

# Resettlement Plan

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Document Stage: Draft  
Project Number: (SRI) 47037-005  
July 2016

## SRI: Preparing the Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program – Tranche 2

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of 22 July 2016)

Currency unit	–	Sri Lanka rupee/s (SLRe/SLRs)
SLRe1.00	=	\$0.00684
\$1.00	=	SLRs146.03

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	Affected Persons
CEB	-	Ceylon Electricity Board
CPR	-	Common Property Recourses
DP	-	Displaced Person
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
EA	-	Executing Agency
GoSL	-	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	-	Households
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IP	-	Indigenous People
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA	-	Land Acquisition Act-1950
LKR	-	Sri Lankan Rupees
MFF	-	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MLLD	-	Ministry of Land and Land Development
MPRE	-	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy
NEA	-	National Environment Act
NIRP	-	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
PAA	-	Project Approving Agency
PEA	-	Project Executing Agency
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
WHH	-	Women Headed Household

## **NOTES**

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Sri Lanka and its agencies begins in January and ends in December.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

i. The Sri Lanka Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (the investment program) is being implemented through series of investments by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) via a \$400 million Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The objective of the investment will be to achieve increased adequacy and efficiency of power system. The MFF will combine finance to support physical and nonphysical investments, including energy efficiency and capacity building. Funding is structured into two tranches. The Investment Program is being implemented during 2014 – 2021. This is a draft Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared for the tranche-2 components of the investment program. The RP is in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, GoSL's National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001 and the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 with amendments. This RP is in its draft form at the moment which is based on preliminary design and route alignment. Exact route alignment for transmission and distribution lines including the tower footings is not detailed and final at this stage. Therefore, assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. CEB will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment and tower footing locations and accordingly, this draft RP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction. The project components will broadly involve the following:

### **A. Transmission Infrastructure Enhancement**

- New Polpitiya-Hambantota 220kV Transmission Development
- Mannar – Nadukuda Transmission Development
- Construction of Colombo B 132/11kV Grid Substation
- Augmentation of Biyagama, Kotugoda and Kolonnawa Old Grid Substations
- Padukka – Horana 132kV Transmission Development
- Construction of Biyagama 220/33kV Grid Substation
- Second Circuit Stringing of Habarana–Valachchenai 132kV Transmission Line
- Augmentation of Dehiwala Grid Substation
- Augmentation of Madampe Grid Substation

### **B. Medium Voltage Network Efficiency Improvement**

- Construction of 33kV Tower Lines
- Construction of 33 kV Gantries
- Augmentation of 33/11 kV Primary Substations
- Construction of 33/11 kV Primary Substation

### **C. Demand Side Management (DSM) pilot project in the Aweriwatte/Katunayake area of Western Province**

- Application of smart-grid and smart-metering techniques for DSM integration

ii. Tranche-2 subprojects consist of transmission and distribution components which include construction of new transmission lines, Grid Sub Stations (GSS), augmentation of GSS, construction of new distribution lines, gantries and augmentation of existing 33/11kV substations etc. Transmission and distribution components will have both permanent and temporary

impacts, however, will not have any physical displacement and severity of impact. There are two proposed new GSS (Hambantota and Nadukuda) out of which Hambantota is proposed on government land (2 hectare of land). The other GSS at Nadukuda is proposed to be on private land (2.83 ha) which belongs to a company. CEB will acquire the land from the company through direct purchase and willing-buyer and willing seller method and through negotiated settlement. Augmentation of GSS will not require additional land. There are 4 proposed distribution gantries which require small piece of land each. Out of the 4 proposed new gantries only 2 gantries are on private land (Ethgala gantry and Weniwelara gantries). These gantries will require 0.375 hectares of land which CEB will acquire through a direct purchase from two land owners. Therefore total private land under acquisition is 3.21 hectares

iii. Additionally, there will be number of transmission and distributions towers which will be placed on private land and the land area for each tower is minimal, however, cost of land will be compensated for the towers to be placed on private land. But these towers will not be acquired and the ownership will remain unchanged. A tentative assessment has been done based on the assumptions and inventory survey of lines. There are approximately 723 number of transmission towers out of which 662 are likely to be placed on private land and 61 towers are to be placed on government land. Total area required for transmission tower footings are 15.16 hectares out of which 13.78 hectares is private land and 1.37 hectare is government land. Similarly, there are approximately 218 number of distribution towers are likely to be placed out of which 190 are to be placed on private land and 28 are to be placed on government land. Total area required for distribution towers is 0.79 hectare out of which 0.69 hectare is private land and 0.10 hectare is government land. Therefore, as per the inventory, it is assessed that approximately, 14.47 hectares of land will be compensated for tower footings (13.78 ha for transmission towers and 0.69 hectares for distribution towers). It is assumed that each tower on private land will have one affected household which means there will be approximately 882 affected households who will be losing small portion of land. The extent of loss of land for each tower is very small and hence will not have any significant and severe impact as far as resettlement is concerned. Also, tower footing will always avoid settlement area; hence this will not cause any physical displacement. CEB will pay for the compensation and the ownership will remain unchanged.

iv. Transmission and distribution lines will have temporary impact on loss of standing crops along the Right of Way which will not lead to any kind of displacement. A walkover survey was carried out along the right of way of transmission and distribution lines. Accordingly, an inventory of various losses has been calculated approximately. There will be no acquisition of land for right of way. People will be allowed to continue their cultivation after the construction, however construction of buildings or houses or big trees under the right of way will be prohibited. CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and houses during the detailed design. Impacts along the right of way of the lines are considered to be temporary in nature and will not lead to physical displacement and nobody will be severely affected. As per the assessment, approximately 835.09 hectares of land is affected temporarily due to loss of crops and is considered for crop compensation. There are several trees which will be felled due to construction of transmission and distribution lines. The major species are Palmyrah, Coconut, Rubber, Areca nut, Breadfruit, Jak, Mango, Mahagony, Ginikooru, Teak, Oil Palm. Preliminary assessment has been done through a walk survey which reveals that approximately, 7,338 number of trees will be affected along the right of way of the transmission and distribution lines.

v. During Project preparation, consultations have been held with the concerned government officials (CEB). Additionally, consultations were also carried out with the affected persons in the project area and with the local community. Focused Group Discussions were conducted with the local community at 40 locations in different project area having a total of 385 participants. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately among the women group at 31 locations in the subproject area having a total of 258 women participants. 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 CEB and ADB website. The consultation will be continued throughout the entire project cycle.

vi. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental or any other grievances related to the project. Grievances of affected persons (APs) will first be brought to the attention of the Project head of the PIU and EPC contractor. Grievances not redressed by the PIU within 30 days will be brought to the PMU and its Transmission Design and Environment (TDE) Branch. 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.

vii. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the RP is based on GoSL's Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1950, The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001; ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) and the Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for the MFF. Additionally, the Sri Lanka Electricity Act-2009 is also taken in to consideration which refers to acquisition of property for power projects under the LAA-1950. the core involuntary resettlement principles for the Project have been adopted which are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimised exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs and the land will be acquired on mutual negotiation basis where feasible; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The project will recognise both titleholders and non-titleholders.

viii. The project will not result in any physical displacement. Most of the impacts are limited to small scale land acquisition and temporary loss of crops along the right of way, therefore, the issues of relocation does not arise and income restoration of the DPs/APs will be done through adequate compensation and assistances. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject



includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. CEB will arrange in advance to allot the required budget to meet the costs associated with land acquisition and resettlement resulting from this Project. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost (indicative only) for the Project is estimated to be LKR 615.06 million equivalent to USD 4.21 million.

ix. Government of Sri Lanka's (GoSL) Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy (MPRE) 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 a Transmission Design and Environment (TDE) Branch 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.

x. All permanent 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 and half year. However, transmission and distribution subprojects, being liner in nature, also have temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops and also loss of trees which occur during construction. Therefore, phase wise approach may be adopted for construction and the compensation of loss of crops and trees may be paid simultaneously. 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.

## **1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **1.1 Overview and Background**

1. The Sri Lanka Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (the investment program) is being implemented through series of investments by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) via a \$400 million Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The objective of the investment will be to achieve increased adequacy and efficiency of power system. The MFF will combine finance to support physical and nonphysical investments, including energy efficiency and capacity building. Funding is structured into two tranches. The Investment Program is being implemented during 2014 – 2021. This is a draft Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared for the tranche-2 components of the investment program.

### **1.2 Subproject Components**

2. Tranche 2 of Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program will include the following physical components: Subproject specific maps and pictures are given in **Appendix-1.1**.

#### **1.2.1 Transmission Infrastructure Enhancement**

##### **I) New Polpitiya-Hambantota 220kV Transmission Development**

3. The new Polpitiya-Hambantota 220kV Transmission Development includes the construction of the new Hambantota 220/132/33kV Switching Station and the new 144km Polpitiya-Hambantota 2xZebra, 220kV double circuit transmission line. The Hambantota 220/132/33kV Switching Station includes 2x250MVA, 220/132/33kV transformers, 220kV double bus bar arrangement including bus coupler, 2x220kV double busbar transformer bays, 2x220kV double busbar transmission line bays, extension to existing 132kV double busbar, 2x132kV double bus bar transformer bays and 2x132kV double bus bar transmission line bays, and provision for 2x220kV transmission line bays and 2x132kV transmission line bays. The objective of this subproject is to improve power supply reliability in Southern Province, economic operation of transmission network and provide future generation interconnections.

##### **II) Mannar – Nadukuda Transmission Development**

4. The Mannar-Nadukuda Transmission Development includes the construction of 29.1 km Mannar-Nadukuda 2xZebra, 220kV double circuit transmission line, augmentation of the Mannar Grid Substation with 220kV bus coupler and 2x220kV double bus bar transmission line bays, and the construction of Nadukuda Grid Substation with 2x63MVA, 220/33kV transformers, 220kV double bus bar arrangement including bus coupler (GIS), 6x220kV double bus-bar transformer bays (GIS), 2x220kV double bus-bar transmission line bays (GIS), single bus bar arrangement with 4x33kV bus sections (GIS), 6x33kV single bus bar transformer bays (GIS), 18x33kV generator bays (GIS) and provision for 4x63MVA, 220/33kV transformers. The main objective of this development is to evacuate power from Mannar Island Wind Park (300 MW) to the National Grid Network of Sri Lanka.

### **III) Construction of Colombo B 132/11kV Grid Substation**

5. Construction of Colombo B Grid Substation will include 2x31.5 MVA 132/11kV transformers, 132kV bus bar arrangement including bus section (GIS), 2x132 kV single bus bar cable bays (GIS), 2x132kV single bus bar transformer bays (GIS), 11kV single bus bar arrangement including two bus sections (GIS), 2x11kV transformer bays (GIS), 12x11 kV feeder bays (GIS) and 2x11kV (10Mvar) capacitor bank bays, and provision for 4x5Mvar capacitor banks. The subproject also includes single in-and-out connection to Colombo B GS from Colombo C GS - Kolonnawa GS 132kV underground cable and augmentation of Colombo C and Kolonnawa GS (Installation of 132kV protection & control panel for line bay). The objective of the project is to cater the growing demand for electricity in the area served by Colombo B GS.

### **IV) Augmentation of Biyagama, Kotugoda and Kolonnawa Old Grid Substations**

6. This subproject will include construction of Biyagama 33kV GIS system (2x33kV Transformer bays, 10x33kV feeder bays, 1x33kV Bus section bays including Bus bar, extend of Substation Automation System) and construction of new control building; replacement of 132kV circuit breakers, isolators, Capacitor Voltage Transformers, Current Transformers, Lightning Arresters, bay connectors and clamps, modification of 132kV protection & control panels for line bay, transformer bay and bus coupler bay, 220V and 48V Battery system, Automatic Voltage Regulator for transformer and extend of Substation Automation System at Kotugoda Grid Substation; construction of Kolonnawa – Old 33kV GIS system (2x33kV GIS transformer bays, 10 x33kV GIS feeder bays, 1x33kV GIS Bus section bays including Bus bar, 2x200kVA Earthing Transformer and Construction of new control building). The objective is to provide reliable and quality electricity supply to the areas fed by Biyagama, Kotugoda and Kolonnawa.

### **V) Padukka – Horana 132kV Transmission Development**

7. The Padukka – Horana 132kV Transmission Development will include construction of 23.7km Padukka-Horana, Zebra, 132kV double circuit transmission line, 2x132kV double bus bar transmission line bays at Padukka Switching Station, and 2x132kV single bus bar transmission line bays at Horana Grid Substation. The objectives of the development are to improve the reliability of Southern Network and the economic operation of transmission network.

### **VI) Construction of Biyagama 220/33kV Grid Substation**

8. The construction of Biyagama 220/33kV Grid Substation will include 2x63MVA 220/33kV transformer, 2x220kV double bus transformer bays, 2x33kV transformer bays, 4x33kV feeder bays, 2x33kV single bus arrangement including bus section. The objective of the subproject is to develop the transmission infrastructure to cater the growing electricity demand in Biyagama area.

### **VII) Second Circuit Stringing of Habarana–Valachchenai 132kV Transmission Line**

9. This subproject will include the construction of the Second Circuit of the 100km Habarana - Valachchenai Zebra, 132kV Transmission Line. The objective is to improve the quality and reliability of the electricity supply in Eastern and North Central provinces.

### **VIII) Augmentation of Dehiwala Grid Substation**

10. The augmentation of Dehiwala Grid Substation (2x 31.5 MVA to 3x31.5 MVA) will include the installation of 31.5 MVA transformer, and the construction of 1x132kV Single Bus indoor Transformer bay, 1x 33kV Transformer bay, 4x33kV feeder bays and 1x33kV bus section bay.

### **IX) Augmentation of Madampe Grid Substation**

11. The augmentation of Madampe Grid Substation (2x 31.5 MVA to 3x31.5 MVA) will include the installation of a 132/33kV, 31.5 MVA transformer, construction of 1x132kV Single Bus bar Transformer bay, 1x33kV GIS Transformer bay, one 33 kV GIS bus section bay including bus bar, 4x33kV GIS feeder bays and Substation Automation System.

## **1.2.2 Medium voltage network efficiency improvement**

### **I) Construction of 33kV Tower Lines**

12. This subproject will include construction of new 33 kV 23 km DC Lynx Tower line from Old Anuradhapura GSS to Mahailuppallama Gantry, New 33kV 4 km DC Lynx Tower line from Storefield Gantry to Ethgala Gantry, New 33kV 8 km 4cct Lynx Tower line from Kappalthurai GSS to Chinabay Gantry, New 33kV 11 km DC Lynx Tower lines from Embilipitiya GSS to Weniwelara Gantry, New 33kV 14 km DC Lynx Tower line from Matugama GSS to Bentota PSS.

### **II) Construction of 33 kV Gentries**

13. This subproject will include the construction of Two Section Single Busbar Gantry at Mahailuppallama, Two Section Single Busbar Gantry at Ethgala, Two Section Single Busbar Gantry at China Bay, and Two Section Single Busbar Gantry at Weniwelara. The objective of this subproject is to interconnect 33 kV lines to address the low voltage problem in Mahailuppallama area, improve voltage profiles in Pussallawa area, and to improve power supply reliability in Chinabay and Bentota areas.

### **III) Augmentation of 33/11 kV Primary Substations**

14. This subproject will include augmentation of Ethulkotte Primary Substation by upgrading transformers from 2X10 MVA to 2X16MVA, reconstructing the control building, replacing 11kV and 33kV switch gear and control panels with GIS System, and implementing the Substation Automation System; Augmentation of Beligaha Primary Substation by upgrading transformers from 2X5MVA + 2MVA to 2X10MVA, reconstructing the control building, replacing 11kV and 33kV switch gear and control panels with GIS System.

### **IV) Construction of 33/11 kV Primary Substation**

15. This subproject will include construction of New Primary Substation at Rattanapitiya with 2x10 MVA transformers and 6 Nos. of 11kV Outgoing feeders. This subproject is to accommodate the anticipated load growth including town development requirements of Nugegoda, Boralesgamuwa and Maharagama areas which are fed by LECO and the

requirements of the proposed Educational area of the University of Sri Jayawardenapura etc.

### **1.2.3 Demand Side Management (DSM) pilot project in the Aweriwatte/Katunayake area of Western Province**

16. Tranche 2 will include pilot DSM interventions through use of smart metering technologies to achieve energy savings and improve operation efficiency. In the case of replication, the DSM interventions are also relevant for renewable energy integration as DSM, especially demand response and interruptible loads can be useful in maintaining demand and supply balance with high level of intermittent renewable.

17. Under the Tranche 1 of the Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (Loan 3146), two Smart Grid/Smart Metering pilots involving 1,000 customers are being implemented. In Tranche 2, the scope of Tranche 1 project will be extended to a representative sample of consumers in the CEB Western Province (North). It is planned to install 10,000 smart meters situated in Aweriwatte/Katunayake area with the smart metering infrastructure and meter management system. Out of these customer premises, about 97% are domestic consumers. The rest are industrial, commercial and religious customers. There are about 12,692 customers in the selected area, smart meters will be installed in consumers' premises with average energy consumption greater than 30 kWh/month.

18. In addition to the roll-out of 10,000 smart meters, the pilot will also roll-out Home Area Network (HAN) and in-home displays, the communication backbone, data network and relevant software, and establish two local control centres. The pilot will test smart grid/smart metering technologies as well as commercial and regulatory frameworks for DSM interventions.

## **1.3 Scope and Limitation of Resettlement Plan**

19. Thisdraft Resettlement Plan<sup>1</sup> (RP) is prepared for the transmission and distribution components of tranche-2which is in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, GoSL's National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001 and the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 with amendments. The RP contains the physical components such as transmission and distribution subprojects. Demand side management (DSM) component does not have any impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The RP contains the extent of permanent impact caused by small scale land acquisition and temporary impacts due to construction of transmission and distribution lines.The RP identifies compensation and resettlement assistance for displaced persons (DPs)/affected persons (APs). Impacts are primarily limited to economic displacement, in this case, caused due to minimum land acquisition. No physical displacement will occur in the project. The RP is based on a feasibility study and preliminary lines route alignment survey. Attempts have been made to minimise land acquisition and resettlement by adopting mitigation measures such as selection of substation and gantry sites mostly on the government land, line alignment to pass through less populated area etc.

20. This RP is in its draft form at the moment as it is based on preliminary surveys. One of the constraints and limitations of the RP is that some of the impacts are based on assumptions.

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<sup>1</sup> Tranche-2 is categorized as "B" for involuntary resettlement because impacts in the transmission and distribution subprojects are minimal as there is no physical displacement and most of the impacts are limited to small scale land acquisition and temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops and trees.

For example, exact route alignment for transmission lines and distribution lines including the tower footings are not detailed and final at this stage. Therefore, assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. The Executive Agency (EA), which is Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB), will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment and tower footing locations and accordingly, this draft RP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction. However, sites for grid substations and distribution gantries are almost in final shape and assessment has been done accordingly to calculate the permanent impact. Following steps will be taken to finalize and update the draft RP which are described below:

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

## **2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

### **2.1 General**

21. Impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are categorized into two parts such as permanent impacts and temporary impacts. Permanent impacts include land acquisition for transmission grid substations, distribution gantries and land requirements for transmission and distribution towers. Site for all the Grid Sub Station (GSS) and distribution gantries have been identified and finalized. However, small piece of land required for each transmission and distribution tower footings are not yet identified and finalized since this is done during the detailed design and final route alignment survey. However, preliminary assessment on type of land for tower footings has been done. Assessment was done for all the GSS and distribution gantries to collect the land requirements and list of DPs/APs through physical verification by survey team and accordingly census survey was conducted for DPs/APs being affected by GSS and distribution gantries.

22. Temporary impacts include loss of crops along the Right of Way (RoW) of transmission and distribution lines. Additionally, loss of trees is also foreseen all along the RoW. Assessment on loss of crops and trees along the RoW of transmission and distribution lines are done through inventory surveys in the form of walkover surveys along the lines. The inventory survey broadly covers the general impacts and identifies approximate loss which is based on assumptions. Survey team visited the entire line route (As per preliminary route alignment) and enumerated the impacts. Additionally, socio-economic surveys were carried out on a sample basis in all the subproject areas to assess the socio-economic profile of the subproject areas. Public consultations and gender consultations were also carried out at selective locations in subproject areas.

### **2.2 Permanent Impact (Land)**

#### **2.2.1 Grid Sub Stations, Distribution Gantries and Primary Sub Stations**

23. Tranche-2 subprojects consist of transmission and distribution components. Land Acquisition is minimal in tranche-2 sub projects. There is no physical displacement. Social due diligence during PPTA found that there were no non-titled persons occupying or using such land. Minor land acquisition is required for some of transmission substation and distribution gantries. As far as the GSS are concerned, this includes new constructions and augmentation. There are 4 GSS which are proposed for new constructions (Hambantota, Nadukuda, Colombo-B, and Biyagama) and the remaining under augmentation/additional bays. Augmentation and bay extension does not require additional land. Out of the 4 new proposed GSS, only Nadukuda GSS will require private land acquisition (2.83 hectares of land) which will be procured through negotiated settlement and willing buyer and willing seller method by the CEB. If the negotiation fails, CEB will go through compulsory acquisition to obtain the land. The land belongs to a private limited company. The land is free from encroachment and is not under cultivation except few old coconut trees. The remaining 3 new proposed substation (Hambantota, Colombo-B and Biyagama) are proposed on government land and CEB land. Hambantota GSS required 2 hectares of land which belongs to Mahaweli Authority. Colombo -B and Biyagama GSS are proposed on CEB land.

24. Additionally, there are 7 numbers of distribution gantries and primary substations which are under physical construction out of which 4 are new construction and 3 are augmentation.

There are 4 proposed distribution gantries which require small piece of land each. Out of the 4 proposed new gantries only 2 gantries are on private land (Ethgala gantry and Weniwelara gantry). These gantries will require 0.375 hectares of land which CEB will acquire through negotiated settlement and willing buyer and willing settlement method. As per the census survey, the owner has legal title and permit to the land and is willing to give the land with suitable compensation from CEB. The land for Ethgala gantry and Weniwelara gantry belong to one owner each which means a total of 2 affected households comprising of 10 affected persons who are considered as economically displaced person. There is no physical displacement. The land take for each gantry is very small in scale and hence there is no severity of impact. The land owner for Weniwelara gantry is a women headed household and is considered as vulnerable household. Total annual income of the land owner Ethgala and Weniwelara is LKR 1,320,000 and LKR 420,000 respectively.

25. Details on the impact of land acquisition and status of land ownership for GSS, distribution gantries and primary substations are given in **Table 2.1**.



**Table 2.1: Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement for GSS, Distribution Gantries and PSS**

#	Project Components	Affected Area (Hectare)	Type of Land (Private/Government)	Number of Affected Household	Name of the Owner	Number of Vulnerable households	Severity of impact (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks
<b>A: Construction and Augmentation of Grid Sub Stations</b>								
<b>A-1</b>	construction of new Hambantota 220/132/33kV Switching Station	2	Government (Mahaveli Authority)	0	Mahaveli Authority	0	0	The land (2 hectares) on which the Hambantota GSS to be constructed is a property of the Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority (Government). The land is a fallow land with scrubs. There are no settlements or any other structures in the vicinity. CEB will obtain the land from departmental transfer for the construction of the substation. There will be no private land acquisition.
<b>A-2</b>	Construction of new 220/132/33kV Nadukuda GSS	2.83	Private	One Private Company	Saylan Business Private Limited	0	0	Nadukuda GSS is proposed on a private land (approximately 2.83 hectare of land) which belongs to a private company, Saylan Business Private Limited. CEB is in process of obtaining the land through direct purchase. The land will be procured through negotiated settlement and willing-buyer and willing seller method. If the negation fails,

#	Project Components	Affected Area (Hectare)	Type of Land (Private/Government)	Number of Affected Household	Name of the Owner	Number of Vulnerable households	Severity of impact (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks
								CEB will acquire the land though compulsory acquisition.
<b>A-3</b>	Augmentation of the Mannar Grid Substation	Existing Premise	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials and through site visits that there is availability of adequate space within the CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are not applicable in this case.
<b>A-4</b>	Construction of Colombo B 132/11kV Grid Substation	Existing Premise	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	The location for the proposed 132/11kV GSS is at Pettah (behind the Colombo central bus stand). The new GSS will be constructed on the land belonging to CEB where a PSS already exists. No additional land acquisition is required. No informal settlers or users are found.
<b>A-5</b>	Augmentation of Biyagama,	Existing	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land

#	Project Components	Affected Area (Hectare)	Type of Land (Private/Government)	Number of Affected Household	Name of the Owner	Number of Vulnerable households	Severity of impact (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks
	Kotugoda and Kolonnawa Old Grid Substations	Premise						acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials and through the site visits that there is availability of adequate space within the CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are not applicable in this case.
<b>A-6</b>	Padukka – Horana 132kV (additional bay)	Existing Premise	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	Additional bays will be constructed in the existing/under construction GSS within CEB land, hence does not require land acquisition
<b>A-7</b>	Construction of Biyagama 220/33kV Grid Substation	2	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	No land acquisition is required as the land belongs to CEB. No informal settlers or users are found.
<b>A-8</b>	Augmentation of Dehiwala Grid Substation	Existing Premise	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials and through the site

#	Project Components	Affected Area (Hectare)	Type of Land (Private/Government)	Number of Affected Household	Name of the Owner	Number of Vulnerable households	Severity of impact (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks
								visits that there is availability of adequate space within the CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are not applicable in this case.
<b>A-9</b>	Augmentation of Madampe Grid Substation	Existing Premise	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials and through site visits that there is availability of adequate space within the CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are not applicable in this case.
<b>B: Construction and Augmentation of of 33 kV Gantries and Primary Substation</b>								
B-1	<b>Two Section Single Busbar Gantry at Mahailuppallama</b>	0.03	Government (Department of Agriculture)	0	Department of Agriculture	0	0	CEB expects to obtain 12 perches equivalent to 300 square meters (0.03 ha) a land belonging to the Department of Agriculture (government land) to construct the gantry. There are no structures built on the

#	Project Components	Affected Area (Hectare)	Type of Land (Private/Government)	Number of Affected Household	Name of the Owner	Number of Vulnerable households	Severity of impact (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks
								land identified for the gantry. There are no settlements in the vicinity. There will be no impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
B-2	Two Section Single Busbar Gantry at Ethgala	0.0075	Private	1	Mr. K.G. Gunadasa	0	0	The gantry is to be constructed on a private property. CEB expects to obtain 3 perches equivalent to 75 square meters (0.0075 ha) a land will be taken from one owner. Census survey has been carried out. No structures will be affected. CEB will procure the land through negotiated settlement and willing buyer and willing seller method.
B-3	Two Section Single Busbar Gantry at China Bay	Existing Premise	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	The land belongs to the CEB and the extent of the total land is approximately 10 perches equivalent to 250 square meters (0.025). There is a primary gantry already located on this land and it will be replaced with the new gantry. There will be no impact on land acquisition

#	Project Components	Affected Area (Hectare)	Type of Land (Private/Government)	Number of Affected Household	Name of the Owner	Number of Vulnerable households	Severity of impact (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks
								and involuntary resettlement.
B-4	Two Section Single Busbar Gantry at Weniwelara.	0.03	Private (under permit from the government )	1	Mrs. G. G. Ariyawathi	1	0	The gantry is to be constructed on a private property. CEB expects to obtain 12 perches equivalent to 300 square meters (0.03 ha) a land will be taken from the current land user who is a woman. Census survey has been carried out. The identified land being a government land given to the present owner under a permit. No structures will be affected. The land is being used by a women headed household and is considered as vulnerable household.
B-5	augmentation of Ethulkotte Primary Substation	Existing Premise	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials and through site visits that there is availability of adequate space within the

#	Project Components	Affected Area (Hectare)	Type of Land (Private/Government)	Number of Affected Household	Name of the Owner	Number of Vulnerable households	Severity of impact (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks
								CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are not applicable in this case.
B-6	Augmentation of Beligaha Primary Substation	Existing Premise	CEB Land	0	CEB	0	0	Augmentation work does not require any additional land acquisition as all the activities will be confined to the existing GSS premise. It is confirmed by the CEB officials that there is availability of adequate space within the CEB premises. Hence, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are not applicable in this case.
B-7	New Primary Substation at Rattanaipitiya	0.125	Government (Sri Lanka Land Reclamation Development Corporation -SLLRDC)	0	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation Development Corporation (SLLRDC)	0	0	The land identified for the gantry belongs to the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation Development Corporation (SLLRDC), a statutory government agency. CEB has sent a request letter 6.4.2016 to the Chairman of SLLRDC to allocate maximum 50 perches equivalent to 1,250 square meters (0.125 ha) for the

#	Project Components	Affected Area (Hectare)	Type of Land (Private/Government)	Number of Affected Household	Name of the Owner	Number of Vulnerable households	Severity of impact (>10% of Productive Assets)	Remarks
								construction of the primary substation. There will be no impact on land acquisition and resettlement.

Source: Social Survey- Mar-May-2016



## 2.3 Land Requirement for Transmission and Distribution Tower Footings

There will be number of transmission and distributions towers which will be placed on both private land and government land. There will be no land acquisition for tower footings; however, the loss of land area will be compensated by CEB. The amount of land for each tower is very small which varies depending on the capacity of line. 33 KV express distribution line tower requires 36 square meter (6mX6m) maximum, 132 KV transmission line tower requires 100 square meter (10mX10m) maximum and 220 KV transmission line tower requires 225 square meter (15mX15m) maximum. The land area for each tower footing is based on standard practices which are at maximum. The loss of land for each tower footing is negligible and does not lead to any physical displacement or severity of impact. Exact location of each tower placing is not known during the preliminary survey and list of owners for each tower land is not collected during the preliminary survey and the same will be collected during detailed and final route surveys. Therefore, no census survey was carried out for the households being affected by tower footing. A tentative assessment has been done based on the assumptions and inventory survey of lines. There are approximately 723 number of transmission towers out of which 662 are likely to be placed on private land and 61 towers are to be placed on government land. Total area required for transmission tower footings are 15.16 hectares out of which 13.78 hectares is private land and 1.37 hectare is government land. Similarly, there are approximately 218 number of distribution towers are likely to be placed out of which 190 are to be placed on private land and 28 are to be placed on government land. Total area required for distribution towers is 0.79 hectare out of which 0.69 hectare is private land and 0.10 hectare is government land. Therefore, as per the inventory, it is assessed that approximately, 14.47 hectares of land will be compensated for tower footings (13.78 ha for transmission towers and 0.69 hectares for distribution towers). It is assumed that each tower on private land will have one affected household which means there will be approximately 882 affected households who will be losing small portion of land. The extent of loss of land for each tower is very small and hence will not have any significant and severe impact as far as resettlement is concerned. Also, tower footing will always avoid settlement area; hence this will not cause any physical displacement. CEB will pay for the compensation and the ownership will remain unchanged and if feasible, the user can still continue to cultivate their land under the tower footing once the construction is done. A summary on land calculation of tower footings is given in **Table 2.2**. Inventories of tower footings for each line are detailed in **Appendix-2.1**.

**Table 2.2: Land Requirements for Transmission and Distribution Tower**

SI No	Name of the Sub-Project Components	Total Number of Towers	Area of each Tower (sqm)	Number of Towers on Private Land	Number of Towers on Government Land	Total Area for the Tower (Ha)	Total Area of Tower footings on private Land (ha)	Approximate Number of affected households on Tower Footings
<b>Transmission Lines</b>								
<b>TL-1</b>	144km Polpitiya-Hambantota 2xZebra, 220kV double circuit transmission line	543	225	513	30	12.22	11.54	543
<b>TL-2</b>	29.1km Mannar-Nadukuda 2xZebra, 220kV double circuit transmission line	91	225	60	31	2.05	1.35	60
<b>TL-3</b>	23.7km Padukka-Horana, Zebra, 132kV double circuit transmission line	89	100	89	0	0.89	0.89	89
<b>TL-4</b>	100 km of Second Circuit Habarana - Valachchenai Zebra, 132kV Transmission Line <sup>2</sup>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Distribution Lines</b>								
<b>DL-1</b>	33 kV 23 km DC Lynx Tower line from Old Anuradhapura GSS to Mahailuppallama Gantry	81	36	80	1	0.29	0.29	80
<b>DL-2</b>	33kV 4 km DC Lynx Tower line from Storefield Gantry to Ethgala Gantry	14	36	14	0	0.05	0.05	14
<b>DL-3</b>	33kV 8 km 4cct Lynx Tower line from Kappalthurai GSS to Chinabay Gantry	28	36	2	26	0.10	0.01	2
<b>DL-4</b>	33kV 11 km DC Lynx Tower lines from Embilipitiya GSS to Weniwelara Gantry	40	36	39	1	0.14	0.14	39
<b>DL-5</b>	33kV 14 km DC Lynx Tower line from Matugama GSS to Bentota PSS	55	36	55	0	0.20	0.20	55
<b>Total</b>		<b>941</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>15.94</b>	<b>14.47</b>	<b>882</b>

Source: Inventory and walk over survey (Social Survey- Mar-May-2016)

<sup>2</sup> This is an existing single circuit line which will be converted in to double circuit line, therefore, tower footings already exist and there is no need to purchase the tower footing land.

## 2.4 Temporary Impacts (Loss of Crops)

26. Transmission and distribution lines will have temporary impact on loss of standing crops along the Right of Way which will not lead to any kind of displacement. Efforts will be made to schedule the construction activities during the off season cultivation period. Compensation will be paid in cash for the loss of crops if unavoidable. A walkover survey was carried out along the right of way of transmission and distribution lines. Accordingly, an inventory of various losses has been calculated approximately. This assessment is an approximation based on the preliminary route alignment and it will be updated during the detailed and final design. Therefore, details on exact number of households to be affected due to temporary impacts are not known yet. Assessment has been made to calculate the approximate area of land to be considered for crop compensation due to the construction of transmission lines. The lines traverse through mostly private land consists of paddy fields, home gardens etc. The inventory was carried out taking into consideration the width of RoW which is 30 meters for transmission lines and 15 meters for distribution lines. Lines are usually designed to avoid habitat area and usually pass through no settlement area. Transmission line component will have temporary impact such as loss of crops along the right of way. The right of way is considered as 30 meters. Impact on the right of way (excluding the tower footing) would be treated as temporary impact and compensation will be paid for loss of crops for the entire period of damage. There will be no acquisition of land for right of way. People will be allowed to continue their cultivation after the construction, however construction of buildings or houses or big trees under the right of way will be prohibited. CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and houses during the detailed design. Impacts along the right of way of the lines are considered to be temporary in nature and will not lead to physical displacement and nobody will be severely affected. As per the assessment, approximately 835.09 hectares of land is affected temporarily due to loss of crops and is considered for crop compensation. An assessment on temporary impacts is summarized in **Table 2.3**. Results of the walk survey of each line corridor and the inventory of each line are detailed in **Appendix-2.2**. All the assessment relating to temporary impacts in case of lines is based on walk-over surveys and assumptions. The detailed assessment and quantity of impacts will be known at the time of detailed and final survey by CEB/contractor.

## 2.5 Loss of Trees

27. There are several trees which will be felled due to construction of transmission and distribution lines. The major species are Palmyrah, Cocunut, Rubber, Areca nut, Breadfruit, Jak, Mango, Mahagony, Ginikooru, Teak, Oil Palm. Preliminary assessment has been done through a walk survey which reveals that approximately, 7,338 numbers of trees will be affected along the right of way of the transmission and distribution lines. Details are given in **Table 2.4**.

## 2.6 Cut-Off-date

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

**Table 2.3: Assessment on Temporary Impacts on Loss of Crops along the Right of Way**

#	Name of the Lines	Line Length (km)	Right of Way (meters)	Total Affected Area (Ha)	Total estimated Government Land Area (Ha)	Total Private Land Area estimated for crop compensation (Ha)	Remarks
	<b>Transmission Lines</b>						
TL-1	144km Polpitiya-Hambantota 2xZebra, 220kV double circuit transmission line	144	30	432	23.87	408.13	The 220 KV transmission line from Polpiya to Hambantota (144 kilometers) traverses through mostly private land and a small portion of line will pass through government land. The line will pass through plantation and agricultural area. Major crops found along the line are coconut, areca nut, breadfruit, vegetable cultivation and tea. Approximately 408.13 hectares of land will be considered for crop compensation. It has been noted that the line may cross over approximately 35 houses/buildings. However, CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and houses during the detailed design. Exact number of affected households for temporary impacts will be known during the detailed and final surveys. However, there will be no physical displacement and nobody will be severely affected.
TL-2	29.1 km Mannar-Nadukuda 2xZebra,	29.1	30	87.3	29.74	57.56	The 220 KV transmission line from Mannar to Nadukuda (30 kilometers)

#	Name of the Lines	Line Length (km)	Right of Way (meters)	Total Affected Area (Ha)	Total estimated Government Land Area (Ha)	Total Private Land Area estimated for crop compensation (Ha)	Remarks
	220kV double circuit transmission line						mainly traverses through paddy fields, lagoons and barren land. Major crops found along the line are coconut and paddy. Approximately 57.56 hectares of land will be considered for crop compensation. It has been noted that the line may cross over approximately 3 houses/buildings. However, CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and houses during the detailed design. Exact number of affected households for temporary impacts will be known during the detailed and final surveys.
TL-3	23.7km Padukka-Horana, Zebra, 132kV double circuit transmission line	23.7	30	71.10	0.00	71.10	The 132 KV transmission line from Padukka to Horana 132kV (23.7 kilometers) traverses through private land. The line will pass through plantation and agricultural area. Major crops found along the line are Paddy, Rubber, Areca nut and coconut. Approximately 71.00 hectares of land will be considered for crop compensation. It has been noted that the line may cross over approximately 3 houses/buildings. However, CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and

#	Name of the Lines	Line Length (km)	Right of Way (meters)	Total Affected Area (Ha)	Total estimated Government Land Area (Ha)	Total Private Land Area estimated for crop compensation (Ha)	Remarks
							houses during the detailed design. Exact number of affected households for temporary impacts will be known during the detailed and final surveys. However, there will be no physical displacement and nobody will be severely affected.
TL-4	Second Circuit of the 100km Habarana - Valachchenai Zebra, 132kV Transmission Line	100	30	300	90	210	This subproject will include the construction of the Second Circuit of the 100km Habarana - Valachchenai Zebra, 132kV Transmission Line. This is an existing line and the right of way is available. However, the impacts will be foreseen in terms of loss of crops during construction. It is noted that 19 numbers of houses and buildings have been constructed below the existing line. CEB needs special attention during construction to avoid any damages to these structures. The impact for this line will be temporary. The line traverses through private and government land. Major crops found along the transmission route are vegetable, coconut, teak plantation, scrubs and paddy etc. It is estimated that approximately 210 hectares of land will be considered for crop

#	Name of the Lines	Line Length (km)	Right of Way (meters)	Total Affected Area (Ha)	Total estimated Government Land Area (Ha)	Total Private Land Area estimated for crop compensation (Ha)	Remarks
							compensation.
DL-1	33 kV 23 km DC Lynx Tower line from Old Anuradhapura GSS to Mahailuppallama Gantry	23	15	34.50	0.43	34.07	The 33 kV 23 km DC Lynx Tower line from Old Anuradhapura GSS to Mahailuppallama Gantry traverses through both private and government land. The line route will mostly pass through home gardens and paddy fields. Approximately, 34.07 hectare of land will be considered for crop compensation. It has been noted that the line may cross over approximately 8 houses/buildings. However, CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and houses during the detailed design. Exact number of affected households for temporary impacts will be known during the detailed and final surveys. However, there will be no physical displacement and nobody will be severely affected.
DL-2	33kV 4 km DC Lynx Tower line from Storefield Gantry to Ethgala Gantry	4	15	6	0	6	The 33kV 4 km DC Lynx Tower line from Storefield Gantry to Ethgala Gantry traverses through private land. Major land use pattern is agriculture, plantations, home

#	Name of the Lines	Line Length (km)	Right of Way (meters)	Total Affected Area (Ha)	Total estimated Government Land Area (Ha)	Total Private Land Area estimated for crop compensation (Ha)	Remarks
							gardens & fallow land. Major crops are Tea, coconut and mango. Approximately, 6 hectare of land will be considered for crop compensation. It has been noted that the line may cross over approximately 6 houses/buildings. However, CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and houses during the detailed design. Exact number of affected households for temporary impacts will be known during the detailed and final surveys. However, there will be no physical displacement and nobody will be severely affected.
DL-3	33kV 8 km 4cct Lynx Tower line from Kappalthurai GSS to Chinabay Gantry	8	15	12	0.86	11.14	33kV 8 km 4cct Lynx Tower line from Kappalthurai GSS to Chinabay Gantry will pass through mostly government land without having any impact. Approximately and 0.86 hectare of land will be considered for crop compensation. Exact number of affected households for temporary impacts will be known during the detailed and final surveys.
DL-4	33kV 11 km DC Lynx Tower lines from Embilipitiya GSS to	11	15	16.5	0.41	16.09	The 33kV 11 km DC Lynx Tower lines from Embilipitiya GSS to Weniwelara Gantry traverses mostly



#	Name of the Lines	Line Length (km)	Right of Way (meters)	Total Affected Area (Ha)	Total estimated Government Land Area (Ha)	Total Private Land Area estimated for crop compensation (Ha)	Remarks
	Weniwelara Gantry						through private land. Major land use pattern is agriculture, home gardens and fallow land. Major crops are Paddy, teak, jak & mango. Approximately, 16.09 hectares of land will be considered for crop compensation. CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and houses. Exact number of affected households for temporary impacts will be known during the detailed and final surveys. However, there will be no physical displacement and nobody will be severely affected.
DL-5	33kV 14 km DC Lynx Tower line from Matugama GSS to Bentota PSS	14	15	21	0	21	33kV 14 km DC Lynx Tower line from Matugama GSS to Bentota PSS traverses mostly through private land. Major land use pattern is agriculture and home gardens. Major crops are paddy, rubber, coconut, breadfruit and bamboo. Approximately, 21 hectares of land will be considered for crop compensation. CEB will avoid the line being crossed over settlement and houses. Exact number of affected households for temporary impacts will be known during the detailed and final surveys. However, there will be no physical

#	Name of the Lines	Line Length (km)	Right of Way (meters)	Total Affected Area (Ha)	Total estimated Government Land Area (Ha)	Total Private Land Area estimated for crop compensation (Ha)	Remarks
							displacement and nobody will be severely affected.
<b>Total</b>		<b>356.80</b> (296.80 Km of Transmission Line and 60 km of Distribution Line)	-	<b>980.40</b>	<b>145.31</b>	<b>835.09</b>	

Source: Inventory and walk over survey (Social Survey- Mar-May-2016)

**Table 2.4: Loss of Trees along the Right of Way**

Name of Sub Projects		Type of Trees and Numbers											
		Palmyra	Coconut	Rubber	Areca nut	Breadfruit	Jak	Mango	Mahagony	Ginikooru	Teak	Oil Palm	Grand Total
TL-1	144km Polpitiya-Hambantota 2xZebra, 220kV double circuit transmission line	0	1,400	235	76	9	139	132		344	1,642	0	3,977
TL-2	29.1km Mannar-Nadukuda 2xZebra, 220kV double circuit transmission line	1,690	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TL-3	23.7km Padukka-Horana, Zebra, 132kV double circuit transmission line	0	190	385	46	2	10	3	2	21	4	0	663
TL-4	Second Circuit of the 100km Habarana - Valachchenai Zebra, 132kV Transmission Line	0	30	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	
DL-1	33 kV 23 km DC Lynx Tower line from Old Anuradhapura GSS to Mahailluppallama Gantry	2	14	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	20	0	43
DL-2	33kV 4 km DC Lynx Tower line from Storefield Gantry to Ethgala Gantry	0	13		10	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	
DL-3	33kV 8 km 4cct Lynx Tower line from Kappalthurai GSS to Chinabay Gantry	5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	22
DL-4	33kV 11 km DC Lynx Tower lines from Embilipitiya GSS to Weniwelara Gantry	0	245	250	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	120	
DL-5	33kV 14 km DC Lynx Tower line from Matugama GSS to Bentota PSS	0	65	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	45	0	119
Total		1,697	2,073	880	134	14	156	155	12	365	1732	120	

Source: Inventory and walk over survey (Social Survey- Mar-May-2016)

### **3 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

#### **3.1 General**

29. This chapter deals with the general socio economic information of the subproject area. A social analysis has been carried out through a sample socio-economic survey during the month of March to May, 2016. This is a generic household survey which was carried out along the transmission and distribution lines. The households covered in the survey are not necessarily affected households. As mentioned, the draft RP is prepared based on the preliminary surveys. Details of the actual affected persons or households are known during the detailed and final survey. However, a general socio economic profile has been prepared to assess the socio economic profile of the people in the subproject area. The subproject area is homogenous and the sampled households may include both affected and non affected households. Number of households covered during the sample are 550 which represents the subject area. The survey was carried out using a structured questionnaire. The objective of the social analysis was to assess the socio-economic profile of the population living in the subproject areas, in terms of demography, access to basic service, occupation, income and expenditure pattern, health, issues related to women, migration, and energy usages etc. All the filled in questionnaires collected from the field were scrutinised and analysis was done accordingly. The findings are discussed in the following paragraphs and the details are given in **Appendix 3.1**.

#### **3.2 Demographic Profile**

30. The average family size is 3.92 and the sex ratio is 1,045 females for every 1,000 males. Among the sampled households nearly 13 % are female headed households. About 51 % of the household members are young who are in the age group of 30 years or less. Children and adolescent comprises of 31 % of the population and 59 % of the household members are in the productive age group of 18 to 60 years. Similarly 10 % are old people belongs to the age group of 60 years and above. 77 % of the households are nuclear families and the rest 23 % are extended families. In the project area, Sinhalese comprises of 77 %, followed by 18 % Tamils. Muslims are the minority community and their presence is only about 5 %.

#### **3.3 Education and Literacy**

31. The literacy rate is high in the project area at 98.4 %. Majority of the population i.e. 44 % are in the level of GCE AL or GCE OL level. Primary education level is about 15 %, and 16 % are in the upper primary level of (class 6-8). One fifth of the households have achieved grade 8-10 level. Higher level of education (graduation and above) is achieved by only 2 % of the households. Similarly professional / technical diploma / certificate level are achieved by less than 1 % of the household members. 1.6% of the surveyed population are illiterate.

#### **3.4 Employment**

32. The household surveys reveal that 98 % of the households are having earning member and 2% of the households do not have any earning member in the productive work. Regarding the number of employed members per households, it is reported that 55% of households have 1 employed member, 31% of households have 2 employed members, 9% of households have 3 employed members and 3% of households have more than 3 employed members in the family. Additionally, it is reported that one fourth of the households are benefitting from the Samrudhi subsidies programme. Only 3 % of the households are receiving public assistance from the government.

### **3.5 Housing Infrastructure and Assets**

33. In the project area, majority of the households (52 %) are fully completed households. Similarly, about 44 % are partially completed houses. A little less than 4 % are temporary shelters. The possession of room in the project area is adequate as per the findings of the survey. One to three rooms are possessed by majority of the households in the project area. Nearly 37 % of the households possessed 3 to 5 rooms. Five rooms or more is possessed by 11 % of the households. The ownership is usually in the name of the head of households. More than 84 % of the surveyed households reported that the head of the household are the owners of their houses and 8 % of the households having spouses as the head of the households, 4 % households have parents as the owner of the household.

34. The most commonly possessed household items are mobile phones which are possessed by 94 % of the households. Among others, motor bike is the next common items possessed by more than 42 % of the households. Essential items like water pumps, push bicycle are possessed by little more than one fourth of the households. Other popular items are three wheelers and land telephone possessed by 13 to 15 % of the households. Expensive items like cars, lorry, two and four wheel tractor and boats are possessed by very few households.

### **3.6 Household Amenities**

35. The major source of water for the residents in the project area is private well, private tube well and tap water from government water scheme. Nearly 48 % of the surveyed households receive water from private sources and 35 % from the government sources. The other sources like public well and tube well, natural sources like river, ponds, and etc. are availed by 9 % of the households. Some of the households purchase water for their consumption. Most of the households (87 %) depend on single source for getting water. Very few percentage of households reported of getting water from dual sources. Almost all the households have access to toilets at their home. Less than 2 % of the households do not have a toilet at their respective households. About 83 % of the households have own water seal toilet. Nearly 4 % of the households have access to share toilets. A little more than 6 % of the households have access to own flush toilet with commode. Electricity is available with 95 % of the households in the project area.

### **3.7 Agriculture Pattern**

36. Out of the 550 households covered during the socio-economic survey, 22 % have coconut farming, 11 % each cultivates rice and bananas and 4 % households grow vegetables. Very few of the households grow other farm produce like, maize, groundnuts, mangoes and chillies. Rice is cultivated by 11% of the households, 98 % cultivate it in Maha season and 81 % cultivates in Yala season. Among the rice cultivators, 92 % use family labours and 76 % use hired labourers. All the rice cultivators use rice for domestic consumption and about 79 % use rice as a commercial production. Similarly, banana is cultivated by 61 of the households (11%). Among the banana cultivators, 59 % households use the produce for domestic consumption and 38 % use banana as a commercial production. Further, coconut is cultivated by 122 households (22%) of the households. The coconut cultivators mostly use family labour and only 6 % hire labour for coconut farming. Among the coconut cultivators most of them (98 %) use the produce for domestic consumption and only 11 % use coconut as a commercial production. The agricultural produce varies from household to household. Among the rice producing households,

46 % produce more than 3,000 kg and 25 % households produce 1000-2000 kg per year. All the 22 households those grow vegetables, the production is in the range of 0-1000 kg. The production of banana, maize and coconut is mostly in the range of 0-1000 kg.

### **3.8 Household Economy and Occupation Pattern**

37. The findings of the socioeconomic survey reveal that the people are having a mixed economy as they are engaged in variety of livelihood activities as primary occupation. The household members are engaged in white collar jobs, engaged in small and medium business and also are engaged in agriculture, fishing and working as skilled and unskilled workers. One fifth of the households are having a member who is working in government sector including service in armed forces. Private sector employees are reported from 23 % of the households, where engagement in garment industries is one of the primary private jobs. Similarly engagement in small and medium business is a primary occupation for nearly 26 % of the households. The small and medium business includes retail trade, cottage industries like dress making, food preparation, driver and transport work, etc. Cultivation both highland and paddy is a major occupation for another 26 % of the households. Working as skilled workers like masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders, etc and unskilled labourers is also a source of income for majority about 45 % of the households. Fishing and animal husbandry provides livelihood opportunity for 6 % of the households. Few of the households (less than 5 %) reported of their family members being engaged in foreign countries.

38. Besides the primary occupation, more than one fourth of the households (27 %) reported of having secondary occupation which supplements their household incomes. Among these 150 households, 37 % of the households are depending on highland crop cultivation and 9 % on paddy cultivation. Similarly working as labourers both in agriculture / fishing and non agricultural / fishing reported by 24 % of the households. Small and medium business is a source of secondary income for 18 % of the households. 11 % of the households reported that manufacturing of Palmyra products, engagement in animal husbandry and skilled and semiskilled works as a secondary occupation.

### **3.9 Household Income and Expenditure**

39. The average monthly income of the 550 surveyed households covered in the project area is SLR 40,232. About 46 % of the households are having monthly income between SLR 20,000 to 40,000. The higher income level is between SLR 40,000 to 60,000 which is reported by 19 % of the households. Approximately 4 % of households earn less than SLR 10,000. There is about 13 % of the household who can be classified in higher income group and their monthly income is more than SLR 60,000.

40. The average monthly expenditure of the households is SLR 26,348 which is below than average monthly income. About 64 % of the households have been reported to have the monthly expenditure between SLR 20,000 to 30,000. 14 % of households have more than SLR 40,000 as monthly expenditure. Only 7 % of the households spend SLR 10,000 per month.

41. It is also reported that 42 % of the households have taken a loan for various purpose. Out of the 231 household those have taken a loan, about 58 % received loan from banks and 30 % from the finance companies. Nearly 10 % of the households have taken loan from other sources. As per the findings of the socio-economic survey, the most common reason for taking a loan is for building a house. About 55 % of the households have taken loan for building a house. Similarly other reasons are to invest in agriculture and to repay the past debt as reported

by one fifth of the households. Other simple reasons for taking a loan are to meet the cost of a family event, to invest in industry and on purchasing of durable goods. Almost all the households are able to repay their debts on time.

### **3.10 Energy Use**

42. Most of the households use electricity for running all the electrical appliances and machines in the range of 0 – 5 hours. Households those use electricity for cooking, charging the telephones, boiling water, using electric iron, rice cooker, water pumps, blender, computer, washing machine and electric oven, use it for 0-5 hours.

43. For lighting purposes, electricity is used by 524 households (95 %), and among them 60 % use it for 0-5 hours and the rest 40 % use it for 5 – 10 hours. Similarly, 465 households those use television, more than 90 % use for 0 – 5 hours and 9 % use it for 5 – 10 hours. The use of electricity for running the refrigerator varies from 0 -24, hours, where 79 % use if for 20 – 24 hours and 13 % use electricity in the range of 10 – 15 hours. Among the households those use electric fans, 86 % use it for 0 – 5 hours and 12 % use for 5 – 10 hours. For playing radio / cassette players most of the households (96 %) use electricity for 0 – 5 hours. Only 5 of the households use battery for playing a radio / cassette player for 0-5 hours.

44. Firewood is used by the households in the project area for cooking and boiling water. Majority of 95 % of the households use firewood for cooking and 75 % use it for boiling and heating water. Gas is also used as an alternate fuel by the households in the project area for cooking and boiling water. Nearly one fifth of the households use gas for cooking, boiling and heating water. Kerosene is only used by 26 of the households for lighting purpose only. Electricity is most preferred energy used for the economic activities as reported by 86 % of the households. The peak hours of electricity consumption is 8 hours, 4 hours in the morning and 4 hours in the evening. The monthly expenditure on energy use is low in the project area. About 41 % of the households spend SLR 1,000 or less on their energy consumption. Further 17 % households spend SLR in the range of 1,000-2,000. For the rest of the households, it varies. About 30 % of the households spend between SLR 2,000-5,000 for their energy consumption. Similarly about 20 % spends more than SLR 4,000 in month for their energy consumption.

