

Resettlement Plan (Tranche-1- Moragolla Hydro Power Plant)

March 2014

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

Prepared by Ceylon Electricity Board for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 10 March 2014)

Currency unit	–	Sri Lanka rupee/s (SLRe/SLRs)
SLRe1.00	=	\$0.00766
\$1.00	=	SLRs130.58

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	affected persons
CEB	–	Ceylon Electricity Board
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	–	multitranches financing facility
MHPP	–	Moragolla hydropower project
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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	DESCRIPTION	Page Number
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION	4
1.1	Overview	4
1.2	Subproject Components (Location and Design Features)	5
1.3	Impact Areas	11
1.4	Minimizing Resettlement	12
1.4.1	The Inundation Area	12
1.4.2	Diversion Road	13
1.4.3	Access Roads	13
1.4.4	Establishments of Buffer Zone	13
1.5	Declaration of a Cut-Off-Date	13
1.6	Scope and Limitations of the RP	14
1.6.1	Process of Engineering Design and Methods for Census Surveys for MHPP	14
1.6.2	Limitations during Detailed Design Related to Land Measurement	14
CHAPTER 2	SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	16
2.1	General	16
2.2	Impact on Land	16
2.2.1	Type of Impact on Land	17
2.2.2	Extent of Private Land Required for various Components	17
2.2.3	Extent of Private Land being Restricted for Various Components	18
2.2.4	Number of Displaced Households (Economic) for Private Land	18
2.2.5	Extent of Land Loss	19
2.3	Impact on Trees	19
2.4	Impact on Structures	20
2.4.1	Impact on Residential Structures for Relocation	20
2.4.2	Impact on Other Structures	21
2.5	Impact on Loss of Income and Livelihood	21
2.6	Impact on Vulnerable Households	22
2.7	Summary Impacts	22
CHAPTER 3	SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA	24
3.1	Demography Profile	24
3.2	Ethnic Composition	24
3.3	Education	24
3.4	Occupation	25
3.5	Income and expenditure	25
3.6	Access to Basic Services	25
3.7	Water Supply	26
3.8	Use of Energy for Lighting	27
3.9	Use of Energy for Cooking	27
3.10	Toilet	27
3.11	General Poverty Scenario	28
3.12	Impact on Indigenous Peoples	28

Chapter	DESCRIPTION	Page Number
3.13	Gender Assessment (Role of Women)	28
3.14	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	29
CHAPTER 4	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	30
4.1	Consultation	30
4.1.1	Consultations with Stakeholders during detailed design	30
4.1.2	Consultations during PPTA Due Diligence including Women Group	30
4.1.3	Continued Consultation and Participation	32
4.2	Information Disclosure	32
CHAPTER 5	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS	33
5.1	General	33
5.2	Formation of Grievance Redress Committee and its Function	33
5.3	Procedure and Grievance Redress Mechanism	33
CHAPTER- 6	POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	36
6.1	Land Acquisition Act 1950 (LAA)	36
6.2	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy-2001 (NIRP)	36
6.3	ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)	37
6.4	Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles	38
CHAPTER 7	ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	41
7.1	Eligibility	41
7.2	Entitlements	41
7.3	Valuation of Assets	59
CHAPTER 8	RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION	61
8.1	Need for Relocation	61
8.2	Income Restoration Measures	61
8.3	Livelihood Restoration	62
8.3.1	Mushroom Cultivation	63
8.3.2	Livestock Husbandry	63
8.3.3	Cement Blocks Making	63
8.3.4	Light Engineering Work	64
CHAPTER 9	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	65
9.1	General	65
9.2	Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management	65
CHAPTER 10	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	67
10.1	General	67
10.2	Project Management Unit (PMU)	67
10.3	Project Implementation Unit	67
10.4	Need for Capacity Development	68
CHAPTER 11	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	71
11.1	Steps and Procedure	71
CHAPTER12	MONITORING AND REPORTING	72
12.1	General	72
12.2	External Monitoring	72

LIST OF TABLES

Table-1.1:	Salient Feature of Moragolla HPP	7
Table 1.2	Direct Impact Area and Project Activities	11
Table 2.1	Details on Total Land Requirements (in Hectare)	16

Chapter	DESCRIPTION	Page Number
Table 2.2	Type of Impact on Land	17
Table 2.3	Private Land Requirements (Permanent and Temporary)	17
Table 2.4	Restricted Land for Various Project Components	18
Table 2.5	Number of Displaced Households for Private Land	19
Table 2.6	Extent of Land Loss	19
Table 2.7	Impact on Trees	20
Table 2.8	Physical Displacement and Relocation of Residential Houses	20
Table 2.9	Impacts on Other Structures	21
Table 2.10	Loss of Income and Livelihood	21
Table 2.11	Vulnerable Households	22
Table 2.12	Summary Impacts	22
Table 3.1	Demographic Profile	24
Table 3.2	Ethnic Composition	24
Table 3.3	Status on Education	25
Table 3.4	Occupation Profile	25
Table 3.5	Average Monthly Income and Expenditure	26
Table 3.6	Access to Basic Services	26
Table 3.7	Source of Water	26
Table 3.8	Energy for Lighting	27
Table 3.9	Energy for Cooking	27
Table 3.10	Access to types of toilet	27
Table 4.1	Details on Consultations	31
Table 7.1	Entitlement Matrix	43
Table 9.1	Resettlement Budget	66
Table 10.1	Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities	68
Table 11.1	Implementation Schedule	71
LIST OF FIGURES		
Figure-1.1	Location of the proposed Moragolla Hydropower Project, and other existing dams and HP stations in the vicinity	9
Figure-1.2	Location of the project components and other construction and disposal areas	10
Figure 1.3	Direct Impact Area	12
Figure-5.1	Grievance Redress Mechanism	35
Figure 10.1	PMU Structure at CEB	70
LIST OF ANNEXURES		
Annexure-1	Copy Of Cut-Off-Date As Published	73
Annexure-2	Details on Consultations Carried out During Project Planning	75
Annexure-3	Translated Version (Sinhala) of CEB's Entitlement Matrix as Disclosed to the Affected People	107
Annexure-4	Entitlement Matrix of CEB as Approved by The Board of Directors for Moragolla Hydro Power Project	118
Annexure-5	Sample Lay-Out for The Residential Houses to Be Relocated and Reconstructed	127
Annexure-6	Sample Monitoring Format	132

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 final Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the generation component which is Moragolla Hydro Power Project of tranche-1. The RP is prepared in accordance with 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 based on detailed design and is in its draft final form which needs to be updated briefly during the actual land measurement survey by the government survey department which is done during the official process of land acquisition.

ii. The Moragolla Hydro Power Project will be located in the upper reaches of the Mahaweli Ganga in the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka, approximately 22 km south of Kandy City and 130 km north-east of Colombo. The Moragolla Hydropower project involves construction of a 37 m high concrete gravity dam, with a 5-gate spillway, to create a 38.5 ha, 1.98 MCM reservoir with a Full Supply Level (FSL) at 548 masl. Water will be diverted through a 2.7 km, 4.7 m diameter underground tunnel, surge shaft and penstock on the left bank of the river, to an above-ground powerhouse and tailrace opposite the confluence with Atabage Oya. Moragolla Hydropower project is a run-of-river scheme, with an installed capacity of 30.2 MW (2 x 15.1 MW); and it will operate as a "peaking" station, generating power mainly during the daily peak demand period. The dam includes a river outlet pipe to provide a constant downstream "Environmental Flow" of 1.5 m³/s. here will be impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (IR) including both physical and economic displacement. Tranche-1 including the MHPP has been categorized as "A" for involuntary resettlement as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Summary impacts are shown in the following table

Summary Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impact

SI No	Impacts	Quantity
1	Total land requirement (Hectare)	112.94
2	Total Government Land (Hectare)	64.94
3	Total private land (Hectare)	48
4	Total Private Land for permanent land acquisition (Hectare)	38.24
5	Total Private Land for temporary impacts (Hectare)	3.4
6	Total Private Land for permanent land restriction (Hectare)	5.86
7	Total Private Land for temporary land restrictions (Hectare)	0.5
8	Number of Trees	2310
9	Number of economic displaced households for permanent land acquisition (only land)	86
10	Number of economic displaced households for temporary land impact (only land)	3
11	Number of residential houses for displacement and relocation	17
12	Number of physically displaced households	17
13	Number of Other small structures (small business/wall/fence/shed etc)	126
14	Number of impact on sand miners	19
15	Number of impacts on sand mine labourers	39
16	Number of impacts on agricultural labourers	9

17	Number of agricultural sharecroppers/tenants	7
18	Number of agricultural encroachers	3
19	Number of agricultural squatters/ non-title holders	6
20	Number of vulnerable households	24

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

iii. During Project preparation, consultations have been held with the concerned government officials (CEB) and with the community during feasibility stage to detailed design stage. Additionally, consultations were also carried out with the affected persons in the project area and with the local community during PPTA due diligence work with special focus on host community and women group. 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 grievance redress mechanism will be in place to deal with grievances related to land acquisition, resettlement and income restoration etc. Grievances of displaced/affected persons will first be brought to the attention of the Project head and filed staff of the PIU. 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. Detailed policy review and analysis is made in the RF. CEB's board of director's have recently approved an entitlement matrix for the Moragolla Hydro Power Project with various entitlements which includes some unit rate for various resettlement assistance. This being a hydro project having physical and economic displacement needs special attention and entitlements which may not be applicable to other simple subprojects related to transmission and distribution under the MFF. Some of the entitlements and figures mentioned in CEB's entitlement matrix have also been taken in to consideration in this case.

vi. 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.

vii. The project will result in both physical and economic displacement. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation for land acquisition, resettlement, resettlement assistance, support cost for RP implementation and CEB's other development activity schemes. 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 368.64 million equivalent to USD 2.84 million.

viii. 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.

ix. 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.

CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. 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 and distribution system strengthening installation 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, and 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 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.

4. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the Moragolla Hydro Power Project (MHPP) to be covered under the Tranche- 1 components. The RP is based on the detailed engineering design. There will be impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (IR) including both physical and economic displacement. Tranche-1 including the MHPP has been categorized as "A"² for involuntary resettlement as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

1.2. Subproject Components (Location and Design Features)

5. The Moragolla Hydro Power Project will be located in the upper reaches of the Mahaweli Ganga in the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka, approximately 22 km south of Kandy City and 130 km north-east of Colombo (**Figure-1.1**). The dam site is at 7° 06' north latitude and 80° 34' east longitude, in a hill area with an altitude of 470 to 650 m above sea level (asl). The Mahaweli Ganga is the largest river system in Sri Lanka, with 24 major tributaries; it drains into the Bay of Bengal at Trincomalee on the east coast. The project affected area covers certain parts of two Divisional Secretaries Divisions (DS Divisions), namely, Ganga Ihala Koralya and the Udapalatha and 14 Grama Niladhari Divisions (G N Divisions) coming within the two D S Divisions. The Dam is to be located in the Navadevita G N Division on the right bank and Ulapane North G N Division on the left bank of the Mahaweli River.

² As per ADB's SPS-2009, the involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more people experience major "impacts" which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement having significant impact is categorized as "A" which requires a resettlement plan. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks.

6. The Moragolla Hydropower project involves construction of a 37 m high concrete gravity dam, with a 5-gate spillway, to create a 38.5 ha, 1.98 MCM reservoir with a Full Supply Level (FSL) at 548 masl. Water will be diverted through a 2.7 km, 4.7 m diameter underground tunnel, surge shaft and penstock on the left bank of the river, to an above-ground powerhouse and tailrace opposite the confluence with Atabage Oya. Moragolla Hydropower project is a run-of-river scheme, with an installed capacity of 30.2 MW (2 x 15.1 MW); and it will operate as a “peaking” station, generating power mainly during the daily peak demand period. The dam includes a river outlet pipe to provide a constant downstream “Environmental Flow” of 1.5 m³/s. The location of the main project components is shown in **Figure 1.2** and each element is described briefly below.

7. **Concrete Gravity Dam:** Height 37 m; length 236 m at the crest level of 550 masl; constructed of mass concrete, with an inspection gallery near the base on the upstream side. The dam location was moved 100 m downstream during the Feasibility Study Review to a site where solid rock is exposed on the right bank, reducing the excavation and associated intrusion into the Ulapane Industrial Estate.

8. **Intake:** just upstream of the dam on the left bank, with an entrance sill at 535 masl, 1 m above the spillway crest. A small flushway is provided to remove sediment periodically if it accumulates in front of the intake (predicted to take 50 years to reach this level).

9. **Micro-hydro plant:** immediate downstream of the dam on the right bank alongside the spillway, generating 360 kW from the E-flow. Will comprise a 15 x 10 m building housing a horizontal shaft turbine and generator, with a bypass pipe to release E-flow during maintenance.

10. **Concrete Spillway:** With 5 radial gates, 13 m wide and 15 m high on the overflow crest at 534 masl. Designed with capacity to pass: a) 10,000 year flood (6,700 m³/s) at FSL 548 masl, with all gates fully open; b) 10,000 year flood at 550 masl, with one gate non-operational and closed; and c) 1,000 year flood (4,100 m³/s) at FSL with one gate closed. One spillway will have a flap gate, to release surplus water and floating debris from the reservoir.

11. **Headrace Tunnel:** 4.7 m internal diameter, 2,727 m long from intake to surge tank; concrete lining with steel-bar reinforcing. Excavated beneath the hillside on the left bank; located where ground elevation is above 600 m to ensure sufficient rock to maintain ground stability and avoid significant groundwater incursion from above.

12. **Surge Tank:** Concrete; restricted orifice type with 12.5 m inner diameter to absorb excess pressure caused by power flow fluctuations and in case of turbine trips.

13. **Penstock:** Changed from a surface structure to underground during the design stage to reduce excavation and slope protection. Now in a 318 m 3.8 m diameter tunnel.

14. **Power House:** Above-ground, 44 x 24 m and 39 m high, with a floor at 486.5 masl and turbine centre at 469.4 masl. With 3,000 m² switchyard, with a platform at 486.5 masl, formed by cutting and filling.

15. **Tailrace Outfall:** Concrete open channel, 28 m long, opposite Atabage Oya confluence.

16. **Access Roads:** Around 3 km of road will be built: a) for access to the power house and surge tank from Atabage-Mawathura Road on right bank; b) to replace 0.5 km of the

same road inundated by the reservoir; and c) in the accommodation camp and resettlement area. There will also be a causeway across the river and upgrading the road from Ethgala to the power house.

17. **Reservoir:** Full Supply Level (FSL) 548 masl, Minimum Operating Level (MOL) 542 masl; capacity 4.66 MCM at Full Supply Level (FSL), surface area 38.47 ha, extending around 3 km upstream from the dam. The steep valley means that the reservoir is quite narrow, about double the present wet season river area.

18. **Transmission Line:** 500 m long, with two transmission towers; to connect Moragolla switchyard to the nearest existing TL (running NW from Kotmale switchyard to Polpitiya HPP).

19. Salient Features including technical details are summarized in Table-1:

Table-1.1: Salient Feature of Moragolla HPP

Particulars	Details
Hydrology	
River Basin	: Mahaweli
Catchment Area(Total)	: 809 km ²
Catchment Area (Unregulated part)	: 247 km ²
Mean Annual basin rainfall	: 3,852 mm (Unregulated part)
Mean Annual inflow	: 22.4 m ³ /s
Sediment Yield	: 265 m ³ / km ² /yr
Probable Floods at Dam Site	
10,000 year	: 6,700 m ³ /s
1,000 year	: 4,100 m ³ /s
25 year	: 1,150m ³ /s
Reservoir	
Full Supply Level	: 548.0 m asl
Minimum Operating Level	: 542.0 m asl
Total capacity at FSL	: 4.66 MCM
Effective storage	: 1.98 MCM
Surface Area at FSL	: 38.47 ha
Mean Annual Energy Generation	: 97.6 GWh
On-peak Annual Energy Generation	: 29.5 GWh
Off-peak Annual Energy Generation	: 68.1 GWh
Dam & Intake	
Type of Dam	: Concrete Gravity
Height	: 37 m
Crest Length	: 236 m
Design Flood Q 10,000	: 6,700 m ³ /s
Elevation at spillway crest	: 534.0 msl
Number of Spillway Gates	: 5
Type of Gates	: Radial with counterweight
Gate Dimensions	: one gate with top flap gate 13 m ^W × 15 m ^H
Size of Intake gate	: 4.7 m × 4.7 m
Waterways	
Design Discharge	: 50 m ³ /s
Headrace tunnel	
Length	: 2,727 m
Internal Diameter	: 4.7 m
Type	: Concrete Lined
Sill elevation at inlet	: 532.5 m asl
Shape	: Excavated – Horseshoe Lined – Circular
Surge shaft	
Type	: Restricted Orifice type

Particulars	Details
Shape	: Circular
Diameter	: 12.5 m
Up surge water level	: 561 m asl
Down surge level	: 532 m asl
<i>Penstock Tunnel</i>	
Length	: 318 m
Excavation diameter	: 5.0 m
Penstock pipe diameter	: 3.8 m
Powerhouse & Tailrace	
Type	: Surface
Length	: 44 m
Width	: 24 m
Normal Tail water Level	: 472.5 m asl
Maximum Tail water Level	: 485.8 m as
Tailrace channel	: Open channel
Power Generating Equipment	
<i>Turbines</i>	
Type	: Vertical -shaft Francis
Speed	: 375 rpm
Rated output	: 15.55 MW × 2 Units
Rated Head	: 69.0 m
<i>Generators</i>	
Rated Voltage	: 11 kV
Rated Output	: 17.8 MVA × 2 units
Rated Frequency	: 50 Hz
OHT crane capacity	: 60 ton
<i>Transformers</i>	
Type	: Single phase oil immersed type
Rated Voltage	: 132 kV/11 kV
Rated Output	: 36MVA x 1 set
<i>Switchyard</i>	: Outdoor, 132 kV
Transmission lines	
Type	: 132 KV Overhead, double circuit with single mode OPGW line from Moragolla Switchyard to the existing 132KV transmission line
Length	: 0.3 km

Figure 1.1: Location of the proposed Moragolla Hydropower Project, and other existing dams and HP stations in the vicinity

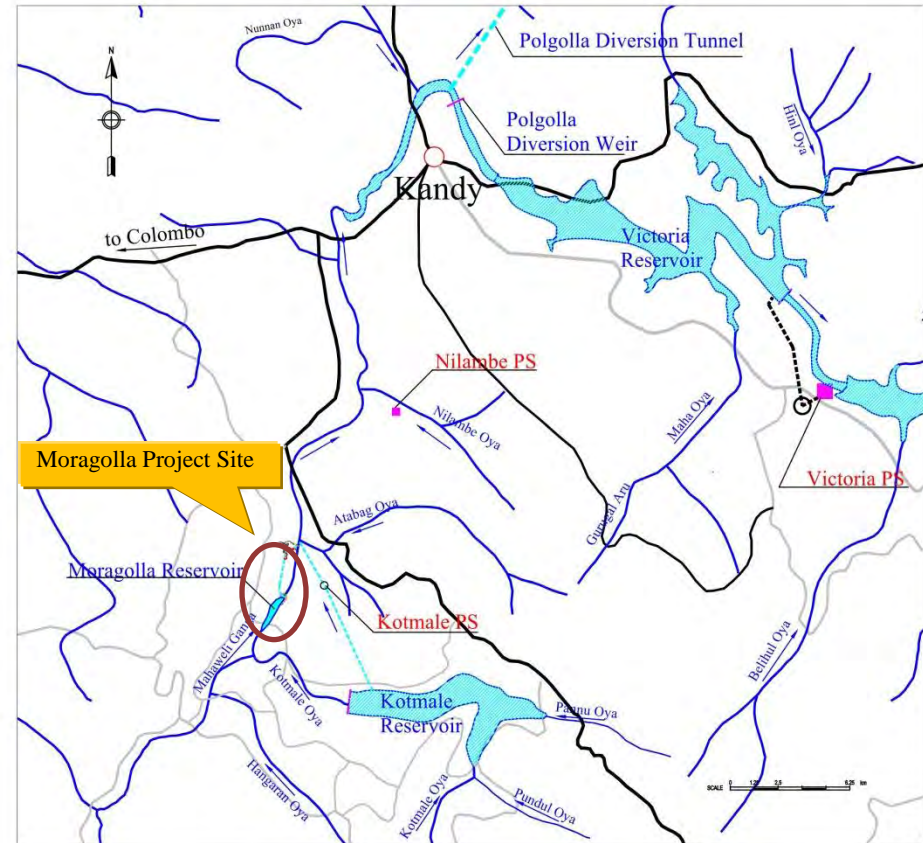
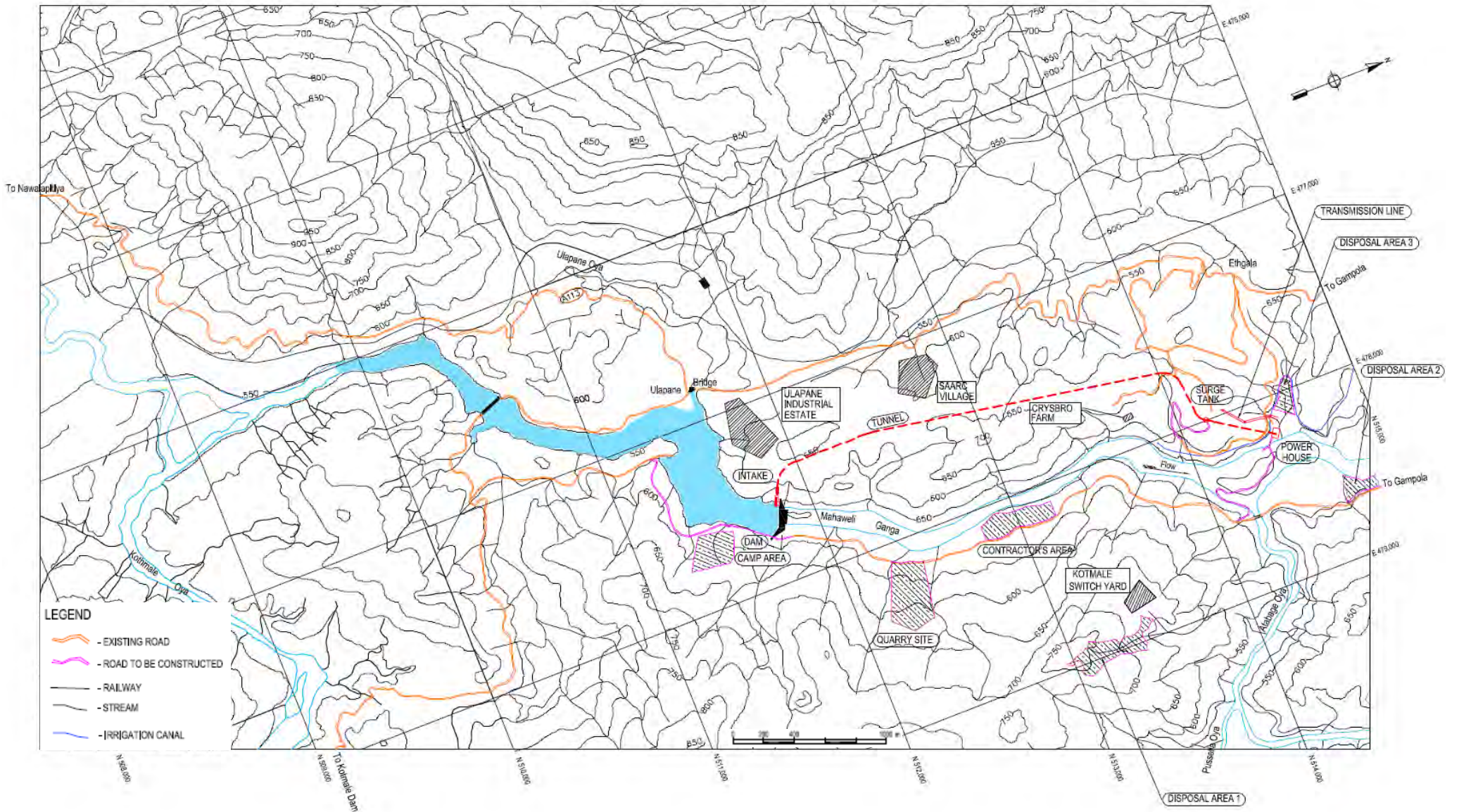


Figure 1.2: Location of the project components and other construction and disposal areas



1.3. Impact Areas

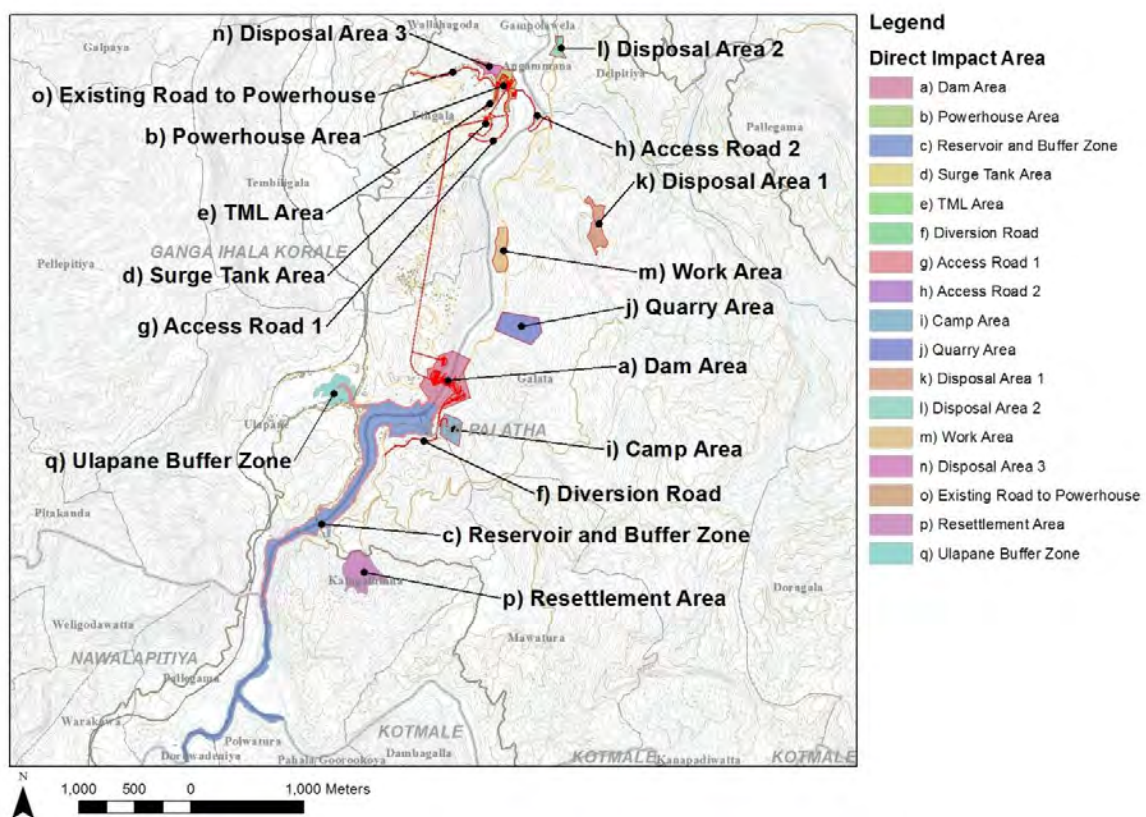
20. Impact Areas are classified as Direct Impact Area and Indirect Impact Area from the social impact point of view. Direct Impact Area is the area within which project activities will be carried out and these will be considered as affected area which requires land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and relocation etc. However, Indirect Impact area is set around 10m outside of the direct impact area, downstream impact area, dewatering area, and related GN Divisions which will not be covered under the scope of resettlement plan. Direct Impact Area includes; i) Dam Area, ii) Powerhouse Area, iii) Reservoir and Buffer Zone, iv) Surge Tank Area, v) Transmission Line (TML) Area, vi) Diversion Road, vii) Access Road 1, viii) Access Road 2, ix) Camp Area, x) Quarry Area, xi) Disposal Area, xii) Disposal Area 2, xiii) Work Area, xiv) Disposal Area 3, xv) Existing road to Powerhouse, xvi) Resettlement Area and xvii) Ulapane Buffer Zone. Various types of direct impacts and project construction activities are described in **Table- 1.2** and direct impact areas are shown in **Figure 1.3**.

