

Resettlement Plan

July 2017

Project Number: 47381-005

Sri Lanka: Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program - Tranche 2

Upper Elahera Canal Project (UEC-ICB-2A)

Final Report

Prepared by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment with the assistance of the Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (Joint Venture Lahmeyer International GmbH – GeoConsult ZT GmbH) for the Asian Development Bank.

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Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

RESETTLEMENT PLAN: UPPER ELAHERA CANAL PROJECT – UEC-ICB 2A

July 2017



Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant

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Resettlement Plan: Tranche 2 - UEC – ICB-2A

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CAPC	Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
DPC	Department Procurement Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EOI	Expression of Interest
FAM	Facility Administration Manual
GBL	Geotechnical Baseline Report
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
IA	Implementing Agency
ICTAD	Institute for Construction Training and Development
ID	Irrigation Department
ISEWP	Improving system efficiencies and water productivity
km	Kilometre
KMTC	Kalu Ganga-Moragahakanda Transfer Canal
m ³ /s	Cubic metres per second
masl	Metres above mean sea level
MASL	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
MCB	Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau
MCM	Million m ³
MDP	Mahaweli Development Program
MIWRM	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management
MLBCR	Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation
MFF	Multitranchise financing facility
MFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MMDE	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
MPC	Ministry Procurement Committee
MPP	Master Procurement Plan
MRB	Mahaweli River Basin
NCPCP	North Central Province Canal Project
NPA	National Procurement Agency
NWPC	North Western Province Canal
PD-MWSIP	Program Director Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program
PD-UEC	Project Director –Upper Elahera Canal
PMDSC	Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PSC	Program Steering Committee
RF	Resettlement Framework
RIP	Resettlement Implementation Plan
RPC	Regional Procurement Committee
SBD	Standard Bid Documents
SIWRM	Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management
ToR	Terms of Reference
UEC	Upper Elahera Canal

GLOSSARY

Acre-Rood-Perch: Measurement of land size commonly used in land registration data. Conversion of these units is as follows 1 acre = 4 roods; 1 rood = 40 perches; and 1 acre = 0.40 hectares (Ha)

Cut-off-date: For land to be acquired from titled landowners, the date of notification for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders such as squatters, encroachers, the starting date of the project census or a designated date declared by the executing agency in consultation with Divisional Secretaries will be considered as the cut-off date.

Disturbance: Disturbances caused to normal living of a person arising from compulsory acquisition of private land.

Encroacher: A person who has illegally occupied state land. Any legal title holder to a piece of land becomes an encroacher if he/she establishes boundaries of the holding to include adjacent state land without prior approval.

Entitlement: A variety of measures including compensation, income restoration and interim support, transfer assistance, relocation and other benefits given to project-affected persons (PAPs) to restore and improve their post-displacement socio-economic conditions.

Entitlement matrix: It identifies categories of eligible persons and their specific entitlements under the project, and what agency/department is responsible to deliver them on time.

Host population: Persons, households and communities who reside in resettlement areas where PAPs are relocated.

Income restoration: Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of project-affected persons to pre-project level in real terms.

Injurious affection: Adverse impact on the value of the remaining land due to acquisition of a part of a land.

Inventory of losses: Complete and accurate count of houses, land, business structures and other assets on land that will be affected by the project.

Involuntary Resettlement: The unavoidable physical or economic displacement of persons arising from a development project. In case of physical displacement, PAPs need assistance to re-building their livelihood, income and asset bases and social and cultural systems. If economically displaced, PAPs still need assistance to restore their livelihood and assets.

Jayabhoomi: Land entitlement granted for long-term use with limited outright to sell. Jayabhoomi was granted as part of a land grant program between 1994 and 2002, the previous grant is known as Swarnabhoomi that was granted between 1978 and 1994. Ishurabhoomi granted between 2002 and 2004, and the recent land grant program has been known as Jayabhoomi (2005 till today).

Project-affected persons (PAPs): Any person, who as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Rehabilitation: Re-establishing and improving incomes, livelihoods and social systems of PAPs.

Relocation: Moving PAPs and their moveable assets, rebuilding their houses, developing new land, and providing public infrastructure at the relocation site.

Replacement cost: The method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets are not to be taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms such as access to public services, customers and suppliers; to fishing, grazing or forest areas, the project will establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

Resettlement: Involuntary physical or economic displacement of persons caused by a project that covers compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures to mitigate the effects of such displacement.

Resettlement Budget: A detailed breakdown of all costs of a resettlement implementation plan (RIP). This is a part of project costs.

Resettlement effects: Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income earning assets and sources, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms.

Resettlement Implementation Plan: The government document as described in the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The contents of the document include time bound action plan with a budget setting out compensation, and resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

Resettlement Plan: Time bound action plan with a budget setting out compensation, and resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, as described in the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. The RIP and RP cover the same contents, and RIP will be used in the report instead of RP.

Severance: Dividing a landholding into two or several parts due to acquisition of the middle portion for a public purpose.

Social preparation: A process of consultations with PAPs conducted before key involuntary resettlement decisions are decided

Squatter: A person who occupies a piece of land without a title or any recognizable legal rights to that land.

Value to owner: Valuation based on actual cost to the landowner.

Vulnerable groups: Distinct groups of poor people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. Among them are the old the handicapped, the poor, isolated groups and female-headed of households.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report presents the Resettlement Plan (RP) for impacts as a result of the works for construction of the Upper Elehara Canal (UEC) under the contract package UEC-ICB-2A of the Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP).

Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

2. The MWSIP aims to improve the water security and agricultural productivity of communities living in the northern provinces of Sri Lanka. This will be achieved through the investment in infrastructure, reservoirs and canals, for water storage and conveyance of water from the Mahaweli river basin to communities in the 'dry zone' of the northern provinces, and through improvements in capacity for the water resource management.

3. Phase 1 of the program comprises of three projects; (i) Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP) for the heightening of the Minipe anicut and rehabilitation of the Minipe Left Bank canal, (ii) North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP) for the construction of two reservoirs and canal construction and rehabilitation, and (iii) Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP) for construction of canal (and tunnels) linking the Kalu Ganga and Moragahakanda reservoirs and conveyance of water from the Moragahakanda reservoir to the Huruluwewa, Manankattiya, Eurawewa and Mahakanadawara reservoirs in the north. The packages are being implemented under three program financing tranches.

Upper Elahera Canal Project

4. The UECP will construct approximately 101 km of canals and tunnels, as well as other conveyance structures. The project is to be implemented in six works packages (UEC-ICB-1 to 6).

5. The UEC-ICB-2A package covers approx. 27.7 km of the UEC from chainage km 27+509 to km 55+600. The reach is virtually all in tunnel with two tunnels to be constructed, tunnels 3 and 4 of 26.6 km and 1.1 km respectively. Tunnel 3 is to be constructed using a Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) for 20.2km and by drill and blast or other mechanical method (referred to as NATM (New Austrian Tunneling Method) from the southern portal for a length of 6.4 km. Tunnel 4 (1.1 km) is to be constructed by NATM, replacing original designs of deep cut and cover canal.

Resettlement Plan

6. A resettlement plan for overall UECP based on the feasibility study was prepared during the PPTA. But it was not disclosed in the ADB website as the UECP components that involve involuntary resettlement was not included in Tranche 1. This update resettlement plan is only for UECP-ICB-2A package and was prepared after completing the detailed design (detailed design change post PPTA). The package will be implemented under program tranches 2.

7. The plan is consistent and compliance with Government of Sri Lanka policies and legislation on involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009). It covers access roads, camps and workshops, spoil and stockpile sites and Tunnel portal and surface canal sites. The plan also indicates, that land acquisition and resettlement impacts is not significant and is mostly land under jurisdiction of Government agencies. Therefore, with intergovernmental agency discussions, over 50% of the required land is available for contractors to mobilize.

Resettlement Impacts

8. Much of the project area will not have LAR impacts. The impacts will only occur in access road rehabilitation. Of the total length of 18.3 km of access roads, approximately 1 kilometre of road will be affected by land acquisition, only at Konduruwewa GND, where agricultural land and

some trees would be affected permanently (along the access road to the Tunnel 3 southern portal). All other access road areas, portals, shafts camps and stockpile areas proposed are on Government lands, mostly Forest Department and Wildlife Department lands. In total, therefore, 5-7% of lands will need acquiring, while all other lands (>90%) will be through Government agreements among the GoSL agencies.

Impact on Land

9. A total of 21 plots of land have been identified as affected by resettlement (see Table E1). Overall, six are on encroached land and 15 plots on LDO permit land in accordance with Sri Lanka's definitions of Land Title. Most permanently affected lands may be classified as rural, LDO Permits and Encroached Lands.

Table E1: Definition of Assets

#	District	DSD	GND	Number of affected land lots	Number of affected households	Ownership of land
1	Polonnaruwa	Elahera	Konduruwewa #1	6	6	Encroached land
2	Polonnaruwa	Elahera	Konduruwewa #2	15	15	Land under LDO permits
	Total			21	21	

10. The total permanent land impacts caused by the rehabilitation of access roads, tunnel portals and campsites and stockpile areas, is 1,655 m² (65.7 perches), which is approximately 1.24% of (1.4% encroached lands and 1.5% LDO lands) total land used by affected people and, therefore, impacts classified as marginal (<10% area of land plots) (see Table E2).

11. Konduruwewa #1, consisting of Encroached land area, is Forest Department Land, being used for paddy (905m²). The 15 LDO plots in Konduruwewa #2 area are not paddy areas, but do have valued tree crops.

Table E2: Total extent of Land owned and land to be released

#	District	DSD	GND	Total land owned in perches				Land to be acquisition in perches				
				Jayabomi	LDO	Encroached land	total	Jayabomi	LDO	Encroached land	total	sq. meters
1	Polonnaruwa	Elahera	Konduruwewa #1	P. 800	P. 80	P. 2160	P. 3040	-	-	P. 30	P. 30	750
2	Polonnaruwa	Elahera	Konduruwewa #2	-	2280	-	2280	-	35.7	-	35.7	905
Total				800	2360	2160	5320	-	35.7	30	65.7	1655

Impact on Trees and Crops

12. The census and assets inventory surveys identified a total of 63 perennial trees that will be affected by the project. Most perennial trees are valuable trees which brings household food and income for surplus harvest of fruits and periodic income to households from the timber and other trees. Although 15 types of trees are growing on properties of the affected households, the only fruit trees affected include 1 Mango and 3 Jackfruit trees, while the remaining affected trees to be removed by the project are Neem trees (14) and Hamila, Satin, Teak, Damba and Kata Kela timber trees.

Affected Persons

13. The census of affected persons showed that there were 21 DPs of which 15 are on titled and 6 encroaching on lands (see Table E3). Two household heads were over 60 years old and 19 were between 19 and 60 years old, with 5 female headed households. There are 74 people affected by resettlement - 38 Male and 36 females.

Table: E3 Summary of Displaced Persons

AP Category	Number of AFs/HHs		Net AP Number
	(x impact type)	Absolute (Without double counting)	
A Permanent Loss of land	21	21	74
A1. Loss of titled land	15	15	53
A1. Loss of encroached land	6	6	21
B. Crops	21	21	74
B1. Loss of trees on titled land	15	15	53
B.2 Loss of paddy on encroached land	6	6	21
C. Houses	0	0	0
G. Total (A+B+C)		21	74

14. There are 11 vulnerable households within the project area (see Table E4). The majority of vulnerable households are among those living in poverty, households with members having a physical disability, elderly and widowed. All those categorized as poor are also receiving “Samurdhi” assistance, which is a special Government-based social scheme specifically for poor. There were no mentally disabled or female headed households or indigenous DP, as defined by ADB policies, which may be impacted by the Project. DPs classified as vulnerable will be entitled to special one-time cash grant assistance as well as priority for income restoration and employment programs.

Table: E4 Vulnerable Households

#	GND	Poverty	Physically disable	Mentally disable	Age over 60 years	Widow	Total
1	Konduruwewa #1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Konduruwewa #2	7	1	-	2	1	11
	Total	7	1 (Blind)	-	2	1	11

Ethnic and Indigenous Composition of Affected

15. There are no groups within the resettlement and land acquisition or project area who display sufficient unique features to classify them as a distinct minority or indigenous group. The preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan or Framework is therefore not required, according to the ADB Safeguards definitions on Indigenous Peoples (SPS, 2009).

Government Land Area

16. There are several areas that need to be acquired temporarily and permanently from Government institutions for use during the construction phase. The UEC Project Implementation Unit (PIU) as per GoSL regulations has requested release of the lands from the two government departments (Department of Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forestry).

Contractor Leasing Land

17. The contractor shall identify location of the engineer/employer/contractors site office and rent the land on a temporary basis, bringing the land back to original or better condition than pre-project and to the satisfaction of the land owners. Some areas close to the Northern Portal Tunnel 3 and Southern Portal Tunnel 4 site, 2 plots totaling approximately 10 Ha, have been nominally identified by the PIU. All lease agreements and identification of land areas shall be incorporated in civil works contracts. Leasing by the contractor shall be at market rates and strictly in accordance with Sri Lankan laws.

Compensation and Entitlements

18. This RP and resettlement procedural guidelines will apply to the proposed Subproject. This will ensure that all persons affected by fixed assets and loss of business or livelihood by the project activities will be compensated as permissible. Lack of formal title will not prevent compensation edibility.

19. The following groups of DPs are included in the RP for this Project:

- (i) All DPs losing land either with legal title, lease holding land rights or without legal status;
- (ii) Owners of crops, trees or other objects attached to the land; and
- (iii) DPs losing business, income, and salaries temporarily or permanently.
- (iv) Other physical or economic displacement which may arise as result of this Project.

20. Compensation eligibility is limited by an approved cut-off date to be established at the time of Section 2 notice in implementing the Land Acquisition Procedures. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

21. The entitlement provisions for DPs affected by the different types of losses, including land, crops and trees as well as allowances for vulnerable and rehabilitation are provided in the entitlement matrix (Table E5) presenting the provisions for compensation and entitlements as described in the likely impacts of the UEC-ICB-2A Project.

Table E5 – Entitlement and compensation matrix

Type of Loss	Applica-tion	Entitled per-sons	Entitlements	Implementa-tion Agency	Implementation Procedures
Loss of Agri-cultural Land	Land ac-quired for the canal and re-lated facil-ities such as service roads	Owner of ti-tled land	a) Compensation for land at re-placement cost – statutory com-pensation and special grant or re-placement land of equal size and quality b) Market value for trees and crops.	MMDE/PMU/PIU	1. Compensation rates are de-termined based on, LAA, NIRP, LDO and LA Regulations, 2009 2. Replacement land: PAH will purchase replacement land in the same locality using the statutory compensation and special grant provided by the Project. Special grant is paid regardless of the tenure type of the land acquired.
Loss of Agri-cultural Land	-do-	Owner of State grant land	a) Compensation for land at re-placement cost, b) Trees and crops at market value	MMDE PMU//PIU	3. Other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
Loss of access to agricultural land	-do-	Non-titled user or squatter on State land	a) Compensation for land develop-ment b) Replacement cost of structures built c) Compensation for trees and crops at market value d) Grant to buy land.	MMDE PMU//PIU	
Residential Land and Structures					
Loss of Resi-dential land and structures	Land ac-quired for canal, re-lated facil-ities such as service roads	Owner of ti-tled land	a) Compensation for structures and land at replacement cost, b) trees and crops at market value. c) Salvage materials from struc-tures and trees without cost. c) Cash grant for purchase of housing allotment. d) Transport cost and other trans-action cost e) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000)	MMDE PMU//PIU	1. Compensation rates are de-termined based on NIRP, LAA, and LA Regulations, 2009 2. A replacement homestead will be purchased by each physically displaced household for reloca-tion in the same locality with the cash grant provided by PMU/PIU or request PIU to buy land on their behalf

Type of Loss	Applica- tion	Entitled per- sons	Entitlements	Implementa- tion Agency	Implementation Procedures
Loss of Resi- dential land and structures	-do-	Owner with State grant land (Main HH)	a) Compensation for structures and land at replacement cost, b) Trees and crops at market value. c) Salvage materials of structures and trees without cost. d) Cash grant to purchase of hous- ing allotment. e) Transport cost and other trans- action cost f) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000)	MMDE PMU//PIU	The cash grant will be sufficient to replacement land 4. other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
Loss of Resi- dential land and structures	-do-	Lease-holder of state land	a) Compensation for structures at replacement cost b) Trees and crops at market value, compensation for leasehold right for land c) Salvage materials of structures and trees without cost. d) Cash grant for purchase of hous- ing allotment. e) Transport cost and other trans- action cost. f) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000).		
		Non-titled and en- croachers) Compensation for structures at replacement cost b) Trees and crops at market value, compensation for leasehold right for land c) Salvage materials of structures and trees without cost. d) Cash grant for purchase of hous- ing allotment. e) Transport cost and other trans- action cost. f) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000).		
Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation Assistance					
Loss of source of income or livelihood		PAPs/ household	a) Vocational & skill training will be provided b) Training allowance and cash grant will be provided c) Work at project sites	MMDE PMU//PIU	
Permanent loss of income or livelihood sources		One member per house- hold	a) Vocational & Skill training will be provided b) Training allowance and cash grant will be provided c) Work at project sites	MMDE PMU//PIU	
Special Assistance					
Loss of in- come or liveli- hood sources		Vulnerable PAHs includ- ing the poor and woman- headed household	a) Rs 25,000/= cash grant b) Priority in membership in In- come restoration and improve- ment programs c) Assistance in official document search and registration.		
Unanticipated Impacts					

Type of Loss	Applica- tion	Entitled per- sons	Entitlements	Implementa- tion Agency	Implementation Procedures
Other Unanticipated Identified Loss, impact asset loss or livelihood impacts	Unanticipated economic loss and/or physical asset loss – Marginally or severely displaced persons, with formal or not with formal documents.		a) Compensated at replacement value, in accordance with above entitlement categories; that stipulated in the MWSIP Resettlement Framework (also refer to full Entitlement Matrix for MWSIP in Annex E.	MMDE PMU/PIU	- do-

HH = household; PIU = Project Implementation Unit, EA = Executive Agency,

Consultation

22. The potentially affected households, and associated local Government, along the four access roads and other project stakeholders (Wildlife department Forestry department, Pradesiya Sabawa, Provincial Roads Authority and other related authorities) have been consulted through formal consultation and semi-formal consultation meetings or letters. This section outlines the consultation and awareness activities occurring during the Project Development RP preparation process, spearheaded by the PMU and UEC – PIU.