### **3.11 Impact on Indigenous Peoples**

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

## 4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 Consultation

46. Public consultations were carried out in various parts of subproject areas with the objectives of informing people about the Project, seeking feedback from people in minimising probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project. During Project preparation, consultations have been held with the concerned government officials (CEB). Consultations were also carried out with the affected persons (APs) in the project area and with local community. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with the local community at 40 locations in different project locations having a total of 385 participants. Summary on details regarding the locations and number of participants is given in **Table 4.1**. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately among the women group at 31 locations in the subproject having a total of 258 women participants to include them as part of stakeholders. Summary on details regarding the locations and number of women participants is given in **Table 4.2**. These consultations provided inputs in identification of the felt needs of the communities, and the relevant stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are the APs, i.e., land owners who are going to lose small piece of land, the farmers who will be impacted temporarily due to loss of crop, and trees etc. Details on the responses of each issue and names of participants are given in **Appendix-4.1**.

**Table 4.1: Summary Details on Public Consultations**

#	Village	Date	Number of Participant
<b>200 Kv Polpitiya – Hambantota Transmission Line</b>			
1	Pitakanda	19.3.2016	12
2	Polpitiya	19.3.2016	7
3	Adavikanda	20.3.2016	15
4	Polwatte	20.3.2016	8
5	Uwella	21.3.2016	6
6	Mikiliya	22.3.2016	10
7	Galpaya	22.3.2016	11
8	Simon Place	23.3.2016	16
9	Hathporuwa	24.3.2016	10
10	Viharagala	25.3.2016	9
11	Hasthipura	25.3.2016	5
<b>Ethgala - Storefield Distribution Line</b>			
1	Ethgalagama	18.4.2016	4
2	Owarelwatte	18.4.2016	5
<b>33 Kv Anuradhapura- Mahailuppallama Distribution Line</b>			
1	Athuruwella	02.4. 2016	4
2	Nallamudwa	02.4. 2016	6
3	Thammannapura	02.4. 2016	8
4	Ihalagama	03.4.2016	7
<b>33 Kv Embilipitiya –Weniwelara Distribution Line</b>			
1	Thunkama	24.3.2016	10
2	Upper Weniwelara	24.3.2016	7
<b>33 Kv Anuradhapura - Kappalthurai – China Bay Distribution Line</b>			
1	Kappalthurai	04.4. 2016	11
<b>220 Kv Mannar - Nadukuda Transmission Line</b>			
1	Konaiyankudiyirupu	21.4.2016	12
2	Nadukuda	20.4.2016	19



#	Village	Date	Number of Participant
3	Olaithoduvai	20.4.2016	12
4	Selvanagar	21.4.2016	37
5	Turkish City	22.4.2016	28
6	South Bar	17.4.2016	13
<b>33 Kv Mathugama - Bentota Distribution Line</b>			
1	Kadigamugoda	10.4.2016	6
2	Bodhimaluwa	10.4.2016	5
3	Kaalawila	11.4.2016	5
<b>132 Kv Padukka – Horana Transmission Line</b>			
1	Meegodadeniya	08.4.2016	6
2	Thuththiripitiya	08.4.2016	10
3	Malagala	09.4.2016	6
4	Maputugama	09.4.2016	4
<b>Habarana – Valachchenai Transmission Line</b>			
1	Sewagama	30.4.2016	7
2	Eringa Oya	30.4.2016	5
3	Ulpah Ela	30.4.2016	4
4	Namalgama	1.5.2016	5
5	Sewanapitiya	1.5.2016	5
6	Sarwodhagama	1.5.2016	12
7	Arfa Nagar	2.5.2016	13
<b>Total Village- 40 and Total Number of participants 385</b>			

**Table 4.2: Summary Gender Consultations**

#	Village	Date	List of Participant
<b>33 Kv Anuradhapura - Mahailuppallama Distribution Line</b>			
1	Thammannapura	02.4.2016	7
2	Wettankulama	02.4.2016	5
3	Ihalagama	03.4.2016	9
<b>33 Kv Embilipitiya – Weniwelara Distribution Line</b>			
1	Hathporuwa	24.3.2016	7
2	YSS Village	24.3.2016	9
<b>Ethgala – Storefield Distribution Line</b>			
1	Owaralwatte	18.4.2016	6
2	Storefield		5
<b>220 Kv Mannar – Nadukuda Transmission Line</b>			
1	Nadukuda	20.4.2016	15
2	Selvanagar	21.4.2016	33
3	Thodakadu	22.4.2016	19
4	Turkish City	22.4.2016	23
<b>33 Kv Mathugama - Bentota Distribution Line</b>			
1	Bodhimaluwa	10.4.2016	10
2	Sinharoopagama	10.4.2016	7
<b>Padukka– Horana Transmission Line</b>			
1	Thuththiripitiya	8.4.2016	4
2	Meegodadeniya	8.4.2016	7
3	Malagala	9.4.2016	5
4	Boundry Road	9.4.2016	5
<b>220 Kv Polpitiya – Hambantota Transmission Line</b>			
1	Mahatenne	19.3.2016	4
2	Polwatte	20.3.2016	7
3	Adawikanda	20.3.2016	8
4	Uwella	21.3.2016	3

#	Village	Date	List of Participant
5	Karadiyamulla	21.3.2016	7
6	Haldoratenne	22.3.2016	3
7	Urawela	22.3.2016	8
8	Simon Place	23.3.2016	7
9	Moraketiya	23.3.2016	7
10	Hasithapura Village	25.3.2016	8
11	Viharagala	25.3.2016	5
<b>Habarana – Valachchenai Transmission Line</b>			
1	Ulpah Ela	30.4.2016	5
2	Sewanapitiya First Phase	1.5.2016	4
3	Arfa Nagar	2.5.2016	6
<b>Total Village- 31 and Total Number of participants 258</b>			

## 4.2 Summary Findings

47. Communities living within the subproject impact areas did not express any critical objections to the proposed subprojects. One of the major concerns of the people is that lines are passing over few houses at some places though the case is insignificant. However, people opined that the line route shall be changed during detailed and final survey to which CEB is considering slight change in route alignment during detailed survey to avoid human settlement. Communities in the impact areas also noted that the majority of the proposed subprojects do not affect their private properties, acquisition of private land and livelihoods permanently. However, they proposed that electricity lines are installed over paddy fields and along road easements and coastlines as much as possible so that lines traversing over human settlements and causing damages to plantations could be avoided or minimized. Removal of such tree species would not only deprive a source of livelihood for many people but also their household incomes. People also feared that electricity lines traversing over private properties would lead to decrease in land values and prevent them from constructing storied houses. People also expressed concerns over the possible dangers to the lives of farmers, fishermen and other community members causing from lightening when electricity lines traverse closer to their homesteads and over lagoons and paddy fields. If subprojects cause any adverse impacts on individual properties, valuable tree species such as coconut, timber and palmyrah and paddy and other cultivations, people requested that such losses either permanent or temporary should be compensated adequately. During project construction periods, power-cuts should be minimized to avoid its effects on commercial and business enterprises in the area. People welcome the consultation process and expect that the process shall continue throughout the project cycle. People supported the project and assure their future participation in the project activities.

## 4.3 Information Disclosure

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

#### **4.4 Continued Consultation and Participation**

49. 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.

## **5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS**

### **5.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

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

### **5.2 Grievance Redress Committee**

51. The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts on social and environment due the subproject type, size, type of area (sensitive area) and impacts. It will address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using a transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution. The GRM would consist of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) headed by the Project Head. The committee would consist of (i), Project Head, CEB, (ii) Divisional Secretary or their nominee of the concerned project area, (iii) Representative of Gram Niladhari/Council, (iv) Women representative of village/council, (v) Representative of Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor, (vi) Environment Officer at PMU or nominee and (vii) PIU head of CEB at project site.

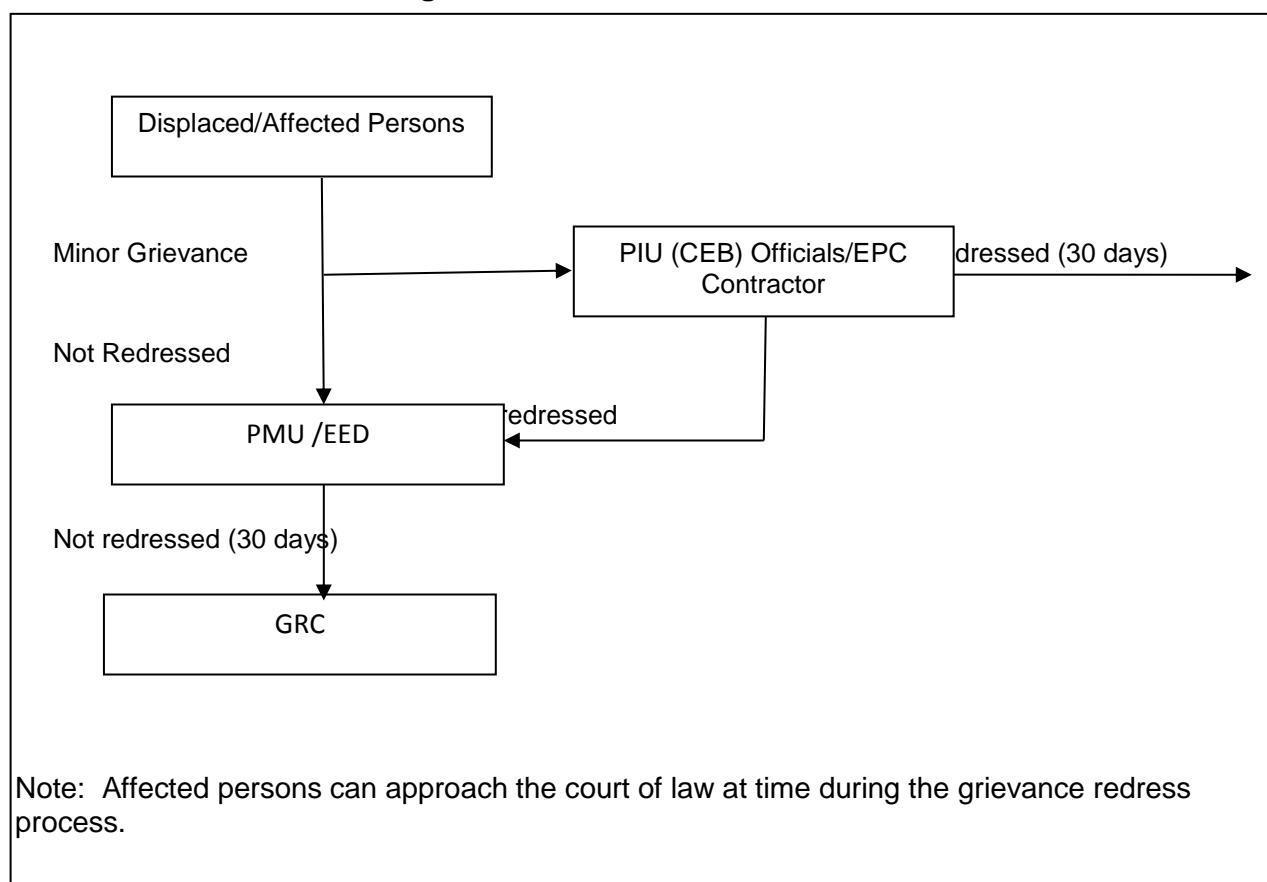
52. Project Management Unit (PMU) shall formulate procedures for implementing the GRM, while the PIUs shall undertake GRM's initiatives that include procedures of taking/recording complaints, handling of on-the-spot resolution of minor problems, taking care of complainants and provisions of responses to distressed stakeholders etc. paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. Regarding social safeguards, the main responsibilities of the GRC will be to: (i) provide support to DPs/APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record DP/AP grievances, categorise, and prioritise grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the EA/IA of serious cases; and (iv) report to DPs/APs on developments regarding their grievances and the decisions of the GRC and the PIU. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, 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.

53. Grievances of affected persons (APs) will first be brought to the attention of the Project head of the PIU and EPC contractor. Grievances not redressed by the PIU within 30 days will be brought to the PMU and its Transmission Design and Environment (TDE) Branch. 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.

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

**Figure-1: Grievance Redress Mechanism**



## **6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **6.1 Overview**

55. 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<sup>3</sup>.

### **6.2 Land Acquisition Act 1950 (LAA)**

56. 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.

### **6.3 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy-2001 (NIRP)**

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

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<sup>3</sup> 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".

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.

#### **6.4 ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)**

58. 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.

59. 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.

#### **6.5 Policy Comparison**

60. 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.

## 6.6 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles

61. Based on the above analysis of applicable legal and policy frameworks of government and in consistent with ADB's policy requirements, broad resettlement are as below:

- Involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.
- Subprojects under tranche-2 will be screened to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- The route alignment shall take appropriate mitigation measures during detailed and final survey to avoid settlement area or line passing over houses etc (if any).
- 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. CEB will engage an independent external party to document the negotiations and settlement processes, and that CEB 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. However, looking at the nature of subprojects, which is transmission and distribution, it is understood that



transmission line section is linear and there is minimal room to alter the alignment. Therefore, Safeguard Requirement (SR-2) applies to the entire line. It may also be possible that CEB will opt for negotiated settlement while acquiring the small scale land for distribution gantries and grid substations etc.

- 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 (Sinhala and Tamil) 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. However, transmission and distribution subprojects, being linear in nature, also have temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops and also loss of trees which occur during construction. Therefore, phase wise approach may be adopted for construction and the compensation of loss of crops and trees may be paid simultaneously.
- Land acquisition (if required) for the project would be done as per Land Acquisition Act-1950 of Government of Sri Lanka and will also comply with ADB SPS,2009.
- CEB 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 CEB for acquisition of his/her entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land remains unviable. Therefore, CEB will acquire remaining land that is unviable or uneconomic
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and CEB will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with ADB SPS, 2009.
- Tranche-2 subprojects having transmission and distribution components shall follow impact specific approach for compensation. Land acquisition for, transmission substation and distribution gantry will follow the standard LAA methods if negotiation fails. Land required for several tower footings (though very small in nature but scattered over a long stretch) may not follow the LAA process rather this needs to be compensated adequately through mutual consent between CEB and DPs/APs. Impacts on loss of land on transmission and distribution towers (though small in area) shall also be compensated and shall be treated as permanent impact as far as

the disturbance is concerned. Transmission and distribution lines, being the overhead lines, shall be taken into consideration for compensation for loss, trees, crops etc along the Right of Way (RoW). All the losses under the RoW of transmission and distribution lines are usually treated as temporary impacts and are compensated for the damage and disturbances during the construction activities. As a standard practice, lines are usually proposed avoiding settlement and houses. Also, CEB will leave the RoW for the same use (cultivation under the RoW) to the farmers after the construction.

## 7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### 7.1 Eligibility

62. All DPs/APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date<sup>4</sup> will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The project will recognise both titleholders and non-titleholders. DPs/APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to project implementation.

### 7.2 Entitlements

63. Based on the above broad principles, a detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance for the project is provided in the entitlement matrix. DPs/APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the DPs. The loss of crop, trees and agriculture during the construction of the transmission lines will be paid as instant cash compensation for the damaged period. People will use the land below the lines after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the transmission lines in the future, the project authorities would reach agreement with the land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities. CEB will provide cash compensation to the DPs/APs for the temporary loss of crop, if occurred, during the time of maintenance and repair. The entitlement matrix (**Table 7.1**) summarises the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with GoSL and ADB policies and in accordance with the RF.

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<sup>4</sup> The cut-off date for title holders is based according to the formal notification under LAA, and for non-titleholders the date of the census survey based on the final design and survey. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

**Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix**

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
<b>A. LAND</b>						
A-1	Loss of Private Land	Agricultural land and commercial agricultural land (i.e., tea, home gardens, rubber etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titled holders or owner with legal right</li> <li>• DPs/APs APs with customary land right or government permit holder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation based on market/replacement cost</li> <li>• Resettlement assistance</li> <li>• Additional assistance to vulnerable<sup>5</sup> DPs/APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An alternative agricultural land similar to the extent of the land to be acquired will be given, at a suitable location if available and feasible.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>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</p>	CEB/Valuation Department/Divisional Secretary

<sup>5</sup> 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.

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
					<p>acquisition, relocation and rehabilitation with a minimum lump sum of LKR 10,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum of 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided.</li> <li>• In case of severance (people losing more than 10% of their productive assets) due to acquisition of agricultural land, an additional grant equivalent to a maximum of 10% of the compensation value will be paid to the DPs/APS.</li> <li>• Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000.</li> </ul>	
A-2	Loss of Private Land	Small parcel of land being affected by transmission and distribution tower footings to be placed on private land Projects <sup>6</sup>	Titled holders or owner with legal right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation based on market/replacement cost</li> <li>• Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation based on the valuation determined by the Valuation Department will be paid.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APS equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000.</li> </ul>	CEB/Valuation Department/Divisional Secretary

<sup>6</sup> Tranche-2 subprojects include transmission and distribution strengthening components. This is specifically meant for the transmission and distribution towers which are to be placed. The area of tower and the land requirement for each tower is quite small in nature and there will be number of towers in a specific line out of which few may come on private land. This is mostly loss of access to the small patch of tower land. Therefore, it is proposed that CEB will suitably compensate for the disturbance of land based on the market/replacement cost.

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
<b>B. TREES AND CROPS</b>						
B-1	Loss of standing trees and perennial crops	Trees and perennial crops affected by the project (People on whose land the trees and perennial crops exist)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titled holders or owner with legal right</li> <li>• DPs/APs APs with customary land right or government permit holder</li> <li>• Tenant/Lease holders</li> <li>• Non title holders (Informal settlers/squatters)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at Market value/replacement cost to be computed with assistance of appropriate department</li> <li>• Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 into consideration). Compensation should pay for lost income, and any re-establishment, for the time taken to re-establish to a similar stage of production.</li> <li>• DPs/APs will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees.</li> <li>• Additional assistance will be paid to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000.</li> </ul>	CEB/Valuation Department/Agriculture Department/Divisional Secretary
<b>C. GOVERNMENT LAND AND PROPERTY</b>						
C-1	Government Property (Loss of Land)	Government property being affected by the projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant government Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lump sum compensation as per government rules</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Departmental transfer of land</li> </ul>	CEB/Concerned Government Departments/Divisional Secretary
<b>D. TEMPORARY LOSS (RIGHT OF WAY)</b>						
D-1	Temporary loss of crops during construction and maintenance <sup>7</sup>	All DPs/APs crops on temporary basis during the construction and maintenance of transmission lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titled holders or owner with legal right</li> <li>• DPs/APs APs with customary land right or government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at market value</li> <li>• Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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,</li> </ul>	CEB/ Divisional Secretary/Valuation Department/Agriculture Department

<sup>7</sup> This is specifically referred to construction of transmission and distribution power lines which are usually considered as temporary impact (excluding the tower footing). This is temporary because, disruption is caused during the stringing of lines and during the maintenance. However, post the construction and maintenance activities, the Right of Way (RoW) is usually allowed for same use as the lines pass over the ground with appropriate distance and safety measures.

Nº	Type of Losses	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsible Agency
			permit holder • Tenant/Lease holders • Non title holders (Informal settlers/squatters)		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 equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000.	
<b>E. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE DPS/APS</b>						
E-1	Impacts on vulnerable DPs/APs	All impacts caused to Vulnerable DPs/APs	• Female headed without adult male support • Differently abled/handicapped people • Elderly (Householders over 60 years of age) • Indigenous people households • Poor households • Isolated groups • Single parent households.	• Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000.	• Additional assistance will be paid to DPs/APs equivalent to a minimum lump sum payment of LKR 10,000. • Vulnerable DPs/APs will be given priority in project construction employment where feasible.	CEB/Divisional Secretary
<b>F. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINES PASSING OVER HOUSES, BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES ETC</b>						
F-1	Lines passing over the houses, buildings etc.	In case of unavoidable circumstances, where line may have to pass over houses or buildings	• Titled holders or owner with legal right • DPs/APs with customary land right or	• Compensation in terms of de-valuation cost of structure over which line is passing	• Change of alignment to avoid the lines passing over houses or buildings. • Keeping adequate distance by putting higher tower to avoid any negative impact. • Compensation in terms of de- valuation cost of structure over which line is passing.	CEB/Other relevant government departments as required

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



## **8 RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION**

64. Transmission and distribution subprojects under Tranche-2 will not result in any physical displacement. Minor land acquisition and temporary impacts on crops are foreseen for which adequate compensation provision based on market rate has been provided in the entitlement matrix. Transitional allowances to the DPs/APs losing land is provided in addition to the compensation equivalent to a lump sum LKR 10,000 per HHs. Also, vulnerable APs will be paid an additional assistance on a lump sum basis equivalent to LKR 10,000 per affected household. CEB will ensure that advance notice be issued to the APs prior to the start of the work and all the compensation will be paid prior to the start of the construction. The APs will also be allowed to cultivate under the transmission line (under the RoW) after the completion of the work. In case of any maintenance work in the future, CEB will pay the APs for any loss of crop due to the work. Therefore, no relocation or income restoration programs are needed in this component.

## **9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

### **9.1 General**

65. The land acquisition and resettlement cost is indicative and subject to change which shall be updated based on the detailed and final design and based on actual quantity followed by valuation by appropriate authority. The resettlement cost estimate for the subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. These are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and crops in this budget has been derived through rapid field appraisal, consultation with APs, relevant government authorities and is based on the examples derived from the similar old practice as implemented by CEB in previous projects. Additionally, contingency provisions (10%) have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Contingency is kept high in this case because the exact numbers of affected households and etc. are not yet known for lines and tower footings out of which some may be vulnerable. CEB will arrange in advance to allot the required budget in its budget to meet the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement cost.

### **9.2 Compensation**

66. Private Agricultural Land (GSS/Gantry and Tower Footings): The unit rate for agricultural land has been assessed as LKR 2,500,000 per hectare. The average has been determined keeping in mind the market rate as revealed by the APs

67. Loss of Crop on the Right of Way of Lines: The unit cost for the loss of crop, trees and loss of access to the land due to tower footing has been derived based on the examples from old project implementation. Average cost per kilometre for transmission line is considered as LKR 1,000,000 (1 million) and the average cost per kilometre for distribution line is LKR 400,000 (0.4 million).

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

### **9.3 Assistance**

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

70. Transitional Allowance: The unit cost has been assessed on a lump sum basis which is

LKR 10,000 per title holder household in case of land acquisition

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

#### **9.4 RP Updation and Implementation and Support Cost**

72. This has been calculated on a lump sum basis which includes cost for updating the draft RP, cost for monitoring and administrative cost (staffing requirement, vehicle hire, grievance redress, carrying out consultation) which is combining together to be LKR 4,500,000as lump sum.

73. The resettlement budget requirements have been calculated based on the above parameters. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost (indicative) for the Project is estimated to be LKR615.06 million equivalents to USD 4.21million. Details are given below in**Table 9.1**. This is not the final cost as the calculation is made based on assumptions and the final cost will be calculated upon final design and estimation by the contractor and upon final valuation.

**Table 9.1: Resettlement Budget**

Item		Unit	Unit Rate (LKR)	Quantity	Total Cost (LKR)
<b>A: Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land</b>					
A-1	Agriculture Land (Private) for Permanent Acquisition	Hectare	2,500,000	3.21	8,012,500
A-2	Private Land for Tower Footings	Hectare	2,500,000	14.47	36,175,000
A-3	Temporary Loss of agricultural Land for crop Compensation for Transmission Lines	kilometers	1,000,000	296.8	296,800,000
A-4	Temporary Loss of agricultural Land for crop compensation for distribution Lines	kilometers	400,000	60	24,000,000
A-4	Palmyra	Number	10,000	1697	16,970,000
	Coconut	Number	15,000	2073	31,095,000
	Rubber	Number	5,000	880	4,400,000
	Areca nut	Number	3,000	134	402,000
	Breadfruit	Number	20,000	14	280,000
	Jak	Number	5,000	156	780,000
	Mango	Number	10,000	155	1,550,000
	Mahagony	Number	75,000	12	900,000
	Ginikooru	Number	5,000	365	1,825,000
	Teak	Number	75,000	1732	129,900,000
	Oil Palm	Number	10,000	120	1,200,000
<b>SubTotal: A</b>					<b>554,289,500</b>
<b>B: Assistance</b>					
B-1	Documentation Fees	Lump Sum	10,000	3	30,000
B-2	Transitional Allowance	Lump Sum	10,000	3	30,000
B-3	Vulnerable Allowances	Lump Sum	10,000	30	300,000
<b>SubTotal: B</b>					<b>360,000</b>
<b>C: Support and Implementation Cost</b>					
C-1	Updating and Finalization of Draft RP	Lump Sum			2,500,000
C-2	Monitoring Cost	Lump Sum			1,000,000
C-1	Administrative cost for Implementation	Lump Sum			1,000,000
<b>Sub-Total C</b>					<b>4,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>559,149,500</b>
<b>Contingency (10% )</b>					<b>55,914,950</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>615,064,450</b>
<b>Grand Total in Million LKR</b>					<b>615.06</b>
<b>Grand Total in Million USD(1 USD=LKR 146.042)</b>					<b>4.21</b>

## **10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **10.1 General**

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

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

### **10.3 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

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

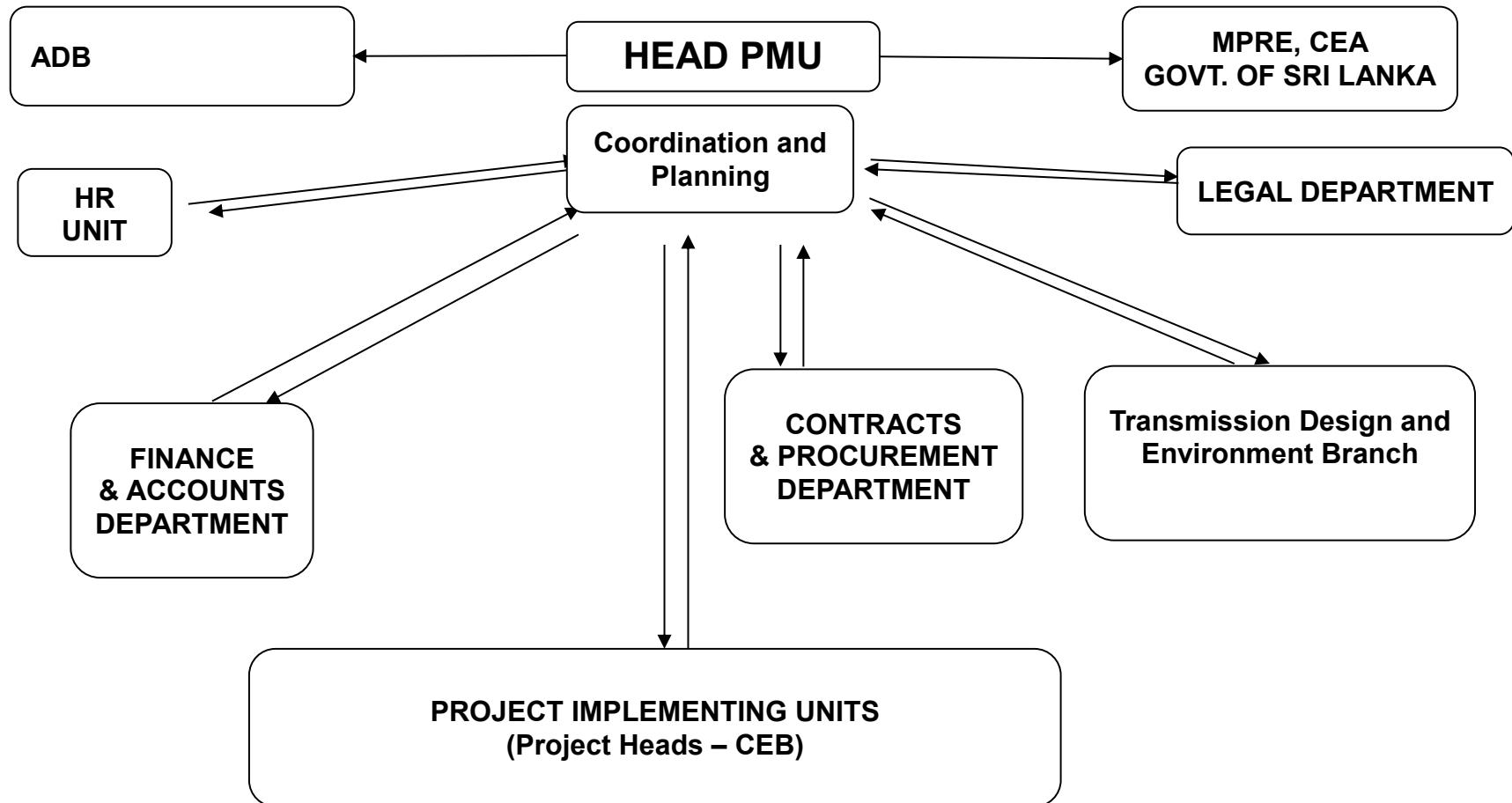
Table 10.1.

**Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities**

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

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

**FIGURE 2: PMU STRUCTURE AT CEB**



## 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

77. Project implementation will go through various phases such as project preparation including preparation of RP, finalization and updation of draft RP based on final design, land acquisition, payment of compensation and assistances and rehabilitation of DPs/APs. CEB will ensure that GRC is established at the beginning of all LAR activities, and certainly in conjunction with the detailed survey. CEB will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the resettlement plan implementation activities as well as the subproject implementation. CEB 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 11.1Table** . 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	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>1. Pre Implementation Stage</b>																		
Establishment of PIU at CEB	♦																	
Appointment of designated staff at PIU	♦																	
Establishment of GRC		♦																
Census and Social Survey for updating the RP		♦	♦	♦	♦													
Consultations		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Updation of RP based on final design					♦	♦	♦											
RP review and approval (CEB/MPRE and ADB).								♦										
Disclosure of the updated RP								♦										
Formation of GRC								♦										
<b>2. RP Implementation Stage</b>																		
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																		♦
<b>3. Intermittent Activity (Monitoring and GRM)</b>																		
Monitoring											♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Grievance Redress											♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦

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

## 12 MONITORING AND REPORTING

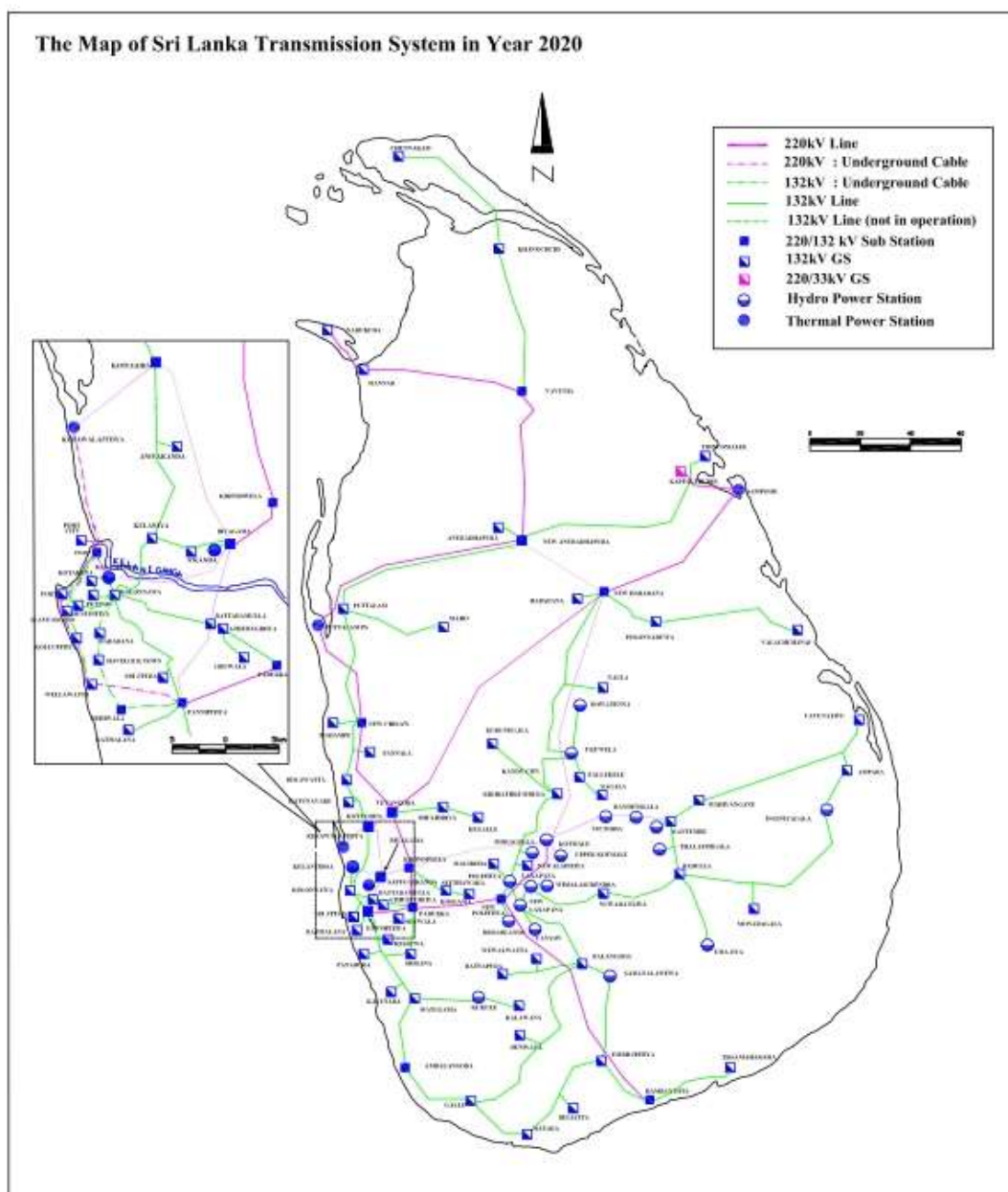
78. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the EA/IA(CEB). The implementation of RP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by PMU, PIU and the Project Management Consultant (PMC). RP implementation will be closely monitored by the EA, IA through its 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.

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



# **ANNEXURE -1.1: SUBPROJECT DETAILS AND MAPS**

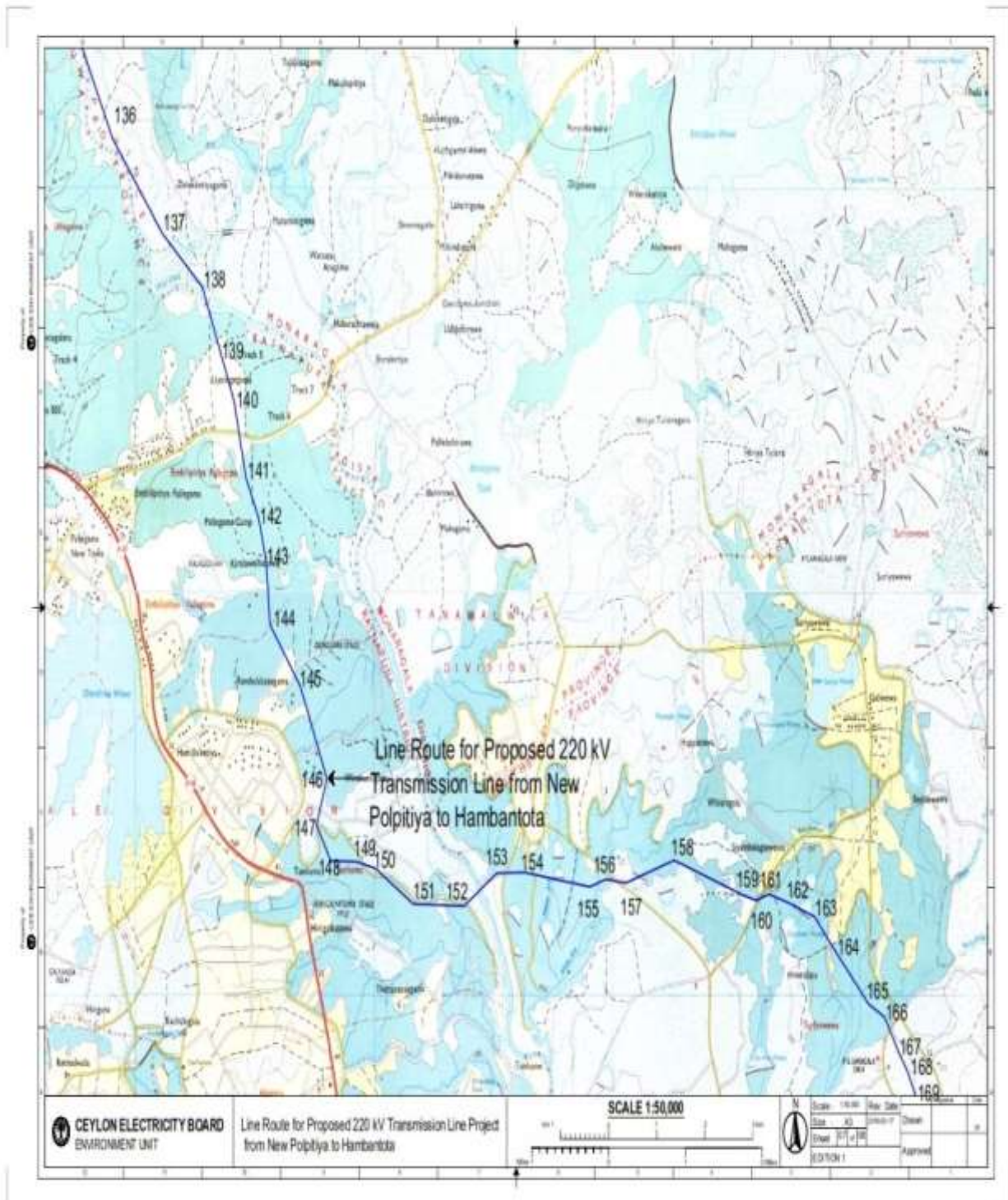
## The Map of Sri Lanka Transmission System in 2010



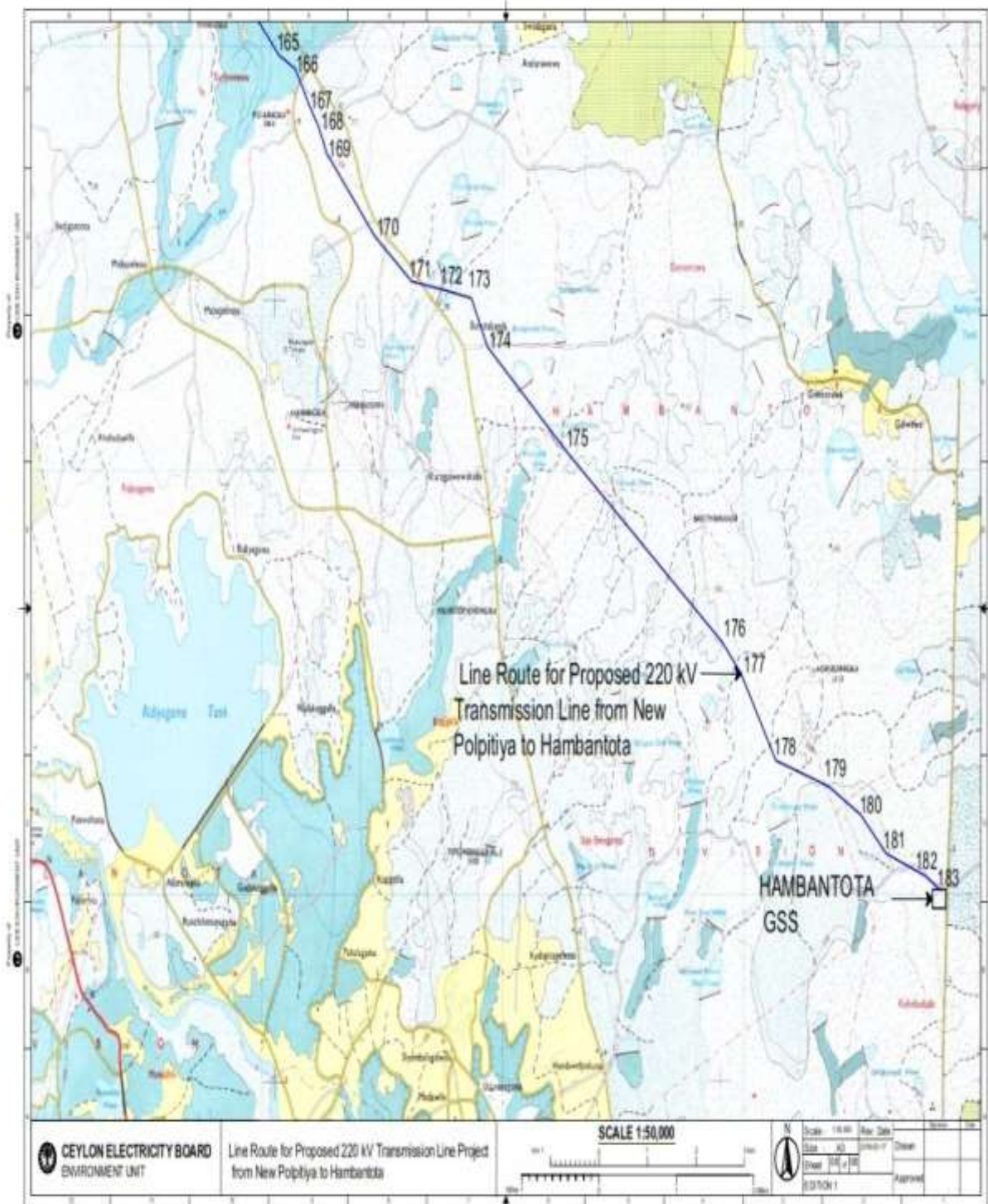
## Mannar – Nadukuda Transmission Line



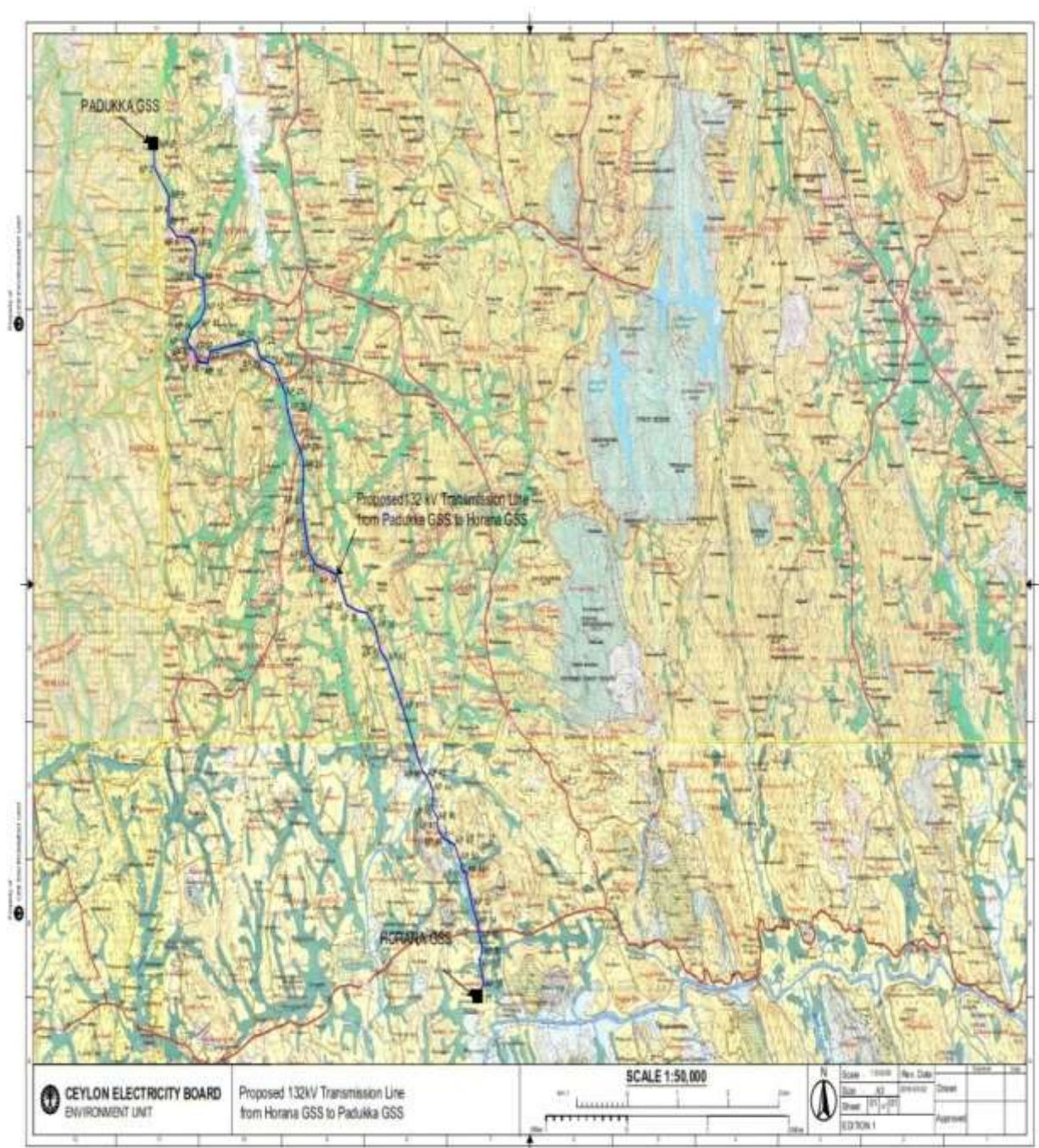
## New Polpitiya-Hambantota 220kV Transmission Development





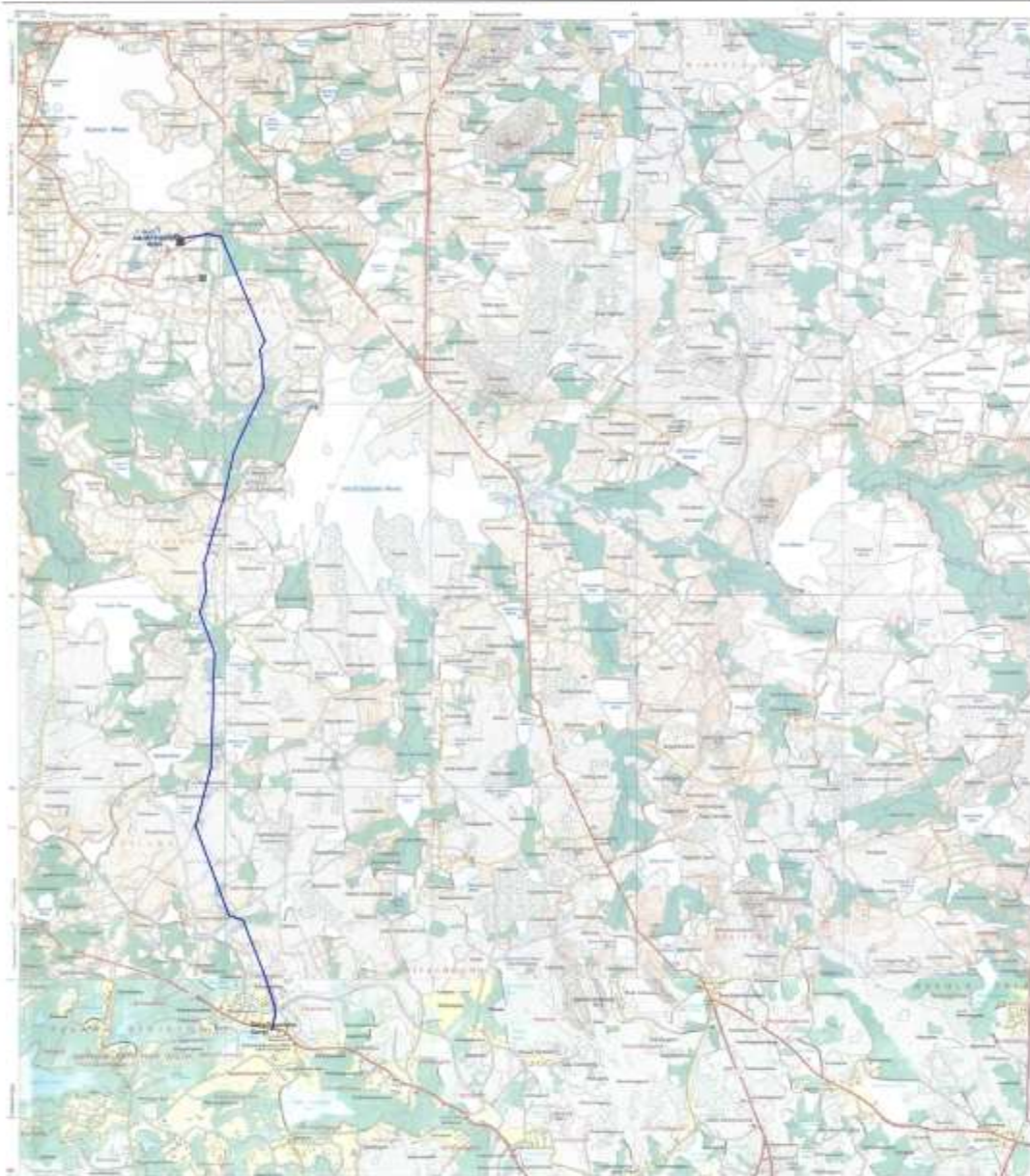


## Padukka – Horana 132kV Transmission Line





## Old Anuradhapura GSS to Mahalluppallama Gantry (33 kV Line)

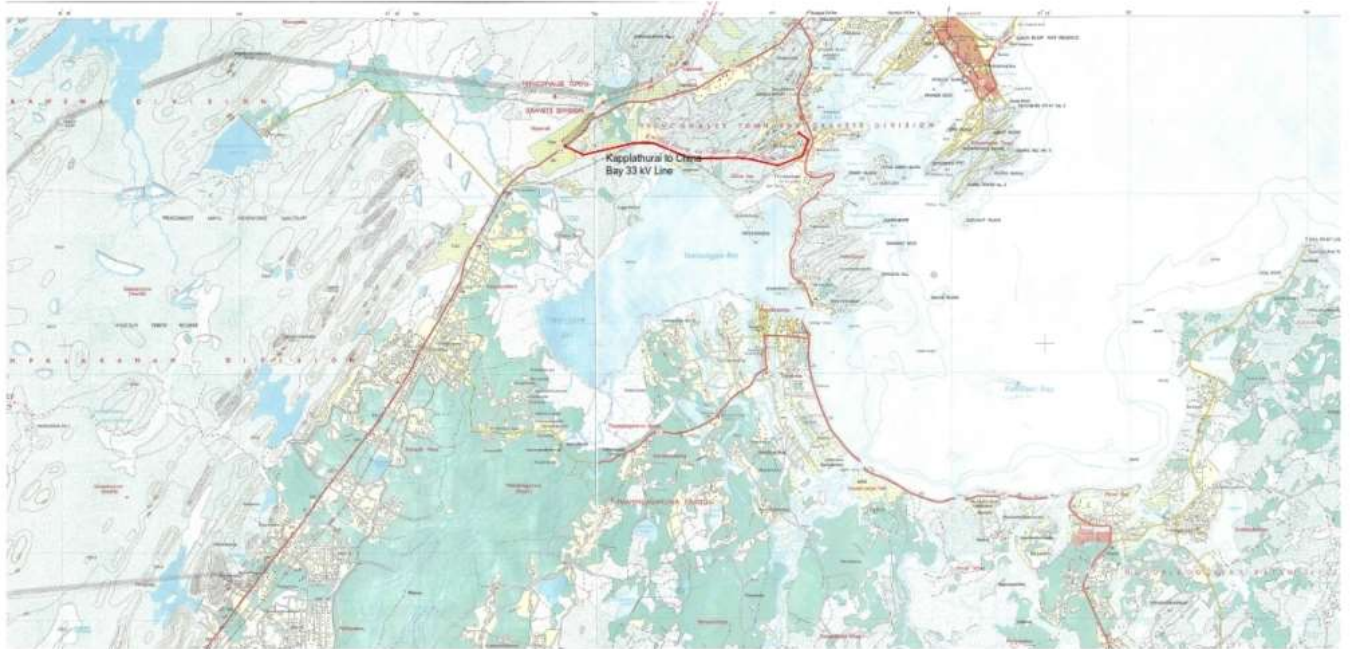


## Storefield Gantry to Ethgala Gantry (33kV Line)

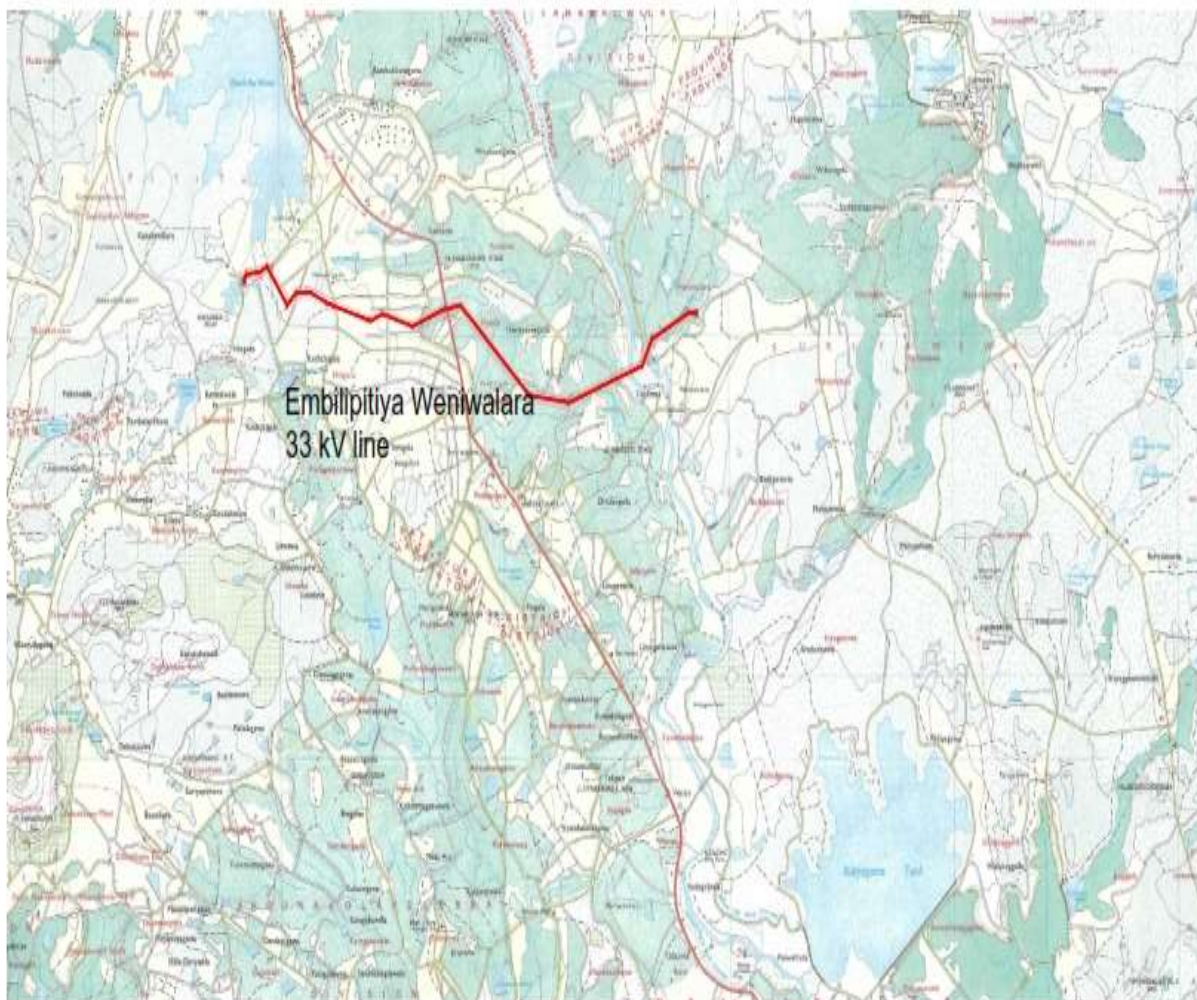




## Kappalthurai GSS to Chinabay Gantry (33 kV Line)

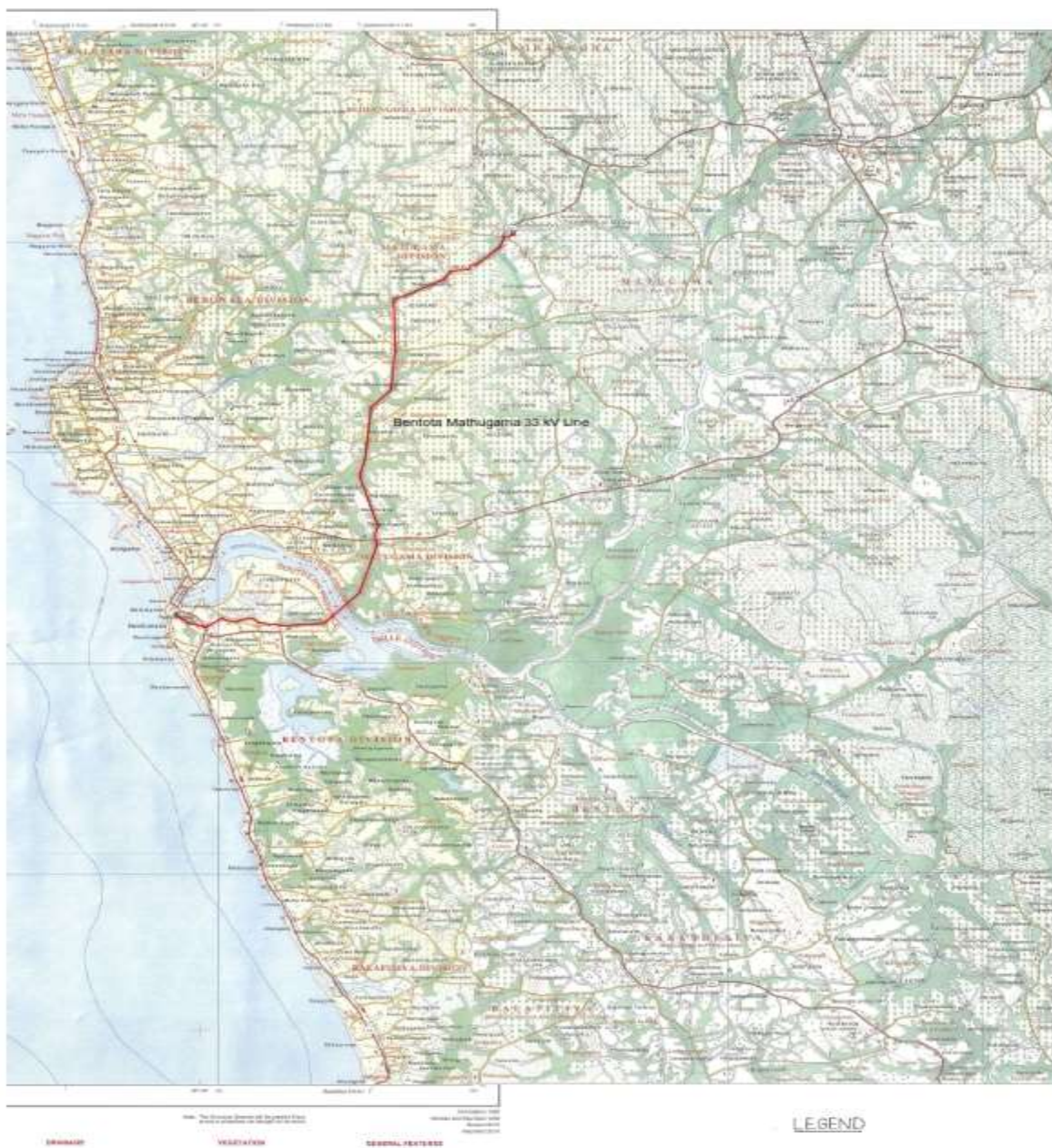


## Embillipitiya GSS to Weniwelara Gantry





## Matugama GSS to Bentota PSS (33 kV Line)



## Proposed Nadukuda GSS





## Proposed Ethagala Gantry



## Weniwelara Gantry



# **ANNEXURE -2.1: INVENTORY OF LAND DETAILS ON TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION TOWERS**

### New Polpitiya-Hambantota 220kV Transmission

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Private/Government)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Number of Affected Households
1	Polpitiya	Private	225	1
2	Polpitiya	Private	25	1
3	Polpitiya	Private	225	1
4	Polpitiya	Private	225	1
5	Pitawala	Private	225	1
6	Pitawala	Private	225	1
7	Pitawala	Private	225	1
8	Polganamulla	Private	225	1
9	Polganamulla	Private	225	1
10	Madeniya	Private	225	1
11	Madeniya	Private	225	1
12	Hitigegama	Private	225	1
13	Hitigegama	Private	225	1
14	Minuwandeniya	Government	225	-
15	Minuwandeniya	Government	225	-
16	Minuwandeniya	Government	225	-
17	Minuwandeniya	Government	225	-
18	Minuwandeniya	Government	225	-
19	Pitakanda	Government	225	-
20	Pitaknda	Government	225	-
21	Pitakanda	Government	225	-
22	Pitakanda	Government	225	-
23	Mahatennegama	Private	225	1
24	Mahatennegama	Private	225	1
25	Mahatennegama	Private	225	1
26	Ihala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
27	Ihala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
28	Ihala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
29	Ihala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
30	Pahala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
31	Pahala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
32	Pahala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
33	Pahala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
34	Pahala Polgaswatte	Private	225	1
35	Hingurana	Private	225	1
36	Hingurana	Private	225	1
37	Ranwala	Private	225	1
38	Ranwala	Private	225	1
39	Ranwala	Private	225	1
40	Ranwala	Private	225	1
41	Maliboda	Private	225	1
42	Maliboda	Private	225	1
43	Maliboda	Private	225	1
44	Maliboda	Private	225	1