Table 1.2: Direct Impact Area and Project Activities

Component and Area	Type of Impact	Activities in Construction Period	Activities in Operation Period
Dam Area	Permanent	Earth work, blasting, tunnel excavation from Adit, dam and intake construction	Dam operation
Powerhouse Area	Permanent	Earth work, blasting, tunnel excavation from Adits, Filling, Power house construction	Power House operation
Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Permanent	Removal of trees	Filling of water and discharge
Surge Tank Area	Permanent	Blasting, Surge Tank construction	Surge Tank operation
TML Area	Permanent	Removal of trees, TML construction	Clearing work below the TML
Diversion Road	Permanent	Earth work, road construction, construction vehicle operation	General vehicle traffic
Access Road 1	Permanent	Road improvement/construction work, Construction vehicle operation	General vehicle traffic
Access Road 2	Permanent	Road construction, construction vehicle operation	CEB vehicle traffic
Camp Area	Permanent	Earth work, camp construction, camp operation	Residence area
Quarry Area	Permanent	Blasting, excavation of rocks	
Disposal Area 1	Temporary	Earth work, spoil muck dumping, soil cover, planting	
Disposal Area 2	Temporary	Earth work, spoil muck dumping, soil cover,	
Work Area	Temporary	Earth work, plant operation, material storage, removal of trees	
Disposal Area 3	Temporary	Earth work, spoil muck dumping,	

Component and Area	Type of Impact	Activities in Construction Period	Activities in Operation Period
Existing road to Powerhouse	Permanent	Road improvement work	General vehicle traffic, CEB vehicle (when Access Road 2 cannot be used)
Resettlement Area	Permanent	Earth work, house construction	Activities of resettlers
Ulapane Buffer Zone	Permanent	-	-

Figure 1.3: Direct Impact Area



1.4. Minimizing Resettlement

21. Efforts have been put from the feasibility stage to incorporate best engineering solution avoiding large scale land acquisition and resettlement through proper consultation with all the stakeholders. Special consideration has been given during the detailed design of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition, resettlement and on community in the project area. Steps followed during detailed design for various subproject components are briefly described below.

1.4.1 The Inundation Area

22. The 2009 FS investigated three locations for the dam, with different dam heights and

tunnel lengths; and the EIA examined the environmental and social impacts, ease of mitigation and capital costs. Initial screening dropped one option as it is not technically feasible and discounted “no-project” because of the environmental and financial cost of fossil-fuel based alternatives. More detailed analysis showed the proposed scheme as clearly preferred in terms of both cost and environmental impacts (smaller reservoir, fewer social impacts and less resettlement). The chosen option was then modified to further reduce environmental/social impacts, by: a) decreasing reservoir FSL by 2m to reduce inundation of a road on the right bank and paddy land on the left bank; and b) repositioning the intake and tunnel to allay concerns in Ulapane Industrial Estate regarding vibration from tunnel blasting. Further modifications in the FS review, include: a) relocating the dam 100 m downstream where bedrock is nearer the surface, which reduces excavation near the industrial estate. Shifting of dam axis towards downstream by 50 meters resulted in avoiding interference to industrial park during construction. Use of head pond construction helped to avoid resettlements of 18 households along reservoir periphery.

1.4.2 Diversion Road

23. During the Feasibility Study review, it was decided to realign a section of the diversion road towards reservoir side with the view to minimizing number of affected People. Redesign of the diversion road reduced 13 numbers of potential households to be affected.

1.4.3 Access Roads

24. Originally it had been planned to widen the access roads leading to the Power House and the Surge Chamber from the Ethgala Junction to transport heavy machinery and equipment for constructing Powerhouse, Switchyard and Penstock etc. However, it was found that widening of these roads would result in removal of many houses and other structures such as retaining walls and dug wells and a shrine. To avoid such impacts it was later decided to improve the roads instead of widening. People of the area have welcomed this decision. Therefore, to transport heavy machines and equipment, a new road to Power House has been proposed across the Mahaweli River, by constructing a river causeway. This road will traverse through a stretch of land belonging to Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) and the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB). This decision was made with a view to avoiding acquisition of private lands and thereby to reduce resettlement impacts. Introduction of causeway for transporting heavy equipment reduced 35 numbers of potential households to be affected.

1.4.4 Establishments of Buffer Zone

25. A team comprising of consultants of different disciplines and officials from the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) was appointed to study and propose recommendation to establish a buffer zone along the periphery of the reservoir based on the geological conditions, environmental and social aspects to identify the structures to be removed due to risk involved and to prevent any future constructions that might pose threats to the proposed reservoir. The committee has submitted its report recommending setting up of a Buffer Zone 3m above the Full Supply Level of 548m of the periphery of reservoir along Mahaweli river and 2m above the Full Supply Level of 548m along the Ulapane oya. Established a buffer zone based on social, geological and environmental circumstances Reduced direct impact area)

1.5. Declaration of a Cut-Off-Date

26. A Cut-Off-Date was declared with effect from 01.05.2013 requesting the public to not

to make any new constructions within the project area. A notification to this effect was published in three national newspapers in all three national languages. The relevant Local Authorities were requested, through the Divisional Secretaries of Uda Palatha and Ganga Ihala Koralya, to refrain from granting approvals for new constructions within the project area after the Cut-Off-Date. A copy of the notification is given in **Annexure-1**.

1.6. Scope and Limitations of the RP

27. The Resettlement Plan is prepared 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 is based on the detailed engineering design. A Census Survey was conducted during April 2013 to June 2013. Following section describes the process, procedure of census survey based on the detailed design and spells out the limitations

1.6.1 Process of Engineering Design and Methods for Census Surveys for MHPP

- Collection of maps from Mahaveli Authority Sri Lanka (MASL) for the project areas especially for reservoir and power house.
- Topographic surveys and Contour surveys were carried out by the Detailed Design Team.
- Preparation of topographic map and contour map were prepared based on the above survey.
- Based on the detailed technical design of each project component, the same were superimposed on the engineering map (topographic and contour)
- Calculation of each lots/plots area were done in CAD by the CAD engineers
- CEB team verified the land details from the site /on the ground especially the owners' lists and names etc.
- Census survey was carried out accordingly and the census team collected the land area during their survey as per the information provided by the affected persons and also by self observation.
- Additionally, a check survey was done by Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) consultants during the social due-diligence work.

1.6.2 Limitations during Detailed Design Related to Land Measurement

28. The main concern is related to exact land measurement and it is noted that assessment of land is not done based on advance tracing which is usually done at the later stage. Therefore, there may be some discrepancies between the calculation made by CEB engineer and census team's because both the activities by CEB and Census team are based on assessment from their respective exercises and without involving the authorized department of surveys. This will only be verified/corrected/finalized during the land survey to be done under the process as set out in Land Acquisition Act by the relevant authorized department (Department of Survey) as empowered by the Divisional Secretaries. Therefore, exact measurement of each land lots will be done during land acquisition process, however, the changes will be negligible.

29. If a project is to be funded by a donor agency and such funding is confirmed, the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers is necessary to implement the Project. Once the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers is received, the Minister, under whose Ministry the particular project comes (Ministry of Power and Energy), will request the Minister in charge of the subject of lands (Ministry of Land and Land Development) to acquire the lands required for purpose. The Minister in charge of the subject of lands, under Section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) will direct the acquiring officer of District /Division initiate the land acquisition process. Normally the land acquiring officer will be the Divisional Secretary of the area. Only under special circumstances the Minister may gazette another person as a land acquiring officer. The Divisional Secretary (land acquiring officer) will issue a survey requisition requesting the Department of Survey to conduct the survey and prepare an Advance Tracing.

30. Advance Tracing will provide accurate information on the extents affected lands. At the Census Survey no such accurate information can be gathered as no one is allowed to survey a private land without proper legal authority. Any entry in to a private land without such authority will be tantamount to criminal trespass. In the circumstances, it should be noted that accurate information on the exact extents and boundaries of the land cannot be obtained at a Census Survey rather it will be collected during the survey to be carried out during the later stage by the department of survey. However, a census survey was carried out for all the affected land/properties and households based on the available design. Details on the structures and other assets are clearly defined and assessed. Therefore, minor amendments may be needed during the official land survey as per LAA.

31. The Resettlement Plan, therefore, is in a final Draft shape even though this is based on the detailed design (technical). This final draft RP will need to be updated during the land acquisition process which will be based on the availability of Advance Tracing (AT) Plans prepared by the Department of Surveys giving exact locations, boundaries of individual lots and names of the persons who have legitimate claims for such land lots.

CHAPTER- 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 General

32. Following the finalization of detailed design, census survey was carried out by CEB for all displaced/affected persons (DPs/APs) during April 2013 to June 2013. The objective of census survey was to assess the nature of impact and to assess the presence of non titleholders in the sub project area. A structured census questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on DPs/APs and the extent of loss including the socio-economic profile. Census survey broadly includes various parameters such as (i) land and non-land assets, (ii) extent of potential loss, (iii) physical measurements of the affected structures, (iv) identification of trees and crops, (v) household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile, (vi) Identification of non-titleholders and (v) Assessment of potential economic impact. Findings of the census survey are described below.

2.2 Impact on Land

33. Impact of land in the MHPP will be of two types such as land required for permanent acquisition and land being affected due to restrictions. The impact is categorized as permanent and temporary which are both private and government. Total land requirement under the MHPP is 112.94 hectares (ha) which includes the area for land acquisition and land restrictions and are both permanent and temporary in nature. This includes both private and government land. Total private land is 48 ha and total government land is 64.94. Details on land requirement for each subproject components are given in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Details on Total Land Requirements (in Hectare)

SI No	Subproject Components	Name of Village	Private	Government	Total
1	Dam Area	Weliganga	2.29	12.98	15.27
2	Powerhouse Area	Ethgala	2.94	0.51	3.45
3	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Ulapone, Weliganga, Mawathura	10.35	41.40	51.75
4	Surge Tank Area	Ethgala	0.49	0.00	0.49
5	TML Area	Ethgala	0.92	0.00	0.92
6	Diversion Road	Weliganga	0.70	0.00	0.70
7	Access Road 1	Ethgala	0.65	0.00	0.65
8	Access Road 2	Atabage	0.00	0.45	0.45
9	Camp Area	Weliganga	3.85	0.00	3.85
10	Quarry Area	Weliganga	7.81	0.00	7.81
11	Disposal Area 1	Galatha	0.00	4.58	4.58
12	Disposal Area 2	Atabage	1.51	0.00	1.51
13	Work Area	Weliganga	0.00	4.00	4.00
14	Disposal Area 3	Ethgala	1.89	0.00	1.89
15	Existing road to Powerhouse	Ethgala	0.50	0.00	0.50
16	Resettlement Area	Mawathura	9.16	0.00	9.16
17	Ulapane Buffer Zone	Ulapone	4.94	1.02	5.96
Grand Total			48.00	64.94	112.94

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.2.1 Type of Impact on Land

34. The total extent of land required for the subproject area is 105.56 ha and the total extent of land use restriction area is 7.38 ha. Impacts are permanent and temporary in both the cases (land requirement and land restriction). Permanent land acquisition will be applicable to private land with permanent impact (38.24). Private land under temporary impacts will either be compensated for the duration of loss or may be taken on lease for the construction period which will be returned following completion of construction activities. Private land is mostly agriculture, home gardens and tea garden. Out of the total 7.38 ha of land restriction area 6.36 ha is private land (5.86 ha as permanent impact and 0.50 ha as temporary impacts. Government land will be obtained through departmental transfer with applicable government departments. Details are given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Type of Impact on Land

SI No	Type of land	Extents of Land Required for the Project Activities			Land Use Restriction Area		
		Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
1	Private	38.24	3.40	41.64	5.86	0.50	6.36
2	Government	55.34	8.58	63.92	1.02	0.00	1.02
	Total	93.58	11.98	105.56	6.88	0.5	7.38

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.2.2 Extent of Private Land required for various Components

35. Table 2.3 shows the details of private land required for permanent acquisition and temporary use for each subproject components. Disposal area 2 and 3 will have temporary impacts on land (1.51 ha and 1.89 ha respectively). These lands are not in use and usually undeveloped land, hence, these will not be acquired rather these will be developed in to built up area and will return to the DPs/APs post the completion of construction activities.

Table 2.3: Private Land Requirements (Permanent and Temporary)

SI No	Subproject Components	Private Land Requirement		
		Permanent	Temporary	Total
1	Dam Area	2.29	0	2.29
2	Powerhouse Area	2.94	0	2.94
3	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	10.35	0	10.35
4	Surge Tank Area	0.49	0	0.49
5	TML Area	0	0	0
6	Diversion Road	0.7	0	0.7
7	Access Road 1	0.65	0	0.65
8	Access Road 2	0	0	0
9	Camp Area	3.85	0	3.85
10	Quarry Area	7.81	0	7.81
11	Disposal Area 1	0	0	0
12	Disposal Area 2	0	1.51	1.51
13	Work Area	0	0	0
14	Disposal Area 3	0	1.89	1.89
15	Existing road to Powerhouse	0	0	0
16	Resettlement Area	9.16	0	9.16

17	Ulapane Buffer Zone	0	0	0
Grand total		38.24	3.40	41.64

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.2.3 Extent of Private Land being restricted for Various Components

36. Land restriction area is considered for transmission line area and Ulapane buffer zone area. These lands are not supposed to be acquired permanently. For the transmission line area, especially the right of way, compensation is paid for the loss of crops and trees etc. People are usually allowed to use the land below the transmission line. Restriction in Ulapane Buffer zone is considered for safety reason due to high floods. The land in Ulapane Buffer Zone (4.94 ha) is a paddy land. Project will not restrict their current land use as paddy cultivation and there would be no acquisition of land, hence, the ownership remains with the current land owners. This is just for safety measures during the high flood level and therefore, restriction would be limited to erection conventional structure, rather they will be advised to build the structures with higher elevation. CEB will also make necessary arrangements such as embankment to protect the land and will provide necessary notification to the people through divisional secretary regarding the project. Details on amount of land to be restricted are given in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Restricted Land for Various Project Components

SI No	Subproject Components	Private Land Restriction Area (ha)		
		Permanent	Temporary	Total
1	Dam Area	0	0	0
2	Powerhouse Area	0	0	0
3	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	0	0	0
4	Surge Tank Area	0	0	0
5	TML Area	0.92	0	0.92
6	Diversion Road	0	0	0
7	Access Road 1	0	0	0
8	Access Road 2	0	0	0
9	Camp Area	0	0	0
10	Quarry Area	0	0	0
11	Disposal Area 1	0	0	0
12	Disposal Area 2	0	0	0
13	Work Area	0	0	0
14	Disposal Area 3	0	0	0
15	Existing road to	0	0.5	0.5
16	Resettlement Area	0	0	0
17	Ulapane Buffer Zone	4.94	0	4.94
Grand total		5.86	0.5	6.36

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.2.4. Number of Displaced Households (Economic) for Private Land

37. Total number of 86 households (308 DPs/APs) will be permanently affected /displaced economically due to the land acquisition (excluding the land for 17 numbers of residential structures to be relocated). Most of the impacts are in power house area (46). Permanent loss of land will be compensated as per the entitlement. Additionally, 3 households (13 DPs/APs) will be affected temporarily at the disposal area 2 and 3. These temporarily affected households will be given compensation for temporary loss during the

construction period and following the completion of project, the land will be developed and will be returned to them. Details on number of economically displaced/ affected households are given in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Number of Displaced Households for Private Land

SI No	Project Components	Permanent	Temporary	Total
1	Dam Area	1	0	1
2	Powerhouse Area	2	0	2
3	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	46	0	46
4	Surge Tank Area	2	0	2
5	TML Area	2	0	2
6	Diversion Road	14	0	14
7	Access Road 1	6	0	6
8	Access Road 2	0	0	0
9	Camp Area	2	0	2
10	Quarry Area	2	0	2
11	Disposal Area 1	0	0	0
12	Disposal Area 2	0	1	1
13	Work Area	0	0	0
14	Disposal Area 3	0	2	2
15	Existing road to Powerhouse	3	0	3
16	Resettlement Area	1	0	1
17	Ulapane Buffer Zone	5	0	5
	Total	86	3	89

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.2.5. Extent of Land Loss

38. Most of the households are losing more than 10% of their land parcel. Only 8 households are losing less than 10% of the land. This being major impacts will also be considered for additional assistance on and above the compensation as mentioned in the entitlement matrix for livelihood restoration. Detailed breakup is given **Table 2.6**.

Table 2.6: Extent of Land Loss

SI No	Amount of Loss	Number of Households	Percentage (%)
1	Up to 10%	8	9
2	10% to 20%	13	15
3	20%-30%	10	12
4	31% to 40%	8	9
5	41% to 50%	9	10
6	51%-75%	2	2
7	75% to 100%	36	42
	Total	86	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3 Impact on Trees

39. A total of 2310 numbers of trees will be affected which consists of fuel wood (332

numbers), medicinal (134 numbers), timer wood (553 numbers) and fruit trees (1291 numbers) which will be compensated. Details on types and number of trees are given in **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.7: Impact on Trees

SI No	Type of Trees	Numbers
1	Fuel wood	332
2	Medicinal	134
3	Timber wood	553
4	Fruit Trees	1291
Total		2310

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

4 Impact on Structures

40. Impact on structures are broadly categorized in to two parts such as residential houses and other structures

2.4.1 Impact on Residential Structures for Relocation

41. There will be physical displacement of 17 residential structures from Weliganga and Ulapane South. These houses will be resettled at a location closer to the existing residences. Physical displacement of 17 residential structures will affect 17 households having 74 displaced persons. A suitable resettlement site has been identified in consultation with the affected households. Physical measurement of each of these displaced houses has been done during the census. **Table 2.8** below shows the households identified for relocation and their measurement.

Table 2.8: Physical Displacement and Relocation of Residential Houses

SI No	Design Area	Roof	Wall	Floor	Floor Area (m ²)	Number of Displaced Households
1	Powerhouse Area	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Tiled	112	1
2	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block & Unplastered	Cement	59	1
3	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	122	1
4	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	81	1
5	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	62	1
6	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	57	1
7	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	153	1
8	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block & Unplastered	Cement	63	1
9	Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Tiles	Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	114	1
10	Reservoir and Buffer	Asbestos	Brick/Cement Block &	Cement	100	1

SI No	Design Area	Roof	Wall	Floor	Floor Area (m ²)	Number of Displaced Households
11	Zone Reservoir and Buffer Zone	GI Sheets	Plastered Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	49	1
12	Zone Reservoir and Buffer Zone	GI Sheets	Plastered Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	39	1
13	Zone Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Tiles	Plastered Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	42	1
14	Zone Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Plastered Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	78	1
15	Zone Reservoir and Buffer Zone	Asbestos	Unplastered Brick/Cement Block & Unplastered	Cement	22	1
16	Access Road 1	Asbestos	Plastered Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	81	1
17	Camp Area	Asbestos	Plastered Brick/Cement Block & Plastered	Cement	81	1

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.4.2 Impact on Other Structures

42. In addition to residential structures being displaced, there are other structures which will also be affected /displaced and will be compensated accordingly. A total of 126 number of other non residential structures will be affected which include small commercial building (6 numbers), warehouse (3 numbers), shed (21 numbers), toilet (33 numbers), wall (6 numbers), and other small structure (57 numbers). Details are shown in **Table 2.9**

Table 2.9: Impacts on Other Structures

SI No	Type of Structures	Numbers
1	Small Commercial Building	6
2	Warehouse	3
3	Shed	21
4	Toilet	33
5	Wall	6
6	Other Small Structure	57
	Total	126

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.3 Impact on Loss of Income and Livelihood

43. A significant impact on sand mining will be resulted due to construction of the Dam. The Census Survey has identified 19 sand miners currently engaged in sand mining. They have employed 39 labourers on daily wage basis. Additionally, 9 number of agriculture labourer will be affected who are working in the tea garden. Further to this, 7 numbers agricultural sharecropper/tenant, 3 numbers of agricultural encroachers and 6 numbers of agricultural squatters will be affected. Details are shown in **Table 2.10**.

Table 2.10: Loss of Income and Livelihood

SI No	Type of loss	Numbers
-------	--------------	---------

1	Sand Miners	19
2	Sand Mine Laborers	39
3	Agricultural Laborers	9
4	Agricultural Sharecroppers/tenants	7
5	Agricultural encroachers	3
6	Agricultural non titleholders	6

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.4 Impact On Vulnerable Households

44. Vulnerable households include female headed household, disabled, elderly and poor households. The project will impact a total of 24 vulnerable households who are entitled for additional assistance. Details are given in **Table 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Vulnerable Households

SI No	Type of Vulnerability	Number of Households
1	Female Headed	20
2	Disabled	1
3	Elderly	3
4	Poor	0
	Total	24

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

2.5 Summary Impacts

45. A brief summary highlighting various impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is presented in **Table 2.12**.

Table 2.12: Summary Impacts

SI No	Impacts	Quantity
1	Total land requirement (Hectare)	112.94
2	Total Government Land (Hectare)	64.94
3	Total private land (Hectare)	48
4	Total Private Land for permanent land acquisition (Hectare)	38.24
5	Total Private Land for temporary impacts (Hectare)	3.4
6	Total Private Land for permanent land restriction (Hectare)	5.86
7	Total Private Land for temporary land restrictions (Hectare)	0.5
8	Number of Trees	2310
9	Number of economic displaced households for permanent land acquisition (only land)	86
10	Number of economic displaced households for temporary land impact (only land)	3
11	Number of residential houses for displacement and relocation	17
12	Number of physically displaced households	17
13	Number of Other small structures (small business/wall/fence/shed etc)	126
14	Number of impact on sand miners	19
15	Number of impacts on sand mine laboureres	39

16	Number of impacts on agricultural labourers	9
17	Number of agricultural sharecroppers/tenants	7
18	Number of agricultural encroachers	3
19	Number of agricultural squatters/ non-title holders	6
20	Number of vulnerable households	24

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

CHAPTER 3: SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA

46. Socio economic details of the DPs and APs were collected during social due diligence work. Development projects have both direct and indirect effects on the people living in the project area. Some of the effects may be beneficial to the people, while others may have adverse impacts on the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the people. The objective of the social analysis was to assess the socio-economic profile of the population living in the subproject areas and to ascertain socio-economic and demographic profiles of the villages, in terms of their population, access to basic service, occupation, income and expenditures pattern, health, issues related to women, and energy usages at home.

3.1 Demography Profile

47. The average household size is 4.7 members per family. Among the household members, about 55 % are males and 45% are female which show that the sex ratio is 827 females to 1000 males. Details are given in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Demographic Profile

SI No	Particulars	Numbers	Percentage
1	Male	225	55
2	Female	186	45
	Total	411	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.2 Ethnic Composition

48. Among all the household members covered, majority about 83 % are Sinhala, 12 % are Muslims and 3 % are Tamils. **Table 3.2** shows the details on ethnic composition of affected people.

Table 3.2 Ethnic Composition

SI No	Type of Ethnic Group	Numbers	Percentage
1	Sinhala	343	83
2	Tamil	13	3
3	Muslim	51	12
4	Others	4	1
	Total	411	100.0

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.3 Education

49. The overall education level is more or less same among the genders. Among the household members, nearly one third has achieved education till GCE (O/L). More than one fifth of the population has achieved GCE (A/L) level of education. Primary level of education is achieved by 12 % of the household members almost equal among both the sexes. Similarly degrees are achieved by 4 % of household members equal for both sexes. Details on education status are given in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Status on Education

SI No	Education level	Male		Female		Total	
		Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
1	Primary (Grade-1-5)	28	12	22	12	50	12
2	Grade 6-10	52	23	35	19	87	21
3	GCE (O/L)	74	33	56	30	130	32
4	GCE(A/L)	50	22	41	22	91	22
5	Diploma/ Certificate (After A/L)	2	1	4	2	6	1
6	Degree	8	4	8	4	16	4
7	Never been School	1	0	3	2	4	1
8	Below School Age	10	4	17	9	27	7
	Total	225	100	186	100	411	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.4 Occupation

50. Nearly one fourth of the household members are in white collar jobs either engaged in private or public sector jobs. Similarly 12 % of the household members are engaged in farming and working as skilled labourers. Most importantly about 9 % are in foreign employment. Some of the members are either not having any occupation or below the working age. Break up on main occupational structure is shown in **Table 3.4**

Table 3.4: Occupation Profile

SI No	Main occupation	Numbers	Percentage
1	Public Sector	25	12
2	Private Sector	30	14
3	Farming	13	6
4	SMEs	43	20
5	Agricultural labourer	9	4
6	Skilled Labourer	13	6
7	Livestock Farmer	1	0
8	Foreign Employment	20	9
9	Housewife	54	25
10	Others	6	3
	Total	214	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.5 Income and expenditure

51. The total average monthly income is LKR 68,343 and the average monthly expenditure is LKR 47,291. About 69 % of the income is spent on household expenditure, which implies that about 31 % of the household earnings are surplus which might be kept as savings. Considering the average income, it is noted that none of the people are poor³. Details are shown in **Table 3.5**.