23. There was one formal consultation and awareness meeting with affected households, community and other interested stakeholders on 8th November 2016. The meeting agenda included; introduction to the MWSIP and the UEC Project, introduction to the UEC ICB-2A Project, discussion of potential benefits and impacts from project developments, presentation of GRM and Engineering aspects of the development, focusing on the access roads requirements, where the resettlement impacts are identified.

24. Eight “Informal Consultation” discussions were held within the project area during the Tranche 2 PSA data collection, including in LAR and non-LAR impacted areas. Table E6 lists a summary of these informal discussions.

Table E6: Informal Consultations

Location	Date	Comments
Konduruwawa	02-03-2017	Wild elephant problem is prevailing in the area. Our paddy fields are inside the forest reserve as gazetted by forest department in the past.
Eppawala	03-03-2017	Widening of the road is beneficial to the people in the area & agricultural product transporters from other areas to Dambulla.
Eppawala	03-03-2017	Road widening is useful & there is enough space to widen the road without land acquisition.
Maha Meegaswewa	03-03-2017	Road widening & canal construction is beneficial to people in the area. Also there will be business opportunities to local people during construction period.
Madawala	03-03-2017	The main road has been used to transport vegetables to Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre by people in different remote areas. Due to poor condition of the road they tend to use alternative roads currently. After whole construction work over canal road can be used by people as a shortcut to Galenbindunuwewa area & even suitable for public transport services.
Moragaswewa	03-03-2017	Tunnel to be constructed without harming our areas.
Mahasen Farmer Organization, Mahasengama (formerly Ilukwewa)	03-03-2017	A small section of proposed tunnel goes below our paddy fields closer to tank bund. We are not benefited by this project & we already have water scarcity problem in dry periods. We use agro-wells in such periods.
Mailattawa	03-03-2017	Tunnel to be constructed without disturbing our areas.

Land-holders’ Agreements to Voluntarily Donate Land

25. During the Census and Inventory of Assets surveys, DPs were each individually consulted. They all voluntarily agreed to donate the small strips of affected land to allow for road widening and

construction activities, that would enable large construction machinery to pass through to the UEC ICB-2A site and various stockpiling and contractor sites. Potentially affected households agreed to volunteer their land permanently, on the basis that the improved roads would provide future benefit for them, such as improved access to markets and social services as well as access from homes to their cropping lands.

26. To show this agreement, land-holders signed a letter of no objection, and in which there was full disclosure of the items impacted through donation of the strips of land. In accordance with ADB SPS 2009 requirement, the written agreements included the PIU, the Grama Niladari and a third-party CBO to observe and witness.

27. It was identified that 21 small plots of lands will be affected by Project of which 15 are private lands and 6 are encroachments, owned and cultivating by 74 persons. All land owners and encroachers have consented to permanent lands release for the Project. PIU/UEC has obtained consent from affected 15 land owners, with land and trees affected, and 6 encroachers, with paddy land, for permanent land releases. Extent of land to be released by each land owner and encroacher has indicated in the consent letter. These strips of land are marginal compared to the full land/landuse holding.

28. Correspondence informing and seeking permission from the five agencies have been sought in relation to this project, including; Elahara Pradesiya Saba, Kakirawa Pradesiya Sabawa and North Central Province Provincial Roads Development Authority. Currently approvals are pending from the Department of Wildlife Conservation (Tunnel 3 Southern Portal) and Department of Forestry (Northern Portal Tunnel 3 / Southern Portal Tunnel 4)

Disclosures

29. The PMU, with the support of the consultant, is planning further consultations, in which the results of the RP are to be disclosed. This will also allow affected persons to be informed of their rights, reminded of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and an opportunity to have any further queries addressed by the project. This also allows opportunity for the DP to confirm and verify volunteering land.

30. Copies of the approved RP shall be made available to stakeholders and the public, from the PMU, PIU and Grama Niladari and District Secretary levels, as well as disclosed on the websites of ADB and MMDE. A summary of relevant information of this report will be available in English and local languages and distributed stakeholders and DPs. The published material shall be developed by the already established Communications Team in the PMU/UEC PIU with PMDSC support. The PIU, supported by PMU and PMDSC will assist CBOs and District authorities to explain some of the key aspects of this RP and ensure DPs are fully informed of all their rights including the Grievance Redress Mechanism - rights to complain about social, resettlement, environmental and other matters.

31. Consultations with the DPs and communities will be continued throughout the Project implementation period as effectiveness of the resettlement implementation process depends on a continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will be required during the implementation of LARP and monitoring process. The consultations will involve the procedure for receiving the compensation, assistance options, entitlement packages and income restoration.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

32. In order to receive and facilitate the resolution of possibly affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances concerning the project's performance, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has already been established for the project, and is being enhanced at local and PIUs level, at

the Project sites. The GRM addresses potentially affected people's concerns and complaints proactively and promptly, using an understandable, communicated and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all community members at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the Country's judicial or administrative remedies

33. There are 4 levels of grievance redress plus the additional systems through the Land Acquisition Act and the courts. Many grievances arise because of inadequate understanding of policies and procedures, but can be promptly resolved by proper explanation of the situation to the complainant. The four levels of the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism are as follows:

- (i) **Grievance Redress Committee – Grama Niladari Level** - The complainant may submit a Grievance¹ either in writing or orally to the PIUs Project Resettlement Officer or the PIUs Project Environmental officer or to the Grama Niladari (GN). The Grama Niladari is the closest community administrative representative to the affected household, and is under the Divisional administration. It is expected that most complaints will be resolved at this level. A resolution will be determined within 1-week. However, if the complaint cannot be resolved through the Grama Niladari GRC, then the grievance is passed to the GRC – PIU level.
- (ii) **Grievance Redress Committee – Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Level** – A resolution will be determined within one week. If a resolution cannot be determined, then the complaint will be passed to the GRC - Divisional Secretary level by the Project Director.
- (iii) **Grievance Redress Committee – Divisional Secretary Level** – At this level the grievance is considered by representatives of Project related Government agencies such as Land Registration office, Inland Revenue office, Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Samurdhi Officer, surveyor and PIU staff. A resolution is expected to be determined within one week. In case the Divisional Secretary cannot resolve the complaint, the Project Director will then bring the complaint to the Executive Agency GRC.
- (iv) **Grievance Redress Committee – Executive Agency (PMU) at Ministry Level** - In case the complaint cannot be resolved, a resolution could take up to four weeks (inclusive of GRC levels 1-iv). This is the final level of the GRM system. However, there are still the law courts, although this is time consuming, costly and often not used.

34. The GRM does not cover matters pending in the courts or any disputes concerning compensation rates. However, compensation rate disputes do fall under the LAA. Under the LAA, an Appeal must be constituted to deal with appeals against compensation offers. This process will minimize the grievances. However, a person who does not agree with the decision of the Board of Appeal may still take the case before the Supreme Court claiming a higher amount of compensation. This option is costly and time consuming and is rarely used.

35. To date, there have been no grievances submitted in relation to UEC ICB-2A sub-project, inclusive of the road rehabilitation and widening activity.

Resettlement Budget and Financing

36. The funds for the provision of rehabilitation allowances for loss of land use and for crops and trees compensation will be provided by GoSL, namely MMDE and the respective GND administrations. The PMU and UEC PIU have assessed unit compensation costs taking into consideration of GoSL laws, ADB SPS, 2009 and replacement rates for each household. These have been calculated

¹ A Grievance or complaint may be Project related, environmental or Social

based of the census and inventory of assets surveys conducted with each of 100% of potentially Displaced Persons.

37. While all 21 DPs chose to volunteer strips of land for the Project, hence obviating the need for compensation for IR (refer to Annex H), a budget has nevertheless been prepared for the case that the potentially affected households subsequently, and up to Tranche 2 projects implementation, choose to claim for compensation and withdraw their already signed donation of land.

Compensation Budget for Loss of Land

38. The loss of agricultural, paddy, land will be calculated based on the price agreed between The loss of agricultural, paddy, land will be calculated based on the price agreed between the AHs and the local government based on a square metre unit rate. The value of land for compensation and allowance is determined based on, statutory compensation required under the auspices of LAA, NIRP, LDO and LA Regulations, 2009, stipulating compensation at "Market Value", plus a "special grant" valued the incremented level of replacement purchase of land of equal size and quality to that acquired. The total cost is Sri Lankan Rupee Rs 197,100.

Compensation Budget for Loss Trees and Crops

39. Compensation for trees and crops, except for paddy, is calculated based on the current market value of timber for timber trees, the annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years for perennial and fruit trees. The value for each tree is based on rates provided by the Department of Agriculture. The compensation budget estimate for loss of perennial wood and fruit trees due to the project development, totaling Rs 233,750.

Allowances for Vulnerable

40. Based on the various categories of vulnerability, and ensuring that there is no "Vulnerable DPs are entitled to a one-off lump-sum disturbance allowance of Rs 25,000. Based on the various categories of vulnerability, and ensuring that there is no "double counting", if they indeed fall into more than one category of vulnerability, the entitlements budget for vulnerable, totaling Rs 275,000.

Other Allowances

41. DPs shall be eligible for compensation for expenses related to the GoSL land acquisition processes This includes; expenses incurred during appearing under LAA Section 9 Inquiry for each household: maximum payment is Rs 10,000 and cost incurred in change of properties, maximum of Rs 25,000 is paid based on the nature of the occupation. Only LDO title holders are entitled to compensation for costs which relate changing land titles, administration etc.

Implementation and Administration costs

42. The Resettlement Plan shall be updated, implemented and monitored (internal monitoring) using human resources through budget allocated to the UEC-PIU, PMU and PMDSC in accordance with the Specialist roles on each team. Additionally, budget for carrying out internal monitoring is also already included in the Project implementation budget, therefore, not included in this RP budget. However, a budget has been prepared for conducting updated Census and inventory surveys to update this Resettlement Plan during the time of GoSL RIP preparation in accordance with Sri Lanka's laws on land acquisition and resettlement and ADB SPS, 2009.

Summary Costs and Total Budget

43. The summary of costs and total Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget Value are shown in Table E7. All 21 DPs chose to volunteer strips of land for the Project, and hence, negating compensation for IR. A budget has been prepared in the case that the potentially affected households subsequently, choose to claim for compensation and withdraw their already signed donation of land. Based on the compensation methodology has been assessed as Rs 1,821,435 or USD 11,852.

Table E7: Summary Resettlement Costs

	ITEM	Total Rs	Total USD
A	Compensation for land loss	197,100	1,283
B	Compensation for Trees and crops	233,750	1,521
C	Allowances for Vulnerable	275,000	1,789
D	Other DP Allowances	690,000	4,490
	Sub-total (Compensation and Allowances) A+B+C+D=F	1,395,850	9,306
E.	Administration	260,000	1,692
	Total F+E=G	1,655,850	10,775
H.	Contingency (10%)	165,585	1,077
	Total Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget Value	1,821,435	11,852

* Rate Sri Lanka LKR 153.68 = 1 USD (www.xe.com 16 July 2017)

Resettlement Implementation Schedule

44. The implementation Schedule is presented in Figure E1, but assumes, as per ADB policy that full RP implementation is completed before any civil works commences, rather than releasing in sections.

45. The current schedule for the LARP implementation is expected to take 18 months commencing with Updated RIP preparation commencing in December 2017, the proposed commencement time of the Tranche 2 financing. The length of time is particularly long because of land acquisition process under Sri Lankan Law being a lengthy process. Civil Works will be implemented only after RP implementation is carried out and once all DPs are compensated. There may be some areas that are not impacted by resettlement compensation. If ADB agrees, these areas may be released to the contractor for civil works at an earlier time, in order to reduce construction schedule delays. However, for this to occur, there will be strict screening and monitoring in accordance with the RP and SPS 2009, before an individual LAR affected section may be released and handed to the contractor. This would allow the civil works to continue, without breaching safeguards requirements and at the same time reducing delays in construction implementation schedules.

Monitoring and Evaluation

46. There is only a very small proportion of DPs identified as affected, and the Project is IR category B, which normally does not trigger the requirement for an External Monitoring Agency to be recruited per ADB policy.

47. Therefore, unless otherwise specified subsequently by ADB or the EA, the results of internal monitoring only, will be the basis for ADB's approval and for issuance of Notice to Proceed (NTP) to the Contractor to proceed with construction in LAR impacted areas.

48. Implementation progress of the LARP will be monitored by PMU/PIU internally, assisted by the PMDSC Specialists. The monitoring team will report overall progress through the PMDSC Quarterly Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Reports. After implementation of the RP, a compliance report by the PMU/PIU, with the PMDSC will be prepared. The Final Internal Monitoring Report will be used as basis for allowing civil works to occur in the impacted sections.

49. Financing for this internal monitoring are incorporated into the UEC ICB 2A Project's budget.

Figure E1: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

Sec- tion	Process\Months	2017	2018												2019											
		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Census (ADB required)																									
	Inventory of assets (ADB required)																									
	Land Acquisition Application																									
2	Notice																									
	Advance Tracing																									
	Land Acquisition Plan																									
4	Inform DP and Objections Inquiry																									
5	Minister MMLD approval, Gazette																									
6	Final acquisition Plan prepared																									
7	Claims on ownership of lands/assets																									
9	Inquiry into title & ownership status																									
10	Confirm ownership																									
	Valuation																									
	Prepare RIP																									
	Submit to ADB for Approval																									
17	Award of compensation																									
38	Possession of land / assets																									
	Submission of Monitoring Reports																									
	Notice to proceed Construction																									

1 INTRODUCTION

1. The Mahaweli River is the largest river basin in Sri Lanka, with a catchment of 10,300 km² and an average flow volume of 5,474 MCM (more than 10% of the national annual renewable water). The headwaters originate in the highlands of the wet zone, and the river flows to the northeast. It represents a large and strategically important water resource, which is being developed to meet the country's energy, water and food needs.

2. The Mahaweli Development Program (MDP) was initiated in the early 1960s with the objective of developing the water and land resources of Mahaweli River Basin and the dry zone of the northern provinces for irrigation and power generation. The North Central Province Canal Project (NCPCP) is the final stage of the Mahaweli Development Plan, a multisector development of the water and land resources of Mahaweli River Basin and North Central Province. This is the end-point of an investment program that has spanned more than six decades and is pivotal in meeting national development goals of food security, social development, energy production and environmental protection

3. The NCPCP has been split into two Phases (1 and 2) by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE), with the aim of implementing the final stages of the MDP. Phase 1 is the "Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program" (MWSIP) which is being financed through a Multi-Tranche Finance Facility (MFF) modality of 3 tranches from ADB (**Figure 1**). The Government of Sri Lanka has already received from the ADB an ADF Loan of USD 74 Million and USD 76 Million Loan from ordinary capital resources, and has itself contributed USD 40 Million (total USD 190 Million), to support Tranche 1 of the MWSIP. An additional USD 485 Million is foreseen in two remaining tranches of Phase 1, USD 335 Million² of which is requested for Tranche 2, financed through ADB, other donor co-financing and the Government of Sri Lanka (total USD 675 Million).

