side of the access road to the identified land. They claim that they have been living in the village for several years. One HH is women headed. They have government land permits. A provincial councilor helped them to get electricity and to get their access road graveled. Each HH would own ¼ to ½ an acre [Sumedhankarapura]. There are 40 HHs in this village. All are Hindu Tamils. People have been living here for more than 125 years. Each household would own about 15 parches of highland. Except for a community centre, there are no other public buildings. There are 2 retail groceries [Salambakerney]. There are 253 HHs. All are Tamils. There is a primary school, a government weaving centre, a palmyrah production centre, a church, a kovil and about 6 retail groceries. This is a settlement where families have been living since 1952. They were given 3 acres of highland and 5 acres of paddy land at the time of their settlement. But now the land is fragmented and each HH would own about 40 perches. About 25 HHs have 2-3 acres of paddy land each. Others are agricultural labourers [Nellur village]. There are 105 HHs. All are Tamil Hindus. There is a primary school, zonal education office, 2 restaurants and 3 shops in the village. HHs own 10-15 acres of land. 75 HHs own paddy land extending to 1-2 acres. Only a single season is cultivated [Kurinjamunai]. There are 264 HHs and all are Tamil Hindus. Public infrastructure includes a school, a hospital, a Hindu Kovil, Agrarian Service Centre, Samurdhi bank and veterinary office. A HH would own about 40 perches which is their private land [Thandiyady]. Villagers have been living here for several years. There are 130 HHs and all are Tamil Hindus. There is a Hindu Kovil, a pre-school and the RDS building. Individual HHs own 40 perches of land. About 10 HHs own paddy land [Vaalakalai]. There are 32 HHs and all are Hindu Tamils. HHs would own 20 perches of land which is private property. There is a primary school, a Hindu kovil and one retail grocery [Mawathkuda]. Living in this village for more than 100 years. There are 85 HHs. All are Hindu Tamils. There is a primary school (upto Year 5), a pre-school, a community centre built by CARE International and 4 retail groceries. Each HH would own about 20 perches of land [Valkaddu]. There are 341 HHs and all are Tamil Hindus. Each HH would have 10 perches of land. Around 80 HHs have paddy land with extents of 5 acres per HH. Another 3-4 HHs have 10-15 acres of paddy land. There is a public library, Pradeshiya Sabha sub-office, Child Fund office, a secondary school, a pre-school, a Kovil, and a fishermen's Society building [Eachanthievu]. Around 500 HHs live in this GND and they are all Tamil Hindus. The average land holding size of a HH is 40 perches. About 15 HHs own paddy land. There is a school, temple, kovil, cooperative store, multi-purpose community centre, handicraft making centre and 7 retail groceries [Thiruperumthurai]. Villagers have been living in this village for several years. There are 130 HHs in the village who are all Tamil Hindus. The average land</p>
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	<p>holding size of the HH is 15 perches. About 15 HHs own paddy land extending from 1-2 acres. There is a pre-school, a nursery, fishermen's society community centre, 2 kovils and 4 retail groceries [Manikkaddu]. There are about 900 HHs in the village. 80% of the land is private. 20% is government land. 90% of the land is highlands. Only 10% is paddy fields. Distance to Bingiriya town is 2Km and 1Km to Bowatte. There are several government service providing agencies, and temples and churches located within a range of 2Km [Panawewa]. There are about 50-60 HHs around Kaduruwewa tank. All are Sinhalese. 90% are Buddhists and the rest 10% are Christians. Land below the tank is irrigated land. 70% of the land is private property of the people. There are no deeds/permits for about 10% of the government land. There are about 3 coconut estates. HHs would own about ¼ to ½ acre of land. Some HHs have paddy lands ranging from 1-2 acres [Kaduruwewagama]. There are about 70HH. All the HHs are Sinhalese. 95% are Buddhists and the rest are Christians. Almost every HH has 2-5 acres of coconut land and 1-5 acres of paddy land. Paddy is cultivated in two seasons a year. Some people cultivate more than 5 acres taken on lease [Hiruwalpola]. There are about 250-300 HHs. 99% is Sinhalese. There are 2 Tamil HHs. 90% is Buddhists. 10% is Christians. 85% of the land is State land given to people in 1956. Government deeds have been granted to the people [Suduwellla]. There are about 600 HHs in this village. All are Sinhalese. 50% are Christians. There is a church and a temple. 70% of the land is State land given by the government. There are large coconut plantations which are private land. Each HH had about 1 acre but now they are fragmented with population increase [Panawewa]. Sinhalese and Muslims are the majority in this area. There are about 15 Tamil families. Muslims have come to this area about 10 years ago and they bought land from the Sinhalese families who sold them. HHs have very small piece of lands [Mahabuthgama]. Being an urban area, there are more than 1,000 HHs living here. 80% are Sinhalese, 15% Muslims and 5% Tamils. 90% of the land belonging to HHs is private land [Ambatale/Kalimulla]. It is difficult to count the number of HHs because this is a large area. Several Muslim families from the East bought land from Sinhalese families and settled down during the war time. 40% is Sinhalese, 55% Muslims and 5% is Tamils. HHs own private land [Wennawatte]. There are about 500 HHs in this village. 90% are Sinhalese, 6% Muslims and 4% Tamils. 60% is Buddhists and 30% is Christians. 90% of the land is private. Rest is encroached land. Average size of land owned by a HH is 10-15 perches. Village is very closer to the export promotion zone [Kovinna]. There are about 600 HHs. 99% is Sinhalese Buddhists. The cooperative store, hospital and 2 schools are located within a range of 1-2 Km. Land belonging to HHs is private [Panapitiya]. There are about 800 HHs living within 3 GNDs in this area. 98% are Sinhalese. Others are Muslims. Some HHs have been living here for generations while others have settled after buying land from auctions. This area is surrounded by Blogoda river from 3 sides. Paddy fields are abandoned because their yields are very low. Businessmen buy these paddy lands, fill them up and build hotels. There are several garment factories. Around 500 people are working in them. Also there are 10-15 fibre manufacturing factories. A finance company planned to construct a middle class housing scheme with all the service centres on part of the land identified for the GSS but it was never realized. There are 5 temples in the area [Kahapola]. This is an auctioned land. There are about 20,000 HHs in this area.</p>
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		<p>Around 80% are outsiders who have bought land. Cinnamon and rubber land owners have blocked their lands and auctioned [Senapura]. There are about 300-400 HHs. Most of them are outsiders who bought auctioned land. Each HH would have about 20 perches. There are about 100 original settler HHs. They own big rubber estates. All are Sinhalese. 95% is Buddhists and others are Christians. There are no industries or factories in the area [Kandalandawatte]. This land belonged to a philanthropist who later entrusted the property to the Public Trustee. Government later distributed this land among 160 families and each family received 40 perches. Now each plot is fragmented with population increase. Some families have received Swarnaboomi deed from the government. There are about 550-600 HHs living in this settlement now [Regidalewatte]. There are about 2000 HHs in this entire village. Each HH would own about 20 perches. All the HHs are Sinhalese of whom 80% are Buddhists. Rest is Catholics. There are about 4-5 HHs who own large estates. Except for a dry fish processing centre, there are no other industries [Samagipura]. All land is private. No government land. Land owned by HHs vary from 18-15 perches. Some people who cultivate green leaves have 1 ½ - 2 acres. There are about 1000 HHs. All are Sinhalese. Except for some small groceries, hardware shops and tea kiosks, there are no other industries or commercial establishments [Uswatte].</p>
4.	Current market rates of highlands	<p>Rs.35,000 a perch [Sirunavathkulam]. Do not know the land prices because people do not sell the land in this area [South Bar]. Rs.40,000 to Rs.50,000 a perch [Taharapuram East/[Valkaddu/Eachanthievu]. An acre of highland is Rs.300,000 [Samayapuram]. Prices vary from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000 a perch [Konnaiyakudiiruppu]. Prices vary from Rs.2,000,000 to Rs.3,000,000 if they are located closer to the road[Sumedhankarapura]. If the land is cultivable for two seasons a year, an acre would range between Rs.200,000 to Rs.250,000 [Salambakerney]. If the land is cultivable for two seasons a year, it would be valued at Rs.375,000 an acre. If it is cultivable for a single season it would cost around Rs.200,000 [Nellur village]. A perch is about Rs.15,000. Prices are higher for land located closer to the road [Kurinjamunai]. A perch would vary between Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 [Thandiyady/Manikkaddu]. A perch would cost around Rs.5,000 [Vaalakalai/Mawathkuda]. A perch would cost Rs.50,000 [Thiruperumthurai]. A perch of land located closer to the main road would be around Rs.125,000 and in the interior it ranges between Rs.50,000 to Rs.75,000 [Panawewa]. One perch of coconut land would range between Rs.75,000 to Rs.100,000. A perch of barren land would cost around Rs.50,000 [Kaduruwewagama]. An acre would range between Rs.1,000,000 to Rs.1,200,000. Coconut lands are much higher than this [Hiruwalpola]. A perch of land located closer to the road would range between Rs.100,000 to Rs.120,000. An acre of coconut would be about Rs.2,500,000 [Suduwellla]. A perch would be valued at Rs.35,000 to Rs.40,000. One perch of a coconut land is about Rs.50,000 [Panawewa]. The land prices vary from Rs.300,000 to Rs.500,000 a perch [Mahabuthgama]. A perch would cost around Rs.300,000 [Ambatale/Kalimulla]. The price of a perch would range between Rs.300,000 to Rs.500,000 [Wennawatte]. A perch would range between Rs.50,000 to Rs.100,000 [Kovinna]. The price of land located by the Kalutara-Horana main road would be Rs.100,000 a perch. It would be Rs.30,000 inside the village [Panapitiya]. A perch would be around Rs.185,000 [Kahapola]. A perch would vary from Rs.150,000 to</p>

		Rs.200,000 [Senapura]. Prices vary from Rs.100,000 to Rs.125,000 a perch [Kandelandawatte]. A perch of land is around Rs.100,000 [Regidatewatte]. A perch is around Rs.250,000 [Samagipura]. A perch of cultivable land (green leaves) is around Rs.100,000. Price of other land range from 350,000 to Rs.400,000 [Uswatte].
5.	Current market rates of paddy land	Rs.500,000 to Rs.600,000[Sirunavathkulam]. Rs.600,000 an acre [Taharapuram East]. An acre of paddy land is Rs.40,000 [Samayapuram]. An acre would be valued at Rs.300,000 to Rs.400,000 [Sumedhankarapura]. Rs.30,000 a perch [Salambakerney]. Rs.20,000/- a perch [Nellur village]. An acre of paddy would be between Rs.100,000 to Rs.250,000 [Kurinjamunai]. An acre of paddy cultivated only during a single season (Maha) would cost Rs.350,000 [Thandiyady]. An acre of paddy land would be Rs.375,000 [Vaalakalai]. An acre would cost Rs.200,000 [Mawathkuda]. If the land is cultivated twice a year, it would cost Rs.800,000 an acre. If it is cultivable only during a single season, it would be around Rs.400,000 [Valkaddu]. If the land is cultivable only a single season in a year, it would cost Rs.150,000 to Rs.200,000[Eachanthievu/Manikkaddu]. An acre of paddy land would be around Rs.1,500,000 [Thiruperumthurai]. An acre would cost Rs.150,000 [Panawewa]. An acre of paddy land cultivated two seasons a year with tank water would cost Rs.300,000 to Rs.400,000. A paddy land without access to tank water would be in the range of Rs.150,000 to Rs.200,000 per acre [Kaduruwewagama]. An acre of paddy land would be around Rs.300,000 [Hiruwalpola]. An acre of paddy would be Rs.250,000 to Rs.300,000 [Suduwella]. An acre of paddy would be around Rs.150,000 to Rs.200,000. Paddy fields are cultivated with water from 5 tanks located in the village [Panawewa]. An acre of paddy land would be Rs.100,000 to Rs.200,000 [Panapitiya]. All paddy fields are abandoned due to lack of water or sea water seeping into paddy fields. Some people cultivate vegetables in them. Others have filled up land and most of them have been sold out. Markets are located in Kesbewa and Bandaragama. Wellmilla fair is popular as many people buy their groceries from this fair [Kandelandawatte]. There are no paddy fields in this settlement area [Regidalewatte].
6.	Types of livelihoods and external links	Seven persons are engaged in seasonal freshwater fishing during September to October in the Sirunavathkulam tank. Others work as agricultural labourers. Both men and women are engaged in labour work. Men are paid Rs.750/- a day while women labourers are paid Rs.500/-. Labour work is available for 10-15 days a month. They work only in local areas and do not go outside due to security reasons. HHs also engage in cattle & goat rearing and every HH has about 4-5 goats. And they sell goats for mutton and would earn about Rs.7500/- from a single animal. Also, they earn some income from Palmyrah products such as making handicrafts, and palmyrah roots. The monthly earnings of the HHs are reported as approximately Rs.4,000 [Sirunavathkulam]. There are about 50 persons who are engaged in lagoon fishing. Fishermen carry their fish catch to Mannar market. Others are engaged in casual labour work. There are also a few pensioners retired from the railway department. Women are mostly the housewives [South Bar]. Some HH have coconut estates and they sell coconuts to the traders who come to the village. Some HHs are engaged in home gardening and casual labour work. There are a few businessmen who have shops in the Mannar town [Tharapuram East]. 75% of the people are engaged in agriculture. The rest find casual labour work outside their village. There are also a few