³ The poverty line is defined as USD 2 (equivalent to LKR 260) per day per person. The average family size is approximately 5 which show that the average monthly income should be at least LKR 39,000 or below to be considered as poor households. The average monthly income per family in the affected area is LKR 68,343 which is much above than the poverty level.

Table 3.5: Average Monthly Income and Expenditure

SI No	Particulars	LKR
1	Average Monthly Income	68,343
2	Average Monthly Expenditure	47,291

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.6 Access to Basic Services

52. All the basic needs and infrastructure facilities are within a reach of 2 to 10 kilometres. People use various mode of transport such as public transport and own arrangements which usually take 30 minutes to 1 hour to reach. Basic services like schools, hospitals, dispensaries are within the reach of the surveyed household and one can access it within 30 minutes. All the nearest places are accessed by walk as reported by most of the households, besides all types of personal mode of transportation like cars and bikes. Details are given in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6: Access to Basic Services

SI No	Basic Infrastructure	Average Distance	Average Time
1	Hospital	2.5 km	30 min.
2	Dispensary	2.5 km	30 min.
3	School	2.5 km	30 min.
4	MOH Office	6 km	45 min.
5	Retail Shop	0.5 km	10 min.
6	Village Fair	0.5 km	10 min.
7	Pradeshiya Sabha	10 km	60 min.
8	Post Office	1.8 km	25 min.
9	Nearest town	2.5 km	30 min.
10	Main Road	1 km	15 min
11	Religious Place	0.5 km	10 min.
12	Divisional Secretariat	10 km	60 min.
13	Police Station	10 km	60 min.

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.7 Water Supply

53. Piped water and tube well / dug well water are the most common source of water available for the households in the project area. Majority about 47 % receives piped water and about one third receive water from tube / dug well. Various types of water supply and their usage are given in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: Source of Water

SI No	Type of Water	Number of Households	Percentage
1	Piped Born	40	47
2	Common Stand post/Common Well	11	13
3	Tube Well/Dug Well	29	34
4	River/Stream/Spring	5	6
5	Other	1	1
	Total	86	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.8 Use of Energy for Lighting

54. Majority about 92 % of the households use electricity for lighting and the rest 8 % are dependent on kerosene for lighting. These are the two sources of energy for lighting in the project area. Details are given in Table 3.8

Table 3.8: Energy for Lighting

SI No	Type of Power	Number of Households	%
1	Electricity	79	92
2	Kerosene	7	8
3	Solar Power	0	0
4	Generator/battery	0	0
5	Bio Gas	0	0
	Total	86	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.9. Use of Energy for Cooking

55. Among the surveyed households majority about 77 % are using firewood as cooking fuel. LPG is used by only 16 % of the households and only 3 % are using electricity as cooking fuel. Details on usage of energy for cooking are shown in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Energy for Cooking

SI No	Types	Number of Households	%
1	Electricity	3	3
2	Firewood	66	77
3	LP Gas	14	16
4	Bio Gas	0	0
5	Other	3	3
	Total	86	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, April 2013-June 2013 (CEB)

3.10 Toilet

56. Water sealed toilet are used by 59 % of the households and about 31 % are having attached bathrooms. Pit latrine is used by only 5 % of the households. Details are given in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: Access to types of toilet

SI No	Type of Toilets	Number of Households	%
1	Water Sealed	51	59
2	Pit Latrine	4	5
3	Attached bathroom	27	31
4	Sharing with Others	3	3
5	Others	1	1

3.11 General Poverty Scenario

57. Poverty in Sri Lanka continues to be a growing problem despite Sri Lanka being an exceptional country with its life expectancy, literacy rate and other social indicators nearly on par with those of developed countries, and even topping the rankings for the South Asia region. While all these indicate that Sri Lanka should be experiencing a high standard of living, until recently it has only ranked in the medium category of the Human Development Index (HDI). This is despite the fact that Sri Lanka has been experiencing moderate growth in its GDP averaging 5.5% per annum between 2006 and 2009. One of the reasons is due to its relatively low GDP per capita; currently ranked in the bottom one third of the world. This could be due to the issue of poverty, specifically, rural poverty. In 2006/7, 15.2% of Sri Lankans (2.8 million) were living below the poverty line, compared to 26.1% in 1990/91. The Poverty Headcount Index further halved from 15.2 percent between 2006/07 to 7.6 percent in 2009/10 with significant improvements in the rural and estate sectors. However, taking the US\$ 2 per day mark as an indicator, the national percentage of poor people living below the poverty line reaches as high as 30.3%. According to official census data, urban poverty stands at 6.7%, while rural poverty 15.7% and 32.0% in the estate sector. The Project will have indirect positive social impacts.

58. Project area is comparatively better off as far as poverty is concerned. Consultations with village reveal that approximately, 80% of the HHs is dependent on tea cultivation. Other major occupation is government employees working in Gampola, Kandy, Nawalapitiya, Ulapane and Colombo. Also, people are engaged in working in the industrial area and some of them also have their own work such as black smith. About 80% of the HHs receive government food subsidy – Samurdhi. They are also engage in labour work but do not get a stable income approximately, 60% of the youth who have completed GCE OL and AL have found jobs in Colombo, Kandy and Gampola. They have been able to get jobs because of their education level. Level of unemployment is low for other section of people because people engage in casual labour work. Some go for work at the Ulapane Industrial Park.

3.12 Impact on Indigenous Peoples

59. No Tribal or Vedda people are found in the project area. The MHHP components are well connected to existing roads and modern infrastructure. Census surveys and public consultations revealed that no indigenous people reside in the project periphery. The ethnic composition is mostly Sinhala and Muslims and few are Tamils. Therefore, no impacts are foreseen on Indigenous Peoples (IP) therefore, no action has been taken.

3.13 Gender Assessment (Role of Women)

60. Women are mostly involved in multi faceted activities with prime focus on household chorus. Apart from their reproductive roles such as household cooking, cleaning, fetching water, feeding children and helping in children's studies, women across the subproject areas also make a significant contribution to the household economy. Women would also collect firewood from the surrounding forests and 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, running food outlets, etc. Educated women are employed in both government and private sector jobs. Women are engaged in dress-making, plucking tea leaves, and animal husbandry. Some women and girls work in shops in Gampola and Nawalapitiya.

There is discrepancy in wage rate between men and women. The incomes they earn from such economic activities are used to supplement the households' consumption needs, to re-pay their past debts or else to cover the expenses connected with children's education.

61. 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. 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. 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.

62. Most of the girls would stop their education after GCE OL and AL and try to find employment because their families are unable to meet the expenses of the higher education. HHs with low incomes and school going children are unable to send their daughters who have completed school education to enrol in skills development training because they cannot afford to pay for such training courses. No major chronic diseases are observed among women. Health facilities available are good. Ulapane hospital and 3 other private medical clinics are located 500 meters away. Monthly clinics are conducted for pregnant mothers and children. Distance to Ulapane hospital is 3Km; 5Km to Gampola teaching hospital; and 4Km to Nawalapitiya hospital. There are private medical clinics at Mawathura and Ulapane (2 Km away). Maternity clinics are conducted twice a month. Family Health Worker visits HHs once a month and examines pregnant mothers and children. 80% of the ownership of land and houses is in the name of males. Land is given by the Mahaweli Authority. Women would use part of their own earnings to buy jewellery and HH goods and electrical appliances. Animals such as cattle, goats and poultry are in the custody of women. Women are also engaged in goat rearing, poultry, cattle rearing. Women do take part in decision making of the household affairs and HH matters are collectively discussed.

3.14 Awareness on HIV/AIDS

63. 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 programs 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 programs. People have also acquired knowledge on HIV/AIDS through media as well as awareness raising programs conducted by NGOs.

CHAPTER 4: INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1. Consultation

64. Public consultation was carried out in various parts of subproject areas with the objectives of minimizing 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 with local community and host community. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted separately with women groups. Details of various consultations during detailed design till date are described in **Annexure-2**.

4.1.1. Consultations with Stakeholders during detailed design

65. Resettlement planning has been considered one of the key areas of the project implementation. From the inception action was initiated to get active participation of the affected people and all relevant stakeholders in resettlement planning. Affected people were apprised on the whole resettlement process and the benefits available to them by way of their entitlements. They were provided with the opportunity to interact with project staff closely. Three stakeholder meetings were held in reasonable intervals so that all the stakeholders had the opportunity to express their views and come up with their useful suggestions.

66. The stakeholders included the relevant Divisional Secretaries, Chairpersons and Council Members of the Local Authorities within which the project area lies, Representatives from the District Level and Divisional Level Government Agencies and the Semi-Government Agencies, relevant Grama Niladharies, Chair Persons of Farmer Organizations operating under the Dunhinda Canal Irrigation Scheme, representatives from the Ulapane Industrial Estate, distinguished people of the area, project staff and the affected people. At these meetings many stakeholders expressed their concerns over environment and resettlement issues. In particular, affected people were keen to know about the resettlement policy of the project and their entitlements. The dialogue between the affected people and the project staff has been cordial and productive.

67. Apart from the stakeholder meetings, another strategy was adopted to encourage the affected people to involve more closely and actively in resettlement planning and implementation. The strategy was to establish a Housing Committee. A Housing Committee has already been established and four (04) meetings have been conducted up to now. It has been proved that the Housing Committee is the best forum to interact with the affected people more closely and as more effective forum for information disclosure. Housing Committee will meet monthly until execution of the project is completed. After that the Housing Committee will function as welfare society of the affected people. In addition to the Housing Committee, special focus group meeting have already been held. Particularly meetings with the farmer's organizations and a few interested groups have been very successful. Table 4.1 shows lists of consultations carried out so far during the detailed design and part of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study.

Table 4.1: Details on Consultations

SI No	Date	Stakeholders
1	2009-05-26	Ulapane Industrial estate – Owners association
2	2009-06-04	Government officials
3	2012-05-08	Agricultural officers and farmers Organizations
4	2012-06-21	Land officer – Temple of tooth -Kandy
5	2012-08-21	Farms Pride (Pvt.) Ltd.
6	2009-08-25	Administrative officials – Divisional Secretariats
7	2012-09-21	Farms Pride (Pvt.) Ltd.
8	2012-10-18	Government officials and farmers Organizations
9	2013-01-24	Government officials and all Affected Parties – SHM 1
10	2013-03-11	Executive team of Housing Committee
11	2013-07-02	Executive team of Housing Committee
12	2013-11-16	Dunhinda Road – Pubudu Welfare Society
13	2013-11-18	Government officials and all Affected Parties – SHM 2
14	2013-11-27	Executive team of Housing Committee
15	2013-12-27	Government officials and all Affected Parties – SHM 3

Source: CEB

4.1.2 Consultations during PPTA Due Diligence including Women Group

68. In addition to various consultants initiated during detailed design and EIA study, additional consultations were carried out in the project affected area during the PPTA due diligence work especially with host community. Consultations were carried out at 5 locations in the month November 2014 having 36 participants. People were aware about the project and showed their cooperation to the project especially for the relocation of the 17 households. The people to be relocated are known to the host community as the relocation site is not far from the project site. The host community is a resettled community from earlier projects and they show the concern that all the relocation and compensation should be fair enough to satisfy the need of local people. They requested for adequate infrastructure development so that new resettlement will not be a burden to the existing system. CEB is taking appropriate action to deal with these issues.

69. Further to host community consultations, women were also separately consulted through focused group discussions (FGDs) with women groups. Gender consultations were carried out at 4 locations with 18 number of women participants. The objective of gender consultation was to make the women aware about the project and to integrate them as part of key stake holders as they are considered to be vulnerable. Women welcomed the project. However, they showed their concern that their present existence is well secured and have all the facilities like water and access roads. They live alone when their husbands go for work. Most HHs have children and elders. They are much secured here. But they do not know whether they will have the same sense of security when they are re-settled in a new location. They advised that they if land can be given from the Mawela estate or CEB should pay them cash compensation so that they can find their own land. They are concerned of possible dangers to the lives of our children after the construction of the reservoir. Water levels in the reservoir would rise closer to the remaining houses. Children may go there when their elders are away. CEB should erect a fence to prevent children coming to the reservoir area [Ulapane/Non-APs, Weliganga]. They have settled in this area in 1984 after earlier displacement from Kothmale project. They also like to get the land that CEB offers to them but they do not want CEB to construct their houses. They prefer to get cash compensation so that they can build their own houses according to their choice [Weliganga/Non APs, Weliganga]. Security of the family lives, and girls may be threatened with outside parties coming to the village for construction work. It would also hamper the harmony that we now have with each other. The issues were discussed and communicated to CEB and CEB will

take appropriate action to address these issues in a smooth manner.

4.1.3 Continued Consultation and Participation

70. 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

4.2 Information Disclosure

71. 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 to DPs/APs in the form of leaflets. 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 RP will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on CEB's website. The updated RP will also be disclosed in the similar manner. CEB has already initiated the process of disclosure to the local people as part of resettlement planning. An entitlement matrix prepared and approved by CEB's board of directors has been disclosed to the local people in the local language on 27 December 2013 and affected people were made aware about their entitlement as per CEB's provision. Details on the consultations and disclosure of the CEB's entitlement matrix are provided in **Annexure-3**.

CHAPTER 5: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

5.1 General

72. 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. Involuntary resettlement might give rise to grievances among affected persons (APs) when implementing Resettlement Policies despite the fact that the policies are developed taking into consideration the safeguard measures of the APs including their entitlements and improving living standards. Grievances may arise in relation to eligibility criteria, location of resettlement sites, quality of services at those sites, allocation of houses, livelihood issues and social and cultural issues etc. Grievances are surfaced and brought mostly at the time of implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The grievances may be situational and different in nature. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve the concerns linked 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.

73. Some of the grievances may be solved by the implementing agency within the accepted policies and the legal framework and some can be solved at the field level by CEB. However, there may be certain grievances that are more complex and cannot be solved by the implementing agency. To solve such grievances a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established under the project. Sometimes grievances brought up before GRC may not be bona fide cases. However, it is imperative to have a mechanism in place to examine and find solutions to the grievances in a most transparent manner to convince the people that their grievances are well examined. The Moragolla Hydropower Project in keeping with the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 of the ADB and the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) on resettlement will set up a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), which will function as an independent body to find solutions to the grievances and disputes brought up by the affected people.

5.2 Formation of Grievance Redress Committee and its Function

74. The GRM would consist of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) chaired by Additional District Secretary of the Kandy District as the Chairperson. 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 (EPC) contractor, (vi) Social and Environment Officer at PMU or nominee (vii) PIU head of CEB at project site and (viii) Housing Committee (established under the project).

75. The appointment of the GRC will be notified to the general public by publication of a notification in three national news papers in three languages i.e. Sinhala, Tamil and English. Also, notices will be displayed at important public places within Divisional Secretariats of Udapalatha and Ganga Ihala Korale about the appointment of the GRC and its modus

operandi and how to make appeal to the GRC. A brief training session will be conducted to enlighten the Members of the GRC on overall project activities, Resettlement Policy and Entitlements of the APs. They will be apprised how to handle the grievances in such a way to win the trust and confidence of the people who appear before the GRC. The MHPP will provide a suitable place and related facilities to conduct the meetings of the GRC. GRC meetings can also be held at any other place for the convenience of the affected parties in case of ill health or any other valid reasons. The GRC may make field visits where necessary and such field visits shall be facilitated by MHPP. The Project Head/CEB will implement the decisions given by the GRC appropriately at the earliest.

76. 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, categorize, and prioritize 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. The main responsibilities of the GRC will be as follow:

- The GRC will examine all kinds of disputes or grievances arising out of implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) and resolve such disputes and grievances in a most transparent manner.
- GRC will not deal with matters pending in the courts of law.
- The GRC will not have any jurisdiction over the quantum of compensation determined by the Chief government valuer.
- The decision of the GRC deems final.
- Only authorized members will be allowed to participate in the GRC meetings.
- Decision on a particular dispute/grievance will be made unanimously or on majority vote basis.
- It is expected that the GRC will examine at least 3-4 disputes and/or grievances at each meeting.
- Decision of the GRC will be intimated to the Project Director and the aggrieved party within a week from the meeting.

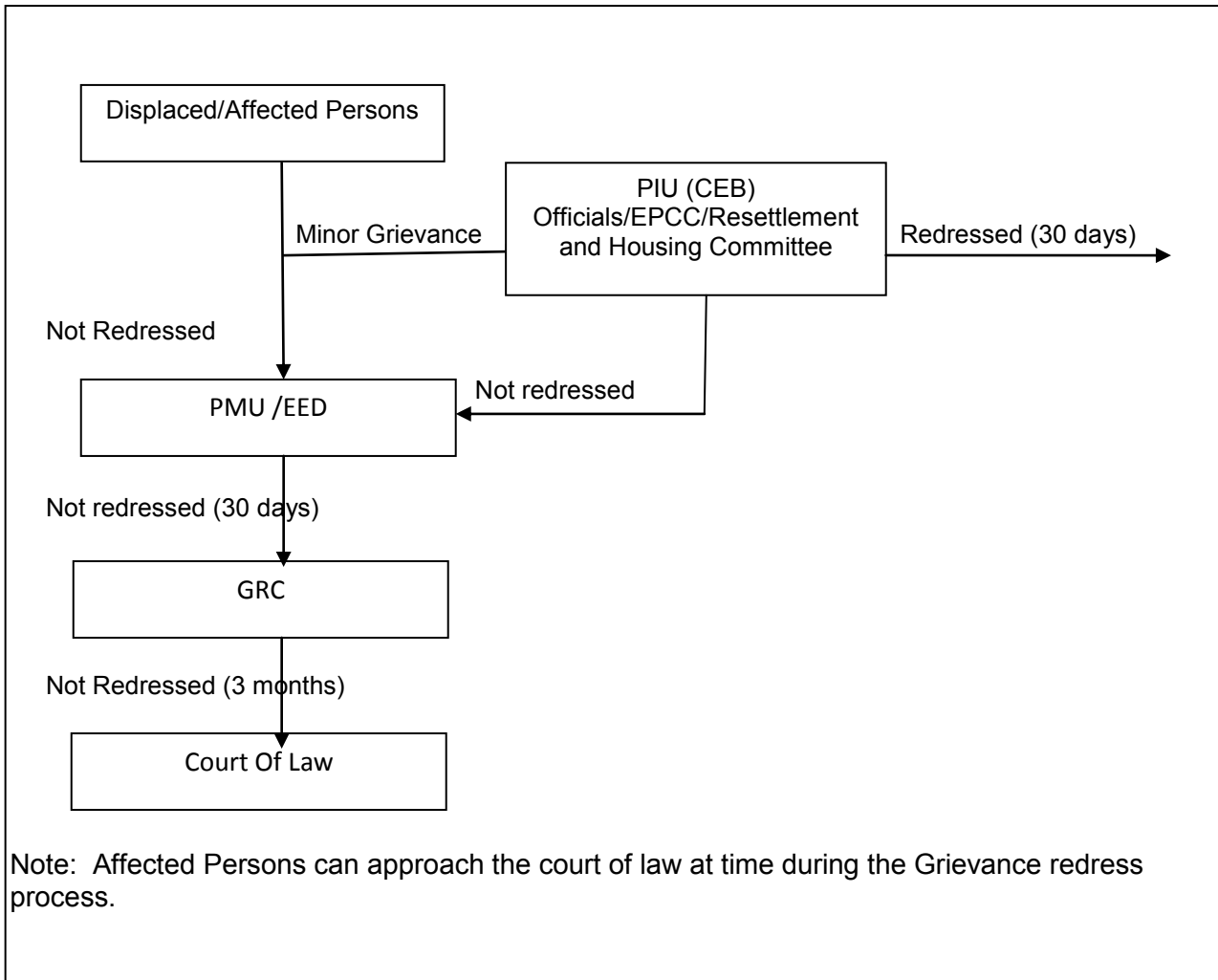
5.3 Procedure and Grievance Redress Mechanism

77. Grievances of affected persons (APs) will first be brought to the attention of the Project head of the PIU, EPC contractor and Housing Committee. 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.

78. 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 process and procedure of GRM will be communicated to the DPs/APs through awareness program and through public consultations in the project area. The flow chart showing Grievance Redress Mechanism is presented in **Figure 5.1**.

Figure-5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



CHAPTER- 6: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

79. 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-2009⁴ is also taken in to consideration which refers to acquisition of property for power projects under the LAA-1950. Detailed policy review and analysis is made in the RF. CEB's board of director's have recently approved an entitlement matrix for the Moragolla Hydro Power Project with various entitlements (**Annexure-4**) which includes unit rate for various resettlement assistance. This being a hydro project having physical and economic displacement needs special attention and entitlements which may not be applicable to other simple subprojects related to transmission and distribution under the MFF. Some of the entitlements and figures mentioned in CEB's entitlement matrix have also been taken in to consideration in this case. CEB's entitlement matrix has been disclosed to the people in the local language and consensus has been obtained from the local people.

6.1 Land Acquisition Act 1950 (LAA)

80. 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.

6.2 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy-2001 (NIRP)

81. 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

⁴ 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".

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 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.

6.3 ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

6.4. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles

85. 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."*

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan

have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

CHAPTER 7: ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Eligibility

86. All DPs/APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date⁵ 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 recognize 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. The project will recognize three types of displaced persons/affected persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of DPs/APs.

7.2 Entitlements

87. 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. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The DPs/APs will be entitled but not limited to the following types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (v) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

88. Compensation for the lost assets to all DPs/APs will be paid on the basis of replacement value. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to vulnerable group. DPs/APs meeting the cut-off date requirements 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

⁵ A Cut-Off-Date was declared with effect from 01.05.2013 requesting the public to not to make any new constructions within the project area. A notification to this effect was published in three national newspapers in all three national languages. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. Unforeseen impacts will also be compensated in accordance with the principles of this framework. An Entitlement Matrix (**Table 7.1**) has been formulated, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

N°	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.) being affected by the Projects ⁶	<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 vulnerable⁷ 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 feasible⁸. • 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. • Alternative land will be prepared by the project to suit the anticipated cultivation or a cash payment will be made for the purpose. • If there is a time lag between allocation of an alternative agriculture land and taking over of the land for the project, a cash compensation for loss of income subject to a maximum of three years will be paid to the cultivator based on assessment obtained from the relevant Divisional Secretary. 	CEB/Valuation Department/Divisional Secretary

⁶ Project components broadly include land for hydro power project (dam site, quarry site, power house site, staff colony site, dumping sites, tunnel sites, approach roads, and other relevant project components etc.), land for transmission grid substations and distribution gantries etc.

⁷ Female headed households, Disabled/Differently abled people, Elderly (Householders over 60 years of age), indigenous people households and poor families (US\$ 2 per day mark as an indicator)

⁸ If the affected land does not exceed one acre or not less than 0.25 acre, an alternative land in similar extent will be provided by the Project subject to the availability and if feasible. Where the lands to be acquired are larger than one acre or less than 0.25 acre, cash compensation in respect of such lands will be paid based on the valuation determined by the Valuation Department

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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) 	

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	
			Tenants/leaseholder/s harecropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation based on market/replacement cost Resettlement assistance Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation or reimbursement of rental deposits/unexpired lease. 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. Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary

N ^o	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
			Encroachers ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance 60 days notice to shift from encroached land to harvest standing crops etc. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Valuation Department/Divisional Secretary
			Non- titleholders ¹⁰ (squatters/informal settlers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at market/replacement cost Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. 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. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Valuation Department/Divisional Secretary
A-2	Loss of private land	Small parcel of land being affected by transmission and	Titled holders or Owner with legal right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation based on market/replacement cost 	<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 	CEB/Valuation Department/Divisional

⁹ defined as a person who has legal title holding to land but illegally extends his occupation onto the contiguous, vacant government land.

¹⁰ defined as a person who appears from nowhere and occupies vacant government land/structure for living space and/or livelihoods.

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
		distribution tower footings to be placed on private land Projects ¹¹		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional Assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<p>Valuation Department is less than the “market price/ replacement cost” then the difference is to be paid by the EA/IA (CEB) as assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	Secretary
B. STRUCTURES						
B-1	Loss of Residential structure/house in the project area	Residential structure/house in the project affected area existed as at the cut-off date	Titleholder or Owner with legal right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost Resettlement assistance Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House for house with more space and facilities decided by the EA/IA (CEB) will be provided based on the floor area of the affected house, built in a land not less than 15 perches in extent. In case where an alternative house cannot be provided at all due to unavoidable circumstances, compensation based on replacement cost will be paid. All fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure will be borne by the EA/IA (CEB) and will be paid to DPs/APs with a minimum lump sum of LKR 10,000. Shifting assistance will be provided to 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary

¹¹ The investment program includes 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 land cost based on the market/replacement cost.