4. The Executing Agency (EA) is the MMDE on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the Implementing Agency (IA), responsible for day-to-day management, is the Program Management Unit (PMU), based in Colombo, and Project Implementation Units (PIU) for each of the three construction implementation component Projects. The Loan Agreement signed between the GoSL and the ADB stipulates that any "Involuntary Land Acquisition and Resettlement" (LAR) safeguards issues that arise during project implementation will require a Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP) or other appropriate document showing that all impacts are mitigated in accordance with (i) the government's relevant legislation and policies; (ii) the existing Program Resettlement Framework, and particularly with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009; and (iii) the legal framework of Sri Lanka. ADB will only finance projects and programs that fully comply with its SPS (2009).

5. This document presents an update of the UEC RP³ prepared for the Tranche 1 and Program PPTA stage of the Project. This Resettlement Plan of the NCPCP Phase 1, MWSIP Tranche 2, focusing on the area of the Upper Elahera Canal (UEC), specifically the UEC-ICB-2A (the Project) which is a part of the Tranche 2 Periodic Financing Request (PFR) submitted to ADB for approval. It covers access roads, camps and workshops, spoil and stockpile sites and Tunnel portal and surface canal sites. The plan also indicates, by this RP, that land acquisition and resettlement impacts is not significant and is mostly land under jurisdiction of Government agencies. Therefore, with intergovernmental agency discussions, over 50% of the required land is available for contractors to mobilize. **Figure 2** shows the project location:

² According to the Program's Procurement Plan

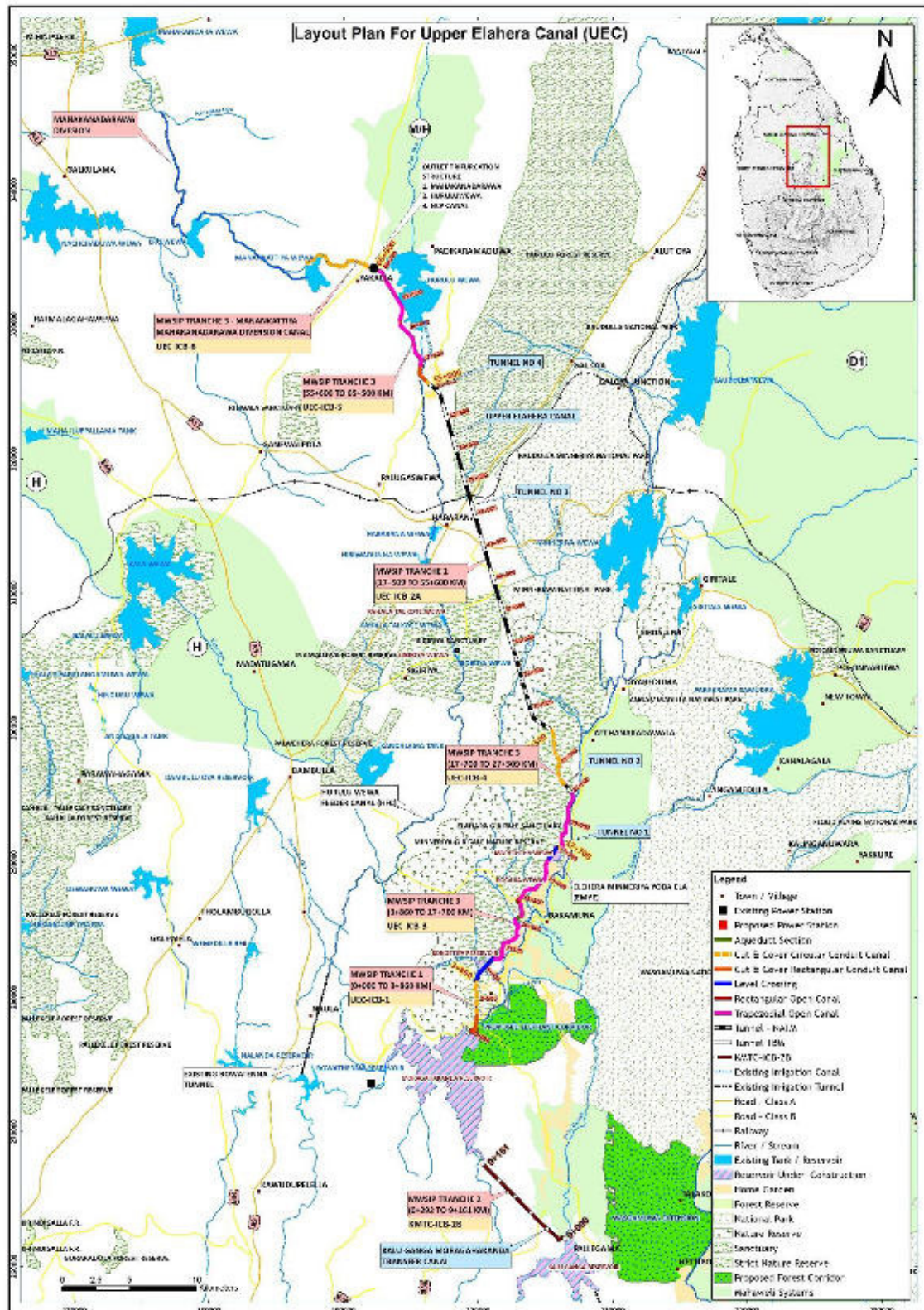
³ Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP) is the legally accepted term in Sri Lanka for a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) or Resettlement Plan (RP). RP is used in this document, since valuations did not use Government legal valuation processes.

Layout Plan for Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP)

The map illustrates the geographical distribution of water security investment projects across Sri Lanka. Key features include:

- Provinces:** Northern Province, North Central Province, North Western Province, Eastern Province, Central Province, Uva Province.
- Cities/Towns:** Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Walle, Randirigala, Ratnapura, Nuwakumbura, Monaragala.
- Water Infrastructure Projects:**
 - NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE CANAL DEVELOPMENT AREA
 - MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (I/SB)
 - MWP CANAL DEVELOPMENT AREA
 - NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE CANAL (NWPC)
 - KALLU GANGA MORAGAHAKANDA TRANSFER CANAL (KMTC)
 - RANDIRIGALA - KALLU GANGA TRANSFER CANAL (RINTC) - RDCP - PHASE 2
 - UPPER ELAHEIRA CANAL (UEC)
 - KALUNGARUWARA PIPELINE - RDCP - PHASE 2
 - MORAGAHAKANDA - KALLU GANGA RESERVOIRS (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
 - MINIPE LEFT BANK CANAL REHABILITATION
 - MINIPE ARITIT
- Legend:**
 - Main City
 - Secondary Urban Centers
 - Unincorporated Urban Centers
 - Village Councils
 - Ward boundaries
 - Water supply under construction
 - Proposed water supply
 - Water supply under construction
 - Proposed water supply
 - RDCP Canal Development Areas
 - Existing Irrigation Systems
 - Major Road
 - Small Scale Irrigation System
 - Irrigation Schemes
 - Water Supply Under Construction
 - Proposed Water Supply
 - Water Supply Under Construction
 - Proposed Water Supply
 - RDCP Canal Development Areas
 - Existing Irrigation Systems
- Scale:** 0 to 50 Kilometers.
- Inset Map:** Shows the location of the project area within Sri Lanka.

Figure 2: Upper Elahera Canal Project



2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

6. Phase 1 Program Outputs include construction of new and improved water conveyance and storage infrastructure. There are five Project Components listed under the Program as shown below, three of which involve civil works (refer to **Figure 1**), split into several International (16) and National (6) Competitive Bidding Contracts. Two of the international contracts are consultancies:

- (i). Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP) (**Figure 2**) – this report specifically relates to the RP for contract package UEC-ICB-2A of UECP under the proposed Tranche 2
- (ii). Minipe Anicut Heightening and Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP) (**Figure 2**)
- (iii). North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP)
- (iv). Improving System Efficiencies and Water Productivity (ISEWP)
- (v). Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management (SIWRM)

2.1 North Western Province Canal (NWPC)

7. NWPC includes the construction of 90 km of new and upgraded canals (including 2.1 km of tunnel) for transfer of water from the Dambulu Oya River and the existing Nalanda and Wemedilla Reservoirs to the cascade irrigation systems and Mahakithula and Mahakirula Reservoirs with a combined storage volume of approximately 26 MCM linked to the NWPC. It will be constructed through 8 civil works contracts – one national and two international in Tranche 1; and five national contracts for civil works proposed for Tranche 3 inclusion (**Figure 1**). It has however recently been proposed that the five national contracts be partially combined and recategorised into three international packages.

2.2 Minipe Anicut Heightening and Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation (MLBCR)

8. The MLBCR component of the program includes the heightening of the Minipe diversion weir (anicut) (downstream of the Rantembe Dam) by approximately 3.5 meters, construction of new intake gates to the Minipe Left Bank system, construction of emergency side spillways on both the Left and Right Bank system, and rehabilitation of approximately 74 km of the Left Bank system to improve conveyance and reliability of service to existing irrigated lands. All civil works contracts (one international and five National) are covered by Tranche 1 (**Figure 1**).

2.3 Upper Elahera Canal (UEC)

- (i) Construction of approximately 101 kilometers of canal (including 37 km of tunnels) connecting the Kalu Ganga Reservoir via Moragahakanda Reservoir to the existing tanks of Huruluwewa, Eruwewa and Mahakanadarawa. The Kalu Ganga-Moragahakanda Transfer Canal (KMTC) under this component will include the construction of approximately 9 km of transfer canal (including 8 km of tunnels) for the transfer of water between Kalu Ganga and Moragahakanda Reservoirs. The civil works will be carried out through 8 international contracts – one contract under Tranche 1; two proposed in Tranche 2; and five in Tranche 3 (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). Transfer Canal

9. Below is a description of the two Tranche 2 Sub-projects, with section 2.3.2, UEC-ICB-2A being the focus of this Resettlement Plan.

2.3.1 Upper Elahera – UEC-ICB 2B (KMTC) – Kalu Ganga – Moragahakanda Transfer Canal

10. The UEC ICB-2B package includes construction of the Kalu Ganga Transfer Canal (KMTC), from 0+000 km to 8+813 km, which is designed to transfer water from the Kalu Ganga Reservoir to Moragahakanda Reservoir as well as, in a subsequent phase of the Program, from the Randenigala-Kalu Ganga Transfer Canal (RKTC) (subject to approval). The works include two main tunnels with an approximate length of 8 km, two aqueducts, short lengths of open canal, and associated structures.

2.3.2 Upper Elahera Canal – UEC ICB 2A – Tunnel 3 and 4 – Kilometre 27+509 to Kilometre 55+600

11. This package covers 27.7 kilometres of Tunnels (No. 3 and 4). It is the largest investment and most technically challenging of all 3 Tranches of the MWSIP. The scope of works includes Tunnels 3 & 4 will be a length of 26.6km and 1.3 km, respectively:

- (i) Tunnel 3 to be constructed using a TBM for 20.2km and NATM (drill and blast or other mechanical methods) from the Southern portal for a length of 6.4 km.
- (ii) Tunnel 4 (1.1 km) is to be constructed by NATM, replacing original designs of deep cut and cover canal

12. The scope of works, as written in the draft bidding documents includes:

- (i) General site installations, including supply, furnishing, transport, erection, operation and maintenance, supplementing (if required), and removal of all temporary plant, machinery, vehicles, scaffolding, all construction equipment, auxiliary equipment, materials, personnel and work instruments, all temporary and permanent installations, workshops, office buildings, laboratory, stores, housing and labour camps, canteen facilities, clinic/first aid station, fencing, temporary access roads, and all other facilities required for the Contractor's personnel or in connection with the construction of the Works and the fulfilment of the Contractor's obligations, and temporary facilities to be provided for the Employer the Engineer;
- (ii) Permanent improvements to existing roads providing access to the Site (including culverts and drain works), over a total length of approximately 18.3 km, including 4.0 km of widening existing asphalt roadways, 9.4 km of new asphalt surfacing, 0.6 km of reconstructed gravel road on weak ground, 2.0 km of new gravel surfacing, and 3.3 km of gravel road on unprepared tracks etc.;
- (iii) Construction of permanent 2-lane precast concrete bridge spanning 20 m across the Elahera Minneriya Yoda Ela Canal (including provision of temporary crossing during construction), and provision of a temporary Bailey bridge across the Ruppe Ela waterway for access to the southern portal of Tunnel 3 throughout the construction period;
- (iv) Provision of new permanent Main Office, canteen and accommodation facilities for the Employer and Engineer in the designated site establishment area in the vicinity of the northern portal of Tunnel 3, including all services and associated facilities, and operation of these facilities during the construction period;
- (v) Renovation of two existing buildings for the provision of permanent Sub-Office and provision of new accommodation facilities for the Employer and Engineer in the vicinity of the Contractor's Sub Camp at the Mahaweli premises in Atthanakadawala, including all services and associated facilities, and operation of these facilities during the construction period;

- (vi) Cut and cover circular concrete conduit section, internal diameter 7.00 m, length 191 m, linking end of Package UECP-ICB-4 contract works with southern portal of Tunnel 3;
- (vii) Concrete lined Tunnel 3 section excavated by NATM at the southern portal, circular (internal diameter 7.40 m) with horizontal invert, including transitions from cut and cover conduit section and into shotcrete lined NATM tunnel section, total length 14 m;
- (viii) Tunnel 3 section excavated by NATM from the southern portal, circular with horizontal invert, length ca. 6.4 km, of which ca. 5.8 km shotcrete lined (internal diameter 8.20/8.10 m) and ca. 0.6 km concrete lined (internal diameter 7.40 m);
- (ix) Construction of access (and possible ventilation) shaft to segmentally lined soffit of Tunnel 3 at station 39+500 km, concrete lined, internal diameter 4.0 m, depth ca. 37 m, with concrete shaft collar and steel open grid cover;
- (x) Construction of Tunnel 3 TBM dismantling chamber by NATM from southern portal, dimensions to suit Contractor's requirements, following dismantling and removal of TBM provided with circular segmental lining and backfilled with concrete;
- (xi) Construction of Tunnel 3 northern start shaft, internal diameter 26 m (minimum), with ring beam, rock support to walls and concrete base, including dewatering and drainage systems, access etc., and finishing with concrete embedded transition section between Tunnel 3 and Tunnel 4 and backfilled at end of construction to surface;
- (xii) Tunnel 3 section excavated by TBM from the northern start shaft, circular excavation diameter 7.60 m, length ca. 20.4 km, of which ca. 2.9 km is unlined, ca. 1.0 km shotcrete lined and ca. 16.4 km segmental concrete lined (internal diameter 6.80 m);
- (xiii) Tunnel 4 excavated by NATM from the northern start shaft, circular with horizontal invert, length ca. 1.1 km, concrete lined (internal diameter 7.40 m);
- (xiv) Cut and cover circular concrete conduit section, internal diameter 7.00 m, length 200 m, linking northern limit of Tunnel 4 with start of Package UECP-ICB-5 contract works;
- (xv) Construction of 14 No. new groundwater monitoring boreholes along the alignment of Tunnel 3, conducting a program of regular groundwater monitoring at these new boreholes and at 4 No. existing boreholes and existing wells, and implementation of rapid reaction procedures to mitigate any observed groundwater lowering due to tunneling;
- (xvi) Conducting a program of condition surveys and inventories in the vicinity of the tunnel alignments, in order to identify any damage to or deterioration in the condition of any of the structures, buildings or other features attributable to the effects of tunnel construction, implementation of rapid reaction procedures to mitigate any such effects and any necessary repair or replacement work to affected structures, buildings or other features;
- (xvii) Fulfilment of all other contractual obligations inter alia in respect of such matters as construction programming, quality control, training, health and safety, environmental protection, and all coordination and liaison requirements including with the Employer's other contractors.

facility, plant workshops, stores, peaballast storage and loading facility, grout mixer including cement store, concrete batching plant for underground works, immediate storage for D&B spoil and access for reloading of lorries to disposal areas, tunnel supervisors offices.



Figure 4: Area B, Working area shaft location

16. Adjacent to area B (Figure 4) but to the other side of the site access roadway is area A (see Figure 4). This area is suited to establishment of Contractor's and Engineer's offices, staff and workers quarters and the Segment casting yard. The latter will include the segment factory (typically 250m x 40m) complete with batching plant and designated area for storing completed segments (allowing <2months supply for the TBM).



Figure 5: Area A Proposed Contractor's & Engineer's offices, Staff and Workers quarters and Segment casting yard



Figure 6: Proposed water supply tank near Palugaswewa Village

17. Area A is currently mainly cleared land used for Chenna cultivation. The top soil would be pushed to one end of the area in a stock pile for re-spreading after completion of the project.