	<p>government employees [Samayapuram]. About 55 persons are engaged in fishing. Also, there are about 20 carpenters and one mason. Eight persons are in government employment. Fish is sold to Muslim traders coming from outside and fishermen are paid once a week. They are dependent on daily wages. Carpenters do not have adequate timber to engage in carpentry work. Permits are not given to cut down palmyrah trees [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. One person works in a government office. Others are labourers, fishermen and carpenters. Some girls work in a garment factory. Women are mostly housewives. HHs live on the earnings of their husbands and children. Nobody goes outside for labour work [Sumedhankarapura]. About 15 HHs have 2-3 acres of paddy land each. Others work as labourers. Male labourers are paid Rs.1,000/- per day and female labourers are paid Rs.800/-. Some HHs collect firewood and sell. Others would go for lagoon fishing or for labour work in the construction industry [Salambakerney]. Paddy cultivation and labour work are the main source of livelihoods. Men migrate to other areas such as Polonnaruwa, Welikanda, Sevanapitiya, Hingurakgoda for labour work particularly in the months of November and December where they are paid Rs.800/- a day with meals. They come home once a month. About 150 persons go for labour work in brick-making industries. Demand for labour work is less due to the use of machinery for agricultural activities. HHs are also engaged in home gardening. Their produce has to be taken to Chennakadi for marketing. About 35 men and 17 women are working in the Middle-East countries [Nellur village]. Main sources of livelihoods are casual labour work and lagoon fishing. There are 3 school teachers. Ten men and three women are employed in the Middle East. Another 5 men and 5 women are working in the Batticaloa town and Colombo [Kurinjamunai]. 75% of the HHs are engaged in casual labour work. Men would move out of the village for labour work. 25% of the HHs are engaged in farming. There are about 5 government employees [Thandiyady]. About 30 HHs are engaged in paddy cultivation. Rest is engaged in casual labour work. Men migrate to Polonnaruwa district for labour work [Vaalakalai]. Except for 5 paddy field owners, rest is engaged in labour work. Some do lagoon fishing. It is not possible to do home gardening due to lack of water. Three girls and 5 boys are employed abroad [Mawathkuda]. About 20 HHs have paddy land with an extent of 1-2 acres. Others are agricultural labourers. They go to Sammanthurai, Polonnaruwa, Kathathakudi etc. for labour work. Some also work as labourers in construction work. There are about 1-2 government employees. 6-7 persons are working in the Middle East [Valkaddu]. Agriculture, lagoon fishing and animal husbandry are the livelihoods. People who do not own paddy land work as labourers. Women labourers are paid Rs.800/- while male labourers are paid Rs.1,000. There are 8 government employees. About 20 persons are working in the Middle East [Eachanthievu]. Villagers are engaged in multiple livelihoods such as lagoon fishing, agriculture, labour work, animal husbandry etc. There are about 50 government employees and another 150 persons working in foreign countries. Poor women go for cooking in restaurants and are paid about Rs.3,000 per month [Thiruperumthurai]. Villagers are engaged in lagoon fishing, paddy cultivation and labour work. Around 30 HHs own <i>thonis</i> (small boats operated for lagoon fishing). About 10 persons are working in the Middle-East countries. Paddy is cultivated only in a single season while fishing is carried out all throughout the year [Manikkaddu]. 30% of the population is engaged in labour work. Another 10% are</p>
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	<p>masons, and carpenters. 25% is employed in the government sector jobs and 30% in private sector. The rest 5% are self-employed such as dress-making, poultry and piggery. They sell their produce in village fairs in Bingiriya and Bowatte [Panawewa]. There are 3 coconut fibre extracting mills; coconut estates and 4 large poultry farms. 50% of the people are working as labourers in those farms and plantations. Men are paid Rs.650 a day while women are paid Rs.450 a day. Four HHs are engaged in cattle and buffalo rearing and they sell milk. Only 5 persons are employed in government jobs. 7-8 persons are working in the armed forces and 10-15 girls go for garment factory work. There are also 5-6 masons and carpenters. 4 persons are employed in foreign countries [Kaduruwewagama]. There are 3 rice mills, 1 coconut oil mill and 2 coconut fibre production factories. 50% of the villagers work in these mills and factories. They also provide their labour for paddy cultivations. Men are paid Rs.800 to Rs.1,000 a day while women labourers are paid Rs.600 to Rs.700. There are about 8-10 masons. There are about 15 government employees. Another 10-15 people are working in the private sector. Young girls go for work in garment factories in Kuliapitiya and Bingiriya [Hiruwalpola]. 90% of the people are engaged in casual labour work or in private sector jobs. There are several factories, poultry farms and coconut mills in the surroundings and more than 50 villagers are employed in them. Daily wage of a male labourer varies from Rs.800 to Rs.1200 while female labourers are paid Rs.500 to Rs.600. Government employees are only 3-4. Self-employed persons are about 10. About 8 women work in a garment factory in Madape [Suduwellla]. There are about 15 retail groceries, large poultry farms, coconut oil mills, brick-making kilns and coconut estates. 50% of the villagers are labourers in paddy fields and estates. Others work in these mills and farms. There are about 25 masons. Government employees are about 20. Another 20 persons are in the armed services. About 7 HHs are engaged in cattle farming and they produce curd. Traders come to village to buy their produce [Panawewa]. There are several industries and factories located in the vicinity. But most of their workers are outsiders. Most of the villagers are engaged in labour work in various business enterprises in Colombo as masons, helpers, cleaners etc. About 15% of the people in the area are employed in the government and private sector jobs. Others are engaged in small businesses, pavement vending etc. Women too are engaged in various labour work such as domestic workers, cleaners etc. [Mahabuthgama]. A majority of the population are labourers in factories, industries etc. Others would conduct their own business enterprises or service centres [Ambatale]. 60% is employed in government and private sector jobs. 25% is engaged in labour work. 10% is self-employed. Rest 5% includes barbers, cycle repairers, and retail traders [Kalimulla]. 20% is employed in the government and private sector jobs. Several people are engaged in numerous occupations like carpenters, masons, drivers, labourers in factories and construction work, selling meal packets etc. There are outsiders as well who reside here to go for their jobs. Muslims are mainly doing business [Wennawatte]. Several HHs collect discarded materials from the factories in the export promotion zone and sell them for enterprises engaged in re-cycling. Several traders from Wattala, Negombo, Kuliapitiya, Chilaw and Colombo come to the village to buy these discarded materials. Some other HHs provide boarding facilities for workers in the export promotion zone [Kovinna]. Some go for rubber tapping in the surrounding estates. Others would go for work in shops and</p>
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	<p>restaurants in the nearby towns like Kalutara and Horana [Panapitiya]. People work in diverse occupations. Women go for work in garment and fibre factories. About 20% are government employees. There are professionals as well as skilled and unskilled workers living in this area. There are several carpenters in this area who go to Moratuwa to work in carpentry shops. Several skilled labourers have migrated to Middle East. There are 3 hotels [Kahapola]. There are government and private sector employees. Also, there are people who work in the armed services and in foreign countries. A significant number of people are engaged in self-employment activities like running groceries, tea kiosks, cement block-making etc. [Senapura]. People are engaged in diverse occupations. There are government and private sector employees as well as those who are self-employed such as businessmen, carpenters, masons, electricians, dress-makers etc. [Kandelandawatte]. There are about 8-10 fibre manufacturing factories where about 40 men and women work. Males are paid a fixed daily wage of Rs.1200/- while women are paid according to the work they do. A woman would earn about more than Rs.500/- a day. Other livelihood sources include stitching mattress covers, masonry, carpentry, painting, dress-making and employment in two garment factories, marketing outlets. There are about 10 persons working in the armed services. Some HHs provide boarding facilities and run food outlets [Regidalewatte]. There are professionals, businessmen, government and private sector employees, garment workers, and self-employed people in this village [Samagipura]. There are about 8 HHs engaged in green leaves cultivation. Both men and women work as labourers in those cultivations. Men are paid Rs.1000-1200 while women are paid Rs.500 to Rs.600. there are government and private sector employees, businessmen, drivers, trishaw owners, and self-employed people in the area [Uswatte].</p>
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7.	Poverty and vulnerability in the community	<p>Of the 14 HHs, 10 are considered very poor as they do not have a stable income. Of them 4 HHs are women headed and 2 families have members with disabilities [Sirunavathkulam]. All the HHs are dependent on their day to day survival. About 10 HHs are extremely poor because they are women headed and there is no breadwinner in their HH [South Bar]. Around 50 HHs are very poor because they could not find a stable income earning opportunity since their re-settlement. Among them are several widows [Tharapuram East]. Since all the HH have re-settled after the war, their socio-economic situation remains very low and they have not completely recovered from their losses. About 25 HHs are considered very poor. Among them are 10 women headed HHs who have no male members to support them [Samayapuram]. All the 45 HHs are considered to have average socio-economic situation because their incomes are seasonal and fluctuating. During the fishing season they would earn about Rs.600/- per day. Poor education of the people and heavy alcohol use are major causes of poverty. There are three widows and they do not have children to help them. They depend on dry fish making and earn about Rs.300 to Rs.500 a month. HHs whose husbands are dead or suffering from illnesses are also very poor [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. Four squatter HHs are poor because they do not have a stable income and live on their daily earnings. Their houses are partially built [Sumedhankarapura]. About 15 HHs are very poor because they do not have a family breadwinner, some are headed by women, and some HHs have high expenses because they have school going children. After the mechanization of agriculture and the use of machinery for cultivation and harvesting, there is no demand for labour work [Salambakerney]. 163 HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidies. About 15 HHs are very poor because they are women headed or they are in their old age. Some such HHs have disabled members. There are also about 150 HHs who are poor because they cannot find any labour work. [Nellur village]. 75% of the HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. Five HHs are very poor. They are women headed HHs and do not have a stable income [Kurinjamunai]. About 150 HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. Around 30 HHs are very poor because they are headed by widows and they do not have anybody to support [Thandiyady]. About 30 HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. Fifty HHs are very poor. They are either women headed or people in their old age [Vaalakalai]. Fifteen HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. Five HHs are very poor because they are women headed and so not have a stable income [Mawathkuda]. About 30 HH receive Samurdhi food subsidy. 45 HHs are very poor because they do not have a stable income. Some are women headed HHs [Valkaddu]. 196 HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. 70-80 persons are very poor. They include HHs with low incomes, no breadwinners, and widows. There are 54 widows in the village [Eachanthievu]. About 300 HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. Around 150 HHs are very poor because their incomes are seasonal and very low. Some HHs are headed by women [Thiruperumthurai]. About 100 HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. The very poor HHs constitutes about 25. They do not have a family breadwinner and stable income sources [Manikkaddu]. There are about 30 HHs who do not have their own house. Of them 5 HHs are very poor, because they do not own any land and their education levels are very low [Panawewa]. 20% of the HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. About 7HHs are very poor. Their HH members are in their old age and do not have a stable source of income. Alcoholism is another reason</p>
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		<p>for their poverty [Kaduruwewagama]. 20% of the HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. About 2 HHs are very poor [Hiruwalpola]. 30% of the HHs receive Samurdhi food subsidy. About 4 HHs are poor because they are lazy to work [Suduwellla]. A majority of the HHs receive Samurdhi subsidy because of their unstable incomes. About 10 HHs are very poor [Panawewa]. About 10% of the HHs get Samurdhi food subsidy. There are several poor HHs as well. They do not have a stable income. Their houses go under water during floods [Mahabuthgama]. There are about 50 squatter HHs living in shanties on State land near Mulleriyawa tank. They do not own any land. Education levels are very low. Because of their poverty, they are engaged in drug peddling and illicit liquor selling [Ambatale/Kalimulla]. It is difficult to estimate the poor HHs because this is a large area. However, there are several landless families who do not have a stable income. Their family members are sometimes addicted to drugs and alcohol. 2-3 families live in the same HH [Wennawatte]. There are about 40 HHs who receive Samurdhi food subsidy. About 20 HHs are very poor. They do not have a permanent house to live. Their only income source is the sale of discarded materials from the factories in the export promotion zone [Kovinna]. About 15 HHs do not have a permanent house because they do not have a stable income [Panapitiya]. Poverty in the area is comparatively low. But there are Samurdhi recipients. Most of them are casual labourers who do not have a stable income [Kahapola/Senapura]. There are not many poor HHs. But there are HHs who receive Samurdhi food subsidy but they are not really the poor [Kandelandawatte]. There are about 4-5 poor HHs who do not have a stable income. There are also about 40 Samurdhi recipient HHs [Regidalewatte]. There are no poor HHs though there are some Samurdhi recipient HHs [Samagiputa/Uswatte]. Samurdhi HHs are about 30-35. Labourer HHs are poor [Uswatte].</p>
8.	Unemployment levels in the community	<p>Six youths are looking for jobs. One is a graduate and others are qualified with GCE OL and AL. There are four boys and 2 girls among the unemployed. They are looking for government jobs so that they can work within the district. They do not have money, contacts etc. to find employment outside the district [Sirunavathkulam]. About 20 youth (10 males and 10 females) are unemployed. Some are less educated. They do not receive any political patronage to get jobs. Administrators in the divisional secretariat too neglect their community needs [South Bar]. More than 60 persons are unemployed. They do not have any money to invest in businesses. Some youth remain unemployed because they are ashamed of doing casual labour work or working in restaurants or textile shops [Taharapuram East]. Around 25 persons remain unemployed. Though they have studied upto GCE AL, they have not been able to find suitable employment [Samayapuram]. 17 boys and 13 girls are engaged in self-employment activities such as manufacturing palmyrah products. Of 12 persons who have received secondary education, 50% have got jobs. Others remain unemployed [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. Children in the squatter HHs are still young and unemployment issue has not yet been an issue [Sumedhankarapura]. About 50 youth (30 girls and 20 boys) remain unemployed. Because of their low educational levels they cannot compete at public exams held for selecting candidates for jobs. Youth who fail public exams in schools do not repeat sitting for those exams because their families cannot afford to bear the cost of education [Salambakerney]. About 23 youth (1 boy and 22 girls) are unemployed. Low</p>

	<p>education level is the major reason. Some girls go for garment factory work in Batticaloa but due to difficulties in finding suitable accommodation, they abandon their jobs. Unemployment is high among adults as well because they cannot find labour work [Nellur village]. About 30 girls and 40 boys remain unemployed. They do nothing because there are no job opportunities. They would go abroad if a chance occurs. Only seasonal employment is available [Kurinjamunai]. Around 30 boys and 25 girls are unemployed. No employment opportunities in the village. Villagers have to go outside in search of labour work [Thandiyady]. About 25 girls and 20 boys are unemployed. There are no employment opportunities in the surroundings. Casual labour work is available outside the district [Vaalakalai]. About 15 youth are unemployed [Mawathkuda]. About 30 girls and 15 boys are unemployed. Their educational and skills levels are low because they do not have money to further their studies. They also do not have money to go for foreign employment. Contractors of infrastructure facilities bring their own labour teams from outside and hence local people do not get opportunities to work in them [Valkaddu]. Around 150 persons are unemployed. Most of them are GCE OL qualified and hence unable to find a job. Most of them stay at home and sometimes they would engage in casual labour work [Eachanthievu]. About 100 youth are unemployed. Job market is very competitive and people get jobs through bribery or using political influence [Thiruperumthurai]. About 15 youth remain unemployed but the reason for their unemployment is not known [Manikkaddu]. 60% of the girls are engaged in garment factory work. 50% of the boys are engaged in menial jobs in the private sector. The rest 50% of the boys are engaged in casual labour work [Panawewa]. Unemployment level is low because people are engaged in casual labour work to find their living [Kaduruwewagama/Suduwella/Panawewa/Wennawatte]. About 8-10 persons are unemployed. Unemployment is high among the educated youth [Hiruwalpola]. Unemployment levels are low because people engage in labour work to find their living. But they do not have permanent employment because their education levels are very low. Women go for work in textile shops and mega markets [Mahabuthgama]. There are several job opportunities in the area. Many people go to Kaduwela and Colombo for their work. There are also quite a number of outsiders who live here and go for their jobs [Ambatale]. 80% of the working population is engaged in some economic activity. Most women would stop working after child births [Kalimulla]. Factories in the export promotion zone are not willing to employ people from the village because they think that they would instigate in workers' strikes and take frequent leave. Employees are recruited from distant areas. Only limited opportunities are given for women in the village. However, 70% of men and 50% of women are engaged in some form of economic activity [Kovinna]. 65% of the males and 40% of the females are employed. But women would stop working after they get married and have children [Panapitiya]. Unemployment levels are low. People are engaged in some form of economic activity except for a few drug users [Kahapola/Senapura]. Unemployment level is low. There are a few unemployed youth who have completed their school education recently. Several girls for work in garment factories [Kandelandawatte]. Very few are unemployed. They too help in their parents' occupations [Regidalewatte]. There are hardly any unemployed people in this village [Samagipura/Uswatte].</p>
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9.	Sources of drinking water	<p>There are no drinking water facilities for individual HHs. A water tank placed near the settlement is filled with water by the Pradeshiya Sabha but this practice is not regular. People have to travel 2 Km to the army camp at Thirukeshwaran junction where there is a common tap provided by the army to collect water. For bathing purposes, people use water from a well but its water is brackish [Sirunavathkulam]. About 45 HHs do not have drinking water facilities. Pipes are laid by the government but no water supply has been given. They purchase water from private distributors for which they pay Rs.1,200 per bowser [South Bar]. They have private drinking water wells [Tharapuram East]. Drinking water is obtained from a water scheme in the adjoining village [Samayapuram]. Drinking water is obtained from their individual private wells [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. There are 4 common tube wells which provide water for squatter HHs. Since the water from the tube wells is not good for drinking, they get water from a well located 200 meters away from their settlement. All other HHs have tap water provided by the Water Supply Board [Sumedhankarapura]. All the HHs are provided with tap water by the Water Supply Board. There is a common well but its water is saline [Salambakerney]. None of the HHs have private wells. They have to travel 500 meters to fetch water from common wells. There are 5 common wells. Women fetch water twice a day [Nellur village]. During dry season, people travel 3 Km by bicycles to Vavunathievu to collect water. In the rainy season they use rain water [Kurinjamunai]. Villagers have to go to the nearest village to get drinking water. They do not have water sources inside the village [Thandiyady]. Villagers obtain drinking water from a public well in the village. Water is scarce during dry season [Vaalakalai]. Water is scarce and HHs have to take water from the common well in the Kovil [Mawathkuda]. Villagers draw water from 5 common wells. One was built by World Vision. Wells are in poor condition and need renovations [Valkaddu]. Except for 18 HHs, rest of the HHs is having tap water provided by the Water Board. They do not have the means to obtain water connections [Eachanthievu]. All the HHs have tap water provided by the Water Supply Board [Thiruperumthurai/Manikkaddu]. Though water is available, due to high salinity level, it is difficult to use such water. Water Board has not supplied the tap water. Around 70% of the HHs has to consume saline water [Panawewa]. Drinking water is obtained from private wells [Kaduruwewagama/Hiruwalpola/Panawewa]. The Water Board has provided tap water and 95% of the HHs are supplied with tap water [Suduwellu]. HHs get tap water from the Water Board [Mahabuthgama/Ambatale/Kalimulla/Wennawatte]. They receive water only after 10.00 p.m. [Kalimulla]. Drinking water is scarce because of high salinity level in the water. There is a community water supply project which provides water for about 130 HHs. It provides water only for 1 hour in the nights. HHs have to pay Rs.800 per month [Kovinna]. Drinking water is obtained from private wells [Panapitiya]. HHs get water from private wells. During dry season, wells run out water. Sea water seeps into wells. Cannot use water for any cultivation. Tap water scheme has been laid by the Water Board but yet no water has been provided [Kahapola]. Water is obtained from private wells [Senapura]. HHs take drinking water from their private wells. During dry season water is scarce. A water scheme is being constructed to provide water [Kandelawatte]. Drinking water is obtained from private wells. During dry season, people go to Bolgoda river for bathing and washing as water in the wells run out [Regidalewatte]. Tap water is</p>
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		available for HHs. Some HHs have their private wells [Samagipura/Uswatte].
10	Availability of electricity	<p>None of the households have electricity [Sirunavathkulam]. About 50 HH do not have electricity. HHs having electricity do not experience any problems with electricity supply [South Bar]. Sometimes, electricity lines get sparks and there are power cuts without advance notice by the CEB [Taharapuram East]. Electricity is not available for 15 HHs. Power-cuts are frequently experienced and mostly two times a day [Samayapuram]. Frequent power cuts are experienced and sometimes 7-8 times a day. Their monthly electricity bill is around Rs.600/- [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. All the 5 squatter HHs have electricity and they do not experience any major problem with the supply [Sumedhankarapura]. Except for 10 HHs, all other HHs have electricity [Salambakerney]. About 50 HHs do not have electricity. Their houses are temporary huts. And they also cannot afford to pay for electricity. Sometimes distance between houses is large, additional polls are necessary and HHs cannot bear that cost [Nellur village]. 90% of the HHs are electrified [Kurinjamunai]. About 150 HHs are electrified [Thandiyady]. About 70 HHs have electricity [Vaalakalai]. Only 6 HHs have electricity. Others are unable to afford to get electricity [Mawathkuda]. About 55 HHs do not have electricity because they cannot afford to get them [Valkaddu]. 50% of the HHs are electrified. Others do not have the adequate financial resources to get electricity connections [Eachanthievu]. A majority of the HHs have electricity [Thiruperumthurai]. Only 30 HHs are connected to electricity. Others do not have the money to get connections [Manikkaddu]. All the HHs are connected to electricity and villagers are satisfied with the service [Panawewa]. Around 6-7 HHs are not connected to electricity. They are unable to afford to get the connection [Kaduruwewagama]. Except for 1-2 HHs, rest is connected with electricity [Hiruwalpola]. Almost all the HHs have electricity [Suduwell/Mahabuthgama/Ambatale/Kalimulla/Wennawatte/Kovinna/Panapitiya]. All the HHs are electrified. Electricity supply functions well [Kahapola/Kandelawatte/Senapura/Regidalewatte/Samagipura/Uswatte].</p>
11	Educational facilities	<p>Children attend the Nochchikulam Vidyalaya and the schools in Mannar. HHs send their children to schools even with financial difficulties. They do not have major issues with facilities in schools. When HHs do not have adequate money to spend on children's education they would obtain loans and settle them once they sell their goats [Sirunavathkulam]. Children attend schools in Mannar located 3 Km away. But irregular transport services (only one bus operates), and muddy roads during rainy days affect their attendance. School dropout is largely due to the poor incomes of the HHs [South Bar]. There are a few students who cannot pursue higher education because of their HH poverty [Tharapuram East]. Internal roads in the village go under water during rainy days and children are unable to attend school on those days [Samayapuram]. Only a pre-school is available in the village. Seven children attend the pre-school. RDS community center is used for the pre-school because it does not have its own building. About 20 children attend the school in Tharapuram. But it is a Muslim school, whereas the children from Konnaiyankudiiruppu are all Hindu Catholics. Only 8 children passed GCE OL and 4 children passed GCE AL [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. Children study at Sumedhankarapura school upto GCE OL and thereafter go to schools in Mannar [Sumedhankarapura]. Children have to walk 1 ½ Km daily to go to the school. HHs poverty is one of the major causes for not pursuing higher education</p>