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<p>the DPs/APs up to a maximum of LKR 50,000 or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. • Resettlement assistance in the form of subsistence allowance will be paid to DPs/APs equivalent to LKR 30,000.for the first month upon resettlement • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	
			Tenants/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation (in case, additional structure erected) • Resettlement Assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional structures erected by tenants will be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. • Households residing in rented houses will not be entitled for alternative houses. However, they will be entitled for one time ex-gratia payment not exceeding LKR 90,000. • Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APs up to a maximum of LKR 50,000 or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project • Any advance deposited by the tenants 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<p>will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage materials from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by leaseholder/tenants. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary
			Non title holders (Informal Settlers/squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for non-land assets at market value/replacement cost • Resettlement Assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. • Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs/APS up to a maximum of LKR 50,000 or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	
B-2	Loss of Commercial Structure/Business Places	Commercial structures/ Business Places affected by the project, existed as at the cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder/Owner with legal right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost Resettlement assistance Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An alternative business place will be provided with improved facilities at a suitable location if available and feasible. In case where an alternative house cannot be provided at all due to unavoidable circumstances, compensation based on replacement cost will be paid All fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure will be borne by the EA/IA and will be paid to DPs/APs with a minimum lump sum of LKR 10,000. In case where the land in which the affected business place located is in excess of the land on which the alternative business place will be constructed, cash compensation in respect of the market value for the excess land will be paid based on the valuation determined by the Valuation department if the legal possession for the land can be established. If an alternative business place cannot be provided before removal of the affected building, a temporary place to carry out the 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<p>business will be provided by the project or a cash payment will be made, to rent a suitable place to continue with the business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any loss of business income occurred during the interim period will be compensated by the project until they are reasonably able to re-establish their businesses in a new area. Shifting assistance will be paid to DPs/APs up to a maximum of LKR 50,000 or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	
			Tenants/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation (in case, additional structure erected) Resettlement Assistance Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional structures erected by tenants will be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. Those who are running businesses in rented buildings will not be entitled for alternative business places. However, they will be entitled for one time ex-gratia payment not exceeding LKR 90,000. 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences. • Shifting assistance will be provided to DPs/APs up to a maximum of LKR 50,000 or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage materials from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants/leaseholders. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected structures constructed by encroachers at replacement cost. • Any loss of business income occurred during the interim period will be compensated by the project until they are reasonably able to re-establish their businesses in a new area • Shifting assistance will be provided to DPs/APs up to a maximum of LKR 50,000 or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPs/APs will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	
			Non title holders (Informal Settlers/squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for non-land assets at market value/replacement cost • Resettlement Assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost. • Any loss of business income occurred during the interim period will be compensated by the project until they are reasonably able to re-establish their businesses in a new area • Shifting assistance will be provided to DPs/APs up to a maximum of LKR 50,000 or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the project • DPs/APS will have the right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Valuation Department/ Divisional Secretary

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
C. TREES AND CROPS						
C-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 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 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Valuation Department/Agriculture Department/Divisional Secretary
D. INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD						
D-1	Loss of employments	People losing employment due to acquisition of properties and project activities	DPs/APs who will lose wage employment in the private enterprises affected due to acquisition of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Assistance Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance will be paid to the DPs/APs not exceeding LKR. 20,000/= per month for the period of losing employment subject to a maximum of three month period. Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Divisional Secretary
D-2	Loss of livelihood (self-	People losing livelihood as a result of	DPs/APs whose self-employment ventures will be disturbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Assistance Additional assistance to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance will be paid one time to re-establish the livelihood not exceeding LKR 50,000. Additional assistance will be paid to 	CEB/Divisional Secretary

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
	employment)	displacement due to land acquisition for the project		vulnerable DPs/APs	vulnerable DPs/APs. equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts	
D-3	Loss of livelihood (Sand mining)	Sand mining locations being affected by the Project in hydro power component	DPs/APs who will lose income from sand mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement Assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance will be given for alternative source of income opted by the affected sand miners. • Payment of cash compensation will be arranged for loss of income for the period from the date on which the sand mining will be disturbed and the start of the new source of income, subject to a maximum of six (06) months as determined by the Divisional Secretary. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Divisional Secretary
D-4	Loss of livestock husbandry	Places of livestock husbandry affected by the Project	DPs/APs whose livestock husbandry activities are disturbed due to the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement Assistance • Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance will be provided for alternative place for livestock husbandry with improved facilities. • Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts 	CEB/Divisional Secretary

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
E. GOVERNMENT LAND AND PROPERTY						
E-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 	<i>CEB/Concerned Government Departments/ Divisional Secretary</i>
F. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES						
F-1	Loss of Community Property Resources (Religious structures, land, Community structures, trust, shrine, tomb etc.)	Community property being affected by the projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected community/Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts will be documented and mitigated. Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures such as relocation in consultation with the community. 	<i>CEB/Local Community/ Divisional Secretary</i>
F-2	Loss of Public Utilities	Public utilities affected due to the project (Water, Electricity, Telephone Drainage)	Owners of the public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation, protection, restoration and compensatory replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of utilities will be done at proper time 	<i>CEB/Concerned Government Department/ Divisional Secretary</i>
F-3	Infrastructure a) Local roads b) Bridges c) Water points	Public infrastructure being affected by the project	Communities receiving benefits from the infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration will be done by the project in consultation with affected communities. 	<i>CEB/Concerned Government Department/</i>

N ^o	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
	etc.					Divisional Secretary
G. TEMPORARY LOSS (RIGHT OF WAY)						
G-1	Temporary loss of crops during construction and maintenance ¹²	All DPs/APs crops on temporary basis during the construction and maintenance of transmission lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled holders or owner with legal right DPs/APs 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 Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs 	<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 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. Notice to harvest standing crops Restoration of land to previous or better quality Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs. 	CEB/ Divisional Secretary/Va luation Department/ Agriculture Department
H. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE DPS/APs						
H-1	Impacts on vulnerable DPs/APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female headed without adult male support Differently abled people Elderly (Householders over 60 years of 	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 to a maximum of LKR 40,000 depending on the vulnerability and impacts Vulnerable DPs/APs will be given priority in project construction employment 	CEB/Divisional Secretary

¹² 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.

N°	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
		age) • Poor families • Indigenous Peoples households			where feasible.	
I. UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS						
I-1	Other Impacts Not Identified	Any unforeseen impacts being caused by the project	Eligible DPs/APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Compensation and assistance</i> 	<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

7.3 Valuation of Assets

89. Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income is based on full replacement cost including transaction costs. Replacement Cost is defined as the level of valuation for expropriated property sufficient to actually replace lost assets, or to acquire substitutes of equal value or comparable productivity or use inclusive of transaction costs.

90. **Land:** All lands proposed to be acquired under this project will be compensated as per replacement cost and will be paid in cash where land for land option is not possible. The land acquisition process will follow the national law, Land Acquisition Act, 1950. Determining the replacement cost will take in to consideration (i) Compensation for land acquired, (ii) compensation for injurious affection and severance, and, (iii) Compensation for disturbance and other losses. Accordingly, a compensation equation can be built as follows.

Compensation = Market value of land acquired + Severance and Injurious Affection to land retained + Disturbance and other losses

91. The valuation will be done by the valuation department as empowered by the divisional secretary once the project is officially approved and land acquisition process starts. Therefore, physical land survey and valuation will be done during the land acquisition process. However, lumps sum figure has been taken in to consideration for calculating the budget in this RP.

92. **Structures:** For the loss of residential structures, it is proposed that the same will be relocated with better condition to a new resettlement site. House for house with more space and facilities decided by the EA/IA (CEB) will be provided based on the floor area of the affected house, built in a land not less than 15 perches in extent. The alternative houses will be constructed in following types based on the floor area of the affected houses.

- Type A – for floor area less than 650ft²
- Type B – for floor area greater than 650ft² and less than 750 ft²
- Type C – for floor area greater than 750 ft² and less than 950 ft²
- Type D – for floor area greater than 950 ft² and less than 1100ft²
- Type E – for floor area greater than 1100ft² and less than 1360ft²
- Type SP – for floor area greater than 1360ft² and less than 1800ft²

93. In case where an alternative house cannot be provided at all due to unavoidable circumstances, compensation based on replacement cost will be paid without depreciation. The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost as on date without depreciation and will be paid in cash. CEB through its valuation department will verify replacement value. Replacement cost of structures will be determined in consultation with the owners by assessing the structures by its use and construction type. The assessment of these structures is yet to be initiated by CEB. However, for the purpose of budget in this RP, a lump sum amount has been taken to calculate the replacement cost. Additional assistance as applicable and as per the eligibility as mentioned in the entitlement matrix will be paid to the DPs/APs in cash.

94. **Trees and Crops:** Compensation for trees will be based on their replacement cost. Loss of timber trees will be compensated at their replacement cost while the compensation for the loss of fruit trees will be calculated as annual produce value for next productive years depending on the nature of trees. CEB will engage concerned valuation department to assess the value for trees.

CHAPTER 8: RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

8.1 Need for Relocation

95. The Moragolla Hydro Power Project will have both physical and economic displacement. Though impacts have been minimized, however, 17 residential structures need to be relocated. CEB has already identified those structures and households and a census survey was already carried out. Physical measurement of all the structures has been completed. CEB has already identified a resettlement site where these 17 families will be relocated with due consultation with DPs/APs and with the host community. Tentative budget for the construction of these houses have been calculated. The resettlement site will be developed and the DPs/APs, will be provided with all basic infrastructure facilities and amenities. A tentative layout plan for the new house to be constructed is given in **Annexure-5**. As mentioned in the above section, it is proposed that these houses will be relocated with better condition to a new resettlement site. House for house with more space and facilities decided by the EA/IA (CEB) will be provided based on the floor area of the affected house, built in a land not less than 15 perches in extent. The alternative houses will be constructed in following types based on the floor area of the affected houses.

- Type A – for floor area less than 650ft²
- Type B – for floor area greater than 650ft² and less than 750 ft²
- Type C – for floor area greater than 750 ft² and less than 950 ft²
- Type D – for floor area greater than 950 ft² and less than 1100ft²
- Type E – for floor area greater than 1100ft² and less than 1360ft²
- Type SP – for floor area greater than 1360ft² and less than 1800ft²

96. Additionally, CEB will facilitate the DPs/APs in the entire process of relocation. As per the entitlement, DPs/APs will be given shifting allowances or CEB will help them transport their goods and materials. Other structures such as small business shops, walls, sheds, toilets etc will be compensated at replacement cost.

8.2 Income Restoration Measures

97. Each DPs/APs whose income or livelihood is affected by a subproject will be assisted to improve or at least restore it to pre-project level. Income restoration schemes will be designed in consultation with DPs/APs and considering their resource base and existing skills. The EA/IA with support of NGO (if engaged) will examine local employment opportunities and produce a list of possible income restoration options and will try to cover under their Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) activities. In addition, the entitlement matrix provides for short-term income restoration activities intended to restore the income of the affected person in the period immediately before and after relocation focusing on relocation, and providing short-term allowances such as: (i) ex-gratia assistance; (ii) shifting assistance, subsistence assistance and additional assistance for vulnerable DPs/APs etc.

98. The project will implement a well designed income restoration/income enhancement programme not merely to restore the lost income but to improve and enhance their current levels of income and thereby to reduce the poverty among the APs. In the analysis of data collected at the Census Survey, it was found that the livelihoods of the following categories of DPs/APs would be affected due to loss of income caused by land acquisition and other related project activities:

- APs losing agricultural land including Tea small holdings.
- APs losing income from homestead gardens.
- APs losing income from small scale business.
- APs losing wage income from sand mining.
- Vulnerable groups households

99. Potential for alternative sources of income for DPs/APs whose livelihood is affected, is very limited in the area. Agriculture based income enhancement such as vegetable cultivation and floriculture will not be successful due to lack of suitable lands and required know how among the APs. Vegetable cultivation is not popular in the project area. However, there is a potential to improve the productivity of the existing agricultural lands, particularly the neglected tea lands by arranging extension services through relevant agencies. The project will explore the possibility of introducing other potential income generating sources which may be more suitable for the APs. The project has identified that the mushroom cultivation, livestock husbandry, cement block making and light engineering work as potential income generating sources which can be introduced among the APs without much effort.

100. Some of the youth who will be trained in the above fields may opt to be employed according to their skills. However, some of them might prefer to start their own income generating ventures for which they will need finances to meet investment and running costs. Also, some of the APs who will not opt for training might be willing to engage in different kinds of income generating activities. They too might seek finances for their ventures. The project will facilitate to arrange necessary funding for these ventures by introducing a micro credit scheme. However, these are the potential options which are to be explored and not committed yet. As part of income restoration, the project will provide opportunity for various temporary employment for skilled and semi skilled labourers during the construction period.

8.3 Livelihood Restoration

101. The prime objective of CEB is to provide land for land where feasible for the major impacts. CEB will either prepare the land as suitable to initiate agricultural activities or else will provide a cash grant for land preparation. Cash compensation is an alternative where land for land is not viable. Project will assist the farmers to improve the productivity of their paddy lands by inducing them to adopt best agricultural practices with the assistance of the Agrarian Services Department and the Department of Agriculture. The project not merely as a compensatory measure but as a measure to improve socio-economic status of the affected communities will implement a well designed community development plan. The affected households will be assisted to engage themselves in home gardening with a view to encouraging them in producing vegetable and other food crops for household consumption by which their expenses on these items can be saved. Also, any surplus can be sold and earn an extra income for the family. The project will provide them with a basic set of agricultural implements, seeds and fertilizer needed for the first crop. Further, agricultural extension services will be arranged through the Department of Agriculture and the Agrarian Services Department to improve the productivity.

102. Moragolla Hydropower Project has planned to implement different programmes to enhance the income levels and improve the standards of the affected people. As a first step, the project has identified the losses that would lead to impoverishment of affected people in order to introduce appropriate rehabilitation measures. The Moragolla Hydropower Project considers that rebuilding of the lost livelihoods of the APs is its obligation and responsibility. Therefore, project has plans in place to rebuild their income bases and to enhance their

income level to be better than that of the pre-project situation.

8.3.1 Mushroom Cultivation

103. Cultivation of mushrooms will be a lucrative source of income for the APs as the mushrooms are a product which has an encouraging demand in urban areas as well as in rural areas. The demand for and the popularity of mushrooms are due to the high quality protein, vitamins and minerals with which they are enriched. Demand for mushroom is ever increasing not only due to their nutritional value but also due to relatively low price. Promotion of mushroom cultivation among the APs is easier as it needs only a limited space and low investment cost. Another advantage is that it needs only very short training.

104. Currently, the Horticultural Research Development Institute (HORI) at Peradeniya is conducting short training sessions for those who are interested in mushroom cultivation, free of charge. The HORDI is conducting training sessions for three varieties of mushroom i.e, Oyster Type, Milky Type and Button Type. Oyster Type and the Milky Type can be easily introduced among the affected households as the technology is simple and the investment cost is low. Most noteworthy advantage of growing mushrooms is that this can be done at household level and attended to by the female members of the household without hard labour.

105. Cultivation of Button Type mushroom is a more complex process and it needs more intensive training which the APs may not be willing to undergo. Investment cost is also very high and cannot be grown at household level. However, income from Button Type mushroom is very high as demand from this variety of mushroom from the hotels sector is ever increasing. The project will initially introduce Oyster Type and Milky Type mushroom cultivation among the interested APs. Button Type will be introduced as an alternative source of income in favor of those stands to lose their current sources of income. Training and financial assistance will be arranged by the project.

8.3.2 Livestock Husbandry

106. It is observed that there is a great potential for developing livestock husbandry in the project affected area. Particularly, dairy farming can be introduced as an alternative source of income for those who stand to lose their current income bases due to project activities and as an additional source of income for other APs. Although grazing lands are limited in the area, fodder for cattle can be easily found. Dairy farming can be introduced as an alternative source of income for those who will lose their income base due to project activities and as an additional source of income for other APs. The project intends to introduce household level dairy farming for willing APs. Since there is a great demand for fresh milk and other dairy products, marketing will not be a problem. Also, there is a demand for cattle dung from the vegetable cultivators in suburban areas. Cattle dung can also be used in the home gardening as a high quality fertilizer. In the circumstances dairy farming can be one of the very lucrative source of income among the APs. The project will provide necessary financial assistance and extension services.

8.3.3 Cement Blocks Making

107. The project has identified, cement blocks making as the most appropriate source of income for these APs. Already there are a number of cement blocks making places within the project area. Raw materials required for cement blocks making, such as sand and quarry dust can be found without difficulty. The project will provide necessary financial assistance to

meet the investment cost.

8.3.4 Light Engineering Work

108. Light engineering work has been the major livelihood of some of the APs. Many of the APs currently living in the area to be affected by the project, has the skill and experience in this trade. A few of the APs are still engaged in light engineering work (black smith work). Since this is a familiar industry for these APs and they are quite content with this profession, there is an ample potential for expanding this trade in the area. The project will provide necessary financial assistance to expand the existing workshops and/or to start workshops anew. The above income generating activities will require training and skills. Therefore, the project will arrange training programs as required by the APs who are intending to engage in above income generating activities. Also, project is intending to empower the APs by providing occupational skills to enable them to engage in productive income generating ventures. The project has identified the following areas of skills development training would be suitable for the APs.

- Electric wiring
- Electric welding
- Masonry
- Carpentry
- Plumbing
- Heavy equipment maintenance
- Tailoring/Dress making
- Computer literacy
- Driving
- Language skills

109. Currently there is a severe dearth of skilled people in the fields of electric welding, electric wiring, masonry, carpentry, plumbing and heavy equipment maintenance. Training of youth from the affected households in these professions according their choice will pave the way for them to earn lucrative income while serving the country at a time their services would be immensely useful for the massive development projects currently implemented. Selection for training courses will be made according to the aptitudes and options expressed by the willing youth. Suitable training institutions will be identified by the project upon receipt of applications from the interested youth. Expenses on course fees, course material, lodging if necessary, and transport will be met by the project.

CHAPTER 9: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

9.1 General

110. The resettlement cost and budget is indicative and tentative which will be updated further with actual valuation of each losses. Unit costs for loss of land, structures etc. have been determined keeping in view the latest market value which will be equivalent to the replacement cost. These costs have been decided based on discussion with affected people, assessing the current buying and selling trends, consultations with divisional secretary, grama niladhari, some local property experts and real estate consultants. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and other support and administrative cost for RP implementation. Additionally, some lumps sum costs have been included for over all community development activities in the project areas. The amount considered for skill development training and social development program is indicative. However, a need assessment will be done during the implementation and accordingly the budget will be revised. CEB is committed to accommodate changes in the budget. Contingency provisions (10% of the cost) have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. As mentioned earlier, the cost estimated in the RP is indicative and there may be variation during the implementation. Some of the major features of this resettlement cost and budget estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for private land under permanent land acquisition
- Compensation for private land under temporary impacts
- Compensation for residential structures/cost for relocation
- Compensation for business structures
- Compensation for other small structures
- Compensation for loss of crops
- Compensation for loss of trees
- Transitional assistance
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Assistance for the documentation and administrative fees
- Assistance for vulnerable groups
- Cost for implementation of RP.
- Cost for CEB's other development schemes

111. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost for the Moragolla Hydro Power Project is estimated to be LKR 368.64 million equivalents to USD 2.84 million. Details are given in **Table 9.1**. This being an indicative and tentative cost needs to be updated during actual valuation and implementation.

9.2 Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

112. The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement cost will be borne by the EA/CEB. CEB will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project's resettlement activities. CEB will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the resettlement budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance.

Table 9.1: Resettlement Budget

S. N.	Item	Unit	Unit Rate (LKR)	Quantity	Cost (LKR)
A	Compensation				
A-1	Land				
1	Compensation for private Land acquisition	Hectare	10,00,000	38.24	3,82,40,000
2	Compensation for lease for temporary acquisition	Hectare	35,00,000	3.4	1,19,00,000
3	Compensation for temporary restriction of land	Hectare	35,00,000	0.5	17,50,000
A-2	Crops and Trees				
1	Compensation for crops	Hectare	5,00,000	38	1,91,20,000
2	Compensation for trees	Number	15,000	2,310	3,46,50,000
A-3	Structures				
1	Compensation for residential house for relocation	CEB calculation			9,13,12,000.00
2	Compensation for other small structures	CEB calculation			1,11,25,000.00
	Sub Total A				20,80,97,000
B	Assistance				
1	Documentation fees for titleholders	Lump sum	10,000	86	8,60,000
2	Resettlement/Transitional assistance for titleholders	Lump sum	10,000	86	8,60,000
3	Shifting assistance	Lump sum	50,000	17	8,50,000
4	Assistance for impact on sand miners	Lump sum	3,00,000	19	57,00,000
5	Assistance for impacts on sand mine labourers	Lump sum	60,000	39	23,40,000
6	Assistance for impacts on agricultural labourers	Lump sum	60,000	9	5,40,000
7	Assistance for agricultural sharecroppers/tenants	Lump sum	60,000	7	4,20,000
8	Assistance for agricultural encroachers	Lump sum	10,000	3	30,000
9	Assistance for agricultural squatters/ non-title holders	Lump sum	60,000	6	3,60,000
10	Assistance for vulnerable households	Lump sum	40,000	24	9,60,000
11	Assistance for rental for small business	Lump sum	4,50,000	9	40,50,000
12	Subsistence Assistance for first month of relocation	Lump sum	30,000	17	5,10,000
	Sub Total B				1,74,80,000
C	Support Cost for RP Implementation				
1	Resettlement Staff/Consultant	person month	1,50,000	36	54,00,000
2	External Monitoring Expert	Lump sum	30,00,000		30,00,000
3	Miscellaneous Administrative Cost	Lump sum	30,00,000		30,00,000
	Sub Total C				1,14,00,000
D	Other Cost (CEB's other initiative on Various Development Schemes				
1	Construction of Access Road and Internal Road	Lump sum			6,31,00,000
2	Community infrastructure development (Community Hall, Children's park Plant nursery)	Lump sum			18,00,000
3	Supply of Electricity	Lump sum			50,00,000
4	Supply of Water	Lump sum			2,49,50,000
5	skill development training	Lump sum			23,00,000
6	Social Development Program	Lump sum			10,00,000.00
	Sub Total D				9,81,50,000
	Total R&R Cost (A+B+C+D)				33,51,27,000
	Contingency @10 % of the total R&R Cost				3,35,12,700
	Grand Total (LKR)				36,86,39,700
	Grand Total in Million (LKR)				368.64
	Grand Total in Million US\$ (1\$=LKR 130)				2.84

CHAPTER-10: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 General

113. 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) for the hydro, transmission and distribution components. 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 authorized 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.

10.2 Project Management Unit (PMU)

114. 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 prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in this RF; (iii) appropriate public consultations and disclosures; and (iv) effective management of the grievance redress mechanism. The PMU structure is shown in **Figure 10.1** 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.

115. 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. PMU may also be assisted by project management consultant (PMC) for implementation. If required, an NGO may be hired to assist the PMU and PIU for implementation of social safeguards activities, for MHPP which is considered to be highly sensitive and having significant social safeguard impacts. However, hiring of implementing NGO is subject to the decision of CEB and its PMU/PIU.

10.3 Project Implementation Unit

116. 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 MHPP. During the planning stage especially during detailed design, a PIU has already been established for MHPP with dedicated staff in technical and safeguards. 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. 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). Additionally, a housing committee has been set up in the project. Details on the institutional roles and responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement activities are described in **Table 10.1**.

Table 10.1: 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
Hiring of implementing NGO (if required)	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/Valuation 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
Internal monitoring	CEB/PMU/PIU/NGO
External monitoring ¹³	External Agency

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, NGO-Non Government Organization, PIU- Project Implementation Unit, PMU- Project Management Unit, RP-Resettlement Plan,

10.4 Need for Capacity Development

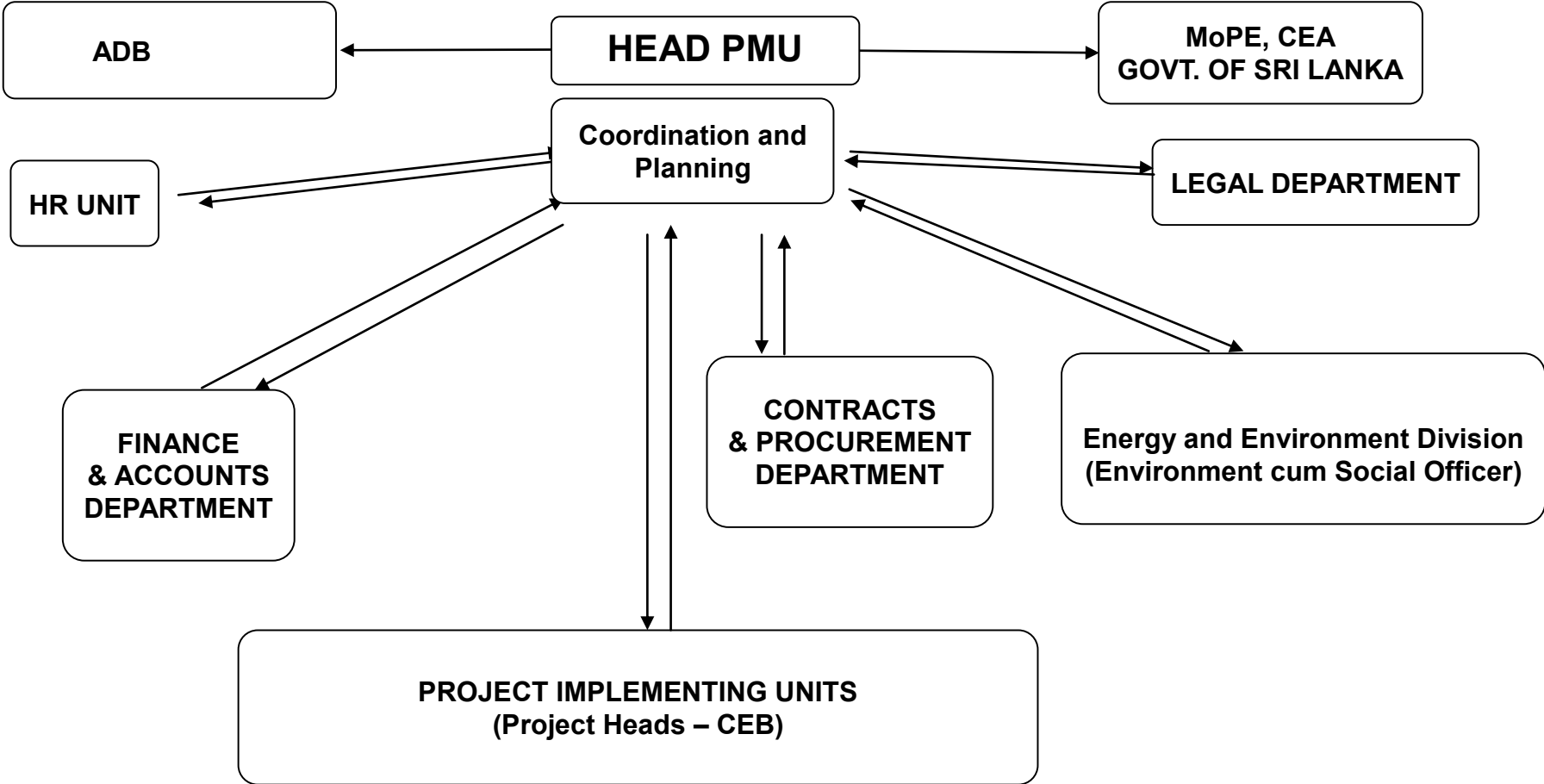
117. CEB has ongoing ADB-financed projects and will use the existing project management structure complemented by additional staff dedicated exclusively to implementation of the Project. Keeping in view enhancing the planning implementation, environment and social safeguard skills at the PIU level, PIU staff shall be sent for capacity building training programs periodically by ADB and others in consultation with EED. These trainings will be identified by PMU in consultation with ADB. CEB shall allocate more staff to its PIU to deal with safeguard issues especially resettlement. CEB shall allocate more staff to it's PIU to deal with safeguard issues especially resettlement and these dedicated staff will

¹³ External monitoring is required for significant IR impact especially for category 'A' project.

work closely with project consultant.