<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
45	Maliboda	Private	225	1
46	Maliboda	Private	225	1
47	Maliboda	Private	225	1
48	Magala	Private	225	1
49	Magala	Private	225	1
50	Magala	Private	225	1
51	Magala	Private	225	1
52	Magala	Private	225	1
53	Magala	Private	225	1
54	Magala	Private	225	1
55	Muruttetuwakanda	Private	225	1
56	Muruttetuwakanda	Private	225	1
57	Muruttetuwakanda	Private	225	1
58	Muruttetuwakanda	Private	225	1
59	Muruttetuwakanda	Private	225	1
60	Muruttetuwakanda	Private	225	1
61	Muruttetuwakanda	Private	225	1
62	Erathna	Private	225	1
63	Erathna	Private	225	1
64	Erathna	Private	225	1
65	Erathna	Private	225	1
66	Erathna	Private	225	1
67	Erathna	Private	225	1
68	Erathna	Private	225	1
69	Erathna	Private	225	1
70	Erathna	Private	225	1
71	Erathna	Private	225	1
72	Adavikanda	Private	225	1
73	Adavikanda	Private	225	1
74	Adavikanda	Private	225	1
75	Adavikanda	Private	225	1
76	South Adavikanda	Private	225	1
77	South Adavikanda	Private	225	1
78	South Adavikanda	Private	225	1
79	South Adavikanda	Private	225	1
80	Dehigahahena	Private	225	1
81	Dehigahahena	Private	225	1
82	Dehigahahena	Private	225	1
83	Dehigahahena	Private	225	1
84	Dehigahahena	Private	225	1
85	Dehigahahena	Private	225	1
86	Dehigahahena	Private	225	1
87	Carney	Private	225	1
88	Carney	Private	225	1
89	Carney	Private	225	1
90	Palabeddela	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
91	Palabeddela	Private	225	1
92	Palabeddela	Private	225	1
93	Palabeddela	Private	225	1
94	Palabeddela	Private	225	1
95	Gamekanda	Private	225	1
96	Gamekanda	Private	225	1
97	Gamekanda	Private	225	1
98	Imbulkanda	Private	225	1
99	Imbulkanda	Private	225	1
100	Imbulkanda	Private	225	1
101	Mapalana	Private	225	1
102	Mapalana	Private	225	1
103	Mapalana	Private	225	1
104	Kandehena	Private	225	1
105	Kandehena	Private	225	1
106	Kandehena	Private	225	1
107	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
108	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
109	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
110	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
111	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
112	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
113	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
114	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
115	Welikumbura	Private	225	1
116	Polwatte	Private	225	1
117	Polwatte	Private	225	1
118	Polwatte	Private	225	1
119	Polwatte	Private	225	1
120	Polwatte	Private	225	1
121	Polwatte	Private	225	1
122	Polwatte	Private	225	1
123	Polwatte	Private	225	1
124	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
125	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
126	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
127	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
128	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
129	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
130	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
131	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
132	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
133	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
134	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
135	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
136	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
137	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
138	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
139	Dehenakanda	Private	225	1
140	Aswadduma	Private	225	1
141	Aswadduma	Private	225	1
142	Aswadduma	Private	225	1
143	Wewalwatte	Private	225	1
144	Wewalwatte	Private	225	1
145	Wewalwatte	Private	225	1
146	Wewalwatte	Private	225	1
147	Wewalwatte	Private	225	1
148	Wewalwatte	Private	225	1
149	Wewalwatte	Private	225	1
150	Alupola Ella	Private	225	1
151	Alupola Ella	Private	225	1
152	Alupola Ella	Private	225	1
153	Agars Land	Private	225	1
154	Agars Land	Private	225	1
155	Agars Land	Private	225	1
156	Agars Land	Private	225	1
157	Agars Land	Private	225	1
158	Agars Land	Private	225	1
159	Agars Land	Private	225	1
160	Agars Land	Private	225	1
161	Agars Land	Private	225	1
162	Uwella	Private	225	1
163	Uwella	Private	225	1
164	Uwella	Private	225	1
165	Uwella	Private	225	1
166	Uwella	Private	225	1
167	Uwella	Private	225	1
168	Uwella	Private	225	1
169	Uwella	Private	225	1
170	Uwella	Private	225	1
171	Uwella	Private	225	1
172	Uwella	Private	225	1
173	Uwella	Private	225	1
174	Uwella	Private	225	1
175	Rassagala	Private	225	1
176	Rassagala	Private	225	1
177	Rassagala	Private	225	1
178	Rassagala	Private	225	1
179	Rassagala	Private	225	1
180	Rassagala	Private	225	1
181	Rassagala	Private	225	1
182	Rassagala	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
183	Rassagala	Private	225	1
184	Rassagala	Private	225	1
185	Rassagala	Private	225	1
186	Rassagala	Private	225	1
187	Rassagala	Private	225	1
188	Rassagala	Private	225	1
189	Rassagala	Private	225	1
190	Tennehena	Private	225	1
191	Tennehena	Private	225	1
192	Tennehena	Private	225	1
193	Tennehena	Private	225	1
194	Bulathgama	Private	225	1
195	Bulathgama	Private	225	1
196	Bulathgama	Private	225	1
197	Bulathgama	Private	225	1
198	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
199	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
200	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
201	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
202	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
203	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
204	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
205	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
206	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
207	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
208	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
209	Atawakwela	Private	225	1
210	Olugantota	Private	225	1
211	Olugantota	Private	225	1
212	Olugantota	Private	225	1
213	Olugantota	Private	225	1
214	Olugantota	Private	225	1
215	Olugantota	Private	225	1
216	Olugantota	Private	225	1
217	Olugantota	Private	225	1
218	Olugantota	Private	225	1
219	Olugantota	Private	225	1
220	Karadiyamulla	Private	225	1
221	Karadiyamulla	Private	225	1
222	Karadiyamulla	Private	225	1
223	Gataaraluwa	Private	225	1
224	Gataaraluwa	Private	225	1
225	Gataaraluwa	Private	225	1
226	Gataaraluwa	Private	225	1
227	Hapugahakumbura	Private	225	1
228	Hapugahakumbura	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
229	Hapugahakumbura	Private	225	1
230	Hapugahakumbura	Private	225	1
231	Hapugahakumbura	Private	225	1
232	Hapugahakumbura	Private	225	1
233	Dambagahatenne	Private	225	1
234	Dambagahatenne	Private	225	1
235	Dambagahatenne	Private	225	1
236	Dambagahatenne	Private	225	1
237	Dambagahatenne	Private	225	1
238	Dambagahatenne	Private	225	1
239	Aldora	Private	225	1
240	Aldora	Private	225	1
241	Aldora	Private	225	1
242	Walakumbura	Private	225	1
243	Walakumbura	Private	225	1
244	Dambagahaliyadda	Private	225	1
245	Dambagahaliyadda	Private	225	1
246	Dambagahaliyadda	Private	225	1
247	Dambagahaliyadda	Private	225	1
248	Dambagahaliyadda	Private	225	1
249	Dambagahaliyadda	Private	225	1
250	Dambagahaliyadda	Private	225	1
251	Dambagahaliyadda	Private	225	1
252	Theladiyiya	Private	225	1
253	Theladiyiya	Private	225	1
254	Theladiyiya	Private	225	1
255	Theladiyiya	Private	225	1
256	Theladiyiya	Private	225	1
257	Theladiyiya	Private	225	1
258	Theladiyiya	Private	225	1
259	Pollamure	Private	225	1
260	Pollamure	Private	225	1
261	Pollamure	Private	225	1
262	Urapola	Private	225	1
263	Urapola	Private	225	1
264	Urapola	Private	225	1
265	Kottibulwela	Private	225	1
266	Kottibulwela	Private	225	1
267	Kottibulwela	Private	225	1
268	Kottibulwela	Private	225	1
269	Kottibulwela	Private	225	1
270	Kottibulwela	Private	225	1
271	Kandewela	Private	225	1
272	Kandewela	Private	225	1
273	Kandewela	Private	225	1
274	Pussantota	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
275	Pussantota	Private	225	1
276	Pussantota	Private	225	1
277	Pussantota	Private	225	1
278	Pussantota	Private	225	1
279	Pussantota	Private	225	1
280	Galpaya	Private	225	1
281	Galpaya	Private	225	1
282	Galpaya	Private	225	1
283	Galpaya	Private	225	1
284	Galpaya	Private	225	1
285	Galpaya	Private	225	1
286	Galpaya	Private	225	1
287	Galpaya	Private	225	1
288	Galpaya	Private	225	1
289	Galpaya	Private	225	1
290	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
291	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
292	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
293	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
294	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
295	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
296	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
297	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
298	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
299	Karawilayaya	Private	225	1
300	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
301	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
302	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
303	Mahakapuyaya	Private	225	1
304	Mahakapuyaya	Private	225	1
305	Mahakapuyaya	Private	225	1
306	Panahaduwa	Private	225	1
307	Panahaduwa	Private	225	1
308	Panahaduwa	Private	225	1
309	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
310	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
311	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
312	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
313	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
314	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
315	Karamatiara	Private	225	1
316	Munchiwatte	Government	225	-
317	Munchiwatte	Government	225	-
318	Munchiwatte	Government	225	-
319	Munchiwatte	Government	225	-
320	Munchiwatte	Government	225	-

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
321	Munchiwatte	Government	225	-
322	Udawalawa	Private	225	1
323	Udawalawa	Government	225	-
324	Udawalawa	Government	225	-
325	Munchiwatte	Government	225	-
326	Mudunmankada	Private	225	1
327	Mudunmankada	Private	225	1
328	Mudunmankada	Private	225	1
329	Mudunmankada	Private	225	1
330	Mudunmankada	Private	225	1
331	Mudunmankada	Private	225	1
332	Gangeyaya	Private	225	1
333	Gangeyaya	Private	225	1
334	Gangeyaya	Private	225	1
335	D-5 Village	Private	225	1
336	D-5 Village	Private	225	1
337	D-5 Village	Private	225	1
338	D-5 Village	Private	225	1
339	Kovulara	Private	225	1
340	Kovulara	Private	225	1
341	Kovulara	Private	225	1
342	Kovulara	Private	225	1
343	Kovulara	Private	225	1
344	Kovulara	Private	225	1
345	Kovulara	Private	225	1
346	Kovulara	Private	225	1
347	Kovulara	Private	225	1
348	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
349	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
350	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
351	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
352	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
353	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
354	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
355	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
356	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
357	Dalukattiyagama	Private	225	1
358	Moraketiya	Private	225	1
359	Moraketiya	Private	225	1
360	Moraketiya	Private	225	1
361	Moraketiya	Private	225	1
362	Moraketiya	Private	225	1
363	Moraketiya	Private	225	1
364	Moraketiya	Private	225	1
365	Yaya -7 canal	Private	225	1
366	Yaya -7 canal	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
367	Yaya -7 canal	Private	225	1
368	Yaya - 6	Private	225	1
369	Yaya - 6	Private	225	1
370	Yaya - 6	Private	225	1
371	Yaya - 6	Private	225	1
372	Yaya - 6	Private	225	1
373	Yaya - 6	Private	225	1
374	Halmillaketiya	Private	225	1
375	Halmillaketiya	Private	225	1
376	Halmillaketiya	Private	225	1
377	Halmillaketiya	Private	225	1
378	Halmillaketiya	Private	225	1
379	Halmillaketiya	Private	225	1
380	Theraputtagama	Private	225	1
381	Theraputtagama	Private	225	1
382	Theraputtagama	Private	225	1
383	Theraputtagama	Private	225	1
384	Theraputtagama	Private	225	1
385	Theraputtagama	Private	225	1
386	D- 12 canal	Private	225	1
387	D- 12 canal	Private	225	1
388	D- 12 canal	Private	225	1
389	Alioluwa	Private	225	1
390	Alioluwa	Private	225	1
391	Alioluwa	Private	225	1
392	Alioluwa	Private	225	1
393	Alioluwa	Private	225	1
394	Alioluwa	Private	225	1
395	Alioluwa	Private	225	1
396	Hathporuwa	Private	225	1
397	Hathporuwa	Private	225	1
398	Hathporuwa	Private	225	1
399	Hathporuwa	Private	225	1
400	Hathporuwa	Private	225	1
401	Hathporuwa	Private	225	1
402	Viharagala	Private	225	1
403	Viharagala	Private	225	1
404	Viharagala	Private	225	1
405	Viharagala	Private	225	1
406	Viharagala	Private	225	1
407	Viharagala	Private	225	1
408	Viharagala	Private	225	1
409	Viharagala	Private	225	1
410	Viharagala	Private	225	1
411	Viharagala	Private	225	1
412	Viharagala	Private	225	1



<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
413	Viharagala	Private	225	1
414	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
415	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
416	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
417	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
418	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
419	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
420	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
421	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
422	Namadagaswewa	Private	225	1
423	Mahaara	Private	225	1
424	Mahaara	Private	225	1
425	Mahaara	Private	225	1
426	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
427	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
428	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
429	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
430	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
431	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
432	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
433	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
434	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
435	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
436	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
437	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
438	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
439	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
440	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
441	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
442	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
443	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
444	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
445	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
446	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
447	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
448	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
449	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
450	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
451	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
452	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
453	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
454	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
455	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
456	Buruthakanda	Private	225	1
457	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
458	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
459	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
460	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
461	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
462	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
463	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
464	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
465	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
466	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
467	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
468	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
469	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
470	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1
471	Pathalayagama	Private	225	1

### Mannar – Nadukuda 220 kV Transmission Line

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership (Private/Government)	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Number of Affected Households
1	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
2	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
3	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
4	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
5	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
6	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
7	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
8	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
9	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
10	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
11	Pappamkulam	Private	225	1
12	Sirinavakulam	Private	225	1
13	Sirinavakulam	Private	225	1
14	Sirinavakulam	Private	225	1
15	Sirinavakulam	Private	225	1
16	Sirinavakulam	Private	225	1
17	Sirinavakulam	Private	225	1
18	Mullipallam	Private	225	1
19	Mullipallam	Private	225	1
20	Mullipallam	Private	225	1
21	Mullipallam	Private	225	1
22	Mullipallam	Private	225	1
23	Mullipallam	Private	225	1
24	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
25	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
26	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
27	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
28	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
29	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
30	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
31	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
32	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
33	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
34	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
35	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
36	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
37	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
38	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
39	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
40	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
41	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
42	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
43	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
44	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
45	Vankalei Birds Sanctuary	Government	225	-
46	Southbar Station	Private (Govt. Permit)	225	1
47	Southbar Station	Private (Govt. Permit)	225	1
48	Santhipuram	Government	225	-
49	Santhipuram	Government	225	-
50	Santhipuram	Government	225	-
51	Santhipuram	Government	225	-
52	Santhipuram	Government	225	-
53	Santhipuram	Government	225	-
54	Eluthoor	Government	225	-
55	Eluthoor	Government	225	-
56	Eluthoor	Private	225	1
57	Eluthoor	Private	225	1
58	Eluthoor	Private	225	1
59	Eluthoor	Private	225	1
60	Eluthoor	Private	225	1
61	Eluthoor	Private	225	1
62	Tarapuram	Private	225	1
63	Tarapuram	Private	225	1
64	Tarapuram	Private	225	1
65	Thavulpadu	private	225	1
66	Tavulpadu	Private	225	1
67	Tavulpadu	Private	225	1
68	Malvadi	Private	225	1
69	Malvadi	Private	225	1
70	Malvadi	Private	225	1
71	Malvadi	Private	225	1
72	Malvadi	Private	225	1
73	Malvadi	Private	225	1
74	Malvadi	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
75	Konnayan	private	225	1
76	Konnayan	Private	225	1
77	Konnayan	Private	225	1
78	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
79	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
80	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
81	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
82	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
83	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
84	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
85	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
86	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
87	Olaittoduwai	Private	225	1
88	Pesalei South	Private	225	1
89	Pesalei South	Private	225	1
90	Pesalei South	Private	225	1
91	Pesalei South	Private	225	1
92	Pesalei South	Private	225	1
93	Pesalei South	Private	225	1
94	Pesalei South	Private	225	1

**Padukka – Horana 132kV Transmission Line**

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
1	Batawala	Private	225	1
2	Batawala	Private	225	1
3	Batawala	Private	225	1
4	Meegoadadeniya	Private	225	1
5	Meegoadadeniya	Private	225	1
6	Meegoadadeniya	Private	225	1
7	Meegoadadeniya	Private	225	1
8	Meegoadadeniya	Private	225	1
9	Meegoadadeniya	Private	225	1
10	Meegoadadeniya	Private	225	1
11	Meegoadadeniya	Private	225	1
12	Meegoda	Private	225	1
13	Meegoda	Private	225	1
14	Meegoda	Private	225	1
15	Meegoda	Private	225	1
16	Watareka	Private	225	1
17	Watareka	Private	225	1
18	Watareka	Private	225	1
19	Watareka	Private	225	1
20	Watareka	Private	225	1
21	Watareka	Private	225	1
22	Watareka	Private	225	1
23	Watareka	Private	225	1
24	Watareka	Private	225	1
25	Watareka	Private	225	1
26	Watareka	Private	225	1
27	Watareka	Private	225	1
28	Thutthiripititya	Private	225	1
29	Thutthiripititya	Private	225	1
30	Thutthiripititya	Private	225	1
31	Thutthiripititya	Private	225	1
32	Liyanwela	Private	225	1
33	Liyanwela	Private	225	1
34	Liyanwela	Private	225	1
35	Liyanwela	Private	225	1
36	Liyanwela	Private	225	1
37	Liyanwela	Private	225	1
38	Liyanwela	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
39	Udamulla	Private	225	1
40	Udamulla	Private	225	1
41	Udamulla	Private	225	1
42	Beliattawilla	Private	225	1
43	Beliattawilla	Private	225	1
44	Beliattawilla	Private	225	1
45	Beliattawilla	Private	225	1
46	Beliattawilla	Private	225	1
47	Beliattawilla	Private	225	1
48	Beliattawilla	Private	225	1
49	Pelpola	Private	225	1
50	Pelpola	Private	225	1
51	Pelpola	Private	225	1
52	Pelpola	Private	225	1
53	Koraleima	Private	225	1
54	Koraleima	Private	225	1
55	Koraleima	Private	225	1
56	Malagala	Private	225	1
57	Malagala	Private	225	1
58	Malagala	Private	225	1
59	Malagala	Private	225	1
60	Malagala	Private	225	1
61	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
62	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
63	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
64	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
65	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
66	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
67	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
68	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
69	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
70	Yatawatura	Private	225	1
71	Pahuruthota bridge	Private	225	1
72	Pahuruthota bridge	Private	225	1
73	Pahuruthota bridge	Private	225	1
74	Maputugala	Private	225	1
75	Maputugala	Private	225	1
76	Maputugala	Private	225	1
77	Maputugala	Private	225	1
78	Maputugala	Private	225	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
79	Maputugala	Private	225	1
80	Maputugala	Private	225	1
81	Maputugala	Private	225	1
82	Gallenaketiya	Private	225	1
83	Gallenaketiya	Private	225	1
84	Gallenaketiya	Private	225	1
85	Gallenaketiya	Private	225	1
86	Poruwadanda	Private	225	1
87	Poruwadanda	Private	225	1
88	Poruwadanda	Private	225	1
89	Poruwadanda	Private	225	1
90	Kakulaliya	Private	225	1
91	Kakulaliya	Private	225	1
92	Kakulaliya	Private	225	1
93	Kakulaliya	Private	225	1
94	Kakulaliya	Private	225	1



### Old Anuradhapura GSS to Mahailuppallama Gantry (33 kV Line)

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
1	Tammannawa	Private	36	1
2	Tammannawa	Private	36	1
3	Nelumkulama	Private	36	1
4	Nelumkulama	Private	36	1
5	Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
6	Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
7	Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
8	Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
9	Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
10	Pahala Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
11	Pahala Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
12	Pahala Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
13	Pahala Keerukkulama	Private	36	1
14	Yahalegama	Private	36	1
15	Yahalegama	Private	36	1
16	Yahalegama	Private	36	1
17	Yahalegama	Private	36	1
18	Yahalegama	Private	36	1
19	Yahalegama	Private	36	1
20	Yahalegama	Private	36	1
21	Nachchaduwa	Private	36	1
22	Nachchaduwa	Private	36	1
23	Nachchaduwa	Private	36	1
24	Nachchaduwa	Private	36	1
25	Nachchaduwa	Private	36	1
26	Nachchaduwa	Private	36	1
27	Nachchaduwa	Private	36	1
28	Nachchaduwa	Private	36	1
29	Athuruwella	Private	36	1
30	Athuruwella	Private	36	1
31	Athuruwella	Private	36	1
32	Kongaswewa	Private	36	1
33	Kongaswewa	Private	36	1
34	Kongaswewa	Private	36	1
35	Kongaswewa	Private	36	1
36	Wettamkulama	Private	36	1
37	Wettamkulama	Private	36	1
38	Wettamkulama	Private	36	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
39	Wettamkulama	Private	36	1
40	Hedogama	Private	36	1
41	Hedogama	Private	36	1
42	Hedogama	Private	36	1
43	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
44	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
45	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
46	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
47	Thammannagala	Private	36	1
48	Thammannagala	Private	36	1
49	Thammannagala	Private	36	1
50	Thammannagala	Private	36	1
51	Thammannagala	Private	36	1
52	Thammannagala	Private	36	1
53	Thammannagala	Private	36	1
54	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
55	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
56	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
57	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
58	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
59	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
60	Nallamudawa	Private	36	1
61	Gallewa	Private	36	1
62	Gallewa	Private	36	1
63	Gallewa	Private	36	1
64	Gallewa	Private	36	1
65	Gallewa	Private	36	1
66	Gallewa	Private	36	1
67	Gallewa	Private	36	1
68	Ihalagama	Private	36	1
69	Ihalagama	Private	36	1
70	Ihalagama	Private	36	1
71	Ihalagama	Private	36	1
72	Ihalagama	Private	36	1
73	Ihalagama	Private	36	1
74	Puliyankulama	Private	36	1
75	Puliyankulama	Private	36	1
76	Puliyankulama	Private	36	1
77	Mahailuppallama	Private	36	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
78	Mahailuppallama	Private	36	1
79	Mahailuppallama	Private	36	1
80	Mahailuppallama	Private	36	1
81	Mahailuppallama	Government	36	-

### **Storefield Gantry to Ethgala Gantry (33 kV Line)**

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
1	Ethgala	Private	36	1
2	Ethgala	Private	36	1
3	Ethgala	Private	36	1
4	Ethgalagama	Private	36	1
5	Ethgalagama	Private	36	1
6	Ethgalagama	Private	36	1
7	Ethgalagama	Private	36	1
8	Ethgalagama	Private	36	1
9	Jayamalapura	Private	36	1
10	Jayamalapura	Private	36	1
11	Oruwelwatte	Private	36	1
12	Oruwelwatte	Private	36	1
13	Malwatte	Private	36	1
14	Malwatte	Private	36	1

### Kappalthurai GSS to Chinabay Gantry

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
1	Monkey Bridge	Government	36	-
2	Monkey Bridge	Government	36	-
3	Monkey Bridge	Government	36	-
4	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
5	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
6	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
7	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
8	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
9	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
10	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
11	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
12	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
13	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
14	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
15	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
16	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
17	Kappalthurai	Government	36	-
18	China Bay	Government	36	-
19	China Bay	Government	36	-
20	China Bay	Government	36	-
21	China Bay	Government	36	-
22	China Bay	Government	36	-
23	China Bay	Government	36	-
24	China Bay	Government	36	-
25	China Bay	Government	36	-
26	China Bay	Government	36	-
27	China Bay	Government	36	-
28	China Bay	Government	36	-

**Embilipitiya GSS to Weniwelara Gantry (33 kV Line)**

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership (Private/Government)</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
1	YSS Village	Private	36	1
2	YSS Village	Private	36	1
3	YSS Village	Private	36	1
4	YSS Village	Private	36	1
5	YSS Village	Private	36	1
6	YSS Village	Government	36	-
7	Adarshagama	Private	36	1
8	Adarshagama	Private	36	1
9	Adarshagama	Private	36	1
10	Adarshagama	Private	36	1
11	Karawilayaya	Private	36	1
12	Karawilayaya	Private	36	1
13	Karawilayaya	Private	36	1
14	Karawilayaya	Private	36	1
15	Hagala	Private	36	1
16	Hagala	Private	36	1
17	Hagala	Private	36	1
18	Hagala	Private	36	1
19	Hagala	Private	36	1
20	Hagala	Private	36	1
21	Hagala	Private	36	1
22	Oorupereassa	Private	36	1
23	Oorupereassa	Private	36	1
24	Oorupereassa	Private	36	1
25	Oorupereassa	Private	36	1
26	Oorupereassa	Private	36	1
27	Oorupereassa	Private	36	1
28	Oorupereassa	Private	36	1
29	D-15 Yaya	Private	36	1
30	D-15 Yaya	Private	36	1
31	D-15 Yaya	Private	36	1
32	D-15 Yaya	Private	36	1
33	Weniwelara	Private	36	1
34	Weniwelara	Private	36	1
35	Weniwelara	Private	36	1
36	Weniwelara	Private	36	1
37	Weniwelara	Private	36	1
38	Weniwelara	Private	36	1
39	Weniwelara	Private	36	1
40	Weniwelara	Private	36	1

### Matugama GSS to Bentota PSS (33 kV Line)

Tower No.	Name of Village	Ownership	Area to be Affected (Square Meter)	Number of Affected Households
1	Yatadola	Private	36	1
2	Yatadola	Private	36	1
3	Yatadola	Private	36	1
4	Yatadola	Private	36	1
5	Yatadola	Private	36	1
6	Yatadola	Private	36	1
7	Yatadola	Private	36	1
8	Yatadola	Private	36	1
9	Keeranthidiya	Private	36	1
10	Keeranthidiya	Private	36	1
11	Keeranthidiya	Private	36	1
12	Keeranthidiya	Private	36	1
13	Keeranthidiya	Private	36	1
14	Keeranthidiya	Private	36	1
15	Pusselamulla	Private	36	1
16	Pusselamulla	Private	36	1
17	Pusselamulla	Private	36	1
18	Pusselamulla	Private	36	1
19	Kaalawila	Private	36	1
20	Kaalawila	Private	36	1
21	Kaalawila	Private	36	1
22	Kaalawila	Private	36	1
23	Kaalawila	Private	36	1
24	Kaalawila	Private	36	1
25	Kaalawila	Private	36	1
26	Gammattha Uda	Private	36	1
27	Gammattha Uda	Private	36	1
28	Gammattha Uda	Private	36	1
29	Kotapitiya	Private	36	1
30	Kotapitiya	Private	36	1
31	Kotapitiya	Private	36	1
32	Kotapitiya	Private	36	1
33	Kotapitiya	Private	36	1
34	Poldoowa	Private	36	1
35	Poldoowa	Private	36	1
36	Poldoowa	Private	36	1
37	Poldoowa	Private	36	1
38	Poldoowa	Private	36	1
39	Poldoowa	Private	36	1
40	Bodhimaluwa	Private	36	1

<b>Tower No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area to be Affected (Square Meter)</b>	<b>Number of Affected Households</b>
41	Bodhimaluwa	Private	36	1
42	Bodhimaluwa	Private	36	1
43	Bodhimaluwa	Private	36	1
44	Kadiyangala	Private	36	1
45	Kadiyangala	Private	36	1
46	Kadiyangala	Private	36	1
47	Kadiyangala	Private	36	1
48	Kadiyangala	Private	36	1
49	Angagoda	Private	36	1
50	Angagoda	Private	36	1
51	Angagoda	Private	36	1
52	Angagoda	Private	36	1
53	Angagoda	Private	36	1
54	Angagoda	Private	36	1
55	Angagoda	Private	36	1

## **ANNEXURE -2.2: INVENTORY OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINES**



### 220 kV Mannar – Nadukuda Transmission Line

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow )	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties	affected IP households
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Mannar	Pappamkulam	4	15 x 15	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	0	0	-	-
2	1	2	1	Mannar	Pappamkulam	3	15 x 15	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	0	0	-	-
3	2	3	1	Mannar	Pappamkulam	4	15 x 15	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	0	0	-	-
4	3	4	1	Mannar	Sirinavakulam	3	15 x 15	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	0	0	-	-
5	4	5	1	Mannar	Sirinavakulam	3	15 x 15	35	Private	Agriculture, & barren	Paddy, palmyrah stands with scrubs	Palmyrah stands -06	0	-	-
6	5	6	1	Mannar	Mullipallam	4	15 x 15	35	Private & Govt.	Agriculture & marshy	Paddy	0	0	-	-
7	6	7	1	Mannar	Mullipallam	3	15 x 15	35	Govt.	Marshy & barren	0	0	0		
8	7	8	1	Mannar	Vankalai	3	15 x 15	35	Government declared bird	Marshy & lagoon	0	0	0	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow )	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties	affected IP households
	From	To													
									sanctuary						
9	8	9	1	Mannar	Vankalai	4	15 x 15	35	Government declared bird sanctuary	Marshy & lagoon	0	0	0	-	-
10	9	10	1	Mannar	Vankalai	3	15 x 15	35	Government declared bird sanctuary	Marshy & lagoon	0	0	0	-	-
11	10	11	1	Mannar	Vankalai	3	15 x 15	35	Government declared bird sanctuary	Marshy & lagoon	0	0	0	-	-
12	11	12	1	Mannar	Vankalai	4	15 x 15	35	Government declared bird sanctuary	Marshy & lagoon	0	0	0	-	-
13	12	13	1	Mannar	Vankalai	3	15 x 15	35	Government	Marshy	0	0	0		-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow )	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties	affected IP households
	From	To													
									ent declared bird sanctuary	&lagoon				-	
14	13	14	1	Mannar	South Bar Railway Station	3	15 x 15	35	Private & Govt.	Lagoon, marshy land & fallow land	-	Coconut - 01	House -1 Retail shop -01	-	-
15	14	15	1	Mannar	Shanthipuram	4	15 x 15	35	Govt. & private	Barren	0	0	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Mannar	Eluthoor	3	15 x 15	35	Unoccupied private land (fenced)	-	0	0	Retail shop 1	-	-
17	16	17	1	Mannar	Selvanagar	3	15 x 15	35	Private & Govt	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut and palmyrah stands with scrubs	Coconut – 2 Palmyrah stands -5	0	-	-
18	17	18	1	Mannar	Selvanagar Pittam	4	15 x 15	35	Private	Agriculture & plantations	Coconut & palmyrah stands with	Coconut – 80 Palmyrah stands - 100	0	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow )	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties	affected IP households
	From	To													
											scrubs				
19	18	19	1	Mannar	Tharapuram Thurishcity	3	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Palmyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra h stands - 50	0	-	-
20	19	20	1	Mannar	Between Thavulpadu & Malvadi villages	3	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Palmyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra h stands - 100	0	-	-
21	20	21	1	Mannar	Between Thavulpadu & Malvadi villages	4	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Palmyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra h stands -100	0	-	-
22	21	22	1	Mannar	Thoddavelii	3	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Palmyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra h stands - 200	0	-	-
23	22	23	1	Mannar	Konniyankudi iruppu	3	15 x 15	35	Private	Home gardens	Palmyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra stands - 250	0	-	-
24	23	24	1	Mannar	Oliaththoudu vai	4	15 x 15	35	Private	Plantations	Coconut & Palmyra h stands with	Coconut - 25 Palmyra h stands - 200	0	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow )	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties	affected IP households
	From	To													
											scrubs				
25	24	25	1	Mannar	Oliaththoudu vai	3	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Plamyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra h stands – 200	0	-	-
26	25	26	1	Mannar	Oliaththoudu vai	3	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Plamyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra h stands - 100	0	-	-
27	26	27	1	Mannar	Pesalai South	4	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Plamyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra h stands – 100	0	-	-
28	27	28	1	Mannar	Pesalai South	3	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Plamyra h with scrubs	Palmyra h stands - 100	0	-	-
29	28	29	1	Mannar	Nadukuda	3	15 x 15	35	Private	-	Plamyra h stands with scrubs	Palmyra h stands - 150	0	-	-
30	29	30	1	Mannar	Nadukda	4	15 x 15	35	Private	Scrublands & plantations	Coconut & Palmyra h stands	Coconut – 08 Palmyra h stands – 50	0	-	-

**Second circuit stringing of Habarana-Valachchenai, Zebra, 100km 132kV transmission line**

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees affected	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Polonnaruwa	Hiriwadunna Pinsirigama		225	30	Private	Agriculture  Home gardens	Vegetable cultivation	-	2	-	-
2	1	2	1	Polonnaruwa	Pinsirigama		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture  Barren land	Vegetable cultivation  Scrubs	-		-	-
3	2	3	1	Polonnaruwa	Mahasengam a Moragaswewa		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Polonnaruwa	Moragaswewa		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Polonnaruwa	Moragaswewa (cross		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-

<sup>8</sup> The total number of towers installed is 305.

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					Sigiriya Road)										
6	5	6	1	Polonnaruwa	Moragaswewa		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Polonnaruwa	Irigeoya Sooriyagama		225	30	Government	Home gardens & agriculture	Coconut Teak	Coconut 01 Teak - 06	6 <sup>9</sup>	-	-
8	7	8	1	Polonnaruwa	Irigeoya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-

<sup>9</sup> The 6 households are non-titleholders.

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
15	14	15	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs		-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
18	17	18	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
20	19	20	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya Maharathmale		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture Barren land	Vegetable cultivation Scrubs	-	-	-	-
21	20	21	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya Maharathmale (cross Galoya Road)		225	30	Government	Agriculture Barren land	Vegetable cultivation Scrubs	-	-	-	-
22	21	22	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
24	23	24	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-



No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
25	24	25	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
26	25	26	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
27	26	27	1	Polonnaruwa	Minneriya		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
28	27	28	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Sudukanda)		225	30	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
29	28	29	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Akkara 70)		225	30	Private & Government	Forest Agriculture	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
30	29	30	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Ulapathgam a)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
31	30	31	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Ulapathgam a)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
32	31	32	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Ulapathgam		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					a)										
33	32	33	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Bubula)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
34	33	34	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Bubula)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
35	34	35	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Hathamuna)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
36	35	36	1	Polonnaruwa	Hingurakgod a (Hatamuna)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
37	36	37	1	Polonnaruwa	Unagalavehe ra		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
38	37	38	1	Polonnaruwa	Unagalavehe ra		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
39	38	39	1	Polonnaruwa	Unagalavehe ra		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
40	39	40	1	Polonnaruwa	Unagalavehe ra		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees affected	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
41	40	41	1	Polonnaruwa	Lakshayaya		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
42	41	42	1	Polonnaruwa	Lakshayaya		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
43	42	43	1	Polonnaruwa	Ethumalpitiya		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
44	43	44	1	Polonnaruwa	Ethumalpitiya		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
45	44	45	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewagama Wewetenne		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
46	45	46	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewagama Wewetenne		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
47	46	47	1	Polonnaruwa	Gallella		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
48	47	48	1	Polonnaruwa	Gallella		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
49	48	49	1	Polonnaruwa	Gallella		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
50	49	50	1	Polonnaruwa	Gallella		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture Flood Plains/ reservations	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
51	50	51	1	Polonnaruwa	Manampitiya		225	30	Private	Flood Plains/reservations	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
52	51	52	1	Polonnaruwa	Manampitiya		225	30	Private	Flood Plains/reservations	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
53	52	53	1	Polonnaruwa	Manampitiya (Sarvodaya Road)		225	30	Private	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
54	53	54	1	Polonnaruwa	Manampitiya		225	30	Private	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
55	54	55	1	Polonnaruwa	Manampitiya		225	30	Private	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
56	55	56	1	Polonnaruwa	Manampitiya		225	30	Private	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
57	56	57	1	Polonnaruwa	Manampitiya		225	30	Private	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
58	57	58	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewanapitiya		225	30	Private	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
59	58	59	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewanapitiya		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
60	59	60	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewanapitiya		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
61	60	61	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewanapitiya		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					(1 <sup>st</sup> Phase)										
62	61	62	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewanapitiya (3 <sup>rd</sup> Phase)		225	30	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Paddy Coconut Scrubs	Coconut 01	01	-	-
63	62	63	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewanapitiya		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
64	63	64	1	Polonnaruwa	Sewanapitiya (Susirigama)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
65	64	65	1	Polonnaruwa	Susuirigama		225	30	Private	Agriculture Barren land	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
66	65	66	1	Polonnaruwa	Susirigama		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
67	66	67	1	Polonnaruwa	Monaratenne (cross Habarana-Batticaloa Road)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
68	67	68	1	Polonnaruwa	Monaratenne		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
69	68	69	1	Polonnaruwa	Welikanda		225	30	Private & Government	Rubber nursery Barren land	Paddy Scrubs	Rubber seedlings - 10		-	-
70	69	70	1	Polonnaruwa	Welikanda		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture Barren land	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
71	70	71	1	Polonnaruwa	Welikanda		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
72	71	72	1	Polonnaruwa	Welikanda (Aselapura)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
73	72	73	1	Polonnaruwa	Welikanda (Aselapura)		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
74	73	74	1	Polonnaruwa	Welikanda (Ruwanpitiya )		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture Barren land	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
75	74	75	1	Polonnaruwa	Welikanda (Ruwanpitiya		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					)					Barren land	Chena cultivation s Scrubs				
76	75	76	1	Polonnaruwa Batticaloa	Welikanda Rideettenne		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
77	76	77	1	Batticaloa	Rideettenne		225	30	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
78	77	78	1	Batticaloa	Jayanthiyaya		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture Barren land	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
79	78	79	1	Batticaloa	Jayanthiyaya		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture Barren land	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
80	79	80	1	Batticaloa	Punani		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees affected	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
81	80	81	1	Batticaloa	Punani		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
82	81	82	1	Batticaloa	Punani		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
83	82	83	1	Batticaloa	Punani		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
84	83	84	1	Batticaloa	Punani		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
85	84	85	1	Batticaloa	Vakaneri		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
86	85	86	1	Batticaloa	Vakaneri		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
87	86	87	1	Batticaloa	Vakaneri		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-



No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees affected	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
88	87	88	1	Batticaloa	Vakaneri		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
89	88	89	1	Batticaloa	Vakaneri		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
90	89	90	1	Batticaloa	Vakaneri		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
91	90	91	1	Batticaloa	Vakaneri		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
92	91	92	1	Batticaloa	Miyankulam		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
93	92	93	1	Batticaloa	Miyankulam		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
94	93	94	1	Batticaloa	Miyankulam		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
95	94	95	1	Batticaloa	Miyankulam		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
96	95	96	1	Batticaloa	Miyankulam		225	30	Government	Barren land	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
97	96	97	1	Batticaloa	Al Mayma village		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture Barren land	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
98	97	98	1	Batticaloa	Al Mayma village		225	30	Private & Government	Agriculture Barren land	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
99	98	99	1	Batticaloa	Valachchenai (Navalady)		225	30	Private	Agriculture Home gardens	Coconut	Coconut - 03	-	-	-
100	99	100	1	Batticaloa	Valachchenai (Arfa Nagar)		225	30	Private	Home gardens	Coconut Mango	Coconut seedlings – 25	10	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls <sup>8</sup>	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												Mango – 03			

**POLPITIYA- HAMBANTOTA 220 kV Transmission Line (144 km)**

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees affected	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Nuwara Eliya	Polpitiya	4	225	35	Private	Plantations & cross Kelani river	Tea, coconut, mango & jak	Coconut -3 Mango -1 Jak – 2 Rambutan -1	1	-	-
2	1	2	1	Nuwara Eliya	Pitawela	3	225	35	Private	Plantation	Tea, coconut, jak, dooriyan	Coconut -10 Jak -3 Dooriyan -1	3	-	-
3	2	3	1	Nuwara Eliya	Polgahamula & Madeniya	4	225	35	Private & government	Plantations	Tea, coffee, coconut & arecanut	Coconut – 5 Arecanut – 4	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Nuwara Eliya	Hitigegama & Minuwandeniya	4	225	35	Private & government	Plantations & forest	Sapu, tea, coconut, ginikooru & mara	Sapu -2 Coconut -2 Ginikooru -3	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												Mara – 2 Mahogany – 1			
5	4	5	1	Nuwara Eliya	Minuwandeniya	3	225	35	Government	Forest reserve	Mara & ginikooru	Mara – 8 Gnikooru - 10	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Nuwara Eliya	Pitakanda	4	225	35	Government	Forest reserve	Mara & ginikooru	Mara -25 Ginikooru - 10	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Nuwara Eliya	Mahatennagama	4	225	35	Government & private	Forest, plantations & home gardens	Mara, jak, kitul, rubber & tea	Mara – 35 Jak -2 Kitul – 4 Rubber – 15	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Nuwara Eliya & Kegalle	Mahatennagama & Ihala Polgaswatte	4	225	35	Private	Paddy & plantations	Tea, rubber, coconut & ginikooru	Rubber – 60 Ginikooru -	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												10 Coconut – 8			
9	8	9	1	Kegalle	Pahala Polgaswatte	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, rubber, coconut & ginikooru	Rubber – 70 Coconut – 8 Ginikooru – 10	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Kegalle	Pahala Polgaswatte & Hingurana	4	225	35	Private	Homegardens and plantations	Tea, rubber, coconut and ginikooru	Rubber – 50 Coconut – 15 Ginikooru – 10	1	-	-
11	10	11	1	Kegalle	Ranwala & Maliboda	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, rubber, jak and ginikooru	Rubber – 20 Ginikooru – 15	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												Jak – 5			
12	11	12	1	Kegalle	Maliboda	3	225	35	Private & government	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, mango, coconut & ginikooru	Mango – 2 Coconut – 15 Ginikooru – 15 Mara – 5	1	-	-
13	12	13	1	Kegalle	Maliboda	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & ginikooru	Ginikooru – 20 Coconut – 5 Mara 8	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Kegalle	Magala (no access)	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, mara, ginikooru	Mara – 6 Ginikooru – 12	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Kegalle	Magala (no access)	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, ginikooru, jak & kitul	Ginikooru – 15 Kitul – 8	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												Jak – 3			
16	15	16	1	Kegalle & Ratnapura	Muruththettu wa Kanda	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, ginikooru & kitul	Ginikooru – 8 Kitul – 6	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Ratnapura	Muruththettu we kands	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, ginikooru, kitul & mara	Ginikooru – 9 Kitul – 5 Mara – 6	-	-	-
18	17	18	1	Ratnapura	Erathna	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut, kitul, ginikooru & arecanut	Coconut – 15 Ginikooru – 15 Arecanut – 3 Kitul – 5	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Ratnapura	Erathna	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut, ginikooru	Coconut – 12 Ginikooru –	-	-	-



No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											and mahogany	10 Kitul – 8 Mahogany – 2			
20	19	20	1	Ratnapura	Erathna & Adavikanda	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, lunumidella, mangoostine, jak, kitul, ginikooru and coconut	Lunumidella – 3 Mangoostine – 3 Jak – 2 Kitul – 5 Ginikooru – 12 Coconut – 8	-	-	-
21	20	21	1	Ratnapura	Adavikanda & Paladeniya	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut, ginikooru & mara	Coconut -12 Ginikooru – 10 Mara – 8	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees affected	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
22	21	22	1	Ratnapura	Adavikanda (south)	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, kitul, jak, ginikooru & coconut	Kitul – 5 Jak – 6 Ginikooru – 10 Coconut – 15	-	-	-
23	22	23	1	Ratnapura	Dehigahahena	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, mara, arecanut, jak, ginikooru & coconut	Mara – 25 Arecanut – 15 Jak – 3 Ginikooru – 15 Coconut – 15	-	-	-
24	23	24	1	Ratnapura	Dehigahahena	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, jak, mara, coconut & ginikooru	Mara – 12 Jak – 2 Coconut – 8	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												Ginikooru – 15			
25	24	25	1	Ratnapura	Diyagala carney	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & mara	Mara 6	-	-	-
26	25	26	1	Ratnapura	Plaabaddala	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, kitul & jak	Kitul – 3 Jak – 2	2 (houses) + 3 (retail groceries)	-	-
27	26	27	1	Ratnapura	Gamekanda (no access)	4	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, mara, kitul & jak	Mara – 6 Ginikooru – 10 Jak – 4	-	-	-
28	27	28	1	Ratnapura	Gamekanda & Imbulakanda	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, mara, jak & coconut	Mara – 10 Jak – 5 Coconut –	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					(no access)							15			
29	28	29	1	Ratnapura	Imbulkanda & Mapalana (no access)	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut, kitul & ginikooru	Coconut – 20 Kitul – 7 Ginikooru – 15	-	-	-
30	29	30	1	Ratnapura	Kandehena	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, ginikooru, mara & coconut	Ginikooru – 10 Mara – 6 Coconut – 12	-	-	-
31	30	31	1	Ratnapura	Kandehena & Welikumbura	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, cinnamon, coconut, ranbutan & ginikooru	Coconut – 15 Ginikooru – 20 Rambutan – 5	2	-	-
32	31	32	1	Ratnapura	Welikumbura	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea,	Ginikooru –	3	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees affected	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										& home gardens	ginikooru, kitul & coconut	15 Kitul – 3 Coconut – 10			
33	32	33	1	Ratnapura	Walikumbura	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & coconut	Coconut – 15 Ginikooru – 10	-	-	-
34	33	34	1	Ratnapura	Kudawa & Polwatte	4	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, breadfruit, coconut, arecanut, mango & kitul	Breadfruit – 3 Coconut – 30 Arecanut – 10 Kitul – 12 Mango - 8	5	-	-
35	34	35	1	Ratnapura	Kudawa & Polwatte	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, kitul, coconut	Kitul – 6 Coconut –	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											&mango	20 Mango – 6 Ginikooru – 12			
36	35	36	1	Ratnapura	Polwatte & Dehenekanda	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut, jak, mara & arecanut	Coconut – 15 Mara – 10 Jak – 3 Arecanut – 4	-	-	-
37	36	37	1	Ratnapura	Dehenakanda (udawella)	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, turpentine & mara	Turperntine – 25 Mara – 10	-	-	-
38	37	38	1	Ratnapura	Dehenakanda	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & mara	Mara – 12	-	-	-
39	38	39	1	Ratnapura	Dehenakanda	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & mara	Mara – 8	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
40	39	40	1	Ratnapura	Dehenakanda	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, mara & ginikooru	Mara – 6 Ginikooru – 10	-	-	-
41	40	41	1	Ratnapura	Aswadduma	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & mara	Mara -12	-	-	-
42	41	42	1	Ratnapura	Aswadduma & Wewelwatte	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & mara	Mara – 8	-	-	-
43	42	43	1	Ratnapura	Wewelwatte & Asweduumma (Polwatte)	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, jak, coconut, kitul & arecanut	Jak – 6 Coconut – 8 Kitul – 4 Arecanut – 8	2	-	-
44	43	44	1	Ratnapura	Alupola Ella	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & ginikooru	Ginikooru – 4	-	-	-
45	44	45	1	Ratnapura	Agars Land	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & mara	Mara – 15	-	-	-
46	45	46	1	Ratnapura	Agars Land	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea	Mara – 4	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											&mara				
47	46	47	1	Ratnapura	Uwella	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & coconut	Coconut – 8	-	-	-
48	47	48	1	Ratnapura	Uwella	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & mara	Mara – 15	-	-	-
49	48	49	1	Ratnapura	Uwella	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, mara & ginikooru	Mara – 8 Ginikooru – 4	-	-	-
50	49	50	1	Ratnapura	Uwella & Rassagala	3	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut & mara	Coconut – 4 Mara – 6	-	-	-
51	50	51	1	Ratnapura	Rassagala	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut & mara	Coconut – 4 Mara – 5	-	-	-
52	51	52	1	Ratnapura	Rassagala	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & mara	Mara – 2	-	-	-
53	52	53	1	Ratnapura	Rassagala (Welekumbura)	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & agriculture	Paddy, tea, coconut	Coconut – 15	-	-	-