	<p>[Salambakerney]. HH poverty and transport difficulties prevent many youth attaining higher education. However, children would go to schools at least upto year 5. Only a few students will pass GCE OL and AL. HHs are not interested in helping children to pursue higher education [Nellur village]. Children are sent to the school in Kannankuda for secondary education. Primary education upto year 5 is at the village school. People are satisfied with the education provided at Kannankuda because it is a 'model school' [Kurinjamunai]. Villagers are satisfied with the education in schools. However, children have to walk long distances to the school because of the irregular bus service. Children go to Kannankuda school for their secondary education [Thandiyady]. Children attend the Kothiyapulai school in the adjoining village. During rainy season, roads are impassable and children cannot walk to the school. Due to HH poverty, about 20-25 children have stopped schooling and stay at home [Vaalakalai]. Children attend the school in Palugram. Most children would abandon their studies after GCE OL [Mawathkuda]. Children attend Arasadithievu school for their secondary education. They have to walk to school because they do not have transport. Education in the school is good and some students from this school passed their Year 5 scholarship examination. There are about 12 children who have dropped out of school before completing GCE OL because of poverty [Valkaddu]. Children attend the school in Navathkadu or schools in Batticaloa for their senior secondary education. Parents are satisfied with the quality of education provided. There are about 10 drop out children [Eachanthievu]. Children attend schools in urban areas like Batticaloa. Only about 2-3 HHs who do not send their children to school because of economic difficulties. Children who fail GCE OL examination stay at home without sitting for the second time. There are a few school leavers who follow vocational and technical courses in Batticaloa [Thiruperumthurai]. Primary level children attend the village school. Others go to schools in Navathkuda and Vavunathievu for their secondary education. Compared to the war times, education facilities in schools are very much improved [Manikkaddu]. The village school has classes only upto GCE OL. Teachers and facilities are inadequate. It is difficult to get students admitted to good schools in Bingiriya. School leavers go for vocational training institutes in Bingiriya and Chilaw [Panawewa]. The village school has classes only upto Grade 9. It is 1/2 Km from the village. There are about 900 students. Children have to go to Bingiriya for GCE OL and AL. some HHs are unable to bear the cost of sending children to Bingiriya and children from those HHs would abandon their studies [Kaduruwewagama]. The village school has classes upto Grade 5. Students go to schools in Bingiriya or Dummalasooriya for higher education. Most students would study upto GCE OL. School attendance drops during cultivation/harvesting seasons. There are about 6-8 university graduates [Hiruwalpola]. The primary school in the village has classes upto Grade 5. There are about 400 students in this school. Students go to three schools in Madampe (3Km away) for higher education. Most children would study upto GCE OL. Education provided in the school is satisfactory [Suduwella]. Parents are keen to educate their children. There are several youth who have studied upto GCE AL. About 250 students are studying at Panawewa government school. Others go to schools in Bingiriya, Kadigamuwa and Chilaw [Panawewa]. There are several schools in the area. Facilities in those schools are very good. But getting admission to some schools is</p>
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		<p>difficult [Mahabuthgama/Ambatale/Kalimulla/Wennawatte]. Educational expenses are unbearable for some families [Ambatale/Kalimulla]. Children are pursuing higher education and many children complete their GCE AL [Wennawatte]. There are 3 pre-schools in the village. Also there are 2 secondary schools in Andiambalama. Facilities are good, but getting children admitted to schools is difficult [Kovinna]. There are 4 pre-schools in the village. Primary education in the schools at Panapitiya, Diyagama, Ukgalbada is quite good [Panapitiya]. Kahapola Sri Pannananda school has classes upto GCE OL. There are several other schools in Kesbewa, Piliyandala, Batuwandara etc. and children go for these schools too. Education facilities and school performance are both good. There are several pre-schools as well [Kahapola]. There are several schools in the area such as Bandaragama Maha Vidyalaya, Wallawila Saralankara Vidyalaya. They have classes upto GCE AL. Educational performance in schools is good. There are several pre-schools and private tuition classes [Kandelandawatte/Senapura]. Educational facilities are good. There are well-performing schools in Madapatha, Piliyandala, Kesbewa etc. and the transport services are extremely good [Regidalewatte]. There are very good schools in Pannipitiya, Kottawa, Makuloluwa etc. Distance to schools is 2-3 Kms [Samagipura]. Schools in Arawwawala and Pannipitiya provide good education. Tuition classes are available and some teachers do home visits [Uswatte].</p>
12	Other social problems (alcoholism, drug abuse, suicide, women and child abuse etc.)	<p>No major social problems are reported [Sirunavathkulam/South Bar/Tharapuram East/Samayapuram/Vaalakalai/Mawathkuda]. Four years ago, one case of suicide was reported where a man committed suicide because he could not repay his debts [Samayapuram]. Alcohol use is a problem. There is a toddy tavern in the village which is open for 6 hours a day. Most men spend 3-5 hours a day in the tavern [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. Threats from wild elephants and alcoholism [Sumedhankarapura]. Alcohol use is a problem. There is a liquor shop near the village [Salambakerney]. No major issue since police is frequently patrolling [Nellur village]. Except for alcohol use, no other problems are reported [Kurinjamunai]. Around 50-75 persons consume liquor daily. Lack of employment and poverty are reasons for their drinking. It is a real problem [Thandiyady]. Alcoholism is a problem to some extent but not serious [Valkaddu/Eachanthievu/[Manikkaddu/Panawewa/Suduwell]. Alcoholism is a problem because there are illicit liquor brewing centres in the village. People engaged in labour work consume alcohol daily [Kaduruwewagama/Hiruwalpola]. There is some theft in the village mainly carried out by outside parties. There are 2 illicit liquor brewing centres [Panawewa]. There are quite a number of drug users, alcoholics, and theft in this area, particularly of people who are living in shanties [Mahabuthgama/Ambatale/Kalimulla/Wennawatte]. Villagers are taking action with the support of police to prevent any anti-social activities in the area. They want to ensure the safety of women and girls in particular who return to their boarding houses late in the night. People fear losing incomes from their boarding houses if some dangers happened to the lives of workers [Kovinna]. Prevalence of drug abuse, illicit liquor brewing and theft are quite high in this area [Kahapola]. Except for occasional incidences of theft, there are no major social problems in the area [Senapura/Kandelandawatte/Regidalewatte/Uswatte]. Theft is mostly carried out by drug users [Regidalewatte/Uswatte]. Except for a few alcohol users, there are no major social issues [Samagipura].</p>

13	Prevalence of chronic diseases and available health facilities	<p>No chronic diseases are reported [Sirunavathkulam/South Bar/Tharapuram East/Samayapura/Salambakerney/Nellur village]. People obtain health/medical services from Mannar hospital as well as from the Vankalai hospital. They are satisfied with the services provided [Sirunavathkulam]. They obtain medical services from Mannar hospital. Some are satisfied and some are not satisfied. Physicians prescribe medicine without a proper examination [South Bar/Samayapuram]. People obtain medicine from Vankalai and Mannar hospitals. Patients who go to Vankalai hospital are always referred to Mannar hospital because there are no drugs in the hospital [Samayapuram]. Wheezing is a widespread problem. People obtain medicine from the hospital at Tharapuram, which is situated 5 Km away. The midwife hardly visits the pregnant mothers [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. HHs obtain medical services from Trincomalee hospital and health centre in Kappalthurai [Sumedhankarapura]. People obtain treatment from Navadkadu rural hospital and Batticaloa teaching hospital. But the former does not have laboratory facilities [Salambakerney]. People take medicine from Karadiyanaru, Chenkaladi and Batticaloa hospitals. But Karadiyanaru hospital does not have any laboratory facilities. Many people have transport difficulties in reaching medical centres [Nellur village]. Villagers obtain medical services from Thandyadi rural hospital, Batticaloa hospital and other private medical practitioners. They are satisfied with the services provided. Doctors care the patients and give good medicine [Kurinjamunai/Thandiyady]. Villagers obtain medical services from Puthumandapathady rural hospital. It does not have sufficient physicians. Outpatient treatment is available only from 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon [Vaalakalai]. Villagers obtain treatment from Palugram and Kalawanchikudi hospitals. Satisfied with the services provided. A midwife visits the pregnant mothers. The maternity clinic is held at Palugram [Mawathkuda]. Medical services are obtained from Mahiladithievu hospital. Patients with serious illnesses are transferred to Batticaloa hospital. An ambulance is available. The hospital is 10Km away from the village and patients find difficult to reach there due to transport difficulties. Midwife visits the pregnant mothers and maternity clinics are conducted [Valkaddu]. Villagers obtain treatment from Navadkadu or Batticaloa hospitals. Some go to private medical practitioners. They are satisfied with the medical services provided [Eachanthievu]. Treatment is obtained from the Batticaloa hospital. But sometimes patients are asked to get their laboratory tests done outside [Thiruperumthurai]. Villagers obtain medical services from Navadkudah and Batticaloa hospitals and are satisfied with the services provided. A Family Health Worker serves the village and maternity clinics are conducted in Vavunathievu [Manikkaddu]. Drugs are scarce in the Bingiriya hospital and people have to buy medicine from private pharmacies. Specialist physicians are also limited in number [Panawewa]. Villagers obtain medicine from Chilaw and Bingiriya hospitals and a private medical practitioner at Kaduruwewa [Kaduruwewagama/Hiruwalpola]. Health facilities are good. Villagers obtain treatment from Madampe hospital (3 ½ Km) and Chilaw hospital (10Km) [Suduwellla]. Incidence of cancer is relatively high and 10-15 persons died over the past few years. Public health inspector conducts awareness programmes on dengue [Panawewa]. Villagers obtain treatment from Bingiriya and Chilaw hospitals and private medical practitioners in Bowatte [Panawewa]. No major diseases. People have access to several hospitals such as IDH, Himbutana and</p>
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		<p>National hospitals. Public health inspector is conducting awareness programmes to control and prevent dengue [Mahabuthgama]. Medical services can be obtained from Mulleriyawa hospital, Ambatale Ayurveda clinic and several other private medical practitioners. People have to spend a lot of money to purchase drugs [Ambatale]. People access medical services from Mulleriyawa and Gothatuwa hospitals and private medical practitioners. Private medical practitioners provide 24 hour service [Kalimulla]. No major chronic diseases except for incidence of high blood pressure and diabetics. There are several government hospitals and private clinics in the vicinity easily accessible to people [Wennawatte]. The nearest hospital is located within the export promotion zone. But it provides free treatment only to the factory workers. Outsiders have to pay for treatment. Negombo hospital is 8Km away while Minuwangoda hospital is 7Km away. A maternity clinic is held in Andiambalama which is 1 Km away [Kovinna]. Panapitiya and Galpatha hospitals are located 2Km away. Maternity care clinics are conducted in the Pulungaswewa community centre [Panapitiya]. There are no chronic diseases in the area. People obtain treatment from Piliyandala hospital (6Km away). There is an Ayurveda hospital in Jamburaliya. Family health services are well provided. Public health inspector takes action to control dengue [Kahapola]. No major diseases are reported. Family health worker and public health inspector provide a good service. People obtain treatment from Bandaragama hospital. There are several private dispensaries and medical laboratories in the area [Kandelandawatte/Senapura/Regidalewatte]. People obtain treatment from Piliyandala hospital [Regidalewatte]. Except for some incidence of dengue fever, no other chronic diseases are found in this area. There are a large number of private medical centres from which people obtain treatment [Samagipura]. No major diseases. People obtain treatment from hospitals in Kalubowila, Piliyandala, Homagama and other private dispensaries [Uswatte].</p>
14	Level of awareness on HIV/AIDS and its prevention	<p>They are aware of HIV/AIDS as they learnt about it via television, awareness raising programmes and meeting people affected with HIV/AIDS while they were in India. For prevention, they believed that sexual intercourse should be limited only to between husband and wife and that people should be disciplined. Also they mentioned that people should ensure that new syringes are used when they are given injections in hospitals [Sirunavathkulam]. People are aware of HIV/AIDS because the area Medical Officer of Health and the NGO, World Vision conducted awareness programmes [South Bar / Tharapuram East / Samayapuram / Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. They have heard about the disease. But they have never attended any awareness raising programmes [Salambakerney]. People are aware of the disease and programmes have been conducted by Ceylon Offer, Sarvodaya (NGOs) and Rupavahin Corporation [Nellur village]. Villagers are aware of HIV/AIDS through awareness training programmes conducted by the Health Department [Kurinjamunai]. 95% of the people are not aware of HIV/AIDS [Thandiyady]. The Family Health Worker has conducted an awareness programme and villagers are aware of the disease [Vaalakalai/Mawathkuda]. Several villagers participated in a workshop conducted by the Health Department. Also gained knowledge through TV and radio [Valkaddu/Eachanthievu]. Villagers are aware of HIV/AIDS through radio, TV and newspapers [Manikkaddu]. Villagers do not have a good knowledge about HIV/AIDS and its prevention since no awareness programmes have been conducted. They suggest that such a</p>