118. As mentioned earlier, the PIU has already been in place and some of the staff have been involved as on the job training and have been working with the detailed design consultants which brings expertise to the existing set up. However, for the future activities such as finalization of RP and its due implementation, more staff with adequate knowledge on safeguard implementation will be required. Therefore, at present, the overall capacity to deal with safeguards planning and implementation at PIU level is not adequate. Therefore, it is proposed that resettlement support staff at the PIU level will be recruited. The staff will undergo training. Following the loan negotiation and loan approval, CEB will initiate the recruitment of these dedicated staff either through their own funding or as part of loan funding. It is also stated that the PMU and PIU will be assisted with project management consultants. Project management consultants will work closely with the PIU staff and will impart training to them on social safeguards. Additionally, ADB through its local resident mission shall organize training on time to time basis on safeguards planning and implementation. The duties of the PIU safeguard staff will include at a minimum of finalizing the current RP, implementing the RPs with timely payment of compensation and assistance to the APs, liaising with concerned stakeholders for resolving grievance and related issues of project implementation and preparation of monitoring reports. All the costs related to these activities will be covered as support cost for RP implementation.

Figure 10.1: PMU Structure at CEB



CHAPTER- 11: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 Steps and Procedure

119. The construction period for Moragolla Hydro Power Project is 7 years. Project implementation will go through various phases such as project preparation including preparation of RP (which is already done in this case), updation of this final draft RP based on land surveys to be done during land acquisition by the land survey department as per the advance tracing, land acquisition, payment of compensation and assistances and rehabilitation of DPs/APs. 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 11.1**. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities are tentative and subject to modification based on actual progress of the work.

Table 11.1: 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	◆											
Census and Social Survey		◆	◆									
Consultations		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Updation of final draft RP based on land survey (advance tracing)				◆								
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.

CHAPTER-12: MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 CEB Monitoring

120. 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 semi annual monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

121. 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.

12.2. External Monitoring

122. For MHPP having significant IR impact, the EA/IA (CEB) will engage the services of an independent agency or consultant, not associated with project implementation, to undertake external monitoring. The external monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also evaluate the performance of the PMU, PIU, and implementing NGO (if already engaged) related to resettlement issues. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to the EA/IA/PMU and to ADB twice a year. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

123. The external monitor(s) shall submit independent monitoring and appraisal reports of the resettlement plan implementation. At any of these stages, if any significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues by the concerned PIU and PMU and submitted to the ADB. In addition, the external monitor shall document the good practices as well as the difficulties encountered in resettlement plan implementation, which shall provide lessons on the subject for subsequent projects. A sample monitoring format is described briefly in **Annexure-6**. All the monitoring report will be disclosed.

**ANNEXURE -1: COPY OF CUT-OFF-DATE AS
PUBLISHED**

COPY OF NOTIFICATION ON CUT-OFF-DATE

Notification to the Public

Declaration of a cut-off-date requesting the general public not to build new structures in the area coming within the proposed Moragolla Hydropower Project Area.

The general public is hereby requested to refrain from building new structures after 1st of May 2013 (cut-off-date) within the boundaries of the undermentioned areas earmarked for the proposed Moragolla Hydropower Project to be implemented by the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB).

1. Proposed Switchyard site and adjacent area
2. Proposed Power house site and adjacent area
3. Buffer zone around the proposed reservoir
4. Proposed Camp site and adjacent area
5. Proposed Quarry site and adjacent area
6. Proposed Dam site and adjacent area
7. Reservation along the proposed access roads to power house

Further information can be obtained from Divisional Secretary (Ganga Ihala Korale), Divisional Secretary (Udawalatha) or from the Moragolla Hydropower Project - Site Office at No. 108, CEB, Quarters, Riverside Mawathura.

**Deputy General Manager
Transmission and Generation Planning**

**Ceylon Electricity Board
5th Floor,
No. 50, Sir Chittampalam A Gardinar Mw, Colombo 02.**



**Ceylon Electricity Board
Enrich Life through Power**

ANNEXURE -2: DETAILS ON CONSULTATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING PROJECT PLANNING

A. CONSULTATIONS DURING DETAILED DESIGN

A-1: Moragolla Hydropower Project – Stakeholder meeting on 18th November 2013.

Minutes of the Stakeholder Meeting held on 18th November 2013 at 2.30 P.M at the Sri Gangarama Temple at Weliganga to create awareness about Moragolla Hydropower Project amongst the affected people and the other relevant stakeholders

Meeting was presided over by Ven. Kotikawatte Vipassi Thera, Chief Incumbent of the Sri Gangarama Temple at Weliganga

Proceedings of the meeting were conducted by Mr. S.Serasinghe, a member of the Study Team of the Nipon Koei Company Ltd.

Proceedings of the meeting commenced with religious observances performed by Ven. Kotikawatte Vipassi Thera.

Welcome address was delivered by Ms. Hemali Aamaradiwakara, Project Engineer of the Moragolla Hydropower Project.

Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager of the Moragolla Hydropower Project made a power point presentation regarding the present status of the designs of the Project.

Mr. A.D.D. Wijesooriya made a presentation on environmental considerations of the project. He explained how the project will be carried out while minimizing the impacts on environment, specially on aquatic species. He further noted the environmental considerations of Asian Development Bank which would ensure adherence to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) recommendations.

Ven. Kotikawatte Vipassi Thero in his sermon, noted that the new design proposals are better compared to the earlier version and fair and reasonable to all the affected parties.

Mr. Serasinghe from Nippon Koei explained about the resettlement process of affected households.

Next item of the agenda was the discussion session. Questions and issues raised by the participants and the clarifications made are as follows.

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
Mr.K.D.Wimalaratne	Will the damaged Dunhinda Canal will be repaired by the project?	Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager, Moragolla Hydropower Project	We made a joint inspection of the canal with Irrigation department and farmers organizations last week. The canal is badly damaged. Project will definitely repair the first 400m stretch and the canal intake.
	Will the residents of the project area will be given preference when recruiting	Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager	We will definitely consider this possibility depending on the qualifications.

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
	for the project construction work?		
Mr. M.G. Thilakaratne	No land owner has objected to carrying out the project. Therefore the replacement lands must be worthy. Also it's better if those lands can be given early as possible.	Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager	Funds for purchasing these lands will be given by Asian Development Bank (ADB). Their approval will be received on end of 2014. Therefore it cannot be done earlier than that. But land compensations will be given priority and will be done before starting the project works.
Mrs. Anoja Priyadarshani	We would like to know how many houses will be relocated from Weliganga , and their names.	Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager	He noted that ten (10) households has been identified for resettlement and presented the list of names. He also noted that none of the other houses will be affected and the inundation area has been marked on the site for easy identification by the public. In addition to this some lands will be affected due to the diversion road. In that case, for lands within 0.25 Acre and 1.0 Acre will be given an alternative land and others will be given cash compensation.
Mr. Thilak Abeysekara	Has the Gazette notice been published? It will take more than two years to start the project. Until then we can't do any investment in our lands. It is very unfair that we lose the income by such investments.	Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager	Project Manager noted that no such notice has been published yet. Only after funding for the project is confirmed, Gazette notice will be published. Around 95% of the design work has been finalized now. We intend to discuss details about the affected lands in next housing committee meeting. Then the final details about the impacts on each property can be known.
	If the new lands given for compensation does not have the facilities like our existing lands, that too will be unfair. Therefore I suggest that it is better if cash compensation can be given.	Mr. S. Serasinghe. Resettlement Expert - NK	All the resettlement work will be carried out according to an approved policy. Most probably the resettlement land will be a close by land. Therefore such problems will not arise. And the total resettlement process will be done under the direction of the Divisional Secretary. This too will ensure a fair outcome at the end.
H.M.K. Bandara	What are the alternative sand mining place which will be given for affected	Mr. S. Serasinghe. Resettlement Expert - NK	It is not possible to provide alternative sand mining places. Instead they will be directed for

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
	sand miners?		alternative income sources.
Mr. Indika	We would like to know how many houses will be relocated from Ulapane , and their names.	Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager	He noted that five (05) households has been identified for resettlement and presented the list of names. He also noted that none of the other houses will be affected. Those houses are located on a solid bed rock and therefore will be stable even during the reservoir operation. Safety fences will be erected where necessary.
Mr. Ravindra Samarasinghe	<p>We would like to know how many houses will be relocated from Athgala , and their names.</p> <p>Can we get cash compensation for those houses?</p> <p>As per the project proposals my land will be used as muck disposal site. If the whole land is used continuously from the beginning, I will not be able to function my green house. Therefore will it be possible to fill the land in two steps/stages?</p>	<p>Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager</p> <p>Mr. S. Serasinghe. Resettlement Expert – NK</p> <p>Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager</p>	<p>He noted that two (02) households has been identified for resettlement and presented the list of names. He further noted that one of those two houses could be saved by final design adjustments and the project will try to avoid resettlement of that house.</p> <p>This matter will be discussed later. All the houses will be given a replacement house and the ownership will be verified when handing over the houses.</p> <p>We are grateful to you that you agreed to provide the land to be used as a muck disposal site. The proposal can be entertained.</p>

Divisional Secretary (Actg.) of Uda Palatha division, addressed the gathering. He emphasized the below mentioned facts.

- As citizens of the country all of us must contribute to the development of the country Importance of public support in development process.
- Compensation process will be very fair to everyone concerned
- Matters regarding the resettlement and compensation can be solved by discussion

Divisional Secretary of Ganga Ihala Korale division, addressed the gathering. He stressed the below mentioned points.

- This is an era of development of the country. In the developing process industries, settlements have to be established and for that, energy is an essential factor.
- Every affected party shall be given fair compensations

Mr. Ashan Dissanayake, Civil Engineer attached to the Moragolla Hydropower Project delivered the vote of thanks speech.

Proceedings of the meeting concluded after playing the national anthem.

A-2: Moragolla Hydropower Project – Housing Committee meeting on 2013-03-11 at Weliganga Temple

The meeting was started at 3.00p.m after religious observances.

The welcome speech by the chairman was delivered.

Resettlement expert Mr. Serasinghe explained the purpose of establishing a housing committee.

Project manager addressed the meeting and said that this committee will be later converted in to a welfare association. He noted that, a team of officials will visit each house which is proposed to be resettled and will discuss and re-consider requirement for resettling each house.

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
Mr. M.A. Thilakarathne	What compensation would be given for the lands acquired for the diversion road?	Project Manager Mr. Gunaratne	When the road is constructed, it will be required to acquire small portions from some lands. Cash compensation will be paid according to the Road Development Authority procedures.
Mrs. Shirani Devika	Will alternative lands be given for the lands we lose because of the project?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	In addition to the land for land compensation, till the development of the land is completed, a payment will be made on the loss of income, up to three years.
Mrs. Anoja	What are the remedies for soil erosion in the lands near inundated area?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	Such places will be identified and appropriate solutions will be given.
Mr. Sarath Kumara	I have been carrying out a business in a rented property. I planned to shift the business to one of my own lands. Since that land will be inundated, I can't do that. Will this be considered when giving compensation?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	Steps are being taken to give lands with all basic facilities, from Mahawilawatte, as per everyone's request.
Mr. M.A. Thilakarathne	There are some houses in which more than one family is living. In other power generation projects one house for one family was given. By this project also will new houses be	Mr. S. Serasinghe	According to the present conditions, a house for house or/and land for land will be given.

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
	given to each such family?		
Mr. Prabath	I have been informed that I will have to leave my land because the power house will be built near to my premises. Is there any changes to that decision?	Mr. Upul Goonasekara	The exact location of the power house has not been decided yet. Such details can be known in near future when the designs are completed.
Mr. Najeeb	Inquired about the water level near his house and the buffer zone.	Mr. S. Serasinghe	In near future, those boundaries/levels will be marked by a surveying team. After that everyone will be able to clearly identify the water levels 548 msl, 551msl and the buffer zone.

A-3: Pubudu Welfare Society Dunhinda road, Athgala – Gampola

Reg No: GIK/DS/CO/108/12

Date: 2013-11-21

Minutes of the special general meeting of the Pubudu welfare society held on 2013-11-16 at Mr. Francis's home.

The chairman welcomed all the participants to the meeting.

Meeting was started after religious observances.

The chairman explained the purpose of the meeting and noted that the Ceylon Electricity Board is planning to develop the "Dunhinda Road" under the proposed Moragolla Hydropower Project. He further explained that the officers from CEB attending the meeting will give details about the planned work and will clarify any problems relevant to those works.

The chairman introduced the officers from CEB to the audience and invited project manager to present the details about proposed development works.

The project manager explained the expected developments to the Dunhinda road using a survey map. Also he noted that CEB expects to solve the problems which may arise during road improvement work by discussions with the villagers.

All the participants including officials joined for a field inspection. All the points requiring repairs were inspected and decisions were made accordingly. It is worthwhile to note the way the ideas of the residents were accommodated in decision making.

After the inspection, the secretary thanked all the members of the society who attended the meeting.

Signed,

(Illegibly signed) Chairman

Nanda Gunatilake

Secretary

**A-4: Minutes of the meeting – Housing committee meeting on 2013-07-02 at
Gangarama Temple, Weliganga at 3.00 p.m**

As the chairman of the housing committee was absent Mr. Serasinghe from Nippon Koei, suggested to appoint a new chairman for the meeting.

Accordingly the secretary of the housing committee proposed Mr. Asela Suran Pathirana as the chairman for the meeting. Mr. Francis seconded the proposal.

The meeting was started after religious observances.

The welcome speech by the chairman was delivered.

The secretary read the minutes of the last housing committee meeting.

Mr. Serasinghe noted that the name of the project manager should be corrected as “Gunaratne”.

As there were no other errors in the minutes Mr. N.G. Premathunge proposed that the minutes are in order and Mr. H.M. Francis seconded it.

Mr. Serasinghe addressed the meeting and noted the following points,

The minutes of the meeting read by the secretary is written well and appreciated the way the team is carrying out their duties for the housing committee.

It is required to prepare agendas for future meetings and carry out proceedings of meetings according to the agenda.

The best way to solve the problems faced by the affected parties is by discussions, in forums like this.

Issues Raised :

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
Mr. H.M.Francis	Still we don't have a good understanding about the impacts to our houses and lands. Can you explain in detail?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	The project has been planned to minimize possible impacts. Up to now we have identified 17 households to be resettled. Earlier 32 households were identified to be resettled. But those conditions were reviewed by a panel of seven officers and they have identified that only 17 households need resettlement. These families will be resettled in a place with better facilities.

Mrs. Hemali Amaradiwakara presented the following details to the audience.

- The list of the households to be affected
- Because of the roads to be constructed for the project, two houses will be affected.

- All the lands of these households were checked by experienced geologist before taking the final decisions.

If anyone has questions or clarifications about this they can even send the requests in writing to CEB.

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
Mrs. Shirani Ranjith Kumari	My name is not in the list. But I have a doubt that my house will be affected. Can it be rechecked?	Mrs. H. Amaradiwakara	It has to be rechecked.
Mr.L.R.Amarasinghe	Will my greenhouse be affected by the project? If so what will be the method of compensation?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	We have identified your business to be affected, but we will carry out the project work in a way that the impact will be minimized. In case the business cannot be continued during the project, a monthly payment for compensation of loss of income will be paid till the business can be re-established.
Mr. H.M.Francis	My land and the house will be affected by the project. What steps will be taken to compensate? Will you provide all the facilities I already have here, in the new place too?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	A house for house will be given. For affected lands more than 0.25Acres and less than 1 Acre an alternative land will be given. If it is a tea land an alternative land will be given for lands more than 0.25Acres and less than 1 Acre. For other lands cash compensation will be paid depending on the market value. A person who has 2.5 Acres can obtain one Acre land and get cash compensation for the balance 1.5 Acres. We are planning to give lands from Mahawilawatte estate. All the infrastructure and facilities will be provided in the new settlement area.
Mr. H.G. Premathunga	What are the compensations I will get for my house and tea land?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	As I said earlier, a house for house would be given. In case of tea lands cash compensation for loss of income will be paid up to maximum of three years until the tea crop generates income to the owner.
Mrs. Malani R. Naotunna	Can you please explain the method of compensating for houses?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	A house for house will be given.
Mr. Prabath Lakmal	How the compensation for my land will be estimated? Only part of my land will be claimed by the project. But the remaining part will	Mr. Chandana Abeyratne Mrs. Amaradiwakara	Compensation will be assessed and paid by the divisional secretary. Gave details about the expected disturbance to the

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
	also be unusable. Is that possible for CEB to acquire the total land and pay compensation for that?		land and requested the owner to send a written request stating why the land will be unusable, when only a part is acquired.
Mr. Sarath Kumara	We expect a suitable land as the replacement land. Can you tell us the exact location of the resettlement land?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	It has been proposed to acquire Mahawilawatte for resettlement. In case that land cannot be taken, other suitable land will be acquired and will be provided with all the required facilities.
Mr. L.R. Samarasinghe	Can you explain the method of valuation? When the power station is built, is it possible to use the adjoining land?	Mr. S. Serasinghe	All the valuations will be done by the government valuation department according to the section 17(1) of land acquisition act. The value of the land at the instant of acquisition will be paid. If there is a delay between the payment and acquisition, an interest on the due amount will be paid. It has to be checked by the consultants. Will be decided in the due course after the design is finalized.

The vote of thanks by the secretary was delivered.

The meeting ended at 6.00p.m.

A-5: Moragolla Hydropower Project – Stakeholder meeting on 18th November 2013.

Minutes of the Stakeholder Meeting held on 18th November 2013 at 2.30 P.M at the Sri Gangarama Temple at Weliganga to create awareness about Moragolla Hydropower Project amongst the affected people and the other relevant stakeholders

Meeting was presided over by Ven. Kotikawatte Vipassi Thera, Chief Incumbent of the Sri Gangarama Temple at Weliganga

Proceedings of the meeting were conducted by Mr. S.Serasinghe, a member of the Study Team of the Nipon Koei Company Ltd.

Proceedings of the meeting commenced with religious observances performed by Ven. Kotikawatte Vipassi Thera

Welcome address was delivered by Ms. Hemali Aamaradiwakara, Project Engineer of the Moragolla Hydropower Project.

Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager of the Moragolla Hydropower Project made a power point presentation regarding the present status of the designs of the Project.

Mr. A.D.D. Wijesooriya made a presentation on environmental considerations of the project. He explained how the project will be carried out while minimizing the impacts on environment, specially on aquatic species.

Next item of the agenda was the discussion session.

Questions and issues raised by the participants and the clarifications made are as follows.

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
Ms. L.M. Dingiri Menike	Would there be a 100 metre security zone on either side of the river coming within the proposed reservoir	A representative from the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)	The river reservation of the Mahaweli River differs from place to place depending on certain factors
Mr. Kelum Amarasiri	1. It is learnt that the location of the proposed dam has now been changed and it would be located 50 metres down stream. With this change will the height of the Dam be raised 2. What is the method of resettlement of affected households and payment of compensation in respect of acquired properties?	Mr. R.K.B. Gunaratne, Project Manager, Moragolla Hydropower Project Mr. S. Serasinghe, a member of the Nipon Koei Study Team	There is a possibility of moving the Dam by nearly 100 metres further down stream. Therefore height of the Dam may be changed by a few feet. However full supply level (FSL) will not be changed and hence there will be no significant change in the inundation area. Provision of alternative buildings in lieu of affected houses and business establishments is being considered. Payment of compensation in respect of land and other structures will be made to bona fide claimants.

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
			An entitlement package will be introduced shortly.
Mr. Asela Suran Pathirana	At present I am running a business. If that is affected what action would be taken restore the loss.	Mr. Gunaratne, Project Manager	After a census survey and establishment of the ownership, either an alternative place will be provided or compensation will be paid depending on the circumstances.
Mr. K. D. Wimalaratne	If the Project is going to take some action against discharge of harmful effluents to the river by the Chrysbro poultry farm	Mr. Gunaratne, Project Manager	This issue is not directly relevant to the Project. However, the Project will discuss this matter with the management of the poultry farm and suitable action will be initiated.
Mr. Y.G. Thilakaratne	In allocating alternative houses in lieu of those are to be affected, are there any arrangements to provide alternative lands in similar extents in lieu of those to be acquired along with the houses	Mr. Serasinghe	There is no firm decision as yet whether to provide alternative lands in lieu of those are to be affected. However, action will be initiated to secure the rights of the affected people to the maximum. Development of an Entitlement Policy is underway.
Mr. Kelum Amarasiri	Whether the same type of alternative houses will be provided to all affected households, in lieu of those affected.	Mr. S. Serasinghe	Basis for the provision of alternative houses will be the floor areas of the affected houses. Therefore sizes of the alternative houses will depend on the floor areas of the existing houses.
Mr. S.G. Premathunga	Whether the alternative lands will be provided in lieu of the tea lands to be affected.	Mr. Gunaratne	Development of an Entitlement Policy is underway. In developing the Entitlement Policy this request will also be taken into consideration.
Ms. Soma Samaraweera	Due to the construction work of the Moragolla Project I will stand to lose my land. What action would be taken by the Project to restore the loss.	Mr. Gunaratne	All affected assets other than those that will be replaced by the Project, will be adequately and suitably compensated.
Mr. M.G. Thilakaratne	Whether future meetings of this nature could be held on week end days.	Mr. Gunaratne	Some of the stakeholders such as public officers may not be willing to attend meetings on week end days due to different reasons. However, in future, attempts will be made to hold the meetings on week end days.
Mr. A.P.A. Jayaweera	Due to the implementation	Mr. Serasinghe	Project has already collected

Name of the person who raised the question/issue	Question/Issue	Name of the official who made clarifications	Reply
	of the Moragolla Hydropower Project the sand miners along the Mahaweli River, within the project area, will stand to lose their livelihood. What action will be taken by the Project to restore their livelihood.		information on the sand miners to be affected within the project area. The Project will implement an income restoration/enhancement programme covering all genuine sand mining people.

After the discussion session Mr. Samitha Midigaspe, Chief Engineer of the Planning Division of the CEB made a few observations on the involvement of the Planning Division in the power generation projects of the CEB. He said that the Planning Division has involved in designing many power generation projects such as recently commissioned Upper Kotmale Hydropower Project. He further said that in the implementation of these projects the CEB has been highly concerned about the rights and entitlements of the affected people. Similarly, in the implementation of the Moragolla Hydropower Project too, a favourable Entitlement Policy will be introduced, he added

At this stage Mr. Serasinghe opined that forming a Housing Committee of the affected households would be necessary to function as a forum for exchange of views and opinions between the affected households and the officials of the project. He further opined that the committee can consist of eleven (11) members which could include the positions of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and eight (08) committee members. He also suggested that Ven. Kotikawatte Vipassi Thera, Chief Incumbent of the Sri Gangarama Temple be requested to be the patron of the Committee. Accordingly, a Housing Committee was elected from among the affected households. List of the Committee Members attached.

Mr. B.M.N. Balasooriya, Divisional Secretary, Udapalatha addressing the meeting said that his unstinted support will be extended in the implementation of the Project and securing the rights and entitlements of the affected people. He explained how he had managed to settle disputes over the land acquisition for the road projects implemented by the Road Development Authority (RDA). In the implementation of Moragolla Hydropower Project too, all problems and issues can be solved by dialogue and mutual understanding, he said.

Mr. D.G. Gunasena, Chairman, Udapalatha Pradeshiya Sabha who addressed the meeting next said that the policy of Mahinda Chinthana that “**electricity for all**” could be achieved by implementing the projects of this nature. He affirmed his fullest cooperation for the project.

Ven. Kotikawatte Vipassi Thera delivered the exhortation. In his exhortation he said that the Moragolla Hydropower Project is a project of national importance. Therefore, blessings and support for this project should be extended by all concerned parties. Particularly he requested the cooperation of the affected people for the project. At the same time the project in reciprocation bears the responsibility of securing and safeguarding the rights and the livelihood of affected people.

Mr. Chandana Abeyratne, Electrical Superintendent attached to the Moragolla Hydropower Project delivered the vote of thanks speech.

Proceedings of the meeting concluded at 5.30 P.M

A-6: Minutes of the meeting with Land Officer of Temple of Tooth – Kandy

Date: 2012-06-21

Venue: Temple of Tooth – Kandy

Time: 10.00 a.m.

Officers

01. Mr. D.M.R.K.B.Gunaratne, Project Manager (Moragolla HPP - Detailed Design and Tender document preparation.) – CEB
02. Mr. W.M. Amarasinghe, Land Officer – Temple of Tooth

The following matters were discussed regarding the proposed repair works to Dunhinda Canal by the Moragolla Hydropower Project.

01. Basic details about the Moragolla HPP were explained to the Land officer.
02. During that discussion, it was confirmed that there are lands belonging to Asgiri and Malwathu Vihara also, in addition to the lands belong to the Temple of Tooth, among the lands fed by Dunhinda Canal.
03. Therefore it was decided to inform Hon.Diyawadana Nilame and then to have a meeting with the officers of Asgiri and Malwathu Vihara.
04. It was confirmed that a date for the meeting with officers of Asgiri and Malwathu Vihara will be obtained through Hon. Diyawadana Nilame.

Copies to:

01. DGM – f.y.i. please.
02. PM(Moragolla- FS) – f.y.i.n.a please.

A.7: Minutes of the Meeting – Moragolla HPP- Ceylon Electricity Board

Consultation with government institutes and Representatives from farmers organizations.

Date : 2012-10-18

Time: 9.30 a.m.

Venue: Auditorium – Ganga Ihala Korale Divisional Secretariat.

Welcome speech and purpose of the meeting

Divisional Secretary (Ganga Ihala Korale) welcomed all the participants including officers from CEB, to the meeting.

He noted, it's expected to discuss and clarify few matters which came up in the meeting for the "Maha" season held on 2012-09-07 at Gampolawela.

He also explained the objectives of the Moragolla Hydropower project and why it is important to the country as well as to the residents of the project area.

After introducing all the parties attended the meeting to the audience, representatives from the CEB were invited to present details on Moragolla HPP.