No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											&jak	Jak – 8			
54	53	54	1	Ratnapura	Rassagala (Welekumbura)	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut & jak	Coconut – 8 Jak – 4	-	-	-
55	54	55	1	Ratnapura	Rassagala & Tennehena	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut & jak	Coconut – 10 Jak – 4	-	-	-
56	55	56	1	Ratnapura	Bulathgama	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & coconut	Coconut – 6	-	-	-
57	56	57	1	Ratnapura	Atawakwela	4	225	35	Private	Plantations & Walawe river	Tea, coconut, jak & kitul	Coconut – 15 Jak – 6 Kitul – 4	-	-	-
58	57	58	1	Ratnapura	Atawakwela	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut & jak	Coconut – 3 Jak – 2	-	-	-
59	58	59	1	Ratnapura	Arawakwela	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea, coconut	Coconut – 15	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											&kitul	Kitul – 6			
60	59	60	1	Ratnapura	Oluganthota	4	225	35	Private	Plantations	Tea & coconut	Coconut – 6	-	-	-
61	60	61	1	Ratnapura	Oluganthota	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & agriculture	Coconut, tea & paddy	Coconut – 80	-	-	-
62	61	62	1	Ratnapura	Oluganthota	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & agriculture	Paddy, tea, coconut & jak	Coconut – 15 Jak – 5	-	-	-
63	62	63	1	Ratnapura	Karadiyamulla	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, coconut, jak, kitul & mango	Coconut – 12 Jak – 6 Kitul – 4 Mango – 4	2	-	-
64	63	64	1	Ratnapura	Gataaraluwa	4	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, coconut, kitul & mara	Coconut – 5 Kitul – 2 Mara – 4	3	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
65	64	65	1	Ratnapura	Hapugahakumbura	3	225	35	Private & government	Plantations, forest & home gardens	Jak, mahogany & coconut	Jak – 3 Mahogany – 2 Coconut – 8	2	-	-
66	65	66	1	Ratnapura	Hapugahakumbura	3	225	35	Private & government	Forest & plantations	Coconut & jak	Coconut – 6 Jak – 2	-	-	-
67	66	67	1	Ratnapura	Hapugaskumbura & Dambagahatenne	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut, jak & scrubs	Coconut – 6 Jak – 2	-	-	-
68	67	68	1	Ratnapura	Dambagahatenne	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, vegetable cultivation & coconut	Coconut – 4	-	-	-
69	68	69	1	Ratnapura	Wikiliya Aldora	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Coconut, tea, jak, mahogany & mango	Coconut – 15 Jak – 5 Mango – 3	2	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
												Mahogany – 2			
70	69	70	1	Ratnapura	Walakumbura	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & agriculture	Coconut, paddy, vegetable cultivations & jak	Coconut – 30 Jak – 10	-	-	-
71	70	71	1	Ratnapura	Dambagahali yadda	4	225	35	Private	Agriculture & plantations	Paddy, vegetable cultivations, coconut, jak & tea	Coconut – 15 Jak – 4	-	-	-
72	71	72	1	Ratnapura	Dambagahali yadda	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture & plantations	Paddy, vegetable cultivations, coconut & tea	Coconut – 12	-	-	-
73	72	73	1	Ratnapura	Teladiriya	4	225	35	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Coconut, tea	Coconut –	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
										s	&mahogany	10 Mahogany – 6			
74	73	74	1	Ratnapura	Teladiriya	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Tea, coconut, jak, mahogany & mango	Coconut – 25 Jak – 15 Mahogany – 8 Mango - 6	2	-	-
75	74	75	1	Ratnapura	Pollamure	3	225	35	Private	Home gardens & agriculture	Paddy, coconut, kak and breadfruit	Coconut – 15 Jak – 1 Breadfruit – 3	-	-	-
76	75	76	1	Ratnapura	Urapola	3	225	35	Private	Home gardens & agriculture	Coconut, arecanut, breadfruit and vegetable	Coconut – 20 Arecanut – 10	1	-	1

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											cultivation	Breadfruit – 2			
77	76	77	1	Ratnapura	Kottibulwela	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture, plantations and home gardens	Paddy, vegetable cultivation s, coconut & arecanut	Coconut – 35 Arecanut – 10	-	-	-
78	77	78	1	Ratnapura	Kottibulwela	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Paddy, vegetable cultivation , coconut & scrubs	Coconut – 8	-	-	-
79	78	79	1	Ratnapura	Kottibulwela & Kandewela	3	225	35	Private	Plantations & agriculture	Coconut & vegetable cultivation	Coconut – 30	-	-	-
80	79	80	1	Ratnapura	Pussatota	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, vegetable cultivation & coconut	Coconut – 25	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
81	80	81	1	Ratnapura	Pussatota	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut & vegetable cultivation	Coconut – 10	-	-	-
82	81	82	1	Ratnapura	Galpaya	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, vegetable cultivation & coconut	Coconut – 4	-	-	-
83	82	83	1	Ratnapura	Galpaya	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, vegetable cultivation and coconut	Coconut -12	-	-	-
84	83	84	1	Ratnapura	Galpaya	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture, plantations and home gardens	Paddy, vegetable cultivation s and coconut	Coconut – 40	-	-	-
85	84	85	1	Ratnapura	Karawilayaya	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture, plantations and home gardens	Paddy, vegetable cultivation s and	Coconut – 30	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											coconut				
86	85	86	1	Ratnapura	Karawilayaya	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture	Vegetable cultivation	-	-	-	-
87	86	87	1	Ratnapura	Karawilayaya	4	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture	Vegetable cultivation & paddy	-	-	-	-
88	87	88	1	Ratnapura	Karamatiara	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture	Vegetable cultivation & paddy	-	-	-	-
89	88	89	1	Ratnapura	Mahakapuyaya	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Vegetable cultivation , coconut & paddy	Coconut - 20	-	-	-
90	89	90	1	Ratnapura	Panahaduwa	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Vegetable cultivation , coconut & paddy	Coconut - 30	-	-	-
91	90	91	1	Ratnapura	Karamatiara	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Vegetable cultivation , coconut,	Coconut – 35	-	-	-



No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
											teak & mango	Teak – 20 Mango – 10			
92	91	92	1	Ratnapura	Karamatiara	4	225	35	Private	Agriculture & plantation	Vegetable cultivation , coconut, teak, jak & mango	Coconut – 15 Teak – 12 Mango – 6 Jak - 1	-	-	-
93	92	93	1	Ratnapura	Karamatiara (Munchiwatte )	3	225	35	Government	Teak plantation	Teak	Teak - 600	-	-	-
94	93	94	1	Ratnapura	Munchiwatte Udawalawe	3	225	35	Government	Teak plantation	Teak	Teak - 500	-	-	-
95	94	95	1	Ratnapura	Udawalawe	3	225	35	Private & Government	Home gardens & plantations	Teak, mango & coconut	Teak – 400 Mango – 12 Coconut - 15	2	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
96	95	96	1	Ratnapura	Mudunmankada (Saifan Place)	4	225	35	Private & government	Home gardens & burial ground	Margosa, mango, coconut & teak	Margosa – 15 Mango- 8 Coconut – 10 Teak – 35	1	Burial ground	-
97	96	97	1	Ratnapura	Mudunmalka da & Rathkarawwa	3	225	35	Private & government	Home gardens, agriculture, aquatic culture research unit	Coconut, teak, sugarcane cultivation & paddy	Coconut – 15 Teak- 15	-	-	-
98	97	98	1	Ratnapura	Rathkarawwa (Gange yaya)	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, vegetable cultivation, banana & coconut	Coconut – 5	-	-	-
99	98	99	1	Ratnapura	Rathkarawwa	4	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Sugarcane	Teak – 5	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					(D-5 Village)						e, banana & teak				
100	99	100	1	Ratnapura & Monaragala	Rathkarauwa & Kovulara	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture (Walawe river)	Sugarcane, teak & banana	Teak -15	-	-	-
101	100	101	1	Monaragala	Kovulara (Thenneliya)	2	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture	Sugarcane, coconut and mango	Coconut – 5 Mango – 10	-	-	-
102	101	102	1	Monaragala	Kovulara	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-
103	102	103	1	Monaragala	Kovulara & Dalukattiyagama	4	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-
104	103	104	1	Monaragala	Dalukattiyagama	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-
105	104	105	1	Manaragala	Dalukattiyaga	3	225	35	Private & governme	Agriculture	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					ma				nt		e				
106	105	106	1	Ratnapura	Moraketiya (Yaya 5)	4	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
107	106	107	1	Ratnapura	Moraketiya (Yaya 5)	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
108	107	108	1	Ratnapura	Moraketiya (Yaya 6 & D-6 canal)	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut, mango, teak, banana & braedfurit	Coconut – 15 Teak – 20 Mango – 15 Breadfruit – 1	2	-	-
109	108	109	1	Ratnapura	Moraketiya (Yaya 6)	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
110	109	110	1	Ratnapura	Moraketiya (Yaya 6)	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
111	110	111	1	Ratnapura	Halmillaketiya	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
112	111	112	1	Ratnapura	Halmillaketiya	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					a										
113	112	113	1	Ratnapura	Therapuththa school road – canal 10	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, teak, jak, coconut, mango & papaya	Teak – 12 Jak – 2 Coconut – 6 Mango - 3	-	-	-
114	113	114	1	Ratnapura	Therapuththa gama	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
115	114	115	1	Ratnapura	Moraketiya (Yaya 6)	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
116	115	116	1	Ratnapura & Hambantota	Therapuththa & Alioluara	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture (Walawe river)	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 15	-	-	-
117	116	117	1	Hambantota	Alioluara & Hathporuwa	4	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
118	117	118	1	Hambantota	Hathporuwa	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 3	-	-	-
119	118	119	1	Hambantota	Hathporuwa	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 1	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
120	119	120	1	Hambantota	Viharagala	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & coconut	Coconut – 6	-	-	-
121	120	121	1	Hambantota	Viharagala	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
122	121	122	1	Hambantota	Viharagala (Nugelanga)	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut, teak, mango & jak	Coconut – 18 Jak – 6 Teak – 8 Mango -4	-	-	-
123	122	123	1	Hambantota	Viharagala (Temple road)	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, banana, jak & coconut	Coconut – 5 Jak – 2	-	-	-
124	123	124	1	Hambantota	Viharagala (Poll 5)	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut, banana & jak	Coconut – 6 Jak – 1	-	-	-
125	124	125	1	Hambantota	Viharagala & Namadagas	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
					wewa										
126	125	126	1	Hambantota	Namadagas wewa	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut & banana	Coconut – 6	-	-	-
127	126	127	1	Hambantota	Namadagas wewa & Maha ara	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, & banana	-	-	-	-
128	127	128	1	Hambantota	Maha ara, Mirijawila & cross Sooriyawewa road	3	225	35	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, coconut, banana & margosa	Coconut – 8 Margosa - 5	-	-	-
129	128	129	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture, home gardens & tank	Paddy, coconut, banana, mango, jak & arecanut	Coconut – 8 Mango – 4 Arecanut – 2 Jak -2	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
130	129	130	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
131	130	131	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
132	131	132	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
133	132	133	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
134	133	134	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	4	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
135	134	135	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
136	135	136	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana	-	-	-	-



No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
									nt		&scrubs				
137	136	137	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
138	137	138	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
139	138	139	1	Hambantota	Buruthakanda	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
140	139	140	1	Hambantota	Pathalayagama (Bellagaswewa)	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
141	140	141	1	Hambantota	Pathalayagama	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
142	141	142	1	Hambantota	Pathalayagama	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees affected	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
143	142	143	1	Hambantota	Pathalayagama	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-
144	143	144	1	Hambantota	Pathalayagama	3	225	35	Private & government	Agriculture & scrubs	Paddy, banana & scrubs	-	-	-	-

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No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties	Nº of affected households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Anuradhapura	Thammanna pura Nelumkulama Line Cross Galkulama Apura Rd	03	36	15	Private	Agriculture Home Gardens	Coconut Scrubs Mango Paddy Jack Margosa	Coconut 12 Jack 01 Mango 05 Margosa 04	02	-	-
2	1	2	1	Anuradhapura	Keerikkulama	03	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Scrubs Paddy	-	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Anuradhapura	Keerikkulama	03	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture Nuwarawewa	Paddy Scrubs Chena cultivation	Kumbuk 03	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Anuradhapura	Pahala Keerikkulama	04	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Scrubs Paddy	Teak 20 Margosa 04	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties	N° of affected households (if any)
	From	To													
											Chena cultivation Teak Margosa				
5	4	5	1	Anuradhapur a	Yahalegama	04	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture	Scrubs Chena cultivation Paddy	-	-	-	-
6	5	6	1	Anuradhapur a	Yahalegama	03	36	15	Private & Government	Agriculture	Paddy Kumbuk	Kumbuk 02	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Anuradhapur a	Yahalegama Nachchaduwa	04	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Anuradhapur a	Nachchaduwa	04	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties	N° of affected households (if any)
	From	To													
9	8	9	1	Anuradhapur a	Nachchaduwa Athurawella	03	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Anuradhapur a	Nachchaduwa Koongaswewa	04	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
11	10	11	1	Anuradhapur a	Hedogama Wettamkulana	04	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture Home Gardens	Paddy Scrubs Chena cultivation	Mango 02 Coconut 02	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Anuradhapur a	Hedogama Solasthimaduwa	03	36	15	Private	Agriculture Tank	Paddy Chens cultivation Scrubs	-	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Anuradhapur a	Nallamudawa	04	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture	Paddy Kumbuk	Kumbuk 03 Palmyra 02	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties	N° of affected households (if any)
	From	To													
											Scrubs Palmyra				
14	13	14	1	Anuradhapur a	Nallamudawa Thammanna gala	04	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
15	14	15	1	Anuradhapur a	Nallamudawa Thammanna gala	03	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Scrubs	-	-	-	-
16	15	16	1	Anuradhapur a	Nallamudawa	04	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy Scrubs Chens cultivation	-	-	-	-
17	16	17	1	Anuradhapur a	Nallamudawa	03	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture Home Garden	Paddy Scrubs Chena cultivation	-	01	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties	N° of affected households (if any)
	From	To													
18	17	18	1	Anuradhapur a	Gallewa	04	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture	Paddy  Chena cultivation	-	-	-	-
19	18	19	1	Anuradhapur a	Gallewa	03	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture	Paddy  Chena cultivation	-	-	-	-
20	19	20	1	Anuradhapur a	Gallewa Ihalagama	03	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy  Scrubs  Chena cultivation	-	-	-	-
21	20	21	1	Anuradhapur a	Ihalagama	03	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture  Home Gardens	Scrubs  Chena cultivation s	Margosa 04	04 <sup>10</sup>	-	-
22	21		1	Anuradhapur a	Puliyankulam a	03	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture  Home	Scrubs Chena cultivation	Margosa 01	01		-

<sup>10</sup> This includes 3 houses and a foundation laid to build a new house. All located within RoW.

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties	N° of affected households (if any)
	From	To													
		22			Kubukanda					Gardens Barren land	s			-	
23	22	23	1	Anuradhapura	Mahailuppallama	03	36	15	Private Government	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-



### 33 kV Ethgala Gantry – Storefield Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kandy	Ethgala (Bunglow Road)	3	36	15	Private	Agriculture, plantations, home gardens & fallow land	Tea Coconut Scrubs	Coconut - 2	Farm – 1 House - 1	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kandy	Ethgalagama	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture, home gardens & fallow land	Mahogany, Cardamom Scrubs	Mahogany – 10 Cardamom - 06	Farm – 02 Green house nursery - 01	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kandy	Jayamalapura (6 <sup>th</sup> Lane) cross Mahaweli river Oruwelwatte	3	36	15	Private & Government	Agriculture, home gardens & Mahaweli river	Scrubs, Coconut, Tea Nadun	Coconut – 3 Nadun -3	3	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kandy	Malwatte Storefield	4	36	15	Private & Government	Agriculture & home gardens	Tea Coconut Nadun Mango Arecanut	Coconut – 08 Nadun -08 Arecanut - 10 Mango -06	8	-	-

### 33 kV Kapplathurai GSS – China Bay Gantry

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Trincomalee	Monkey bridge Kappalthurai	03	36	15	Government	Forest	Scrubs Teak	Teak 15	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurai	04	36	15	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurai	03	36	15	Government	Forest Railway Reservation s	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurai	04	36	15	Government	Railway Reservation s Home Garden	Scrubs Mango Palmyra Tamarind	Mango 02 Tamarind 03 Palmyra 05	01	-	-
5	4		1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurai	03	36	15	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
		5			China bay (No Access)										
6	5	6	1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurei China bay (No Access)	04	36	15	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Trincomalee	Kappalthurei China bay (No Access)	03	36	15	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Trincomalee	China bay	04	36	15	Government	Forest	Scrubs	-	-	-	-

### 33 KV MATUGAMA – BENTOTA DISTRIBUTION LINE

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Kalutara	Yatadola Mahawatte (Line crosses Southern Expressway)	5	36	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy Coconut	Coconut 08 Jak 03	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	Kalutara	Yatadola Mahawatte	3	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy	-	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Kalutara	Yatadola Keeranthidiya	3	36	15	Private	Agriculture & plantations	Paddy Rubber	Rubber 60	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Kalutara	Keeranthidiya (Temple road)	3	36	15	Private	Plantations	Rubber Oil palm	Rubber 120 Oil palm – 120	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Kalutara	Keeranthidiya (Pusselamulla)	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture & Plantation	Paddy Rubber Coconut	Rubber 50 Coconut 06	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
6	5	6	1	Kalautara	Kaalawila	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture & Plantations	Paddy Rubber	Rubber 20	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Kalutara	Kaalawila (Brief garden road)	3	36	15	Private	Agriculture & marshy land	Paddy Scrubs (godapar a)	-	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Kalutara	Kaalawila (Gammattha Uda)	3	36	15	Private	Marshy land	Scrubs (godapar a)	-	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Kalutara	Kotapitiya	5	36	15	Private	Marshy land, Agriculture & Plantations	Paddy Coconut	Coconut 08	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Kalutara	Poldoowa	3	36	15	Private	Marshy land & plantations	Coconut	Coconut 08	-	-	-

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
11	10	11	1	Kalutara & Galle	Poldoowa	3	36	15	Private	Marshy land & plantations (Bentota river)	Coconut	Coconut 15	-	-	-
12	11	12	1	Galle	Bodhimaluwa Aarachchimulla	4	36	15	Private	Marshy lands, home gardens & plantations	Coconut	Coconut 20	-	-	-
13	12	13	1	Galle	Kadiyangala Sinharoopagama	5	36	15	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Coconut	Coconut 150	-	-	-
14	13	14	1	Galle	Angagoda (Cross Galle Road)	7	36	17	Private	Plantations & home gardens	Coconut Breadfruit Bamboo bushes	Coconut 30 Breadfruit 02 Bamboo bush 01	1 <sup>11</sup>		

<sup>11</sup> One house and one Restaurant (Perera & Sons).

**Embilipitiya GSS to Weniwelara 33kV Distribution Line – 11 km<sup>12</sup>**

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Nº of Districts and Names	Nº of villages and names	Nº of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and Nº of Trees	Nº of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	Nº of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
1	0	1	1	Ratnapura	YSS Village	3	36	15	Private	Agriculture, home gardens and fallow land	Paddy, teak, jak & mango	Teak – 5 Jak -4 Mango -2	1	-	-
2	1	2	1	Ratnapura	YSS Village	3	36	15	Private & government	Agriculture & fallow land	Paddy, vegetable cultivation, burutha & scrubs	Burutha - 1	-	-	-
3	2	3	1	Ratnapura	Adarshagama & Karawilayaya	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture & fallow land	Vegetable cultivation	-	-	-	-
4	3	4	1	Ratnapura	Karawilayaya & Thalgaskolan iya	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture, plantation & home gardens	Vegetable cultivation, teak & coconut	Coconut – 15 Teak - 10	-	-	-
5	4	5	1	Ratnapura	Hagala	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & banana	-	-	-	-

<sup>12</sup> Tower line starts after 500 meters of poll line that strats from Embilipitiya GSS.

No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	N° of Districts and Names	N° of villages and names	N° of Towers/Polls	Area of tower m <sup>2</sup>	Area under the ROW m <sup>2</sup>	Ownership of Land (Private, Government, Forest)	Use of Land (Agricultural, Plantation, barren/fallow)	Name of crops	Types and N° of Trees	N° of Affected Households	Any public properties affected	N° of affected IP households (if any)
	From	To													
6	5	6	1	Ratnapura	Hagala	3	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy & banana	-	-	-	-
7	6	7	1	Ratnapura	Oorupereassa	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Paddy, coconut, banana, teak & breadfruit	Teak – 10 Coconut 20 Breadfruit – 1	-	-	-
8	7	8	1	Ratnapura	Oorupereassa (Yaya 15)	3	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Paddy, banana & coconut	Coconut - 3	-	-	-
9	8	9	1	Ratnapura & Hambantota	D-15 Yaya	4	36	15	Private & government	Agriculture (Walawe river)	Paddy, banana, kumbuk & teak	Teak – 10 Kumbuk - 8	-	-	-
10	9	10	1	Hambantota	Weniwelara	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture & home gardens	Coconut, paddy, banana & teak	Coconut – 25 Teak – 10	1 <sup>13</sup>	-	-
11	10	11	1	Hambantota	Weniwelara	4	36	15	Private	Agriculture	Coconut, paddy, banana & arecanut	Coconut – 2 Arecanut -2	-	-	-

<sup>13</sup> An abandoned house.



## **ANNEXURE - 3.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SUBPROJECT AREA**

### 3.1 Demographic Profile of the Households:

A total of 550 households are covered from 9 project areas. The average family size is 3.92 and the sex ratio is 1045 females for every 1000 males. Among the sampled households nearly 13 % are female headed households. For details refer **table 3.1**.

**Table 3.1 Population Indicators**

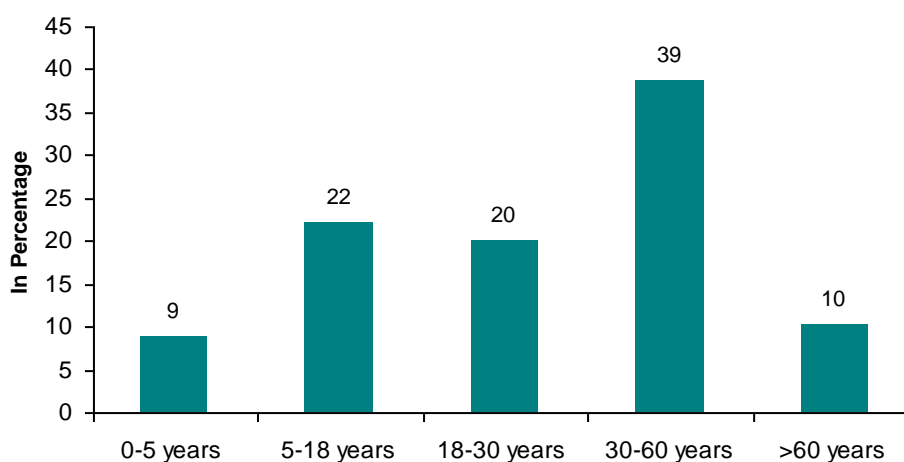
No.	Particulars	Findings
1	Average Family size	3.92
2	Sex ratio	1045 female : 1000 males
3	Female headed household	12.73 %

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.2 Age Composition of the Household Members:

The age analysis is made on 2157 household members living in the 550 households covered. Majority about 51 % of the household members are young who are in the age group of 30 years or less. Children and adolescent comprises of 31 % of the population and 59 % of the household members are in the productive age group of 18 to 60 years. Similarly 10 % are old people belongs to the age group of 60 years and above. For details refer **figure3.1**.

**Figure 1 Age Structure of the HH Members  
(N=2157 household members)**

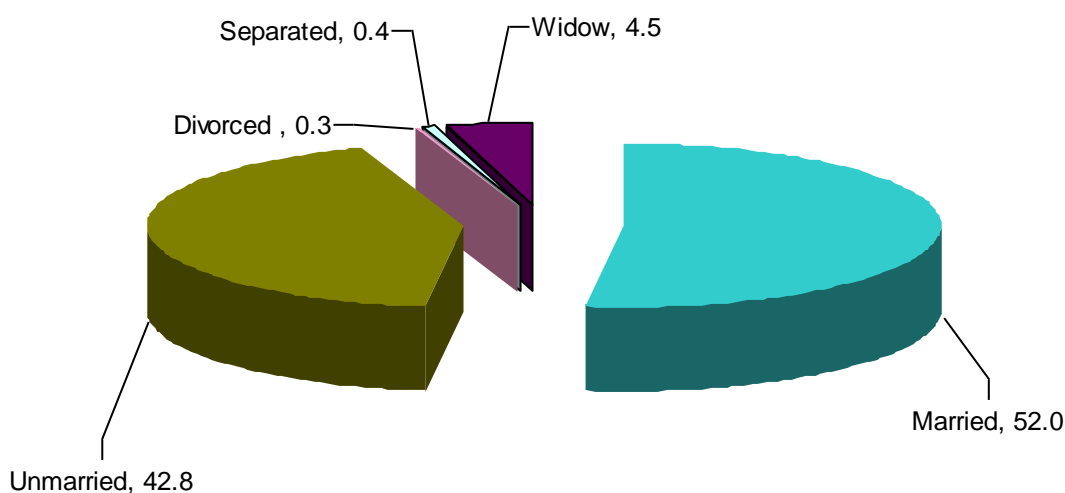


Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.3 Marital Status of the Household Members:

More than half of the household members are married. Nearly 43 % are unmarried and 4.5 % are widows in the sampled families covered. Divorced and separated comprises of less than 1 % of the total household members. For details refer **figure 2**.

**Figure 2 Marital Status of the HH members (In Percentage)**  
(N=2157 household members)



Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.4 Education:

The education data is analysed for the total population of 1978, who are aged 5 years and above found among the sampled households. The literacy rate is higher in the project area at 98.4 %. Majority of the population i.e. 44 % are in the level of GCE AL or GCE OL level. Primary level of education achieved by about 15 %, and 16 % are in the upper primary level of (class 6-8). A little less than one fifth of the households have achieved grade 8-10 level. Higher level of education graduation and above is achieved by only 2 % of the households. Similarly professional / technical diploma / certificate level are achieved by less than 1 % of the household members. For details refer **table 3.2**.

**Table 3.2 Level of Education Achieved by HH Population**

No.	Education Level	Count	Percentage (%)
1	No schooling	32	1.6
2	Below Grade 5	290	14.7
3	Grade 5-8	322	16.3
4	Grade 8-10	391	19.8
5	GCE OL	612	30.9
6	GCE AL	267	13.5
7	Graduate & above	48	2.4
8	Professional /technical diploma/certificate	16	0.8
9	Other	0	0.0
	Total members aged 5 and above	1978	100
10	Not applicable (children below 5 years)	179	
	Total all	2157	

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.5 Type of Settlement:

In the project area most of the settlements are of mixed type. Nearly one fifth of the households are exclusively fishing and very few are agricultural settlements. For details refer **table 3.3**.

**Table 3.3 Settlement Type**

No.	Type of settlement	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Fishing	102	18.55
2	Agricultural	11	2.00
3	Mixed	437	79.45
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.6 Type of Families:

Majority about 77 % of the households are nuclear families and the rest 23 % are extended families. For details refer **table 3.4**.

**Table 3.4 Family Type**

No.	Family Type	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Nuclear	422	76.73
2	Extended	128	23.27
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.7 Ethnicity:

In the project area Sinhalese comprises of 77 %, followed by 18 % Tamils. Muslims are the minority community and their presence is only about 5 %. For details refer **table 3.5**.

**Table 3.5 Ethnicity of the Households**

No.	Ethnicity of the HH	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Sinhalese	422	76.73
2	Tamil	99	18.00
3	Muslim	28	5.09
4	Others	1	0.18
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.8 Religion:

Majority about three fourth of the households in the project area are Buddhist. Christians comprises of 13 % of the total households. Hindus and Muslims are residing as minorities comprising of 11 % of the total households. For details refer **table 3.6**.

**Table 3.6 Religious Composition of the Households**

No.	Religion of the HH	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Buddhist	415	75.46
2	Catholic/Christian	72	13.09
3	Hindu	35	6.36
4	Islam	28	5.09
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.9 Earning Members in the Households:

In the project area in about 98 % of the households, there is at least a single earning member. Only in 2 % of the household there was no one employed or in productive work. Double earning members are there in 31 % of the households and one in every tenth household there is at least 3 earning members in the family. For details refer **table 3.7**.

**Table 3.7 Number of Members in the HH Employed / Earning an Income**

No.	Number of members	Count	Percentage (%)
1	0	12	2.18
2	1 person	304	55.27
3	2 persons	173	31.45
4	3 persons	47	8.55
5	3< persons	14	2.55
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.10 Households Members Engaged in Studies:

In majority of the households, there is at least a one member who is continuing its study. In more than one fourth of the households (28 %) at least one member is continuing study, and in one fifth of the households, two members are found to be studying. Similarly in 8 % of the households at least 3 members are continuing study. For details refer **table 3.8**.

**Table 3.8 Number of Members in the HHs Engaged in Study**

No.	Number of members	Count	Percentage (%)
1	0	243	44.18
2	1 person	153	27.82
3	2 persons	111	20.18
4	3 persons	40	7.27
5	3< persons	3	0.55
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.11 Unemployed Household Members:

Unemployment among the household members seems less as 85 % of the sampled households reported of no unemployed members. About 11 % of the households reported of unemployment of a single member in their family. Two or more family members being unemployed is reported by very few households. For details refer **table 3.9**.

**Table 3.9 Number of Members in the HHs Unemployed**

No.	Number of members	Count	Percentage (%)
1	0	469	85.28
2	1 person	61	11.09
3	2 persons	18	3.27
4	3 persons	2	0.36
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.12 Households Benefitting from Government Schemes / Financial Assistance

In the project area very less households are benefitting from government programmes. One fourth of the households are benefitting from the Samrudhi subsidies programme. Only 3 % of

the households are receiving public assistance from the government. Further at the personal level 4 % of the household are receiving financial assistance from family members or others working / living outside. For details refer **table 3.10**.

**Table 3.10 Number of Members in the HHs Unemployed**

No.	Benefits	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Households receiving Samurdhi subsidies	142	25.82
2	Households receiving public assistance from the Government	18	3.27
3	Households receiving financial assistance from family members or others working/living outside	22	4.00
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

## Household economy

### 3.13 Livelihood:

The findings of the socioeconomic survey reveal that the people are having a mixed economy as they are engaged in variety of livelihood activities as primary occupation. The household members are engaged in white collar jobs, engaged in small and medium business and also are engaged in agriculture, fishing and working as skilled and unskilled workers. Among different engagements, in one fifth of the households, a member is working in government sector including service in armed forces. Private sector employees are reported from 23 % of the households, where engagement in garment industries is one of the primary private jobs. Similarly engagement in small and medium business is a primary occupation for nearly 26 % of the households. The small and medium business includes retail trade, cottage industries like dress making, food preparation, driver and transport work, etc. Cultivation both highland and paddy is a major occupation for another 26 % of the households. Working as skilled workers like masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders, etc and unskilled labourers is also a source of income for majority about 45 % of the households. Fishing and animal husbandry provides livelihood opportunity for 6 % of the households. Few of the households (less than 5 %) reported of their family members being engaged in foreign countries. For details refer **table 3.11**.

**Table 3.11 Primary Occupation for the Households**

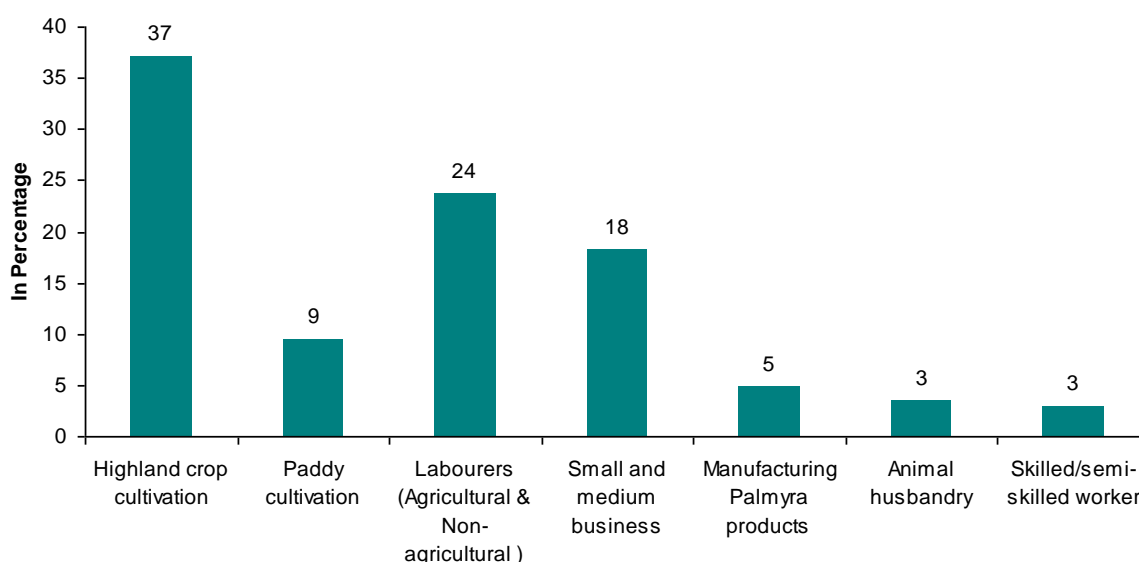
No.	Livelihoods options	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Paddy cultivation	60	10.91
2	Highland crop cultivation	84	15.27
3	Marine & Lagoon fishing	13	2.36
4	Animal husbandry	7	1.27
5	Manufacturing Palmyra products & Dry-fish making	12	2.18
6	Labourers (Agricultural/fishery & Non-agricultural/non- fishery )	129	23.45
7	Skilled/semi-skilled workers (masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders etc.)	115	20.91
8	Government employees	67	12.18
9	Armed services (Police, army, navy etc.)	42	7.64
10	Private sector employee (garment)	129	23.45
11	Small and medium business Retail trade Other self-employment (cottage industries – dress-making, food preparation etc.) Driver/transport worker	142	25.82

No.	Livelihoods options	Count	Percentage (%)
12	Employee in a foreign country	24	4.36
13	Pensioner	31	5.64
14	Other	122	22.18
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

Besides the primary occupation, more than one fourth of the households (27 %) reported of having secondary occupation which supplements their household incomes. Among these 150 households 37 % of the households are depending on highland crop cultivation and 9 % on paddy cultivation. Similarly working as labourers both in agriculture / fishing and non agricultural / fishing reported by 24 % of the households. Small and medium business is a source of secondary income for 18 % of the households. Manufacturing of Palmyra products, engagement in animal husbandry and skilled and semiskilled works as a secondary occupation reported by 11 % of the households. For details refer **figure 3**.

**Figure 3 Secondary Occupations for the Households (N=150 households)**



Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.14 Type of Land Possessed:

Land is owned by almost all the households covered under the socio-economic survey. Most of the households about 63 % are possessing private land and about 25 % possess government land taken on lease / permit. However 9 % of the households reported of possessing encroached land. Share croppers or rented land is possessed by very few households. For details refer **table 3.12**.

**Table 3.12 Type of Land Owned**

No.	Land Type	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Private land	348	63.27
2	Government land taken on lease/permit	140	25.45
3	Private Land taken on lease	0	0
4	Encroached land	49	8.91
5	Sharecropping/tenant	3	0.55
6	Other	10	1.82
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.15 Ownership of the Lands:**

The head of the household are the owners of their land are reported by majority about 61 % of the households. Similarly about 18 % stated that the spouse of the head of the households and parents are the owners. Very few households reported children as the owners of land. However for 13 % the land owner is the government. For details refer **table 3.13**.

**Table 3.13 Ownership of Land**

No.	Ownership of land	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Head of the HH	337	61.27
2	Spouse of the head of HH	53	9.64
3	Parents	48	8.73
4	Children	7	1.27
5	Relatives	12	2.18
6	Government	70	12.73
7	Others	23	4.18
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.16 Ownership of the Paddy Field and Highland:**

Almost all the households possess highland and nearly 11 % of the households possess paddy lands in the project area. A total of 108.5 acres of paddy land is possessed by 58 households and the average possession is 1.87 acres. Similarly the total possession of highland is about 315 acres and the average possession of highland among the 550 households is 0.57 acres. For details refer **table 3.14**.

**Table 3.14 Ownership of Paddy Field and Highland**

No.	Possession of paddy and highland	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Ownership of paddy field	58	10.55
2	Ownership of highland	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

The land holding size is very small in case of both paddy and highlands. The 58 households those possess paddy land, about 43 % of them have 2 acres or more. Similarly 28 % in case of paddy land and 91 % in case of highland possess 1 acre or less. For details refer **table 3.15**.



**Table 3.15 Extent of Land Owned (in acres)**

No.	Extent of land owned (in acres)	Paddy		Highland	
		Count	Percentage (%)	Count	Percentage (%)
1	0 - 0.5 acres	9	15.52	409	74.36
2	0.5 - 1 acres	7	12.07	91	16.55
3	1 – 1.5acres	6	10.34	15	2.73
4	1.5 - 2 acres	11	18.97	14	2.55
5	2 -2.5 acres	22	37.93	8	1.45
6	2.5 – 3 acres	1	1.72	6	1.09
7	3 – 3.5 acres	1	1.72	1	0.18
8	3.5 – 4 acres	0	0	2	0.36
9	4 – 4.5 acres	0	0	0	0
10	4.5 acres<	1	1.72	4	0.73

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.17 Land Use:**

Out of the 550 households covered during the socio-economic survey, 22 % have coconut farming, 11 % each cultivates rice and bananas and 4 % grows vegetables. Very few of the households grows other farm produce like, maize, groundnuts, mangoes and chillies.

Rice is cultivated by 63 of the households, 98 % cultivates it in Maha season and 81 % cultivates in Yala season. Among the rice cultivators 92 % use family labours and 76 % use hired labourers. All the rice cultivators use rice for domestic consumption and about 79 % use rice as a commercial production.

Similarly banana is cultivated by 61 of the households, almost all the households cultivates it in Maha and Yala season. The banana cultivators mostly use family labour for cultivating banana a little less than 10 % hire labour for banana cultivation. Among the banana cultivators 59 % use the produce for domestic consumption and 37 % use banana as a commercial production.

Further coconut is cultivated by 122 of the households; almost all the households produce coconut in both Maha and Yala season. The coconut cultivators mostly use family labour and only 6 % hire labour for coconut farming. Among the coconut cultivators most of them 98 % use the produce for domestic consumption and only 11 % use coconut as a commercial production. For details refer **table 3.16**.

**Table 3.16 Land Use Pattern**

Crops cultivated	Total HH (%)	Seasons cultivated (percentage to total cultivators)				Type of labour used In percentage		Use of Production In percentage	
		Maha		Yala		Family labour	Hired labour	Domestic	Commercial
		Count	%age	Count	%age				
Rice	63 (11)	62	98.41	51	80.95	92.06	76.19	100.00	79.37
Vegetables	22 (4)	18	81.82	16	72.73	95.45	0.00	68.18	36.36
Maize	12 (2)	12	100.00	1	8.33	100.00	16.67	25.00	100.00
Groundnuts	3 (1)	2	66.67	2	66.67	66.67	33.33	33.33	66.67
Chillies	6 (1)	4	66.67	4	66.67	100.00	33.33	33.33	66.67
Bananas	61 (11)	61	100.00	60	98.36	98.36	9.84	59.02	37.70
Mangoes	6 (1)	5	83.33	6	100.00	100.00	0.00	83.33	50.00
Coconuts	122 (22)	121	99.18	121	99.18	97.54	5.74	98.36	10.66
Other	84 (15)	79	94.05	80	95.24	89.29	30.95	11.90	89.29

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.18 Agricultural Production:

The production of the agricultural produce varies from household to household. Among the rice producing households, 46 % produce more than 3000 kg and 25 % 1000-2000 kg per year. For nearly one fifth of the households those produce rice, the production is in the range of 1000 – 2000 kg. all the 22 households those grows vegetables the production is in the range of 0-1000 kg. The production of banana, maize and coconut is mostly in the range of 0-1000 kg. For details refer **table 3.17**.

**Table 3.17 Agricultural Production**

No.	Crops cultivated	Total HH (%)	In Kg			
			0 - 1000	1000 - 2000	2000 - 3000	>3000
1	Rice	63 (11)	20.63	25.40	7.94	46.03
2	Vegetables	22 (4)	100	-	-	-
3	Maize	11 (2)	72.73	9.09	9.09	9.09
4	Groundnuts	3 (1)	100	-	-	-
5	Chillies	6 (1)	83.33	16.66	-	-
6	Bananas	61 (11)	88.46	5.77	1.92	3.85
7	Mangoes	6 (1)	66.67	16.67	16.67	-
8	Coconuts	122 (22)	95.08	4.10	0.82	
9	Other	84 (15)	90.48	2.38	1.19	5.95

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.19 Household Income and Expenditure:

The average monthly income of the 550 households covered in the project area is SLR 40,232. Majority about 46 % of the households are in the middle level of income with a monthly income between SLR 20000 to 40000. The higher middle income level is between SLR 40000 to 60000 which is reported by another 19 % of the households. For 19 % of the households the monthly income is in the range of SLR 10000 to 20000. A little less than 4 % earn less than SLR 10000. There is about 13 % of the household who can be classified in higher income group and their monthly income is more than SLR 60000. For details refer **table 3.18**.

**Table 3.18 Average Total Income per Month**

No.	Income per month (SLR.)	Count	Percentage (%)
1	<10000	21	3.82
2	10000 – 20000	103	18.73
3	20000 – 30000	144	26.18
4	30000 – 40000	110	20.00
5	40000 – 50000	66	12.00
6	50000 – 60000	36	6.55
7	60000<	70	12.73
	Total	550	100
	Average Monthly	40232.33	

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

Similarly the average monthly expenditure of the households is SLR 26348 which is below than average monthly income. For majority about 64 % the monthly expenditure is between SLR 20000 to 30000. For 14 % of the monthly household expenditure is more than SLR. 40000. Only 7 % of the households spend SLR 10000 per month. For details refer **table 3.19**.

**Table 3.19 Average Total Expenditure per Month**

No.	Expenditure per month (SLR.)	Count	Percentage (%)
1	<10000	38	6.91
2	10000 – 20000	188	34.18
3	20000 – 30000	164	29.82
4	30000 – 40000	84	15.27
5	40000 – 50000	43	7.82
6	50000 – 60000	20	3.64
7	60000<	13	2.36

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.20 Household Assets:**

The most commonly possessed household items is mobile phones which is possessed by 94 % of the households. Among others a drawing room set and motor cycle is the next common items possessed by more than 42 % of the households.

Essential items like water pumps, push bicycle are possessed by little more than one fourth of the households. Other popular items are three wheelers and land telephone possessed by 13 to 15 % of the households. Expensive items like cars, lorry, two and four wheel tractor and boats are possessed by very few households. For details refer **table 3.20**.

**Table 3.20 Household Assets**

No.	Assets	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Car	14	2.55
2	Van	11	2.00
3	Three wheeler	85	15.45
4	Lorry	16	2.91
5	Four wheel Tractor	4	0.73
6	Two wheel Tractor	20	3.64
7	Motor bicycle	232	42.18
8	Push bicycle	145	26.36
9	Boat (mechanized)	1	0.18
10	Boat (non-mechanized)	1	0.18
11	Other fishnets	2	0.36
12	Water pumps	156	28.36
13	Land telephone	73	13.27
14	Mobile telephone	517	94.00
15	Drawing room set	247	44.91
16	Other	2	0.36
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**Household Indebtedness****3.21 Loans:**

About 42 % of the households have taken a loan as per the findings of the socio-economic survey. For details refer **table 3.21**.

**Table 3.21 Loans Taken During the Past 12 Months**

No.	Response	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	231	42.00
2	No	319	58.00

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.22 Source of Loans:

For loans the households have access to banks and other financial companies as reported by 87 % of the households. Out of the 231 household those have taken a loan, about 58 % received loan from banks and 30 % from the finance companies. Nearly 10 % of the households have taken loan from NGOs. For details refer **table 3.22**.

**Table 3.22 Source of Loans**

No.	The source of loans	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Private money lender	2	0.87
2	Bank	133	57.58
3	Financial company	69	29.87
4	NGO/CBO	23	9.96
5	Family member	0	0
6	Other	4	1.73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.23 Interest Rate:

The interest rate charged by various banks and financial companies varies between 1 to 25 %. Very few households reported of paying interest rate of 1 % or less. Nearly one fifth of the households out of the 231 households those have taken loan the interest rate charged is in the range of 5-10 % and 10-15 %. For one third of the households the rate of interest varies between 15 – 20 %. For details refer **table 3.23**.

**Table 3.23 Interest Rate Charged**

No.	Interest rates (%)	Count	Percentage (%)
1	0 – 1	6	2.60
2	1 – 5	7	3.03
3	5 – 10	46	19.91
4	10 – 15	50	21.65
5	15 – 20	74	32.03
6	20 – 25	46	19.91
7	25 <	2	0.87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.24 Reasons for Taking Loan:

As per the findings of the socio-economic survey, the most common reason for taking a loan is for building a house. About 55 % of the households have taken loan for building a house. Similarly other reasons are to invest in agriculture and to repay the past debt as reported by one fifth of the households. Other simple reasons for taking a loan are to meet the cost of a family event, to invest in industry and on purchasing of durable goods. For details refer **table 3.24**.

**Table 3.24 The Reasons for Taking Loans**

No.	Reasons	Count	Percentage
1	To invest in agriculture	28	12.12
2	To invest in an industry	7	3.03
3	To build a house	127	54.98
4	To meet the cost of a family event	18	7.79

No.	Reasons	Count	Percentage
5	For the education of children	3	1.30
6	To repay a past debt	21	9.09
7	To take medical treatment	1	0.43
8	Family consumption/to buy HH goods	7	3.03
9	Other	19	8.23

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.25 Repayment of Loans:

Almost all the households are able to repay their debts on time. For details refer **table 3.25**.

**Table 3.25 Ability to Repay the Debts**

No.	Ability to repay the debts	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	231	100
2	No	0	0
	Total	231	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.26 Average amount paid toward repayment of loan:

Majority about 72 % pay an amount of SLR 10000 or less per month towards repayment of the loan. Further one fifth pay a monthly amount ranging between SLR 10000- 20000.very few households pay a monthly amount of SLR 20000 or more. For details refer **table 3.26**.

**Table 3.26 Amount Spend a Month to Repay the Loans Taken**

No.	Amount spend a month to repay the loans taken (SLR)	Count	Percentage (%)
1	<10000	167	72.29
2	10000 – 20000	49	21.21
3	20000 – 30000	11	4.76
4	30000 – 40000	2	0.87
5	40000 – 50000	0	0
6	50000<	2	0.87
	Total	231	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

## Housing

### 3.27 Type of Houses:

In the project area majority of the households about 52 % are fully completed households. Similarly about 44 % are partially completed houses. A little less than 4 % are temporary shelters. For details refer **table 3.27**.

**Table 3.27 Housing Type**

No.	Housing type	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Fully completed house	288	52.36
2	Partially completed house	241	43.82
3	Temporary shelter	21	3.82
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.28 Availability of Rooms:

The possession of room in the project area is adequate as per the findings of the survey. One to three rooms are possessed by majority of the households in the project area. Nearly 37 % of the households possessed 3 to 5 rooms. Five rooms or more is possessed by 11 % of the households. For details refer **table 3.28**.

**Table 3.28 Number of Rooms in the House (including kitchen)**

No.	Number of rooms	Count	Percentage (%)
1	1-3 rooms	286	52.00
2	3-5 rooms	203	36.91
3	5 rooms<	61	11.09
	Total	550	100.00

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.29 Ownership of the Houses:

The ownership title lies with the head of the household or with their spouse as found in the socio-economic survey. More than 84 % of the head of the household are the owners of their houses and 8 % of the spouses of the head of the households are the owners. Only 4 % of the households reported that the ownership lies with either with their parents or children. Less than 3 % reported ownership lying with third party. For details refer **table 3.29**.

**Table 3.29 House Ownership**

No.	House ownership	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Head of the HH	464	84.36
2	Spouse of the head of HH	46	8.36
3	Parents of the head of HH	15	2.73
4	Children of the head of the HH	9	1.64
5	Government	0	0
6	Other parties	16	2.91
	Total	550	100.00

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.30 Access to Water:

The major source of water for the residents in the project area is private well, private tube well and tap water from government water scheme. Nearly 48 % receives water from private sources and 35 % from the government sources. The other sources like public well and tube well, natural sources like river, ponds, etc are used by 9 % of the households. Some of the households purchase water for their consumption. For details refer **table 3.30**.

**Table 3.30 Source of Water**

No.	Source of water	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Public well & tube well	25	4.55
2	Private well & tube well	262	47.64
3	Tap water from a Government water scheme	194	35.27
4	River/stream/pond	24	4.36
5	Purchase of water	17	3.09
6	Other (from neighbours' well)	106	19.27
	Total	550	100.00

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

Most of the households about 87 % depend on single source for getting water. Very few percentage of households reported of getting water from dual sources. For details refer **table 3.31**.

**Table 3.31 Access to Different Water Sources**

No.	No. of water sources	Count	Percentage (%)
1	1 source	478	86.91
2	2 sources	68	12.36
3	3 sources	4	0.73
	Total	550	100.00

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.31 Access to Toilet:

Almost all the households have access to toilets at their home. Less than 2 % of the households do not have a toilet at their respective households. About 83 % of the households have own water seal toilet. Nearly 4 % of the households have access to share toilets. A little more than 6 % of the households have access to own flush toilet with commode. For details refer **table 3.32**.

**Table 3.32 Access to Type of Toilets**

No.	Type of toilet	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Own flush toilet with commode	36	6.55
2	Own water seal toilet	456	82.91
3	Own pit toilet	6	1.09
4	Public toilet	0	0
5	Toilet shared with another HH	20	3.64
6	No toilet	8	1.45
7	1& 2 both	24	4.36
	Total	550	100.00

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.32 Availability of Electricity:

Electricity is available with 95 % of the households in the project area. For details refer **table 3.33**.

**Table 3.33 Availability of Electricity**

No.	Availability of electricity	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	524	95.27
2	No	26	4.73

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.33 Access to Services:

For accessing services the most sought places are government hospitals, Grama Niladhari, pharmacy and banks. Government hospitals and pharmacy are mostly visited between 1 to 5 times. About 20 – 25 % visited these places 5 to 10 times as reported by the households. The households visited Grama Niladhari mostly 1 to 5 times, but 25 % also visited it for more than 10 times. Banks are visited more than 10 times as reported by 38 % of the households those admitted of visiting a bank.

Similarly the next frequently visited places are meeting the divisional secretary, schools of the children, private channel centres and Saurdhi Niladhari. Divisional secretary and private channel centres are mostly visited 1 to 5 times as reported by the households. About 34 % of the total households visited Samurdhi Niladhari besides visiting it for 1 to 5 times, about 25 % visited this place for more than 10 times. Similarly among the 264 household those visited schools, 57 % visited it for 1 to 5 times and 37 % visited in the range of 5 to 10 times.

About 20 to 25 % of the households visited private tuition classes, private hospitals, health workers and electricity board. Most of the visits to these places was between 1 to 5 times. Out of the 127 households those visited a family health workers about 20 % visited s2them for more than 10 times. Similarly a maternity and child care clinic is visited by 15 % of the households and most of the visits are in the range of 1 to 5 times.

The less visited places are agrarian service officer, water board, pradeshiya sabha, local politician and urban council. These places are also visited for 1 to 5 times mostly by the households. A police station and veterinary services centre are rarely visited places. For details refer **table 3.34**.