		<p>programme should be conducted by the public health inspector and the family health worker [Panawewa]. People are aware of it through media and school education but no special awareness programmes have been conducted [Mahabuthgama/Ambatale/Kalimulla/ Wennawatte]. There is a large population who has migrated from other areas live here because of their employment in the export promotion zone. But no awareness programmes have been conducted [Kovinna]. Young people have a better knowledge because of internet and media. But the older generation has very limited knowledge [Panapitiya]. Most people in the area have a fairly good knowledge of HIV/AIDS. There may be some people who do not have much knowledge. No awareness raising programmes have been conducted. It is through media that people gained knowledge [Kahapola/Senapura/Kandelandawatte/Regidalewatte/Samagipura/Uswatte].</p>
15	Community based organizations and their activities	<p>There is a women's rural development society (WRDS) and all the 14 HHs are members of this WRDS. The members engage in periodic <i>shramadana</i> campaigns to clean their environment and dispose garbage. WRDS also assists the World Food Programme when they conduct programmes in their settlement [Sirunavathkulam]. There is a Rural Development Society (RDS), Women's Rural Development Society (WRDS), Sports Club, Fishermen's Society, Children's Club, Women's Organization and Mothers' Club. RDS and WRDS conduct <i>shramadana</i> campaigns and run revolving loan funds for its members [South Bar/Tharapuram/Samayapuram/Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. Sports Club conducts annual sports festivals [Samayapuram]. RDS and WRDS conduct savings and credit programmes. Fishery society helps in resolving problems with the fish traders and to get a good price for their fishermen [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. CBOs are not stable. There are a number of finance companies and NGOs who operate in the village and offer loans in the range of Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000. The interest rate is 14% per month. Three guarantors are needed. People who have obtained loans are unable to repay [Sumedhankarapura]. The Funeral Aid Society provides Rs.10,000, furniture and groceries during a family bereavement [Sumedhankarapura]. There is a WRDS, RDS, Temple Society and Youth Society in the village. WRDS runs a savings and credit programme. The Child Fund (INGO) works with WRDS and support the income generating activities of poor HHs [Salambakerney]. There is a WRDS, RDS, and Elders' Society. WRDS runs a revolving loan fund. CBOs do not have many funds to carry out development activities. Elders' Society has built a fund through which families are helped during funerals. They also conduct <i>shramadana</i> campaigns [Nellur village]. There is a RDS, WRDS, Youth Club, Temple Welfare Society, School Development Society in the village. A career guidance centre has been established by the youth club with funding support from the Child Fund, an INGO. Child Fund also supports vocational training programmes for youth such as driving, and computer training [Kurinjamunai]. There is a WRDS, RDS, Temple Welfare Society, Agrarian Society, Youth Club and a Sports Club. WRDS runs a revolving loan fund and provides credit facilities to its members. Sports Club organizes annual sports meets [Thandiyady]. There is a RDS, WRDS, Sports Club, Youth Club and Children's Club. WRDS runs a revolving loan fund for members. Youth Club conducts <i>shramadana</i> campaigns to clean public places. External programmes are implemented through RDS [Vaalakalai]. There are no CBOs in this village [Mawathkuda]. There is a RDS, Village Awakening Society and CARE society.</p>

	<p>The Village Reawakening Society runs a revolving loan fund from which loans to the value of Rs.30,000-50,000 are issued to members. CARE society too runs a revolving loan fund [Valkaddu]. There is a RDS, Fishermen's Society, Elders' Society, WRDS, School Development Society and Temple Committee. Samurdhi Society provides cash grants for poor HHs at their important family events such as marriages, child births, scholarships to children etc. It also provides loans in the range of Rs.25,000 to Rs.100,000 for income generating activities of its members. Samurdhi Society also has a programme to build three houses per year for the very poor and vulnerable HHs. The Elders' Society too runs a revolving loan fund [Eachanthievu]. There is a RDS, WRDS, Temple Committee and Fishermen's Society. People who are engaged in labour work do not participate in CBO work. Temple Committee conducts religious programmes and festivals [Thiruperumthurai]. There is a Fishermen's Society, RDS, WRDS and Urani Farmers' Society (in which farmers from Manikkaddu also hold membership). WRDS provides loans to the value of Rs.20,000 for income generating activities of its members [Manikkaddu]. There is a funeral aid society with 150 members; Samurdhi society with 60 members; and Elders' society with 40 members. These CBOs conduct religious events, <i>shramadana</i> campaigns, and also assist very poor families in the village [Panawewa]. There is an Elders' society, Farmers' society, Funeral Aid Society and Temple society. Funeral aid society provides Rs.25,000 at a funeral. Framers' society distributes fertilizer subsidy given by the government, and clean channels [Kaduruwewagama/Hiruwalpola]. There is the Sarvodaya society, Samurdhi society and Elders' society. Temple trustees' society has about 300 members. Funeral Aid Society has about 500 members [Suduwellla]. Funeral aid society has about 500 members. It provides a cash grant of Rs.50,000 and numerous other assistance at a funeral. Samurdhi society conducts <i>shramadana</i> campaigns to clean channels etc. There is also a Farmer Society and a Women's Society [Panawewa]. There is a Funeral Aid Society with a membership of 300 HHs. It provides Rs.25,000 and several other assistance for a funeral house of a member [Mahabuthgama]. There is Ambatale Buddhist Society, Buddhist Youth Organization and Funeral Aid Society. Funeral Aid Society has about 150 members. These CBOs conduct religious and cultural events and blood donation campaigns [Ambatale]. There is a Samurdhi society, Elders' society and Funeral Aid Society. Samurdhi society and Funeral Aid Society are very active. Funeral Aid Society provides Rs.20,000 and other assistance for a funeral house [Kalimulla]. There is a Funeral Aid Society established by the Sinhalese people. Members are mostly from the well-to-do families [Wennawatte]. The community water supply society, united funeral aid society and Samurdhi society are the CBOs that function in this village. Samurdhi society runs a revolving loan fund. Funeral aid society helps the bereaved families in a funeral [Kovinna]. There is a funeral aid society, temple trustee society, Samurdhi society and elders' society. These CBOs conduct pilgrimages, religious events and <i>shramadana</i> campaigns [Panapitiya]. There are several CBOs in the area like funeral aid society, Sarvodaya society, SANASA society, Elders' society, rural development society etc. CBOs conduct <i>shramadana</i> campaigns, revolving loan funds, religious and cultural events and provide assistance for funeral houses [Kahapola/Senapura/Kandelandawatte/Uswatte]. CBOs take lead in addressing common issues and making decisions [Kandelandawatte/Regidalewatte]. CBOs</p>
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		work closely with 4 temples in the area [Samagipura]. Some CBOs conduct free tuition classes for children and help in dengue prevention campaigns [Uswatte].
16	Major development activities in the recent past	Ministry of Economic Affairs rehabilitated their internal roads within the settlement. But they brought labour parties from outside and none of the settlers were involved. The Samurdhi Authority has constructed a building for a Samurdhi Bank but it has not yet started its operations [Sirunavathkulam]. No major development activity in the area. Road rehabilitation work has been completely neglected by the authorities [South Bar]. Internal roads have been rehabilitated. A dispensary and a nursing home were built [Tharapuram East]. The community centre was renovated and community members conduct their RDS meetings and other public events at this centre [Samayapuram]. Electricity has been provided. A church is being constructed [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. The internal access road was rehabilitated in and electricity was supplied in 2010 [Sumedhankarapura]. Internal roads have been renovated by the Pradeshiya Sabha. No other development activity despite their multiple displacements in the past [Salambakerney]. No development activity [Nellur village]. 19 war-displaced HHs will receive housing grants under the Indian Housing grant. Ten other HHs affected by floods received Rs.100,000 each from the Ministry of Disaster Management [Kurinjamunai]. The hospital road was renovated. Under the <i>Dayata Kirula</i> programme, 50 HHs received Rs.100,000 each for constructing houses [Thandiyady]. 19 houses were built by the UN Habitat. One public well was constructed by ADT, an NGO [Vaalakalai]. A community centre is being built by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. No other development activity. Village access roads are in poor condition but not rehabilitated [Valkaddu]. Six houses were built for the very poor families under the the Samurdhi programme. The Ministry of Economic Development implements the Divi Neguma (home gardening programme) programme[Eachanthievu]. Internal access roads have been rehabilitated by the Urban Council and for the Deyata Kirula programme [Thiruperumthurai]. An export promotion zone was established. As a result, people could find employment in factories and also they were able to sell their coconuts and fiber products [Panawewa]. Except for the road renovation and carpeting, there was no major development activity [Kaduruwewagama/Hiruwalpola]. Tap water was provided by the Water Board [Suduwellla]. Only development project that was implemented closer to our village is the Colombo-Katunayake highway [Kovinna]. A water scheme has been initiated but not yet completed. No other development activity [Kahapola/Senapura/Kandelandawatte/Regidalewatte/Samagipura]. Erawwala road was carpeted [Uswatte].
17	Decision-making structures and processes in the community	Major issues affecting their community are discussed and decisions are made at the WRDS meetings. The Grama Niladhari is also consulted [Sirunavathkulam]. Issues are discussed jointly by the RDS and the WRDS and decisions are made [South Bar]. Issues are discussed at the Mosque Committee and decisions are made. Also the Village Security Committee makes decisions for the good of the people [Tharapuram East]. Issues are discussed at RDS and final decisions are made by the Grama Niladhari [Samayapuram]. The Church Committee and the RDS discuss community issues and make decisions in consultation with the parish priest [Konnaiyankudiiruppu]. Leaders of the CBOs make decisions on community issues [Salambakerney]. RDS makes the decisions. Village disputes are resolved through the intervention of police [Nellur village/Eachanthievu]. RDS

		<p>and Grama Niladhari will make decisions on community matters [Kurinjamunai/Manikkaddu]. RDS and the Temple Welfare Society intervene in resolving village level issues. If not resolved, issues would be reported to the police [Thandiyady/Thiruperumthurai]. Grama Niladhari gives leadership to the village [Mawathkuda]. CBO leaders, retired school teachers and chief incumbent of the temple intervene in community related issues [Panawewa]. It is the chief incumbent of the temple who intervenes in resolving issues in the village [Kaduruwewagama/Hiruwalpola]. People get together when there is a major issue affecting them [Suduwellla]. The Vice Chairman of the Mulleriyawa Pradeshiya Sabha, trustees of the temple and the chief incumbent of the temple take leadership in any matters affecting the community [Ambatale]. Being an urban area, there is no common mechanism to make decisions. However, when necessary, trustees of the temple and elders intervene to address community issues [Kalimulla]. Mostly the local political leaders intervene in community matters [Wennawatte]. CBO leaders and village youth take leadership in community matters [Kovinna]. The chief incumbent of the temple and its trustees take leadership in community issues [Panapitiya]. Chief priest in the temple along with CBOs take leadership in decision-making [Samagipura/Uswatte].</p>
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Details on participants (Public Consultations)

Participants of the public consultations - Transmission and Distribution Subprojects

N o.	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
Mannar-Nadukuda Transmission Line				
1.	Sirunavathkulam, Nagathavu MN88 GND, Mnnar Town DSD [along the RoW]	21.11.20 13	F.A. Nimal	GramaNiladhari
			E.H.J. Miranda	GramaNiladhari
			T. Ranchini	Development Officer
			K. Poobala Singham	Labourer
			P. Thulasithaj	Driver
			K. Anantham	Labourer
			A. amathakumar	Labourer
2.	Tharapuram East [300 meters from the T/L]	22.11.20 13	A.M.M. Sarjoon	SDO
			Y.A. Adham	SDO
			A.H.M. Najumdeen	
			A.G.M. Naufer	Retired postmaster
			A.N.A. Hakeem	Businessman
			A.G. A.G. Bashurdeen	Pensioner
			M.M. Kamal	Grama Niladhari
			M.A.C. Asrifa	DO
			Ms. Farhana Asric	DO
3.	South Bar Railway Station [100 meters from T/L]	22.11.20 13	C.C. Dilshan	Grama Niladhari
			M. Jenothini	DO
			S. Aravinithani	SDO
			Arulananthan	
			M. Anthonythasan	
			K. Sivasambus	
			A. Savarimuttu	
			P. Rohini	
			T. Agnes	
			J. Jenita Laxy	
			L. Vanitha	
			S. Selvarani	
			Y. Kalaivani	
			S. Vimalavathi	
			S. Sugalina	
			R. Muralitharan	
			K. Sutha	
			J. Anantha Vijitha	

			K. Inthusha	
			T.S. Rani	
			Rani	
			L. Sisiliya	
			K. Nagulesh	
			M. Winifreeda	
			J.A. Samintha Appu	
			T. Santhira	
			R. Jeyasatha	
			M. Naganthini	
			K. Ajanthini	
			Sebamali Amma	
			A. Joyce	Housewife
			T. Stella	Housewife
			M. Nageshwary	Housewife
			J. Bathurunza	
			T. Mary Ranee	Housewife
			M. Vijitha	Housewife
4.	Samayapuram [300 meters from the proposed Puthukamam GSS]	23.11.2013	M. Anita	
			U. Vasanthi	Pre-school teacher
			V. Vijaya gowry	
			N. Usha	
			J. Maristella	
			M. Umathevi	
			J. Jegatheswary	
			G. Jegulany	
			T. Suganthini	
			G. Sathyabama	
			K. Reeta	
			T. Sithrathevi	
			P. Sasikala	
			R. Tharmini	
			S. Silwareena	
			N. Kupama	
			V. Tamilselvi	
			P. Sakunthala	
			V. Theaivanai	
			T. Latha	
			P. Karuna Raja	
			K. Pratheepan	
			M. Selvanayakam	
			N. Babu	
			G.G. Morais	Grama Niladahari MN 91

5.	Konniyankudiiruppu (Thoddaveli) [500 meters from the project]	23.11.2013	J. Mariyathas	Fisherman
			M. Gnnasathi	Housewife
			M. Soosaithas	Fisherman
			E. Kalinton	Carpenter
			Gnnaeswary	
			Kabikson	Fisherman
			Anuska	Labourer
			Emmanuel	Fisherman
			Piragasanthan	
			Arulsothi	
			Simon	
Kappalthurai GSS				
6.	Sumedhankarapura, 5 th Km Post, Araliya Mawatha, Town & Gravets DSD [100 meters from the proposed location]	27.11.2013	A.G. Gunathilake	Government servant
			S.M. Geetha Priyangani	Housewife
			H.W. Rukshika	Self-employed
			R.G. Seelavathi	Housewife
			Sagara Jagath	Carpenter
			Chanaka Thilakaratne	Labourer
			Supun Chamara	Labourer
			W.K. Gunawathie	Housewife
			R.P. Wimalawathi	Housewife
			K.M. Ariyaratne	
			D.K.G. Ananda	
Vavunathievu GSS to Karadiyanaru (13 Km) and Karadiyanaru Gantry				
7.	Salambakerney, Vaunathieve, Manmunai West DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	5.12.2013	K. Tharmarajah	Farmer
			J. Rakukaran	Farmer
			S. Kanapathipillai	Labourer
			T. Theyventhiman	Labourer
			T. Seenalathvea	Labourer
			K. Soothilibakam	Labourer
			M. Ravi	Labourer
			N. Sivanesarasan	Labourer
			K. Kanthasumu	Labourer
			K. janakaraj	Student
			P. Nishanth	Student