	Presented by	Details
01	Mr. D.M.R.K.B. Gunaratne – Project Manager (Moragolla HPP - Detailed Design) – CEB	He stated that the Moragolla Hydropower project is one of the major projects included in the "Mahinda Chinthana" development plan and CEB's long term generation plan. The studies were started in year 2009 during the time of Deputy Minister Power and Energy, Hon. Mahindananda Aluthgamage. Details about main project components, location and future plans were presented.
02	Mr. M.P.L. Rohitha Gunawardhana – Head of the Environment unit	Details about the process of Environmental Impact Assessment of Moragolla HPP and the expected impacts to Ganga Ihala Korale division were explained. He further explained the proposed mitigating measures for those expected impacts. Also he pointed out the benefits to the society by the project.

Issues Raised:

	Name	Question	Answer
01	T.D. Gangananda Premaratne , Grama Niladhari, Maligapurana	Possible ill affects to the houses and properties on surface owing to Proposed tunnel construction and blasting inside the tunnel.	The tunnel will be built more than 50-60m below from the ground level. Therefore the possibility of damages to the lands and properties are minimal.
		During Road widening for Moragolla HPP, is that possible to inform residents beforehand to avoid difficulties to people who are carrying out new house constructions(specially in Ethgala area)? Can the road boundaries marked on the ground?	It was agreed to discuss with the district secretary and take necessary actions.
		People use the particular river stretch which will be inundated for	There are only few bathing places in the river stretch to be inundated

	Name	Question	Answer
		bathing purposes. Specially in dry season more users will be there. What are the proposed measures to solve that issue?	and it is proposed to build safe bathing places in place of the affected ones.
02	Mr.K.A.S. Kehelwalatenna, Grama Niladhari, Gampolawela	Questioned about the reservoir water level and the possibility of paddy fields in Ulapane area being affected.	Because of that reason, the maximum water level of the reservoir was reduced to 548 msl from 550 msl.
		Inquired about the proposed resettlement site and the basic facilities which will be given to those people. Also requested to start resettlement work early and name the area as a development zone.	Under supervision of Hon. Minister Mahindananda Aluthgamage a land for resettlement will be allocated in Mahawilawatta, Thambiligala division.
03	Mr. K. D. Wimalaratne, Chairman, Mangalaketha Farmers organization.	As there is no formally signed agreement between National Water Supply and Drainage Board and Department of Irrigation certain issues has raised in Raja Ela scheme. Kindly take steps to avoid such problems in Moragolla project.	It has been planned to sign a Memorandum of Understanding between CEB and Department of Irrigation before starting the project. It can be revised if required.
		Lot of water gets wasted from the Dunhinda Canal. No steps have been taken to rectify that. Therefore requested to repair the total canal length by the project.	The part of the canal which will be inside the boundaries of the power house will be fully repaired and maintained by CEB. CEB will assist the repair works of the remaining part up to the Raja Ela after discussing with irrigation department.
		Requested to give priority to repair works of the irrigation canal when construction work begins.	It was agreed to carry out parallel to the initial construction work.
		Will the canal flow be interrupted during the construction period?	The flow will be maintained throughout the construction period.
		It was suggested to ask NWSDB to take water from the Moragolla reservoir instead of Raja ela. It will solve the water usage problem mentioned above.	Will discuss about the matter with relevant parties.
		Waste water disposed by the Crysbro is not managed properly. That factory acts in a detrimental manner to the environment and sometimes waste get carried along the canal too. Therefore please take necessary action for that.	The waste water line of the Crysbro farm will be relocated downstream of the tailrace of the Moragolla Power plant and therefore will enable examine the water quality.
04	Mr. G.G. Thilakasiri, Secretary, Pallewela Farmers organization.	Lands being cultivated in Gampalawela area belong to the Temple of Tooth, Kandy. Farmers pay taxes for these lands in each cultivating season. If the farmers couldn't cultivate the lands because of the project, still we have to pay taxes to the Temple of Tooth. Therefore please inform the administration of the temple and request them to provide relief accordingly.	Steps have already been taken to inform the land officer and the tax collecting fund about the project activities. Hon. Diyawadana Nilame will also be informed in due course.

	Name	Question	Answer
05	Mr.U.G. Somaratne, Chairman, Wewa Farmers organization	Requested to give priority to members of the farmer's organizations which get affected, in selection for employments in the project during construction period.	Request will be accommodated in future.

Other Matters:

CEB suggested to visit Nillambe hydropower scheme to get an idea about the water management method practiced there.

An environment monitoring team will be appointed to make decisions on the project works and they will meet at least once a week.

It was decided that the CEB will participate in future cultivation meetings of the Gampolawela Rajaela.

The Contact details of the project:

Deputy General Manager(Generation and Transmission Planning)

5th Floor, P.O.Box 540,

Ceylon Electricity Board,

Colombo 02.

Tel: 011 2324842

Vote of thanks and conclusion of the meeting

The Divisional Secretary concluded the meeting at around 12.00 p.m, thanking all the participants including officers from CEB who came to present details about the Moragolla project and future plans.

Signed,

T.A.D.W.Dayananda

Divisional Secretary

Ganga Ihala Korale

A-8: Minutes of the Meeting held at Maligapura Temple, Gampola on 2012-05-08

Secretary of the farmer's organization explained the purpose of the meeting. Field Officer, Agrarian Services also noted the importance of having the meeting and being knowledgeable about the Moragolla Hydropower Project. He stated that, with the accelerated development activities taking place in the country, it's of great importance to support country's development and therefore requested all of the participants to attend this type of meetings in future too.

Project manager made a presentation about the Moragolla Hydropwer Project.

1. Issues relevant to National Water Supply and Drainage Board(NWSDB) was discussed.
2. It was suggested to invite a representative from the Temple of Tooth(Dalada Maligawa), Kandy and to hold another meeting.
3. Irrigation field officer came to the meeting and secretary of the farmers organization welcomed him.
4. "We have to pay taxes for each cultivating season to the Temple of Tooth. This is being done for about forty years now. They said that they will supply water from "Raja Ela" to our paddy fields and will give the keys to the anicut. But none of those realized. Our worry is that it will happen to the water coming from the "Dunhinda Canal" too. If you can promise that water will be supplied uninterrupted and inform officers from Temple of Tooth, give us a letter stating that they will not collect tax from us if the paddy cultivation is not successful in a particular season. "65" anicut also belong to the Temple of Tooth. Earlier we cultivated more than thousand acres. But now we don't get enough water at least for 200 acres.", a farmer noted.
5. A farmer noted that all Asgiri, Malwathu viharas and the Temple of Tooth should be informed about the project. He also noted that in Nillambe good structures have been constructed for the irrigation water canal. If you can do similar construction in this site also, it's acceptable. But the temple of tooth should inform the tax collecting company.
6. Field Officer, Agrarian Services noted that when there is no water in the canal, water in wells also go down. But when there is a reservoir water level will go up.
7. A farmer questioned "How many years will it take to complete the work?" CEB officials told that it will take two more years to complete the plans and four years for construction after obtaining foreign funds. It's not like in the past. If any of the concerned people are against the project they will not give us money. Power plants like Norochcholei and Upper Kotmale are very economical. The environment law is stricter now. Central Environmental Authority has imposed laws. Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA) report will be made available for public viewing at Divisional secretariats and can be read by anyone interested. The Water Management Secretariat(WMS) hold meetings every week and decide how water will be managed. Ceylon Electricity Board(CEB) cannot control water according to their requirement. A farmer requested to inform them when the EIA is made public.

There are leaks near anicuts in three places. More than 30% of water get wasted.

Funds will be received for these in future.

CEB will repair the canal at the start of the project and after the project is completed, will give assistance when possible.

A farmer said that, it's better if the canal intake can be made from concrete; otherwise they have to use sand bags to divert water to the canal.

A farmer noted the negligence of the irrigation department pointing out an example from the past where, a rich man once built a concrete weir for a bottled water project and a group of farmers had to demolish it to obtain water for paddy.

Another farmer pointed out that the wells will get enough water only when the paddy fields are farmed using water taken from the canal.

B.B. Jayasundara Temple of Tooth

Badu watta, Lewella Asgiri, Malwathu

Kandy Land Tax officer

Summary:

1. Representatives from three farmers organizations will come to meet the officials of the Temple of Tooth to discuss about the matters.
2. Explain the legal situation
3. Concreting the canal

A-9: Minutes of the Meeting with Crysbro Farm regarding the waste water disposal of the farm.

Date: 2012-08-21

Venue : Crysbro Farm

Time : 09.00 a.m.

Officers

01. Mr.Rajeew Gunawardhane - Factory owner (Crysbro, Ethgala)
02. Mr. Fonseka –Environmental officer(Crysbro, Ethgala)
03. Mr. D.M.R.K.B. Gunaratne – Project Manager (Moragolla HPP - Detailed Design and Tender document preparation.) – CEB
04. Mr. Kelum Niranjana – Civil Engineer (Transmission Design and Environment Branch-CEB)
05. Mr. P.M.C.G.K. Abeyratne – Electrical Superintendent (Moragolla HPP - Detailed Design and Tender document preparation.) – CEB

Following matters were discussed to decide, a method to relocate the waste water discharge of the Crysbro Farm with the implementation of the Moragolla HPP in an acceptable manner to the environment.

01. It was noted that, before discharging waste water, it undergoes a purification process in purifying tanks for a duration of 24 hours.
02. As the discharge water goes through several filters, there are no solid waste parts in the discharge.
03. It was noted that around 300,000 liters of waste water is discharged to the river daily at night time.
04. The waste water discharge pipe is a type 1000 PVC pipe with a diameter of six inches.
05. It was noted that with the proposed reservoir, there will be a reduction of the volume of water in the river stretch, where the waste water is discharged at present.
06. It was emphasized that, to minimize the environmental issues owing to the reduced water volume, it's required to relocate the discharge point to a location in the river with large flow of water.
07. It was further noted that all the expenses incurred for the changes in waste water discharge will be borne by CEB.
08. It was decided to forward a sketch of the proposed waste water pipe line will be to Crysbro accordingly.

B. CONSULTATIONS DURING PPTA

B.1: Public Consultations and Host Community Consultations at MHHP

Summary of Public Consultations – Moragolla Hydro Power Project

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
1.	Community response to proposed subproject	We have no objection to the project. But we fear whether we would be displaced again [Weliganga]. We cannot make any objections to the project because it is a government project [Ethgala]. We have no objection to the project provided it provides us with a fair deal [Dewalawatte]. We are happy that a project is going to be implemented, though it causes some displacements to some people [Non-APs, Ulapane]. We have many doubts about the compensation payments [Ethgala 2].
2.	Issues and concerns of the community on the proposed subproject	Nearly 100 displaced HHs from previous Kothmale hydro power project are living in this area. Most houses are built on hilly terrains. We fear whether there would be any adverse impacts on our houses when the new dam gets filled up with water and that we would be displaced. We prefer to get alternate lands for the land we lose. It is much better than taking cash. We also prefer cash compensation for our structures rather than the project building houses for us. We need compensation for the loss of our business enterprises and cultivations [Weliganga]. With displacement, we may lose the natural environment and the road facilities. Five houses on the left bank of the proposed dam will be removed. We are concerned because the boundaries of the land to be acquired are not known to us. It is good if an alternate land is given to people. It is also good if pensioner HHs are given only cash compensation so that they can settle down in places of their choice. 80% of the people in Ethgala prefer to get cash compensation [Ethgala]. Project should secure our livelihoods and our children's future. We will lose our livelihood practices that we have been used to. We may lose our water sources. When protection walls are erected, our cattle and goats may lose their grazing grounds. Our cultivable land will go under water. We will not be able to engage in sand mining. Four people engage in sand mining. We may not be able to conduct our cement block manufacturing business. We may have to find alternate employment. We cannot estimate the monetary value of our losses. Compensation would be calculated only for 1-2 years. It is a good thing that people are provided with alternate land. But such land should have all the facilities similar to what we have now. And we do not need land from faraway places. It is better to get cash compensation rather than getting land from distant area [Dewalawatte]. Our kinship relationships will be severed. We will lose our facilities. We are suffering for 6 years because of uncertainty. We do not know when this project would be implemented. We cannot develop our resources. We are not yet informed where we would be relocated and what type of housing would be provided. Compensation would be paid based on the value of the existing house. That compensation would not be sufficient to build a new house that suits our own preferences. CEB should show us the house plan and get our approval before houses are built. Otherwise, we should be paid cash compensation. We need land from Mahawilawatte or Kanankawatte. We heard that the local politician is against the giving of this land to us. Then we may lose that land as well. People in Ethgala cannot come and

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>live in Mahawilawatte because it is far away from our present settlements and we lose all the facilities we enjoy there. Therefore, we need cash compensation. But it has to be a fair compensation that enables us to build another house or buy another land. Compensation should not be de-valued. Houses that are built by the project may not have the proper standards. People will decide whether they accept a house or cash compensation only after they have seen the house plan [at a meeting of the APs who would be relocated]. We are not sure whether the project will pay compensation as they say now. There was unity among Sinhalese, Tamil and Muslims in this community over the past 25 years. We are sad that some of them have to leave now. 95% of the people in Ulapane have private land with title deeds. Therefore, they should be paid maximum compensation. 98% of the people who live on the upper side of the road have title deeds for their land. But 98% of the people who live lower side of the road do not have title deeds. Their lands belong to a temple in Hanguranketha [Non-APs, Ulapane]. We are uncertain whether we will get all these compensation promised to us. Project promises to give everything that APs ask. Can we trust them? Corrupt officers will abuse our compensation entitlements. Houses located in the downstream may run out of water with the dam construction. Good if cash compensation is given instead of land. 80% of the APs in Ulapane are willing to accept cash compensation. May have disturbances to life by noise and dust during construction period. May not be able to maintain the green house due to dust [Ethgala 2].</p>
3.	Village context	<p>There are 308 HHs. There is a school, temple, community centre and a common well. Service centres are located at Gampola and Nawalapitiya. Our lands belong to Mahaweli Authority. 60% of the HHs have title deeds given by the Mahaweli Authority. The rest 40% has permits given by the Mahaweli Authority [Weliganga]. There are several houses, a temple, 2 mosques, a community centre, a playground, an irrigation channel and Ethgala new town with several commercial centres. Land is private [Ethgala]. 95% of the HHs have encroached land. Land belongs to a temple. People pay a rent to the temple. Land value is low because we do not have legal titles to the land we occupy. Only 5 HHs have title deeds [Dewalawatte]. There are 150 HHs in this village of whom 5 HHs are Muslims and 2 are Tamil. There are 3 temples and a mosque in the vicinity [Non-APs, Ulapane]. There are several commercial centres, a temple, post office, 2 mosques in the Gampolawela GND. 95% of the people have title deeds for their land [Ethgala 2].</p>
4.	Current market rates of highlands	<p>Land values range from Rs.50,000 to Rs.150,000 a perch if they are located closer to the road [Weliganga]. A perch would cost Rs.100,000 to Rs.200,000 [Ethgala]. A perch would cost Rs.100,000 if it is by the road side. In the interior areas, it would be around Rs.40,000 [Dewalawatte]. Land prices vary between Rs.35,000 to Rs.100,000 [Non-APs, Ulapane]. Prices would range between Rs.50,000 to Rs.300,000 [Ethgala 2].</p>
5.	Current market rates of paddy land	<p>No paddy fields [Weliganga/Ethgala/Dewalawatte/Ulapane].</p>
6.	Types of livelihoods and external links	<p>80% of the HHs are dependent on tea cultivation. There are about 30 government employees working in Gampola, Kandy, Nawalapitiya, Ulapane and Colombo. About 10 persons are employed at the Ulapane Industrial Park. Three HHs are</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		<p>engaged in dress-making; another 3 HHs carry out mushroom cultivation; There are 10 blacksmith HHs. Their products are sold at Ulapane, Gampola and Nawalapitiya towns [Weliganga]. 30% is government employees; 35% is private sector employees; 15% is businessmen; 10% is self-employed; others constitute 10%. People go to Ethgala new town, Gampola and Kandy for their various service needs e.g. marketing, schools, skills development training etc. [Ethgala]. There are about 15 government employees; 10 persons in the armed services; about 7-8 persons are working in Colombo; another 8-10 persons work in garment factories; retail groceries are run by 4 persons; 5 masons; 8 labourers who assist masons; about 10 are employed in foreign countries; 4 persons are engaged in sand mining for three days a week. A male labourer receives a daily wage of Rs.800/- while female labourers are paid Rs.600/- a day. Mason charges are Rs.1200/- a day and their assistants are paid Rs.1,000/- a day [Dewalawatte/Non-APs, Ulapane]. There are about 20 government employees and 50 private sector employees. Another 20 persons work as masons and labourers. Four persons are in foreign employment [Non-APs, Ulapane]. 30% of the HHs are engaged in tea and minor export crops cultivation; 25% employed in the private sector; 20% are government employees; 15% are engage in trade and business activities; and 10% in other occupations [Ethgala 2].</p>
7.	Poverty and vulnerability in the community	<p>About 30 HH are poor because they do not have a house or a land on their own [Weliganga]. There are no very poor HHs [Ethgala]. 80% of the HHs receive government food subsidy – Samurdhi. About 4 HHs are very poor. Their education levels are very low. Drink alcohol. Lazy to work and do not engage in work continuously. They engage in labour work but do not get a stable income [Dewalawatte/[Non-APs, Ulapane]. Only about 3 HHs are poor [Non-APs, Ulapane]. Only about 5 HHs are poor. Others have a reasonable living standard [Ethgala 2].</p>
8.	Unemployment levels in the community	<p>There are about 20 girls and 15 boys with GCE AL qualifications who are unemployed. The total unemployed population in the village is about 40 females and 30 males. Political interferences are the major cause of unemployment [Weliganga]. 60% of the youth who have completed GCE OL and AL have found jobs in Colombo, Kandy and Gampola. They have been able to get jobs because of their education level [Ethgala]. Level of unemployment is low because people engage in casual labour work. Some go for work at the Ulapane Industrial Park [Dewalawatte]. There are about 30 girls and 20 boys who are unemployed. Though our children have attained higher education, jobs are given on political favours [Non-APs, Ulapane]. Unemployment is due to lack of industries in the area [Ethgala 2].</p>
9.	Sources of drinking water	<p>Only 40% of the villagers have private drinking water wells. Others have to get water from their neighbours or common well. People are waiting for several years to get tap water from the National Water Supply Board [Weliganga]. 60% of the HHs have drinking water taps provided by the Water Supply Board. The rest 40% has private wells or else they get water from water streams [Ethgala]. Tap water is available for all the HHs. Eight HHs have their private wells [Dewalawatte/Non-APs, Ulapane]. Five HHs have private wells [Non-APs, Ulapane]. 95% of the HHs have tap water provided by the Water Supply Board [Ethgala 2].</p>
10.	Availability of electricity	<p>Except for 5 HHs, rest of the HHs has electricity. Power drops</p>

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		are frequently experienced [Weliganga]. 98% of the HHs have grid electricity [Ethgala]. Except for one HH, rest has electricity. Voltage drops are experienced until about 10.30 p.m. Breakdowns are attended well by the CEB [Dewalawatte]. Except for 3 HHs, all other HHs have electricity [Non-APs, Ulapane].
11.	Educational facilities	Schools are located in Nawalapitiya, Gampola and Ulapane. Children have to walk 1.5Km to get to the bus stand. There are limited public transport facilities to the village [Weliganga]. Education facilities for primary and secondary level students are good. There are 5 pre-schools; there are 3 schools – Udagama primary, Ulapane Maha Vidyalaya and Muslim Maha Vidyalaya - [Ethgala]. School enrollment is 100%. Children will study at least upto GCE OL. There are 4 university students. There are 3 separate schools for Sinhalese, Muslims and Tamils. Tamil school has classes only upto Grade 5. They are located within 1Km from the village. Facilities in schools are good. Five children in the Muslim school passed year 5 scholarship examination. Some children go to schools in Gampola and Kandy [Dewalawatte/Non-APs, Ulapane]. All the children attend school. There is a pre-school run by the urban council. There are also another 10 pre-schools run by private individuals [Ethgala 2].
12.	Other social problems (alcoholism, drug abuse, suicide, women and child abuse etc.)	There are about 3 centres which sell illicit liquor [Weliganga]. Because of the police post set up at the junction, not many anti-social activities are reported [Ethgala]. People live in unity and there are no major problems [Dewalawatte/Non-APs, Ulapane]. A few incidences of drug dealing, illicit liquor brewing and theft were reported in the recent past [Ethgala 2].
13.	Prevalence of chronic diseases and available health facilities	Gampola teaching hospital is located 5Km away; Nawalapitiya hospital is 6Km away; and Ulapane rural hospital is 2.5km away. For serious illnesses, people go to hospitals in Kandy or Gampola. There is a private medical centre in Ulapane and people can get medicine even in the late evenings. Transport is the major problem in accessing medical centres [Weliganga]. There is a private medical clinic and a pharmacy at the Ethgala junction which is 1 Km away from the village. The Gampola teaching hospital is 4Km away and it has an intensive care unit as well. Health services at village level function well. Monthly clinics are conducted for pregnant mothers and Triposha (nutrient milk powder) is given to them [Ethgala]. No major chronic diseases. Facilities in Gampola and Nawalapitiya hospitals are good. Family health worker and public health inspector deliver a good service. People were made aware of preventing dengue. Two private medical clinics are located 1 to ½ Km away from the village [Dewalawatte/Non-APs, Ulapane/Ethgala 2].
14.	Level of awareness on HIV/AIDS and its prevention	Community awareness raising programmes have been conducted by Samurdhi Society and Rural Development Society [Weliganga]. Community awareness programmes have been conducted to commemorate the World AIDS Day. Students are also made aware through schools [Ethgala]. People are aware of HIV/AIDS through TV and radio programmes. No special awareness programmes have been conducted [Dewalawatte/Non-APs, Ulapane/Ethgala 2].
15.	Community based organizations and their activities	Funeral Aid Society has 70 members; Elders' Society has 35 members; and Tea Small Holders' Society has 80 members. These CBOs organize and conduct <i>shramadana</i> campaigns, medical clinics, community awareness raising programmes, and

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		small group savings and credit programmes [Weliganga]. The welfare society has 28 members. Elders' Society has 100 members. Other societies include Rural Development Society, Samurdhi Society and Youth Society [Ethgala]. Sinhalese people have Funeral Aid Society which helps families in their bereavements. There is a Samurdhi Society which does minor development work in the village. Muslims are closely associated with their mosque [Dewalawatte]. There are 3 Funeral Aid Societies in this village with about 50 members in each. They provide the coffin and meals to the funeral house. The other CBOs are Samurdhi Society, Youth Society and Rural Development Society [Non-APs, Ulapane]. There is a Funeral Aid Society in the village. There are about 100 members in the Rural Development Society and 200 members in the Farmers' Society. Activities conducted by CBOs include <i>shramadana</i> campaigns, medical clinics, blood donation campaigns, religious and cultural festivals [Ethgala 2].
16.	Major development activities in the recent past	No development activities have been conducted in the recent past [Weliganga]. Ethgala New Town was developed. Ethgala playground was re-developed. Drinking water has been provided to about 400 HHs [Ethgala]. An Industrial Park was set up 5 years ago. Around 250 people are employed. Ulapane bridge is being constructed [Dewalawatte/[Non-APs, Ulapane].
17.	Decision-making structures and processes in the community	Farmers' Society, Rural Development Society and Samurdhi Society contribute to decision-making processes on matters important to the community. However, there is no significant leadership in the village to make any intervention [Weliganga]. Leadership to the village is given by the chief priest in the temple and retired school principals and teachers [Ethgala/[Non-APs, Ulapane]. When there are problems, we discuss them in the mosque. Grama Niladhari helps us to resolve many problems. Problems and issues are also brought to the notice of the local politicians through the Moulavi. We live in harmony and there are no conflicts between the different ethnic communities [Dewalawatte].