18. Water supply is best taken from the existing large tank to the south of area A, see **Figure 6**. Additional supply may be provided by existing tank at the end of the access roadway to the east of the site. A filtration facility would be required.

19. Area C is proposed for installation of settlement lagoon or pond for used water from both areas A & B in conjunction with a filtration facility, see **Figure 7**. The cleaned water will be discharged into the existing water course which is largely swamp land to the immediate north of the site.



Figure 7: Area C, Proposed area for water discharge settlement lagoon

20. Spoil storage is possible at either location 1 or 2 on the site plan (Figure 3). Both areas are currently scrubland of no apparent scientific or environmental value. Any field verification required of these areas being suitable from ecological /environmental point of view should be carried out on an urgent basis. It is envisaged that they would be used as temporary disposal sites initially with area 2 possibly being used for permanent storage later. A crusher and separation plant facility will be required to provide aggregates for both the tunnels direct (shotcrete, peaballast and concrete) and for the segment casting yard. Area 2 is preferred as it is more distant from the village.

21. All these areas will be reinstated to their existing conditions on completion of the tunneling, with the exception of any agreed permanent rock spoil tips.

22. A permanent spoil tipping area (see **Figure 8** and Area 3 in Figure 3Error! Reference source not found.) has been identified approximately 2 kilometres to the south of the main site. It is currently swampland and is immediately adjacent to the main road.



Figure 8: Proposed permanent spoil tipping area

23. The existing overhead electric supply to the area terminates at the edge of Palugaswewa village adjacent to area A. Subject to there being sufficient capacity, this supply could be used for the offices, personnel quarters and casting yard facilities. Site lighting and surface supplies to stores etc. may also be possible on the main site area B.

Access Road

24. The site is 10km from the main road at Palugaswewa. The first 4km of the roadway has been recently asphalted and is free of potholes –see **Figure 9**. It is generally 4.5m wide, with no sharp bends, and is effectively flat. The road width could be extended to some 6m with small path access either side without encroaching on existing properties and cable posts.



Figure 9: Access road boundary of asphalt area 4km

25. However, as shown in **Figure 10** there is a sharp ramp (over a small piped culvert) at the junction with the main road, which may require lowering to facilitate low loaders and multi wheel trailers. Widening of the apron to the side road may also be required.



Figure 10: Access road junction with main road at Palugaswewa

26. The remainder of the access roadway is around 3.5m wide and in variable state of repair. The existing asphalt surface has worn completely away in many locations and the sub-base material of 100-150mm rock pieces is evident in places, particularly along the sides of the road (see **Figure 11**). There are some locations where adjacent paddy fields appear to have become flooded such as the water has penetrated the road base. A few areas may require excavating down to below current road base level and rebuilding. The road may be generally increased to circa 5m carriageway without encroaching on properties.



Figure 11: Damaged access road needing repair

27. There is a new reinforced concrete bridge structure at chainage 8.3km and an old small culvert that may require rebuilding at chainage 3.3km – see Error! Reference source not found..



Figure 12: Culvert requiring rebuild at 3.3 km

3.2.2 Southern Portal of Tunnel 3

Working Areas

- 28.** The proposed portal site is within the Elahera Girithale sanctuary area under the jurisdiction of Department of Wildlife Conservation on the side of an escarpment. It is accessed via an existing track (3m width generally) from the lowlands to the north east of the site, where the forested area gives way to scrubland and eventually a short swathe of grassland, before passing across approx. 1km of paddy fields (under cultivation). The track then continues a further 1km in scrubland before entering a village and then on via a steel bridge over the EMYE canal to the main road. Total distance from portal to main road is around 5.5km.

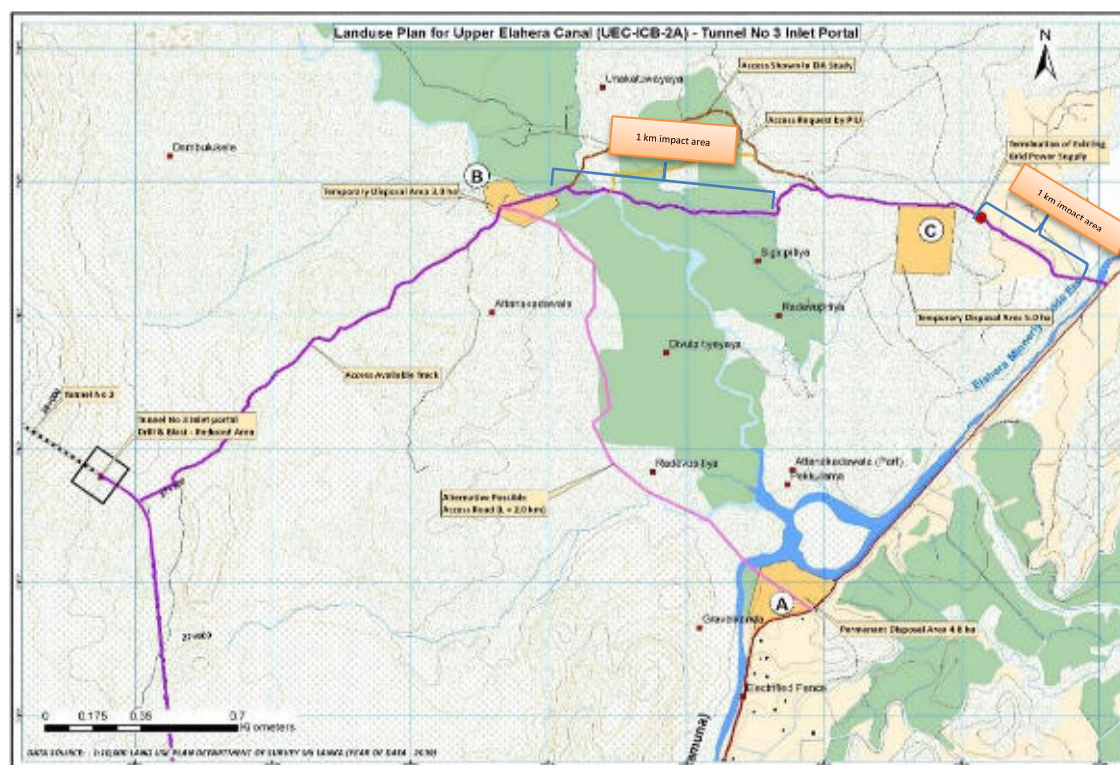


Figure 13: Proposed land use plan for the inlet portal of UEC Tunnel 3

29. As of 1 December 2016 no sites for spoil tipping had been identified. Three sites have now been identified for storage of spoil either on a temporary or permanent basis; identified as A, B & C in **Figure 13**.



Figure 14 a/b: Area A, Proposed Permanent spoil tipping area & crusher plant area

30. Area A is situated directly adjacent to the main road running alongside the EMYE canal. It has been used as a quarry for gravel and rock in the past and has been partly backfilled. There is water and grid power available at the site which lends itself to installation of rock crusher and material processing plant. Also there appears to be a potential for re-excavation of some of the fill which appears to be largely gravel and small rock pieces suitable for use on the site access roads. It would appear likely that it could consume the entire waste material from the T3 drill and blast tunnel from the upstream portal.



Figure 15: Area B, Proposed Temporary spoil tipping area & batching plant area

31. Area B is situated at the foot of the escarpment approx. 3km from the portal site. There is approx. 3hectares of open grass land to the South west of an existing stream (seasonal). This would provide an excellent site for temporary storage of rock spoil or processed rock aggregates and a small batching plant. In using this area to the fullest it will allow the area required at the portal site to be reduced in size. Electricity would have to be from generator as nearest grid supply is at edge of village near the main road.

32. The portal area would accommodate only the tunnel equipment, much of which will be found in the tunnel for the majority of the time, generator and diesel tank, turning area for lorries and truck mixers, store of immediate materials for NATM support, water storage, water treatment facility etc.

33. Area C is scrubland at the edge of the wild life area but at such location as may be acceptable to the wild life / forestry departments. This affords the only viable alternative noted to date for permanent rock spoil disposal

Access Routes

34. Following discussion with the Wild life officer it became very apparent that any notion of taking a more direct route from the tunnel portal to area A, through wild life protected area was unlikely to be approved (also according to the ADB safeguard policy). The section of existing track between the portal and area B hence was noted as the only viable access route. The routing between area B and area A offered two alternatives either via the existing track and the main road some 5km or via a new access roadway around the edge of the paddy fields direct to area A approx. 3km.

35. A new access roadway would provide ideal route for the Contractor however a bailey bridging of the EMYE canal would be required (see **Figure 16**) to access area A. This route may only be viable if it remains as a permanent access to the paddy fields, although removal of the bridge at completion of the tunnel would be required.



Figure 16: Location of EMYE canal bridge crossing (new access road)

36. Two other access routes across the paddy fields would also be possible. The first is shown in an earlier Study by EIA and is to the north of the existing track. And the second was an old unused track (see **Figure 17**) between the two other routes. It appeared that the paddy field workers wanted this old route (actually the straightest and shortest route) to be reconstructed. Close inspection by walking the entire route of this track revealed it be low lying and marshland flooded for the most part, unrecognizable as an access track. It is likely that the whole roadway would have to be rebuilt and raised, making it expensive compared to repairing and upgrading the existing track.



Figure 17: Part of old access route

37. A minor bridge is required to cross the stream near area B on the existing access track. This location is shown in **Figure 18**.



Figure 18: Existing access track crossing of stream

South Portal Working Areas & Access Route Recommendations

38. The most economical solution is considered to be using the existing track from the main road adjacent to the existing bridge over the EMYE Canal, a distance of 5.5km. The track will as far as is feasible follow its existing route, and is depicted in deep purple on Error! Reference source not found. (access available track). It will require variable degrees of improvement along its length, principally in widening to 6m and surfacing with gravel but including digging out of local soft spots, and bridging of the stream adjacent to area B.

39. The spoil will be removed from the tunnel directly to the permanent disposal site identified as area A. A crusher and aggregate processing plant will be established at area A. Power will be taken from grid and water from EMYE canal.

40. Area B will be fully utilized to reduce portal site area to minimum. Batching plant and other tunnel facilities to be established together with storage yard for aggregates processed at area A (in the event of any environmental restrictions, the batching plant may be located at area A.)

41. Water to be taken directly from the stream adjacent to the area B; in dry season water pipeline may need to be taken upstream from location even as far as EMYE Canal or from local borehole. Power to area B and portal will be supplied by generator.

3.3 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

42. In accordance with ADB SPS 2009 requirements efforts were made to avoid or minimize negative impact as much as possible. The following measures were adopted to minimize project impacts:

- (i) Where possible, existing alignments have been used. Therefore, impacts on acquiring land and removal of trees and crops has been minimized by keeping the existing road within the road right of way. This has also meant no structures are affected.
- (ii) Tunnel 4 is a replacement for a deep cut and cover canal, for safeguards reasons, while a temporary access shaft is being constructed to reduce resettlement requirements for tunnels 3 and 4. This has avoided the need to acquire significant amounts of land for construction road access and portal land area requirements.

(iii) Wherever possible, Government owned land has been selected where the need has arisen.

3.4 RP Implementation Conditions

43. Based on ADB policy and operational procedures the following Project implementation conditions related to this RP have been established:

- (i) **RP implementation:** is conditional to the update of this draft RP based on, updated data on AHs/APs and costs and to the Internal Monitoring of RP implementation.
- (ii) **Provision of no objection to the initiation of civil works:** Full delivery of the compensation/rehabilitation program detailed in the updated RP, based on proof provided by a compliance report prepared by the PMU/PIU/PMDSC Social and Resettlement Specialists.
- (iii) **ADB letter of no-objection to contractors' mobilization for continued civil works** construction in affected areas will be conditional to the full implementation of the AH compensation/rehabilitation program detailed in this LARP.

3.5 Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

44. The key objective of this RP is to provide an effective and practical planning document for the implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) program for the MWSIP UEC ICB-2A component of the program in compliance with the requirement of Sri Lankan laws and ADB SPS 2009. The key principles that will guide the compliance with LAR aspects during Sub-Project.

- (i) Land acquisition will be avoided or at least minimized;
- (ii) Compensation will ensure maintenance of pre-project living standards of DPs;
- (iii) DPs will be fully consulted/informed on compensation options;
- (iv) DPs socio-cultural institutions will be supported/used;
- (v) LAR procedures will equally apply to women and men;
- (vi) Lack of formal title will not prevent compensation rights under the entitlements matrix;
- (vii) LAR will be conceived and executed as an integral part of the Project and budgets for LAR will be included in Project costs;
- (viii) Impact to structures will be avoided at all costs;
- (ix) All LAR and compensation and allowance payments will be completed and endorsed by ADB prior to civil works commencement in the impact areas.

45. This RP has been prepared taking into account the general findings of the detailed engineering designs, survey data, field visits, secondary socio-economic data and consultation and meetings with stakeholders in project areas. The RP identifies:

- (i) Affected households (AHs), impacts, and extent of losses;
- (ii) Principles and the legal framework applicable to compensate/rehabilitate the AHs;
- (iii) The responsibilities and mechanisms for the implementation of the compensation / rehabilitation process;
- (iv) LAR schedules and costs, including recommended compensation levels owed to each AH; and
- (v) Monitoring responsibilities and tasks

4 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4.1 Census and Inventory of Assets Surveys

46. A Census of potentially Displaced Persons and Inventory of assets were conducted on all areas of LAR impacts. Data collection survey formats and approaches were prepared in June 2016 (**Annex A**). Surveys commenced directly after the detailed design was completed.

47. According to ADB requirements, the end of the Census normally marks the cut-off date for entitlement eligibility. Combined with the GoSL processes, the cut-off date may be announced after the Section 2 Notice, when areas for acquisition are initially identified and recorded by the MLLD (refer to Section 11.2). For land to be acquired, the date of notification for acquisition under the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date. The MLLD, MMDE and the PMU, are responsible for making this public announcement on-site to, and conduct consultation with, the local project communities and DPs. This shall be also in consultation with divisional secretaries (DSs) will be considered as the cut-off date. The relevant local authorities will be requested through GN officers to refrain from granting approvals for new constructions within the project area after the cut-off-date. The MMDE will disseminate information regarding the cut-off date throughout the project area through GN officers and DSs. Persons who occupy land in the project area after the cut-off-date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Structures such as houses, crops, fruits, trees and wood lots established after this date are also not eligible for compensation. The DS and GN officers will assist the program personnel to formulate the gazette notification for acquisition of land under Section 2 of LAA. They will formally inform each affected person the area of land or property that will be acquired and initiate a process that will be completed with the pay of compensation and the provision of income restoration/improvement assistance.

48. APs will, however, be given sufficient notice, requesting to vacate land area to be acquired and will be given time to harvest any crops that are under acquisition, prior to Project implementation. There are no structures to be acquired and dismantled, under this Project. DPs shall not be liable for any fine or suffer any sanction through land, trees or crops acquired. Information about the Project and for compensation claims will be publicized in the local media during the Section 2 Notice, when detailed studies are conducted by the MLLD Surveys Department to identify exact areas of acquisition as per GOSL law (refer to Section 11.2). People shall be informed about this during each consultation meetings and during measurement of the affected assets.

49. This section discusses the baseline information on the Project's land acquisition and resettlement impacts, identified by the measurement surveys, along the Project Road. The compensation and rehabilitation measures and costs estimates are based on this information and that proposed by the Resettlement Framework.

4.2 General

50. The due diligence for UEC-ICB-2A was undertaken for all component package: tunnels, access roads, and supporting civil works batching plant, as well as disposal areas. Almost all package component will not have LAR impact except for access road rehabilitation. Of a total length of 18.3 km of access roads, approximately 1 kilometer of road will be affected by land acquisition, only at Konduruwewa GND, where agricultural land and some trees would be affected permanently. The road section is located on the access road to the Tunnel 3 southern portal, on the section immediately to the west of the EMYE canal (see Figure 13). All other access road areas, portals, shafts camps and stockpile areas proposed are on Government lands, mostly Forest Department lands. In total, therefore, 5-7% of lands will need acquiring, while all other lands (>90%) will be through Government agreements among the GoSL agencies (**Annex B and C**).

51. The project development has chosen road accesses to follow existing alignments, as opposed to new construction, utilizing public land for contractor facilities and stockpiling sites and tunneling in order to reduce resettlement impacts as much as possible. However, some private and encroached land and trees (paddy land, fruit and wood) will be impacted by the project, due road widening.