**Table 3.34 Access to Services**

No.	Institution/person	Visited		No. visits/Meetings (Percentage %)		
		Count	Percentage (%)	1-5 times	5-10 times	>10 times
1.	Grama Niladhari	440	80.00	96.82	2.50	0.68
2.	Samurdhi Niladhari	189	34.36	54.50	20.11	25.40
3.	Divisional secretary	321	58.36	95.95	2.49	1.56
4.	Agrarian services officer	48	8.73	89.58	8.33	2.08
5.	Fishery inspector	0	0.00			
6.	Veterinary service centre	4	0.73	100.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Water Board	36	6.55	80.56	0.00	19.44
8.	Electricity Board	125	22.73	85.60	4.80	9.60
9.	Family health worker/midwife	127	23.09	67.72	11.81	20.47
10.	School/s of children	264	48.00	56.82	37.12	6.06
11.	Private tuition classes	133	24.18	73.68	12.78	13.53
12.	Pradeshiya sabha	32	5.82	93.75	0.00	6.25
13.	Urban council	17	3.09	100.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Local politician	29	5.27	96.55	3.45	0.00
15.	Bank/s	404	73.45	37.38	24.01	38.61
16.	Government hospital	482	87.64	61.62	25.93	12.45
17.	Private hospital	128	23.27	91.41	5.47	3.13
18.	Private channel centres	238	43.27	82.77	13.03	4.20
19.	Pharmacy	414	75.27	72.95	21.98	5.07
20.	Maternity & child care clinic	84	15.27	70.24	21.43	8.33
21.	Police station	7	1.27	100.00	0.00	0.00

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.34 Household Energy Usages:

Among the households the most reliable source of energy is electricity. Almost all the household appliances are run by electricity. The electrical appliances like telephone charger, television, electric iron and fan are present with majority of the households and all of then use electricity for operating these appliances.



All the households use energy for household lighting and cooking. For lighting 95 % of the households use electricity and rests are dependant on kerosene. For cooking 3 types of energy like firewood, electricity and Gas are used by the households. Majority about 95 % uses firewood for cooking, 28 % use electricity and 23 % use gas as other alternate fuels. About 89 % of the households use energy for boiling and heating water, and 85 % of them rely on firewood and 23 % rely on both electricity and gas equally for heating water.

Nearly half of the households possess a refrigerator, 43 % possess a radio / cassette player, 37 % possess rice cooker, and 30 % possess water pumps and blender. All of them use electricity to run these appliances. Similarly around 10 % Possess computers and 6 % possess washing machine and all of then use electricity to run these appliances. For details refer **table 3.35**.

**Table 3.35 Use of Energy**

No.	Purpose and appliances for which energy is used	Count	%	Type of energy used in %				
				Electricity	Firewood	Gas	Kerosene	Dry Battery
1	Lighting	550	100.00	95.27	-	-	4.73	-
2	Cooking	550	100.00	28.4	95.45	22.91	-	-
3	Telephone charger	493	89.64	100	-	-	-	-
4	Boiling water/heating	489	88.91	22.9	84.87	23.52	-	-
5	Television	465	84.55	100	-	-	-	-
6	Electric iron	416	75.64	100	-	-	-	-
7	Electric fan	330	60.00	100	-	-	-	-
8	Refrigerator	269	48.91	100	-	-	-	-
9	Radio /Cassette	236	42.91	97.88	-	-	-	2.12
10	Rice cooker	202	36.73	100	-	-	-	-
11	Water pumps	166	30.18	100	-	-	-	-
12	Blender	163	29.64	100	-	-	-	-
13	Computer /internet	53	9.64	100	-	-	-	-
14	Washing machine	35	6.36	100	-	-	-	-
15	Micro-wave oven	8	1.45	100	-	-	-	-
16	Water dispenser&	1	0.18	100	-	-	-	-
17	Air conditioner	1	0.18	100	-	-	-	-
18	Deep freezer	1	0.18	100	-	-	-	-
19	Hot plate	0	0.00	-	-	-	-	-

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### **3.35 Use of Electricity for Running the Electric Appliances:**

Most of the households use electricity for running all the electrical appliances and machines in the range of 0 – 5 hours. The households those use electricity for cooking, charging the telephones, boiling water, using electric iron, rice cooker, water pumps, blender, computer, washing machine and electric oven, use it for 0-5 hours.

For lighting purposes electricity is used by 524 households (95 %), and among them 60 % use it for 0-5 hours and the rest 40 % use it for 5 – 10 hours. Similarly 465 households those use television, more than 90 % use for 0 – 5 hours and 9 % use it for 5 – 10 hours. The use of electricity for running the refrigerator varies from 0 -24, hours, where 79 % uses if for 20 – 24 hours and 13 % use electricity in the range of 10 – 15 hours. Among the households those use electric fans, 86 % uses it for 0 – 5 hours and 12 % use for 5 – 10 hours. For playing radio

/ cassette players most of the households (96 %) use electricity for 0 – 5 hours. Only 5 of the households use battery for playing a radio / cassette player for 0-5 hours. For details refer **table 3.36**.

**Table 3.36 The Use of Electricity in Hours**

No .	Appliances	Count	In Hours percentage households				
			0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-24
1	Lighting	524	59.54	40.08	0.38		
2	Cooking	142	100				
3	Telephone charger	493	100				
4	Boiling water/heating food	112	100				
5	Television	465	90.54	9.03	0.43		
6	Electric iron	416	100				
7	Electric fan	330	86.36	12.12	1.52		
8	Refrigerator	269	2.23	3.72	13.01	1.86	79.18
9	Radio /Cassette recorder	236	96.19	3.81			
10	Rice cooker	202	100				
11	Water pumps	166	100				
12	Blender	163	100				
13	Computer /internet	53	100				
14	Washing machine	35	100				
15	Micro-wave oven	8	100				
16	Water dispenser& filters	1	100				
17	Air conditioner	1				100	
18	Deep freezer	1					100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.36 Use of Firewood for Cooking and Boiling Water:

Firewood is used by the households in the project area for cooking and boiling water. Majority of 95 % of the households use firewood for cooking and 75 % use it for boiling and heating water. All the households those rely on firewood uses it for 0 – 5 hours. For details refer **table 3.37**.

**Table 3.37 The Use of Firewood in Hours**

No .	Purpose	Count	In Hours percentage households				
			0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-24
1	Cooking	525	100				
2	Boiling water/heating food	415	100				

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.37 Use of Gas for Cooking and Boiling Water:

Gas is also used as an alternate fuel by the households in the project area for cooking and boiling water. Nearly one fifth of the households use gas for cooking, boiling and heating water. All the households those rely on gas uses it for 0 – 5 hours. For details refer **table 3.38**.

**Table 3.38 The Use of Gas in Hours**

No	Purpose	Count	In Hours percentage households				
			0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-24
1	Cooking	126	100				
2	Boiling water/heating food	115	100				

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.38 Use of Kerosene for Lighting:**

Kerosene is only used by 26 of the households for lighting purpose only. Among them 80 % used for 0-5 hours and very few household use it for 5-10 hours. For details refer **table 3.39**.

**Table 3.39 The Use of Kerosene in Hours**

No	Purpose	Count	In Hours percentage households				
			0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-24
1	Lighting	26	80.77	19.23			

**3.39 Consumption of Kerosene for Lighting:**

As discussed kerosene is only used by 26 of the households for lighting purpose among them majority of 54 % use 5 to 10 litres per month and 42 % use less than 5 litres per month. For details refer **table 3.40**.

**Table 3.40 Monthly Consumption of Kerosene**

No.	Quantity in litres	Count	Percentage (%)
1	0 – 5	11	42.31
2	5 – 10	14	53.85
3	10 – 15	1	3.84
4	15<	0	0
	Total	26	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.40 Number of Bulbs Used for Lighting:**

In the project area, the households use both energy saving and incandescent bulbs. Majority of the households use energy saving bulbs (93 %) and a little less than half (47 %) use incandescent bulbs. The number of bulbs used of both the variety is analysed on the total 550 households.

About 37 % of the households use energy saving bulbs in the range of 3-5 bulbs, and 22 % use 5-7 bulbs. Only 19 %, which is less than one fifth uses 1-3 energy saving bulbs. Seven or more energy saving bulbs are used by 16 % of the households.

The number of incandescent bulbs used is less when compared to the use of energy saving bulbs. most of the households, about 38 % use incandescent bulbs in the range of 1-3 bulbs, and 6 % use 3-5 bulbs. Majority about 53 % don't use incandescent bulbs. For details refer **table 3.41**.

**Table 3.41 Number of Bulbs Frequently Used in the HH**

No.	Number of bulbs	Energy saving bulbs		Incandescent bulbs	
		Count	Percentage (%)	Count	Percentage (%)
1	1 – 3	103	18.73	208	37.82
2	3 – 5	202	36.73	34	6.18
3	5 – 7	119	21.64	10	1.82
4	7 – 9	49	8.91	4	0.73
5	9<	37	6.73	3	0.55
	Total	510/550		259/550	

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.41 Peak Time of Electricity Usage:**

The peak hours of electricity consumption is 8 hours, 4 hours in the morning and 4 hours in the evening. For all the households those using electricity the peak time of using electricity is during the evening hours and late evening hours of 6 pm to 10 pm. Nearly half of the households (49 %) reported the early morning hours of 4 to 6 am as the peak hours also. Similarly for another 39 % of the households the peak hour of consumption is 6 to 8 am in the morning time. For details refer **table 3.42**.

**Table 3.42 The Peak Times of Electricity Usage in HH**

No.	Peak times	Count	Percentage (%)
1	4.00 -6.00 a.m.	256	48.85
2	6.00-8.00 a.m.	202	38.55
3	8.00-10.00 a.m.	0	0
4	10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	1	0.19
5	12.00 – 2.00 p.m.	0	0
6	2.00-4.00 p.m.	0	0
7	4.00-6.00 p.m.	1	0.19
8	6.00 – 8.00 p.m.	524	100
9	8.00-10.00 p.m.	524	100
10	10.00 p.m.-12.00 midnight	43	8.21

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.42 Monthly Expenditure of Household Energy:**

The monthly expenditure on energy use is low in the project area. About 41 % spends SLR 1000 or less on their energy consumption. Further 17 % spends SLR in the range of 1000-2000. For the rest of the households it varies. About 30 % of the households spends between SLR 2000-5000 for their energy consumption. Similarly about 20 % spends more than SLR 4000 in month for their energy consumption. For details refer **table 3.43**.

**Table 3.43 Monthly Expenditure of the HH on Energy Use**

No.	Total expenditure (SLR)	Count	Percentage (%)
1	0 – 1000	223	40.55
2	1000 – 2000	94	17.09
3	2000 – 3000	65	11.82
4	3000 – 4000	60	10.91
5	4000 – 5000	41	7.45
6	5000<	67	12.18
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.43 Energy Consumption for Economic Activities:

One in every tenth household covered reported using energy for commercial activities in the project area. For details refer **table 3.44**.

**Table 3.44 HH Consumption of Energy for Economic Activities**

No.	Whether use	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	57	10.36
2	No	493	89.64
3	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.44 Type of Energy Used for Economic Activities:

Electricity is most preferred energy used for the economic activities as reported by 86 % of the households. Few of the households use kerosene and gas. Solar energy is used by only one household for economic activities. For details refer **table 3.45**.

**Table 3.45 Type of Energy Used for Economic Activities**

No.	The type of energy used	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Electricity	49	85.96
2	Gas	2	3.51
3	Firewood	0	0
4	Kerosene	5	8.77
5	Solar	1	1.75
	Total	57	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.45 Purpose of Energy Used for Economic Activities:

The main purpose of using energy is for operating machines and for irrigation as reported by more than half (51 %) of the households those use energy for economic activities. The two other purpose of using energy is lighting and heating and cooling. For details refer **table 3.46**.

**Table 3.46 The Purpose for Which Energy is Used**

No.	Purpose	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Lighting	12	21.05
2	Cooking	2	3.51
3	Heating/Cooling	6	10.53
4	Boiling	0	0
5	Irrigation	15	26.32
6	Operating machines	20	35.08
7	Entertainment	0	0
8	Other	2	3.51
	Total	57	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

### 3.46 Possession of Vehicles:

For commuting 55 % of the households possess a vehicle. For details refer **table 3.47**.

**Table 3.47 Availability of Vehicles in HHs**

No.	Availability of vehicles	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	300	54.55
2	No	250	45.45
	Total	550	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.47 Fuels Used for Vehicles:**

Majority of the households in the project area about 87 % use petrol to run their vehicles. A little less than 4 % use diesel vehicles and 9 % use both petrol and diesel to run their vehicles. For details refer **table 3.48**.

**Table 3.48 Type of Energy Used for Vehicles**

No.	The type of energy used	Count	Percentage (%)
1	Petrol	262	87.33
2	Diesel	11	3.67
3	Petrol and Diesel	27	9.00
	Total	300	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**3.48 Monthly Expenditure on Fuels:**

The monthly expenditure on vehicle fuel use is high in the project area. About 26 % spends SLR 1000 or less on their energy consumption. Further 31 % spends SLR in the range of 1000-2000. For the rest of the households it varies. About 35 % of the households spend between SLR 2000-5000 for their fuel consumption. Similarly only about 8 % spends more than SLR 5000 in month for their vehicle fuel. For details refer **table 3.48**.

**Table 3.49 The Amount HH Spend on Petrol/Diesel per Month**

No.	Amount spend	Count	Percentage (%)
1	0 – 1000	78	26.00
2	1000 – 2000	92	30.67
3	2000 – 3000	61	20.33
4	3000 – 4000	18	6.00
5	4000 – 5000	27	9.00
6	≥ 5000	24	8.00
	Total	300	100

Baseline Socio-economic Survey, March-May, 2016

**ANNEXURE -4.1: DETAILS ON  
CONSULTATIONS  
(PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND GENDER  
CONSULTATIONS)**

## Green Power Development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program- Tranche-2

### Summary of Public Consultations

**Name of the Project:** 220 kV Polpitiya – Hambantota Transmission Line

**Name of the villages:** i) Pitakanda; ii) Polpitiya; iii) Andawikanda; iv) Polwatta; v) Uwalla; vi) Mikiliya; vii) Galpaya; viii) Simon Place; ix) Hathporuwa; x) Viharagala D9; xi) Hasthipura

**Name of the GNDs:** i) Minuwandeniya 318C; ii) Polpitiya 318C; iii) 161B Andawikanda; iv) 162A Thudawa; v) Raassagala 265; vi) Haldorathanna 261; vii) Galpaya; viii) Raththarawwa 224; ix) Hathporuwa; x) Viharagala 106; xi) 110 Namadagaswewa

**Name of the DS Divisions:** i) Ambagamuwa (Ginigathhena) ii) Ambagamuwa; iii) Kuruwita; iv) Ratnapura; v) Balangoda; vi) Waligepola; vii) Embilipitiya; viii) Sooriyawewa;

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	We had no previous knowledge about the project. We have no objection. Seems no point in objecting as the government will be proceeding anyway. We have the fear of increasing lightening in this area. Will the project cause cutting down coconut trees? The project should guarantee our safety. We would have fewer problems due to lines traversing over tea estates. Avoid the lines traversing over the houses (Pitakanda). Seems no point in objecting as the government will proceed with the project anyway. Our fear is whether we will face a water scarcity due to the destruction of trees. Water is taken from underground springs as there is no way of digging wells. There is a risk of those springs getting dried up with the cutting down of trees. The Broadland power plant initiated work in 2014 and since then has contributed to many social and environmental problems such as displacement of people, having underground tunnels that lead to the destruction of houses, and CEB claiming ownership to any land where a line traversed. This project is good but make sure that it does not damage us in any way. Should not damage the water sources. Lines should be insulated (Polpitiya). Would not object to this project as it is a development project. But if our crops and houses are destroyed then we would object. We fear that the vehicles that would be coming for the construction work would further damage our roads. If it happened, CEB should take responsibility for that. We are fear of increasing lightening. The small water power plants generate electricity from the water taken from the river. This led to the drying up of water springs and created a water problem for the villagers. We



No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>fear this problem would be further aggravated if trees were cut for this project too (Andawikanda). We would cooperate if our safety is guaranteed. Lines should not traverse over houses and towers should not be erected next to houses. No objection for lines going over tea estates. Last year a child died of lightening because the earth wire of a Mobitel tower was not installed. This area receives 8-10 months of rain, so would this increase the risk of lightening? Little children would try to climb towers. Tea plants would be destroyed and land would be converted to CEB property (Polwatta). Would not object as long as the lines don't go over houses. Some people may try to sabotage the project by spreading false rumours (Uwalla). The land shown is used as a cemetery. If the lines go over that land then the impact would be less. Many trees will be lost. Some of these trees have been planted in the 1950's. Cutting down trees will increase the temperature. If lines go over the houses we will object due to security reasons and decrease of land value. People will cooperate mostly because it is a development project. Avoid erecting towers in small blocks of land (Mikiliya). No major objection to the project as there are no tall crops in the chosen land. Request proper lightening conductors to be placed to ensure safety (Galpaya). Would not mind the lines going over the cemetery and the government teak estate. But are we are heavily worried about cutting down coconut trees. Lines should not go over houses and small blocks of land. Cutting down coconut trees would heavily affect family economy. Temperature would increase and shelter would be lost. We will cooperate if our safety and future is ensured but we are still indecisive (Simon place). We object to the project as it would destroy our coconut and teak plantations. Propose the project to be conducted without any damage to the crops. We request the project to consider alternate routes for the line (Hathporuwa). There are claims that the area will be used for a highway and railway road. Will there be sufficient land for all these projects? Previously the villagers owned 50 perches. But from time to time parts of the land were taken by the government for widening roads, water lines etc. sometimes no compensation was paid. So now they only have around 30 perches. So the rest of the land should be protected for the children. Can't afford to look at the destruction of trees that took us more than 30 years to</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		grow. Has second thoughts about the safety. Requests to look for alternate routes for the line (Viharagala). Villagers of Namadagaswewa do not object to the project as they believe it would further develop their area. We are fear of lightening. Requests to take suitable measures to prevent lightening. One problem is the loss of coconut and teak trees. Requests no damage to the crops while transportation of project machinery (Hasthipura).
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	We expect cash compensation for any form of loss (Pitakanda; Polpitiya; Andawikanda; Polwatta; Uwalla; Mikiliya; Galpaya; Simon place; Hathporuwa). Some would want compensation in the form of land (Polwatta). Dialog company pays SLR 30,000 monthly for the land that they have acquired (Mikiliya). When compensating take into consideration that a coconut tree is worth SLR 3000-4000 and that it is useful for 25-30 years (Simon place). We expect both cash and land compensation. The land should be provided with water and electricity facilities and should be a safer place (Viharagala). We expect a house for a house (if they are affected)and cash compensation for land and trees (Hasthipura).
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	There are around 65 families in the village. All are Sinhala Buddhists. 99% of them engage in tea plantation related livelihoods. There are no public places. All offices are outside the village. Has two shops. Transportation is difficult. People walk around 5kms to get a bus. The shortcut includes climbing 1500 steps. Most families own bikes and three wheelers. The poor has to walk (Pitakanda). There are around 250-300 families in the area. All are Sinhala Buddhists. The village has a temple, school, Broadland tea estate, Broadland and Samanala power plants, Sanasa bank (Polpitiya). There are around 250 families with Sinhala Buddhist majority and 3 Tamil families. The main factory that the village had was the Andawikanda tea factory which is closed now. The main public places include the temple, school and the meditation centre. People walk 2 km to Erathna to buy consumables and medical services (Andawikanda). Polwatta has around 200 families and the whole area has around 1400 families. All are Sinhala Buddhists. The area has many public places such as temples, school, post office, Sanasa bank, divisional hospital, community center, and 20-25 shops. Especially in Polwatta there are around 7-8 shops. Have to travel to Ratnapura, 24 kms for

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>special medical services, education and shopping needs (Polwatta). Uwalla has around 200 families who are both Sinhalese and Tamils. Balangoda town is 14 kms away. Public places include school, temple, cooperative store, Ayurveda center, bank, and Rassagala tea factory. Rassagala town is more developed. Has public transport service (Uwalla). This GND has 1600 families of equal percentages of both Sinhala and Tamil. Tamils live in the Mikiliya estate. There are two tea factories here that belong to Mr.Ranjan. The Mikiliya estate is about 1000 acres. Senaka Zemm(pvt) ltd that manufactures LED bulbs is here. Additionally there is a Bodyline garment factory, Samurdhi bank, post office, and wind power plant. People go to Balangoda for daily essentials using the bus service. Transportation facilities are good (Mikiliya). There are 700 families who are Sinhala Buddhists. Main public places include the temple, school, milk collecting center and the post office (Galpaya). There are around 1500 families in the GND. All are Sinhala Buddhists. There are many institutions in the GND such as sugar cane research center, tourist hotels, and fish breeding centers. For educational and shopping facilities, people travel to Embilipitya and Udawalawa (Simon Place). There are around 600 families in the village. All are Sinhala Buddhists. No factories in the village. Public places include schools and Gamidiriya office (Hathporuwa). Around 800 families live in the GND. All are Sinhala Buddhists. The town of Sooriyawewa is 3km away. All facilities are within reasonable distance. Public places include health center, Gamidiriya office, g garment factory, preschools, temple, schools, bank, shops, and rice mills. There are 7-8 large scale rice mills (Viharagala). About 800 Sinhala families live in the village. In 1980's a family was given 40 perches of highland and 2 ½ acres of paddy land during settlement. Close to the city. The village suffers from the wild elephant threats. Public places include the bank, temple and school (Hasthipura).</p>
4.	Land ownership pattern	<p>Every family owns around 1 acre of land. People were given Jayaboomi deeds during the reign of President Chandrika Bandaranaike. Each family also owns around ¼, ½ acre of tea. Around 10 people own 1 to 2 acres of tea (Pitakanda). Some of the government granted lands don't have deeds. The land where the lines are supposed to traverse are completely government owned. People own blocks of 20, 40, 60 perches of land. Some own ½, 1</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>or 2 acres of land (Polpitiya). 80% of land is private and 20% is government granted land. Generally a family owns 1 acre of land. 10% of the people own more than 5 acres (Andawikanda). 60%-70% are private land, the rest is government given. Some have Jayabhoomi deeds but some have none. There are around 7-8 people who own 5-6 acres. Many own ½, to 1 acre. Some own ¼ acre of land. Almost everybody has a tea plantation, at least ¼ acre. Tamils own no land. Sinhalese have both private and government granted land. Private land is approximately 70%. Most of the land is less than 1 acre. 10-15 families have land of 2-4 acres (Uwalla). 80% of the land are government and the rest is private. The government land has no deeds. We pay taxes and hold a permit. Some have 1 acre and some have 2 acres. Around 40% have received deeds. People have grown tea, pepper, coconut and teak in their lands (Mikiliya). Galpaya has land that was given by the government in 1983. At that time 2 acres were given per family along with Jayabhoomi deed. At present families own 1,2,3,5 acres of land. These are government Mahaveli lands. Some have deeds and some do not. These lands have been given during 1970's. Around 20 families have deeds and permits. A family has ¼, ½, 1 or 2 acres of land. 10-15 have 3 to 4 acres (Simon Place). No private land. All government given lands in the 1970's. A family has 2-5 acres of land (Hathporuwa). All land is government mahaveli land. There are no deeds but permits and some don't have that either. Deeds for paddy lands have been given. In 1982, each family was given 60 perches of highland and 1, 1 ½, 2, 2 ½ acres of paddy lands. Sometimes husband and wife submitted names separately and got more land. Water for farming is provided only during the farming time by the authorities (Viharagala). Has no private land. As they are given by the government land, they hold Swarna bhoomi deeds or permits. The initially given amount of land has now been divided among children. 80% own 40 perches - 2 ½ acres of land. Around 10% own less than 40 perches. They are illegal settlers (Hasthipura).</p>
5.	Current market price of paddy land	<p>No paddy lands (Pitakanda; Polpitiya; Andawikanda; Galpaya; Simon Place). The few available paddy lands are abandoned now (Polwatta). A very few paddy lands but knows no value because they have never been sold (Uwalla). Only 30% have paddy lands. 1 perch is SLR</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		10,000 (Mikiliya). One acre is SLR 15,000,000 (Hathporuwa). One acre is SLR 12,000,000 (Viharagala). 1 acre is SLR 10,000,000 (Hasthipura).
6.	Current market price of highland	<p>With tea plantations, land prices are at SLR 15,000,000 an acre. Barren lands are SLR 9,000,000- 10,000,000 an acre (Pitakanda). 1 perch is SLR 35,000. Land farther inland or near the hills prices at SLR 25,000 (Polpitiya). Without crops 1 acre of land is priced at SLR 7,000,000 (Andawikanda). Without tea 1 acre is SLR 8,000,000 and a perch SLR 5000. With tea 1 acre is SLR 12,000,000-14,000,000 (Polwatta). Without tea 1 perch is SLR 4000, with tea 1 acre is SLR 7,000,000-8,000,000 (Uwalla). 1 perch near the main road is SLR 25,000-30,000. Further inland 1 perch is SLR 20,000 (Mikiliya). 1 acre is SLR 8,000,000 (Galpaya). <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> acre is SLR 10,000,000-12,000,000. A perch along the main road is SLR 30,000-35,000. The price is high due to the high demand for hotels (Simon Place). 1 acre is SLR 15,000,000. But people have no legitimacy to sell the land (Hathporuwa). <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> acre near the main road is SLR 25,000,000-30,000,000 and further inland <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> acre is SLR 12,000,000-15,000,000 (Viharagala). 1 acre is SLR 20,000,000 (Hasthipura).</p>
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	<p>The main livelihood of the people is tea. There is one government officer and one military officer. Jobs include carpentry and working as hired labour in tea estates. Income is low because the price of tea leaves has gone down. Around 5-6 lorries come daily to collect tea leaves. Have to go to Deraniyagala, Awissawella or Ginigathhena for the market. Faces extreme difficulties due to broken roads and transportation difficulties (Pitakanda). 75% of income is from tea. Additionally there are government employees, drivers, carpenters, builders, labourers, power plant workers. The 80 workers of the power plant are paid SLR 1200 daily. Those jobs are estimated to last for another 4 years. After that they will be unemployed. People travel to Ginigathhena, 16 km away and Kithulgala, 8 km away for the market (Polpitiya). Main livelihood is tea. Every family has tea cultivated land that would yield them some income. In tea estates cloves, pepper and arecanut are cultivated as subsidiary crops. Lorries come to the village daily to collect tea leaves. People go to Eranthana to buy household goods. Spices are sold to merchants from Ratnapura (Andawikanda). Main livelihood is tea. People manage by working on their</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>own tea land or that of another. Additionally cinnamon, pepper and arecanut are planted. 7-8 people manufacture products from Palmyra trees such as treacle and toddy. They will lose their livelihood if the Palmyra trees were cut down. Some grow corn or mangos. There are around 50 government workers and garment factory workers in the area. Additionally there are three wheel drivers, lorry drivers, miners, and people self-employed in animal rearing or mushroom farms (Polwatta). Main livelihood is tea. Except for the Tamils everybody has some tea land. Both Sinhalese and Tamils work in tea estates and are paid SLR450 daily. There are around 50 government workers. Some work in garment factories in Balangoda. Most of the Tamils work in Colombo. There are carpenters, builders and bean farmers too (Uwalla). Main livelihood is working in the tea factories. Both men and women work there in both tea and rubber related products. In the tea factory, workers are paid SLR 600 per day. If they work for 24 hours, they would be apid SLR 1200 and the next day a holiday. There is overtime payments and various other bonuses. The factory received the ISO award. Around 25-30 people work at Senaka. Tamils go outstations to work. There are around 20 government officers. Around 50 girls work in garment factories in Balangoda and Colombo. Farmers grow paddy in one season and vegetables in the next. Some work in vegetable farms for hire and get paid SLR 700-800. Additionally there are carpenters, builders, electricians, drivers etc. (Mikiliya). The main livelihood of the people is farming crops like banana, peanuts, corn, coconut, kurahan, brinjal etc. Some work as carpenters and builders in the village and in Colombo. Many youth work in garments in the free trade zones. They return home only during the holidays. There are 20-25 government workers and around 30 migrant workers in other countries. The rest work as hired labourers. The harvest is sold in the local markets or to traders coming from outside (Galpaya). Many people are engaged in brick making, almost 90%. As there is a shortage of soil in the lands to make bricks, they buy soil from neighbouring villages. 3 ½ cubes of soil is priced at SLR 4500. Lorries from Colombo, Galle, and Matara come to buy bricks. Extreme sun and rain is difficult for the job. In some HHs women manufacture bricks while taking care of the children. In some HHs both men and women work. The village is famous for bricks.</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>There are around 15-20 government officers. 20-30 men work in Colombo as security guards, carpenters, builders. 6-7 are working abroad. Many youth work in the garment factories. There are drivers who provide transportation services to tourists. A labour would earn around SLR 1000-1200 daily (Simon Place). Main livelihood is cultivation of vegetables, fruits and paddy. There are carpenters and builders. Some work in garment factories and some in brick manufacturing sites. Harvest is sold in nearby markets or to merchants from Colombo (Hathporuwa). About 75% of the people are paddy farmers. In addition to paddy, banana, water melon, corn and other vegetables are grown. Crops are sold in the Sooriyawewa market. If all goes well 500 kilos of paddy can be grown in their paddy fields. But it is a very expensive process. There is almost one government worker for every 5 families. There are carpenters and builders who earn around SLR 1500 per day .50-60 women work in garment factories. Some work as drivers, migrant workers and shop keepers (Viharagala). Main livelihood is cultivation of paddy, banana, chili, brinjal, tomato, pumpkin, and lady's fingers. Few are government workers. Several youth work in shops and garment factories. The people who were earlier employed in the Mattala airport and Hambantota harbor are now farming or working as hired labourers. Crops are sold in the weekly market (Hasthipura).</p>
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	<p>There are no families suffering from extreme poverty. But all families experience normal poverty. Around 20 families receive Samurdhi. If the roads are repaired the conditions could be changed (Pitakanda). There are around 5-6 poor families. Around 65 families receive Samurdhi. Most people receive an average income. Some own three wheelers and motor bikes (Polpitiya). There are no families that suffer from extreme poverty. Around 80 families receive Samurdhi. All the families are employed and earn a living from tea estates. They consume water, firewood, jack, bread fruit and green leaves collected from surroundings (Andawikanda). There are 10-15 poor families who do not have sufficient income to connect to electricity. Those families have no steady income and during the rainy season they stay at home without work. Around 50 families receive Samurdhi (Polwatta). There are around 25-30 extremely poor people in the Rassagala area. They are unemployed, old or alcoholics. Around 35-</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>40 receive Samurdhi (Uwalla). There are around 6-7 extremely poor families. They have no fixed income. Mostly they go for hired labour work but during the rainy season they do not find any work. Around 166 families receive Samurdhi in the GND (Mikiliya). There are around 10-15 families of extreme poverty. More than 200 families receive Samurdhi. Lack of a fixed income, old age and sickness are the main reasons for poverty (Galpaya). There are 3 families of extreme poverty. They have no fixed income. Around 100 families receive Samurdhi (Simon place). No families of extreme poverty. Around 250 families receive Samurdhi. Poverty is less due to working as hired labourers (Hathporuwa). There are 3-4 families of extreme poverty. The main reasons include having no paddy land or a steady income. 20% of the families receive Samurdhi (Viharagala). There are no families of extreme poverty due to the easy availability of hired labour work. Around 220 families receive Samurdhi (Hasthipura).</p>
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	<p>The number of unemployed people is low. People engage in labour work in the tea estates. There is no other employment opportunity in the village. Carpenters and builders go outside the village in search of work (Pitakanda). Unemployment rate is low due to jobs at the power plant. Once they are lost unemployment issue would arise. The work at the power plant was previously temporarily stopped for 6-7 months. At that time people worked as hired labourers. As there are no garment factories nearby women are unemployed (Polpitiya). Youth who have received higher education object to working as hired labour. So 50-60 such people are currently unemployed in the village (Andawikanda; Polwatta). As there are no garment factories nearby 20 - 30 women are unemployed (Polwatta). Almost everybody is employed somewhere. Even women work in garment factories (Uwalla). There are around 10-15 unemployed people in the area (Mikiliya). There are around 60-70 unemployed youth in the village, mainly because they dislike working as hired labour (Galpaya). 10-12 are unemployed in the village (Simon place). Around 130 male and 100 female youth are unemployed. Main reason is the non-availability of employment opportunities to match their level of education (Hathporuwa). 7-8 are unemployed. Main reason is the non-availability of employment opportunities to match their level of education</p>



No.	Issues discussed	Response
		(Viharagala). Around 150-200 people who were working in the development projects such as Hambantota harbor and airport are now unemployed because the projects are now over. In addition there were 200 unemployed people in the village. So altogether around 175 males and 125 females are unemployed. Main reason is the non-availability of employment opportunities to match their level of education (Hasthipura).
10.	Source of drinking water	No issues in drinking water. Water becomes a little scarce during droughts. Villagers have built water ways with the help of Red Cross and Samurdhi program (Pitakanda; Polpitiya; Andawikanda; Uwalla). People fear that water will become scarce if the trees were cut down (Polpitiya). Source of drinking water is from underground springs. Requests no damage to the water ways from this project. There are around 10-20 community water proposals (Polwatta). The people along the main road get water from the National Water Supply Board. Others use well water. There are no community water projects in the area (Mikiliya). There is a water shortage problem. Well water is no longer suitable for drinking due to being highly saline. Villagers are bringing water for drinking from Pallebadda. There is no other water source in the village (Galpaya). Drinking water is taken from the National Water Supply Board as the well water is saline. Well water is used for making bricks (Simon Place). Water given by the Weniwalara community water project (Hathporuwa). Water is given from a private community water project. But during the drought water is scarce. People have to work for SLR 30,000 or more to get water. A government water line is placed but does not give water yet. There are a few wells but they have little water (Viharagala). Water is provided from the Weniwalara water project which requires a monthly payment. Recently there was a protest demanding solutions to the water problem (Hasthipura).
11.	Household use of electricity	Six families don't have electricity. Getting electricity for them would be very expensive as the lines are far away. Electricity is mainly used to operate appliances such as rice cookers, fridges, TVs, and radios. CFL/LED bulbs are used to conserve energy (Pitakanda; Uwalla; Mikiliya). Electricity is mainly used to power household appliances. Only a few use electricity for employment. One woman uses electricity for her sewing machine and 5-6 small shops use electricity. Use of CFL/LED bulbs for lighting

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>and firewood for cooking conserve electricity (Polpitiya; Hathporuwa). Used only to power electric appliances and lighting. Only 7 shops use electricity for economic activities (Andawikanda). 90% of the electricity is used for household work. There are 4-5 carpenters who use electricity. Grinding mills, shops and tailor shops use electricity. Around 15 houses have no electricity (Polwatta; Mikiliya). Electricity is used in grinding mills, welding shops, garages and service stations (Uwalla). Uses electricity only for lighting and powering appliances. Cooking is done using firewood. Use CFL/LED bulbs to conserve energy (Galpaya). Electricity is used for lighting and powering rice cookers, computers, heaters, carpentry machines, tailoring shops, grinding mills. Firewood and LP gas is used for cooking purposes. Use CFL/LED bulbs to conserve energy (Simon place; Viharagala; Hasthipura).</p>
12.	Issues related to electricity	<p>Electricity cannot be used for any income generating activity because the village is isolated due to transportation difficulties. There are no power failures. No delays in the settlement of bills (Pitakanda). No complaints to be made (Polpitiya; Uwalla; Mikiliya; Galpaya; Hathporuwa; Viharagala; Hasthipura). People suffer from low voltage. But states that rate of power failure is low and that in such a case power is restored quickly (Andawikanda). Issues with low voltage and frequent power failures. Takes much time to restore power after a failure. The new transformer is still not working (Simon place).</p>
13.	Issues related to children's education	<p>Difficulties in transportation is the main issue in children's education (Pitakanda). The level of education in the area is good. Almost all children go to school up to the GCE O/L standard. Most proceed to GCE A/L standard and even university. Transportation difficulties sometimes affect education (Polpitiya; Uwalla). The Paladeniya Junior school and Erathna Maha Vidyalaya do not have adequate facilities and buildings. Also the drinking water and toilet facilities are not good. Due to transportation difficulties teachers are reluctant to hold extra classes (Andawikanda). Even though the local school has classes up to GCE O/L standard, after grade there is a significant decrease in attendance. Well off families send their children to schools in Ratnapura. Teachers are reluctant to stay late and teach due to transportation difficulties. Most of the teachers get quick transfers. The school lacks</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>infrastructural facilities (Polwatta). Tamil children only go to school up to grade 1, 2 or 3. The reason for school drop outs is financial difficulties. Facilities in the school are good (Uwalla). No issues (Mikiliya). The local school has up to GCE O/L standard and it is maintained with the support of both parents and teachers. Lack of local facilities up to GCE A/L standards is the main issue related to children's education. Children have to travel to the nearby cities for higher education (Galpaya). Good education facilities. Some poor children are unable to keep up when money is collected in schools (Simon place). The level of education in schools is somewhat low. There is a shortage of teachers and buildings. Lack of public transportation to travel the 5kms to the school is an issue (Hathporuwa). Schools lack water and building facilities. No other issues (Viharagala). Due to the lack of involvement by the government, parents are looking after the facilities of the school. This is an extra burden for the families (Hasthipura).</p>
14.	Other social problems in the village	<p>No social deviant acts or problems. As there are only a few families, peace is maintained (Pitakanda). Used to have drug related problems but not anymore. No other issues (Polpitiya). There are reported cases of kasippu, cigarette and alcohol usage among both youth and elderly. No other issues (Andawikanda). Few cases of burglary and theft. No abuse or rape cases. Drug abuse is prevalent mostly among youth. Kasippu and toddy is a problem. The village lacks a police station (Polwatta). No special problems other than kasippu (uwalla). Kasippu, smoking and use of cannabis are problems. Many people drink in the evening after work. Some Tamil women also drink (Mikiliya; Galpaaya). Increase in robberies and thefts. Problems with alcohol and smoking. Women fear of their safety. Recently a naked man has been walking near the temple and was seen by a girl. The accused people are still walking free in the village (Simon place). Even though there is illicit liquor, the peace of the village is maintained (Hathporuwa). Used to have underground activity, kasippu business and cannabis trade. Now such incidences have decreased. Few cases of robberies (Viharagala). No issues other than illegal drug usage (Hasthipura).</p>
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities	<p>No chronic illnesses. For hospital facilities, people have to go to Deraniyagala which is 32 kms away or to the</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
	in the village	<p>Hangarapitiya dispensary 8 kms away. Midwife visits the village and gives threeposha and weighs the children. Clinics are conducted in Hangarapitiya. Transportation is the difficulty in accessing health facilities (Pitakanda). No chronic illnesses. For hospital facilities, people go to Ginigathhena, Nawalapitiya or Kandy. Have to go to Hangarapitiya for maternity clinics. The family health services are good (Polpitiya). No chronic illnesses. Travel to Ratnapura or Erathna for health facilities (Andawikanda). Used to have leprosy, dengue and leptospirosis. There are private and government health institutions. For a major illness, people go to Ratnapura hospital which has good facilities but have to wait in long queues. Family health services and maternity clinics are good (Polwatta). Few cases of cancer, diabetes and BP. Rassagala Rural hospital and Ratnapura hospital are accessed for medical services. Family health services and maternity clinics are good (Uwalla). No Chronic illnesses. Satisfied with the medical services offered at the Balangoda hospital, MOH and maternity clinics (Mikiliya). Heavily affected by the kidney disease. There are more than 100 reported cases. There is not even a small dispensary in the village to take medicine. Transportation difficulties arise in accessing medical facilities. Satisfied with the services provided by the MOH, midwife and maternity clinics (Galapaya). A few cases of kidney disease and dengue. The rural village lacks facilities so people go to Ratnapura, Embilipitiya or Hambantota. Satisfied with the services provided by the MOH, midwife and maternity clinics (Simon Place). No chronic illnesses. A villager complained of lack of medicine in the hospital which makes them buy medicine from private pharmacies (Hathporuwa). No chronic illnesses. Used to have malaria. The Sooriyawewa hospital is the nearest but lacks facilities such as specialized clinics. Family health services are good (Viharagala). No chronic illnesses. Sooriyawewa hospital and MOH is available for health facilities. Complained of lack of medicine in the hospital which makes them buy medicine from private pharmacies. Sooriyawewa hospital is too small to accommodate such large numbers of patients (Hasthipura).</p>
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	<p>No reported cases. Awareness through TV and the family health officer (Pitakanda; Uwalla; Mikiliya; Galpaya; Hathporuwa; Viharagala; Hasthipura). No problems now as people are more educated. Used to have problems</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		during the construction of the power plant. The 100 Chinese workers of the power plant do not associate with the villagers (Polpitiya). Good awareness about HIV/AIDS. Believe these diseases could be avoided by having healthy marital relationships (Andawikanda; Galpaya). No reported cases. Awareness is from society, no other special source of awareness (Polwatta). Good awareness from TV and family health officer. Even with foreigners roaming around there are no cases of HIV (Simon place).
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	The funeral aid society provides assistance during death of a family member. Tea society provides fertilizer (Pitakanda; uwalla; Simon place; Viharagala; Hasthipura). There are welfare societies, elderly societies, youth clubs, water societies that meet at the temple premises. Water societies help in the maintenance of the water projects (Polpitiya; Simon place; Viharagala). Has many organizations such as welfare society, Sri Sunanda Tea society, Andawikanda water consumption society, women's organization and elderly societies that help in providing water, guiding tea cultivation and many religious activities (Andawikanda; Polwatta; Uwalla; Mikiliya; Galpaya; Hathporuwa). The women's organizations conduct awareness programs and training courses for self-employment activities (Mikiliya; Galpaya; Hathporuwa). Gamisetha and Janashakthi bank provides loans (Hasthipura).
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	The road repairing work has begun these days (Pitakanda). In 2014 the Broadland power plant project was established (Polpitiya). Andawikanda road to Adam's peak was concretized for 320 ft. and the Thebuwakanda road for 340 ft. and another road for 500 ft. (Andawikanda). Constructed the Lunugalahena bridge recently (Polwatta). The government carpeted the road and decreased the transportation difficulties (Uwalla). No recent major development activities (Mikiliya; Galapaya; Hathporuwa). The bridge in the village was repaired last year (Simon Place). The water line was laid recently but no water supply is given yet. The roads were widened 8 ft. (Viharagala). The road near the Madunagala forest was renovated (Hasthipura).
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	The chief monk of the temple takes leadership in community related issues (Pitakanda; Polpitiya; Mikiliya; Simon place). Decisions are taken with the leadership of

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>the Grama Niladhari and the village elders (Andawikanda; Mikiliya). Grama Niladhari and village youth takes leadership (Polwatta; Galapaya). Local political leaders and community development officers get involved in decision making (Uwalla). The social worker Rathnagamage and officers of community organizations take lead (Simon Place). The farmers' organization and the Weniwal ara community water organization leads in decision making (Hathporuwa). Chief monk, officers in community based organizations and politician make decisions (Viharagala). Youth and famers' organizations work together to make decisions (Hasthipura).</p>

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS –  
200 KV POLPITIYA – HAMBANTOTA TRANSMISSION LINE**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue (Village)</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Name of the participant</b>	<b>Occupation/Status</b>
19.3.2016	PITAKANDA	1	W.G. Siripala	
		2	W.G. Gunawardhana	
		3	W.G. Darmasiri	
		4	W.G. Chamil Nandana	
		5	H.K. Jayarathna	
		6	Ms. T.G. Imeka	
		7	Ms. H.K. Podi Nona	
		8	Ms. W.G. Leelawathi	
		9	Ms. R.K.D. Damayanthi	
		10	W.A. Karunarathna	
		11	Ms. W.A. Niluka Hemamali	
		12	Ms. W.G. Dingirimenike	
19.3.2016	POLPITIYA	13	Ms. H.Y. Chandralatha	
		14	P.Y. Nawarathna	
		15	G.W. Kusumarathna	
		16	K.B. Nilantha Jayawardhana	
		17	Ms.K.C. Ranjani	
		18	G. Sarathchandra	
		19	Ms. M.A. Aslin Nona	
20.3.2016	ADAVIKANDA	20	Ms. H.A.V. Maya Wanshawathi	
		21	D.A.M.Kithsiri Erathna	Tea Plantation
		22	Y.V.S.S. Darmasena	Tea Plantation
		23	H.A.V. Harith Udara	Tea Plantation
		24	N.K. Punsilu Irosha	Tea Plantation
		25	Ms. W. Seelawathi	Tea Plantation
		26	H.A.V. Sunil Piyarathna	Tea Plantation
		27	Ms. Deepani Damayanthi	Tea Plantation
		28	Ms. K.H. Rosalin	Tea Plantation
		29	Ms. K.Heenmenike	Tea Plantation
		30	Ms. K.G.Iresha Asanthi	Tea Plantation
		31	B.V. Amarapala	Tea Plantation
		32	B.V. Nissanka	Tea Plantation
		33	W.R. Ajith Shantha	Hired Labour
		34	T.A. Piyushan Gunasinghe	Tea Plantation
20.3.2016	POLWATTE	35	A.D.S. Wijethunga	Hired Labour
		36	K.G. Dilipa Shantha	
		37	G. Dayananda	Tea Plantation
		38	G. Chandrasiri Kumara	Tea Plantation
		39	G. Premasiri	Tea Plantation
		40	G. Rupasinghe	Tea Plantation
		41	G. Premathilake	Farming
		42	Ms. G.M. Lakmali	
21.3.2016	UWELLA	43	W.H. Keerthisena	

		44	R.K.S. Mendis	Retired
		45	K.S. Gunadasa	Self Employed
		46	Ms. K. Nirmala	Tea Plantation
		47	Ms. A.M. Chithra Damayanthi	
		48	G.K. Podi Appuhami	
22.3.2016	MIKILIYA	49	D. Wasantha	
		50	B.T.D. Amitha	
		51	Ms. K.M. Ariyawathi	
		52	Ms. K.M. Shanthi	
		53	Niroshan	
		54	Ms. R.V ineetha Manel Kumari	
		55	K.M. Karunasena	
		56	K.M. Duminda	
		57	N.W. Wasantha Priyantha	
		58	N.W. Saman Susantha	
22.3.2016	GALPAYA	59	Mohotti Hami	
		60	Ms. Seelawathi	
		61	Ms. Ranjani	
		62	Heenmenike	
		63	Ruwan Chaminda	
		64	Nimal	
		65	Ms. Rathnayake Menike	
		66	Ruwan Gunathilake	
		67	Sunil	
		68	Amith	
		69	Ms. Gunawathi	
23.3.2016	SIMON PLACE	70	Ms. R.M.S warna Kanthi	
		71	Ms. W.H. Nadeeka Priyadarshani	
		72	S.A.N. Priyadarshana	
		73	Ms. Anusha Kumari	
		74	Ms. R.M.Sujani Nilanka	
		75	Buddhika Upul	
		76	J.A. Manjula Jayasinghe	
		77	Gamage	
		78	M.M. Sumathipala	
		79	A. Vijitha	
		80	Ms. D.P. Achini Thakshila	
		81	D.Sunil Ranasingha	
		82	Ms. N.A. Niroshani	
		83	Ms. M.G.Rathnamali	
		84	Ms. N.A.Anoja	
		85	Ms. L. Karunawathi	
24.3.2016	HATHPORUWA	86	Premalal	
		87	Ms. K.K.A. Sureka	
		88	L.P. Prabath Thushara	
		89	Ms. R.M.G. Somawathi	



		90	K.K.A. Asitha	
		91	Ms. W.K. Siriyawathi	
		92	R.A. Sirisena	
		93	Ms. A.Renuka	
		94	R.K. Sumathipala	
		95	R.K. Samith	
25.3.2016	VIHARAGALA	96	H.P.Siriwardhana	
		97	H.E. Senevirathna	
		98	Ms. N.A. Rathnaseeli	
		99	Ms. G.A. Chandana Kusum	
		100	W.G. Wimalasiri	
		101	Ms. A.A. Gagani Priyangika	
		102	Ms. H.A. Indika Sandamali	
		103	H.S. Indika Ajith Thushara	
		104	E.A. Bandula	
25.3.2016	HASTHIPURA	105	Dahanayaka Lionel	
		106	Ms. D. Chathurika Chamali	
		107	M. Sarath Pathirana	
		108	M.P.P. Ruwan	
		109	G. Kamal	

## Summary of Public Consultations

**Name of the Project: Mannar - Nadukuda Transmission Line**

**Name of the village/s: (i) Konaiyankudiyirupu; (ii) Nadukuda; (iii) Olaithoduvai; (iv) Selvanagar; (v) Turkish City; (vi) South Bar**

**Name of the GND: (i) Thodaveli-MN/62; (ii) Thulukudiyirupu MN-54; (iii) Olaithoduvai-MN/6; (iv) Eluthoor-MN/72; (v) Tharapuram East-MN/69; (vi) South Bar MN/73**

**Name of the DS Division: Mannar**

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	We do not oppose the project but we are concerned of the line route. An electricity line traverses through the village but not above the houses. There are no houses in the corridor of the line. However, the proposed line may affect future settlements if people wanted more land to settle. We propose that the line route be aligned towards the border of the village and over the jungle area. It is only another 200m from the selected location (Konaiyankudiyirupu). We have doubts about the wind project. We cannot support it wholeheartedly. Would the wind towers transmit the power to the earth? Will it affect the children and cattle? Would the wind project cause drought and make the area dry? We proposed that the transmission line should be laid underground (Nadukuda). Even though the line goes on the border of the village, we are worried because it may cause cutting down many Palmyra trees and many people will lose their incomes. We are not happy about the project (Olaithoduvai). The line does not traverse through our village or over our private properties. Therefore, we do not have to worry about it (Selvanagar). The proposed line goes in the border of the village. Though we do not have to worry about it, we would like to know the overall impact of the project on our communities (Turkish City). We thought that the towers will be near our village. But you say now that only the transmission line goes through our village, therefore we don't have any objection. But we do not like the transmission line going through our village. Instead you can place the line in opposite to the railway station where there are no houses. Nowadays we are experiencing the temperature above 36 degree Celsius. Will the transmission line towers increase the temperature further? After implementing the project we will not have the black out problems in our area which we experience often. It will be much better if you set up

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		the transmission line near the beach. The land beside the railway station is our own private land. So we would like to know the area that would be covered by the transmission towers. One lady (WRDS president) asked will this project reduce the electricity bill (South Bar).
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	<p>Expect cash compensation. One acre of land in this area is SLR 300,000.00 and a perch is SLR 10,000.00. People should be compensated for any loss of land. They also expect compensation at the rate of SLR 3,000.00 for a male Palmyra and SLR 5,000.00 for female tree, if they were to be cut down (Konaiyankudiyirupu). Expect SLR.300, 000.00 per acre for land and SLR.2, 000.00 for a Palmyra tree and SLR.5,000.00 for a coconut tree, if they are lost to them due to transmission line (Nadukuda). People expect cash compensation for various losses such as land and Palmyra trees. An acre of land is SLR 600,000.00 and it may differ when it comes to coconut estate. It is difficult to say the exact price of an acre of coconut estate. But a coconut tree is valued at SLR 8,000.00 (Olaihoduvai). Though they don't have any land in the project areas they are aware about the prices of the land and trees. One perch is SLR 35,000.00 and a Palmyra tree is SLR 5000.00 (Selvanagar). The land where the project comes belongs to the people of Tharapuram. The value of an acre is SLR 120,000.00 and a Palmyra tree is SLR 3,000.00. The price of a coconut estate is SLR 200,000.00. A coconut tree is SLR 6,000.00 (Turkish City). The land in this village was believed to be the church land. But after a brief survey by the DS office they found that the land belongs to the Government. Then the government granted the land to the villagers. Now most of them are having the deeds whereas some of them are still having the permits. Coconut trees, Palmyra trees and mango trees are found in almost all the home gardens. Fortunately the new transmission line doesn't go through the village and there are no fruit bearing trees in the area earmarked for the transmission line. They would like to get the compensation for their private land if the transmission line goes over such land. It is about SLR 20,000 per perch and SLR 3,000,000 per acre. How much will you pay as compensation? (South Bar).</p>
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	Konaiyankudiyirupu village is under the Thodaveli GND. There are about 53 HHs. The population is Tamil Catholics. A catholic church is being built.