Participants of the public consultations – Moragolla Hydro Power Project (36 participants)

No.	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
1.	Weliganga, Udapalatha, Gampola DSD [750 meters from the project] Public consultation with affected persons who would lose their land	28.11.2013	W.G. Anulawathi	Housewife
			P.G. Chandradasa	Light industry
			G.G.C.S. Narayana	Housewife
			P.G. Chandani Nilanthi	Student
			P.G. Manjula Kumari	Housewife
			R.M. Karunawathi	Housewife
			W.G. Leticia Dilrukshi	Student
			W.G. Jayawardena	Light industry
			K.P. G. Nipun Pabasara	Student
			P.G. Ranjith Dilshan	Student

No.	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
			W.G. Dimuthu Niroshan	Air Force
			W.G. Udaya Ruwan	Air Force
2.	Ethgala, Sinhapura GND, Ganga Ihala Korale DSD [1Km from the proposed dam site] Public consultation with affected persons who would lose their properties due to dam and access road	28.11.2013	H.H. Francis	Businessman
			U.D.G. Nanayakkara	Retired teacher
			H.M. Prabath Lakmal	Computer network manager
			U.D. Indra Nanayakkara	Retired
3.	Dewaalawatte, Ulapane GND, Ganga Ihala Korale DSD [2 Km from the dam] Public consultation with affected persons who would lose their properties due to dam and access road	29.11.2013	A. Fareeda	
			M.M.F. Rifaza	
			M.M.F. Mafaza	
			M.M.M. Anas	
			A.A. Wahid	
			Sithee Umma	
			M.M.M. Najeem	
			A. Ailma Umma	
			M.M. M. Safaz	
4.	Ulapane, Ulapane South GND, Ganga Ihala Korale [3Km from the dam] Public consultation with non-affected persons	30.11.2013	T.A. Irangani	Housewife
			A. Nishantha Indika	Driver
			K.M. Chandra Menike	Housewife
			A.G. Thushara Sampath	Electrician
			Kuda Bandara	Cultivator
			Ravindra Senerath	Businessman (cement blocks)
5.	Ethgala, Gampolawela GND, Ganga Ihala Korale DSD [2Km from the project] Public consultation with affected persons who would lose their properties due to power house	29.11.2013	N. Samarasinghe	Cultivator
			D.P.K. Wickremaratne	Housewife
			L.R. Samarasinghe	Cultivation
			N.T. Samarasinghe	Nursing student
			T. Amalka	Housewife

B-2: GENDER CONSULTATIONS

Summary of Consultations with Women's Groups – Moragolla Hydro Power Project

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
1.	Community response to subproject	We cannot object to this project since it is a government project [Ulapane]. Good because it is a government project [Weliganga]. Our village will develop. New roads will be constructed. Despite displacements caused to some families and loss of properties, we have no objection to this project [Non-APs, Weliganga].
2.	Issues and concerns of the community on the subproject	The places we live at present are well secured and have all the facilities like water and access roads. We live alone when our husbands go for work. Most HHs have children and elders. They are much secured here. But we do not know whether we will have the same sense of security when we are re-settled in a new location. We would shift only if land is given from the Mawela estate. CEB now says that they cannot give land from this estate. We do not want land from any other place. CEB should pay us cash compensation so that we can find our own land. We are fear of possible dangers to the lives of our children after the construction of the reservoir. Water levels in the reservoir would rise closer to the remaining houses. Children may go there when their elders are away. CEB should erect a fence to prevent children coming to the reservoir area [Ulapane/Non-APs, Weliganga]. We have settled in this area in 1984 after our displacement from Kothmale project. We were then promised of 2 acres of land and a cash compensation of Rs.20,000/-. But we were given only 1 acre. Cash compensation was never given. We wonder whether the same thing would happen to us again. We would like to get the land that CEB offers to us. But we do not want them to construct our houses. We prefer to get cash compensation so that we can build our own houses according astrological advice [Weliganga/Non APs, Weliganga]. Only 4 HHs will remain after affected HHs are relocated. This would isolate the 4 HHs and would affect their security. Security of our family lives, and girls may be threatened with outside parties coming to the village for construction work. It would also hamper the harmony that we now have with each other. We are fear of threats to the lives of young women and girls from outside parties who come for construction work. We had a bad experience during Kothmale project and around 20-30 families were ruined due to extra-marital relationships [Non-APs, Weliganga].
3.	Daily routine of a woman	Daily routine of women include cooking, house cleaning, looking after children and supervision/helping their studies and engaging in income generating activities such as plucking tea leaves in their own tea garden, feeding animals, dress-making, mushroom cultivation, soap making etc. Some women will help their husbands in light industries. During free time, they would watch TV or go to the temple [Weliganga]. Home gardening is threatened by wild animals and lack of water [Non-APs, Weliganga]
4.	Women's contribution to the HH economy	Women are engaged in dress-making, plucking tea leaves, and animal husbandry. Some women and girls work in shops in Gampola and Nawalapitiya [Ulapane]. A woman would earn about Rs.10,000/- from dress-making; Rs.500/- from home gardening; Rs.3,000/- from mushroom cultivation; and Rs.2,500/- from soap making. Earnings are used to meet HH

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		expenses and for some savings. We save a minimum of Rs.500/- a month. CEB has not informed us how they would compensate our income losses [Weliganga]. Women conduct <i>cheettus</i> and purchase HH goods from such savings. They would also earn through poultry, tea cultivations, plucking tea leaves and labour work [Non-APs, Weliganga].
5.	Disparities between men and women in the payment of wages, working conditions, roles assigned etc.	For labour work, men are paid Rs.800/- a day while women are paid Rs.500/- [Ulapane]. Male labourers are paid Rs.800/- (without meals) if they work until 1.00 p.m. If they work full day, they would be paid Rs.1,000 with meals. A woman who works until 1.00 p.m. would be paid Rs.500/- [Weliganga]. Male labourers are paid Rs.800/- and female labourers Rs.600/- for the work they do from 8.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. [Non-APs, Weliganga].
6.	Opportunities/facilities available for (a) girls' higher education; (b) vocational and technical training; and (c) employment	Vocational training courses on music, dancing, computers and English language are conducted at the Youth Services Centre in Ulapane. However, girls are unable to pursue these courses due to lack of money. Another constraint is lack of transport facilities. People have to walk for 1.5Km to get a bus [Ulapane/ Weliganaga/ Non-APs, Weliganga]. Education and skills development training facilities are available in Gampola and Ulapane, which are 5Km away from the village. Some youth go to Kandy (12 Km) for training courses. Many girls who pass GCE OL continue to study for their GCE AL. About 5 girls in this village have participated in skills development training programmes. About 30 girls are employed at the Ulapane Industrial Park. Higher salaries are paid at this Industrial Park for skilled labour. There are also girls and women who go for jobs at Ulapane and Gampola [Weliganga]. Girls prefer to find jobs rather than following training course because of the economic difficulties in their families. Though there are employment opportunities for girls at the Industrial Pak, girls do not like to work there because of the low salaries (about Rs.4,000/-) paid to them [Non-APs, Weliganga].
7.	Social, economic & cultural barriers for women/girls in (a) pursuing higher education; (b) technical and vocational skills training; and (c) accessing employment	Several girls would stop their education after GCE OL and AL and try to find employment because their families are unable to meet the expenses of the higher education [Ulapane]. HHs with low incomes and school going children are unable to send their daughters who have completed school education to enroll in skills development training because they cannot afford to pay for such training courses [Weliganga].
8.	Prevalence of chronic diseases and available health facilities	No major chronic diseases are observed among women. Health facilities available are good. Ulapane hospital and 3 other private medical clinics are located 500 meters away. Monthly clinics are conducted for pregnant mothers and children. Triposha (nutrient milk powder) is given for children [Ulapane]. Distance to Ulapane hospital is 3Km; 5Km to Gampola teaching hospital; and 4Km to Nawalapitiya hospital. There are private medical clinics at Mawathura and Ulapane (2 Km away). Maternity clinics are conducted twice a month. Family Health Worker visits HHs once a month and examines pregnant mothers and children [Weliganga/Non-APs, Weliganga].
9.	Level of awareness on HIV/AIDS and its prevention	There were no special programmes conducted on HIV/AIDS. However, we have gained knowledge about its root causes and how to prevent them through our school education [Ulapane]. Both the Divisional Secretariat and the Health Ministry conducted awareness programmes [Weliganga/Non-APs, Weliganga]. There are about 50 low-caste families (Rodiyas) who have come from Kothmale and live in this area. Since

No.	Issue/s Discussed	Community Response
		these Rodiyas move from one place to the other in search of jobs, they were identified as a risk group [Non-APs, Weliganga].
10.	Assets owned by women	80% of the ownership of land and houses is in the name of males. Land is given by the Mahaweli Authority. Women would use part of their own earnings to buy jewellery and HH goods and electrical appliances [Ulapane/Non-APs, Weliganga]. Animals such as cattle, goats and poultry are in the custody of women. About 20 HHs are engaged in goat rearing; 35 HHs in poultry; 4 HHs are engaged in cattle rearing. Women would also own gold jewellery. Every woman would possess at least ½ sovereign of gold jewellery [Weliganga]. Women would use savings from their <i>cheettus</i> and small loans obtained from Samurdhi Society to buy HH goods [Non-APs, Weliganga].
11.	Decision-making at household level	Final decisions on important HH matters are taken by males. This is the situation with 60% of the HHs. Only in 40% of the HHs that women make the final decision [Ulapane]. Family matters are collectively discussed among family members and in 60% of the HHs, decisions are made by the wife [Weliganga]. Decisions are made jointly by husband and wife [Non-APs, Weliganga].
12.	Community based organizations and their activities	The CBOs include the Funeral Aid Society (with a membership of about 90), Samurdhi Society, Rural Development Society, Youth Society and Nil Balakaya. Samurdhi Society collected money from a raffle and built houses for 2 poor families. It also conducts a monthly fair where women can sell their handicrafts and dress-making. We fear that we lose such incomes after displacement. Other activities of the CBOs include conducting blood donation campaigns, medical clinics, shramadana campaigns and religious and cultural festivals [Ulapane]. The Rural Development Society conducts shramadana campaigns and community development activities. Home Garden Enterprise Development Society promotes animal husbandry and home gardening. Samurdhi Society has 103 members out of 308 HHs in the village. Other CBOs include Elders' Society, Small Tea Holders' Society and Funeral Aid Society. Activities conducted by CBOs include cleaning roads through shramadana campaigns, supporting the renovation of houses of poor families, conducting eye and dental camps, providing counselling services and organizing religious programmes. Most of the office bearers of these CBOs would be displaced and it would adversely affect the functioning of these CBOs [Weliganga]. Some CBOs conduct savings and credit programmes [Non-APs, Weliganga].
13.	Threats and fears of women	Women do not have any security threats to their lives [Ulapane/Weliganga]. Domestic violence is observed in a few HHs [Non-APs, Weliganga].

Participants of the consultations conducted with women - Moragolla Hydro Power Project

No.	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
1.	Ulapane, Ulapane South GND, Ganga Ihala Korale [2 Km from the dam] Consultation with affected women	29.11.2013	V. Nithyaletchumi	Housewife
			K. Menaka	
			K. Subashini	

No.	Location	Date	Name of the participant	Status of the participant
			K. Padmalatha	Housewife
			W.A. Himal Rukshanthi	Housewife
			W.A. Ayomi Rukshanthi	Housewife
2.	Weliganga, Udapalatha Gampola DSD [0.5 Km from the project Consultation with affected women	28.11.2013	Malini R, Naotunna	Chairperson, Rural Development Society
			W.R.M. Karunawathi	Housewife
			R.P. Chandani	Housewife
			H.G. Pushpa Gunathunga	Housewife
			P.G. Sudarshika (Wasantha Kumara)	Housewife
3.	Weliganga, Udapalatha Gampola DSD [1 Km from the project Consultation with non-affected women	29.11.2013	W.H.G.A.P. Abeyratne	Housewife
			M.A. Ariyawathi	Housewife
			P.G.C. Priyadarshani	Housewife
			K.G. Dingiri Menike	Housewife
4.	Weliganga, Udapalatha Gampola DSD [1 Km from the dam Consultation with non-affected women	30.11.2013	Nanda Moragamma	Housewife
			Daya Wickremarachchi	Housewife
			Kushani Ilanka	Student

**ANNEXURE -3: TRANSLATED VERSION
(SINHALA) OF CEB' ENTITLEMENT MATRIX
FOR MORAGOLLA HYDRO POWER PROJECT
AS DISCLOSED ON 27 DECEMBER 2013**

TRANSLATED VERSION OF CEB' ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR MORAGOLLA HYDRO POWER PROJECT

මොරගොල්ල ජල විදුලි ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා සැකසුණු අයිතිවාසිකම් ප්‍රඥප්තිය

අනු අංකය	අයිතිවාසිකම් අභිමිචන ආකාරය	අයිතිවාසිකම් සඳහා සුදුසුකම්	අයිතිවාසිකම් ලැබිය හැකි අය	ලැබෙන අයිතිවාසිකම්	වගකීම් සැවරෙන ආයතන
01	පදිංචි නිවාස දේපල අභිමිචිම	පදිංචි නිවාස දේපල සීමා දිනයට පෙර ව්‍යාපෘතියෙන් බලපෑම්ට ලක්වන ප්‍රදේශයේ පැවතීම	<p>අ). නිතියානුකූල හිමිකරුවන්</p> <p>ආ). හිමිකම් ඔප්පුවක් නොමැති වූ දීර්ඝ කාලීන පදිංචිකරුවන්</p> <p>ඇ). සීමා දිනයට පෙර අනවසර පදිංචිකරුවන්</p>	<p>අ). ලංකා විදුලි බල මණ්ඩලය විසින් තීරණය කරන ලද වැඩි පහසුකම් හා වැඩි ඉඩකඩකින් යුක්ත වූ නිවසක් ලබාදේ. ලබාදෙන නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය තීරණය වනුයේ පවතින නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය අනුව වන අතර, ලබාදෙන නිවස අවම වශයෙන් පර්චස් 15 ක ඉදිකරනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ආ). ලබාදෙන නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය පවතින නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය අනුව පහත ආකාරයට වර්ග කෙරේ</p> <p>A. කාණ්ඩය - පවතින නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය වර්ග අඩි 650 ට වඩා අඩුවන විට</p> <p>B. කාණ්ඩය- පවතින නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය වර්ග අඩි 650 ක් 750 ක් අතර වන විට</p> <p>C. පවතින නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය වර්ග අඩි 750 ක් 950 ක් අතර වන විට</p> <p>D. කාණ්ඩය - පවතින නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය 950 ක් 1100 ක් අතර වන විට</p> <p>E. කාණ්ඩය- පවතින නිවසේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය වර්ග අඩි 1100 ක් 1360 ක් අතර වන විට</p> <p>SP. කාණ්ඩය- පවතින නිවසේ බිම්</p>	ලැ.වි.ම

				<p>ප්‍රමාණය වර්ග අඩි 1360 න් 1800 න් අතර වන විට</p> <p>ඇ). අභිමත නිවසේ සයිනිකරුව තම නිවස ගොඩනැගීමට ලංකා විදුලි බල මණ්ඩලය විසින් සකසන සැලසුම් අනුව අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ නම් ඒ සඳහා ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් හරහා ගොඩනැගීමේ කටයුතු සඳහා මූල්‍ය සම්පත් අදියරෙන් අදියරට ගොඩනැගීමේ ප්‍රගතිය අනුව නිදහස් කරනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඈ). පවතින නිවාසය පර්චස් 40 කට වැඩි පර්චස් 160කට අඩුනම් නව නිවස අභිමත ඉඩමේ ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත සමාන ඉඩමක ඉදිකරනු ලැබේ. යම් හෙයකින් ඉඩම් ලබාගැනීමේ අපහසුතාවයක් ඇතිවුවහොත් පර්චස් 15 ක ඉඩමක නිවස සකසා අභිමත අවතර ඉඩම් දේපල වෙනුවෙන් රජයේ තක්සේරුකරුගේ තක්සේරුව අනුව නිත්‍යානුකූල හිමිකරු හට මූල්‍යමය වන්දිසක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඉ). පවතින ඉඩමට අයත් බිම් ප්‍රමාණය පර්චස් 15 හා පර්චස් 40 අතර නම් පර්චස් 15 ට වැඩි බිම් ප්‍රමාණය වෙනුවෙන් මූල්‍ය වන්දිසක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ. පවතින නිවසට අයත් බිම් ප්‍රමාණය පර්චස් 160ට වැඩිනම් පර්චස් 160ක ඉඩමක් හා පර්චස් 160ට වඩා වැඩි බිම් ප්‍රමාණයට ද මූල්‍ය වන්දිසක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>එම මූල්‍ය වන්දිස සඳහා ඉඩමේ භෞතික අයිතිය හා රජයේ තක්සේරු කරුගේ තක්සේරු වටිනාකම පාදක කරගනු ලැබේ.</p>	<p>ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් ලා.වි.ම</p>
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				<p>ඊ). රජයේ ඉඩම් වල සිටින ආවසර පදිංචිකරුවන් සඳහා ඉඩම්, කරන ලද සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සඳහා සංවර්ධන වටිනාකමක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>උ). කුලීන හේතුවක් මත හෝ නිවාස දේපලක් ලබා දීමට නොහැකි වුවහොත් හෝ ලාභා විදුලි බල මණ්ඩලය විසින් යෝජිත නිවාස ලබා ගැනීමට අකමැති වුවහොත් අභිමි වන නිවාස දේපලෙහි ප්‍රතිසම්පාදන වියදම වන්දි ලෙස ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඌ). කුලී නිවසෙන් සඳහා නිවාස දේපලක් ලබා ගැනීමට අයිතිවාසිකමක් නොමැත. එසේ නමුත් ඒ සඳහා රුපියල් 90000 කට නොවැඩි පාරිභෝගික දීමනාවක් එසේ නැත්නම් අනුග්‍රාහක දීමනාවක් එක් වනාවක් පමණක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>එ). පවතින නිවසේ ඇති බඩු බාහිරාදිය ගෙනයාම සඳහා පමණක් රුපියල් 50000 ක උපරිමයකට සටන්ව මුදලින් හෝ ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් එම ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රවාහනය කර දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඒ). ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කරන ලද පළමු මාස සඳහා රුපියල් 300000 ක යැපීම් දීමනාවක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p>	
1.1	ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථාන	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන සීමාදිනයට පෙර පැවති ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථාන	<p>අ). නිත්‍යානුකූල හිමිකරුවන්</p> <p>ආ). හිමිකම් ඔප්පුවක් නොමැති ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථාන</p>	<p>ඇ). වැඩි පහසුකම් වලින් යුතු ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථානයක් සුදුසු තැනකින් ලබා දේ</p> <p>ඈ). අලුතින් ලබාදෙන ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථානයේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය ඇතට පවතින ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථානයේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයට වඩා</p>	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්/ලා.වි.ම

				<p>අඩුනම් දැනට පවතින ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථානයේ දෛනික අයිතිය අනුව රජයේ තක්සේරුකරුගේ තක්සේරුවට යටත්ව අමතර ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය වෙනුවෙන් මූල්‍ය වන්දියක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඇ). යම් භෞමික නව ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථාන ලබාදීම ප්‍රමාද වුවහොත් තාවකාලික කුලී පදනම මත සුදුසු ස්ථානයක ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු කර ගෙන යාම සඳහා පහසුකම් ලබා දීම හෝ ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍යවන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඈ). යම් භෞමික ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ලැබෙන ආදායම් ඉහත සඳහන් අතරමැදි කාලයේ දී අඩුවුවහොත් ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් මූල්‍ය වන්දියක් ලෙස ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්තුමාගේ භණනය කිරීම මත මාස 03 ක උපරිම කාලයකට යටත්ව පෙර මාස 03 හි ලැබුණු දළ ආදායම් පදනම් කරගෙන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඉ). ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථානයේ පවතින සියලු බඩු බාහිරයදිය ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ප්‍රවාහනය කර දීම හෝ ඒ සඳහා වැය වන වියදම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ලබාදීම කරනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඊ). කුලී පදනම මත ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු කරන අය සඳහා ව්‍යාපාරික ස්ථානයක් ලබාදෙනු නොලැබේ. එසේ නමුත් ඒ අය සඳහා රුපියල් 90000 කට නොවැඩි පාරිභෝගික දීමනාවක් එක් වතාවක් පමණක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p>
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1.2	අවිධිමත් ලෙස කරන ලද ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතුන් අභිමිච්චි.	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන අවිධිමත් ව්‍යාපාර කටයුතු සීමා දිනයට පෙර	අවිධිමත් ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු වල හිඟිකරුවන්	රුපියල් 40000 ක දීමනාවක් අවිධිමත් ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතුන් නැවත ගොඩනගා ගැනීම සඳහා එක් වතාවක් පමණක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් / ලැ.වි.ම
2.	කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම්	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම්	<p>අ). තෙන්නික හිඟිකරුවන්</p> <p>ආ). බලපත්‍ර සහිත රජයේ ඉඩම්</p> <p>ඇ). හිඟිකම් ඔප්පුවක් නොමැති ඉඩම්</p> <p>ඈ). සීමා දිනයට පෙර බලෙන් අත්පත්කරගත් රජයේ ඉඩම්</p>	<p>අ). ව්‍යාපෘතියට පවරා ගන්නා ලද සමාන ව්‍යාපෘතියකින් යුත් සේව්‍ය ඉඩමක් වෙනත් ස්ථානයකින් ලබා දේ.</p> <p>ආ). ඉඩම් ලබාදීමට නොහැකි වුවහොත් මූල්‍යමය වන්දිසක් රජයේ තක්සේරුකරුගේ තක්සේරු වටිනාකම පදනම් කරගෙන ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඇ). ලබාදෙන ඉඩම් කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු සඳහා සුදුසු ආකාරයට සකසා දීම හෝ ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍යවන මූල්‍යමය ගෙවීම් කිරීමට ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඈ). අවශ්‍ය ඇට පැළ හා පොහොර ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා එක් වතාවක් මුදල් ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඉ). කෘෂි කාර්මික කටයුතු නොකරන ලද බලෙන් අත්පත් කර ගත් ඉඩම් වෙනුවෙන් ඉඩම් ලබාදෙනු නොලැබේ.</p> <p>ඊ). යම් හෙයකින් ඉඩම් ලබා දීමට නොහැකි වුවහොත් ඒ වෙනුවෙන් රජයේ තක්සේරු කරුගේ තක්සේරු වටිනාකම අනුව මූල්‍යමය වන්දිසක් ඉඩමේ තෙන්නික හිඟිකම් පදනම් කරගෙන ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>උ). යම් හෙයකින් ආදේශිත ඉඩම් ලබා දීම හා පවතින ඉඩම් අත්පත් කරගැනීම සමඟම ව ඉටුකිරීමට නොහැකි වුවහොත් මූල්‍යමය වන්දිසක් ලෙස අභිමිච්චි වන අදායම් පදනම් කරගෙන උපරිම මාස 03ක</p>	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් / ලැ.වි.ම

				<p>කාලයකට ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් තුමාගේ ගණනය කිරීම් මත ලබාදෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඌ). වෛද්‍යවේදීන්ගේ සේවයේ සඳහා ඉඩමේ කරන ලද සංවර්ධන වැඩිපුටුම් පදනම් කරගෙන මූල්‍යමය වන්දිකම් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>එ). කෘෂි කර්මාන්ත කටයුතු වැඩි වැඩිපුටුම් සඳහා ඉඩම් කිරීම සඳහා කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ලබාගත හැකි පහසුකම් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා මගපෙන්වනු ලැබේ.</p>	<p>කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව / ල.වි.ම</p>
2.1	ප්‍රධාන බෝග වගා කරන ලද කෘෂිකර්ම ඉඩම්	විශාලත්ව ප්‍රදේශයේ බලපෑමට ලක්වන ප්‍රධාන බෝග වගාකරන ඉඩම්	<p>අ). වෛද්‍යවේදීන්ගේ සේවයේ ඉඩම්</p> <p>ආ). ඔප්පු රහිත ඉඩම්</p> <p>ඇ). බලෙන් අත්පත් කරගත් ඉඩම් සීමා දිනයට පෙර</p>	<p>අ). බලපෑමට ලක්වන ඉඩම් පරිමාව 40 කට වැඩි නම් හා පරිමාව 160 කට අඩු නම් සමාන වසරකින් පසු ඉඩමක් ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ආ). බලපෑමට ලක්වන ඉඩම් පරිමාව 40 කට අඩු නම් ඒ සඳහා රජයේ තක්සේරු කරගත් තක්සේරු වටිනාකම පදනම් කරගෙන ඉඩමේ වෛද්‍යවේදීන්ගේ සේවයේ මූල්‍යමය වන්දිකම් ගෙවනු ලැබේ. මීට අමතරව ඉඩම් පරිමාව 160කට වඩා වැඩි නම් පරිමාව 160ක් හා පරිමාව 160ට වඩා වැඩිවන ප්‍රමාණයට රජයේ තක්සේරුකරුගේ තක්සේරු වටිනාකම පදනම් කරගෙන ඉඩමේ වෛද්‍යවේදීන්ගේ සේවයේ මූල්‍යමය වන්දිකම් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඇ). ලබාදෙන ඉඩම් අදාළ කෘෂිකර්ම කටයුතු සඳහා යෝග්‍යවන පරිදි සකසා දීම හෝ ඒ සඳහා වැයවන මුදල ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p>	

				<p>ඉ). ඉඩම් පැළ හා පොහොර ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා මූල්‍ය වන්දිසක් එක් වනාවක් පමණක් ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඉ). යම් හෙයකින් ඉඩම් ලබා දීමට නොහැකිවුවහොත් රජයේ තක්සේරු කරුගේ තක්සේරු විවිතාකම් පදනම් කරගෙන මූල්‍යමය වන්දිසක් නෛතික හිමිකම් අනුව ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඊ). ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම හා ඒ සඳහා අලුත් ඉඩමක් ලබා දීම සමගාමීව කරගැනීමට නොහැකි වුවහොත් ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්තුමාගේ තීරණය මත මාස 03 ක උපවිමසකට යටත්ව අභිමිච්චේ සංදායම පදනම් කරගෙන මූල්‍යමය වන්දිසක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>උ). බලලත් අත්පත් කරගත් රජයේ ඉඩම් වල කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු කර නොලැබී නම් ඒ වෙනුවෙන් ඉඩම් ලබා දෙනු නොලැබේ.</p> <p>ඌ). ඉඩමේ නෛතික හිමිකම් ඔප්පුකිරීමට නොහැකි වුවහොත් හෝ බලලත් අත්පත් කරගත් රජයේ ඉඩම් සඳහා කරන ලද සංවර්ධන කටයුතු වෙනුවෙන් පමණක් වන්දිසක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p>	
2.2	අනිකුත් ඉඩම්	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන අනෙකුත් ඉඩම්	ඉඩමේ නෛතික හිමිකරු	රජයේ තක්සේරුකරුගේ තක්සේරුව පදනම් කරගෙන මූල්‍යමය වන්දිසක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් / ල.වි.ම
3.0	අභිමිච්චන ගස් හා අනෙකුත් බෝග	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන ගස් හා බෝග	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන්නන් හට අයිති ඉඩම්වල ගස් හා බෝග	රජයේ තක්සේරුකරුගේ තක්සේරු විටිතාකම් ඒ සඳහා ගෙවනු ලැබේ , මේ සඳහා ඒවායේ වයස , ප්‍රමාණය හා එලපුව වැනි කාරණා පදනම් කරගනු ලැබේ.	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් / ල.වි.ම
4.0	විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් ලබාදිය යුතු	විශේෂ උදව් උපකාර ලබාගත යුතු	ව්‍යාපෘතියෙන් බලපෑමට ලක්වන	අ). ජීවනෝපාය මාර්ග ගොඩනගා ගැනීම	