4.3 Impact Assessment

52. The results of the Inventory of impacts and DP Census-Socioeconomic Survey are provided below.

4.3.1 Impact on Land

53. After the detailed design was completed, a total of 21 plots of land have been identified as affected by resettlement due to the Project ICB 2A. Overall, six are on encroached land and 15 plots on LDO permit land in accordance with Sri Lanka's definitions of Land Title. Most permanently affected lands may be classified as rural, LDO Permits and Encroached Lands. Tables 1 and 2 present the Number of Plots permanently affected, by type of land ownership, number of plots and area of land to be acquired. The total permanent land impacts caused by the rehabilitation of access roads, tunnel portals and campsites and stockpile areas, is 1655 m² (65.7 perches), which is approximately 1.24% of (1.4% encroached lands and 1.5% LDO lands)⁴ total land used by affected people and, therefore, impacts classified as marginal (<10% area of land plots). This will only include small strips of land for increasing the road width at Konduruwewa GND.

Table 1: Definition of assets

SN	District	DSD	GND ⁵	Number of affected land lots	Number of affected households	Ownership of land
1	Polonnaruwa	Elahera	Konduruwewa #1	06	06	Encroached land
2	Polonnaruwa	Elahera	Konduruwewa #2	15	15	Land under LDO permits
	Total			21	21	

54. Konduruwewa #1, consisting of Encroached land area, is Forest Department Land, being used for paddy (905m²). The 15 LDO plots in Konduruwewa #2 area are not paddy areas, but do have valued tree crops, which are outlined in 4.3.2.

55. Affected Lands of the DPs will be compensated at replacement cost, calculated according to the acquired land "market value" under the Land Acquisition Act and NIRP and special grant supplement that would allow purchase of replacement land area in the locality. That is the price that the owner would receive if sold in the open market on the date of the Section 2 Notice. Encroachments are recognized under the NIRP, and shall be entitled to the value of the development to the land, which in this case shall include the market value of paddy on the said land.

⁴ Other land title includes Jayabomi title, which is not a part of the affected land, but a part of the total land holdings of the affected persons.

⁵ Note that Konduruwewa #1 is Encroached area and #2 is titled land area. Most impacts tabulations are disaggregated using Konduruwewa #1 and Konduruwewa #2.

Table 2: Total extent of Land owned and land to be released

SN	District	DSD	GND	Total land owned in perches				Land to be acquisition in perches				
				Jayabomi	LDO	Encroached land	total	Jayabomi	LDO	Encroached land	total	sq. meters
1	Polonnaruwa	Elahera	Konduruwewa #1	P. 800	P. 80	P. 2160	P. 3040	-	-	P. 30	P. 30	750
2	Polonnaruwa	Elahera	Konduruwewa #2	-	2280	-	2280	-	35.7	-	35.7	905
Total				800	2360	2160	5320	-	35.7	30	65.7	1655

4.3.2 Impact on trees and Crops

56. The Census and assets inventory surveys identified a total of 63 perennial trees that will be affected by the project, as per Table 3 below. Most perennial trees are valuable trees which brings household food and income for surplus harvest of fruits and periodic income to households from the timber and other trees. Although 15 types of trees are growing on properties of the affected households, the only fruit trees affected include 1 Mango and 3 Jackfruit trees, while the remaining affected trees to be removed by the project are Neem trees (14) and Hamila, Satin, Teak, Damba and Kata Kela timber trees.

57. DPs will be entitled to compensation at replacement value of the trees plus will be allowed opportunity to harvest the crop after compensation is paid or market value of the crops if harvesting is not possible.

58. All opportunity shall be given for the DPs to harvest their crops prior to civil works, and without deduction on compensation valuation. There are no impacts on structures or businesses, no impact on road or services accessibility and no temporary resettlement and land acquisition impacts as a result of the Project.

Table 3: Perennial Trees removed with age analysis

SN	Name of trees	Age below 5 years	Age 5-10 years	Age 11-15 years	Age 16-20 years	Total	Value Rs.
1	Mango		01		-	01	2000.00
2	Jackfruit		01	02	-	03	10,000.00
3	Damba	-	01	02		03	2500.00
4	Kohomba (Neem)	02	04	06	02	14	45,000.00
5	Teak		-	06		06	30,000.00
6	Ketakela	-	-	02	-	02	2500.00

SN	Name of trees	Age below 5 years	Age 5-10 years	Age 11-15 years	Age 16-20 years	Total	Value Rs.
7	Satin wood	-	02	04	-	06	25,000.00
8	Halmilla	02	09	17	-	28	112,000.00
	Total	04	18	39	02	63	229,000.00

4.4 Census of Displaced persons

4.4.1 Number of Displaced Persons

59. A Census of affected persons was conducted in addition to the inventory of assets that may potentially be lost by the Project. The Census showed that there were 21 DPs of which 15 titled and 6 encroaching on land (Table 4). Two household heads were over 60 years old and 19 were between 19 and 60 years old, with 5 female headed households (Table 5). Table 6 shows age and gender disaggregation of the population making up the DPs. There are 74 people affected by resettlement - 38 Male and 36 females.

Table 4: Summary of Displaced Persons

AP Category	Number of AFs/HHs		Net AP Number	Remarks
	(x impact type)	Absolute (Without double counting)		
A Permanent Loss of land	21	21	74	
A1. Loss of titled land	15	15	53	
A1. Loss of encroached land	6	6	21	Only on paddy lands
B. Crops	21	21	74	
B1. Loss of trees on titled land	15	15	53	
B.2 Loss of paddy on encroached land	6	6	21	
C. Houses	0	0	0	
G. Total (A+B+C)		21	74	

Table 5: Profiles of Households

SN	GND	Age group		Gender		Civil status		
		19-60	Above 60	male	female	Married	Not married	Total
1	Konduruwewa #1	06	-	06	-	06	-	06
2	Konduruwewa #2	13	02	10	05	09	06	15
		19	02	16	05	15	06	21

Table 6: Details of Population of Sex and Age

GND	Age Below 18 years			Age 19 – 60 years			Age over 61years			Grand total
	male	female	subtotal	male	female	Sub total	male	female	subtotal	
Konduruwewa #1	4	5	09	06	06	12	-	-	-	21
Konduruwewa #2	9	11	20	17	13	30	2	1	03	53
Total	13	16	29	23	19	42	2	1	03	74

4.4.2 Severity of Impact

60. Severity of impacts may be described as severe or marginal. Severe impact is defined as loss of 10% or more of land, of income and/or households who are temporarily or permanently relocated because of large impacts to dwelling structures making the area uninhabitable or livelihoods untenable, thus a necessity to relocate (temporarily or permanently) or be restored. Based on inventory and census survey data, there will be no severely impacted DPs, losing structures or significantly large land plots or livelihoods.

4.4.3 Number of Vulnerable Households

61. Vulnerability is defined as marginal DPs whose circumstances would prevent from being able to maintain their livelihood, and/or at high risk of not being able to end the same or better off after the Project as pre-project. The definitions of vulnerability are as follows:

- (i) Poverty – based on official poverty line as income being less than Rs 6,000 per month per household.
- (ii) Single female headed households with dependents
- (iii) Physically Disabled – Households with a member that has a physical disability
- (iv) Mentally Disabled - Households with a member that has a mental disability
- (v) Elderly - Over 60 years of age, without means of support
- (vi) Widowed – male or female that is widowed, without means of support
- (vii) Indigenous – Households, in accordance with ADB SPS 2009, having a distinct culture from mainstream society that continuously live as a distinct group of homogeneous society.
- (viii) Additional DPs, whose conditions overall suggest marginal or high risk.

62. Table 7 presents the numbers of vulnerable people identified within the Project footprint area. The majority of vulnerable households are among those living in poverty, households with members having a physical disability, elderly and widowed. All those categorized as poor are also receiving “Samurdhi” assistance, which is a special Government-based social scheme specifically for poor. There were no mentally disabled or female headed households or indigenous DP, as defined by ADB policies, which may be impacted by the Project. DPs classified as vulnerable will be entitled to special one-time cash grant assistance as well as priority for income restoration and employment programs.

Table 7: Vulnerable Households

SN	GND	poverty	Physically disable	Mentally disable	Age over 60 years	Widow	Total
1	Konduru-wewa #1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Konduru-wewa #2	7	1	-	2	1	11
	Total	7	1 (Blind)	-	2	1	11

4.4.4 Ethnic and Indigenous Composition of Affected

63. The population of the Project area is made up of Sinhala ethnicity only and there are no Tamil, Moor or other ethnicities affected by resettlement or land acquisition (Table 8). Furthermore, the only indigenous population in Sri Lanka is the Vedda or forest dwellers. The Vedda population live in the areas of Bintenna, Pollebedda, Rathugala and Nilgala communities in Badulla and Monaragala Districts. These areas are not within the Tranche 2 Project areas.

64. Therefore, there are no groups within the resettlement and land acquisition or project area who display sufficient unique features to classify them as a distinct minority or indigenous group. None of the identified groups may be considered to have a specific social or cultural identity distinct from each other, to be at any disadvantage, but will benefit as the dominant or mainstream Sri Lankan Society. The preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan or Framework is therefore not required, according to the ADB Safeguards definitions on Indigenous Peoples (SPS, 2009).

Table 8: Indigenous and Ethnicity

SN	GND	Ethnicity		
		Sinhala	Tamil	Other (specify)
1	Konduruwewa #1	06	-	-
2	Konduruwewa #2	15	-	-
	Total	21	-	-

4.5 Contractor Leasing Land

65. The contractor shall identify location of the engineer/employer/contractors site office, staff and workers quarters and segment casting yard, complete with batching plant and designated area for segment storage, and rent the land on a temporary basis, bringing the land back to original or better condition than pre-project and to the satisfaction of the land owners. Some areas close to the Northern Portal Tunnel 3 and Southern Portal Tunnel 4 site, 2 plots totaling approximately 10 Ha, have been nominally identified by the PIU. All lease agreements and identification of land areas shall be incorporated in civil works contracts. Leasing by the contractor shall be at Market rates and strictly in accordance with Sri Lankan laws.

4.6 Government Land Area

66. There are several areas that need to be acquired temporarily and permanently from Government institutions in order to complete construction of UEC-ICB-2A. As per GoSL processes, the UEC PIU has forwarded letters to the concerned agencies, requesting release of the land areas (**Annex B and C**). Permission from the two Departments involved are listed below, with the assurance from UEC PIU, that all temporary areas shall be rehabilitated to same or better condition than pre-project:

(i). Department of Wildlife Conservation (Tunnel 3 Southern Portal)

- Part of the 5.5km access Road to the Tunnel 3 Southern Portal
- Portal area construction space (1 ha)
- Permanent disposal site and crushing plant (4.8ha)
- Temporary disposal sites and a batching plant (8 ha)

(ii). Department of Forestry (Northern Portal Tunnel 3 / Southern Portal Tunnel 4)

- Main Working site (5.01 ha)
- Settling Tank area (0.95 ha)
- Three permanent disposal sites (8.91)
- Temporary Tunnel 4 working area (2ha)
- Access roads to be widened of approximately 2km for Tunnel 4 Temporary working area.

67. The local roads Department has also provided their approval for planned road improvements and drainage.

5 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

68. A socio-economic survey within the affected areas was conducted during March 2017, as part of the Census and Inventory of Assets Surveys (refer to Section 4 above). The survey was conducted with 100% of the DPs on the Project site. This is a baseline, that shall be used during the RP and Project implementation to ensure all DPs remain at the same or better condition than the current pre-project stage. This section presents the results of the socioeconomic survey.

5.1 Population

69. Table 9 shows age and gender disaggregation of the population making up the DPs. All 100% the DPs are of Sinhala ethnicity and Buddhist religion. There are no indigenous or ethnic or religious minority groups affected (Table 10 and refer to Section 4.4.4). Of the 74-people affected by resettlement - 38 Male and 36 females – 57% are 19-60 years (working age), 4% are over 61 years and 39% are below 18 years old. Some of the under 18 years group will be of working age during the project, and may benefit from employment under this Project.

5.2 Education and Literacy

70. A majority of households (90%) indicated a minimum of year 1-5 level of with school education with 86% of household also reaching year 6-11 levels of education. Of the two households remaining, one indicated literacy and the other was not literate (Table 11).

5.3 Employment, Income and Expenditure

71. A majority of DPs are in full time agriculture (90%) including 1 farmer practicing animal husbandry (Table 12). The remaining 10 % are part-time carpenter and stone mason. This shows levels of skills that could transfer to employment during construction, under the Project.

72. According to Table 13, six LDO title holders earn an income that is deemed to be below the poverty line of Rs.48,876. With expenditure included, a majority of the affected household would have a maximum of 50,000 Rs to save, but many spending as much as they receive in income, with little left over in financial savings⁶.

⁶ During Project implementation, further analysis will be conducted to establish non-income livelihood status, such as crops kept for subsistence in the household.

Table 9: Details of Population of Sex and Age

GND	Age Below 18 years			Age 19 – 60 years			Age over 61years			Grand total
	male	female	subtotal	male	female	Sub total	male	female	subtotal	
Konduruwewa #1	4	5	09	06	06	12	-	-	-	21
Konduruwewa #2	9	11	20	17	13	30	2	1	03	53
Total	13	16	29	23	19	42	2	1	03	74

Table 10: Ethnicity and Religion of the Population

GND	Population	Ethnicity			Religion		
		Sinhala	Tamil	Other	Buddhist	Hindu	Islam
Konduruwewa #1	21	21	-	-	21	-	-
Konduruwewa #2	53	53	-	-	53	-	-
Total	74	74	-	-	74	-	-

Table 11: Education of Households

SN	GND	Education					
		Year 1-5	Year 6-11	GCE O level	GCE A level	1.Non schooled	2.Non schooled
1	Konduruwewa #1	01	04	-	-	-	-
2	Konduruwewa #2	-	14	-	-	01	01
	Total	01	18	-	-	01	01

1-Non schooled = read and write, 2- Non schooled = unable to read and write

Table 12: Employment Category and Status

SN	GND	Employment category							Employment status							
		Government	private	farming	trading	Animal hus- bandry	Part time	total	farmer	trader	labourer	carpenter	masonry	salesman	Security of- ficer	total
1	Konduruwewa #1	-	-	06	-	-	-	06	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	06
2	Konduruwewa #2	-	-	12	-	01	02	15	13	-	-	01	01	-	-	15

Table 13: Annual income and Expenditure of Households

SN	GND	Income					Expenditure				
		Below Rs. 48876/=	Rs. 48877/= to 100,000/=	Rs. 100,000/ To 250,000/=	Rs. 250000 500,000/=	Rs. 500000/= above	Below Rs. 50000/=	Rs. 50000/= to 100000/=	Rs. 100,000/= - 250,000/=	Rs. 250000/= - 5000000/=	Rs. 500000/= above
1	Konduruwewa #1	-	06	-	-		-	06	-		-
2	Konduruwewa #2	06	01	03	05		07	01	05	02	-
	Total	06	07	03	05		07	07	05	02	

Rs.48876/= is poverty line of Polonnaruwa district at end December 2016, according to census and statistic department

5.4 Access to Utilities

73. Tables 14 and 15 presents available utilities and modes of transport available to the DP, respectively. All DPs have electricity connection and access to water supply. Furthermore, each household affected by LAR has at least one mobile phone, with one LDO title holder also having a phone land-line connection. Two households with Tractors and two households with motorcycles were identified as only transport vehicles available within the encroachment site, while there are Tractors (9 households), motorcycles (6 households) and bicycle (1 household) in the area of identified LDO DPs.

Table 14: Availability of Facilities for Households

SN	GND	Electricity	Water	Telephone Land line	Telephone mobile
1	Konduruwewa #1	6	6	-	6
2	Konduruwewa #2	15	15	1	15
	Total	21	21	1	21

Table 15: Availability of Vehicles

SN	GND	Lorry	Tractor	Three-wheeler	Motor cycle	bicycle
1	Konduruwewa #1	-	2	-	2	-
2	Konduruwewa #2	-	07	-	6	1
	Total	-	09	-	08	01

5.5 Memberships of Organization

74. Table 16 presents to which societies and organizations the DPs are members. All 100 % are members of a death donation society, while over 71% are members of the local Farmers society. These have been utilized as an independent witness to those DPs wishing volunteer land to the Project purposes (Annex H and Section 7 below.)

Table 16: Membership of the Societies

SN	GND	Death donation society	Farmers' society
1	Konduruwewa #1	06	03
2	Konduruwewa #2	15	12
	Total	21	15

6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK OF ENTITLEMENTS

75. Land Acquisition, compensation, relocation and income and livelihood restoration of the subproject will be guided by the MWSIP Resettlement Framework (2015) which was prepared in accordance with the: LAA, 1950 and its amendments; National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001; National Policy for Payment of Compensation, 2008; the Land Acquisition Regulations of 2009 (LA regulations of 2009); National Environmental Act of 1980 and its amendments; and ADBs Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (SPS, 2009). Figure 19 shows the processes of the RIP process as required by the Laws of Sri Lanka.