			S. Thinojan	Student
			P. Prashath	Labourer
			M. Lokitharasha	Farmer
			V. Ajanthan	Labourer
			Prasath	Farmer
			Manaoraj	Housewife
			Marimumu	Farmer
			Rajanayagam	Farmer
8.	Nellur village, Ayithiyaamala North GND, Manmunai West [500 meters from the D/L]	5.12.13	M. Gunasekeram	Labourer
			R. Kankesan	Labourer
			P. Sathanayake	-
			T. Yogarani	Labourer
			S. Balanedran	Farmer
			K. Parameshwary	Labourer
			T. Arunthathy	Labourer
			R. Latha	Labourer
			R. Kavitha	Labourer
			M. Tharsini	Labourer
			K. Chandran	Farmer
			K. Jeyanthi	Farmer
			J. Swarna	Farmer
			R. Vadivel	Farmer
			A. Premalathevi	Farmer
			E. Perinparajah	Labourer
			G. Somu	Labourer
			S. Mathiratham	Labourer
			K. Marimuthu	Labourer
			L. Suthamathy	Housewife
			A. Malathy	Labourer
			S. Nirmala	Labourer
			R. Thenledsumy	Farmer
			N. Kumaleswary	Labourer
9.	Nellur village (members of project affected HHs) Ayithiyaamalai North GND, Manmunai West [50 meters from the D/L]	5.12.201 3	J. Aruljothy	Labourer
			V. Manoranjitham	Housewife
			S. Selvarathnam	Labourer
			V. Veerakuddy	Farmer
			V. Vadivel	Labourer
			S. Kumutha	Housewife

			S. Subasini	Housewife
			S. Rusikaran	Labourer
			P. Lalitha	Housewife
			V. Thasalachumy	Housewife
			N. Kuneshwary	Housewife
			M. Nagalechchmai	Housewife
			V. Nanthini	Housewife
Vavunathievu GSS to Thalankuda (21 Km) and Thalankuda Gantry				
10	Kurinjamunai, Kurinjamunai GND, Manamunai West [500 meters from the D/L]	6.12.201 3	L. Savithri	Farmer
			Chandaradevi	Labourer
			Devaki	Housewife
			Suhandi	Housewife
			R. Prabaha	Student
			S. Maheswaram	Farmer
			Manikkapodi Thillempalam	Farmer
			Maheshwari	Housewife
			Sinnathambi Winahayalsingam	Farmer
			Allimuttu	Housewife
			Krushna Kumari	Housewife
			Nishanthini	Housewife
			Parimalakanthi	Housewife
			Thevarani	Housewife
			Rajeshwary	Housewife
			Thangeshwary	Housewife
			Nakamma	Housewife
			Prisatharsini	Housewife
			Kamaleswary	Housewife
			Thajanithy	Housewife
			Jegantha	Housewife
			Uma	Housewife
			Palaththai	Housewife
11	Thandiyadi, Puthumandapathady GND, Manmunai West [500 meters from the D/L]	6.12.201 3	S. Jeyakumar	Business
			T. Kathukamatthamai	Agriculture
			N. Pavanathan	Agriculture
			N. Perelasinjan	Agriculture
			A. Suntheralingam	Agriculture
			S. Suntheralingam	Agriculture
			P. Amithalingam	Fishing
			S. Thirukganesh	Labourer
			J. Susila	Agriculture

			P. Arasamma	Agriculture
			K. Velajutham	Agriculture
			K. Pushparani	Agriculture
12	Vaalakalai, Ilupadichennai GND, Manmunai West DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	6.12.201 3	N. Sodimalar	Housewife
			T. Thanshwaran	Labourer
			M. Thayaparan	Farmer
			K. Yogarajah	Farmer
			V. Punniyamoorthy	Farmer
			N. Keerthi	Farmer
			K. Muthulingam	Labourer
			N. Elango	Farmer
			R. Kalanithi	Housewife
			R. Alakammah	Housewife
			G. Thavasothini	Housewife
			S. Sandira	Housewife
			K. Rajini	Housewife
			K. Kiritha	Housewife
			S. Shanthi	Housewife
			P. Jeyamalini	Housewife
Vavunathievu GSS to Kalawanchikudi 27Km and Kalawanchikudi Gantry				
13	Mawathkuda, Mawathkuda GND, Vellaweli DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	7.12.201 3	V. Ranjan	Farmer
			K. Vithyarajah	Farmer
			Y. Yohini	Housewife
			N. Kokilawani	Housewife
			S. Kala	Housewife
			Y. Suganthini	Housewife
			R. Kayalvili	Housewife
			P. Yalini	Housewife
			V. Rewathi	Housewife
			T. Krishnavery	Housewife
			M. Selvi	Housewife
			S. Thevaldsomy	Housewife
			K. Pakkiam	Housewife
			S. Thangavel	Labourer
			M. Velupillai	Fisherman
			K. Manoranjan	Fisherman
			A. Ranjithamalar	Fisherman
			K. Paramanathan	Fisherman
			K. Manoharan	Fisherman
			T. Ganeshan	Labourer

			Thirumahal	Housewife
			N. Nalini	Housewife
			M. Pathmawathi	Housewife
			V. Rukmanie	Housewife
			R. Indumathie	Housewife
			M. Alagathirai	Fisherman
			M. Maheswary	Housewife
			T. Srimathi	Housewife
			M. Induka	Housewife
			S. Ponniah	Labourer
			S. Inparany	Labourer
			T. Sundaralingam	Fisherman
			S. Nallammah	Housewife
			S. Santhira	Fisherman
14	Valkaddu, Kudukamunai GND, Manamunai South- West DSD [100 meters from the D/L	7.12.201 3	V. Mathivaththani	Housewife
			A. Thogiri	Housewife
			P. Punkalali	Housewife
			P. Manikkarasa	Labourer
			N. Yogarasa	Labourer
			T. Satheeswaran	Labourer
			P. Piratheepan	Labourer
			K. Ponnampalam	Farmer
			T. Theivanayagam	Labourer
			K. Kanagasundaram	Labourer
			K. Kuyalavan	Fisherman
			P. Parameswary	Housewife
			S. Mahaledusmi	Housewife
			R. Arasamma	Housewife
			S. Kosalathevi	Housewife
			S. Yakam	Housewife
			S. Periyranayaki	Housewife
			J. Maheshwary	Housewife
			L. Puvaneswary	Housewife
			T. Nagavalli	Housewife
			K. Nallamma	Housewife
			P. Thiyakaraja	Housewife
			M. Lilavathi	Housewife
			V. Sarosathevi	Housewife
			K. Srikala	Housewife
			I. Paransothi	Housewife
			T. Pavalakkodi	Housewife
			S. Valarmathi	Housewife
			K. Thusyanthi	Housewife

			K. Kirusnapriya	Housewife
Vavunathievu GSS to Urani 6Km and Urani Gantry				
15	Eachanthievu, Eachanthievu GND, Manmunai West [200 meters from the D/L]	8.12.201 3	D.S. Indrakumar	Farmer & President, RDS
			T. Yogeswaran	Samurdhi Development Officer
			A. Kalaeineshan	Driver
			M. Thevaswaram	Farmer
			S. Thevarajah	Labourer
			R. Pirakalathan	School teacher
			S. Krishnapillai	Fisherman
			A. Ramachandran	Fisherman
			K. Suthan	Development Officer
			V. Rajendran	Labourer
			N. Visakesan	Labourer
			V. Vinothkumar	Bank trainee
			S. Kiruparetnam	Labourer
			K. Anojan	Labourer
			V. Shanmugashanthi	Self employed
			J. Rujitha	Student
			A. Parimalan	Housewife
16	Thiruperumthurai, Thiruperumthurai GND, Manmunai North DSD [200 meters from the D/L]	8.12.201 3	S. Pankiraj	Fisherman
			A. Sasikumar	People's Leasing Company
			Ganeshmoorthi	Auto driver
			Murukaiah	Pensioner
			Priya	Housewife
			Tharsini	Housewife
			Thavamalar	Housewife
			Kokala	Housewife
			Mathi	Housewife
			Aruna	Sri Lanka Air Force
			Ravichandaran	Labourer
			Ramanan	Labourer
			Muralitharan	Driver
			Aselan	Business
			Nanda	Housewife
			Mehala	Housewife
17	Manikkaddu, Manikkaddu GND, Manmunai West [100	8.12.201 3	A. Kamalawathie	Housewife

	meters from the D/L			
			K. Rasammah	Housewife
			V. Veerathankal	Housewife
			V. Poonkothai	Housewife
			V. Pulenthiran	Fisherman
			M. Selvam	Fisherman
			K. Kajamohan	Labourer
			S. Vasantharasa	Fisherman
			N. Sampanthan	Fisherman
			K. Ravindran	Labourer
			K. Sinkarasa	Labourer
			T. Puvanendrarajah	Fisherman
			S. Kathirkamathampy	Labourer
			K. Pakkiam	Housewife
			S. Udayaledsumy	Labourer
			R. Vasanthi	Housewife and self-employed
			K. Menaka	Home gardening
			V. Vijayaledsumy	Fishery
			S. Jeyakkumary	Self-employed
			K. Parameswary	Housewife
			N. Yasanthinithi	Housewife
Madampe GSS to Bowatte and Gantry				
18	Panawewa, Panawewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	W.L. Shiroman Nilantha	Painter
			B.M. Asoka Somasiri	Carpenter
			W. Mahesh Madushanka	Driver
			W. Dinesh Priyadarshana	Labourer
			W. Dilhan Pushpakumara	Hotel employee
			H.A. Jayalath Kumara	
			Deepika Pushpakumari	
			R. V. Nandani	Labourer
			M.A. Madwanthi	
19	Kaduruwewagama, Kaduruwewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [200 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	Sarath Ekanayake	Carpenter
			Swarna Kanthi	
			Seelawathi	
			H.P. Jayarathne	Labourer
			Chandani Gunasena	Labourer
			Thushari Inoka	
			Cyril Mudannayake	Labourer
			W.P. Senarath	Farmer
			K.P. Dharmadasa	Self-employed

20	Hiruwalpola, Hiruwalpola GND, Bingiriya DSD [400 meters from the D/L]	6.12.201 3	H.M.N. Hemamali	Business
			N.P.S. Rohan	Farmer
			W. Leelaratne	Farmer
			M. Adhikari	Labourer
			Kamal Chandrakumara	Labourer
			H.M. Maheepala	Farmer
			Lakshmi Crooz	
21	Suduwella, Suduwella GND 541 A, Madampe DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	5.12.201 3	W. Marshal	Animal husbandry
			Jayaseeli Rathnamala	
			Stanley Siriwardena	Work Supervisor
			Priyanka Warnakulasooriya	
			P.M. Pradeep	Painter
			P.F. Senevirathna	Businessman
			S.A.S. Senevirathne	
			E.S. Senevirathne	
			T. Ananda	Labourer
			P. Wininona	
22	Panawewa, Panawewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	7.12.201 3	Jeewananda	Farmer
			Kamal Pemasiri	Retired
			Sumanawathi	
			Nimali Wasantha	Retail trade
			H.P. Jayasena	Labourer
			U.P. Leelawathi	
			A. A. Jayasena	Labourer
			H.A. Jagathlal	Labourer
Wellampitiya – Ambatale Gantry				
23	Mahabuthgama, Mahabuthgama 506D GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50meters from the D/L]	8.12.201 3	P. Gamini	Labourer
			R.M. Thilini	
			W.A. Kusumawathi	
			Sunil Ranasinghe	
			Lalani ranasinghe	
			B.A. Priyaratne	
			J.D. K. Ruwan	
			A.D. Wickremaratne	
24	Ambatale, Ambatale	8.12.201	I.H. Falina	

.	501A GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	3		
			Muneera	
			P.M. Athula	
			L. Charlet	
			B. Chandani	
			Kosala	Businessman
			P.D.A. Jayasiri	
			L. Vinodh Madushanka	Businessman
			P.W. Gayan Chinthaka	Trade
25	Kalimulla, Balagama GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	M.S.A. Costa	Retired
			A. Nandani	Housewife
			Naddeka Dilangani	Private sector employee
			P.W. Amerasinghe	Trade
			S.A. Samarapala	Labourer
			H.H. Darshana	Trade
			P.M. Gunasena	Labourer
26	Wennawatte, Megoda GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	S.B. Kumarasiri	Driver
			Y.D. Asoka Malkanthi	
			S.M. Senevirathna	Nurse
			H. Senevirathna	Retired, Army
			P.M. Athula	Welder
			K.D.S.P. Kumara	
			M.G.R. Pinto	
			H.T. Renuka	
			B. Hettiarachchi	Clerk
Katunayake GSS				
27	Kovinna, Kovinna GND, Katana DSD [500 meters from the D/L]	9.12.2013	M.U.S.M. Fernando	Trade
			Nirusha Kumari	Housewife
			H. Deepika Priyadarshani	Housewife
			Seetha Ranjani	Housewife
			Imasha Kavindi	
			Chatura Dilshan	
Kalutara GSS				
28	Panapitiya, Panapitiya Nort 10B GND,	10.12.2013	Manula Viran Maddumage	

	Kalutara DSD [500 meters from the D/L]			
			D.E. Maddumage	
			U.D. Karunaratne	
			K.B. Dayaratne	Labourer
			E. Violet	
			G.D. Deepaskika	Housewife
			R.A.D. Ruwan	Private sector employees
Kesbewa GSS, SILO connection from Pannipitiya-Matugama and reconstruction of T/L from Pannipitiya to Panadura				
29	Kahapola, Kahapola 598 GND, Kesbewa DSD (100 meters from T/L)	1.2.2014	B.G. Fernando	Retired
			N.C.A. Fernando	Housewife
			S. Abeygunasekera	Carpenter
			S.P.S. S. Silva	Trishaw driver
			V.I.T. Perera	Garment factory worker
			S.P.S. Silva	Housewife
			A.G. Kithsiri	Security guard
			Edmond Perera	Retired
			K.G. Sunilawathi	Housewife
30	Kendalandawatte, Senapura 669 C GND, Bandaragama DSD (40 meters from T/L)	2.2.2014	Sarath Ramanayake	Retired
			Badra Ramanayaka	Retired
			M.H. Dhanasiri	Mason
			K. Nimantha Prasad	Painter
			H. Indrasena	Retired
			K. Seelawathi	Housewife
			Kanchana Senanayake	Cooperative store employee
			Ranjith Kumara	Soldier, Sri Lanka Army
			S.R. Chandralatha	Retired
31	Regidalewatte, Regidalewatte 598A GND, Kesbewa DSD (100 meters from proposed GSS)	1.2.2014	C. Gunaratne	Carpenter
			Somaseeli Peiris	housewife
			Tharindu Lakmal	Driver
			Avishka Dananjana	-
			W.M. Vineetha Malkanthi	Management

				Assiatnt
			Priyanka Rajapaksha	Business
			K.V. Chandana	Business
			Rasika Priyadarshani	Housewife
			K. Sujeewa	Business
32	Senapura, Kidepitiya East GND, Bandaragama DSD	2.2.2014	W.J. Peter Sngbo	Ayurvedic physician
			Deepika Jamburegoda	Housewife
			Sumudu Sanjeeva	-
			Lanka Thilini	-
			S. Yasapala	Retail business
			Padma Mahawewa	-
			Ramya Ranasinghe	Retail business
			B.B. Perera	-
			Brian Fransisco	-
			Manel Fransisco	-
33	Samagipura Palanwatte North GND, Kesbewa DSD (10 meters from T/L)	31.1.2014	Newton Fernando	Retired
			G.A.G. Perera	Housewife
			S.J.K. Rosa	Driver
			W.M. Wijeratne	Retired
			G. Wijeratne	Retired
			Dilrukshi Nilanthi	Dress-making
			Anura Priyantha	Carpenter
			Deshan kaushalya	-
			S.K. Gajanayake	Contractor
34	Uswatte, Erawwwala East GND, Kesbewa DSD (100 meters from T/L)	31.1.2014	R.M.D.K Rathnayake	Farmer
			W. Nalin	Sri Lanka Army
			K.S. Perera	Farmer
			K.S. Karandana	Housewife
			B.M. Ajith Kumara	Business
			Swarna Gunasinghe	Housewife
			Nalika Kumarige	Housewife
			Anura Rohitha	Business
			D.A. C.K. Dissanayake	Quality controller
			Total No. Participants: 469	