	<p>පුද්ගලයින්</p> <p>ආ) පුරුෂ පාර්ශවයේ සහයෝගයක් නොලැබෙන පවුල්</p> <p>ඇ) අසමාන හැකියාවක් ඇති පුද්ගලයින්</p> <p>ඈ) වයසක පුද්ගලයින් (අවුරුදු 60 ට වඩා වැඩි)</p> <p>ඉ) ඉහා දිළිඳු පවුල්</p>	අනතුරුදායක තත්වයෙන් යුත් පවුල්	විශේෂ උපකාර (රුපිය සුභ අය	සඳහා අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සඳහා උපකාර කර දෙනු ලැබේ. <p>ආ) නිවාස ලබා දීමේ දී විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලකට භාජනය කරගනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඇ) එක් වතාවකට යටත්ව රුපියල් 40000 ක විශේෂ පාරිභෝගික දීමනාවක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p>	
5.0	පොදු පහසුකම්	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන පොදු පහසුකම්	ප්‍රදේශයේ ජනතාව	ඒවා ප්‍රතිස්ථාපන ගත කිරීම හැකි ඉක්මනින් කරනු ලැබේ	
6.0	අනිකුත් ගොඩනැගිලි	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන අනිකුත් ගොඩනැගිලි	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන්නන්ට තෙහෙතිකව අයිති ගොඩනැගිලි	මූල්‍යමය වන්දියක් ලෙස ඒවා ප්‍රතිස්ථාපන කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පිරිවැය ගෙවනු ලැබේ.	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් / ල.වි.ම
7.0	පොදු ප්‍රයෝජන	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන පොදු ප්‍රයෝජන	පොදු ප්‍රයෝජන ආයතන	නියමිත කාල වකවානුවේදී ඒවා ප්‍රතිස්ථාපන ගත කරනු ලැබේ	ආදාළ ආයතන / ල.වි.ම
8.0	සිද්ධස්ථාන හා සෞභාග්‍යකොන් වැනි දෑ	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන සිද්ධස්ථාන හා සෞභාග්‍යකොන්	එවැනි දේවල් වල තෙහෙතික අයිතිකරුවන්	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ප්‍රතිස්ථාපන ගත කිරීම හෝ ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන පිරිවැය ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ	ල.වි.ම
9.0	යටිතල පහසුකම්	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන යටිතල පහසුකම්	පුනිලාභ ලබන ජනතාව	ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් බලපෑමට ලක්වන යටිතල පහසුකම් වල පුනිලාභ ලබන ජනතාවගේ අදහස් මත ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ඒවා යථා තත්වයට පත්කර දෙනු ලැබේ	ල.වි.ම
10.0	රැකියා අභිමිච්ච	ව්‍යාපෘතිය නිසා රැකියා අභිමිච්චන්	ව්‍යාපෘතියට දේපල අත්පත් කර ගැනීම නිසා රැකියා අභිමිච්චන්	රුපියල් 20000 ක උපරිමයකට යටත්ව මාසික දීමනාවක් මාස 03 ක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ	
11.0	ආ) ස්වයං රැකියා අභිමිච්ච ආ) වැලිගොඩි දැමීමේ රැකියා	ව්‍යාපෘතියට ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම නිසා ජීවන වෘත්තිය අභිමිච්චන් ආ) ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රදේශය තුල	ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රදේශය තුළ බලපෑමට ලක්වන ස්වයං රැකියා කරන්නන් ආ) ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රදේශයේ	ආ) රුපියල් 50000 ක උපරිමයකට යටත්ව එක් වතාවක් පමණක් බලපෑමට ලක්වන ජීවන වෘත්තිය නැවත ගොඩනගා ගැනීම සඳහා ගෙවනු ලැබේ.	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් / ල.වි.ම
					ප්‍රාදේශීය

	අභිමි වීම	බලපෑමට ලක්වන වැලි හොඳ දූලිමේ ස්ථාන	වැලිහොඳ දූලිමෙන් ආදායම් ලබන පුද්ගලයින්	<p>ආ). බලපෑමට ලක්වන වැලිහොඳ දූලිමෙන් කැමැත්ත පරිදි ආදේශක වෘත්තීයකට යොමුවීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය උදවු ලපකාර කරනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඇ). ආදේශක වෘත්තීයෙන් ආදායම් ලැබෙන තෙක් මාස 06 ක උපවිමසකට යටත්ව වැලිහොඳ දූලිමෙන් අභිමිවන ආදායම් ප්‍රාදේශය ලේකම්තුමාගේ තීරණය මත මූල්‍යමය වන්දියක් ලෙස ගෙවනු ලැබේ.</p>	<p>ලේකම් / ලැ.වි.ම</p> <p>ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් / ලැ.වි.ම</p>
12.0	අභිමිවන සත්ව පාලන කටයුතු	ව්‍යාපෘතිය නිසා බලපෑමට ලක්වන සත්ව පාලනය කරන ප්‍රදේශ	ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රදේශය තුල සත්ව පාලන කටයුතු කරන පුද්ගලයින්	<p>ආ). සත්ව පාලන කටයුතු කර ගෙන යාම සඳහා වැඩි පහසුකම් වැලින් යුත් ස්ථාන ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ඈ). සත්ව පාලන කටයුතු වැඩි දියුණු කර ගැනීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන පහසුකම් හා දැනුම් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය උදවු ලපකාර කර දෙනු ලැබේ.</p>	<p>ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් / ලැ.වි.ම</p>

**ANNEXURE -4: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX OF CEB
AS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS FOR MORAGOLLA HYDRO
POWER PROJECT**

	Nature/Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
				<p>g) In case where an alternative house cannot be provided due to unavoidable circumstances, compensation based on replacement cost will be paid.</p> <p>h) Households residing in rented houses will not be entitled for alternative houses. However, they will be entitled for an ex-gratia payment not exceeding Rs. 90,000/=paid only once.</p> <p>i) Shifting allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/= or transportation of goods and materials will be provided by the Project.</p> <p>j) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 30,000/= will be paid for the first month upon resettlement.</p>	
1.1	Business Places	Business Places affected by the project, existed as at the cut-off date	<p>a) Owner with legal right</p> <p>b) Non titled business owners</p>	<p>a) An alternative business place will be provided with improved facilities at a suitable location.</p> <p>b) In case where the land in which the affected business place located is in excess of the land on which the alternative business place will be constructed, cash compensation in respect of the market value for the excess land will be paid based on the valuation determined by the Valuation department if the legal possession for the land can be established.</p> <p>c) If an alternative business place cannot be provided before removal of the affected building, a temporary place to carry out the business will be provided by the project or a cash payment will be made, to rent a suitable place to continue with the business.</p> <p>d) Any loss of business income occurred during the interim period will be compensated by the project subject to a maximum of three month period based on the average income of the preceding three months.</p> <p>e) Transport of goods and materials will be attended to by the project or</p>	Divisional secretary/ CEB

	Nature/Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
				<p>a cash payment depending on the volume of goods and materials to be transported will be paid to the owner for the purpose.</p> <p>f) Those who are running businesses in rented buildings will not be entitled for alternative business places. However, they will be entitled for an ex-gratia payment not exceeding Rs. 90,000/=paid only once.</p>	
1.2	Loss of Informal Business	Informal Business Affected by the Project	Owner of the Informal Business	Once and for all payment (an income restoration allowance) of Rs. 40,000/= to rebuild the informal business.	Divisional Secretary /CEB
2.0	Agriculture Land	Land situated in the project affected area	<p>a) Owner with legal right</p> <p>b) Government land (permit holder)</p> <p>c) Non titled dweller</p> <p>d) Encroachers into the state land before cut-off date</p>	<p>a) An alternative agricultural land similar to the extent of the land to be acquired will be given, at a suitable location or</p> <p>b) Cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Valuation Department will be provided.</p> <p>c) Alternative land will be prepared by the project to suit the anticipated cultivation or a cash payment will be made for the purpose.</p> <p>d) Once and for all cash payment will be made to purchase seeds and fertilizer.</p> <p>e) Encroachers who have abandoned the agricultural activity will not be entitled to an alternative agriculture land.</p> <p>f) 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 for the lands for which legal possession can be established.</p> <p>g) If there is a time lag between allocation of an alternative agriculture land and taking over of the land for the project, a cash compensation for loss of income subject to a maximum of three years will be paid to the cultivator based on assessment obtained from the relevant Divisional Secretary.</p>	Divisional Secretary/ CEB

	Nature/Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
				<p>h) Those who are without legal rights will be entitled only to development cost of the land.</p> <p>i) Agricultural extension services to increase the productivity in collaboration with the Agriculture Department will be organized.</p>	Agriculture Department/ CEB
2.1	Commercial Agriculture (Tea, Rubber etc.)	Land situated in the project area	<p>a) Owner with legal rights</p> <p>b) Non-title holders</p> <p>c) Encroachers into the state land before cut-off date</p>	<p>a) If the affected land does not exceed one acre or not less than 0.25 acre an alternative land in similar extent will be provided by the Project.</p> <p>b) Where the lands to be acquired are larger than one acre or less than 0.25 acre, cash compensation in respect of such lands will be paid based on the valuation determined by the Valuation Department, provided that the legal ownership is established.</p> <p>c) Alternative land will be prepared by the project to suit the anticipated cultivation or a cash payment will be made for the purpose.</p> <p>d) Once and for all cash payment will be made to purchase seeds and fertilizer.</p> <p>e) In case where, alternative lands cannot be provided due to scarcity of suitable lands, cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Valuation Department will be paid for lands for which legal possession can be established.</p> <p>f) If there is a time lag between allocation of an alternative agriculture land and taking over of the land for the project, a cash compensation for loss of income subject to a maximum of three years will be paid to the cultivator based on assessment obtained from the relevant Divisional Secretary.</p> <p>g) Encroachers who have abandoned the agricultural activity will not be entitled to an alternative agriculture land.</p>	Divisional secretary/ CEB

	Nature/Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
				h) For those who cannot establish legal ownership or encroachers in to state lands will be entitled only for the development cost of the land.	
2.2	Other Lands	Affected (Acquired) by the project	Owners with the legal rights	Compensation based on the valuation determined by the Valuation Department will be paid.	Divisional Secretary/ CEB
3.0	Loss of standing trees and perennial crops	Trees and perennial crops affected by the project	People who own the land in which the trees and perennial crops exist	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).	Divisional Secretary/ CEB

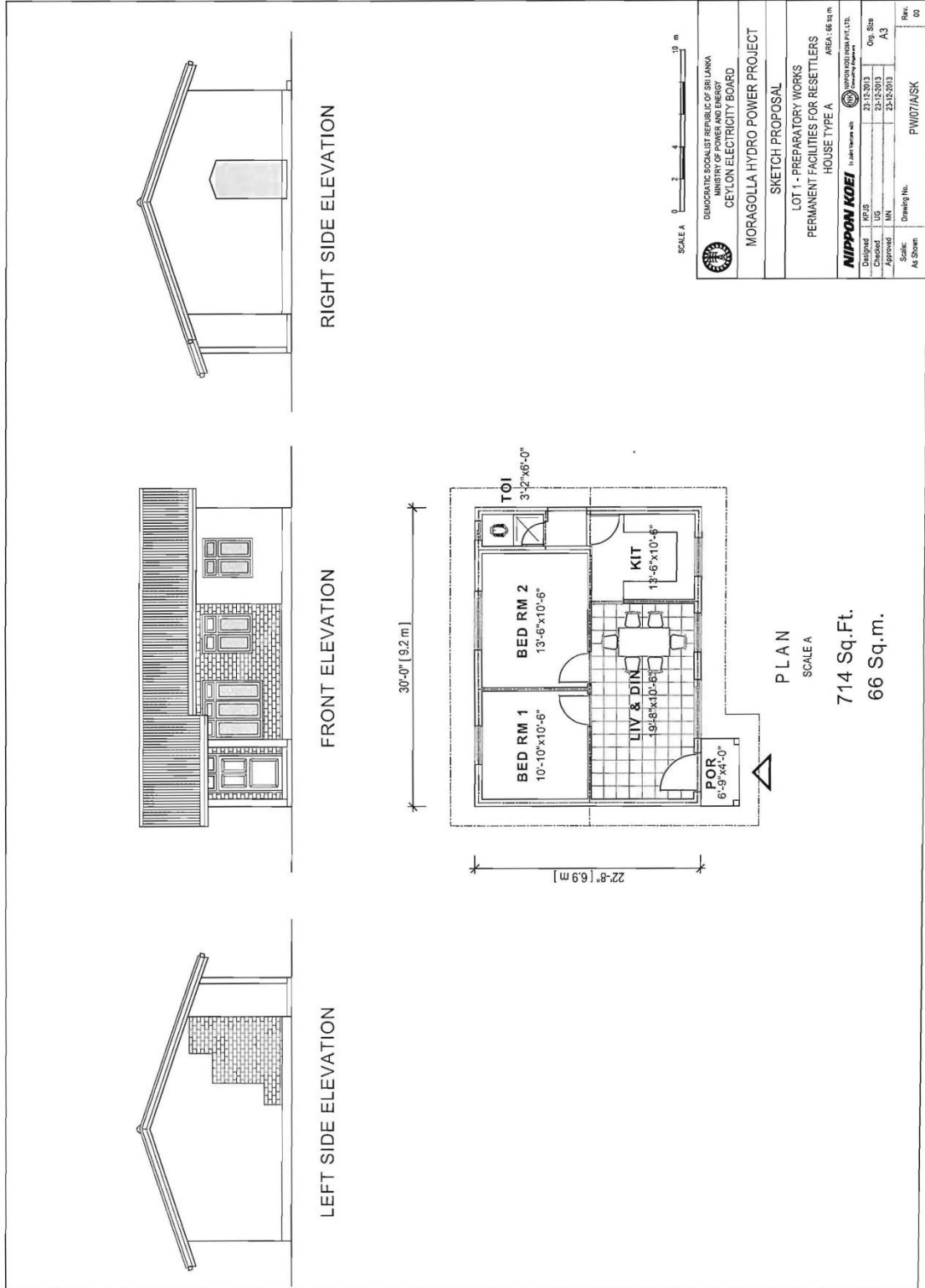
	Nature/Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Special needs of the vulnerable people. b) Female headed without adult male support c) Differently abled people d) Elderly (Householders over 60 years of age) e) Very poor families 	Affected vulnerable groups of people requiring special assistance	All APs requiring special assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Special livelihood restoration programs will be organized. b) Preference will be given when allocating alternative houses. c) Special ex-gratia payment of Rs. 40,000/= will be paid only once. 	CEB
5.0	Common amenities	Common amenities affected due to the project	Local community	Replacement will be done at the earliest possible time.	CEB

	Nature/Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
6.0	Structures other than houses, business places, workshops, industries	Affected by the Project	Owners with legal rights	Cash compensation based on the replacement cost will be paid.	Divisional Secretary/ CEB
7.0	Public utilities a) Water b) Electricity c) Telephone d) Drainage	Public utilities affected due to the project	Owners of the public utilities	Relocation of utilities will be done at proper time.	Relevant Agencies/ CEB
8.0	Shrines and tombs	Affected by the project	Owners of the shrines and tombs	a) Relocation will be done by the project or b) Cash compensation will be paid for relocation.	CEB
9.0	Infrastructure d) Local roads e) Bridges f) Water points etc.	Affected by the project	Communities receiving benefits from the infrastructure	Restoration will be done by the project in consultation with affected communities.	CEB
10.	Loss of employments	People losing employment due to acquisition of properties and project activities	People who will lose wage employment in the private enterprises affected due to acquisition of properties	An allowance not exceeding Rs. 20,000/= per month will be paid for the period of losing employment subject to a maximum of three month period.	Divisional Secretary/ CEB

	Nature/Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
11.	a) Loss of livelihood (self-employment)	a) People losing livelihood as a result of displacement due to land acquisition for the project	a) People whose self-employment ventures will be disturbed	a) Once and for all allowance of Rs. 50,000/= will be paid to re-established the livelihood.	Divisional Secretary/ CEB
	b) Loss of livelihood (Sand mining)	b) Sand mining locations affected by the Project	b) People who will lose income from sand mining	b) Assistance will be given for alternative source of income opted by the affected sand miners. c) Payment of cash compensation will be arranged for loss of income for the period from the date on which the sand mining will be disturbed and the start of the new source of income, subject to a maximum of six (06) months as determined by the Divisional Secretary.	Divisional Secretary/ CEB
12	Loss of livestock husbandry	Places of livestock husbandry affected by the Project	People whose livestock husbandry activities are disturbed due to the Project	a) Will be provided alternative place for livestock husbandry with improved facilities. b) Will be provided extension services to improve the income from livestock husbandry.	Divisional Secretary/ CEB

**ANNEXURE -5: SAMPLE LAY-OUT FOR THE
RESIDENTIAL HOUSES TO BE RELOCATED
AND RECONSTRUCTED**

ANNEXURE-4: LAYOUT DESIGN OF PROPOSED NEW HOUSE TO BE CONSTRUCTED FOR RELOCATION



SCALE A
0 2 4 10 m

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA
MINISTRY OF POWER AND ENERGY
CEYLON ELECTRICITY BOARD

MORAGOLLA HYDRO POWER PROJECT

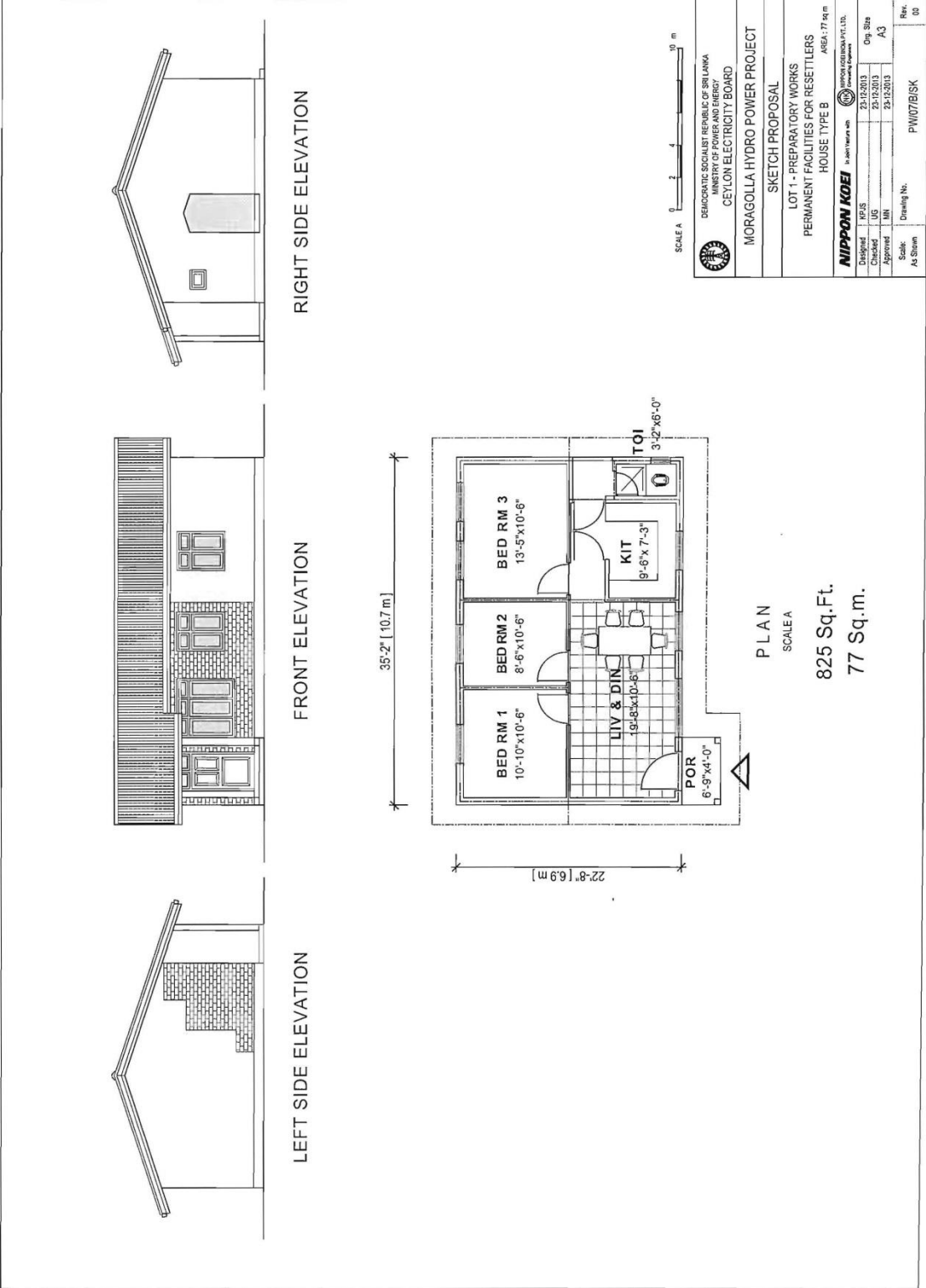
SKETCH PROPOSAL

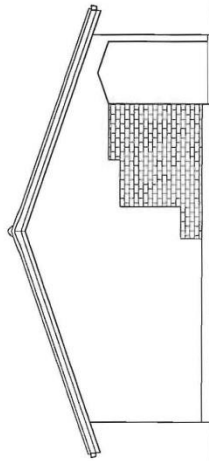
LOT 1 - PREPARATORY WORKS
PERMANENT FACILITIES FOR RESETTLERS
HOUSE TYPE A

AREA: 66.55 m

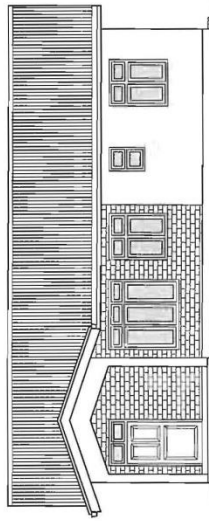
NIPPON KOEI Inc. Sri Lanka Branch
NIPPON KOEI (SRI LANKA) PVT. LTD.

Designed	RP/AS	23-12-2013	Orig. Size	
Checked	UG	23-12-2013	Scale	A3
Approved	NN	23-12-2013		
As Shown			Drawing No.	PW07/MSK
			Rev.	00

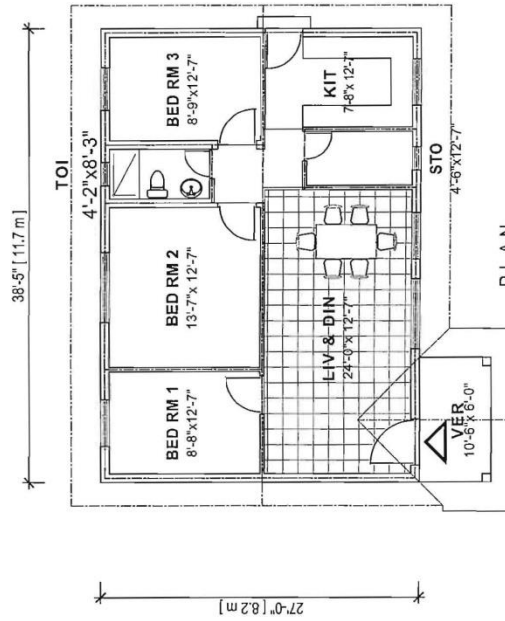




SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN
SCALE A

1100 Sq.Ft.
102 Sq.m.

SCALE A 0 2 4 6 8 10 m



MORAGOLLA HYDRO POWER PROJECT

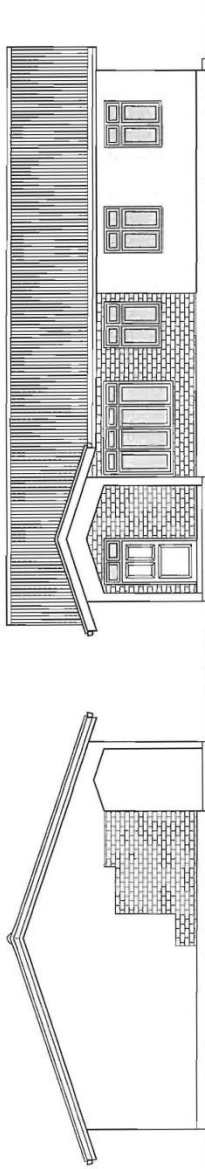
SKETCH PROPOSAL

LOT 1 - PREPARATORY WORKS
PERMANENT FACILITIES FOR RESETTLERS
HOUSE TYPE C

Designed	KPS	23-12-2013	Orig. Site	
Checked	UG	23-12-2013	Scale	A3
Approved	MM	23-12-2013	Drawing No.	PW/07C/SK
As Shown			Rev.	00

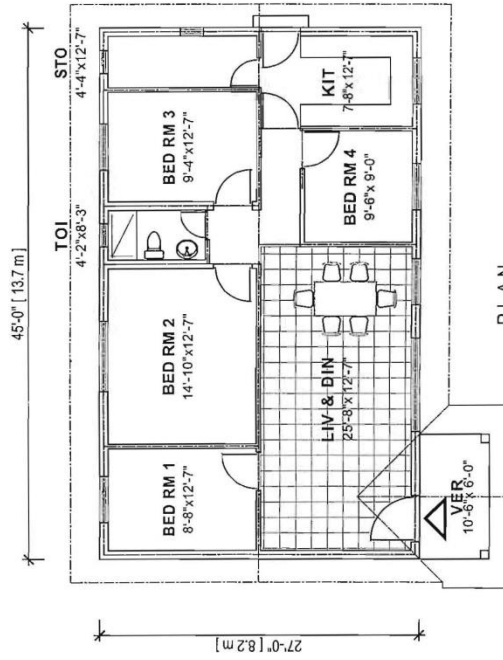
NIPPON KOEI 日本建設株式会社
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS PVT. LTD.

AREA: 102 sq.m



FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION



PLAN
SCALE A

1276 Sq.Ft.
118 Sq.m.

SCALE A 0 2 4 10 m

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA
MINISTRY OF POWER AND ENERGY
CEYLON ELECTRICITY BOARD

MORAGOLLA HYDRO POWER PROJECT

SKETCH PROPOSAL

LOT 1 - PREPARATORY WORKS
PERMANENT FACILITIES FOR RESETTLERS
HOUSE TYPE D

AREA: 118 sq.m

NIPPON KOEI 日本電気株式会社
NIPPON KOEI (SRI LANKA) PVT. LTD.
118, SOUTH BAY ROAD, COLOMBO 03, SRI LANKA

Designed	RF/S	25-12-2013	Orig. Size	AS
Checked	UG	23-12-2013		
Approved	MM	23-12-2013		

Scale: As Shown
Drawing No. PW/07/DISK
Rev. 00

ANNEXURE -6: SAMPLE MONITORING FORMAT

ANNEXURE-5: SAMPLE MONITORING AND STATUS REPORT

S. N.	R&R Activities	Progress	Remarks
Pre Construction Activities and R&R Activities			
1	Assessment of Resettlement impacts due to changes in project design (If required)		
2	Preparation/ updating of Resettlement Plan based on changes in project design		
3	Approval of updated Resettlement Plan from ADB		
4	Disclosure of updated Resettlement Plan		
5	Establishment of Grievance Redressal Committee		
Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Payment of Compensation as per replacement value of land & assets to APs where applicable		
2	Disbursement of assistance to title holders		
3	Disbursement of assistance to non-title holders		
4	Disbursement of special assistance to Vulnerable groups		
5	Replacement/ shifting of community property resources		
6	Reinstallation of public utilities		
7	Records of Grievance Redressal		
8	Compensation for temporary loss of crop		
Social Measures during Construction as per Contract Provisions			
1	Prohibition of employment or use of children as labour		
2	Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labour		
3	Ensure equal pay for equal work to both men and women		
4	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labour like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions		
5	Maintenance of employment records of workers		