6.1 Land Acquisition Act (LAA)

76. The LAA provides a legal framework for acquisition of land for public purpose. It provides detailed procedures for land acquisition, consultations, calculation of compensation for land, structures and crops at market value and assistance packages. It guarantees that no person is deprived of his land except under the provisions of LAA, and provides a compensation package for acquired land, structures, damaged crops and disturbances caused by the project. The normal procedure for land acquisition and involuntary relocation through the LAA is by application of the Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLLD) and once acquired, land is vested in the government agency which made the application.

77. Provisions of the LAA are inadequate to address all adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and relocation. The LAA is indifferent to affected people's socioeconomic conditions and long-term adverse impacts on their incomes and livelihoods. The LAA prescribes that the market value of land should be paid as compensation which amounts to the price of property the owner could expect if sold in the open market. ADB SPS 2009 stipulates that replacement cost should be paid as compensation which includes market value and other resettlement assistance packages. Post-acquisition monitoring of IR impacts is not part of the LAA.

6.2 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy

78. The Government of Sri Lanka adopted the NIRP in 2001 to ensure that:

- (i) PAP's are fairly and adequately compensated, relocated and rehabilitated;
- (ii) Delays in project implementation and cost overruns are reduced; and
- (iii) Better community relations are restored among PAPs and host communities.

79. The NIRP is based on the LAA and its amendments, the National Environment Act of 1980 and its amendments, and several other applicable laws such as the Urban Development Authority Act and the Coastal Conservation Act, the regulations of the Acts, and also legal opinions of courts on land acquisition, compensation, consultation and income restoration.

80. Principles of the Policy are:

- (i) IR should be avoided as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the Project.
- (ii) Where IR is unavoidable, PAPs should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- (iii) Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adheres to throughout.

- (iv) PAPs should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.
- (v) Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; and in absence of replacement land cash compensation should be an option for all PAPs.
- (vi) Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income and livelihood losses should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs.
- (vii) Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.
- (viii) Participatory measures should be designed and implemented to assist those economically and socially affected to be integrated into their host communities.
- (ix) Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to re-settlers.
- (x) Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for PAPs.
- (xi) PAPs who do not have title deeds to land should receive fair and just to improve their living standards.
- (xii) Project executing agencies should bear the costs of compensation and resettlement.

81. The Policy applies to

- (i) All development-induced land acquisition or recovery of possession by the State.
- (ii) All projects regardless of source of funding
- (iii) All projects in the planning phase on the date the policy came into effect and all future projects

82. The MLLD is responsible for implementing of NIRP. This is done in collaboration with a wide network of public agencies including the CEA, Survey Department, Valuation Department, Ministries concerned and Divisional Secretaries.

83. NIRP ensures that PAPs are treated in a fair and equitable manner, and that they are not impoverished in the process of land acquisition and resettlement. The policy also enables establishing a framework for project planning and implementation that would meet international best practices in involuntary resettlement including the involuntary resettlement safeguards policy principles and requirements of the ADB.

6.3 National Policy on Payment of Compensation (2008) and LA Regulations (2008)

84. The Cabinet of Ministers approved the National Policy on Payment of Compensation (NPPC) in November 2008 to establish a uniform system of adequate compensation payment, based on the LAA, NIRP and several other laws applicable to land acquisition and resettlement, and also to supersede all other ad-hoc and special compensation packages used by Government agencies such as Road Development Authority. The LA Regulations 2008, ratified by the parliament of Sri Lanka in 2009 as Regulations of LAA gave effect to both NIRP and NPC. The LA Regulations of 2008 incorporated NIRP and NPPC principles into Sri Lanka's legal framework thereby improving the congruence

between local regulatory framework for land acquisition and resettlement, and international best practices for involuntary resettlement.

6.4 National Environmental Act (NEA) 1980 and 1988

85. The National Environmental Act (NEA), No. 47 of 1980, amended by Act No. 56 of 1988 has provisions relevant to involuntary resettlement. The Gazette notification No859/14 of 23 February 1995 determined the projects and undertakings for which Central Environmental Authority (CEA) approvals is needed in terms of Part IV – C of the NEA. Item 12 of the schedule requires the formulation of an RIP to address involuntary resettlement of 100 or more households.

6.5 ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS,2009)

86. As per ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), important elements of the resettlement policy are:

- (i) Avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- (ii) Compensate for lost assets at replacement cost;
- (iii) Livelihood and income restoration;
- (iv) Assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and
- (v) Assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

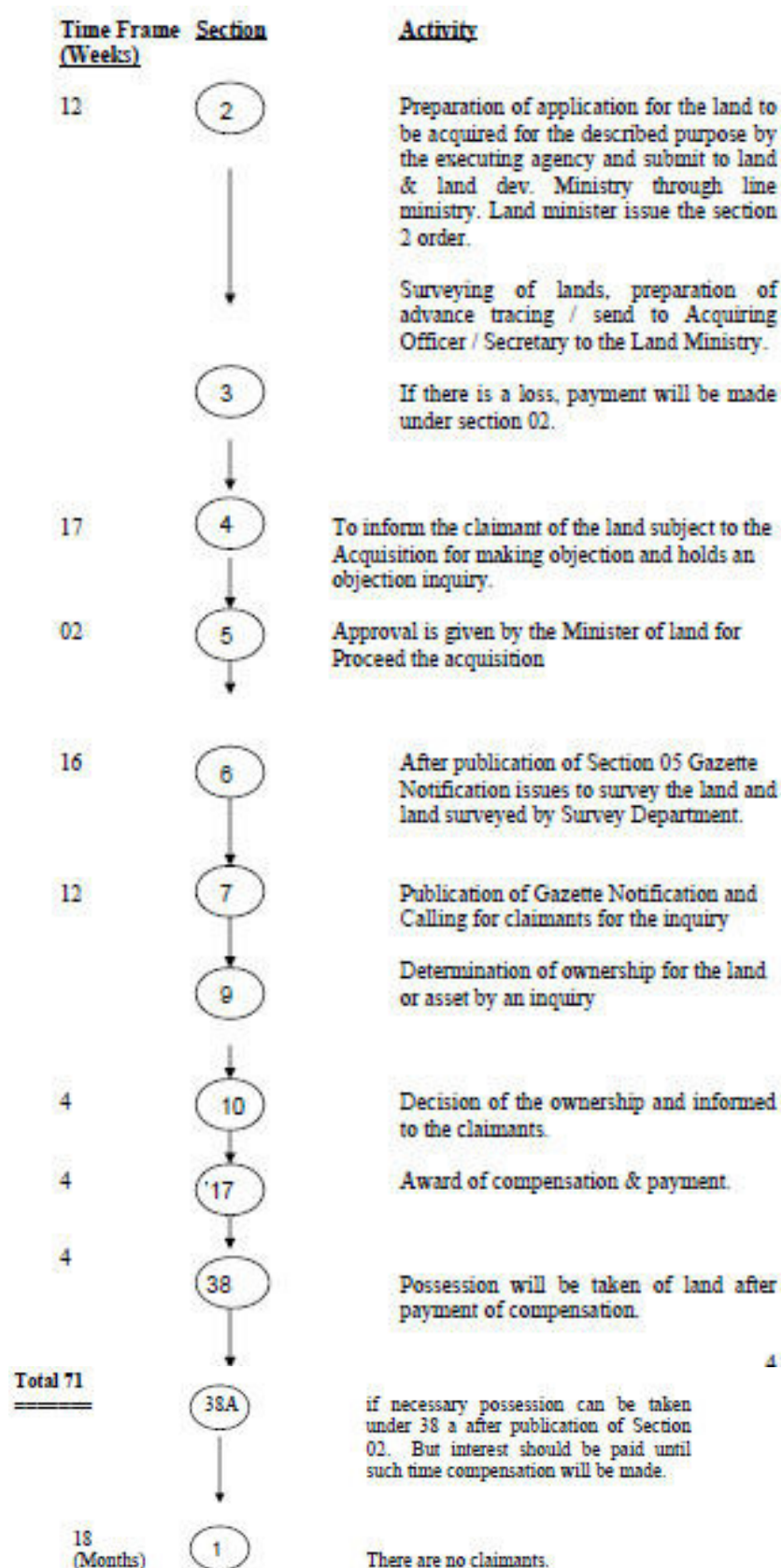
87. Involuntary Resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) Involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected area. IR Safeguards apply whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

88. The ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (SPS, 2009) is based on the following principles:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through survey and/or census of affected persons, including gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with Displaced Persons (DPs), host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.
- (iii) Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (iv) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.
- (v) Support the social and cultural institutions of DPs and their host population.
- (vi) Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- (vii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (viii) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (ix) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (x) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. This includes cases of voluntary donation.
- (xi) Ensure that DPs without titles to land or any recognizable rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (xii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (xiii) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of consultation process in a timely manner, before appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language in which the affected persons and other stakeholders will all understand. Disclose the Final resettlement plan and its updates to DPs and other stakeholders.
- (xiv) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component as a stand-alone operation.
- (xv) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xvi) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
- (xvii) Disclose monitoring reports.

Figure 19: Flow Chart for land acquisition procedure



6.6 Gap Analysis

89. The key gaps between the LAA and IR policy principles of SPS are (i) the entitlements of non-titled PAPs; (ii) compensation at replacement cost; (iii) income restoration and improvement; (iv) consulting PAPs and their host communities on relocation options; (v) special assistance to vulnerable PAPs; (vi) monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcome and impacts; and (vii) the formulation of RIP to address these issues.

90. The issue of non-titled PAPs entitlements is addressed in LAA and elaborated in NIRP and LA regulations 2009. Under the LAA any person having a right title or interested in or over the Land which is to be acquired or over which a servitude is to be acquired (section 10(1)) is entitled to compensation. A person who has interest in land apart from the owner and co-owner's area mortgage, a lessee, or occupier absolutely for himself or in trust for another person or for any charitable, religious or other purpose or a person having servitude over the land (section 65 as amended in 1964). The Court of Appeal in 2001 added tenants to the list. The court also held that the occupier could not in any event be evicted without being compensated in respect for his improvement (if in fact he is the owner of the improvements and owner of the property). This matches ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards principle that those who do not hold title to land are eligible to resettlement assistances and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

6.7 Involuntary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles

91. The ADB can only finance projects that comply with its Safeguards Policy Statement (2009). If gaps exist between ADB's safeguards requirements and countries laws, specific gap-filling measures need to be made to ensure policy and safeguards requirements are achieved. On the basis of differences between the legal framework of Sri Lanka and ADB SPS (2009), the following principles relevant to the Due Diligence Study are as follows:

- (i) Screen each project of the investment program to determine whether it triggers the Involuntary resettlement principles (below) and determine the scope of resettlement planning required.
- (ii) Take every effort to avoid physical displacement and/or any other adverse impacts on livelihood and income sources and community resources and infrastructure. If physical displacement and economic displacement are unavoidable, the actions (below) will be taken to ensure that they improve or at least restore their income and livelihoods and rebuild their socio-cultural systems.
- (iii) Consult and inform all PAPs on land acquisition, compensation, and rehabilitation, and their entitlement and grievance redress mechanism.
- (iv) Provide special project assistance to meet the needs of affected vulnerable people such as poor, landless, elderly, woman-headed households, informal settlers and squatters.
- (v) Improve or at least restore livelihoods of all affected households through cash-for-land compensation at replacement cost for acquired or damaged non-land property, and cash—for-land or land-for-land acquired.
- (vi) Provide well-planned and budgeted income restoration and improvement programs for the benefits of PAPs, especially for the poor and vulnerable groups.
- (vii) All common property resources lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project.
- (viii) If land acquisition is through negotiated acquisition, the project will ensure that PAPs who enter into negotiated acquisition will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (ix) PAPs without title to land are eligible for resettlement assistance.
- (x) Disclose resettlement information and RIPs including consultation documentation to PAPs in a language accessible to the PAPs and other stakeholders. The final RIPs and their updates, if any, will also be disclosed fully to PAPs and other stakeholders in the same manner.
- (xi) The full cost of resettlement will be included in Project costs.
- (xii) Pay compensation and provide other entitlement to each eligible displaced person before displacement and construction commences.
- (xiii) Monitor and assess the progress of RIP implementation and prepare monitoring reports to share with ADB, PAPs and other stakeholders.

92. In accordance with IR principles outlined above, all PAPs are entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance according to the nature of ownership/occupier rights and interests on lost assets and degree of project impacts on socio-economic conditions and vulnerability of PAPs.

6.8 Compensation Eligibility & Entitlements

93. This RP and resettlement procedural guidelines will apply to the proposed Subproject. This will ensure that all persons affected by fixed assets and loss of business or livelihood by the project activities will be compensated as permissible. Lack of formal title will not prevent reviving compensation edibility

6.9 Eligibility

94. The following groups of DPs are included in the RP for this Project:

- (v) All DPs losing land either with legal title, lease holding land rights or without legal status;
- (vi) Owners of crops, trees or other objects attached to the land; and
- (vii) DPs losing business, income, and salaries temporarily or permanently.
- (viii) Other physical or economic displacement which may arise as result of this Project.

95. Compensation eligibility is limited by an approved cut-off date to be established at the time of Section 2 notice in implementing the Land Acquisition Procedures. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

6.10 Compensation and Rehabilitation Entitlements

96. The entitlement provisions for DPs affected by the different types of losses, including land, crops and trees as well as allowances for vulnerable and rehabilitation are detailed below:

a) Valuation of Affected Agricultural Land

97. Those holding legal rights to land acquired are entitled to compensation at replacement cost of the land. Those persons who do not own land but have 'interests' such as encroachers on acquired land are entitled only for replacement cost of improvements to the land, only if the person had occupied the land prior to the cut-off-date for eligibility for resettlement assistance. All land parcels identified to be acquired for the project will be compensated based on the replacement cost of the land and will be paid in cash, given that the land plots to be acquired are less than 5% of the total land owned.

98. The MMDE and PAPs will participate in determining the replacement cost of acquired property for a project. The LAA, NIRP and LA Regulations 2008, outlined above, constitute the resettlement regulatory framework for determining the replacement cost. Replacement cost comprises fair market value of the property and other compensation packages that are elaborated in NIRP and LA Regulations 2008. The valuation of acquired property will be done by the Valuation Department on the request of by the DS of the area where land is located. The DS is the land acquiring officer. The Valuation Department will calculate the replacement cost of fully acquired, partially acquired and damaged or partially damaged structures, guide by the 2008 LAA Regulations.

99. The value of land will be based on updated official records, field observations, recent land market rates in the vicinity, if available, and valuation done by the Valuation Department. The land records containing information such as legal title and classification of land will be taken into consideration in determining its value.

b) Negotiated Land Acquisition

100. The LAA refers to 'willing seller' as a precondition for negotiated land acquisition. This avoids expropriation and use of governmental authority to remove people and acquire land. It is based on meaningful consultation with PAPs including those who occupied land without legal titles. Obtaining lands through negotiated land acquisition still involves a formal acquisition as per LAA. This is mainly to avoid land with title defects get passed on to the State. Within the LAA framework, it is difficult to apply negotiated land acquisition modality, although the LAA recognizes negotiated land acquisition as a method of calculating compensation. The Supreme Court defined the test of a willing seller as being 'likely to receive prompt compensation of the market value'. The Court pointed out the impracticality of negotiated land acquisition because of 'delays, technicalities and expenses' associated with the LAA mandatory procedures for land acquisition and compensation payment. Therefore, what is feasible and efficient is to negotiate and agree replacement cost of land, dwellings and other structures, and the market value of crops and trees. Such negotiated prices could be used in determining compensation for acquired property. In any negotiated settlement, the MMDE will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons including those without legal title, and the MMDE will engage an independent external party to record the negotiation and settlement process. The MMDE will also open for third party validation, in case, it is required (also refer to Annex H).

c) Assessment of 'Replacement Cost'

101. The LAA provides for determining compensation based on 'market value'. It defines market value as 'the amount which the land might be expected to have realized if sold by a willing seller in the open market as a separate entity on the date of publication of that notice in the Gazette ... [Section 46(1)]. The NIRP states that compensation will be based on 'replacement cost' of acquired land and structures. 'Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs [Principle 6].

102. The LA Regulations of 2008 under section 63(2) (f) of the LAA did not adopt 'replacement cost' as the basis for compensation as the LAA does not use the concept; instead it used 'market value' as defined in the LAA together with several safeguard provisions to eliminate inequities arising from methods of valuation and determining 'market value' thereby upgrading compensation to the level of the replacement cost.