B. Summary of Consultations with Women's Groups –Transmission and Distribution Projects

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
1.	Community response to T/L or D/L subproject	<p>Since the land on which the T/L traverses through belongs to Muslim HHs in Tharapuram, people in the community cannot say what their response would be or the amount of compensation they would anticipate. (One HH has taken 3-4 acres of coconut land from a Muslim land owner on an annual lease of Rs.100,000 while 3 other HHs has taken palmyrah estates on lease by paying an annual rent of Rs.2,000 for each estate. The woman who has leased the coconut land goes for labour work and her family also runs to retail grocery. Other 2 HHs are engaged in fishing). No major objection to the project. Electricity is important for the country. Sometimes, people may have to sacrifice [Konnayankudiiruppu]. People do not have any objections to the T/L traversing over the vast marshy land located in adjacent to their community (In the past, when the land gets filled with water during the rainy season, people used the water for washing purposes. They no longer do this because many people have disposed their garbage on this land. In the dry season, only cattle will gather for grazing [Thottakadu]. They have no objection to the D/L [Nellur village]. No objection to the D/L [Mawathkuda]. No objection to the D/L. The paddy fields over which the D/L would traverse belongs to 3 farmers from this village. They would own about 3 acres [Valkaddu]. No objection to the D/L [Vaalakalai/Eachanthievu]. Villagers have no objection. The paddy fields on which the D/L traverses belongs to people living elsewhere. Therefore they cannot make any comments [Kurinjamunai]. No objection to the D/L [Manikkaddu]. We have no reason to object the project since it is a government project [Panawewa]. There are frequent power drops in this area. Therefore it is good that power supply is improved in this area [Kaduruwewa]. We strongly oppose the D/L project. We have no problem if the lines are erected along the main road [Suduwella]. We have no objection to the project because it is a further improvement to the existing project and will not affect our properties [Udumulla/ Brandiyawatte]. We are concerned about our security because of the threats of lightening [Panapitiya]. We have no major objection for reconstruction of the T/L [Samgaipura]. We have no objection provided the line does not go over our private property. The present T/L goes over government land but closer to our property boundaries [Regidalewatte]. We have no objection to this development project. But people in this area will object to the project if the T/L goes over their houses and private land. People have only limited land. Some have only 7-8 perches. Therefore they would not allow the lines to go over their houses. [Kahapola].</p>
2.	Issues and concerns of the community on the T/L subproject	<p>We have no objection to the T/L provided it does not have adverse impacts on our lives and our security. Proposed that the T/L traverses along the beach line to avoid any adverse impacts on settlements. They are fear of losing their coconut trees. People also expected cash compensation for any land losses at the rate of Rs.20,000 a perch. If the compensation is</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>lower the market value, they preferred an alternate land. The compensation they expected for a loss of a palmyrah tree is Rs.2,000. They also inquired about the possible employment opportunities during project construction [Konnayankudiiruppu]. They are concerned about CEB putting the land marks for the D/L very closer to 5 houses near Kali Kovil. Can the route be changed? [Nellur village]. The paddy land on which the D/L would traverse belongs to Tamil and Muslim families living in Kaththankudi and Kallady. About 10 villagers work as labourers in those paddy fields. One HH has taken some land on lease from its owners [Manikkaddu]. We are concerned about the possible threats from lightening. It is good if the lines are erected about 100 meters away from the houses. Coconut trees are grown on most of our lands. Perhaps several coconut trees would have to be cut-down to clear the land for electricity lines. Price of coconuts is very high today and therefore coconut trees are very valuable to us. If coconut trees are cut-down, we need Rs.15,000 per tree [Panawewa]. During the project construction period, roads may get blocked and people will find difficult to go to their work places. Farmers may not be able to cultivate their lands. There will be less work for those who work in paddy fields. Land values will decrease because no one will be keen to buy land over which the electricity lines traverse. People may not be permitted to construct houses under the electricity lines. All these would be losses to us and we should be given adequate compensation [Kaduruwewa]. Because of the electricity lines, we may not be able to construct a house, plant permanent trees, and sell the remaining portion of land. It would affect our HH electric appliances. Risk of lightening will increase [Suduwella]. People may have to experience power cuts and travel difficulties along the road during project construction period [Brandiyawatte]. Because of the existing transmission line, there were several incidents of lightening which affected about 10 houses and 10-15 coconut trees. This project should take precautions to minimize such lightening effects [Panapitiya]. We are always concerned when it is raining and lightening. We do not come out of our homes when there is lightening. We do not operate electrical appliances during that time. We cannot plant tall trees like jak and coconut. Sometimes ornamental plants too get burnt. We cannot build storied houses. Our land values have decreased due to T/L. If our properties are going to be affected, we should be paid compensation [Samagipura]. We are frequently threatened by lightening. Our trees, television sets, electricity meters got burnt. CEB should consider our safety when lines are erected closer to our homes [Regidalewatte]. Avoid the T/L going over houses and private land. Lines can be installed over paddy fields located closer to the land identified for the GSS [Kahapola]. Towers are installed in our home gardens. It was not a major problem for us. We have planted trees under the towers. CEB advised us not to build storied houses and plant tall trees. Land value has decreased due to towers. [Kandalandawatte].</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
3.	Daily routine of a woman	<p>Women wake up around 5.00 p.m. Prepare breakfast, dress-up children and send them to school. Between 7.30 and 12.00 noon, women would feed their cattle and goats, collect palmyrah seeds or cut palmyrah stalks, weave cadjan leaves, and collect fuel wood. They return home around 12.00 noon to prepare lunch. Until 2.30 p.m., they stay at home and feed the children when they return from school. Between 2.30 and 6.30 p.m., they would go for collecting palmyrah seeds or to cut stalks. They would return home around 6.30 p.m. and wash clothes, help children in their studies, prepare dinner and watch TV. Around 8.30 p.m., they would feed the children, have dinner and conduct prayers. They would sleep around 10.00 p.m. [Konnayankudiiruppu/Thottakadu]. Women would get up around 5.30 a.m. They prepare breakfast and send children to school by 7.00 a.m. Thereafter they would attend to house cleaning and washing clothes. They go to fetch water from public taps because none of the HHs have drinking water wells. Then they would start preparing lunch. 5% of women would engage in home gardening. Others would engage in pounding paddy or taking them to the rice mill. After home gardening they would watch TV. When children return from school, women would feed them and watch TV. They would go for fetching water or collecting firewood and after return would begin preparing dinner while children are studying. They would have dinner around 8.30 p.m. and go to sleep around 9.30 p.m. [Nellur village]. Apart from HH work and looking after children, women would go to the community centre for 3 days a week where they are trained for manufacturing various handicrafts from palmyrah leaves [Vaalakalai]. During the palmyrah season, women would engage in collecting and manufacturing palmyrah products and in the rainy season, they would engage in home gardening [Kurinjamunai]. In addition to HH work, women engage in poultry, cattle and goat rearing activities. One woman does dress-making and another woman goes out to work in a canteen. During free time, women would watch TV or else they would go to a neighbour's house to watch TV if a TV is not available in their own homes [Manikkaddu]. Women engage in animal husbandry and home gardening in addition to their HH work. Four women are running rice grinding mills. A very few women, particularly the widows go for labour work in paddy fields [Eachanthievu]. Women are mainly engaged in HH work and looking after children. Women would also do marketing and home gardening [Panawewa]. Women engage in coir rope making and drying coir dust for fertilizer in addition to HH work [Kaduruwewa]. Apart from HH work, women would go for their jobs and labour work [Udumulla/Brandiyawatte/Panapitiya]. Working women wake up early in the morning to prepare meals, clean the house and prepare to send children to school. They have to do everything early in the morning because they come back late evening after their work. Then they have to supervise children's studies, cooking etc. Non-working women have more freedom and some of them attend to home gardening and carry out cottage industries [Samagipura]. Life of working women is quite busy because they have to do household work in addition to their jobs. Most women have little</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>free time in the evenings to watch TV [Regidalewatte]. As most of the women are occupied in income generating activities, they have very little free time. They have to perform household work as well. Old women over 60 years have more free time. But sometimes they too have to look after their grandchildren when their parents are away for work [Kahapola]. Most women stay at home and they do not have much interaction with others. They look after their household matters. Working women have more free time during weekends [Kandelandawatte].</p>
4.	Women's contribution to the HH economy	<p>Most women earn by manufacturing palmyrah roots. Women would also engage in cutting palmyrah stalks for which they are paid Rs.6/- per stalk. They will also collect fuel wood and sell them a bundle of fuel wood at Rs.60/-. Some women engage in animal husbandry but they do not have adequate milk from cows and goats for sale. They would sell goats for mutton to Muslim traders. They are also engaged in home gardening. On average, a woman would earn about Rs.4,500/- a month and they would spend this money to meet the household needs, to repay loans that they have taken from CBOs and other government institutions and to save some money in their accounts maintained with WRDS [Konnayankudiiruppu]. Women engage in the manufacture of palmyrah products and poultry rearing. Their incomes are in the range of Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,000 a month. Part of their earnings is deposited in savings accounts while the earnings of their husbands (most of whom are carpenters) are used for household needs [Thottakadu]. Most women are engaged in poultry or goat rearing. They would obtain loans from the WRDS and invest in poultry. Goats are sold at Rs.6,000/- to Rs.7,000/-. Women would earn Rs.50/- to Rs.100/- a day from poultry. This income is spent on HH needs [Nellur village]. Some women would go for labour work during cultivation season. Most women remain as housewives [Mawathkuda]. Women are not engaged in any labour work. Due to scarcity of water, they are unable to carry out home gardening. One woman in the village is engaged in dress-making. 45 HHs were supported by World Vision to carry out poultry and cattle rearing. This animal husbandry activity brings about Rs.1,000 per month. Money is used for HH consumption [Valkaddu]. When palmyrah handicrafts they produce at the training centre are sold, profits are shared among the women trainees. Women are also engaged in poultry and goat rearing. Some women run retail groceries. Women would earn about Rs.1,500 a month from such economic activities. Part of their earnings are used to meet the education related expenses of children and part of it would be saved in the revolving funds run by WRDS and Child Fund (an NGO) [Vaalakalai]. During palmyrah season, women would collect palmyrah seeds and produce palmyrah roots. They also engage in poultry rearing. Some women would go for labour work in paddy fields. Their earnings from palmyrah products and poultry are around Rs.1,500 a month which they spend on HH needs [Kurinjamunai]. Women engage in poultry, cattle and goat rearing activities. They would also cultivate a variety of vegetables in their home gardens which they use for both marketing and</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>HH consumption. Earnings from such activities amounts to Rs.1,000 a month. women would also sell one or two goats per year which would bring them about Rs.6,000 to Rs.7,000 from a single goat. Earnings are spent on HH needs. No savings as the incomes are meagre [Manikkaddu]. Women would earn about Rs.1,500 a month by selling their home garden produce, eggs and milk. They would use these earnings for children's studies and for savings [Eachanthievu]. About 40% of women are engaged in casual labour work. Most of them work in coconut fibre making factories. Some women would produce fertilizer from coconut fibre and sell them for Rs.800 a bag. About 20 women are engaged in animal husbandry. 15% of the girls work in garment factories. Their earnings are used on HH needs, children's education, buying HH goods and furniture and to make some savings through <i>cheettus</i> [Panawewa]. Women are engaged in weaving coconut leaves, coir rope making, drying coconut dust for fertilizer, dress-making, coir mat weaving etc. Some women work in coir mills and earn about Rs.500 a day [Kaduruwewa]. Women are engaged in manufacturing various coir products. Some women are engaged in piggery. Girls go for work in garment factories in Madampe, Pannala, and Dummalasooriya. Garment factory workers earn about Rs.10,000 a month [Suduwellla]. Women are engaged in retail trading activities such as selling fruits and vegetables. Some women prepare food items like hoppers, string hoppers and boiled gram and sell them to restaurants in the area. Some women work as labourers in factories, cleaning services and industries in the area [Udumulla/Brandiyawatte]. Women who work in a tea packeting factory get Rs.15,000 a month [Brandiyawatte]. The education levels of women in this area are relatively high. Therefore, several young women are employed in government and private sector jobs. Only a very few women go for labour work such as rubber tapping. Some women are engaged in home gardening and cultivate vegetables [Panapitiya]. 40% of women are housewives. They do not go for work because they have small children or they are from well to business families. Others are engaged in myriad economic activities such as employment in garment factories, dry fish processing centre or run home based industries such as dress-making, food outlets, beauty salons etc. [Samagipura]. A majority of women (65% to 70%) make a financial contribution to the household. Some are employed in government or private sector jobs. Some go for labour work. Others run home based enterprises like food outlets, dress-making etc. [Regidalewatte]. As the earnings of men alone cannot meet household expenditures, women are also engaged in income earning activities either through their jobs or cottage based enterprises [Kahapola]. Except for women from families with financial resources, others are engaged in income generating activities and contribute to family economy. Some women help their husbands businesses [Kandelandawatte].</p>
5.	Disparities between men and women in the payment of wages, working	<p>Women in this village do not go for labour work because of transport difficulties, relative isolation of the village from rest of the larger community and lack of street lights. Only a few women go for labour work. They are</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
	conditions, roles assigned etc.	<p>paid Rs.300/- a day. The daily wage of male fisher labourers would depend on their fish catch and would range from Rs.100 to Rs.1,000/- [Konayankudiiruppu]. Only one woman goes for labour work in an institution and she works from 5.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. She is paid Rs.300/- per day while the male workers are paid Rs.750/- a day. She thinks that males work for more hours [Thottakadu]. During paddy cultivation season, both men and women are engaged in same type of labour work. But men are paid Rs.800/- to Rs.1000/- while women are paid Rs.600/-. Sometimes men do more hard work [Nellur village]. Women are not engaged in labour work. Labour work available for men too is limited. Because of the machinery used in agriculture such as tractors and harvesters, demand for labour work is less [Valkaddu]. The daily wage of a woman labourer is Rs.600 to Rs.800. Men are paid Rs.1,000 a day. Work assigned to men and women are different and men do more hard work than women [Kurinjamunai]. Some women go for labour work in paddy fields or to rice mills where they collect paddy husks for sale to the brick-making kilns. In these rice mills women are paid according to the number of paddy husk bags they collect for a day. Women would earn around Rs.400/- a day. Daily wage of a male labourer is around Rs.1,000 because they do more hard work [Manikkaddu]. Women labourers are paid Rs.800 a day while men are paid Rs.1,000. Men work for more hours. Women finish their work at 4.30 p.m. while men work until 6.30 p.m. [Eachanthievu]. Daily wage of a male labourer for 8 hours of work varies from Rs.800 to Rs.900. Women are paid only Rs.600. It is because of the social belief that men are stronger physically and therefore they do more work than women. But villagers say that women are more committed to their work [Panawewa/Suduwella]. Women are paid less compared to the wages of men. It is the attitude of the society to treat women as inferior despite they perform similar work [Kaduruwewa]. Daily wage of a woman varies from Rs.450 to Rs.500 while men are paid Rs.900 despite they perform similar work [Udumulla]. Male labourers are paid Rs.1,000 a day while women are paid only Rs.450. Women are paid less because there is an abundant supply of labour in this area [Brandiyawatte]. Men are paid more in factories and agriculture work compared to women who work in same places. Men have a higher demand for work and they are not willing to work for lower wages. Also, men carry out heavy work [Samagipura]. Men's wages are higher than women. Men have a fixed time to work e.g. from 8.00 to 4.00 p.m. Women do not work for long hours. So they are paid according to the number of hours they work. In factories, men are paid Rs.1200/- a day while women are paid around Rs.400/- or Rs.500/-. Men also do more hard work than women [Regidalewatte/Kahapola]. There are not many labourers or farm work in this area. In garment factories, both men and women are paid equal wages [Kandelandawatte].</p>
6.	Opportunities/facilities available for (a) girls' higher education; (b) vocational	<p>There are 45 HHs in the village. About 6 girls are qualified with GCE AL. Two girls attend computer training; 3 girls are following a dress-making course; one girl is working in a garment factory. Vocational and technical</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
	and technical training; and (c) employment	<p>training facilities are available only in Mannar town which are run by the National Youth Services Council. About 10 girls are unemployed. [Konnayankudiiruppu]. Children after passing their year 6 exam go to schools in Mannar to pursue their higher education as they do not have higher education facilities in the village. Technical and vocational training facilities are available in Mannar which is 3 Km away from their village [Thottakadu]. Parents do not send their daughters for higher education because of the HH poverty. The vocational and technical trainings are located in Batticaloa and very far from the village. Economic difficulties, lack of transport facilities and security concerns prevent girls pursuing vocational and technical education. However, about 12 girls go for vocation and technical trainings in Batticaloa. Employment opportunities for women are rear in the village. Educational levels are also low to get into government jobs. Women would find employment only during paddy cultivation [Nellur village]. Hardly any girls purse higher education or vocational and technical training. No girl has entered the university [Mawathkuda]. One girl is following courses in computers and nursing in Batticaloa. There are 4 graduates in the village. One girl entered the Rajarata university [Valkaddu]. Parents are not very keen to educate their children. One of the major reasons is the HH poverty. About 10 girls are following computer courses in Batticaloa. Two girls are working in a garment factory [Vaalakalai]. There are quite a number of girls engaged in higher education and following vocational and technical training courses in Batticaloa. There is no barrier for their education [Kurinjamunai]. Most girls would study upto GCE OL and some will pursue GCE AL. No girls are following vocational and technical training courses. One or two girls go for computer courses and another 2 girls for dress-making courses. Most girls stay at home after leaving school [Manikkaddu]. There is one female graduate and one female undergraduate in the village [Eachanthievu]. Due to HH poverty, girls are restrained from pursuing higher education or vocational training. Girls who have passed GCE OL and AL would go work in garment factories or in shops even for a lower salary [Panawewa]. Vocational and technical training facilities are available in Bingiriya which is 3Km away from the village [Kaduruwewa]. Higher education facilities are available in Kuliypitiya, Marawila and Chilaw towns [Suduwellu]. There are several schools in this area with good facilities. However, some schools do not have adequate laboratory and recreational facilities. Therefore, opportunities for students are limited. Girls have to go to Colombo, Malmbe, Kolonnawa or Nugegoda to pursue vocational training. It costs a lot of money. Vocational training programmes in beauty culture, and dress-making are conducted in the Kalatuwawatte School free of charge for girls. This training is also opened for young girls as well as married women. About 75 person attend this programme [Udumulla]. There are several facilities for education and vocational training [Brandiyawatte]. There is a vocational training institute at Panapitiya which conducts training courses on computers, carpentry work and motor mechanism [Panapitiya]. There are many opportunities in this area for women to pursue higher</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>education. There are government institutions as well as private institutions. Similar opportunities are there for technical and vocational training. National Youth Services Council in Maharagama runs several courses for youth. Both men and women also have employment opportunities. Women have job opportunities in mega markets in Maharagama and Kottawa and other sales outlets, garment factories and dress-making centres. Elderly women run food outlets. There are several banks and financial institutions that provide credit facilities and many women access them and invest in their home based enterprises [Samagipura/Kahapola/Kandelandawatte]. There are enough educational and vocational training facilities for women and girls in nearby towns such as Piliyandala, Kesbawa and Madapatha. Girls can pursue such courses provided they have money [Regidalewatte]. There are training courses exclusively focused on women/girls [Kahapola].</p>