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>There are 03 retail shops and a multipurpose hall (Konaiyankudiyirupu). Nadukkuda village has 67 households. The population is Tamil Catholics/Christians. There is Our Lady of Health Church, community hall, Fish storage building, a preschool and two small retail shops (Nadukkuda). The village Olaithoduvai has two divisions known as Valan Nagar and Uvari. There are 79 HH. All of them are Tamils. Among them are Catholics, Christians and Hindus. There are 2 churches, a preschool, a community hall and a school which runs classes from grade 01-10 (Olaithoduvai). Selvanagar village has about 150 HHs. The majority are Hindus but few Catholics and a Muslim family too live there. There is a Hindu temple, a preschool, a community hall, 03 carpentry workshops and 5 shops in the village (Selvanagar). The Turkish city village is a Muslim village. Only Muslims live in this village. It is a new housing scheme and the people live here came from various places from the country. The number of households is 80. But they expect another 85 families to resettle in the coming months (Turkish City). The name of the village is South Bar. It is a foster parent village of World Vision. The World Vision has an agreement for 12 years with the village from 2006. They support the children's studies with the help of the foreign donors and they support the villagers in getting some infrastructure facilities such as electricity. This is the only village where people from all ethnic and religious communities live together. Altogether there are 108 families. The ethnic groups found here are Tamils, Sinhalese, Muslims and Burgers. Two burger families are in this village. The religions are Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Hindus, Islamics and Buddhists. 3 Buddhist families and 7 Muslim families are in this village. A majority of the families are Christians and Hindus. The public places are preschool (not functioning now. Only the meetings are being held), fisheries cooperation building and multi-purpose hall. All the three common building are only used for conducting meetings. Other than these, there are two small retail shops. Mannar Railway station is in this village. And there are three Catholic churches. One church is abandoned. Its name is St. Jude church. The other churches are St. Anthony's and Holy Joseph Vaz. They are not in permanent buildings but in temporary shelters. And there is also a temporary pillaiar kovil (Hindu temple). Even this village has a Viharai (Buddhist Temple). There are</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		also a few shops in this village. Since it is situated very near to Mannar town people go there to purchase their daily needs (South Bar).
4.	Land ownership pattern	Most of the families live on private land, the size of which is ½ acre in extent. There are also 20 families who live on the church land given free to them. The size of such church given land is 20 perches (Konaiyankudiyirupu). All land is private and the size of a holding is ¼ acre (Nadukuda). People living in Olaithodvai and Uvari are living on private lands and their land holding size is ½ acre. But the people who live in Valan Nagar section occupy church land taken on lease (Olaithoduvai). Except for 35 families who live on government land rest of the families live on their private land. The average land size is 15 perches (Selvanagar). The owner of the land is Mr. Batheeyutheen. People have paid SLR 50,000.00 for the land and they were given 10 perches each. However the deeds were not given (Turkish City). The land ownership is private. Each household has 15 to 20 perches of land. 35 households live in temporary shelters. All the other households have permanent houses. Since the land is grassland they are unable to engage in any agricultural activities other than growing coconut and Palmyra trees. Mango trees are also found in almost every house (South Bar).
5.	Current market price of paddy land	There is no paddy land (Konaiyankudiyirupu; Nadukuda; Olaithoduvai). There are a few acres of paddy land. The price would be around SLR 200,000 per acre (Selvanagar). There are about 100 acres of paddy lands located a little far from the village. The price of the land is SLR 400,000 per acre (Turkish City).
6.	Current market price of highland	The market price of the high land per acre is SLR 600,000 and a perch is SLR 40,000 (Konaiyankudiyirupu; Olaithoduvai). The market price for highland in this area is SLR.75, 000 for ¼ acre (Nadukuda). The market price of the high land for a perch is SLR 45,000 (Selvanagar). The price of the 10 perches high land is SLR 200,000 (Turkish City). As the lands are very small in size they had no idea of selling them but the market price is SLR 30,000 per perch and SLR 4,000,000 per acre (South Bar).
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	This is a fishing community. People have mechanized boats, <i>vallam</i> for <i>madel</i> . Another income generating activity is manufacturing Palmyrah products, which is a seasonal livelihood

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>activity. They sell Palmyra trees and Palmyra products. People go to Mannar to market these products. A few people would go to Mannar and other areas for employment. There are masons, carpenters and salesmen. Their children go to Tharapuram and Olaithoduvai for schooling (Konaiyankudiyirupu). People are engaged in fishing, cattle rearing and Palmyrah production. There are a few government sector employees and some young girls who go to Mannar to work in the garment factory. A few other villagers go to other villages to work as masons and carpenters. Since there is no school in this village students go to Thulukudiyirupu and Pesalai for schooling (Olaithoduvai). The main source of income is fishing. But they also earn a lot by selling Palmyra products. There are 02 government employees and 03 private sector workers. Women are engaged in collecting firewood and Palmyra seeds collection. The children who want to pursue higher studies after their GCE OL would go to Pesalai or Mannar for schooling. The fishermen take their fish to the Pesalai market to sell them (Nadukuda). Most of the people in this village are labourers. But there are a few government sector employees, and masons, painters and carpenters. Women are engaged in poultry and some girls go outside for jobs in garments. Their children go to Eluthoor and Mannar for schooling. Since this village is situated near Mannar, the people have more connections with the town (Selvanagar). Mostly all the men go outside for their jobs. There are a few government sector employees but many men work as shop keepers and labours. Some masons and drivers also go to the other districts for their jobs. The children of the village go to Tharapuram for their schooling. Women go to Mannar to sell the clothes that they sew (Turkish City). Most of the families are engaged in lagoon fishing throughout the year. They change the fishing methods according to the seasonal changes. They use crab nets, hooks, and Kaddu Valai. 6 households have boats without motors, 3 households have vallam without motors and 5 households have kulla (Theppam). They go for fishing in groups. 4 men are having permanent jobs in government departments. Others are engaged in masonry, carpentry and painting. There are two pensioners who worked in the railway department. One man is working in the railway station. Sometimes the railway department hires the villagers</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		for temporary work. Only a few families are engaged in Palmyra products (dried Palmyra roots) as their supplementary income. The children go to Santhipuram and Mannar for schooling. They also take their fish and other items to the Mannar market to sell them (South Bar).
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	Most of the families are poor. 28 families receive Samurdhi subsidies from the government. There are 03 very poor families who are either widows or abandoned by husbands. Seasonal and meagre incomes and inadequate transport services to go to for jobs available outside are causes of poverty (Konaiyankudiyirupu). 54 families receive Samurdhi. They are recognized as poor families and there are also 10 very poor families who are widows or abandoned by husbands (Nadukuda). Fishing and Palmyra production is seasonal. Therefore it doesn't bring much income to the villagers. And they also face difficulty in getting permit to cut Palmyra trees for house construction work. So most of the families are poor. 40 HHs receive Samurdhi. They are the poor families. Another 12 families are widows and abandoned (Olaithoduvai). Most of the families are middle class families. 40 HHs receive Samurdhi and they are the poor. But there are also 05 very poor families who are widows and abandoned. Dependence on a single earning member in the family, having several children in a single family who are studying in town schools (that increases the family expenditure on education) and the casual labour work are the causal factors of poverty (Selvanagar). The poverty level of this village is bit high because it is a newly formed village and also people have come from various parts of the country. They are unable to find jobs. The Samurdhi is not given to this particular village but 15 families receive Samurdhi after proving their identity and belongingness to the village (Turkish City). Though villagers are engaged in fishing throughout the year their income is very low. They struggle a lot to run the family. They get loans from the financial companies such as LOLC, Ceylinco, Vision Fund and Bimputh. Nearly 82 families get Samurdhi subsidies from the government. Samurdhi is given to the families who have more children, female headed families and very poor families. There are 2 families who were displaced from Vanni. There are 74 poor families and 08 are very poor families (South Bar).
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	Eight young boys and girls are unemployed after completing their GCE A/L. They couldn't get jobs

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>because they could not solicit the political influence. They are unable to go outside for jobs because of the transport difficulties particularly for girls (Konaiyankudiyirupu). There are about 10 girls and boys who are unemployed. One of the reasons for the unemployment is limited mobility due to poor transport facilities. On the other hand, many young people abandon their studies because of the poverty in the family (Nadukuda). Only a few youth are unemployed. They do not have any career guidance. They are unable to develop their skills due to financial difficulties in their families (Olaitthoduvai). Around 40 youth are unemployed. They have completed their GCE A/L but unable to get jobs because they could not mobilize political influence (Selvanagar). About 20-25 youth are without jobs. Most of them are girls. Families don't allow girls to go outside for employment. Therefore they remain unemployed (Turkish City). There are five graduates who are unemployed. The reason for unemployment is their inability to get political support and influence. Only a very few continue their studies after schooling. 17 men had faced the interview for the jobs in the Railway department in 2015 and still waiting for the interview results. They point out more Muslims from Tharapuram are getting employment in Railway with the political influence (South Bar).</p>
10.	Source of drinking water	<p>Households have private drinking water wells in their home gardens and the quality of water is good (Konaiyankudiyirupu; Nadukuda; Olaitthoduvai; Turkish City). They get drinking water from the National Water Supply Board through pipe line (Selvanagar). All the families use water supplied by the National Water Supply Board which service is available for 24 hours. Some households have private wells but water is saline. There are 8 common wells which are in the railway department boundary. The average water bill of a household is LKR 200 (South Bar).</p>
11.	Household use of electricity	<p>Except for a few houses, rest of the houses are connected to electricity. They use electricity for household lighting, and operating electric appliances such as rice cookers, heaters and grinders. They also use electric irons. In economic activities, they use electric motor pumps to water the buried Palmyra seeds (Konaiyankudiyirupu). Around 50 houses have electricity houses and 03 families use electric cookers for their cooking purposes. But on the whole, most of the families use electric appliances such as rice cookers, heaters and mixers.</p>



No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>They also use motor pumps to water their Palmyra beds which bring them seasonal incomes. They also use television and radio for their entertainment (Nadukuda). Only 5 houses are not connected to electricity. They use electricity for household lighting and operating electric appliances such as mixers, rice cookers and heaters. Most of the houses have televisions. They also use electric water pumps to water the Palmyra seed beds (Olaithoduvai). Around 20 houses do not have the electricity connections. Electricity is used for household lighting, cooking and in carpentry workshops. Since many children are studying in this area they also use electricity while studying at nights (Selvanagar). 65 households are connected to electricity. They received electricity under <i>vadakinvasantham</i> project. Other households are unable to get electricity because of poverty. There are a few electrified sewing machines and almost 30 electric water pumps. Children use electricity for their studies at night (Turkish City). Almost all the households have electricity. They use electricity for lighting and operating grinders, televisions, and irons. Some households have refrigerators. The average electricity bill of a household is around LKR 350 to 500 (South Bar).</p>
12.	Issues related to electricity	<p>They often face power cuts in their village (Konaiyankudiyirupu; Olaithoduvai). There are power cuts and they also get higher charges in certain months. Some people did not get electricity connections even though they applied last year (Nadukuda). They often have high and low voltage problems (Selvanagar). There is an issue with meter charges. Sometimes they get higher charges even though they don't use much electricity. They had complained about it but the CEB didn't respond to it (Turkish City). Only a few households are not connected to electricity. WRDS president said If they apply they also can get. World Vision (a local NGO) pays LKR10,000 to get the electricity which is half of the total connection fee. The villagers often experience power failures. The power failure remains for nearly one to one and half hours. Sometimes they have voltage drops. It sometimes causes damages to electrical goods. The sub line wires from the cable are not connected with electricity post in front of two households. It is a threat as some children jump and play with the wires (South Bar).</p>
13.	Issues related to children's education	<p>There is no school in this village. The students have to go to other villages for schooling and tuitions classes. But they don't get proper transport service</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>from CTB and private bus service. Therefore children find difficult to go to school and classes (Konaiyankudiyirupu). Transport for school is a main problem for their children. They don't have bus services in their village. And lack of teachers in the school makes their children inefficient in studies. The teachers who get transfer are not replaced (Nadukuda). Teachers are inadequate in the school and there are no evening tuitions classes (Olaithoduvai). Since many children are studying and going for tuition classes to town, families find difficult to pay tuition fees (Selvanagar). The village preschool is closed because there are no teachers to teach (Turkish City). Even though there is a preschool building it didn't function after 2007 since all the parents preferred to send their children to the town preschools such as Hope Preschool, Methodist preschool and Kid campus. Only a few parents send their children to the nearby village (Santhipuram) preschool. As there are no other transport facilities most children go to preschool by three-wheelers. Only a few go by bicycle. Primary and secondary schooling children go to town schools - Sithyvinayagar Hindu College, St. Xavier's Boys' College, St. Xavier's Boys' College and Al Azhar. The schools are around 5 km away from the village. There is a school bus which comes 6.45 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. to pick and drop the school children. As the internal roads are not well built the bus comes only to the main road. The students have to walk or run nearly 300m to catch the bus. No tuition classes are available in the village. For tuition, students go to town. For that purpose they use bicycles and three-wheelers. Three to four students share a three-wheeler. There are 7 three-wheelers in the village (South Bar).</p>
14.	Other social problems in the village	<p>Men consume liquor but they don't make many problems (Konaiyankudiyirupu; Nadukuda). There were few gang fights after alcohol consumption. Some theft occurred in the church. But they are not regular (Olaithoduvai). No major issue (Selvanagar; Turkish City). There are not many social problems. Outsiders, particularly the young boys come in the weekends and drink alcohol in the backyard of the railway station. But they don't make many problems to the villagers (South Bar).</p>
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	<p>No chronic illnesses. The midwife visits every month and renders a good service. People go to Erukalmpiddy or Mannar hospitals for treatment. The language is the major problem for them to</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>communicate with the Sinhalese doctors (Konaiyankudiyirupu). People go to Pesali hospital to get medical facilities. The doctors are not kind and wards are not clean. The mid wife visits once a month. She renders a good service (Nadukuda). The midwife visits every month. They go to Pesalai and Mannar hospitals for treatments. The doctors don't treat the patients with love and care. The language is also a problem to communicate with doctors (Olaithoduvai). They go to Mannar hospital for treatment. There they have the language problem to explain their illness symptoms to the Sinhalese doctors. Pregnant mothers do not get adequate care and they are often asked to go for private check-ups (Selvanagar). They go to Mannar and Tharapuram hospitals for medical treatment. The treatments given there is good. Midwife visits every month (Turkish City). There are no chronic illnesses. Most of the elders have diabetics. For medical treatment they go to the Mannar General Hospital which is 6km from the village. No private hospitals or clinics or pharmacies are available in the village. Midwife visits once a month (South Bar).</p>
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	<p>Overall, people are not aware about HIV/AIDS. They requested for few awareness programs (Konaiyankudiyirupu). The people are aware about HIV and awareness raising programs have been conducted by the World Vision (Nadukuda). Most of the villagers have awareness but they asked for another program on this issue (Olaithoduvai). Only a few women are aware about this but on the whole they need some awareness programs especially to the young girls (Selvanagar). No awareness programs were conducted in this village (Turkish City). The villagers have adequate awareness about HIV/AIDS as the officers from DS office, Mannar conduct programs about HIV/AIDS. MOH also conducts programs about HIV/AIDS (South Bar).</p>
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	<p>There are WRDS, RDS, sports club, parish council, fisheries society and children club. WRDS gives loans and also conducts group savings schemes. Sports club organizes <i>shramadana</i> campaigns and sports events occasionally during the festival times. Fisheries society deals with the problems of the fishermen of the villagers (Konaiyankudiyirupu; Nadukuda; Olaithoduvai; Selvanagar). The WRDS gives loans and implements government development projects in the village such as rehabilitation of village internal roads or common buildings. (Nadukuda; Olaithoduvai; Selvanagar).</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>They don't have many CBOs. Mosque council and youth club are active here. Youth club organizes <i>shramadana</i> campaigns. Mosque council looks after the welfare of the people (Turkish City). The community based organizations found in the village are WRDS, RDS, Fisheries Society, Ocean Sports Club and Samurdhi society. Only WRDS is active nowadays. All the other organizations are not functioning properly. WRDS has planned to give loans to the villagers in the range of LKR10,000. Sometimes Ocean sports club organizes <i>shramadana</i> campaigns occasionally (South Bar).</p>
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	<p>No major development activities took place. The World Vision and the DS office gave them 03 toilets and 03 wells for the villagers who did not have them (Konaiyankudiyirupu). No major development activity was conducted in the recent past (Nadukuda). Red cross gave them a toilet scheme in the last year. Library was also renovated and a community hall was built. All are very useful projects for the wellbeing of the village (Olaithoduvai). RDS building was built and it is used to hold meetings and any kind of other meetings and discussions. It is very useful to the villagers (Selvanagar). An English medium college is being built. Then the preschool was built. But still they were not commissioned (Turkish City). New railway station was built and opened in 2015. This was the only major development. And a small children's park was constructed in front of the preschool which costs ½ million. This project was done under the 100 days programme (South Bar).</p>
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	<p>Issues are discussed with the community but the final decision will be taken by the parish priest and the GN (Konaiyankudiyirupu). They make decisions through the parish council. The parish priest and the GN take the main role in decision making (Nadukuda). Parish council, GN and the representative of different CBOs get together and discuss about the issues and finally parish priest and GN take the final decision (Olaithoduvai). GN and the other members of the CBOs get together to discuss about the problems and they take the decision. If they are unable they go to the police station (Selvanagar). The decisions are taken by the mosque council. The whole village obey the decisions of the mosque council (Turkish City). There is a civil committee in this village with 10 members in the committee. They include the leaders of the community based organizations and the five</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		well educated villagers. They take the decisions on behalf of the village. As priests visit the village once a month for mass they don't involve in decision making. In some situations, WRDS discuss issues and take decisions (South Bar).
20.	Other issues	Internal roads need to be repaired. They are damaged due to heavy vehicles (Konaiyankudiyirupu). Internal roads require development (Nadukuda; Selvanagar). Preschool needs renovations and electricity for the community building (Olaithoduvai). Income generating activities for the village women should be introduced. Street lights inside the village are necessary because the village is surrounded by the forest (Turkish City). Sinhalese people from South come for fishing in the month of October and return in April. But they don't fish in the sea area where the villagers do fishing. The villagers fish in the lagoon near the railway bridge. The people from south fish in the sea area, that is in the southern part of the village. A major issue is lack of internal roads in the village. Even they don't have minor roads (South Bar).

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS –  
220 kV MANNAR - NADUKUDA TRANSMISSION LINE**

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
21.4.2016	KONAIYANKUDIYIRUPU	1	S. Thusiyanthan	GN
		2	J.Vethanayakam	Fisherman
		3	J. Vetinathan	Fisherman
		4	K. Mariyathan	Fisherman
		5	Ms. S. Gnanathiresa	Housewife/ WRDS
		6	L. Amalajothy	Housewife/ WRDS
		7	S. Niroshan	Labourer
		8	F.David	Labourer
		9	Ms. M. Mariyai	Housewife/ WRDS
		10	S. Simiyon	Fisherman
		11		Fisherman-RDS

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
			J. Gnanasekaram	
		12	J. Piragasam Figurado	Housewife
20.4.2016	NADUKUDA	13	Ms. A. Jancy Rani	Housewife
		14	N. Arokiyam	Fisherman
		15	Ms A. Shalini	Housewife
		16	Ms. I.Mary Metalin	Housewife
		17	Ms. A. Esthakiya	Housewife
		18	Ms. N. Delcy	Housewife
		19	Ms. S. Menita	WRDS President
		20	Ms. S. Jenet	Housewife
		21	A. Sebamalai	Fisherman
		22	Ms. G. Gunakunthama	House wife
		23	Ms. S. Kanikai	Housewife
		24	Ms. S. Alphonsa	Housewife
		25	Ms. A.Francisca	Housewife
		26	P.Gunaseli	House wife
		27	K.Kristina	House wife
		28	T.M. Francis	Fisherman
		29	A. Arulanantham	Fisherman
		30	M. Mariyathas	Fisherman
		31	R. Jenita	Housewife
20.4.2016	OLAITHODUVAI	32	M.M.D. Croos	GN
		33	A. Emilijanus Pillai	RDS-Fisherman
		34	Ms.J. Kalita	Housewife
		35	Ms.P. Rosalin	Housewife

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
		36	Ms. A. Keina	Housewife
		37	Ms. A. Mary Theresa	Housewife
		38	Ms. A.M. Goraty	Housewife-RDS president
		39	Ms. A. Gnana Theresa	Retail shop keeper
		40	S. Edward	Fisherman
		41	M.M. Nimalraj	Painter
		42	A. Kamildan	Student
		43	P. Sahayam Dalima	Fisherman
21.4.2016	SELVANAGAR	44	Jeyam	Mason
		45	S. Poopal Raj	Acca salesman.
		46	Joiysy	Labourer
		47	V. Pathmanathan	Mason
		48	R. Nagasivam	Labourer
		49	I. Rasathurai	Labourer
		50	P. Rasathurai	Labourer
		51	S. Perumal	Labourer
		52	A. Rajenderan	Labour
		53	S. Thurairajah	Driver
		54	S. Sreepathy	Mason
		55	M.Moorthy	Mason
		56	Ms. S. Thangeshwary	Housewife
		57	Ms. A. Eswary	Housewife
		58	Ms. P. Sakunthala Thevi	Housewife
		59		Housewife

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
			Ms. J. Asha	
		60	Ms.P. Vijaya Kumari	Housewife
		61	Ms. S. Sathiya bama	Housewife
		62	Ms. S. Latha	Housewife
		63	M. Parameshwaran	Carpenter
		64	Ms. K. Jesika	Dress-maker
		65	Ms. E. Vimalathevi	Dress-maker
		66	Ms. N.Rathampal	Dress-maker
		67	Ms. S. Jeyatheepa	Housewife
		68	Ms. M. Sumithira	Housewife
		69	Ms. R. Shiyamala	Shopkeeper
		70	Ms. S. Parameshwary	Garment factory worker
		71	Ms. B. Gowryampal	Garment factory worker
		72	Ms. T. Sobana	Garment factory worker
		73	Ms. K. Rani	Shopkeeper
		74	Ms. A. Ranjithamalar	Housewife
		75	Ms. T. Lathajini	Housewife
		76	Ms. B. Sathiya	Housewife
		77	Ms. J. Anata Selvamalar	Housewife
		78	Ms. S. Sarmini	Housewife
		79	Ms. K. Nishanthini	Housewife
		80	Ms. F.G.S. Marina Amuthini	Housewife
22.4.2016	TURKISH CITY	81	M.M. Kamaltheen	Grama Nilathari
		82	A.M. Mohideen	Driver
		83		Attendant



Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
			A.R.M. Sameem	
		84	M.J. Maseen	Fisherman
		85	S. Raikan	Labourer
		86	Ms. T. Fathima Beevi	Labourer
		87	Ms. F. Raheema Behum	Housewife
		88	Ms.H. Ramsa Begum	Housewife
		89	Ms. I. Nathiya	Housewife
		90	Ms. M. Asmiya	Housewife
		91	Ms. S. Nitha	Dress-maker
		92	Ms. R. Farsana	Labourer
		93	Ms. M. Faseena	Labourer
		94	Ms. Shifany	Dress-maker
		95	Ms. F. Fathima	Dress-maker
		96	Ms. F.F. Farvin	Dress-maker
		97	N. Sameera	Labourer
		98	A.F.S. Sanooba	Labourer
		99	R. Munavara	Labourer
		100	Ms. M.J. Amani	Labourer
		101	Ms. M.S. Sabira Begum	Labourer
		102	Ms. A.M.L.Sithe Rifaya	Labourer
		103	Ms. N. Sithy Soobina	Labourer
		104	A.R. Saiyutheen	Labourer
		105	Ms. K.P.M. Kaneepa	Labourer
		106	Mohamad Abudulla	Labourer
		107	P.M. Jaseen	Labourer

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
		108	M.H. Sulthan	Labourer
17.4.2016	SOUTH BAR	109	Ms. T. Mary Rani	Housewife
		110	Ms. T. Rani	Housewife
		111	Ms. M. Ganeswary	W.R.D.S president
		112	Ms. J. Sisiliya	Housewife
		113	Ms. K. Ajanthini	Housewife
		114	Ms. J. Jenitta Luxcy	W.R.D.S
		115	Ms.E. Sakayarani	Housewife
		116	Ms. A. M.Majithviji	Housewife
		117	Ms. S. Yogeswary	Housewife
		118	J. Jesurelias	Business man
		119	K. Kirungainathan	Driver
		120	J.J. Lambert	Grama Niladari
		121	Ms. S. Luxhmi	Housewife

## Summary of Public Consultations

**Name of the Project: Padukka-Horana Transmission Line**

**Name of the village/s: i) Meegodadeniya ii) Thutturipitiya iii) Malagala iv) Maputugama**

**Name of the GND: i) Meegoda North 447 ii) 448 Watareka South iii) 467 Malagala iv) Maputugama 621**

**Name of the DS Division: i) Homagama ii) Hanwella iii) Ingiriya**

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	This is not a practical project because it is impossible for such big lines to traverse through large number of houses. We fear of our safety. A CEB engineer should certify the safety of the project. We will object if it traverses over our houses and highlands. We won't mind if it traversed over paddy lands (Meegodadeniya). Already there are two lines traversing over the paddy fields. For one line, we had to cut down our trees. If another line came then we will have to cut the coconut trees and we will lose a part of our land as well. Therefore we object to this project. If the new line is placed next to the already existing lines then it will traverse over the paddy lands. That will be fine. There was 66,000 kV line over the paddy fields once. When it was broken the copper wires were stolen (Thutturipitiya). Will not object if the line traversed over the paddy fields. But will object if the line traversed over our houses and highlands. We can't lose the small block of land we have (Malagala). We don't like our trees to be cut and the lines to traverse over our houses. Even if the lines traversed over the paddy fields if we have to cut down all trees then we will object. Shift the route of the line. Lately this area has been affected by lightening. Mainly because the new factories have turned their lightening conductors in to the paddy fields. Therefore we leave our paddy fields even in a small rain. This project can increase lightening. We fear of our safety (Maputugama).
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	Expect cash compensation for the loss of trees (Meegodadeniya). The paddy field owners will expect cash compensation. We will object and settle for compensation if the line traversed over the highlands (Thutturipitiya). Expect alternate land for

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		the loss of lands. If that is not possible cash compensation is expected (Malagala). We object to the cutting of trees and installation of towers near our houses. But if the government decided to proceed with the project then we expect reasonable cash compensation. If the transportation of equipment damaged our roads then we want the roads to be renovated as well (Maputugama).
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	There are 1600-1650 families in this GND. This village has around 500 families. Public places include the community center, preschool building, Sanasa bank, cooperative shop, library, playground, Prima farm, school and 4 temples. For commercial needs people go to Meegoda or Homagama. Majority are Sinhala Buddhists. There are 10-15 Christian families (Meegodadeniya). There are 25 families in this village. All are Sinhala Buddhists. No special public places except the school and temples. For commercial and educational needs people travel to Padukka (Thuttiripitiya). There are around 600 families. Majority is Sinhala Buddhist except for 20 Tamil families. People go to Padukka for commercial needs. Public places include Malagala Central College, health clinic, GN office, Ayurveda hospital, rubber grinding factory, SUNCO electric appliance factory, garment factory, temple, post office etc. Buses operate every 20 minutes (Malagala). There are around 400 families. Public places include the temple, school and the post office. Horana free trade zone is at the end of the village (Maputugama).
4.	Land ownership pattern	These lands were taken over by the government from Mr. Gamini Jayasooriya under the Land Reforms in 1970s that restricted the land ownership of individuals to 50 acres. Later, those lands were distributed among people in 50 perch blocks. Now they have been further divided among families with population increase. Most own 12-15 perches of land. 8-10 families own 1-2 acres of private land. 90% of the government land was given deeds and permits (Meegodadeniya). No government land, all are private. Many families own 10-15 perches of land. 20% own 20-30 perches. 3-4 families own ½ acre of land. Coconut and jak have been planted in the land (Thuttiripitiya). 95% of land is private and

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		other 5% is land given by the government. Government lands have permits. There are around 10 families with 4-5 acres of land. Rubber and coconut are planted on those lands. The land which is said to have the line traversed over is the combination of 5 blocks of 10 perches each (Malagala). The village has government given land with deeds. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of lands were given. 60-70% of land is private (Maputugama).
5.	Current market price of paddy land	$\frac{1}{2}$ an acre is SLR 400,000-500,000. Paddy lands are private land with deeds (Meegodadeniya). 1 acre will be around SLR 300,000 (Thuttiripitiya). 1 acre is SLR 150,000-200,000 (Malagala). 1 acre is SLR 10,000,000 (Maputugama).
6.	Current market price of highland	Near the main road, 1 perch is SLR 85,000-90,000. Further inland 1 perch is SLR 75,000-80,000. Most of the highlands have coconut crops (Meegodadeniya). 1 perch is SLR 100,000 (Thuttiripitiya). Near the main road 1 perch is SLR 70,000. Further inland 1 perch is SLR 50,000 (Malagala). 1 perch is SLR 80,000-85,000 (Maputugama).
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	Most of the people work in different firms in the private sector. They travel to Homagama, Maharagama, and Colombo for their jobs. There are 40-50 shops. There are around 10 companies that buy and sell appliances from Colombo. These goods are transported to cities in lorries and sold. There are bakeries, grinding mills, construction companies, businessmen of coconut and clothes, people who weave carpets. Around 30 people work for the government. There are around 30 drivers and 10-15 garment factory workers and hotel employees (Meegodadeniya). There are government officers and people who work in the private sector. There are two small scale garment factories in two houses where 10 people work in each. There are builders, carpenters, drivers, mechanics, tailors, labourers etc. (Thuttiripitiya). 50% of people work in private firms in different cities. 20-25 people work for the government. 8% of families work in the rubber estates as labourers. Half of the women work in garment factories in Padukka, Horana and Malagala.

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>There are builders, carpenters, driver, businessmen, mill owners, caterers (Malagala). There are government and private sector employees. There are 10-15 persons who serve in army and police. A few people go to work in the rubber and tea estates. Employees in the nearby garment factories are not from this village. There is a timber mill and a rice mill. For commercial needs people go to the bazaar at the junction or to Ingiriya (Maputugama).</p>
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	<p>There is 1 very poor women headed family with no stable income whose husband is dead. 45-50 families receive Samurdhi subsidies from the government (Meegodadeniya). There are no very poor families. 2-3 families receive Samurdhi subsidies (Thuttiripitiya). There are 3-4 very poor families who have no stable income. 10% of the villagers receive Samurdhi subsidies (Malagala). There are 5-6 very poor families. They receive Samurdhi subsidies (Maputugama).</p>
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	<p>Only 7-8 women are unemployed. Men somehow find work (Meegodadeniya). Almost everybody is employed. Women work in shops or garment factories. Men work as drivers or labourers (Thuttiripitiya; Malagala). There are unemployed people because the nearby garment factories refuse to employ the villagers due to being too close. So many people travel 20-30 km to reach garment factories. But due to low pay they quit in months (Maputugama).</p>
10.	Source of drinking water	<p>70% of the families have their private drinking water wells. The families who do not have wells collect water from their neighbours. There is a community water supply project but its water dries up in the dry season (Meegodadeniya). Wells provide drinking water (Thuttiripitiya). Water is taken from some of the wells and a community water project (Malagala). Wells provide water (Maputugama).</p>
11.	Household use of electricity	<p>Electricity is used for lighting and operating household electric appliances. Around 25 women use electricity for sewing. Additionally, there are 3 grinding mills, 30-40 shops, 1 shoe making shop, and 1 food catering centre that use electricity. CFL/LED bulbs are used (Meegodadeniya).</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		Electricity is used in household activities and for income generating activities. The two garment factories use electricity. Garages, service stations and catering services use electricity too. LED bulbs are mostly used. LP gas or firewood is used to boil water (Thutturipitiya;Malagala; Maputugama).
12.	Issues related to electricity	No issues (Meegodadeniya;Thutturipitiya). Frequent power failures- twice or thrice weekly and lasts for 2-3 hours (Malagala; Maputugama). Power failures are more frequent during rainy season. Sometimes the CEB does not update their data bases on bill payments and they disconnect power unreasonably (Maputugama).
13.	Issues related to children's education	There are facilities for education. Children go to schools in Meegoda, Godagama, Hanwella, and Homagama. There is a public transport service for children. There are facilities for private tuition (Meegodadeniya). No issues. There are ample opportunities for education within and outside the village (Thutturipitiya;Malagala). Village school has less facilities but good schools are available in Horana. No transportation difficulties (Maputugama).
14.	Other social problems in the village	Illicit liquor use has triggered domestic violence and poverty (Meegodadeniya). Alcoholism is prevalent (Thutturipitiya). Alcoholism can be seen but not a threat (Malagala). No issues (Maputugama).
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	No chronic illnesses. People go to Meegoda dispensary for medical services and maternity clinics. The seriously ill patients are admitted to Homagama or Kalubowila hospitals. Satisfied with health and medical services (Meegodadeniya). No chronic illnesses. Used to have dengue. Padukka hospital provides medical services. Maternity clinics and vaccination are conducted in Ambagahawatta. Satisfied with the services (Thutturipitiya;Malagala). The village has no hospital or medical centers. There is a private dispensary in the junction which is open only in the evenings. Horana and Ingiriya hospitals are the closest. Maternity clinics and family health services are conducted at Rathmalgoda (Maputugama).
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	No reported cases. Family health officer and

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		women's organization have conducted programs to raise awareness (Meegodadeniya). No reported cases. People have a fairly good knowledge. Hospitals, family health clinics, maternity clinics and media conduct awareness raising programs (Thuttiripitiya). No reported cases. People have a fairly good knowledge. The public health inspector and family health officer conduct awareness raising programs (Malagoda). No comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS (Maputugama).
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	There is Didulana women's organization, welfare society, Samurdhi society, Community water society. The water society handles issues related to the maintenance and distribution of water. Funeral aid society provides assistance in a funeral of its members (Meegodadeniya). No organizations in the village itself. But there is a funeral aid society, Samurdhi society and a sports club in the adjoining village (Thuttiripitiya). Rural development societies, water and farmer societies are based in the village. They provide assistance at funerals, manage water distribution etc. (Malagala). The village has welfare societies, Sanasa society and youth clubs. But they are not very active (Maputugama).
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	No recent projects (Meegodadeniya; Maputugama). A technical laboratory and a building were built in the Piyaathana school (Thuttiripitiya). The main road was renovated (Malagala).
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	A worker in the Maharagama post office known as Thilak Godatanna takes leadership in solving community issues (Meegodadeniya). There is no special person or organization that makes decisions. Chief monks in the temple sometimes take lead (Thuttiripitiya). The MP Somaweera Ranawaka and officials of societies take lead in village issues (Malagala). No special party who will make decisions on village issues (Maputugama).



**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS –  
132 kV PADUKKA – HORANA TRANSMISSION LINE**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue (Village)</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Name of the participant</b>	<b>Occupation/Status</b>
08.4.2016	MEEGODADENIYA	1	Jeewaka Samantha Galagedara	Driver
		2	Ms. Manjula Priyangani Dissanayake	
		3	Ms. Malkanthi Jayakodi	
		4	Ms. T.G. Danushika Lakmali	
		5	Ms. S.A. Ariyawathi	
		6	Ms. N. Ranjani	
	THUTHTHIRIPITIYA	7	Ms. K.S. Damayanthi Priyadarshani	
		8	Ms. M. Somawathi	
		9	K.S. Gayan Sampath	
		10	Ms. B. Iresha Udayangani	
		11	K.S. Karunarathna	
		12	A. Senevirathna	
		13	Ms. K.A. Deepa	
		14	W.A. Kulasiri	
		15	K.S. Kalindu Tharanga	
		16	T.A. Usitha Lakshan	
09.4.2016	MALAGALA	17	Ms. T. Leelawathi	
		18	Wilman Balasooriya	
		19	Karunapala Gamage	
		20	Ms. Nanda Sriyalatha Balasooriya	
		21	Ms. R.A.D. Indra	
		22	Chathuranga Balasooriya	
	MAPUTUGAMA	23	Nihal Wikkramasinghe	
		24	K.M. Jayantha	
		25	Ms. Dayawathi Gankanda	
		26	P.R.H.P. Kumara	

## Summary of Public Consultations

**Name of the Project:** Habarana – Valachchenai Transmission Line

**Name of the village/s:** i) Sewagama; ii) Eringa Oya; iii) Ulpath Ela; iv) Namalgama; v)Sewanapitiya; vi)Sarwodhagama; vii) Arfa Nagar

**Name of the GND:** i) Sewagama; ii) No 30 Mahasengama; iii) 76 RBI; iv) Welikanda 278; v) 261 Sewanapitiya; vi) 207 Manampitiya; vii) Thyadawattam 210 C

**Name of the DS Division:** i) Polonnaruwa; ii) & iii) Hingurakgoda; iv) & v) Welikanda; vi) Dimbulagala; vii) Korale Pattu

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	<p>This line was built two to three years ago. No damage was inflicted on the houses but most of our coconut trees were cut and we suffered a huge loss. As this line is to be extended and not build a new line, we are okay. But we don't like if more trees are going to be cut. The line has brought no harm to the villagers so far. We have no objection and even in the earlier instance we were reasonably compensated. We would like if no further trees are destroyed (Sewagama). We have been living on this land for 12-14 years. At that time, there was only 1 line but now there are 3. We objected heavily but since we didn't have any permits for the land, our objections were ignored. There are huge towers near our houses and lines over our houses, therefore we fear our safety. Some of the villagers did not allow their trees to be cut. We wrote to the president and newspapers, and even protested by climbing the towers but that did not stop the line. We are unable to grow any trees in our land. And the authorities refuse to give permits to the land since there are 3 lines of the CEB across the lands. Our objections are ignored by the authorities (Eringa Oya)). Due to this line, the value of our lands have decreased and no perennial crops can be planted. Most of our trees were cut and many more will be lost in the future. No compensation can cover up the loss of trees and paddy fields. The rate of lightening increased after this line. One person died from lightening. We fear our safety from the falling of the lines. Implement the lines with minimal issues to us. There is no point of us objecting since 70% of the work is done. If the lines can be drawn before or after our paddy farming,</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>then our crops won't be damaged (Ulpath Ela). We have no objection as this is an existing line. Only a few of our trees were cut so we won't object. There have been no threats of lightening or crash of towers. Therefore we don't fear of our safety (Namalgama). This land already has two existing lines. We had no problems up to now. The line that is proposed to be extended has been there for 3 years now. If the lines can be drawn before or after our paddy farming, then our crops won't be damaged. We will give the needed support (Sewanapitiya). We have not encountered any special problems due to the line. The line has not traversed over our land but 100 m away. No issues of lightening. It has been 4 years since that line has been erected. We would like if we get employment opportunities (Sarvodhagama). This project has many problems. The villagers have been living here long before the 1983 riots. After that they had to suffer due to the war. In 2000 the CEB announced that this line was going to be erected. And without any other pre warning they had come and cut trees and built the towers. No compensation was paid to the villagers for their losses. The CEB has taken hold of many blocks of land. From the earlier project 15 families lost their place of living. They are unable to grow any tall trees. They object to this new line. But they know that their objections will be ignored (Arfa Nagar).</p>
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	<p>Cash compensation is expected (Sewagama; Namalgama; Sewanapitiya; Arfa Nagar). Expect a new piece of land to start a new life and money to build a new house (Eringa Oya). Reasonable cash compensation is expected (Ulpath Ela). We will not receive any compensation since our lands are not affected (Sarvodhagama).</p>
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	<p>This village is known as Sewagama because 600 army officers were given land in the village after the WWII. At present there are around 200 families, all Sinhala Buddhists. Public places include the school, temple, health center, library, BOC, water board office. The Brandix garment factory is 1 km away (Sewagama). The GND has 300-350 families. All are Sinhalese, and the majority is Buddhists with an exception of 3-4 Christian families. Public places</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>include Economy Development center, the school, and two tourist hotels. For commercial and educational purposes people go to Habarana which is 3 km away (Eringa oya). Around 50 families live in the area. The GND has many government and private offices. Public places include the community center and a few government offices. All are Sinhalese. There are around 10 Christian families and the rest is Buddhists. For commercial, education and employment purposes people go to Hingurakgoda (Ulpath Ela). There are 245 Sinhala Buddhist families. Lands were given by the government during the 1990's. During the war many left the village and returned after the war. The village has a community center, preschool and a primary school. All other facilities are available at Welikanda (Namalgama). There are around 70 families who are Sinhala Buddhists. The Sewanapitiya 2<sup>nd</sup> phase is occupied by Tamils. All commercial and public places including the school, bank, police, post office, cooperative office, railway station, timber store are available in Sewanapitiya 3<sup>rd</sup> phase (Sewanapitiya). The village has around 30 Sinhala Buddhist families. Manampitiya has no town but a small bazaar. For commercial needs people go to Sewanapitiya or Kaduruwela. This GND has a school, railway station, post office. There are no government offices in this village (Sarvodhagama). Arfa Nagar is exclusively a Muslim village with 119 families. With the 80 families who are expected to return after the war, the village has 200 families. The village has a bank, 2 mosques, Valachchenai paper factory, and fertilizer factory. For other needs people go to Valachchenai. A market and a school is to be opened (Arfa Nagar).</p>
4.	Land ownership pattern	<p>One officer of the army was given 3 acres of highland and 5 acres of paddy land. After the distribution among children, now a person owns around ½ to 1 acre of land (Sewagama). All lands are given by the government. No private land. Few of the lands were given permits. Majority own ½ to 1 acre of land. 70% of the villagers own paddy land too (Eringa Oya). No private land. 99% are given on permits. Some were given Swarna bhoomi and Jaya bhoomi deeds. Most of the families own ¼ to ½ acre of highland and 1 ½, 2, 3 acres of paddy land.</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>90% of the families own paddy lands (Ulpath Ela). 1 acre of highland and 2 ½ acres of paddy land was given to an individual settler family. Some have deeds and some have permits (Namalgama). These lands were given in 1986 by the Mahaweli Authority. 60 families were given 2 ½ acres of highlands and paddy lands each. The highlands and paddy lands have permits. 10 years ago 17 new families were given ¼ acre of land. They have no paddy lands or permits (Sewanapitiya). No land in the Manampitiya GND has been given deeds. It has been 25 years since the villagers have settled. The 30 families own ½ to ¼ acres of land (Sarvodhagama). Half of the families have permits for their lands. Here are some who still do not have any form of ownership. Majority own ¼ acre of land (Arfa Nagar).</p>
5.	Current market price of paddy land	<p>1 acre is SLR 400,000-600,000 (Sewagama). 1 acre is around SLR 700,000-800,000 or more (Eringa Oya). 1 acre is SLR 1,000,000 (Ulpath Ela). 1 acre is SLR 200,000 (Namalgama). 2 ½ acres of land is around SLR 600,000 (Sewanapitiya). No families own paddy lands (Sarvodhagama; Arfa Nagar).</p>
6.	Current market price of highland	<p>1 acre is SLR 1,000,000 (Sewagama). ½ an acre is around SLR 400,000 (Eringa Oya). 1 perch near the main road is SLR 100,000 and further inland SLR 60,000-80,000 (Ulpath Ela). 1 acre is SLR 700,000 (Namalgama). ½ acre of land is SLR 400,000-500,000 (Sewanapitiya). No price is known (Sarvodhagama). With permits 1 acre will be around SLR 200,000 (Arfa Nagar).</p>
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	<p>Most of the villagers are farmers. A few are government employees. Some work in the garment factory. Self-employed people are mostly engaged in dress-making or run rice mills (Sewagama). Only 8 people work in the government sector. Most of the people are paddy farmers or <i>chena</i> farmers. 4-5 families manufacture bricks. 15-20 work in the army. 5-6 own safari vehicles. 4-5 work as drivers, builders and workers in hotels or shops. 7-8 are employed abroad (Eringa Oya). The main livelihood is paddy farming. There are more than 100 government employees in the GND. Some work as salesmen, shop assistants and labourers. There are around 3</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>carpenters. 3-4 people do dress-making in their houses. The village has 2 rice mills, 1 chillie grinding mill, 1 coconut processing oil mill and 2 garages. During paddy season both men and women are paid SLR 1,200 for working in the fields (Ulpath Ela). The main livelihood is farming. Additionally there are government employees, garment factory workers, labourers, people engaged in livestock farming (Namalgama). 90% of the villagers are paddy farmers. Those who do not own paddy lands, work in other's lands for hire. Elephants destroy crops from time to time. Around 20 people work in the government sector. Some rear animals, maintain mills, prepare and sell sweets, weave hats, work in garment factories, work as builders. There are around 10 fishermen who fish in the Sewanapitiya tank (Sewanapitiya). Since the new government has banned all forms of entering the reserves, collecting soil from the river, the villagers have lost their livelihoods. We are helpless now. 95% of the people now work as labourers. There are garment factory workers, drivers, and those employed in the civil defense force (Sarvodhagama). Majority of the villagers are labourers. They manufacture bricks, rear cattel and goats for milk, maintain poultry farms. There are no government employees. Vegetables for home consumption are grown in home gardens. 2-3 work in Colombo and abroad (Arfa Nagar).</p>
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	<p>There are no very poor families. There are a few people who are unable to earn a steady income from hired labour. Those poor people receive samurdhi food subsidies from the government (Sewagama). 3-4 families are very poor. They have no steady job or income. 70% of the villagers receive samurdhi subsidies (Eringa Oya). There are 2 very poor families. One family has no paddy lands and is too old to engage in labour work. The other family suffers due to alcoholism. 10% of the villagers receive samurdhi subsidies (Ulpath Ela). There are no very poor families. 77 families receive samurdhi subsidies (Namalgama). There are around 20 families who receive samurdhi subsidies. There are around 4 very poor families who have no steady income, no children to take care of them, electricity to their houses or paddy lands (Sewanapitiya). 25</p>

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		families receive samurdhi subsidies. All are poor and they find difficult to earn their living. Poor families have no steady income or adequate education to get a good job. No farming can be done due to scarcity of water and threats from wild elephants (Sarvodhagama). There are around 50 poor families. They have no steady income or electricity to their houses. 45 families receive samurdhi subsidies. There are no very poor families (Arfa Nagar).
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	There are no unemployed people. As Polonnaruwa is nearby, people somehow find work (Sewagama). Most of the women are unemployed. Men somehow find work. But for women there are limited jobs within the village and having children prevents the women from going for work to far away villages (Eringa Oya). 3-4 women are unemployed. Some people find temporary work opportunities until they find a permanent job (Ulpeth Ela). There are around 10 unemployed people. Even with university education many are still unemployed. Politics interfere with employment opportunities (Namalgama). There are both men and women who are unemployed. The reasons for this include not having garment factories nearby, and not having a proper education. Women used to manufacture bricks but not anymore because of the lack of soil (Sewanapitiya). 10-15 people are unemployed. There are no nearby factories or paddy lands for people to work in (Sarvodhagama). No men are unemployed. All women are unemployed since they are not allowed by their religion to work (Arfa Nagar).
10.	Source of drinking water	Well water is used by many houses. There is a line from the national water supply board too. For farming and bathing purposes water from the Mahaweli is used. No issues with water (Sewagama). The well water is unusable due to salinity. Drinking water is bought from lorries where 18 liters are sold at SLR 60 (Eringa Oya). Most of the well water is now not suitable for drinking due to salinity. Some people drink from wells that were certified as usable. Half of the village gets water from the line from the water supply board. But even that water is saline (Ulpeth Ela). Water is taken from a water project or bought from Welikanda for money.

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		<p>The school uses well water (Namalgama). There are issues with drinking water. The well water is saline. Even the water of the water supply line is saline. Some use filters and some buy water from other villagers (Sewanapitiya). All families use water from the line of the Water supply board. But that line carries muddy water at times (Sarvodhagama). Have issues with water. The water supply board does not provide water to the village. During drought the wells run out water. During that time the urban council distributes water from a bowser but the households lack facilities to store that water (Arfa Nagar).</p>
11.	Household use of electricity	<p>Electricity is used for cooking, lighting and heating water. For economic activities, electricity is used in the rice mill, garage, and service station. CFL/LED bulbs are used (Sewagama;Sewanapitiya). Firewood is used for cooking. Electricity is used for lighting, watching TV and ironing. There are 2 grinding mills that use electricity. CFL/LED bulbs are used (Eringa Oya; Ulpath Ela; Namalgama; Sarvodhagama; Arfa Nagar).</p>
12.	Issues related to electricity	<p>No issues (Sewagama;Sewanapitiya;Sarvodhagama;Arfa Nagar). No issues. Since electricity was given on a loan basis, most of the villagers took electricity. But we still didn't get any bills or payment details (Eringa Oya). No issues (Ulpath Ela). There are frequent power failures during rainy season. Repairing takes time and power failures last for a long time (Namalgama).</p>
13.	Issues related to children's education	<p>Most of the children attend the village school but there are some who go to schools in Polonnaruwa where facilities are much better. Everybody tries to teach their children in order to get a good job (Sewagama). The present generation studies at least up to the GCE O/L standard. The schools in and around the village lack water facilities, building facilities, new subjects and teachers (Eringa Oya). Satisfied with education opportunities in and around the village. Some schools lack teachers for technical subjects (Ulpath Ela). Only a few pursue GCE A/L standard. Many students drop out from school after grade 10 to help out their parents on the paddy</p>



No.	Issues discussed	Response
		fields. Even though the school has facilities, children drop out when they begin to like earning money (Namalgama; Sewanapitiya). Most of the children drop out after GCE O/L standard. Facilities at the Manampitiya Central College are good (Sarvodhagama). Satisfied with the facilities of the village school. The mosque provides assistance in children's education (Arfa Nagar).
14.	Other social problems in the village	No issues (Sewagama;Namalgama). Earlier this village was known for its notorious acts where women were harassed by men. But now the situation is 99% better. The illegal alcohol problem still exist (Eringa Oya). Security is good. Few cases of illegal alcohol and cannabis (Ulpath Ela). No issues other than the threats from wild elephants (Sewanapitiya). Issues with illegal alcohol production (Sarvodhagama). Issues of robbery, alcoholism and threats from wild elephants (Arfa Nagar).
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	No chronic illnesses. Satisfied with services provided by the Polonnaruwa hospital (Sewagama). Few cases of kidney disease. The village suffered from Malaria earlier but not now. The Habarana hospital has residential facilities but lacks in special clinics and doctors. The Polonnaruwa hospital has good facilities but is 40km away. For child delivery villagers go to Dambulla or Polonnaruwa. Family health services are conducted at Moragaswewa. Satisfied with the services of the family health officer (Eringa Oya). Few cases of kidney disease and cancer. Medical facilities available at the Hingurakgoda hospital and specialized treatment at Polonnaruwa hospital. Satisfied with the maternity clinics at Hingurakgoda hospital (Ulpath Ela). There are 15 patients of kidney disease. Hospital facilities are available at Polonnaruwa or Welikanda. Satisfied with the facilities (Namalgama). There are reported and unreported cases of kidney disease. Health facilities are available at Welikanda or Manampitiya hospitals. Maternity clinics are conducted at Sewanapitiya. Satisfied with the health services (Sewanapitiya). No chronic illnesses. Satisfied with the general and maternity health facilities available at the Manampitiya hospital (Sarvodhagama). Cases of kidney disease and heart

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		disease. Maternity clinics are available at Valachchenai hospital and Thyadawattam MOH office. Satisfied with the services (Arfa Nagar).
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	No special awareness programs other than what is taught from the hospital (Sewagama). Awareness at family health clinics. No reported cases (Eringa Oya;Sewanapitiya;Sarvodhagama). No reported cases. No special awareness programs. The family health officer raises awareness during home visits (Ulpath Ela). Average level of awareness due to programs by women's organizations (Namalagama). No special awareness programs (Arfa Nagar).
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	The village has a funeral aid society, farmer's society, welfare society and a women's organization. The organizations focus on developing villagers' welfare (Sewagama;Eringa Oya). There are funeral aid societies, welfare society, credit societies, women's organization and elderly society. The elderly society focuses on religious activities and welfare. The farming society focuses on water distribution and farming issues (Ulpath Ela). The funeral aid societies, elderly society, women's organization, farming organization are active in the village. These organizations focus on community work, vocational training, providing loans, water distribution etc. (Namalagama; Sewanapitiya). The village has a funeral aid society (Sarvodhagama). The mosque committee gets involved in the development projects of the village (Arfa Nagar).
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	The bridge of the village was widened (Sewagama). No recent projects. Around 4 years back a water distribution project was implemented but is still not completed (Eringa Oya). No major projects. A few roads were renovated (Ulpath Ela;Sewanapitiya). Electricity was given for 30 families on a loan basis. A program donated sanitary facilities worth of SLR 75,000 (Namalagama). Electricity was given to 10 families at a monthly installment of SLR 750 (Sarvodhagama). The road was concretized. Electricity is being provided on a loan basis (Arfa Nagar).
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the	The police and the GN officer takes lead (Sewagama). The GN officer takes some leadership.

No.	Issues discussed	Response
	community	But there is no special person most of the time (Eringa Oya; Ulpath Ela). The farmer's society takes lead (Namalgama). No special person or organization (Sewanapitiya; Sarvodhagama). The mosque committee takes leadership (Arfa Nagar).