103. The current IR regulatory framework ensures that persons affected by land acquisition receives replacement cost, so that they could maintain the same socio-economic status that they enjoyed prior to land acquisition, or that their living standards are raised to a higher level compared with the pre-acquisition level particularly in case of the poor. As outlined above, LA Regulations of 2008 under 'Disturbances' make the necessary provisions for compensating every possible cost incurred by a PAP during the acquisition of their properties. Section 3.11 of the LA regulations 2008

within the framework of 'value to owner' provides a range of 'disturbances' caused by land acquisition. The total package of compensation and other payments would bring compensation to the level of 'replacement cost' which is also a best international practice. The LA Regulations 2008 provides the following compensation packages to those who lost land to a public project.

- (i). Where part of a land is acquired and when its value as a separate entity deems to realize a value proportionately lower than the market value of the main land, the compensation will be proportionate to the value of the main land.
- (ii). Value based on 'development potential' is considered in determining the value of land when a paddy land plot is acquired if the Agrarian Services Commissioner General's approval has already been obtained to convert it into a non-agricultural land.
- (iii). Damages caused by injurious affection and severance should be allowed fully. Compensation for disturbance is based on the "value to owner" will be paid based on written claims:
 - Expenses incurred during appearing under LAA Section 9 Inquiry: maximum payment is Rs 10,000.
 - Cost incurred in change of properties, maximum of Rs 25,000 is paid based on the nature of the occupation.
 - Increased overhead, including administration charges for conversion of land title and other associated taxes and expenses, will be paid according to the circumstances.
 - Other additional expenses for disturbance or compensation not considered under any other compensation item above. The maximum payment for any of these disturbances is Rs 15,000:
 - disturbance experienced by tenants fall into this category.
 - A payment in respect of vulnerable persons such as old and disabled people who are dependent on affected persons.
 - Another category is self-employment.
- (ix) When an owner of an investment property is displaced, additional 10% of the compensation is paid as an incentive payment to encourage the PAP to handover the acquired property to the program by a stipulated date.
- (x) Value of an agricultural land or a piece of land with agricultural potential, both replacement cost and estimated loss of income, especially paddy land, will be taken into consideration in determining its compensation value.

d) Compensation for other developments on encroached lands. The following steps will be followed in determining compensation for improvements on encroached lands.

- (i) The Land Acquiring Officer should include the encroacher as an 'interested party' under Section 10 (1) (a) of LAA.
- (ii) Encroachments on state lands: with the concurrence of the DS in writing, reinstatement value for developments/improvements done by the encroacher may be paid.
- (iii) Encroachments on private land: where the landowner has not contested the encumbrances in a Court of Law, the person who improved land qualifies will receive the value of such improvements.
- (iv) In subprojects of the investment program, encroachments will be considered as occupied and developed land and the operator will be paid compensation for land and crops including a special grant to purchase alternative land elsewhere.

e) Income Restoration

104. The MMDE will ensure that all DPs restore or improve lost or affected income sources and livelihoods in real terms to the pre-project levels. The MMDE will identify, and monitor during project implementation, the number of eligible PAPs (especially the identified Vulnerable DPs) from the socio-economic survey and census. In the case that livelihoods do become affected, a Livelihood Restoration Plan shall be prepared to include detailed income restoration and improvement actions, such as skill development programs in consultation with PAPs, CBOs, NGOs, government officials and other agencies in the project areas.

105. Income restoration and improvement will have several components. Compensation at full replacement cost and other cash components of the compensation packages will allow PAPs to invest some portion of cash received in income generating activities. The PMU/PIU will guide PAPs on financial management and investment. Such investments are augmented by ex-gratia payments that will be paid to eligible PAPs by the project. Among ex-gratia payments are shifting assistance, initial living assistance, and special grant for vulnerable households.

106. A cohesive and comprehensive income restoration and improvement strategy based on local skills, resources, and PAPs' expectations and needs will be developed by the MMDE as a key component of RIP with key monitoring indicators and a secured adequate budget. TV repairs, motor mechanics, vehicle driving, heavy machinery handling, sawing and cattle rearing are some of income restoration and improvement programs. In developing such programs, project authorities will consult GN officers and DSs to explore

f) Special Arrangements for Paying Compensation

107. In addition to the normal procedures of land acquisition, there are several special arrangements for paying compensation for acquired land and structures. Projects under the project are likely to acquire narrow strips of land for access roads, canals and water conveyance facilities. In such case, the valuer will be given specific directions under LA Regulations 2008. Irrespective of the size of the main land, determine the site value of a buildable front block and adopt the same rate for acquired portion uniformly.

g) Common Property

108. The MMDE will restore or reinstall common resources, structures and facilities affected by the project as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix. If access is restricted to such resources, alternative access to similar common property resources will be provided by the MMDE. Compensation for trees will also be based on the current market value of timber for timber trees, the annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years for perennial and fruit trees. The MMDE will consult the Department of Agriculture on the value of trees. The market value of trees will be paid to community organizations enabling them to initiate re-plantation programs.

h) Temporary Impacts

109. For temporary impacts, cash compensation and other entitlements prescribed in the entitlement matrix will be provided to each entitled affected person before taking acquiring land or properties.

110. Regardless of land title status, all DPs will be entitled to harvest crops and salvage materials, prior to possession of the land for the Project and civil works commencement.

6.11 Project Entitlement Matrix

111. The entitlement matrix (Table 17) provides provisions for compensation and entitlements as described in the likely impacts of the UEC-IC-B2A Project.

Table 17: Entitlement and compensation matrix

Type of Loss	Applica-tion	Entitled per-sons	Entitlements	Implementa-tion Agency	Implementation Procedures
Loss of Agri-cultural Land	Land ac-quired for the canal and re-lated fa-cilities such as service roads	Owner of ti-tled land	a) Compensation for land at re- placement cost – statutory com- pensation and special grant or re- placement land of equal size and quality b) Market value for trees and crops.	MMDE/PMU/PI U	1. Compensation rates are de- termined based on, LAA, NIRP, LDO and LA Regulations, 2009 2. Replacement land: PAH will purchase replacement land in the same locality using the statutory compensation and special grant provided by the Project. Special grant is paid regardless of the tenure type of the land acquired. 3. Other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
Loss of Agri-cultural Land	-do-	Owner of State grant land	a) Compensation for land at re- placement cost, b) Trees and crops at market value	MMDE PMU//PIU	
Loss of ac- cess to agri- cultural land	-do-	Non-titled user or squatter on State land	a) Compensation for land develop- ment b) Replacement cost of structures built c) Compensation for trees and crops at market value d) Grant to buy land.	MMDE PMU//PIU	
Residential Land and Structures					
Loss of Resi- dential land and struc- tures	Land ac- quired for ca- nal, re- lated fa- cilities such as service roads	Owner of ti- tled land	a) Compensation for structures and land at replacement cost, b) trees and crops at market value. c) Salvage materials from struc- tures and trees without cost. c) Cash grant for purchase of housing allotment. d) Transport cost and other trans- action cost e) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000)	MMDE PMU//PIU	1. Compensation rates are de- termined based on NIRP, LAA, and LA Regulations, 2009 2. A replacement homestead will be purchased by each physically displaced household for reloca- tion in the same locality with the cash grant provided by PMU/PIU or request PIU to buy land on their behalf The cash grant will be sufficient to replacement land 4. other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
Loss of Resi- dential land and struc- tures	-do-	Owner with State grant land (Main HH)	a) Compensation for structures and land at replacement cost, b) Trees and crops at market value. c) Salvage materials of structures and trees without cost. d) Cash grant to purchase of hous- ing allotment. e) Transport cost and other trans- action cost f) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000) a) Compensation for structures at replacement cost b) Trees and crops at market value, compensation for leasehold right for land	MMDE PMU//PIU	

Type of Loss	Applica- tion	Entitled per- sons	Entitlements	Implementa- tion Agency	Implementation Procedures
Loss of Resi- dential land and struc- tures	-do-	Lease-holder of state land 			

HH = household; PIU = Project Implementation Unit, EA = Executive Agency,

“ Full resettlement cost” as described in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009; “ vulnerable group” as described in the ADB
Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

7 INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

112. The potentially affected households, and associated local Government, along the four access roads and other project stakeholders (Wildlife department Forestry department, Pradesiya Sabawa, Provincial Roads Authority and other related authorities) have been consulted through formal consultation and semi-formal consultation meetings or letters. This section outlines the consultation and awareness activities occurring during the Project Development RP preparation process, spearheaded by the PMU and UEC – PIU, with PMDSC support if required.

7.1 Consultation Meetings

7.1.1 Consultation Meeting for affected households and interested stakeholders

113. There was one formal consultation and awareness meeting with affected households, community and other interested stakeholders. This meeting was held on 8th November 2016, as summarized in Minutes of Meetings recorded by UEC- PIU presented in **Annex D**. The following aspects were discussed with meeting attendees:

- Introduction to the MWSIP and the UEC Project
- Introduction to the UEC ICB-2A Project
- Discussion of potential benefits and impacts from project developments
- GRM presented, with brochures provided (**Annex F**)
- Engineering aspects of the development, focusing on the access roads requirements, where the resettlement impacts are identified.

7.1.2 Informal Consultations in UEC ICB-2A Areas

114. Eight “Informal Consultation” discussions were held within the ICB 2-A Project area during the Tranche 2 PSA data collection, including in LAR and non-LAR impacted areas. As formal minutes were not prepared, **Table 18** provides a summary of these informal discussions. Names of those consulted are withheld, but on record in the PMU, UEC PIU and PMDSC.

7.2 Land-holders’ Agreements to Voluntarily Donate Land

115. The resettlement plan was prepared to ensure that all displaced people will receive compensation for losing their properties. However, during the Census and Inventory of Assets surveys, DPs were each individually consulted. They all voluntarily agreed to donate the small strips of affected land to allow for road widening (of the access road to Tunnel 3 southern portal within two reaches (Figure 13)) and construction activities, that would enable large construction machinery to pass through to the UEC ICB-2A site and various stockpiling and contractor sites. Potentially affected households agreed to volunteer their land permanently, on the basis that the improved roads would provide future benefit for them, such as improved access to markets and social services as well as access from homes to their cropping lands.

116. To show this agreement, land-holders signed a letter of no objection, and in which there was full disclosure of the items impacted through donation of the strips of land. In accordance with ADB SPS 2009 requirement, the written agreements included the PIU, the Grama Niladari and a third-party CBO (identified in Section 5.5 above) to observe and witness (**Annex H**).

Table 18: Informal Consultations

Location	Date	Comments
Konduruwawa	02-03-2017	Wild elephant problem is prevailing in the area. Our paddy fields are inside the forest reserve as gazetted by forest department in the past.
Eppawala	03-03-2017	Widening of the road is beneficial to the people in the area & agricultural product transporters from other areas to Dambulla.
Eppawala	03-03-2017	Road widening is useful & there is enough space to widen the road without land acquisition.
Maha Mee-gaswewa	03-03-2017	Road widening & canal construction is beneficial to people in the area. Also there will be business opportunities to local people during construction period.
Madawala	03-03-2017	The main road has been used to transport vegetables to Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre by people in different remote areas. Due to poor condition of the road they tend to use alternative roads currently. After whole construction work over canal road can be used by people as a shortcut to Galenbindunuwewa area & even suitable for public transport services.
Moragaswewa	03-03-2017	Tunnel to be constructed without harming our areas.
Mahasen Farmer Organization, Mahasengama (formerly Ilukwewa)	03-03-2017	A small section of proposed tunnel goes below our paddy fields closer to tank bund. We are not benefited by this project & we already have water scarcity problem in dry periods. We use agro-wells in such periods.
Mailattawa	03-03-2017	Tunnel to be constructed without disturbing our areas.

117. It was identified that 21 small plots of lands will be affected by Project of which 15 are private lands and 6 are encroachments, owned and cultivating by 74 persons. Data of signatures presented in Annex H, indicates that 100% land owners and encroachers have consented to permanent lands release for the Project. PIU/UEC has obtained consent from affected 15 land owners, with land and trees affected, and 6 encroachers, with paddy land, for permanent land releases. Extent of land to be released by each land owner and encroacher has indicated in the consent letter and those varies into each other, although these strips of land are marginal compared to the full land/landuse holding.

7.3 Seeking Correspondence with Other Government Agency Stakeholders

118. Correspondence informing and seeking permission from the five agencies have been sought in relation to this project. Replies to the letters as presented in Annex C, involved are:

- (i) Elahara Pradesiya Saba
- (ii) Kakirawa Pradesiya Sabawa
- (iii) North Central Province Provincial Roads Development Authority

119. Currently approvals are pending from the following agencies, in writing, although discussions have indicated these approvals will be given:

- (i). Department of Wildlife Conservation (Tunnel 3 Southern Portal)

(ii). Department of Forestry (Northern Portal Tunnel 3 / Southern Portal Tunnel 4)

7.4 Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

120. The PMU, with the support of the consultant, is planning further consultations, in which the results of the RP are to be disclosed. This will also allow affected persons to be informed of their rights, reminded of the Grievance Redress Mechanism and an opportunity to have any further queries addressed by the project. This also allows opportunity for the DP to confirm and verify volunteering land.

121. Copies of the approved RP shall be made available to stakeholders and the public, from the PMU, PIU and Grama Niladari and District Secretary levels, as well as disclosed on the websites of ADB and MMDE. A summary of relevant information of this report will be available in English and local languages and distributed stakeholders and DPs. The published material shall be developed by the already established Communications Team in the PMU/UEC PIU with PMDSC support. The PIU, supported by PMU and PMDSC will assist CBOs and District authorities to explain some of the key aspects of this RP and ensure DPs are fully informed of all their rights including the Grievance Redress Mechanism - rights to complain about social, resettlement, environmental and other matters. In the event that the resettlement plan is updated due to design changes or any other reasons, the Aps will be consulted and the updated resettlement plan will be disclosed.

122. Consultations with the DPs and communities will be continued throughout the Project implementation period as effectiveness of the resettlement implementation process depends on a continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will be required during the implementation of LARP and monitoring process. The consultations will involve the procedure for receiving the compensation, assistance options, entitlement packages and income restoration.

8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

123. In order to receive and facilitate the resolution of possibly affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances concerning the project's performance, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has already been established for the project, and is being enhanced at local and PIUs level, at the Project sites. The GRM addresses potentially affected people's concerns and complaints proactively and promptly, using an understandable, communicated and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all community members at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the Country's judicial or administrative remedies

8.1 Types of Grievance

124. People who are, may be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides independent forum and process where by people can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should first make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with ADB South Asia Operations department.

125. Legal issues:

- (i) Application of LAA and its limitations to arrive at replacement cost of acquired property.
- (ii) Difficulties in obtaining abstracts of deeds from Land Registry.
- (iii) Rules and regulations determining the ownership of land and amount of compensation.

126. Practical Issues.

- (i) Lack of knowledge on the acquisition process and how to present claims.
- (ii) Delays in payment of compensation.
- (iii) Delays in payments of resettlement assistance and provision of benefits.
- (iv) Most contracts on leased land are verbal. Difficulty in transforming into written contracts.
- (v) Inability to find new land for building new houses.
- (vi) Inability to construct new houses in a short period of time.
- (vii) During the construction period: temporary disruptions.
- (viii) Cracks in structures.
- (ix) Noise pollution.
- (x) Environmental Pollution.
- (xi) Dust problems.
- (xii) Other environmental issues.

8.2 Levels of Grievance Redress in the Program

127. This section outlines the 4 levels of grievance redress on the Project plus the additional systems through the Land Acquisition Act and the courts. Many grievances arise because of inadequate understanding of Project policies and procedures, but can be promptly resolved by proper explanation of the situation to the complainant. The four levels of the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism are as follows:

- (v) **Grievance Redress Committee – Grama Niladari Level** - The complainant may submit a Grievance⁷ either in writing or orally to the PIUs Project Resettlement Officer or the PIUs Project Environmental officer or to the Grama Niladari (GN). The Grama Niladari is the closest community administrative representative to the affected household, and is under the Divisional administration. It is expected that most complaints will be resolved at this level. A resolution will be determined within 1-week. However, if the complaint cannot be resolved through the Grama Niladari GRC, then the grievance is passed to the GRC – PIU level.
- (vi) **Grievance Redress Committee – Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Level** – A resolution will be determined within one week. If a resolution cannot be determined, then the complaint will be passed to the GRC - Divisional Secretary level by the Project Director.
- (vii) **Grievance Redress Committee – Divisional Secretary Level** – At this level the grievance is considered by representatives of Project related Government agencies such as Land Registration office, Inland Revenue office, Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Samurdhi Officer, surveyor and PIU staff. A resolution is expected to be determined within one week. In case the Divisional Secretary cannot resolve the complaint, the Project Director will then bring the complaint to the Executive Agency GRC.
- (viii) **Grievance Redress Committee – Executive Agency (PMU) at Ministry Level** - In case the complaint cannot be resolved, a resolution could take up to four weeks (inclusive of GRC levels 1-iv). This is the final level of the GRM system. However, there are still the law courts, although this is time consuming, costly and often not used.