7.	<p>Social, economic & cultural barriers for women/girls in (a) pursuing higher education; (b) technical and vocational skills training; and (c) accessing employment</p>	<p>HH poverty is the major reason that prevents both girls and boys pursuing higher education. Inadequate transport facilities are another major constraint for pursuing higher education and skills development training. Around 30 youth are waiting for jobs after completing their GCE AL. But they do not have any job opportunities. This is yet another reason that discourages girls pursuing higher education. The jobs they get are also low paid. Some girls who work in shops are paid Rs.400/- to Rs.800/- a day. Girls who drop-out from school would stay at home and help their mothers in the manufacture of palmyrah products. Every husband may not like women going for labour work. They have to look after the children. But some husbands may send their wives for labour work. However, women are unable to go due to lack of transport facilities [Konayankudiiruppu]. Most girls would study upto GCE OL and stay at home. Poor transport facilities and HH poverty prevent them from pursuing higher education or skills development training. Though some young married women are keen to obtain skills development training, their husbands would not consent because of the family obligations [Thottakadu]. There are no cultural barriers for women to pursue higher education or vocational training [Nellur village]. HH poverty is the major barrier for higher education and other skills development. Girls would stay at home after completing their school education [Mawathkuda]. Parents are keen to educate their children. Children attend Arasadithievu school for their secondary education. They have to walk to school because they do not have transport. Education in the school is good. However, HH poverty and transport difficulties restrict girls pursuing higher education [Valkaddu]. Parents are interested to encourage girls to pursue higher education but economic difficulties restrain them from spending on their education [Manikkaddu]. Children attend the school in Navathkadu or schools in Batticaloa for their senior secondary education. Parents are satisfied with the quality of education provided. There are about 10 drop out children. Vocational and technical training facilities are available only in Batticaloa. Many families are unable to meet the costs of such courses. Girls also find difficult to travel such long distances [Eachanthievu]. Girls' mobility is also restrained by transport</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>difficulties. They have to walk 3Km to the Panawewa junction to get a bus. It is very difficult for girls to return home in the evenings [Panawewa]. Due to transport difficulties, girls are unable to pursue higher education or vocational training. Also, parents have to spend more for girls for their dresses etc. when they are sent for training programmes etc. compared to boys. HHs are unable to afford this cost. Therefore, parents are keen to find jobs for girls rather than encouraging them to pursue higher studies [Kaduruwewa]. All the education institutes are fee-levying and families find difficult to afford to pay for such programmes. As a result, girls would go for factory work in the surrounding areas soon after they completed GCE OL and AL [Suduwellla]. Poor families are unable to afford higher education for their daughters. Because of this reason, many girls would find a job or enter marriage soon after they completed GCE OL or AL. some girls would leave school early in order to find a job [Brandiyawatte]. Most girls are employed in various factories and industries in the area such as DSI, Brandix, Bodiline [Panapitiya]. In general, there are no barriers for women to pursue higher education, vocational training and access employment opportunities. They can access them as equally as their counterpart males. However, there are certain jobs that women would not engage [Samagipura]. Financial difficulties prevent many girls attaining higher education or vocational training. Some girls enter into early marriages sometimes at the age of 20 years, so they stop pursuing higher education or other training. Many girls leave schools after GCE OL. When it is difficult for them to get jobs with such qualifications, they join garment factories. Women with little children or school going children are unable to go for jobs as they have to look after children [Regidalewatte]. There are no barriers for women/girls to pursue higher education or vocational training. Employment opportunities are available in garment factories and other places. Several financial institutions provide credit facilities for self-employment activities [Kahapola/Kandelandawatte].</p>
8.	Prevalence of chronic diseases and available health facilities	<p>There are no chronic diseases among women. Women obtain medicine from Erukakalpiddy and Mannar hospitals. Except for transport difficulties in reaching the hospitals, some women are generally satisfied with the medical services provided. But some women are not satisfied. Clinic facilities for pregnant mothers are limited due to inadequacy of physicians. Therefore many mothers have to go to Mannar hospital incurring an additional cost on transport. Women have to travel to the adjoining village, Tharapuram to obtain Triposha (nutrient milk powder given by the government for pregnant and lactating mothers and children). A midwife is available in the village but she hardly visits them [Konayankudiiruppu]. People obtain medical services from both Mannar hospital and private medical clinics. But mostly from the government hospital. In general, they are satisfied with the services provided [Thottakadu/Konayankudiiruppu]. Transport is a problem for them to access health services. Also the Family Health Worker does not come to this village. Maternity clinic is held at Aithmale because there is no common building in the village to conduct the</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>clinic [Nellur village]. Villagers obtain treatment from Palugram and Kalawanchikudi hospitals. Satisfied with the services provided. A midwife visits the pregnant mothers. The maternity clinic is held at Palugram [Mawathkuda]. Medical services are obtained from Mahiladithievu hospital. The hospital is 10Km away from the village and patients find difficult to reach there due to transport difficulties. Midwife visits the pregnant mothers and maternity clinics are conducted [Valkaddu]. Villagers obtain medical services from Puthumandapathady rural hospital. It does not have sufficient physicians. Outpatient treatment is available only from 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon [Vaalakalai]. Villagers obtain medical services from Thandyadi rural hospital, Batticaloa hospital and other private medical practitioners. They are satisfied with the services provided. Doctors care the patients and give good medicine [Kurinjamunai]. Villagers obtain medical services from Navadkudah and Batticaloa hospitals and are satisfied with the services provided. A Family Health Worker serves the village and maternity clinics are conducted in Vavunathievu [Manikkaddu]. Villagers obtain treatment from Navadkadu or Batticaloa hospitals. Some go to private medical practitioners. They are satisfied with the medical services provided [Eachanthievu]. There are no major diseases in this village. But there is no medical centre to obtain treatment. People have to go to Bingiriya hospital for treatment, which is very much inconvenience especially in emergencies [Panawewa]. Though people go to Bingiriya hospital (3Km away) to get treatment, all the drugs have to be purchased from private pharmacies [Kaduruwewa]. There are several medical centres available and include Madampe hospital (2Km), Galmuruwa hospital, and Chilaw hospital (15Km) [Suduwellla]. Mulleriyawa hospital and National hospital are available for medical treatment. Maternal and child care services function well [Udumulla/Brandiyawatte]. Maternity and child care clinics are conducted in Panapitiya. Nagoda government hospital is located 10Km away and the Philip private hospital in Kalutara 7Km away [Panapitiya]. There are no major chronic diseases among women. They can easily get medical treatment from hospitals in Kalubowila, Homagama and Piliyandala. Also there are several private dispensaries and hospitals. Family health worker visits homes of pregnant mothers or conduct clinics to distribute <i>Thripasha</i> and provide vaccines [Samagipura/Regidalewatte/Kahapola]. There are hospitals in Panadura and Bandaragama. Also, there are several private medical institutions. People can get the services easily if they can financially afford to get the services [Kandelandawatte].</p>
9.	Level of awareness on HIV/AIDS and its prevention	<p>Women have awareness on HIV/AIDS gained through an awareness programme conducted by the village midwife and the WRDS [Konayankudiiruppu]. Women have participated in awareness programmes conducted by the NGOs. They are of the view that HIV/AIDS spreads due to a virus and that people need to exercise protection in their behaviours [Thottakadu]. 80% of the women are unaware of HIV/AIDS. No awareness programmes have been conducted [Nellur village]. Several</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>villagers participated in a workshop conducted by the Health Department. Also gained knowledge through TV and radio [Valkaddu]. The Family Health Worker has conducted an awareness programme and women are aware of the disease [Vaalakalai]. Women are aware of HIV/AIDS through awareness training programmes conducted by the Health Department [Kurinjamunai]. Women are aware of HIV/AIDS through radio, TV and newspapers [Manikkaddu/Panawewa/Brandiyawatte]. Young people have a better knowledge compared to the older generation [Suduwella/Udumulla/Panapitiya]. Women have knowledge of HIV/AIDS that they gained through media as well as through awareness campaigns conducted by health authorities and hospitals [Samagipura/Regidalewatte/Kandelawatte]. Since the educational levels of the people are comparatively high, they have a better knowledge of HIV/AIDS [Kahapola].</p>
10.	Assets owned by women	<p>Land and house are owned by husbands as they are the family breadwinners. Also, in the case of obtaining any government assistance, particularly financial assistance, they have to provide evidence of property registered in the name of the head of the household who in most instances is a male. When some immovable property is brought by women as part of her dowry, those assets will remain in her name. However, cash and jewelery that women bring in her dowry is used/pawned to invest in husbands' businesses [Konnayankudiiruppu/Thottakadu]. Women play a major role in managing the household assets and particularly the animals they rear. Sometimes, the property given as part of the dowry has equal entitlement for both wife and husband [Konnayankudiiruppu]. House and land is mostly owned by men. The dowry that women are given is always under her custody [Nellur village]. In some situations, property given for dowry is transferred to husband. In other situations, it remains in wife's name. Jewellery is kept in women's custody while animals are owned by men [Valkaddu/Kurinjamunai]. If it is the husband who bought the land, it will remain in husband's name. If the property is given to her by the mother as part of dowry, it will remain in wife's name. In most instances, land given as part of dowry is written in husband's name [Vaalakalai/Manikkaddu]. Jewellery is saved for the children [Manikkaddu]. Some assets are in the name of men while others are in wife's name. Dowry is always in the name of wife. Wife may consent to pawning jewellery when there is a financial difficulty in the family [Eachanthievu]. 80% of the land ownership is vested with men. Household goods, electric appliances, sewing machines, jewellery etc. that women acquire from their savings or through <i>cheettus</i> are in the custody of women [Panawewa/Suduwella]. Ownership of house and land and sometimes vehicles is vested with men. It is the customary practice and also because men take the lead in property transactions [Kaduruwewa/Suduwella/Udumulla/Brandiyawatte]. Women too own immovable properties as that of their counterpart men. Female population is higher than the male population [Panapitiya]. Though the legal ownership of land and house remains with husbands, in practice, they are</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>owned by both wife and husband. Working women also invest money in house construction and bank loans are obtained jointly by both men and women. Women also buy household goods from loans they access from credit societies. 80% of women own gold jewellery [Samagipura]. These lands were given by the government. They were given to the head of the household. In most households, it is the men who are heads. Also, land ownership is mostly transferred to men by their parents. So they got the land. We do not have any other property. Women buy household goods from their earnings [Regidalewatte]. As women settle down in husbands' house after marriage, they do not own much property. If husband settles down in wife's property, that property remains with the wife. Women mostly buy household goods and jewellery from their earnings and such immovable properties remain in their possession [Kahapola/Kandelandawatte]. Land is in the name of husbands. Sometimes HHs sell their wives' properties and use the money to build the house or buy a vehicle [Kandelandawatte].</p>
11.	Decision-making at household level	<p>Both husband and wife make joint decisions. In some situations, women's opinion on family matters is considered but husbands make the final decision. Some men never consult women in decision-making. On matters related to health issues, and children's education and marriage in the family, women have more say in the decision making processes [Konnayankudiiruppu]. In instances of pawning jewellery, both husband and wife make a joint decision. Jewellery is mostly kept in the possession of women. Women are also entrusted with the task of money saving and depositing in bank accounts [Thottakadu]. Joint decisions are made. But sometimes, men take decisions on financial matters of the HH or on issues related to children's marriage. Women have more freedom to make decisions on matters related to health and education of children [Nellur village]. Both wife and husband make joint decisions. In women headed HHs, it is the woman who makes decisions. But always, other family members are consulted [Valkaddu]. Family issues are discussed jointly but women make the final decision [Vaalakalai]. Women would make the final decision since men are not available at home most of the time. But there are families where joint decisions are made by wife and husband together [Kurinjamunai/Manikkaddu]. Husband is the breadwinner of the HH and most husbands hand over the responsibility of managing earnings and assets to the wives [Manikkaddu]. Joint decisions are made [Eachanthievu]. In 75% of the HHs, it is the husband who makes the final decision [Panawewa/Suduwella]. Joint decisions are made. But in some occasions, men are allowed to make the final decision [Kaduruwewa]. In 80% of the HHs, decisions are made jointly. However, women take a lead role in decision-making on matters related to the management of finances and education of children [Udumulla]. In 60% of the HHs, decisions are made by husbands particularly on matters related to finances. The wife will exercise more authority over matters related to financial management, children's education and their marriages [Brandiyawatte]. Among the older generation, men made the decisions. But among the younger generation,</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>HH decisions are made jointly [Panapitiya]. Decisions are made jointly by both wife and husband. Working women have more influence in decision-making. Non-working women too have freedom to make decisions because their husbands are away from home most of the time. However, they keep the husbands informed [Samagipura]. Most decisions related to businesses are taken by men because of their direct involvement in purchasing raw materials and marketing. Men also take decisions on financial matters while women have a more say in educational matters of children. In general, joint decisions are made [Regidalewatte]. Matters related to external dealings are taken by men because it is they who interact with outsiders. On household matters, decisions are made jointly [Kahapola]. Education levels of people in this area are comparatively high and therefore both husband and wife make joint decisions [Kandelandawatte].</p>
12.	Community based organizations and their activities	<p>Women are members of the Women's Rural Development Society (WRDS). WRDS manages a revolving loan fund through which individual loans of Rs.40,000 are given for members. They invest this money in animal husbandry, buying fish nets etc. WRDS also helps women headed HHs to establish self-employment activities [Konnayankudiiruppu]. Women participate in <i>shramadana</i> campaigns conducted by WRDS to clean environment and running revolving loan funds. WRDS also presents their proposals on village development needs to the relevant authorities [Thottakadu]. Women are members of WRDS. They would take loans from the WRDS for investment in income generating activities. Women also participate in <i>shramadana</i> campaigns to clean public places like kovil and school [Nellur village]. There are no CBOs in this village [Mawathkuda]. There is a RDS, Village Awakening Society and CARE society. The Village Reawakening Society runs a revolving loan fund from which loans to the value of Rs.30,000-50,000 are issued to members. CARE society too runs a revolving loan fund [Valkaddu]. There is a RDS, WRDS, Sports Club, Youth Club and Children's Club. WRDS runs a revolving loan fund for its members. Youth Club conducts <i>shramadana</i> campaigns to clean public places. External development programmes are implemented through RDS [Vaalakalai]. There is a RDS, WRDS, Youth Club, Temple Welfare Society, School Development Society in the village. A career guidance centre has been established by the youth club with funding support from the Child Fund, an INGO. Child Fund also supports vocational training programmes for youth such as driving, and computer training [Kurinjamunai]. WRDS provides loans to the value of Rs.20,000 for income generating activities of its members [Manikkaddu]. There is a RDS, Fishermen's Society, Elders' Society, WRDS, School Development Society and Temple Committee. Samurdhi Society provides cash grants for poor HHs at their important family events such as marriages, child births, scholarships to children etc. It also provides loans in the range of Rs.25,000 to Rs.100,000 for income generating activities of its members. Samurdhi Society also has a programme to build three houses per year for the very poor and vulnerable HHs. The Elders' Society too runs a revolving loan fund [Eachanthievu].</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>There is a Samurdhi society with a membership of 100, elders' society with 40 members, Funeral aid society with about 200 members and women's society with 30 members. Samurdhi society organizes women into small groups and provides loans at concessionary interest rates for self-employment activities such as animal husbandry, cultivations etc. It also conducts health clinics and <i>shramadana</i> campaigns [Panawewa]. Samurdhi society has a membership of 70, Elders' society has 40 members, RDS has 100 members, and Funeral aid society has 150 members. These CBOs conduct religious events, health clinics and <i>shramadana</i> campaigns [Kaduruwewa]. Elders' society has 60 members, 80 members in the Funeral aid society, 60 members in the Thrift & Credit society, and 50 members in the Samurdhi society. Samurdhi society provides loans for income generating activities, and conducts <i>shramadana</i> campaigns, religious programmes, health and medical camps and donates school books to children from low income HHs [Suduwella]. Elders' society has 45 members, Temple trustees' council has 150 members and Samurdhi society has 30 members. Samurdhi society provides loans at concessionary rates for income generating activities. Temple society conducts religious events [Udumulla]. There are 125 members in the Funeral aid society, 40 members in the Elders' society, 60 members in the women's society and 50 members in the Samurdhi society. Providing loans for small groups, conducting religious activities, excursions, and cultural festivals are the functions of these CBOs [Brandiyawatte]. Funeral aid society has 250 members, and Elders' society has about 50 members. There is a Samurdhi society too. Funeral aid society makes cash grants and other assistance to funeral houses of its members. Elders' society conducts religious events [Panapitiya]. Women participate in CBOs more than men because they have more freedom to do so. Also, women take leadership in temple related activities. Women go for voting at elections but they never aspire political positions. Some women participate in political campaigns [Samagipura]. Women participate in CBOs such as rural development societies, funeral aid societies and women's societies. But it is the men who take lead in the work of CBOs. Women are not engaged in politics except for voting [Regidalewatte/Kahapola/Kandelandawatte]. Men and women both participate in CBOs depending on time availability. More women participate in the Samurdhi society [Kahapola/Kandelandawatte].</p>
13.	Threats and fears of women	<p>Sometimes girls feel insecure to ride their bicycles alone because of a toddy tavern located near the village. Though there are no major threats to the security of women, some women are concerned about the security of their children [Konayankudiiruppu]. Women have no fears. They can move around freely and even alone. No incidence of abuse is reported [Valkaddu/Vaalakalai]. Widows feel insecure to live alone [Kurinjamunai]. Dowry is a major issue for women. Men ask for a house, land and jewellery as part of dowry. Many families are unable to afford such dowries. Even in love marriages, husbands demand for dowry after marriage. If not, women are beaten [Manikkaddu/Eachanthievu]. Incidences of theft are reported</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>along the lonely road that leads to the village. Jewellery and money belonging to 2 to 3 women were looted on the way [Panawewa/Kaduruwewa]. No major issues except for a few incidents of looting women's jewellery by people coming from outside [Suduwella]. Women's security is very much ensured in this area [Udumulla/Panapitiya]. 95% of the women have a secure life here. But women are abused in families where there are drug or alcohol addicts [Brandiyawatte]. There are no major threats to the lives of women [Samagipura/Kandelawatte]. There are some incidences of theft carried out by drug addicts. This is the major problem [Regidalewatte/Kahapola].</p>