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS –  
132 KV HABARANA – VALACHCHENAI TRANSMISSION LINE**

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
30.4.2016	SEWAGAMA	1	Ms. W.J. Grace	
		2	Ms. Udagedara Nandani	
		3	Ashrawar	
		4	Ms. Shirani Munasinghe	
		5	Eranga De Silva	
		6	H.M.K.N. Herath	
		7	M.D. Madhusanka	
	ERINGA OYA	8	Ms. I. Dilani Rathnayake	
		9	Sunil Pradeep	
		10	Ms. P. Chandi Sadamini	
		11	K.N. Lahiru Madhusanka	
		12	W.M.C.Weerasekara	
	ULPATH ELA	13	N.K.S. Raveendra Samarasinghe	
		14	Ms. I. Karline Nona	
		15	H.M.N.K. Herath	
		16	M.M.S.B.Wijerathna	
1.5.2016	NAMALGALA	17	Ms. M. Inoka Dilhani	
		18	Ms. K.D. Anusha Lakmali	
		19	A.T. Ariyaratna	
		20	Ms. S. Hiruni Thakshila	
		21	B.M.W.H. Basnayaka	
	SEWANAPITIYA	22	Ranaweera	
		23	Nandasami	
		24	Ms. Priyangani	
		25	Ms. E. Vineetha	
		26	Ms. Ruwani Madushika Ranaweera	
	SARVODAGAMA	27	M.D.Sandakalum	Civil Defence Officer
		28	W.B.	Hired Labour
		29	W.A. Nirosan	Hired Labour
		30	D. Thushara	Hired Labour
		31	S .Ruwan Pushpa Kumara	Hired Labour
		32	D.B. Suranga	Driver
		33	W. Amaradasa	Hired Labour
		34	M. Sumanadasa	Hired Labour
		35	M.H. Chaminda	
		36	K. Shantha De Silva	
		37	D. Jeevan Kumara	Hired Labour
		38	M. Manjula Kumara	Driver
2.5.2016	ARFA NGAR	39	M.A. Tajidil	
		40	M.S.M. Farod	
		41	Buhal	
		42	M.S. Hidhaya Thullah	

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
		43	M.A.A chala	
		44	Ariralar	
		45	Hackimuhamma	
		46	Rajina	
		47	Athayitha	
		48	Rakuttu Umamar	
		49	A.F.Rumaniya	
		50	A.Cittiaicaya	
		51	Kiyattu Umma	

## Summary of Public Consultations

**Name of the Project:** Anuradhapura-Mahailuppallama Distribution Line

**Name of the village/s:** i) Athuruwalla; ii) Nallamudawa; iii) Thammannapura; iv) Ihalagama

**Name of the GND:** i) Madawala Gama 273; ii) 376 Nallamudawa; iii) 241 Thammannapura; iv) 382 Ihalagama

**Name of the DS Division:** i) Nachchaduwa; ii) Thalawa; iii) Anuradhapura

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	Would have no objection if the line does not affect our day to day lives. We are concerned of the fate of our crops such as banana and coconut. We would like our trees to be saved. If the line does not traverse over our houses then we will have no problem about living here. It would be better if this line can go in parallel to the already existing lines towards Mahailuppallama. The already existing lines brought us no trouble at all (Athuruwalla). Would not object if the lines don't traverse over our houses and across our lands. Towers should not be placed near houses because children might try to climb on them. Has the fear of lightening (Nallamudawa). Heavily raise objections to the project. Some lands are already affected with 4-5 lines traversing over them. If another line is added there will be no space to live. The transformers and equipment catch fire at times. Twice the wires fell on the ground. We live in fear of our lives. We can't even watch TV peacefully. At times of lightening we are very much afraid. No trees can be planted in these lands and no two storied houses can be built. The lines can traverse over the land closer to the Nuwara Wewa sanctuary (Tammannapura). Two years earlier, the CEB came and measured the area for a line. If this line takes that exact route then there will be no problems. We feel afraid as we are not aware of the hazards that accompany such lines. There are no tall trees but there is livestock rearing in the area. Hope that the towers would pose no threat to the livestock rearing. We have no objection if the lines traverse over the forest (Ihalagama).
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	Expect cash compensation for any trees and houses that will be lost (Athuruwalla;Nallamudawa;Ihalagama) Would object to this project even with any form of compensation (Tammannapura).
3.	Socio-economic background of the	There are around 220 families. All are Sinhalese. The main livelihood is farming. There are two tanks

No.	Issues discussed	Response
	community	in the village that provide water for farming. Have a primary school, a community center, a preschool and a temple (Athuruwalla). There are around 400 Sinhala Buddhist families. There are 8-10 Tamils who have come from Jaffna to work in the quarry. People travel to Eppawala for education and market. There are 2 large quarries in the village. Additionally there is a post office, temple and a secondary school. The village faces threats from the wild elephants (Nallamudawa). There are around 850-900 families in the village with a majority being Sinhala Buddhists. And 10-15 Catholics. There are 3 large hotels in the village. There is a post office, Crown biscuit factory, maternity clinic buildings, air force camps and 40-50 small scale businesses (Tammannapura). There are around 200 families who are Sinhala Buddhists. Their main livelihood is cultivation of paddy, corn, sesame or vegetables. The village has no temple or school. For schools the children have to go to Diwulwewa secondary school or to Eppawala Central college which are 18km away. For other requirements people travel to either Kekirawa or Eppawala. There are 2 industrial zones in Ipalogama and Bulnewa. The village has no water. Water is bought from the nearby village for SLR 3 a liter (Ihalagama).
4.	Land ownership pattern	The village consists of ancestral land that are inherited by both men and women. But the majority is owned by men. Usually a single person has a land of 2 acres (Athuruwalla). The land is government land. People have Jayabhoomi deeds and some have permits. Some farmlands have no permits. But people have been farming in those land for 25-30 years. People usually own 1 acre of highland and 2 - 3 acres of paddy land. Around 70% of villagers own paddy lands (Nallamudawa). These are government land that has been occupied by people for more than 20 years. More than 80% have been given Jayabhoomi deeds. Some have 2- 3 acres and some have 40, 60, 80 perches (Tammannapura). These are permit lands. Usually a person has $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land. Both men and women own land as they are passed on from parents (Ihalagama).
5.	Current market price of paddy land	One acre is SLR 300,000 (Athuruwalla). One acre is SLR 150,000 (Nallamudawa). There is no paddy land (Tammannapura). 1 acre is SLR 250,000-300,000. But we have no intention of selling them (Ihalagama).
6.	Current market price of	One acre is SLR 150,000 (Athuruwalla). Half an acre

No.	Issues discussed	Response
	highland	is SLR 300,000 (Nallamudawa). Closer to the main road 1 perch is SLR 150,000 and further inland 1 perch is SLR 50,000-60,000 (Tammannapura). 1 acre is SLR150,000 (Ihalagama).
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	The main livelihood is farming. Those who have no land work as hired labour in farmlands. There is no problem of water for farming due to the two tanks. Farmers take their crops to Dambulla to sell and some sell in the Athuruwalla market. There are a few builders and government workers. Around 15 work in the garment factory in Nilbawa. Children go to Anuradhapura for higher education (Athuruwalla). Main livelihoods are paddy and Chena farming. The crops are harder to protect from the wild elephants. There are 15-20 government officers. 5-6 work in garment factories. 15-20 work in the quarries and around 3 fishermen. A few people work in the milk collection center. Men who work in the farms earn SLR 1200 and women SLR 800-900. 10-15 work in the Phosphate factory which pays their workers well (Nallamudawa). Farmers are few in number. Most of the people engage in different businesses. 15-20 work in garages. Some work in tailor shops, salons, communications, hotels, vehicle spare part shops etc.. One in 5 people work in the government sector. Around 500 work in the Crown biscuit factory and 200 work in the Lihini Furniture factory (Tammannapura). A majority of the villagers are farmers. Women help out in farming as well. Men working as hired labour are paid SLR 1000 and women SLR 800. Many people go to jobs in Colombo. Some work in Katunayake free trade zone. Many girls drop out of school after GCE O/L standard. As there are transportation difficulties these girls are not sent for jobs but kept in the homes till their marriage. The harvest is sold in Dambulla. Many men work in Colombo after completing GCE O/L (Ihalagama).
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	There are around 50 poor families in the village. They somehow earn a living by working in farms or working outside the village (Athuruwalla). There are around 15-20 families who are very poor. They have no electricity or any land to farm. They have no stable income but work as hired labour. Around 20% receive Samurdhi benefits (Nallamudawa). There are no very poor families. Around 20 families receive Samurdhi benefits (Tammannapura). There are around 15 poor families that work as hired labour or engage in livestock farming. They receive Samurdhi benefits (Ihalagama).



No.	Issues discussed	Response
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	There are around 2-3 females and 5-6 males who are unemployed. There are graduates who are confined to homes due to having no job (Athuruwalla). There are 10-15 unemployed people. A majority of them are women. Transportation is difficult in the village. There are no established sources of self-employment or training centers (Nallamudawa). Only a few educated women are unemployed in the village (Tammannapura). There are no unemployed people because males somehow find work in Colombo and females are given in marriage (Ihalagama).
10.	Source of drinking water	Drinking water is provided by the Thuruwila Water Project. The water meters charge for the amount of units consumed. Used to have wells but they are no longer used (Athuruwalla). Out of the 4 wells in the village only 2 have water suitable for drinking. Those wells are ½ km away. Some buy water. 1 liter is SLR 4 and 30 liters are SLR 100. Water is not provided by the Water Supply Board (Nallamudawa). The well water is saline. The water from the National Water Board is used mainly for businesses. A majority buy the water needed for drinking either from shops or from the water truck (Tammannapura). The village has no source of drinking water. Water is bought for SLR 3 a liter (Ihalagama).
11.	Household use of electricity	CFL bulbs are used. Electricity is mostly used at night. Firewood is used for cooking. Garages and rice mills use electricity (Athuruwalla). The quarries and shops use electricity. Some keep the lights on all night long to prevent threats from wild elephants. Electricity is used to operate electrical appliances. 5-6 households use electricity to pump water to their farms. CFL/LED bulbs are used. Electricity is rarely used for cooking (Nallamudawa). electricity is used for household and business needs. Almost every house has a refrigerator, heater, DVD player, rice cooker, blender etc. LED/CFL bulbs are used. Firewood and LP gas is used for cooking (Tammannapura). Some keep the lights on all night long due to the elephant threat. LED/CFL bulbs are used. Firewood is used for cooking (Ihalagama).
12.	Issues related to electricity	No issues (Athuruwalla;Nallamudawa). There are reported cases of transformers catching fire and the wires falling on the ground (Tammannapura). There are frequent power failures in the village. Power fails during rain and windy season (Ihalagama).
13.	Issues related to children's education	The village school is a primary school. For secondary education children have to go to Kaluwula

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		Sena Maha Vidyalaya that is 5 km away. For GCE A/L children go to Anuradhapura. Many people try to educate their children but the schooling stops when there are financial difficulties. The school has a shortage of teachers (Athuruwalla). Many children attend the Nallamudawa secondary school that has classes up to GCE O/L. The school has good facilities. But faces problems due to water shortage and lack of ICT facilities. GCE A/L standard students have to travel to Eppawala. Children face difficulty in transportation. The principal and sometimes the police intervene in increasing children's school attendance (Nallamudawa). The education facilities in the village is good. Some go to Anuradhapura for GCE A/L (Tammannapura). The village has no school. There are transportation difficulties, water scarcity, financial difficulties and wild elephant threats that negatively affect children's education. Many children drop out of school after GCE O/L standard (Ihalagama).
14.	Other social problems in the village	No problems worth mentioning (Athuruwalla;Ihalagama). No social problems other than the threats from wild elephants (Nallamudawa). No major problems but a few cases of drug abuse and alcoholism are reported (Tammannapura).
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	No chronic illnesses now. Used to have cancer and kidney ailments. Some people have high blood pressure. There are clinics in the Nachchiduwa hospital. Serious patients are taken to Nelubewa hospital (Athuruwalla). There are kidney patients. But many of the people are careful now with regard to the drinking water. Has to walk to Eppawala for medical facilities. Faces transportation difficulties. Family health services are good (Nallamudawa). A few cases of kidney disease. A private dispensary is 500 m away and the Anuradhapura hospital is 4.5 km away. Satisfied with the maternity clinics and family health services (Tammannapura). No chronic illnesses. Medical facilities are available in Eppawala, Anuradhapura or Kekirawa. The village has no medical center (Ihalagama).
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	No reported cases (Athuruwalla). No reported cases. Awareness received from the hospital clinics and family health clinics (Nallamudawa;Tammannapura). No reported cases. Has an average awareness (Ihalagama).
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	There is Vishaka Women's organization that provides loans at 2% interest. Funeral aid society provides help in funerals. Farmer's Organization

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		helps in farming, and renovation of tanks (Athuruwalla;Nallamudawa;Tammannapura) There are 2 funeral aid societies, a sports society and a women's organization. The women's organization gives loans at a 3% interest (Ihalagama).
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	Many roads were renovated in the village under government's Divinaguma program. Electricity was extended and many new people received electricity. Water was provided through the project. The preschool was built (Athuruwalla). The elephant fence was partially completed (Nallamudawa). The building of the maternity clinic was renovated at a cost of SLR 10,000,000 (Tammannapura). No major projects but the villagers are planning to build a temple (Ihalagama).
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	The chief priest of the temple intervenes in all problems. If not the officers of community based organizations or the police intervene (Athuruwalla;Nallamudawa). The youth of the village, society officials and UNP political representatives take leadership in the village (Tammannapura). The youth, Grama Niladhari and the Police take leadership (Ihalagama).

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS –  
33 KV ANURADHAPURA - MAHAILUPPALLAMA DISTRIBUTION LINE**

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
02.4. 2016	ATHURUWELLA	1	Ms. H.B. Ukku Amma	
		2	Ms. W.M. Karunawathi	
		3	M.B. Sarath Gamini Wanasinghe	
		4	Ms. W.M. Nirosha Nilmini	
	NALLAMUDWA	5	K.M.A. Bandara	
		6	Ms. R. Nadeera	
		7	Ms. R. Nirosha	
		8	Ms. A.A. Sabeetha	
		9	Ms. H.B. Gnanawathi	
		10	Ms. H.M. Chandrakanthi	
	THAMMANNAPURA	11	R.G. Ariyawansa	
		12	S. Edirisinghe	
		13	Ms. M. Sumedha Wasanthi	
		14	Jayarathna	
		15	Nazeer	
		16	W.M.C. Weerasekara	
		17	Ms. C. Kalyani	
		18	Ms. Sumanawathi	
03.4.2016	IHALAGAMA	19	S.N. Herath	

<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue (Village)</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Name of the participant</b>	<b>Occupation/Status</b>
		20	Ms. S. Seethwathi	
		21	Ms. Nayani Maheshika	
		22	Ms. S.W.K. Priyanthi	
		23	K. Jayarathna	
		24	Ms. S. Surekha	
		25	N. Piyatissa	

## Summary of Public Consultations

**Name of the Project: 33 kV Embilipitiya- Weniwal Ara Distribution Line**

**Name of the village/s: (i) Thunkama; (ii) Upper Weniwal Ara**

**Name of the GND: (i) Thunkama 216; (ii) Weniwal Ara 108**

**Name of the DS Division: (i) Embilipitiya; (ii) Sooriyawewa**

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	As we are across the road, we have no problem. But the people on the other side of the road will get impacted. Would not mind cutting trees for the sake of country's development. We are highly against the idea if the steel poles would be erected in the middle of our land. Then the lands become useless. Have the lines along the road as they have done previously without damaging the land. Cutting the trees would increase the temperature and increase the risk of getting struck by lightening (Thunkama). Would not mind if it does not generate much noise because if not the tranquility of the surroundings would be destroyed. If the lines go over the paddy fields then it is fine. But if the lines go over the banana fields then they should not damage the banana trees. As we have been reassured that there is no risk of getting struck by lightening, we have no major objection to the project (Upper Weniwal Ara).
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	Would be against the idea of having the poles across our lands even if compensated reasonably. Expects a reasonable cash compensation for the trees along the road (Thunkama). Expects a reasonable cash compensation if the trees will be cut and if any part of the lands are required. Received SLR.500 for small trees during the previous project (Upper Weniwal Ara).
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	Mainly consists of YSS families. There are around 225-250 families altogether. At the time of settlement during Sirimavo Bandaranaike's reign a family was given ¾ acres of land to live and 2 ¾ acres to cultivate. But when the water from the Chandrika tank stopped, most of the cultivations stopped. Used to work as temporary workers at the paper corporation which is now closed. Some of the families have sold the land and moved out. The village is within 1km to the Albeesiya power plant and Embilipitiya grid substation, within 3km distance to the Thunkama school, closed paper corporation. Consists of the Grape farm, Dolanka Banana farm and Nelna mustard field (Thunkama). Consists of

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		around 200 Sinhala Buddhist families, who are mostly farmers. In 1970's a family was given ¼ acre of highland and 2 acres of paddy land. Main crops include paddy, plantain and papaw. Many of the families have not yet received their land deeds. The village has two temples, two water tanks and a school with 1500 children. The school has classes up to GCE A/L standard. Essentials are bought from the Sooriyawewa town which is 6kms away. Most serious patients are taken to the Sooriyawewa hospital. The village has a health center with clinics and a community hall (Upper Weniwal Ara).
4.	Land ownership pattern	All the lands are given by government with the deeds. Some have purchased the land and have made separate deeds for them but the banks don't accept them. The purchased land range from 20-40 perches. Some of the YSS families still have the original ¾ acre highland and 2 ¾ acre paddy land. Some have built houses on the paddy land (Thunkama). All the land in the village was given in the 1970's under the Mahaveli project. There are no private land permits. But some have made their own deeds for the ¼ acre of highland (Upper Weniwal Ara).
5.	Current market price of paddy land	1 acre is SLR.7,000,000-8,000,000 (Thunkama). 1 acre is around rs. 11,000,000 (Upper Weniwal Ara).
6.	Current market price of highland	1 perch of barren land is SLR.30,000. If there is coconut or any other crop grown on the land then it would be around SLR 35,000. (Thunkama). ¼ acre is around SLR. 25,000,000 ( Upper Weniwal Ara).
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	Mostly the families are farmers of paddy, banana, papaw, corn, watermelon and vegetables such as brinjal, chilies, pumpkin, tomato and coconut. There are people who work as hired labourers in farms. In the banana farm, a female laborer is paid SLR.500 and a male SLR.1000 daily. In the grape farm, a female labourer is paid SLR.300 and a male laborer SLR.750. The 5-6 people who work in the power plant is paid SLR.35,000-40,000 monthly. Workers at the Nelna are paid SLR.700-800 daily. Some work in garment factories in Embilipitiya. There are villagers who work at a speaker repair shop, sewing shop, tea shops and markets and in government positions such as army, police, teachers, hospital staff (Thunkama). A majority of the villagers are farmers of paddy, banana or papaw. The proportion of those engaged in farming has decreased due to high cost of agricultural inputs, lack of labour and lack of interest of the younger generation to engage in

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		farming activities. Many of the youth go to work outside the village. Many males work as hired labourers when there is no land to be cultivated. These days many had gone to work in the construction of the prison in Angunukolapalassa which provides good income in the range of SLR.30,000 a month. Many youth leave their education incomplete due to financial difficulties and go to work in garment factories. Many villagers are poor (Upper weniwal Ara).
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	There are around 3 families who are very poor. One family lives in the cemetery in a small clay house. Alcoholism, lack of a steady income and lack of land to cultivate are the main reasons for poverty. Around 15-20 families receive the Samurdhi (Thunkama). There are around 4-5 poor families. They do not have their own land. No means to build a proper house or send children to school. They live on labour work but that does not guarantee a steady income (Upper Weniwal Ara).
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	There are around 10-12 educated people who are left at home without a suitable job. Some of the highly educated people work in garment factories or farms to earn a living. Most of the males do some work without idling. (Thunkama). Unemployment is a major problem. There are around 10-15 both males and females who are unemployed. Main reasons include lack of interest to engage in farming, and not having jobs that match their education (Upper Weniwal Ara).
10.	Source of drinking water	Drinking water is provided by the National Water Supply & Drainage Board and from the Suwadiwi community water project. The number of wells is less because they run out water during drought (Thunkama). Drinking water is supplied to the village by the Weniwal Ara community water project which charges SLR.20 per unit. That water is unclean. But we drink them because we don't have any other option (Upper Weniwal Ara).
11.	Household use of electricity	Electricity is used to power the household utensils and the lighting. Every house has a TV. Most of the time firewood is used instead of electricity to reduce the cost. Electric appliances are used in an emergency to cook. Refrigerators are switched off at night. Some of the working places use electricity (Thunkama; Upper Weniwal Ara).
12.	Issues related to electricity	No major issues (Thunkama; upper Weniwal Ara)
13.	Issues related to children's education	School facility is good. Most of the children attend school and vocational training either at the village or

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		at nearby towns. (Thunkama; Upper Weniwal Ara). Due to financial difficulties some children drop out of school (Upper Weniwal Ara).
14.	Other social problems in the village	In the past there were few problems due to alcohol but now the village is a good place to live peacefully ( Thunkama; Upper Weniwal Ara).
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	There are a few cases of asthma maybe due to the dust. No other major illnesses. People go to the Embilipitiya hospital for medical treatment. It lacks facilities and cleanliness but has more patients. Family health service is good (Thunkama). Kidney disease is prevalent in the village. No other chronic illness worth mentioning (Upper Weniwal Ara).
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	There are no reported patients in the village. The awareness is good due to clinics and media. ( Thunkama; Upper Weniwal ara).
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	Sumithuru welfare society, YSS funeral aid society, Samurdhi society, women's organizations and YSS Farmer's Society function as community organizations. The farmer's society intervenes in water distribution, providing farming advice, cleaning tanks and providing seeds. The funeral aid society provide money and food during funerals. (Thunkama). The funeral aid society provides support during funerals. Villagers volunteer at the health centre and form the Health Mother's Society that intervenes to prevent dengue, provide filarial medication and threeposha. There is Ranketha, a farmer's society that helps out in cleaning tanks, distributing water, distributing seeds etc. There are small groups that provide loans on a weekly basis with a 1% interest (Upper Weniwal Ara).
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	Most recent project was rehabilitation of this road. It has made transportation easier and has minimized the dust and the mud (Thunkama). Recently tanks and roads were rehabilitated (Upper Weniwal Ara).
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	There is no such person yet. The Farmer's society intervenes in farming problems. Nobody takes the leadership in an issue common to the village. There is nobody to question the dumping of garbage into the Chandrika tank (Thunkama). Leadership in the community is taken by the head priest at the Weniwal Ara pre historic royal temple. The farmer's society and Grama Niladari too intervene in community issues. ( Upper Weniwal Ara).



**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS –**  
**33 KV EMBILIPITIYA – WENIWELARA DISTRIBUTION LINE**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue (Village)</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Name of the participant</b>	<b>Occupation/Status</b>
24.3.2016	THUNKAMA	1	A.M.S.M. Hemantha Bandara	
		2	Ms. S.M. Podi Menike	
		3	Ms. L.W. Chandrani	
		4	Ms. M. Suchitra	
		5	Ms. K. Lalitha Padmini	
		6	K.A. Upul	
		7	Ms. B. Nirosha Sandamali	
		8	P. Amarathunga	
		9	Ms. Ramani Jayasinghe	
		10	D.J. Pathirana	
24.3.2016	UPPER WENIWELARA	11	W.A.K. Nihal	
		12	Ms. U.A. Subadra	
		13	D. Edwrin	
		14	W. Nilantha	
		15	V.G. Piyadasa	
		16	V.G. Ajith Sanjeewa	
		17	Ms. Vithanage Kusumawathi	

### Summary of Public Consultations

**Name of the Project:** Kappalthurei – China bay Distribution Line

**Name of the village/s:** Kappalthurei

**Name of the GND:** 229E Kappalthurei

**Name of the DS Division:** Trincomalee

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	We have no objection. If the line traverses near the rail road, it would be easy because there are no houses nearby. Make sure of our safety. We have no objection to the lines traversing over our land because we have no tall crops planted. We did not permanently settle in this land during the war time. Tamils stayed behind but the Muslims went to Kinniya when the war became unbearable and moved back after the war. Therefore we did not have permanent plantations. The coconut trees that we have planted are still young and are subject to threats from wild elephants (Kappalthurei).
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	Expect cash compensation. Have no guarantee of receiving compensation because we don't have the ownership of the land. This land is said to belong to the Ports Authority (Kappalthurei).
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	This village faced many hardships during the war. It has around 650 families. 4-5 Sinhala families live near the main road. There are around 100 Muslim families and 450 Tamil families. There are Tamil Christians as well as Tamil Hindus. Public places include post office, library, Cooperative store, Sarasvati Tamil Vidyalaya, Kappalthurei hospital, air force camp, mosque and the kovils. The village has no special factories. The main road is 1 ½ km away and Trincomalee is 6 km away (Kappalthurei).
4.	Land ownership pattern	Land ownership dates back to 1980's when the Tamils settled in the area not knowing that they were the land belonging to the harbour. People settled again during Minister Ashroff's period. Some of the Tamils have been given deeds and permits but most have not. These lands are now being released by the

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		harbour and divided among people. The remaining empty lands are taken by the Harbour and announced as 'No Entry' lands. Almost every family has 1 or 1 ½ acre of high land. Around 80% of families own paddy land. Some own 2 - 3 acres of paddy land but they too lack deeds (Kappalthurei).
5.	Current market price of paddy land	The government has prohibited selling of these lands, it is only for settlement. Furthermore there are no deeds for these lands. 1 acre of land will be around SLR 3,000,000 (Kappalthurei).
6.	Current market price of highland	Market price of 1 perch will be SLR 5000 (Kappalthurei).
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	Around 70% of families are paddy farmers. 90% of the harvest is kept for individual consumption. Around half of the farmers grow various vegetables and fruits such as corn, lady's fingers, bitter gourd, snake gourd, brinjal, water melon etc. in their land. Every piece of land has its own agro well. Water can be found in this land after digging 15 feet under. Most of the Tamils are employed in Trincomalee as hired labour, cooks, and cement factory workers. Women work as domestic assistants or hired labour. Some sell firewood, SLR 200 a bundle. 10-15 women work in garment factories and in the Vendol factory. They are paid SLR 10,000-12,000, a month. Some farmers work as carpenters and builders too. 8-10 people fish in the lagoon. 15-20 rear cows, goats and chicken. They sell 1 liter of milk for SLR 60. There are 7-8 drivers and 5-6 government workers. There are small scale business men and people who make sweets and bites. Hired labour earn SLR 1000-1100 and a builder earns SLR 1300-1500 daily (Kappalthurei).
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	80% of the villages are poor and only 20% are somewhat well off. The majority has no stable income. They work for daily wage. In illnesses, they miss work and sometimes there is no hired labour. Half of the village receive Samurdhi. Poor families receive SLR 3000 worth of food subsidies and others less than that. All the HHs have electricity and water. Even women have to work in certain families to earn extra money (Kappalthurei).

No.	Issues discussed	Response
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	People who lack a steady income, work as hired labour. Villagers lack the education to engage in high paying jobs due to the past war conflicts. The garment and Vendol factories don't employ men. To get a government job you need political support (Kappalthurei).
10.	Source of drinking water	The National Water Supply board provides the water connections to individual households, which is used for drinking purposes. The water in the wells is used for washing, bathing and irrigation of farm lands (Kappalthurei).
11.	Household use of electricity	Electricity is mainly used for lighting. Around 70% of the houses have electrical appliances such as the television and washing machine. Electrical water pumps are used to pump water for the fields. Electricity is used in small shops, for sewing and salons. The households illuminate a bulb outside their houses to prevent wild elephants coming to their doorstep CFL/LED bulbs are used to conserve energy (Kappalthurei).
12.	Issues related to electricity	No issues (Kappalthurei).
13.	Issues related to children's education	The village has one school for both Muslims and Tamils. For GCE A/L, students have to go to Trincomalee. The school in the village has no teachers for English and Islam studies. Tuition classes are conducted in Trincomalee. Children are not that interested in higher studies due to economic and transportation difficulties (Kappalthurei).
14.	Other social problems in the village	The incidence of alcohol use is high. There are few cases of animal theft. The threat of wild elephants is prominent (Kappalthurei).
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	No chronic illnesses. The Kappalthurei hospital is 500m away. But it has no residential wards. For major illnesses people go to the Trincomalee hospital which has good facilities. Family health services are conducted beyond reproach (Kappalthurei).
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	No reported cases. Awareness through PHI and the family health officer (Kappalthurei).
17.	Community based	There is a Farmer Organization that helps out

No.	Issues discussed	Response
	organizations and their roles	farmers in getting fertilizer and resolving other related problems. There is a funeral aid society for the Tamils. The WRDS conducts development activities (Kappalthurai).
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	The wall that was constructed near the school cost the government around SLR 8,000,000-10,000,000. The electric fence was renovated (Kappalthurai).
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	To resolve any problems of the Muslim community, the president of the Mosque committee takes leadership. The priest at the Kovil takes leadership to help addressing the problems of the Tamil community. Development activities are overlooked by the WRDS leadership (Kappalthurai).

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS –

##### 33 KV ANURADHAPURA – KAPPALTHURAI – CHINA BAY DISTRIBUTION LINE

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
04.4. 2016	KAPPALTHURAI	1	M.R. Jawazir	
		2	M.M. XX	
		3	A.L. Nasuruiia	
		4	Ms. J. Risana	
		5	M.L.M. Khalid	
		6	A. Zulfika	
		7	Ms. Shiyama	
		8	M.A. XX	
		9	Ms. Rifnas	
		10	P.M. Akbar	
		11	A.R. XX	

## Summary of Public Consultations

**Name of the Project: Mathugama-Benthota Distribution Line**

**Name of the village/s: i) Kadigamugoda ii) Bodhimaluwa iii) Kaalawila**

**Name of the GND: i) No 05 Dope ii) 3A Bodhimaluwa iii) Kaalawila 767**

**Name of the DS Division: i) Benthota ii) Beruwala**

No.	Issues discussed	Response
1.	Immediate response to proposed project and critical issues	We highly object to the line traversing over our land. Our land has many coconut trees. They are highly valuable. This project will be a threat to our security, we will lose our coconut trees and we will not be able build two storied houses. Compensation is only temporary. These are our ancestral lands and we will never bear to lose them. These lands are not barren lands for us to sacrifice. These are highly useful and money generating pieces of land. If needed we will get together and protest against this project (Kadigamugoda). If lines traverse over the already proposed land, we will have no objection because those lands have no useful crops. Next to that is the lake and next to the lake is a jointly owned land. It would be better if the line can traverse over that (Bodhimaluwa). We won't object as this is a development project. But we fear about our security. We have heard that the lines increase lightening. And what if a tower or a line falls on the ground. Then our whole area will be destroyed. This area has no worthwhile crops but right ahead are coconut fields. We will not object if our trees are spared and the lines traverse over the marshes instead of our houses (Kaalawila).
2.	Type of compensation expected for losses	No use of any compensation as we highly object to this project (Kadigamugoda). No need for compensation as these lands have no valuable crops. Will they compensate for marshy trees? Many would like a cash compensation for the loss of land (Bodhimaluwa). Expect cash compensation for the loss of trees and land (Kaalawila).
3.	Socio-economic background of the community	This GND has 600-700 families. This village has 75 families. All are Sinhala Buddhists. The village has no factories or commercial sites. This GND has 2 coir mills, motor repair shops, salons, tailor shops,

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		communication centres, hotels and small shops. For commercial needs people travel to Aluthgama. The nearby GND has a shoe factory called Elasto where 1500-2000 persons are employeeed (Kadigamugoda). Around 550 families live in this GND. All are Sinhala Buddhists. For commercial needs people travel to Aluthgama. Village has a school, temple, maternity clinic, Grama Sewa office, Sanasa bank, two timber mills and 2 coir mills (Bodhimaluwa). The village has around 650 families. Majority is Sinhalese and there are two Tamil families. Public places include the school, temple, sub post office, community center, co-operative store, and the GN office. There are small garment factories where around 15 persons are employed. There are privately owned tea, rubber and coconut estates (Kaalawila).
4.	Land ownership pattern	All lands are private. There is no government land. Most of the families own ¼ to ½ acre of land. 10-15 families own 1, 1 ½, 2 acres of land. Coconut is the main crop cultivated in all lands (Kadigamugoda). No government land. All are privately owned. These lands are flooded every 2 years from the Benthara river which is 200m away. Many own ¼ and ½ acres of land. 20% have 20, 30 perches of land. Around 10 own 1, 1 ½, 2, 3 acres of land. Coconut is mainly grown in these lands. Some own ¼ to ½ acres of coconut fields (Bodhimaluwa). There are both government and private land. The government land has been distributed in the 1980's. Some of the owners now have permits or deeds. Paddy farming is difficult in these lands because of the flooding. A family owns ¼ or ½ acre of land (Kaalawila).
5.	Current market price of paddy land	There is no paddy land (Kadigamugoda). The paddy land is useless because they cannot be cultivated (Bodimaluwa). 1 perch maybe around SLR 10,000 (Kaalawila).
6.	Current market price of highland	1 perch is around SLR 60,000-80,000. The price changes with the location and crops (Kadigamugoda). Near the main road 1 perch is SLR 60,000 and further inland 1 perch is SLR 40,000. The value is less because of the flooding (Bodhimaluwa). Near the main road 1 perch is around SLR100, 000 and further inland it is SLR

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		30,000-80,000 (Kaalawila).
7.	People's livelihoods and external linkages	<p>Around 15 families have members working in government service. Most are employed in private sector and tourist hotel related jobs. There are 4-5 persons who work in the Army. 4 people work in the coir mill. 7-8 work as builders, mechanics, carpenters, painters. 3-4 are fishermen. 10-15 work in garment factories. Some sell coconut and some work in small shops. There are three wheel drivers and retired people as well (Kadigamugoda). More than half the village is employed in tourist hotel based jobs such as cooks, stewards, supervisors. 10-15 work as tour guides. Around 25 persons work in the government sector. There are three wheel drivers and shoe factory and garment factory workers. Some sell coconut based products. There are architects, electricians, builders, carpenters, mechanics, and people who work in grinding mills. 15- 20 persons work in the coir mills where a female is paid SLR 600 a day and a male SLR 800 a day. There are 10-20 fishermen (Bodhimaluwa). There are cultivators of tea, coconut and rubber. 20-30 persons work abroad. There are around 50 government officers and 75 pensioners. Around 100 persons work in the private sector. Some manufacture mosquito nets, dress-making, run bakeries, garages and service stations. There are 3 small scale garment factories. Some sell home cooked food. Some work in hotels in Benthara and some in Colombo. People go to the market in Aluthgama (Kaalawila).</p>
8.	Socio-economic stratification and poverty in the village	<p>There are 8-10 poor families. They have electricity and water facilities but their lands are very small and have no stable income. They have Samurdhi (Kadigamugoda). There are around 5 very poor families who have no stable income. They work as care takers for others' lands. 20% of the families receive Samurdhi (Bodhimaluwa). There are 10-15 very poor families. They depend on hired labour and Samurdhi subsidies provided by the government (Kaalawila).</p>
9.	Unemployment levels in the village	<p>Only 3-4 persons are unemployed and they are females. Men somehow find casual work</p>



No.	Issues discussed	Response
		(Kadigamugoda). 25-30 girls are unemployed in the village. Some have passed GCE A/L standard. Unemployment is less among males because of hotel industry and availability of hired labour (Bodhimaluwa). There are no unemployed people because the village is surrounded by hotels and plantations which provide employment opportunities. Educated persons can easily find a good job in the government or private sector. Jobs can be found in Colombo or abroad (Kaalawila).
10.	Source of drinking water	80% of the households get drinking water supplied by the National Water Supply Board. The others collect water from families who are connected to water supply line. Some wells have good water. But most water is saline (Kadigamugoda; Bodhimaluwa). Water from the wells located on the land across the marshes is good. People use that water for drinking. The water provided by the National Water Supply Board is salty (Kaalawila).
11.	Household use of electricity	Electricity is used for lighting and operating electrical appliances. Electricity is also used in coir mills, carpentry shops, sewing and in shoe factory. Firewood and LP gas are sometimes used instead to reduce electricity usage. CFL/LED bulbs are used (Kadigamugoda;Bodhimaluwa; Kaalawila).
12.	Issues related to electricity	Power failures are less frequent. During rainy season some of these lines are entagled and fire sparks out. No special complaints (Kadigamugoda). No issues (Bodhimaluwa;Kaalawila).
13.	Issues related to children's education	No issues. Most of the children attend Gamini Central College which is 1km away and has good facilities. The village school is not that popular. Children are sent to schools in the towns (Kadigamugoda). Overall children study up to GCE O/L standard and most students will proceed for GCE A/L standard. Most of the children attend Gamini Central College. The village school has no water facilities, a playground or library facility and has no teachers for aesthetics (Bodhimaluwa). The village school has a shortage of teachers, and there are no computer facilities. For GCE A/L standard children are sent to schools in Mathugama or Aluthgama. Parents try their best to educate their

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		children (Kaalawila).
14.	Other social problems in the village	Alcohol use is the only problem. This is mainly triggered due to tourism industry. Poverty leads to domestic disputes (Kadigamugoda). Alcohol is highly prevalent but causes not much problems. Drunken people stay along the road all the time. No problems to women (Bodhimaluwa). Youth is addicted to drugs. There are cases of cattle theft. No major issues (Kaalawila).
15.	Chronic illnesses and medical and health facilities in the village	No chronic illnesses. Medical facilities are available at the Benthota hospital. Patients with serious illnesses are transferred to Balapitiya or Karapitiya hospitals. Maternity clinics and vaccinations are done at Benthara hospital (Kadigamugoda). No chronic illnesses. Benthota hospital lacks facilities such as clinics and specialist doctors. Maternity clinics and vaccinating is conducted at Balapitiya hospital. Family health services are good (Bodhimaluwa). No chronic illnesses. People go to Aluthgama, Nagoda or Darga town hospitals. Maternity clinics are conducted in Paadagoda. Those services are good. There is a family health officer (Kaalawila).
16.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS	No reported cases. People around hotels are aware about such conditions. Awareness is given by family health services. But no special awareness campaigns have been conducted in the village (Kadigamugoda). No reported cases. No special awareness other than from media, and leaflets distributed by hospitals and family health clinics (Bodhimaluwa). Knowledge on HIV/AIDS is gained from the midwife or media (Kaalawila).
17.	Community based organizations and their roles	Funeral aid society gives assistance during a funeral. The Rural Development Society conducts <i>shramadana</i> , <i>dansal</i> and new year festivals. Temple holds an elderly society (Kadigamugoda). Have welfare society, elderly society, sports clubs and sanasa credit societies. The sports club organizes cricket matches and provide chances for blooming athletes. Sanasa and Samurdhi societies give loans for the poor. The neighbouring 3 GND have a common fishermen society that work on conserving the lagoon and fish and the marshy areas

No.	Issues discussed	Response
		(Bodhimaluwa). The village has funeral aid society, sports club, elderly society and thrift and credit society. The thrift and credit society provides loans at concessionary interest rates (Kaalawila).
18.	Recent major development activities in the village	No recent projects (Kadigamugoda). Many of the roads were renovated. It has been proposed to construct a canal to reduce the flooding (Bodhimaluwa). Some of the roads were renovated (Kaalawila).
19.	Decision-making in the household and in the community	No special person or organization takes decisions. But we will organize ourselves and protest against this project if we have to (Kadigamugoda). The officials of the community based organizations take leadership (Bodhimaluwa). The chief monk and a retired principal take lead in decision-making processes (Kaalawila).

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS –

#### 33 kV MATHUGAMA - BENTOTA DISTRIBUTION LINE

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
10.4.2016	KADIGAMUGODA	1	Ananda Senanayaka	Accounts Clerk
		2	K.V. Chandralatha	
		3	Rathnawali Weraniyagoda	
		4	Asith Priyantha	
		5	Samantha Kumarasinghe	
		6	Ms. A. Nilmini Deepani	
	BODHIMALUWA	7	I.K. Gunatilake	
		8	Ms.H.K. Chandrawathi	
		9	Ms. .Premawathi Gunatilake	
		10	Ms. I. Thushari	
		11	K.A.Lasantha Kumarasiri	
11.4.2016	KAALAWILA	12	N.T. Dikkumbura	
		13	Ms.T. Wimalawathi	
		14	Ms. T. Samadi	
		15	G.K.G. Senavirathna	
		16	W. Shelton Rajarathna	

## SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS WITH WOMEN'S GROUPS

**Name of the Project: 220 kV Polpitiya- Hambanthota Transmission Line**

**Name of the villages: .i) Mahathanna; ii) Polwatta; iii) Andawikanda; iv) Uwalla; v) Karadiyamulla; vi) Haldorathanna; vii) Urawala; viii) Simon Place; ix) Morakatiya; x) Hasthipura village; xi) Viharagala.**

**Name of the GNDs: i) Mahathanna; ii) Thudawa 162A; iii) 161B Andawikanda; iv) 265 Rassagala; v) 262 Karadiyamulla; vi) 261A Haldorathanna; vii) Urawala 268; viii) 224B Simon Place; ix) Morakatiya; x) Thamatagaswewa 110; xi) Viharagala.**

**Name of the DS Divisions: i) Ambagamuwa; ii) Ratnapura; iii) Kuruwita; iv) Balangoda; v) Imbulpe; vi) Waligepola; viii) Embilipitiya; ix) Sooriyawewa.**

Issues discussed	Response
1. Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions	We have no objection towards the project. We request the project to be implemented without any damage to or houses. We fear that lightening would increase after the project. As there are no suitable roads for transportation, we request not to cause any damage while using cross paths that run over their lands(Mahathanna). We have no objection as long as the project does not disturb our daily lives. Requests reasonable compensation for trees that will be cut down and land that will be acquired. Requests the lines to be placed over fallow lands to avoid lines traversing over houses and farmlands (Polwatta). No major objection. Requests minimal damage to the crops and forests of the area. Requests attention to the high risks for landslides in the area when implementing the project. If the roads were damaged during transportation of machinery and equipment for the project, they should be repaired accordingly ( Andawikanda). Do not object the project. Requests cash compensation for trees that will be cut down and lands that will be acquired. Has the fear of lightening. Women mainly fear that the construction workers will develop romantic attachments with their daughters (Uwalla). No objection to the project as they are familiar with the Bulathgama electric grid substation. Fear that their narrow entrance road to the village will be blocked due to construction vehicles and those problems will arise at homes due to attachments with workers. Has the fear of lightening ( Karadiyamulla). Requests the transportation and

Issues discussed	Response
	<p>placement of electric cables to be done under proper supervision. (Haldorathanna). No major objection but fears that cutting down trees would adversely affect the water availability in the village. The coconut trees that will be cut down are the trees left for home consumption. Would be better if the lines traversed over rocky lands which are of no use to the villagers (Urawala). Has a positive outlook towards the project. Minimal damage should be caused to the coconut, teak and jak trees that are highly valuable. Fear of lightening (Simon Place). No objection. Lines should not traverse over their homes or farmlands. The temperature is likely to increase with the project (Moraketiya). No major objection as they are people to benefit from the project. The poles should not be erected next to houses. One villager said that she objects if the lines traverse over her house (Hasthipura). Women will object if the lines go over the 40 perches of their homes and cultivated lands. Fear of lightening. (Viharagala)</p>
<p>2. Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses</p>	<p>Requests cash compensation for any losses. Women are of the opinion that it is impractical to get a land in compensation for a loss of land (Mahathanna). Requests reasonable cash compensation for people who will be affected (Polwatta; Moraketiya). Requests cash compensation for any loss of trees. For the loss of any houses, cash or a new house should be provided as compensation (Andawikanda; Uwalla; Haldorathanna). Requests cash compensation for any form of loss (Karadiyamulla; Simon Place; Hasthipura village; Viharagala). For the loss of land they would prefer suitable land instead of cash. Are willing to leave these lands if lands are provided with better water facilities. Compensation for coconut trees should be calculated considering the damage that will be caused for the years until new trees will be ready for fruit bearing (Urawala).</p>
<p>3. Roles/activities that women perform</p>	<p>In addition to the household chores, women engage in weeding the farm lands. They daily walk 3km to and from Polgaswatta to drop children at school and for tuition. Have almost no leisure time. At night they watch TV or read newspapers (Mahathanna). Activities</p>

Issues discussed	Response
	<p>performed by women include attending to children's education, dropping them at school and class, attending school meetings, cooking, washing clothes, going to the market, cleaning, plucking tea leaves etc. Night time spent on watching TV and reading newspapers (Polwatta; Andawikanda; Karadiyamulla; Urawala; Moraketiya; Hasthipura village). In addition to the household chores women actively engage in many community based organizations (Uwalla). In addition to the household chores women take up jobs such as plucking tea leaves, work as hired labour, and working in bean farms to earn money. Women go to work in garments and tea factories. In their leisure time they watch TV, attend to their kids or participate in community based organizations. (Haldorathanna; Simon Place; Viharagala).</p>
<p>4. Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.</p>	<p>Firewood is found in abundance and is used for cooking and heating water. A very few people use gas. Electricity is used for lighting, TV and other appliances. Complaints of taking time to repair power failures. The main reason for that is the lack of accessible roads. Even though electricity bills come on time, the villagers face difficulty in paying them due to having to pay the money at the Polgaswatta post office which is 3 km away (Mahathanna). 10% of the HHs, who are well off government workers, use gas. Rest of the villagers use firewood. It is difficult to cook with firewood during the rainy season. So at that time rice cookers are used. To conserve energy, people boil a large quantity of water at once and keep them in flasks, wash all the clothes at once, and switch off unwanted appliances. Firewood is never bought from the market. Coconut husks and coconut shells are used for cooking as well (Polwatta; Andawikanda; Uwalla) Mainly use firewood for cooking. Usage of gas is very low. Mostly incandescent bulbs are replaced with CFL/LED to conserve energy. No need to buy firewood. Electricity bill is paid to the bank or the post office (Karadiyamulla). Firewood is used for cooking while electricity is used for lighting and kerosene oil is used in case there is a power failure. Women conduct many electricity based economic activities such as running beauty salons, grinding mills,</p>

Issues discussed	Response
	<p>and sewing. Most of the bulbs are CFL/LED (Haldorathanna; Simon Place; Viharagala). Some women use both gas and electricity to cook in the morning to save time. At night they use firewood. Most of the families use firewood (Urawala) One of the issues is low voltage. Sometimes between 7 -9 p.m., power drops are experienced and at such times, it is difficult to operate a television. And it takes time to repair power failures by the Embilipitiya sub station (Simon Place). Mostly use firewood. Certain well off families use gas. Some people buy firewood from timber mills. Electrical appliances are used only when necessary. (Morakatiya). 98% uses firewood that is easily found. Almost all the families have electricity except for 4-5 families. Those families spend the night from a kerosene lamp, have no way of affording electricity, lives in fear of elephants, faces difficulty without proper light, requests some form of aid to get electricity (Hasthipura).</p>
<p>5. Women's contribution to the family economy</p>	<p>Most of the women go for hired labour work to pluck tea leaves and cut grass. A few women go to Deraniyagala for work. All the money earned is spent on family and children (Mahathanna). Almost all women engage in some work except for sick women and women with small children. Women go to pluck tea leaves, fertilize farmlands, work in garment factories in Colombo, Kuruwita etc., cultivate mushrooms, dress-making, work in markets, and raise poultry. There are few women who are working in the Middle East. The money is spent on the family unlike men who waste money on alcohol and cigarettes(Polwatta; karadiyamulla). Mainly women work as laborers in tea estates and earn a living for their families(Andawikanda; Uwalla) By working in the tea estates women earn SLR.600 daily and in the garment factories they are paid SLR.13,000-20,000 per month(Karadiyamulla). Women who work as hired labourers earn SLR.600 daily. Some work in restaurants and shops in Balangoda and earn SLR.500-750 daily. Around 100 young women work in garment factories. Earnings are spent on the family needs (Haldorathanna; Morakatiya). Women work in paddy fields, and in <i>chena</i> cultivations. Some are self-employed in shops or making carpets. There 4-5 government teachers,</p>

Issues discussed	Response
	<p>Samurdhi officers, hospital attendants ( Urawala ; Morakatiya). 90% of women are employed. Their primary source of employment is making bricks. With favourable weather 1000 bricks can be produced for a month. Each brick is sold at SLR.14/=. In addition women work in <i>chena</i> fields and garment factories(Simon Place; Hasthipura village). Almost all women are employed. They work mainly in banana farms, Iresha Papadam factory and garment factories ( Morakatiya). Women work in paddy fields, <i>chena</i> fields, government and private offices, and garment factories (Viharagala).</p>
<p>6. Disparities between men and women</p>	<p>In daily paid work, women are paid SLR 650 and men are paid SLR 750 in addition to providing meals. In tea estates, an equal wage based on SLR 20 per one kilo of tea leaves is paid to both men and women (Mahathanna; Polwatta; Andawikanda;Karadiyamulla; Haldorathanna). Daily wage for plucking tea leaves is SLR 600. An additional SLR 1000 is given to men for miscellaneous wok. Women rarely attend to such work. For weeding, women are paid SLR 600-700 daily and men SLR 1000. Men are capable of traveling long distances and performing heavy work ( Polwatta; Andawikanda; Morakatiya). In plucking tea leaves men and women are paid equally with a wage of SLR 500 for every 25kgs of tea leaves they pluck. A male labourer is paid SLR 1000 for heavy work (Uwalla). Women are paid SLR 600 and men SLR 1000 daily as labourers (Karadiyamulla; Haldorathanna). Women are paid SLR 900 and men SLR 1200 for working in the paddy fields ( Urawala). Female labourers are paid SLR 600 a day and males SLR 900 a day (Simon Place). For working in the banana farms women are paid SLR 800 and men SLR 1000-1100 daily (Morakatiya). Women are paid SLR 900-1000 and men SLR 1100-1200 daily with meals included. Women perform light work while men perform heavy work (Hasthipura Village; Viharagala).</p>
<p>7. Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and</p>	<p>There are no facilities for higher education within the village. Girls have to travel to either Deraniyagala or Awissawella for tuition or technical training. As Awissawella is 40 kms away, they face many difficulties</p>



Issues discussed	Response
technical training; and employment	<p>in transportation (Mahathanna). Have to go to Ratnapura for good schools, English tuition, and vocational training. Transportation is very time consuming and difficult (Polwatta). Have to travel to Ratnapura which is 23kms away for higher education facilities. Thus girls prefer to be employed rather than undergoing such difficulties to complete higher education (Andawikanda). Have to travel to Balangoda for such facilities. Girls prefer to be employed than pursuing higher education (Uwalla). As Karadiyamulla is close to Balangoda villagers have access to all of its higher education facilities including schools, tuition, vocational and technical training (Karadiyamulla). Balangoda and Kalthota cities provide higher education and employment facilities. Few such places include Kalthota technical college, career guidance service of Thumbagoda school and Balangoda private nursing school ( Haldorathanna). A technical school that provides different courses is in Waligapola. Waligapola DS office offers courses in sewing, beauty culture and painting. But people face difficulties in transportation due to being distanced (Urawala). Embilipitiya which is 7kms away provides higher educational, technical training and employment opportunities. Embilipitiya National school and Embilipitiya Technical College provide such opportunities (Simon Place). There are higher education facilities within the village. People are very interested in continuing education. They travel to Embilipitiya to gain access to opportunities ( Morakatiya). Children attend Kahatagaswewa Maha Vidyalaya or Sooriyawewa National School by daily walking 1-3kms. School facilities are good but water facilities are not good (Hasthipura Village). The nearest places for higher education and technical training are Viharagala Maha Vidyalaya, Sooriyawewa National School and Sooriyawewa DS office. The DS office provide free training for self-employment (Viharagala).</p>
8. Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations	<p>Travelling long distance is one of the main barriers. It results in higher expenses and wastage of time. Children become too tired to study after travelling for hours (Mahathanna; Polwatta). Some families are poor and the higher education of their children is stopped due</p>

Issues discussed	Response
skills training; and accessing employment	to poverty (Polwatta). Even though families encourage the children to pursue higher education, due to transportation difficulties children rather find a job or stay at home (Andawikanda). Women face financial and transportation difficulties but no social barriers (Uwalla; Viharagala). There are no social barriers but some financial barriers. The training centers are only 2kms away and are easily reachable. Women are adamant in making their children pursue higher education and training (Karadiyamulla). No social barriers and people believe that they could have gotten the maximum from the available facilities if not for the financial difficulties (Haldorathanna). Many people leave the village due to lack of water facilities. Having a garment factory nearer would be much preferable (Urawala). The only barrier is financial constraints (Simon Place). There are no barriers that prevent women from pursuing higher education (Morakatiya). Poor families are unable to afford higher education and technical training courses. Can't make the children travel long distance alone due to the threat of wild elephants. At the same time can't afford to accompany them by missing the daily wages (Hasthipura Village).
9. Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care	No chronic illnesses. Satisfied with the family health services. Traveling to Deraniyagala for maternity clinics and vaccination is cumbersome (Mahathanna). No chronic illnesses. Used to have leprosy. Not entirely satisfied with medical services due to transportation difficulties (Polwatta). No chronic illnesses. Satisfied with the family health officer, maternity and infant clinics (Andawikanda). No chronic illnesses. Not satisfied with the limited availability of services at the Rassagala divisional hospital. Have to travel 17 kms to reach the Balangoda hospital. Satisfied with the maternity health services and infant care (Uwalla). No chronic illnesses. Easy access to medical and nursing care. Rathmalawinna MOH conducts vaccinations, weighing of infants, maternity clinics and distributing threeposha (Karadiyamulla). No chronic illnesses and satisfied with medical services available (Haldorathanna; Urawala; Simon Place; Hasthipura Village; Viharagala). No chronic illnesses. Embilipitiya hospital needs to increase

Issues discussed	Response
	the number of wards. Has access to private hospitals, dispensaries, MOH office (Morakatiya).
10. Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.	Knowledgeable about HIV through media, newspapers and family health officer (Mahathanna; Polwatta; Andawikanda; Uwalla; Karadiyamulla ; Haldorathanna; Urawala; Simon Place; Morakatiya; Hasthipura; Viharagala). Hospitals conduct HIV awareness clinics (Polwatta). Married women have been made aware of birth control and STDs after child birth by the midwife (Andawikanda; Uwalla ; Karadiyamulla; Haldorathanna; Urawala; Morakatiya; Hasthipura Village).
11. Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets	Land ownership is by men. Women own jewellery, electrical appliances and furniture (Mahathanna; Hasthipura village). Majority of the land is owned by men. Women may own a smaller percentage by ancestral claim. Around 40% of women own land. Some of the government land is under women. Women own jewellery and furniture (Polwatta; Haldorathanna; Simon Place). Around 15% of land and all jewellery and furniture are owned by women (Andawikanda). Around 25% of land, jewellery, furniture and kitchen appliances are owned by women (Uwalla). Land and house ownership is higher among women when compared to other villages. In addition they own jewellery, furniture and electrical appliances (Karadiyamulla). Around 70% of land is owned by men. They claim it is easier when getting bank loans because the man is employed. Women mostly own jewellery which they make to pawn when needed (Urawala). Mostly men own land. This happens because it is men who apply for land and attend transactions to buy them. Women own land through generation or when the husband dies. Women own the jewellery and the furniture which they bring as dowry (Morakatiya; Hasthipura village; Viharagala).
12. Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.	Jointly make decisions but mostly the final decision is of the males. Everyday household decisions are taken by women ( Mahathanna; Andawikanda; Hasthipura village; Viharagala). Jointly make decisions in household issues. Men take lead in marriages and funerals. Women make the decisions in financial

Issues discussed	Response
	<p>matters (Polwatta). Jointly take decisions except in the matters of health or children where women take priority (Uwalla; Karadiyamulla). Financial decisions and matters related to health and children are handled by women. Jointly make decisions when buying land, vehicles, and marriages of children (Haldorathanna; Simon Place). Jointly make decisions (Urawala; Morakatiya).</p>
<p>13. Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out</p>	<p>No community based organizations in the village. Funeral aid society and Samurdhi society provides some aid for the women (Mahathanna). No separate societies for women. Men and women jointly participate in funeral aid societies and elder societies (Polwatta). There are many organizations where women actively participate such as welfare society, rural development society and water consumption society. Most of the works they carry out include religious activities (Andawikanda; Uwalla; Simon Place; Morakatiya; Hastipura village; Viharagala). Some of the work carried out includes conducting awareness campaigns, shramadana campaigns, fighting against dengue (Uwalla; Karadiyamulla). Around 80% of organizational activities are carried out by women (karadiyamulla). Women's organizations provide loans at a low interest of 5% and conduct vocational training programs to make yoghurt, sewing carpets, making brooms etc. (Haldorathanna; Morakatiya; Hastipura village). Women's organization is no longer active but women participate in welfare and funeral aid societies (Urawala). Women's organizations provide loans at an interest of 1.5%-2% to buy furniture, build houses and farming (Simon Place; Viharagala).</p>
<p>14. Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.</p>	<p>No regional or national level political participation. All cast their votes. Some women help out men in the local level (Mahathanna; Andawikanda; karadiyamulla; Haldorathanna; Urawala; Simon Place; Hastipura village; Viharagala). No active interest in politics. Some women participate in campaigns for Minister Pavithra (Polwatta). Two women had contested in the last local elections. At local level women are politically active as much as men. Women find it hard to involve in both</p>

Issues discussed	Response
	politics and family chores (Uwalla). Women are actively interested in politics. They take lead in canvassing, opening party branches, working as election volunteers (Morakatiya).
15. Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.	Alcoholism is a major issue in the village due to the abundance of alcohol and toddy. Many cases of domestic violence are reported. This has created an insecure environment for women (Mahathanna; Morakatiya). No major threats other than a few domestic disputes due to alcohol and minor thefts. Looks after women and girls (Polwatta). No threats for women's security (Andawikanda; Urawala). Alcoholism has resulted in domestic violence. Dowry giving is still prominent in marriages. Overall not a threatening environment for women (Uwalla). Dowry giving is prevalent in the village. Overall not a threatening environment (Karadiyamulla). Alcoholism is a problem. There are reported cases of abuse and robberies. Girls and women feel insecure to travel alone or stay alone at home (Haldorathanna; Simon Place). The security of women is threatened due to voyeurs and return of sexual offenders to the village (Simon Place). Main threats against life are wild elephants and water shortage ( Hasthipura village). Overall no threats (Viharagala).