Participants of the consultations conducted with women

No	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
Mannar-Nadukuda Transmission Line				
1.	Konnayankudiiruppu, Thoddaveli, Mannar Town DSD [0.5Km from the T/L]	23.11.2013	P. Sahayama	Housewife
			P. Christina	Housewife
			S. Jasintha	Housewife
			L. Amalajothy	Housewife
			M. Mary	Housewife
			P. Cathrine	Housewife
			M. Mariyai	Housewife
			L. Amalaseeli	Housewife
			M. Gnnasothy	Housewife
			A. Mary	Housewife
			S. Mary Theresa	Housewife
			G. Puloransiya	Housewife
			P. Lucia	Housewife
			M. Santhanai	Housewife
			S. Vetimary	Housewife
			A. Sahayarani	Housewife
			V. Mary Judita	Housewife
			S. Mary Calista	Housewife
			P. Arulsothy	Housewife
			M. Gnnaseeli	Housewife
			J. Soosaijamma	Housewife
			S. Philipal	Housewife
			K. Gnaeswary	Housewife
			S. Soosaijamma	Housewife
			V. Philipal	Housewife
			S. Anthonia	Housewife
			S. Jayaseeli	Housewife
			C.Regina Kumari	Housewife
2.	Thottakadu, Elutor MN 72 GND, Mannar Town DSD [100 meters from the T/L]	22.11.2013	T. Vasanthakumari	Housewife
			R. Marylumina	Housewife
			N. Bama	Housewife
			S. Niransaya	Housewife
			P. Kalaichelvi	Housewife
			K. Alexchelvi	Housewife
			J. Thevarani	Housewife
			T. Osantherani	Housewife
			V. Bubathi	Housewife
			P. Najajini	Housewife
			S. Saraswathi	Housewife
3.	Konnayankudiiruppu, Thoddaveli, Mannar Town DSD [0.5Km from the T/L]- Consultation No.2	23.11.2013	P. Sakayama	Housewife

			P. Mary	
			J.N. Soosaiamma	Housewife
			Subajini	Housewife
			Kala	Housewife
			Jasinta	Housewife
			Ashwini	Student
			S. Anthonia	Housewife
			S. Mariaseeli	Housewife
Vavunathievu GSS to Karadiyanaru (13 Km) and Karadiyanaru Gantry				
4.	Nellur village, Ayithiyamala North GND, Manmunai West [500 meters from the D/L] -2 consultations	5.12.2013	V. Navananthini	Housewife
			J. Valarmathy	Housewife
			P. Navarajini	Housewife
			A. Nishanthini	Housewife
			S. Araniyam	Housewife
			V. Sivalchedumy	Housewife
			M. Latha	Housewife
			S. Sumathy	Housewife
			A. Thushanthiny	Housewife
			S. Mathirathan	
			K. Marimuttu	Labourer
			L. Suthamathy	Housewife
			A. Malathy	Labourer
			S. Nirmala	Labourer
			K. Manimekala	Labourer
			R. Thanledsumy	Farmer
			N. Kamaleswary	Labourer
			T. Jeyanthi	Labourer
			S. Premila	Housewife
			M. Manaonmany	Pre-school teacher
			K. Sellamaninckam	Housewife
			T. Yogarani	Labourer
			K. Latha	Farmer
			R. Kavitha	Farmer
			M. Tharsini	Labourer
			K. Jayanthi	Farmer
			J. Swarna	Farmer
			A. Premalathevi	Farmer
			G. Somu	Labourer
			T. Arunthathey	Farmer
Vavunathievu GSS to Kalawanchikudi 27Km and Kalawanchikudi Gantry				
5.	Mawathkuda, Mawathkuda GND, Vellaweli DSD [50 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	Y. Yohini	Housewife
			N. Kokilawani	Housewife
			S. Kala	Housewife
			Y. Suganthini	Housewife
			R. Kayalvili	Housewife
			P. Yalini	Housewife
			V. Rewathi	Housewife
			T. Krishnavery	Housewife
			M. Selvi	Housewife

			S. Thevalledsumy	Housewife
			Thirumahal	Housewife
			N. Nalini	Housewife
			M. Pathmawathi	Housewife
			V. Rukmanie	Housewife
			R. Indumathie	Housewife
			M. Maheswary	Housewife
			T. Srimathi	Housewife
			M. Induka	Housewife
6.	Valkaddu, Kudukamunai GND, Manamunai South-West DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	V. Mathivaththani	Housewife
			B. Thogiri	Housewife
			P. Punkalali	Housewife
			P. Parameswary	Housewife
			S. Mahaledusmi	Housewife
			R. Arasamma	Housewife
			S. Kosalathevi	Housewife
			S. Yakam	Housewife
			S. Periyranayaki	Housewife
			J. Maheshwary	Housewife
			L. Puvaneswary	Housewife
			T. Nagavalli	Housewife
			K. Nallamma	Housewife
			P. Thiyakaraja	Housewife
			M. Lilavathi	Housewife
			V. Sarosathevi	Housewife
			K. Srikala	Housewife
			II. Paransothi	Housewife
			T. Pavalakkodi	Housewife
			S. Valarmathi	Housewife
			K. Thusyanthi	Housewife
			K. Kirusnapriya	Housewife
Vavunathievu GSS to Thalankuda (21 Km) and Thalankuda Gantry				
7.	Vaalakalai, Ilupadichennai GND, Manmunai West DSD [100 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	N. Sodimalar	Housewife
			R. Kalanithi	Housewife
			R. Alakammah	Housewife
			G. Thavasothini	Housewife
			S. Sandira	Housewife
			K. Rajini	Housewife
			K. Kiritha	Housewife
			S. Shanthi	Housewife
			P. Jeyamalini	Housewife
8.	Kurinjamunai, Kurinjamunai GND, Manamunai West [500 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	Nageshwary	Housewife
			Kirushnakumari	Housewife
			Parimalakanthi	Housewife
			Thevarani	Housewife
			Rajeshwary	Housewife
			Thangeshwary	Housewife
			Nakamma	Housewife

			Priyathrasini	Housewife
			Kamaleshwary	Housewife
			T. Thasanithy	Housewife
			Jegantha	Housewife
			P. Uma	Housewife
			Palaththi	Housewife
Vavunathievu GSS to Urani 6Km and Urani Gantry				
9.	Manikkaddu, Manikkaddu GND, Manmunai West [100 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	A. Kamalawathie	Housewife
			K. Rasammah	Housewife
			V. Veerathankal	Housewife
			V. Poonkothai	Housewife
			K. Pakkiam	Housewife
			S. Udayaledsumy	Labourer
			R. Vasanthi	Housewife and self-employed
			K. Menaka	Home gardening
			V. Vijayaledsumy	Fishery
			S. Jeyakkumary	Self-employed
			K. Parameswary	Housewife
			N. Yasanthinihevi	Housewife
10.	Eachanthievu, Eachanthievu GND, Manmunai West [200 meters from the D/L]	8.12.2013	V. Shanmugashanthi	Self employed
			J. Rujitha	Student
			B. Parimalan	Housewife
Madampe GSS to Bowatte and Gantry				
11.	Panawewa, Panawewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [200 meters from the D/L]	7.12.2013	A. W. A. Kamalaseeli	Labourer
			W.S.M.I. Sriyani	Housewife
			W.S. Dileema Warnakulasuriya	Garment factory worker
			D.M. Dineshika Priyadarshani	
			M.W. Dinesh Pinimali	Housewife
			B.M. Dilki Madhwanthi	
			W.M. Charlotte Nona	
			R.W. Mallika	Labourer
			A.W. Thilaka	Labourer
			Ranajani Gamage	
12.	Kaduruwewagama, Kaduruwewa GND, Bingiriya DSD [200 meters from the D/L]	6.12.2013	Malaini Wijelatha	Labourer
			Chandani Gunasena	Labourer
			Thushari Inoka	Housewife
			Isuri Dilanka	Labourer
			Hansani Tharushika	
			A.V. Kusumalatha	Housewife
			Tharushika Sandamali	
			Sumithra Dissanayake	Housewife
13.	Suduwellla, Suduwellla 541A GND, Madampe DSD [500	5.12.2013	Priyanka Priyadarshani	Housewife

	meters from the D/L]			
			Malini Guruge	Housewife
			Somawathi Guruge	Housewife
			Sanduni Guruge	
			Gayani Dilrukshi	
			D.M.P. Dissanayake	
			A.M. Dinusha	
			S.M. Damayanthi	Housewife
			Nadeeka Sandamali	
Wellampitiya – Ambatale Gantry				
14.	Udumulla, Udumulla 502 GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L	8.12.2013	K. Rohini	Vegetable trade
			D.M. Lasanthi Haresha	Housewife
			H.A. Rupika Priyadarshani	Housewife
			W.L. Rupawathi	Housewife
			W.L. Nandawathi	Housewife
			J.M. Jayawardena	Housewife
			H.A. Padma	
15.	Brandiyawatte, Megoda Kolonnawa GND, Kolonnawa DSD [50 meters from the D/L	8.12.2013	Harshani Madhumali	Housewife
			Charlotte	Housewife
			C. Chandani	Labourer
			Siriyalatha	Labourer
			F. Santhara	Housewife
			Sinithul Munavvara	
			Rana	
			C. Violet	Labourer
			Dammika Perera	Housewife
Kalutara GSS				
16.	Panapitiya, Panapitiya 711 GND, Kalutara DSD [250 meters from the GSS]	10.12.2013	Shamila Karunaratne	Attorney at law
			Pushpa Wickremasinghe	Housewife
			Allan Athulathmudali	Housewife
			Charlotte Gunawardena	Retail trade
			Sumanawathi	Housewife
			Prabodha	Garment factory employee
			E.A. Rathnawathi	Labourer
			U.K.D.C. Dayani	
			R.A.D. Anoma	

Kesbewa GSS, SILO connection from Pannipitiya-Matugama and reconstruction of T/L from Pannipitiya to Panadura				
17.	Kandelandawatte, Senapura 669C GND, Banadaragama DSD (50 meters from T/L	2.2.2014	D.M. Damayanthi	Housewife
			Amali Ramanayake	Housewife

			K.M. Niroma	Housewife
			Nandani	Housewife
			B.Indrani	Housewife
			Dayangani Fernando	Housewife
			O.A.K. Dayawathi	Dress-maker
18.	Kahapola, Kahapola 598 GND, Kesbewa DSD (100 meters from T/L)	1.2.2014	S.P.S. Silva	Housewife
			Thilaka Abeywickrema	Housewife
			Geethika Hemanthi	Housewife
			M. Nandani Fernando	Garment factory worker
			Chandani Jayathilake	Business
			Chandrakanthi Perera	Housewife
			Maheshika Kumari	Garment factory worker
19.	Regidalewatte, Regidalewatte 598 A GND, Kesbewa DSD (75 meters from GSS)	1.2.2014	Priyanka Rajapakshe	Housewife
			Rasika Priyadarshani	Housewife
			Imesha Dilrukshi	Private sector employee
			Violet	Housewife
			Susuanthi Deepthika	Housewife
			Ruwani	Housewife
			W.M. Vineetha Malkanthi	Government employee
20.	Samagipura, Palanwatte North GND, Kebewa DSD (20 meters from T/L)	31.1.2014	G.H. Silva	Self-employed
			M.K. Malani	Housewife
			Girty Wijeratne	Retired
			Diluhika Nilanthi	Dress-maker
			Monika Padmamali	-
			K.M. Dayawathi	Housewife
			Kumudini Chandrka	Housewife
			G. Hemalatha	Housewife
			Total No. participants - 236	