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT WOMEN'S CONSULTATIONS –

#### 220 KV POLPITIYA – HAMBANTOTA TRANSMISSION LINE

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
19.3.2016	MAHATENNE	1	H.K. Chammika	
		2	S.M. Siriyalatha	
		3	M.R. Senevilatha	
		4	B.R. Chandani Malkanthi	
20.3.2016	POLWATTE	5	M.W. Kanthi	
		6	B.B. Manel	
		7	R.K. Premawathi	
		8	G.K. Sithara	
		9	G.M. Lakmali	
		10	G.K. Siriyawathi	
		11	G. Rasika	

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
20.3.2016	ADAWIKANDA	12	Deepani Damayanthi	
		13	T.M. Malani Ranathunga	
		14	Anoma Pushpakumari	
		15	W.Seelawathi	
		16	K. Heenmanike	
		17	K.H. Rosalin	
		18	H.A.V. Mayawanshawathi	
		19	Iresha Asanthi	
21.3.2016	UWELLA	20	K.S. Sriyalatha	
		21	E.A.D. Nilanthi Edirisinghe	
		22	M.M. Heenmanike	
21.3.2016	KARADIYAMULLA	23	H.W.A. Chandrani Mallana	
		24	Kusuma Weerasinghe	
		25	Anoma	
		26	A.K.K. Ranjani	
		27	M.A.J. Damayanthi	
		28	A. Kusumawathi	
		29	H.A. Kusuma	
22.3.2016	HALDORATENNE	30	K.M. Ariyawathi	
		31	K.M.A. Kanthi	
		32	R. Wineetha Manel	
22.3.2016	URAWELA	33	B.V. Priyanka Kumuduni	
		34	W.P.K. Subhashini Menike	
		35	P.R.S. Dammika	
		36	R.V. Rasika Dharmarathna	
		37	H.M. Podimanike	
		38	K.A. Sasina Ranjani	
		39	U.M. Chathurika Nishanthi	
		40	M. Renuka Damayanthi	
23.3.2016	SIMON PLACE	41	N.A. Niroshani	
		42	K.G. Gnanawathi	
		43	L. Karunawathi	
		44	M.G. Rathnamali Mangalika	
		45	H.A. Manaranjani Kusumalatha	
		46	R.M. Sujani Nilanka	
		47	R.M. Swarna Kanthi	
23.3.2016	MORAKETIYA	48	Anula Priyadarshani	
		49	H.K.A. Nirosha Sanjeevani	
		50	M.T. Leelawathi	
		51	K.R. Sriyani	
		52	P. Pramila Shyamali	
		53	J.M.D.K.Dulani	
		54	L.V.W. Gunasekara	
25.3.2016	HASITHAPURA VILLAGE	55	H. Nadeeka Dilrukshi	
		56	G. Indrani	
		57	B.G. Hansika Madhumali	

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
		58	D. Chanika	
		59	Gamage Kusumawathi	
		60	M.K. Nilmini	
		61	W. Shiromani	
		62	S.V.P. Thanuja Lakmali	
25.3.2016	VIHARAGALA	63	N.A. Seelawathi	
		64	T.G. Premawathi	
		65	E. Baby Nona	
		66	M.A.Nilanthi	
		67	B. Indrani	

## Summary of Consultations with Women's Groups

**Name of the Project: Mannar – Nadukuda Transmission Line**

**Name of the village/s: (i) Nadukuda; (ii) Selvanagar; (iii) Thodakadu; (iv) Turkish City**

**Name of the GND: (i) Thulukudiyirupu-MN/54; (ii) & (iii) Eluthoor-MN/72; (iv) Tharapuram East -MN/69**

**Name of the DS Division: Mannar**

Issues discussed	Response
1. Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions	We are frightened because of the outsiders who may come into our villages for project construction work. We do not oppose the project but concerned about the future possible problems with outside parties. Would the project (referring to wind park project) cause drought in our villages? (Nadukuda). Women didn't show much interest in hearing about the project because the line goes far away from their village and on the border of the village. Villagers don't have any land in that area (Selvanagar). Women are concerned whether the wind park would cause power leaks as the area gets frequently flooded during rainy season. They are fear of any possible electrocution as their children use that road to go to school (Thodakadu). Women were interested to know more about the project. The line goes at the border of their village. Since they have resettled recently they were interested to learn about the benefits of the project to the livelihoods of the villages (Turkish City).
2. Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses	Expect cash compensation for the losses. Here the land price is SLR 300,000 per acre. A Palmyra tree is SLR 2,000. A coconut tree is SLR 5,000 (Nadukuda). Land or other properties are not affected. A perch of land is SLR 35,000 and the price of the Palmyra tree is SLR 5,000 (Selvanagar; Thodakadu). Expect cash compensation for any losses (Thodakadu). Their lands are not affected by the project. An acre of land is SLR 120,000. The price of a Palmyra tree is SLR 3000. The price of an acre of coconut plantation is SLR 200,000 (Turkish City).
3. Roles/activities that women perform	Women are mostly dependent on men. They stay at home and look after the family. Some women do home



Issues discussed	Response
	<p>gardening, cattle rearing, collecting firewood and Palmyra seeds. During their free time they watch television (Nadukuda). Most women are active in taking the leadership compared to men. Women engage in income generating activities during their leisure time. They would also watch television (Selvanagar). During leisure time, women engage in dress-making and conducting tuition classes. They also earn some money through these activities (Thodakadu). Since this is a Muslim village, women are not allowed to go outside for work. So their main role is to look after the family and to take care of the husband. During their free time they would watch television and give tuition to children (Turkish City).</p>
<p>4. Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.</p>	<p>They use electric water pumps to water the Palmyra beds. It is an economic activity. They also use it for cooking and as well as for ironing. Since their village is surrounded by the forest they don't have any difficulty in collecting firewood. They also don't have any issue in paying monthly electricity bills (Nadukuda). Electricity and firewood are used for household needs. Both electricity and firewood are used for cooking. They also use electricity to run their sewing machines and to operate water pumps to irrigate their home gardens. A few women illuminate bulbs in their poultry farms (Selvanagar; Thodakadu). Households use electric appliances such as heaters, mixers and grinders, irons and fans. Since their village is situated near a forest, firewood is abundant. They don't have any problem in paying the monthly electricity bill (Thodakadu). Most of them use firewood for cooking but a few uses electricity for cooking. They also use electric items for cooking such as mixer, grinder and heater. Their settlement is surrounded by forest so they don't have any difficulty of collecting firewood. Some use electrified sewing machines for tailoring. They don't have any problem in paying the electricity bills (Turkish City).</p>
<p>5. Women's contribution to the family economy</p>	<p>Though the women stay at home they also support the family in many ways. Some women do home gardening, cattle rearing and selling firewood. They also sell Palmyra products. They spend their earnings for their</p>

Issues discussed	Response
	<p>family and save some money in WRDS groups. There are two kinds of savings. They are known as compulsory savings and able savings (Nadukuda). Women are engaged in a variety of income generating activities such as dress-making and working in the crab processing factory or garment factories. Some do poultry farming and a few works as sales girls at shops in Mannar. They spend their earnings on their family needs and also save money in their WRDS groups (Selvanagar). Women are engaged in tailoring, selling firewood, conducting tuition classes and home gardening. They also do poultry farming. Some women work in the taste mixture company and crab processing factory. Their earnings are spent on their family needs and also they save in their WRDS groups (Thodakadu). The women of this village are engaged in dress-making, collecting firewood and poultry farming. Though women are engaged in incoming generating activities, their earnings are meagre. Therefore they are unable to save much. Since they don't have a WRDS in their village they are unable to save in group savings schemes (Turkish City).</p>
6. Disparities between men and women	<p>There was a situation earlier where women and men were paid differently for the same work. In a farm they worked, men were paid SLR 1,000 and women were paid SLR 800 per day (Nadukuda; Thodakadu). Girls who work as sales girls in various shops are paid SLR 8,000 a month whereas boys are paid SLR 12,000.00 though they perform similar work (Selvanagar). The women who work in the taste mixture company are paid SLR 300 per day while men are paid SLR 500 (Thodakadu).</p>

Issues discussed	Response
7. Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment	There are no opportunities for higher education or vocational training in the village. There is a Palmyra production centre in the nearby village. For vocational and technical trainings they have to go to Mannar (Nadukuda). Women have to go to Mannar, Vavuniya or Jaffna for higher education as they do not have the facilities within the village/district. Since Mannar town is closer to them they go there for employment (Selvanagar; Thodakadu). They don't have any opportunity in the village. They have to go to Mannar, Vavuniya or Jaffna for higher education and technical training. But women and girls in this community don't go out for such trainings (Turkish City).
8. Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment	No cultural or social barriers but only the economic difficulties of the families to send children for higher education. Most of the families are poor. Added to this are the inadequate public transport services. There is no bus service to the village. Villagers have to walk nearly 2 km to get the bus (Nadukuda; Thodakadu). They don't have any barriers. Since Mannar town is closer to them, access to education and employment opportunities is easy for them (Selvanagar). This is a Muslim community. They don't have any barriers but their families or community don't encourage women to pursue higher education or technical training (Turkish City).
9. Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care	They are no chronic illnesses. The midwife visits them every month. They go to Pesalai or Mannar hospitals for treatment. In the Pesalai hospital, environment is unclean. Due to lack of space, women, men and children are all accommodated in one ward. Women do not like this practice (Nadukuda). People go to Mannar hospital for treatment. There the doctors often recommend patients to go to private hospitals in order to earn money. The midwife visits them every month (Selvanagar). The midwife and the public health inspector visit the village every month. People go to Mannar hospital for treatment. However, they find difficult to communicate with the doctors because of the language problem (Thodakadu). The midwife visits them every month. They go to Tharapuram or Mannar

Issues discussed	Response
	hospitals for medical treatment. They are satisfied with the services provided by the hospitals (Turkish City).
10. Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.	Most of the women are aware if HIV/AIDS. But it is good if an awareness raising program is conducted particularly for senior female students (Nadukuda). Overall, women do not have much awareness about HIV/AIDS. They need awareness raising programs (Selvanagar; Turkish City). Often they have awareness programs conducted but only young girls and young mothers attend those awareness programs. The middle aged mothers are not aware about HIV/AIDS (Thodakadu).
11. Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets	Several women hold ownership of land. Some own cattle and goats. Most women also own jewellery but not much (Nadukuda; Selvanagar; Thodakadu). Women are the majority in holding land ownership because the land is given to them as part of dowry by their parents (Thodakadu). The women hold land ownership. But they have not received deeds yet. They have registered their names to receive deeds. Women also own the jewellery. But they don't have any livestock or other assets because this is a new resettlement scheme (Turkish City).
12. Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.	Husbands discuss the issues with the wife before taking decisions. Financial matters are largely decided by husbands. Women take a lead role in matters related to education and marriage of the children (Nadukuda). Decisions related to education are taken by women but in other matters they both discuss and take the final decision (Selvanagar). In some families, men take the lead in decision making. But in several families, women take the decisions because men are engaged in their livelihood activities and the family is managed by women. When children are grown up they too discuss with them and participate in decision-making processes (Thodakadu). In matters connected with family finances, education, marriage and health, women take lead in decision making. It is because their husbands are busy and away for their livelihood activities. On the other hand, women are more educated than men (Turkish

Issues discussed	Response
	City).
13. Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out	Only WRDS is active here. They offer loans and encourage group savings. They also undertake contracts for government development projects that come to their village (Nadukuda; Selvanagar). WRDS is the main CBO in which women participate. The WRDS gives chairs for rent, loans for members and undertake contracts for government development projects that come to their village. They are also in <i>samurdhi</i> groups as well as in loan groups where they save their money (Thodakadu). There are no CBOs in this settlement (Turkish City).
14. Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.	None of the women are engaged in politics. Women do not like to engage in active politics (Nadukuda; Selvanagar; Turkish City). Women hardly engage in political bodies because their families would not allow them to do so. On the other hand, women don't have experience and money (Thodakadu).
15. Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.	Some men ask for high dowries which the poor women are unable to give (Nadukuda; Selvanagar; Thodakadu; Turkish City). The women are concerned about their personal security. There had been some cases of theft in their village (Selvanagar). Families fear of sending their daughters to Mannar and other places for schools, tuition and jobs because of the insecurity not in their village but outside of the village (Thodakadu).

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT WOMEN'S CONSULTATIONS –

##### 220 kV MANNAR – NADUKUDA TRANSMISSION LINE

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
20.4.2016	NADUKUDA	1	A. Anat Jancyrani	Housewife
		2	N. Arokiyam	Housewife
		3	A. Shalini	Housewife
		4	I. Mary Metalin	Housewife
		5		Housewife

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
			A. Esthakia	
		6	S. Kanikai	Housewife
		7	N. Delci	Housewife
		8	S. Jenat	Housewife
		9	A. Sebamalai	Housewife
		10	S.Menita	Housewife
		11	R. Jenita	Housewife
		12	A. Francisca	Housewife
		13	G.Kunakunthama	Housewife
		14	D. Gunaseeli	Housewife
		15	S. Alponsa	Housewife
21.4.2016	SELVANAGAR	16	V. Gayathiri	Housewife
		17	A. Ranjithamalar	Housewife
		18	F.G.S. Marina Amuthini	Housewife
		19	I. Vimala Thevi	Housewife
		20	T. Vigeneswary	Housewife
		21	B. Gowryampal	Housewife
		22	R.Siyamala	Housewife
		23	M.Sumithira	Housewife
		24	S.Jeyatheepa	Housewife
		25	S.Parameswary	Housewife
		26	T.Sobana	Housewife
		27	K.Rani	Housewife
		28	B. Sathiya	Housewife
		29	J. Anata Selvamalar	Housewife

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
		30	S .Sharmin	Housewife
		31	A. Antanita Johncy	Housewife
		32	K. Arokiyama Roche	Housewife
		33	T. Lathayini	Housewife
		34	P. Thangarathinam	Housewife
		35	P .Vijayakumari	Housewife
		36	R. Maheshwary	Housewife
		37	J. Asha	Housewife
		38	S. Thangeswary	Housewife
		39	A. Eswary	Housewife
		40	P. Sakunthalathevi	Housewife
		41	K. Jesika	Housewife
		42	K. Kajalvili	Housewife
		43	P. Uthayakumari	Housewife
		44	K. Pushpavathy	Housewife
		45	S .Latha	Housewife
		46	A. Kajitha	Housewife
		47	K. Nishanthini	Housewife
		48	N. Rathampal	Housewife
22.4.2016	THODAKADU	49	K. Jeyatheavi	Housewife
		50	I. Poopathy	Housewife
		51	S. Saraswathy	Housewife
		52	P. Nalagini	Housewife
		53	K. Visunuka	Housewife
		54	S. Keethiswary	Housewife
		55		Housewife

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
			V. Sarvapakiyavathy	
		56	V. Varathalactumy	Housewife
		57	P. Subasini	Housewife
		58	S. Siyamala	Housewife
		59	R.Theavarubini	Housewife
		60	S. Sowanthara rasan	Housewife
		61	T .Santharani	Housewife
		62	T. Vasanthakumari	Housewife
		63	N. Bama	Housewife
		64	R.M. Lumina	Housewife
		65	T. Pakiyam	Housewife
		66	S. Pathmalatha	Housewife
		67	P. Kalinkeswary	Housewife
22.4.2016	TURKISH CITY	68	S. Sarmina	Housewife
		69	H. Ramsa Begum	Housewife
		70	Fathima Bevi	Housewife
		71	F. Rahima Begum	Housewife
		72	Samina Begum	Housewife
		73	I. Nathiya	Housewife
		74	M. Asmiya	Housewife
		75	R. Farsana	Housewife
		76	R. Sabikka	Housewife
		77	F.F. Farvin	Housewife
		78	N. Sameera	Housewife
		79	F .Fathima	Housewife



Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
		80	F. Shifany	Tailor
		81	M. Faseena	Tailor
		82	M.S. Sabira	Housewife
		83	A.C.S. Sanooba	Housewife
		84	M.J. Amani	Housewife
		85	F. Sormya	Housewife
		86	A.M.L. Sithy Rifaya	Housewife
		87	S. Fowsthina	Tailor
		88	R. Rasna	Housewife
		89	N. Raheema	Housewife
		90	S. Kuraisha	Housewife

## Summary of Consultations with Women's Groups

**Name of the Project:** Padukka-Horana Transmission Line

**Name of the village/s:** i) Thutturipitiya ii) Meegodadeniya iii) Malagala iv) Boundary Road

**Name of the GND:** i) Watareka South 448 ii) Meegoda North 447 iii) Malagala 467 iv) 621 Maputugala

**Name of the DS Division:** i) Homagama iii) Hanwella iv) Ingiriya

Issues discussed	Response
<p>1. Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions</p>	<p>We will object if the existing line is extended because then that would traverse over our houses. If the lines can be moved a bit away so as to go over the paddy lands, then we will not object. Some of our trees caught fire from the existing line. The CEB came and cut our trees. We will not like to lose more trees. There was 66000 line over the paddy fields once. When it was broken the copper wires were stolen (Thutturipitiya). It would be helpful if the exact route of the line is made known. We won't mind if it traverses over the paddy fields. But now there are houses in the paddy fields as well. Those people might object. We won't allow any trees to be cut. Because already there is a water scarcity in the dry season due to the clearing of trees by the real estate business. We have heard stories of many accidents due to electricity lines. Thus we fear of our safety. We will not object if the lines traversed over the paddy fields and our safety is guaranteed (Meegodadeniya). These are not inherited land but hard earned 10-15 perches of land. We don't like to lose them. With the line many trees will be cut and that will increase the temperature. We are not made aware of the accidents that associate with such lines. If there is lightening or damage to the lines then we will be affected badly. We have no objection if the lines traversed over the paddy fields instead of our houses (Malagala). We will not object if the lines traversed over the paddy fields. Have the fear of lightening. If the lines traversed over the highlands we will object because we only have small blocks of land (Boundary Road).</p>
<p>2. Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for</p>	<p>We will not allow any trees to be cut. We value the trees not money (Thutturipitiya). Cash compensation is</p>

Issues discussed	Response
different losses	expected (Meegodadeniya;Boundary Road). Expect alternate land for the loss of lands. If that is not possible money is expected (Malagala).
3. Roles/activities that women perform	Most women only engage in household work. There are a few government sector employees. Some are self-employed in sewing. The village has a fewer population of children. A family has only 1 or 2 children at most (Thittiripitiya). Most women only engage in household work. Some are self-employed in making shoes, sewing, selling food. Some work in the police. A few work in garment factories. They have no leisure time. Women engage in community based organizations (Meegodadeniya). Only a few women are housewives. Most work in garment factories, rubber estates or as hired labour. Some go on trips in their free time or visit relatives (Malagala). Household chores include cooking, looking after children, and washing, collecting firewood, shopping and taking care of children's education. Women manage household chores and employment together. In their free time they watch television, do gardening, and read newspapers. Women with small children have no free time (Boundary Road).
4. Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.	Most of the HHs use firewood which can be easily found. Electricity is used in emergencies and to sew. CFL bulbs are used (Thuttiripitiya). Firewood is commonly used in cooking. But it is somewhat difficult to find firewood. Electricity and LP gas is used in emergencies. CFL/LED bulbs are used but there is no decrease in the electricity bill (Meegodadeniya). Most of the HHs use firewood which can be easily found. Electricity is used in sewing, cooking. LED/CFL bulbs are used. Fridges are switched off at night (Malagala). Most of the HHs use firewood which can be easily found. Electricity and LP gas is used in emergencies. To conserve energy heater usage is minimized, firewood is used to heat water, breakfast and lunch is cooked together, clothes are ironed in a single instance (Boundary Road).
5. Women's contribution to the family economy	They engage in some work or other to earn extra money for the family. Most of them take care of household

Issues discussed	Response
	<p>chores and children and manage to sew SLR 200-300 worth of garments. Some work in the nearby rubber estates. Some weave chairs (Thuttiripitiya). The women are highly courageous. They try to earn extra money by sewing, making shoes etc. earnings are spent on building the house, buying appliances (Meegodadeniya). 10-15 work as government officers. More than 50% are employed in the private sector. 40 women work in garment factories. Some conduct preschools at home. Earnings are spent on building houses, weddings and family emergencies (Malagala). 80% of the women directly contribute to the economy and the other 20% indirectly. Only the women who have small children and who are sick are unemployed. Half of the women work in garment factories such as Bodyline and in other factories in the free trade zone. Some work as clerical staff, machine operators, shop assistants, labourers in rubber and tea estates. Some sew clothes, sell food. 5-6 work in the government sector. Earnings are spent on the needs of the family, to build houses, buy furniture, arranging dowry for daughters. With overtime payments, women who work in garments can earn more than SLR 20,000 a month. Shop assistants earn SLR 10,000-12,000 (Boundary Road).</p>
<p>6. Disparities between men and women</p>	<p>There is no difference in wages paid for paddy harvesting. Both men and women are paid SLR 1300. Women who work in rubber estates are paid SLR 500 a day. Men's wage is unknown (Thuttiripitiya). Women don't work as hired labour as men. They take care of household chores and earn something extra by self-employment. SLR 500 is paid for those who work in the rubber estates (Meegodadeniya). Hired labour earn SLR 800. In rubber estates women are paid SLR 600 and men are paid SLR 1000-1500. The reason is because men perform heavy labour (Malagala). The Bodyline factory has a majority of female workers. Their salaries are similar. Men in the security section earn more. In some factories women who work the night shift are paid more. In rubber and tea estates the salaries are equal for both men and women (Boundary Road).</p>

Issues discussed	Response
<p>7. Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment</p>	<p>Girls are encouraged from their families to study. Padukka has schools that offer up to GCE A/L standard. No problem in transportation. Godagama has a vocational training center. No problem in finding jobs (Thutturipitiya). Facilities are somewhat low but they don't have a considerable impact in stopping the education. There are transportation difficulties. Parents take loans and teach children. Children go to schools in Homagama and Nugegoda. Girls attend the vocational training center at Godagama to learn sewing, beauty culture and computer science. Have to look hard for jobs (Meegodadeniya). Village school has up to GCE O/L standard. For higher education children go to Padukka, Horana, and Colombo. There are vocational centers in Padukka and Horana. Education leads to jobs (Malagala). The village school has up to GCE A/L standard but lacks a library and English teachers. Children attend schools in Ingiriya and Horana as well. There are vocational training centers in Horana (Boundary Road).</p>
<p>8. Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment</p>	<p>No barriers (Thutturipitiya;Malagala;Boundary Road). Transportation difficulties are prevalent (Meegodadeniya).</p>
<p>9. Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care</p>	<p>No chronic illnesses. Medical facilities at Padukka hospital are good. Good maternity clinics and family health services are conducted at Watareka dispensary (Thutturipitiya). No chronic illnesses. Patients are taken to the hospitals in Meegoda, Homagama or Colombo. Maternity and family health services are provided at Meegoda. Satisfied with the services (Meegodadeniya). No chronic illnesses. Patients are taken to hospitals in Padukka or Homagama. Padukka hospital has lesser facilities. There is a separate building for the maternity clinic. Satisfied with family health services (Malagala). No chronic illnesses. Good medical services both nearby village and in the garment factories. Hospitals are available in Ingiriya and Horana. Satisfied with the</p>

Issues discussed	Response
	maternity clinics conducted in Rathmalgoda (Boundary Road).
10. Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.	No thorough knowledge. The midwife advises to attend clinics (Thuttiripitiya). Awareness programs are conducted by the Women's organization and Samurdhi society. Knowledge is good (Meegodadeniya). No reported cases. Family health officer provides knowledge. Average level of awareness (Malagala). No reported cases. Women are given knowledge by the family health officer, maternity clinics and at work places (Boundary Road).
11. Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets	Mostly men own land. Women own less land because they are inherited or bought by males. Women own jewellery (Thuttiripitiya;Boundary Road). Mostly men own land. In instances where the head of the family is a female then women own land. Women own jewellery (Meegodadeniya;Malagala).
12. Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.	Women are hardly considered in the decision making. Some families jointly take decisions (Thuttiripitiya). Decisions are taken after joint discussion (Meegodadeniya;Malagala;Boundary Road).
13. Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out	There is a Samurdhi society that gives loans and a welfare society (Thuttiripitiya). The village has many organizations such as the Didulana women's organization, Samurdhi society, welfare society, Sanasa society. They are headed by women. They give loans to women, conduct training courses, and build awareness on health issues (Meegodadeniya). No women's organizations. Women and men jointly participate in elderly society, rural developmental societies etc. (Malagala). The Sawbagya women's organization has more than 30 members. They conduct workshops, and fairs, and give loans etc. Women participate in the funeral aid society and Samurdhi society as well (Boundary Road).
14. Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national	No active participation. Men don't like women getting involved in politics (Thuttiripitiya). There are a few actively participating women. They bear no posts but they help out in campaigning (Meegodadeniya). No

Issues discussed	Response
level.	active participation. Women have no interest (Malagala). A minority of 10% become politically active during campaigning. The other 90% only cast their votes. Women are not much interested (Boundary Road).
15. Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.	Illicit liquor is a serious problem faced by women. It leads to many domestic disputes (Thuttipitiya; Meegodadeniya; Boundary Road). Abuse and rape is reported (Meegodadeniya). No threats (Malagala).

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT WOMEN'S CONSULTATIONS –

#### PADUKKA – HORANA TRANSMISSION LINE

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
8.4.2016	THUTHIRIPITIYA	1	K.S. Damayanthi Priyadarshani	
		2	M. Somawathi	
		3	B. Iresha Udayangani	
		4	K.A. Deepa	
8.4.2016	MEEGODADENIYA	5	T.A. Mallika Hemalatha	
		6	S.A. Ariyawathi	
		7	Kusumawathi Perera	
		8	Ruwani Rehana	
		9	T.G. Danushika Lakmali	
		10	N. Ranjani	
		11	Samantha Priyadarshani	
9.4.2016	MALAGALA	12	T. Leelawathi	
		13	Nanda Sriyalatha Balasooriya	
		14	Sanjeewani Karunatilaka	
		15	G.A. Dayawathi	
		16	M.V. Menaka Sudarshani	
9.4.2016	BOUNDRY ROAD	17	K. Jeewanthi Madushani	
		18	Rasanjali	
		19	Kanchana	
		20	Samantha	
		21	G.W. Wasanthi	

### Summary of Consultations with Women's Groups

1. **Name of the Project:** Habarana – Valachchenai Transmission Line
2. **Name of the village/s :** i)Ulpath Ela ii) Sewanapitiya First Phase iii) Arfa Nagar
3. **Name of the GND:** i)RBI 76; ii) Sewanapitiya 261; iii)Thyadawattam 210C
4. **Name of the DS Division:** i) Hingurakgoda ii) Walikanda iii) Korale Pattu Mattiya

Issues discussed	Response
1. Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions	It has been 2 years since this line has been erected. And another line has been here since 2005. We object to any future lines because the frequency of getting struck by lightning is higher now. It had not been so earlier. Some time ago a farmer was struck by lightning and was electrocuted in his farm. These lines increase the risk of lightening. We have minimized the use of electricity because since recently our electrical appliances are getting burnt. Due to such damages we have to replace our electrical appliances once in every few months. Nobody came and talked to us about the lines in the earlier projects, so this kind of talking is a relief for us. We have no security in this area. There is no guarantee about our security during rain. There are no lightening conductors in these towers. If new wires are to add to this line then we want them to fix lightening conductors as well. Even if we object they would not stop the project so we request any future activities to be conducted while ensuring our safety (Ulpath Ela). No harm has yet come due to the line. Already a 33000kV line traverses over our lands. We have no objection to this project because till now there had been no threat to our safety. The lines will have to be fixed after the harvest has been reaped because if the crops are damaged we will be at a loss (Sewanapitiya).
2. Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses	Expect a cash compensation for any losses (Ulpath Ela; Sewanapitiya; Arfa Nagar).
3. Roles/activities that women perform	In this village most of the HHs are dependent on agriculture. Only the men work in the paddy fields. They claim that it is less expensive to use machinery rather than employing women at daily wages. So most of the women stay at home and manage household and children's work. From time to time some make paper bags. 2-3 women are engaged in dress-making. One woman is employed in a garment factory. There is no free time when managing house work (Ulpath Ela). Most of the families are farmers. Women help out their husbands in clearing out the fields, cooking food etc.



Issues discussed	Response
	<p>Some work as hired labour. Some are self-employed in weaving hats and baskets. Some rear cows for milk. Women manage the work of their children and sometimes grow crops in their home gardens. In free time they either sleep or watch TV (Sewanapitiya). All the women are housewives because they are not allowed by the religion to be employed. They manage household chores, children's work and help out in the husband's work. Some are self-employed to weave mats or make curd. In their free time they watch television (Arfa Nagar).</p>
<p>4. Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.</p>	<p>Mostly firewood is used in cooking. It is easily found. LP gas is used in emergencies. The use of electrical appliances is low due to the risk of lightening. Other than the problems when lightening there are no other issues with electricity. CFL/LED bulbs are used (Ulpath Ela). Firewood is used in cooking but firewood is not easily found now. So they sometimes have to buy firewood. Electricity is never used for cooking. Led bulbs are used (Sewanapitiya). Firewood is used for cooking. Electricity is not used for any economic activities. CFL/LED bulbs are used. No issues with electricity (Arfa Nagar).</p>
<p>5. Women's contribution to the family economy</p>	<p>There is no market or capital for women to be engage in stable economic activities. Only a minimum income is received from making paper bags and sewing. Whatever we earn is spent on the family (Ulpath Ela). Women help out in farming activities. A woman is employed in a garment factory. 4 women work in the Mahaveli Authority. The GN of the village is a woman. Many work as hired labour. Earnings are spent on the needs of the family (Sewanaitiya). The money from weaving mats or making curd is collected by the husband as they are the sellers. That money is spent on the family (Arfa Nagar).</p>
<p>6. Disparities between men and women</p>	<p>Males are paid SLR 1,000 and females SLR 800 for hired labour work. Women are paid less because they do not engage in heavy labour work unlike men (Ulpath Ela). Both men and women are paid equal wages of SLR 1,000 (Sewanapitiya). Women are not allowed to be employed (Arfa Nagar).</p>
<p>7. Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment</p>	<p>There is a suitable environment for education. The Minneriya National School has classes up to GCE A/L standard and is only 2 kms away. There are several schools in Hingurakgoda. For vocational training children have to go to Minneriya. There is a match box manufacturing factory in Hingurakgoda. Some work in the shops in the town. There are ample employment opportunities (Ulpath Ela). There are schools in</p>

Issues discussed	Response
	Walikanda and Sewanapitiya. Schools charge money for everything. Jobs are not that easily found. There are no vocational training centers nearby (Sewanapitiya). Opportunities are available for education. There is no place in the village to learn religion for women. There is no vocational training center (Arfa Nagar).
8. Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment	No barriers (Ulpath Ela). Children drop out of school and engage in agricultural activities with their parents (Sewanapitiya). After GCE A/L standard girls get married as they are not allowed to be employed (Arfa Nagar).
9. Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care	There are incidences of Kidney ailments. 3-4 people take regular medicine. All medical services including maternity clinics, vaccination etc. is provided at the Hingurakgoda hospital. Satisfied with the services provided (Ulpath Ela). Kidney disease is present. The dispensary at Sewanapitiya gives medicine and conducts maternity clinics. For hospital facilities people go to Walikanda, Manampitiya or Polonnaruwa. Satisfied with the family health officer (Sewanapitiya). No chronic illnesses. Hospital services are available at Valachchenai hospital or Batticalo hospital. Maternity clinic is conducted at Thyadawattam. The services provided by the MOH at Valachchenai are good. Satisfied with the services of the family health officer (Arfa Nagar).
10. Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.	Awareness received from television or newspapers (Ulpath Ela). No reported cases. Awareness from family health clinics (Sewanapitiya). No awareness (Arfa Nagar).
11. Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets	Some of the ancestral lands are owned by women. Women may own jewellery and household appliances (Ulpath Ela; Sewanapitiya). Women have no ownership of land or jewellery (Arfa Nagar).
12. Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.	Mainly it is the man who takes decisions (Ulpath Ela). Decisions are taken after joint discussion (Sewanapitiya; Arfa Nagar).
13. Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out	There are no community based organizations in the village. But villagers hold memberships in community based organizations in the neighbouring villages. Those organizations provide loans for women (Ulpath Ela). There is a women's organization that provides loans and conduct welfare activities (Sewanapitiya). There

Issues discussed	Response
	are no such organizations in the village. But villagers are members of such organizations in the neighbouring villages. Those organizations provide hardly any service (Arfa Nagar).
14. Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.	There are a few women who take active participation in political campaigns. They help out candidates. Women have no future in politics (Ulpath Ela; Sewanapitiya). Women have no involvement in politics except casting their vote (Arfa Nagar).
15. Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.	There is an issue of alcohol use. No other problems (Ulpath Ela). Issues of alcohol use and threats from wild elephants (Sewanapitiya). No issues (Arfa Nagar).

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT WOMEN'S CONSULTATIONS –

#### 132 KV HABARANA – VALACHCHENAI TRANSMISSION LINE

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
30.4.2016	ULPATH ELA	1	I. Ishara Dimuthu	
		2	R.A. Rasika Lakmali	
		3	S.P. Kusumawathi	
		4	H.A. Margaret Nona	
		5	D.M. Achala Niroshani	
1.5.2016	SEWANAPITIYA	6	S. Priyangani	
		7	D. Kangeshwari	
		8	S. Ruwani Madhushika Ranaweera	
		9	E. Vineetha	
2.5.2016	ARFA NAGAR	10	Atayitha	
		11	Naiima	
		12	Rakuttu Umamar	
		13	A.F. Rumaniya	
		14	A. Cittiaicaya	
		15	Kiyattu Umma	

## Summary of Consultations with Women's Groups

**Name of the Project: Anuradhapura-Mahailuppallama Distribution Line**

**Name of the village/s: i) Tammannapura ii) Wettankulama iii) Ihalagama**

**Name of the GND: i) 241 Tammannapura ii) 537 Selasthi Maduwa iii) 382 Ihalagama**

**Name of the DS Division: i) Nuwara Gampalatha East ii) Tirippane iii) Thalawa**

Issues discussed	Response
1. Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions	Heavily object to the project. Some of the lands already have 4-5 lines traversing over them. If another line is added there will be no space to live. The transformers and equipment catch fire at times. Twice the wires fell on the ground and women got electrocuted. The land becomes useless to them. The lines can be traversed over the land near the Nuwara Wewa sanctuary (Tammannapura). Women object to this project because it would destroy the crops, and devalue the lands. It would be better if the lines can avoid traversing over private property (Wettankulama). Women have no major objection to the project. They have the fear of lightening and also fears that the value of the land would decrease. Requests no damage to the crops and road is caused during the period of construction (Ihalagama).
2. Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses	Heavily object to this project. If the government proceeds with the project, then they expect cash compensation for all forms of losses (Tammannapura; Wettankulama). Expect cash compensation for loss of trees and land (Ihalagama).
3. Roles/activities that women perform	Women perform cooking, dropping children at schools, taking care of children, working as hired labour. Women work as domestic helpers in Anuradhapura, work in garment factories, and as assistants in shops. They mainly work as hired labor in farms. At night when they are free they watch TV, make sweets for children and take care of children's education (Tammannapura;Wettankulama;Ihalagama).
4. Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and	Firewood is used for cooking. Electricity is used to operate home appliances. CFL/LED bulbs are used. Usage of LP gas is minimum. Firewood can be easily

Issues discussed	Response
energy related issues.	found from the village (Tammannapura;Wettankulama;lhalagama). They complain of frequent power failures in the village (Wettankulama).
5. Women's contribution to the family economy	Like men, women contribute to the family economy. They sew clothes, sew floor mats, and make brooms and eikel brooms, garden flowers, rear poultry, and make sweets. Many women work in shops, canteens and super markets in Anuradhapura and earn SLR 10,000-15,000 monthly. Women who work in garment factories earn SLR 13,000-25,000 monthly. Women who work as domestic helpers get a low wage of SLR 300-500 a day. These earnings are spent on buying clothes, jewellery and household consumption (Tammannapura; Wettankulama). Many women engage in farming activities. A few work in Anuradhapura and Ipalogama. There are women working in the Middle East. 20-30 families rear livestock. For hired labour, women are paid SLR 800 and men SLR 1000-1500. Earnings are spent on the needs of the family (lhalagama).
6. Disparities between men and women	There is a difference in wages between men and women who work. A woman is paid SLR 750 daily while a man is paid SLR 1000. This occurs even when women perform work equal to that of men (Tammannapura;Wettankulama;lhalagama).
7. Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment	The village has no such facilities but women go to Anuradhapura for such facilities. Anuradhapura has schools for GCE A/L standard, vocational training centers, and private institutions that offer sewing, beauty culture and computer training. Anuradhapura is the center of employment for women (Tammannapura; Wettankulama). The village has no such facilities. Even though the city of Anuradhapura has such facilities, it is 25 km away and not easily accessible. Girls are more likely to be married in their early twenties rather than pursuing higher education or vocational training (lhalagama).
8. Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing	There are financial barriers that make it difficult to access facilities in Anuradhapura but no other social

Issues discussed	Response
higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment	barriers (Tammanapura;Wettankulama;lhalagama).
9. Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care	Women suffer from kidney disease. The water used is the main reason for this. The village has no hospital. In illnesses, they go to Attikulama dispensary (2km away) or to Anuradhapura hospital. Satisfied with maternal and child care services that are provided in the village community center (Tammannapura). 15-20 women suffer from kidney disease. The nearest medical center is Nachchiduwa hospital which is 3km away. Maternity clinics are conducted in the hospital too. Complain that the Nachchiduwa hospital has limited facilities (Wettankulama). No chronic illnesses. Eppawala hospital provides medical facilities. The medical center which is 500m away conducts maternity and child care clinics (lhalagama).
10. Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.	No reported cases. Possess only a limited knowledge acquired through media (Tammanapura;Wettankulama). Has an average knowledge acquired through media and school education (lhalagama).
11. Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets	Only 20% of the women own land. Most of them own jewellery and livestock (Tammannapura). 90% of land ownership is by men. Livestock, furniture, jewellery and cycles are owned by women (Wettankulama). Men and women have equal ownership as these are government land. Women own livestock and jewellery (lhalagama).
12. Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.	Jointly takes decisions. Men take decisions about finances, children's marriage and farming while women take decisions on children and household work (Tammannapura;Wettankulama;lhalagama).
13. Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out	Women actively participate in organizations. The funeral aid society, women's society and Samurdhi society are some of them. The funeral aid society gives financial aid and rents out needed equipment at a funeral (Tammanapura; Wettankulama). The women's societies provide loans at no interest for women to start income

Issues discussed	Response
	generating activities (Wettankulama).
14. Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.	No interest in women to participate in politics at regional level. Women engage in local level campaigning (Tammannapura). No interest in women for political participation. Their involvement is only voting (Wettankulama).
15. Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.	No threats for personal security. Dowry system is still prevalent (Tammanapura;Wettankulama).

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT WOMEN'S CONSULTATIONS –

##### 33 KV ANURADHAPURA - MAHAILUPPALLAMA DISTRIBUTION LINE

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
02.4.2016	THAMMANNAPURA	1	Vajira R. Kumari	
		2	H.A. Latha	
		3	T.M.S. Kalumanike	
		4	Niha Nernjani	
		5	S.A.Udayanthi	
		6	G.A.K. Nirmala Damayanthi	
		7	B. Priyanthi Kumari	
02.4.2016	WETTANKULAMA	8	T.B.Ashoka Jayalath	
		9	Indika Shamali	
		10	S. Kalyani	
		11	Madhavi Kumari	
		12	Shriyani Priyadarshani	
03.4.2016	IHALAGAMA	13	Nayani Maheshika	
		14	S.N. Herath	
		15	S. Seethwathi	
		16	K. Yasintha Rangani	
		17	W.G.	
		18	P. Karunawathi	
		19	P. Nadawana	
		20	A.C. Achala	
		21	T.M. Malkanthi	

### Summary of Consultations with Women's Groups

**Name of the Project:** 33 kV Embilipitiya-Weniwal Ara Distribution Line

**Name of the village/s:** (i) Hathporuwa; (ii) YSS village

**Name of the GND:** (i) Hathporuwa 114; (ii) Thunkama

**Name of the DS Division:** (i).Sooriyawewa; (ii) Embilipitiya

Issues discussed	Response
Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions	Some people may object while some may support. Not yet clear because the exact route of the line is not yet known. People like the project but would support only if the lines are traversing over areas of minimal damage to the property. If the line traverses over their cultivated lands, they will object because with line in the middle, the land becomes useless for any other work. One HH objected saying that the project would cause her losing more than 20 coconut trees. (Hathporuwa; YSS village). The females object to this project as it would destroy the crops that took them so long to cultivate(YSS village).
Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses	Would not require any land compensation but would expect a reasonable cash compensation from the government. Any loss of coconut and jak trees should be compensated (Hathporuwa). Expects a cash compensation for whatever damage is caused (YSS village).
Roles/activities that women perform	All the household chores are handled by women. They lack any form of leisure. Their daily routine includes cooking in the morning, making the kids ready for school, taking kids to school on foot or on bicycle, washing clothes, sweeping, preparing lunch, taking children for tuition, collecting firewood, and helping the farming activities (Hathporuwa). Women go for work in addition to attending to household chores. They are engaged in various community based organizations as well. They work as hired labourers in farmlands, Embilipitiya or in the Nelna farm. In their leisure time they would go to the temple, read newspapers, watch tv and collect firewood (YSS village).
Use of energy for household	98% of the HHs use firewood. Some use LP gas.



Issues discussed	Response
activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.	Firewood is found in abundant. Electric appliances are used to cook only in emergencies. At that time rice cookers, blenders, heaters and refrigerators are used. Around 10 houses have electrical sewing machines. Energy is conserved by minimal usage, using CFL/LED bulbs, switching off unwanted sources and firewood usage (Hathporuwa). Usage of gas is minimal with comparison to the usage of firewood and electricity. CFL/LED bulbs are not used. As firewood is found in abundance, it is preferred over electricity. Some occupations that use electricity include sewing, beauty salons, grinding flour, making sweets etc. (YSS village).
Women's contribution to the family economy	In every family women contribute to the economy 100%. Even the girls who are studying help out in farming. It is impossible for men to complete farming without women's help. Women help out their husbands to minimize the cost of hired labour. Many women work as hired labourers when they are free from their own farms. Some make flower pots, sew, sell corn, and work in garment factories. About 10-15 work in Colombo. All their earnings are spent on their family needs. The youth use money to buy clothes, make jewellery and for savings (Hathporuwa). Women work as hired labour in farms. Some work in the garment factories in Embilipitiya, Nelna farm, Dolanka plantain farm. Earnings are spent on the family (YSS village).
Disparities between men and women	Heavy labour in plantain farms are done by men. Women help out in weeding and fertilizing. Women are paid SLR1000 if they bring their own food and SLR.800 if they buy food from the farm. Men are paid SLR.1200 if they bring their own food and SLR.1000 if they buy food. In paddy farms both men and women are paid SLR.1200. Men go to towns far away to sell crops unlike women. Some women work for half day labour unlike men (Hathporuwa). There is disparity in the wages provided for men and women. In some places women are paid SLR.275 while men are paid SLR.500 (YSS village).
Opportunities/facilities that	Even though there are education opportunities,

Issues discussed	Response
women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment	transport facilities are difficult. Schools are within 2km and 5km distance. People with vehicles drop their children but some walk all the 5kms. Tuition classes are held in Sooriyawewa and Embilipitiya. The village has no bus service or any vocational training centers. For vocational and technical trainings girls have to go to Embilipitiya which is 24 km away (Hathporuwa). The village has a school up to GCE A/L standard. For higher education they have to go to Embilipitiya. Women work in the Nelna farm, farmlands, coconut milk mill (YSS village).
Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment	No special barriers other than transport difficulties and the distance. Some girls face financial difficulties when pursuing higher education (Hathporuwa). There are financial difficulties but no social difficulties that prevent women pursuing higher education. (YSS village).
Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care	No chronic illnesses. Some men suffer from kidney disease. For medicine they can go to Sooriyawewa hospital (1km), or hospitals in Embilipitiya, Hambanthota or Ratnapura. Access to medical services gets better with distance. Satisfied with the services of MOH office at Hathporuwa and the Family Health officer. (Hathporuwa). No chronic illnesses can be found. For health facilities they have to go Embilipitiya hospital. People are dissatisfied with the lack of facilities at that hospital. Sometimes excess patients are kept under the beds in the wards. Vaccination and maternity health is looked after. The weighing of the infants are done by the Family Health officer (YSS village).
Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.	No reported cases. Awareness is built by education at schools and television (Hathporuwa). Some women do not possess much knowledge about STDs other than what is telecasted in the television. (YSS village).
Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets	Men have the ownership of the houses, land and vehicles as they are the breadwinners. Some women own land that have been bestowed on them by generation. 80% of ownership is for men. Young girls own much jewellery. Some elderly women own jewellery

Issues discussed	Response
	but they are in banks (pawned) (Hathporuwa). 90% of land ownership is for men. Women own bicycles. Ancestral lands are owned by men and any new land purchased is owned by men too (YSS village).
Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.	Decision making is done jointly by both husband and wife. There is little chance to make individual decisions. Both men and women inform one another before making a decision. Some men who drink alcohol prevent women from making any decisions. (Hathporuwa). Both husband and wife share equal responsibility in decision making. But the woman takes individual decisions on children's education and health related issues (YSS village).
Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out	Most of the societies in the village are attended by men. Women participate in the absence of men. A women's society is conducted in the temple for organizing meditation programs, Bodhi Pooja, and poya day celebrations. Women take loans from LOLC, Gami Diriya and various other financial institutions and help out in farming and building houses (Hathporuwa). Thunkama village welfare society, YSS funeral aid society, YSS farmer's society, YSS women's organization are some of the community based organizations. Women's organization help out in building houses, maintaining shops, buying furniture and providing loans at 1.5% interest (YSS village).
Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.	Women's political participation is low. Most of the women only cast their vote. A very few gets involved in door to door campaigning during elections. Does not like political activities much (Hathporuwa). No political participation at regional level. Castes vote. Some women participate in local political activities with the men of the village (YSS village).
Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.	Safety is good. People who are offenders are not allowed to stay in the village. Sometimes there are situations of domestic abuse due to alcohol but they are settled once the drinking wears off (Hathporuwa). Overall security for women is good (YSS village).

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT WOMEN'S CONSULTATIONS –**  
**33 KV EMBILIPITIYA – WENIWELARA DISTRIBUTION LINE**

Date	Venue (Village)	No	Name of the participant	Occupation/Status
24.3.2016	HATHPORUWA	1	R.G. Kumuduni	
		2	R.K. Pushpa	
		3	M.M. Anoos	
		4	W.A. Udeshika	
		5	K.A.D. Gunawathi	
		6	K.B. Hiruni Tharika	
		7	J.A. Sumanawathi	
24.3.2016	YSS VILLAGE	8	M.G. Anushi Kanchana	
		9	W.G. Lamawathi	
		10	B. Jayani	
		11	Leelawathi	
		12	K.A. Nelum Sandamali	
		13	M.G. Chandrawathi	
		14	P.G. Sunethra	
		15	D.J. Dayawathi Pathirana	
		16	Sureshika Dilrukshi	

## Summary of Consultations with Women's Groups

**Name of the Project: Storefield – Ethgala Distribution Line**

**Name of the village/s: i) Orwell Watta ii) Storefield**

**Name of the GND: i) Nawadewita ii) Dalpitiya 1116**

**Name of the DS Division: i)/ii) Uda Palatha, Gampola**

Issues discussed	Response
1. Women's response to proposed project and their concerns, issues and suggestions	We live near the Upper Kotmale hydro power plant. So having high extension wires is very common in the area. We all live in constant fear of any accidents. These lines are not properly maintained. Sometimes we pay money and get trees cut down in the fear of any accidents. There is no safe environment for children to play outside. We are incapable of planting any perennial crops. CEB officers advise us only to plant manioc. So having another line will further destroy our crops, trees and the value of our land. We object to this project but we know that the government would not stop this project for our sake (Orwell Watta). We face inconveniences due to the distribution center near our houses. We were never informed about the dangers that surround such a power center. These lines are not properly maintained. Sometimes we pay money and get trees cut down in the fear of any accidents. We can't get any income from trees. The threat of lightening is high. Many of our electrical appliances are already destroyed due to lightening. Development is needed but we must look after ourselves first. The distribution center is not properly maintained by the CEB and therefore poses many threats. We highly object to this project (Storefield).
2. Type of compensation (cash/kind) expected for different losses	Expects a reasonable cash compensation or land for the losses (Orwell Watta;Storefield).
3. Roles/activities that women perform	Most of the women in the village are employed either in the government or private sector. A few grow mushroom as self-employment. Some conduct preschools and some work on tea estates. The very few who stay at home are busy with household chores and children. In

Issues discussed	Response
	their leisure time they do gardening or visit relatives (Orwell Watta). Only a very few number of women are employed. Some work in Colombo and some work in shops. Women give priority to household chores and children. No leisure time (Storefield).
4. Use of energy for household activities and economic activities, energy conservation and energy related issues.	Firewood is used mostly for cooking and heating water. Electricity is used rarely. No issue with electricity. CFL/LED bulbs are used (Orwell Watta;Storefield).
5. Women's contribution to the family economy	Women who are employed get a monthly salary. Around 20 women are employed in Gampola, Kandy and Colombo and around 30 in the industrial zone at Nawalapitiya. They earn around SLR 12,000-18,000 monthly. Some work in poultry farms or tea estates. Some are self-employed (Orwell Watta). Most of the women are housewives and they contribute to the family economy by managing the husband's salary (Storefield).
6. Disparities between men and women	Men who work in tea estates are paid SLR 1,000 and women SLR 500. Men are paid more because they do heavy labour work (Orwell Watta;Storefield).
7. Opportunities/facilities that women/girls have in the community for higher education; vocational and technical training; and employment	Everybody pays attention to education. The nearest school, Angammana Secondary school has up to GCE O/L standard. If not children are sent to Gampola or Kandy. Vocational training centers are available in Gampola. There are employment opportunities in farms, garment factories or in the government sector (Orwell Watta;Storefield).
8. Social, economic and cultural barriers that prevent women pursuing higher education, technical and vocations skills training; and accessing employment	No barriers (Orwell Watta;Storefield).
9. Chronic illnesses that are generally prevalent among women and their root causes and	No chronic illnesses. Medical services are available in Gampola. Maternity clinics are conducted in Illawathura and Dalpitiya. Satisfied with services provided. No

Issues discussed	Response
frequency; issues connected with their access to health/medical services, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with health services including maternal and child care	family health officer available (Orwell Watta;Storefield).
10. Women's knowledge about transmission of HIV/AIDS.	Knowledge is very poor (Orwell Watta; Storefield).
11. Assets (e.g. house, land, animals, jewellery etc.) that women own/possess and reasons if women do/do not have ownership to assets	There are women who inherited land from their parents or after the death of husband. Women own jewellery (Orwell Watta;Storefield).
12. Role of women in decision-making processes at household level.	Decisions are taken after joint discussion between wife and husband (Orwell Watta; Storefield).
13. Community based organizations that women are involved in and the kind of community development work they carry out	Women are involved in savings and credit societies and tea societies that provide loans and help out in tea plantations (Orwell Watta). There is only a funeral aid society that provides assistance at funerals (Storefield).
14. Women's participation in political bodies at local, regional, and national level.	No political participation by women (Orwell Watta). Women only attend party meetings (Storefield).
15. Threats and fears of women for their personal security e.g. domestic violence, dowry issues, sexual abuse etc.	No issues (Orwell Watta;Storefield).

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT WOMEN'S GROUP CONSULTATIONS –**

**ETHGALA – STOREFIELD DISTRIBUTION LINE**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue (Village)</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Name of the participant</b>	<b>Occupation/Status</b>
18.4.2016	OWARALWATTE	1	Sakunthala	
		2	Yasawathi Manike	
		3	Don S. Sumanawathi	
		4	Ranjani	
		5	M.G. Wimalawathi	
		6	Nadeesha Amali	
	STOREFIELD	7	H.G. Chamila Madurangani	
		8	U.G. Somawathi	
		9	N.A. Menaka	
		10	D.M.A. Dilini	
		11	B.M. Lalitha Manike	