128. ADB's SPS 2009 requires that the Project level system should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative systems and thus the complainant has the right to access the legal court system at any time of the resolution process. Therefore, the four levels mentioned above are authorized under the Project to consider grievances in relation to land acquisition cases, compensation payments, resettlement issues, ownership disputes, delays of payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance programs and environmental concerns related to the Project.

129. The GRM does not cover matters pending in the courts or any disputes concerning compensation rates. However, compensation rate disputes do fall under the LAA. Under the LAA, an Appeal must be constituted to deal with appeals against compensation offers. This process will minimize the grievances. However, a person who does not agree with the decision of the Board of Appeal may still take the case before the Supreme Court claiming a higher amount of compensation. This option is costly and time consuming and is rarely used.

8.3 Grievances Submitted to Date in the UEC-ICB-2A

130. To date, there have been no grievances submitted in relation to UEC ICB-2A sub-project, inclusive of the road rehabilitation and widening activity. This is inclusive of complaints through Sri

⁷ A Grievance or complaint may be Project related, environmental or Social

Lanka's formal, legislated complaints procedure. However, the Grievance Redress Mechanism has been established and is a key feature of all LAR related consultations (**Annex F**).

131. Furthermore, during the conduction of consultations and surveys the potentially affected persons are made aware of the GRM, particularly of how and where to submit a Grievance at the GND level. All GRM levels shall be set up and GRCs operating at each level, as well as awareness campaign.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS PROTECTION

9.1 Introduction

132. Environmental Safeguards are being managed and monitored through the project' Environmental Management Plans and Environmental Monitoring Plans, and reported to ADB on a semi-annual basis. However, this section aims to draw the attention to ensuring actions of Land Acquisition and Resettlement also consider environmental protection in accordance with the Project Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans, Grant Agreement environmental and social safeguards, SPS 2009 requirement and Sri Lankan laws.

9.2 Environmental Safeguards Compliance

133. The area in which this RP is to be implemented is a rural area with agricultural areas and communities sharing available environmental resources. The measures and activities conducted during implementation of the RP shall maintain a high level of environmental and social performance, as per the UEC ICB 2A Project EMP, the PAM and Grant Agreement and Sri Lankan Law, in order to reduce social and environmental impacts as much as possible, at the same time assisting DPs that have been physically and/or economically displaced by the Project to restore their livelihoods to the same or better than prior to the commencement of the Project.

134. RP implementation will be carried out in accordance with GoSL Environmental laws/ESIA and its Addenda and Updates and ADB acceptable standards, as prescribed also in ADB SPS 2009. Some key safeguards in implementation of the RP to consider include (but limited to):

- (i) All RP measures and activities recommended are, and will continue to be, such that they will not lead to environmental or social impact or disruption.
- (ii) RP implementation shall not cause pollution or damage to environment, environmental resource depletion or hazards to community or workers without having appropriate social and environmental mitigation measures in place, such as appropriate PPE, protection of critical community environmental resources and waste management.
- (iii) Any environmental damage, caused by and during RP implementation will need to be reinstated to previous condition or better.
- (iv) The measures and activities conducted under the RP shall follow a policy of reuse and recycle before landfill disposal, including excavated spoil material from road accesses rehabilitation and from Tunnel excavation, if material is engineering appropriate quality.
- (v) That which cannot be recycled and reused can only be disposed of in an appropriate landfill, approved by GoSL Environmental authorities, per the EMP, that is located away from surface water and drainage, away from any shallow ground water or seepage areas or areas where groundwater is extracted for use, in soil with high clay content and without geological fractures, away from residences and sensitive land uses.
- (vi) Direct run-off contamination into the river/canal/drainage waterways and other surface and ground water bodies shall be prevented or controlled, especially in case of demolition of structures and other material remaining from land acquisition for resettlement.
- (vii) As much as possible NO hazardous materials will be used, especially (but not limited to) such items as legally banned substances and chemicals (including agricultural chemicals), PCB contaminated materials, asbestos-based products, oils and other hazardous materials.

- (viii) Measures will adopt high core labor standards in compliance with Government of Tajikistan labor laws and in line with ADB SPS 2009 requirements, which have been incorporated into the Grant Agreement and Project Administration Manual.
- (ix) A high standard of applicable workforce occupational safety, especially in use of PPE, handling materials and waste management, in accordance with the MWSIP Health and Safety Manual (2016).
- (x) There will be no differentiated compensations made between men and women for replacement of asset/economic displacement compensation, of the same value.
- (xi) No child labor will be permitted under any measures or activities of the RP.
- (xii) There will be no forced or compulsory labor and no employment discrimination, in accordance with the Loan Agreement and PAM.
- (xiii) Full health and safety measures, such as PPE for workers and risk mitigation preventing health and safety impacts on the public and community will be implemented and maintained on all RP related sites.
- (xiv) Implementation of this RP shall also comply with conditions set out by GoSL Environmental authorities.

10 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

135. Timely and effective RP preparation and implementation will require the involvement of several agencies and units as well as time to go through the GoSL processes as per the LAA and its amendments and other legal processes (also refer to Section 6), which can take up to 18 months. This section describes the roles of the numerous parties that are involved in land acquisition and resettlement preparation and implementation.

10.1 MMDE, PMU and PIU

136. The MWSIP, including the UEC-ICB-2A Project is implemented by the MMDE which has set up an Program Management Unit and a UEC Project Implementation Unit. The roles of each of these institutions are outlined below.

10.1.1 Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE)

137. The MMDE, as the Program Executing Agency, will have overall responsibility for RP implementation and financing. It will exercise its functions via the Project Management Unit (PMU), based in Colombo and UEC Project Implementation Unit (PIU), with dedicated Resettlement Specialist and Resettlement Officer, respectively. The MWSIP, of which UEC ICB-2A is a proposed subproject, has an established PMU at the MMDE and a PIU in the UEC area.

10.1.2 Program Management Unit (PMU)

138. The Program Management Unit (PMU) has been established in Colombo by the MMDE, as Implementing Agency for the whole MWSIP. Its establishment commenced with implementing the ongoing 10-subproject' Tranche 1 of the Program. It will oversee social safeguards compliance during social impact assessments, formulation of RIPs, their implementation and monitoring of implementation progress, supported by PMDSC. It is supported by the UEC PIU in the field (refer to 10.1.3). The PMU will assist with the formulation of RIPs and their updates, as required, assist to arrange and monitor progress of compensation payment, prepare resettlement due diligence reports and resettlement monitoring reports.

139. The PMU has an existing resettlement unit with a full-time specialist being responsible for management of social and resettlement safeguards compliances. Key activities include:

- (i). Screening of proposed projects for potential resettlement and land acquisition impacts and risks.
- (ii). Reviewing of project alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement and land acquisition impacts.
- (iii). Assessing social impacts of the Projects.
- (iv). Formulating appropriate strategy for public consultations and resettlement and land acquisition disclosure
- (v). Formulating RIPs with support of PIU and PMDSC, in compliance with GoSL laws and ADB SPS, 2009.
- (vi). Establishing the GRM and monitoring of its effectiveness.
- (vii). Undertaking day-to-day monitoring, including progress on compensation payments

10.1.3 Project Implementation Unit (UEC-PIU)

140. The PMU is supported by a PIUs in UEC, currently managing the UEC Tranche 1 UEC-ICB-1 Sub-project implementation and at the forefront on site for preparing proposed MWSIP Tranche 2 and 3 UEC Projects. The UEC-PIU is working under the supervision of the PMU of the investment program, with the support from the PMDSC. A Resettlement officer has been hired under the PIU for conducting social impact assessments, formulation of RIPS and their implementation and monitoring, with assistance of the PMDSC and PMU.

10.2 Sri Lankan Government Institutions and Processes

141. Table 19 presents the stages of the GoSL process along with the agencies involved and average number of weeks each part of the process takes to complete (also refer to Section 6).

Table 19: Chart of Sri Lankan resettlement activities, responsibilities and timing

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
01	Section 2	Preparation acquisition proposal on lands/property to be acquired Authorization to start acquisition Publication of section 2 notice indicating particular land/property is subject to acquisition Issue of survey requisition by DS to survey superintendent in the district where particular land/property is located for preparation an advance tracing on land/property to be acquired Survey the land/property and prepare an advance tracing which sends to DS	Executing agency (Department/Institution/project and ministry) Minister of land and ministry of land Ministry of land and divisional secretary (Sec. 2 notice published at the land by Gramaniladari) Divisional secretary(DS)/Acquiring officer Survey department	12
02	Section 3	Claim for damage caused to the land during section 2 surveys.	Land owner Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Executing agency	01

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
03	Section 4	<p>Decision to acquire the land/property and direct to divisional secretary for inform to owner/s of land/property</p> <p>Publication a notice which is given details in the advance tracing on land/property need to be acquired and call for objection</p> <p>Making objection</p> <p>Conducting objection inquiry</p> <p>Making recommendation to land ministry on outcome of objection inquiry whether land/property should acquire or not</p>	<p>Minister of land and Ministry of land</p> <p>Divisional secretary/acquiring officer</p> <p>Land/property owner/s</p> <p>Executing agency (Secretary or his nominee should conduct the objection inquiry)</p> <p>Secretary of line ministry</p>	17
04	Section 5	<p>Make decision to acquire land/property</p> <p>Printing notice on decision to acquire land/property</p> <p>Publication the notice on decision to acquire land/property</p>	<p>Minister of land</p> <p>Government printing department</p> <p>Divisional secretary</p>	02
05	Section 6	<p>Issue survey requisition for prepare a preliminary plan (PP)</p> <p>Preparation of PP</p>	<p>Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer</p> <p>Survey department</p>	16
06	Section 7	<p>Call for claims on ownership and compensation by gazette and newspapers in Sinhala, Tamil and English</p>	<p>Divisional secretary/acquiring officer</p> <p>Government printing department and press</p>	04

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
		Publication of notice in gazette and newspapers on ownership claim/s		
07	Section 8	Direct person/s for submit the ownership status for the land/property	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer	01
08	Section 9	Conducting inquiry	Divisional secretary/acquiring officer	07
09	Section 10	Determination of ownership and inform to claimant/s with a copy to valuation department If claimants are not satisfied with the decision of acquiring officer, they should inform to acquiring officer on not acceptance of ownership determination	Divisional secretary/acquiring officer Claimants of land and property Valuation department	04
10	Section 11 to 15	Appeal procedure (once objection made on decision of ownership of land/property by claimant/s, acquiring officer should be filed a case before district court.	Divisional secretary/acquiring officer Claimant/s District court and supreme court	-
11	Section 16	Acquiring officer can entertain and conduct an inquiry at any time on ownership claims before he concluded the ownership status of land/property	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Claimant/s	-
12	Section 17	Award of compensation Payment of compensation	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Claimant	04

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
13	section 18	Restart inquiry before making payment under section 17 If lapses occurred by acquiring officer	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer	02
14	Section 19 to 28	Appeal procedure for higher compensation	Claimant/s Board of appeal Supreme court	-
15	Section 29	Payment of compensation after appeal procedure	Board of appeal Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Claimant/s	-
16	Section 38 Section 38 A	Request to issue 38 order for take over possession. Decision to take over possession of land/property. Preparation of 38 order notice Printing of 38 order notice Taken over of possession of land/property Hand over the land/property to executing agency Under urgent situation possession of land/property can take over under section 38 A provision	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Minister of land and ministry of land Ministry of land Government printing department Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Divisional secretary and Officer in charge of executing agency Claimant/s	04
17	Section 44	Issue vesting order/release acquired land to executing agency	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Survey department	02

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
		Preparation of plan for vesting order	Secretary to line ministry/Head Line agency	
			Total	76

* Please note that time period cannot define for complete the sections 11 to 16 and 19 to 29

10.3 PMDSC

142. The PMDSC will assist the PMU and PIU in updating as needed, implementation, supervision, internal monitoring and evaluation of the RP. In particular, the Consultant will assist the PMU and PIU in:

- (i) Implementation of the final LARP, as approved by ADB and MoT.
- (ii) Ensure complete relocation or reconstruction of affected structures, business before civil works commencement and that payments for compensation has occurred prior to displacing of DPs.
- (iii) Monitoring LARP implementation process, provide data and support to PIURR during preparation of quarterly monitoring reports on LARP implementation and monitoring activities;
- (iv) Informing the PIURR on the issues and bottlenecks that arise during LARP implementation and monitoring, and provide recommendations and suggestions on solutions to such issues.
- (v) Control of the activities of the Contractor and sub-contractors, including implementation of mitigation measures, temporary land acquisition etc.
- (vi) Providing advice to PIURR on LAR issues and grievance redress.
- (vii) Studying, communicating to PIURR and implement immediate remediation in case of any non-compliance with the LARP.

10.4 ADB

143. The function of the ADB regarding this Resettlement and Land Acquisition Plan is, through regular monitoring missions, to:

- (i) Review, consider and provide approval of the Resettlement Plans, ensuring compliance with ADB SPS (2009) and other requirements.
- (ii) Review, consider and provide approval of Internal Resettlement Monitoring, through Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Reports ensuring compliance with ADB SPS (2009).
- (iii) Providing No Objection Letter, indicating concurrence with contract award and construction commencement

10.5 External Monitor

144. An External Monitor is not necessary for Category B Projects with such a small number of potentially affected people and no DPs with potentially severe impacts. External monitoring is not recommended for this Project, unless unforeseen circumstances are subsequently observed that warrant a change in IR Category (ie. to a Category A). However, internal monitoring is recommended and detailed in Section 12.

11 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

145. The funds for the provision of rehabilitation allowances for loss of land use and for crops and trees compensation will be provided by GoSL, namely MMDE and the respective GND administrations. The PMU and UEC PIU have assessed unit compensation costs taking into consideration of GoSL laws, ADB SPS, 2009 and replacement rates as detailed above in Section 6 Compensation for each household. These have been calculated based on the Census and inventory of assets surveys conducted with each of 100% of potentially Displaced Persons.

146. This section presents recommended compensation and allowances costs for each specific impacted item. However, all 21 DPs chose to volunteer strips of land for the Project, and hence, negating compensation for IR (refer to Annex H). However, a budget has been prepared in the case that the potentially affected households subsequently, and up to Tranche 2 Projects implementation, choose to claim for compensation and withdraw their already signed donation of land. Based on the compensation methodology detailed in Section 6, the total budget (Table 25) has been assessed as **Sri Lankan Rupee (Rs) 1,821,435 or USD 11,852**. The specific cost for each impacted item is provided below.

11.1 Compensation Budget for Loss of Land

147. The loss of agricultural, paddy, land will be calculated based on the price agreed between The loss of agricultural, paddy, land will be calculated based on the price agreed between the AHS and the local government based on a sqm unit rate. The value of land for compensation and allowance is determined based on, statutory compensation required under the auspices of LAA, NIRP, LDO and LA Regulations, 2009, stipulating compensation at "Market Value", plus a "special grant" valued the incremented level of replacement purchase of land of equal size and quality to that acquired. Table 20 below shows price calculation, totaling LKR Rs,100.

Table 20: Budget for Compensation of Land Loss

SN	GND	N0. Of DPs	Cost / Perch	Number of Perches	Total Value Rs
1	Konduruwewa #1	6	3,000.00	30	90,000
2	Konduruwewa #2	18	3,000.00	35.7	107,100
A	Total			65.7	197,100

11.2 Compensation Budget for Loss Trees and Crops

148. Compensation for trees and crops, except for paddy, is calculated based on the current market value of timber for timber trees, the annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years for perennial and fruit trees. The value for each tree is based on rates provided by the Department of Agriculture. Table 21 presents the compensation budget estimate for loss of perennial wood and fruit trees due to the project development, totaling Rs 233,750.

Table 21: Compensation for Loss of Perennial Trees

SN	Name of trees	Unit	Unit cost Rs.	No. of Trees	Total Value Rs
1	Mango	Tree	2,000	01	2,000
2	Jackfruit	Tree	3,500	03	10,500
3	Damba	Tree	850	03	2550
4	Kohomba (Neem)	Tree	3,500	14	49,000
5	Teak	Tree	5,000	06	30,000

SN	Name of trees	Unit	Unit cost Rs.	No. of Trees	Total Value Rs
6	Ketakela	Tree	1,250	02	2,500
7	Satin wood	Tree	4,200	06	25,200
8	Halmilla	Tree	4,000	28	112,000
B	Total			63	233,750

11.3 Allowances for Vulnerable

149. Based on the various categories of vulnerability, and ensuring that there is no "Vulnerable DPs are entitled to a one-off lump-sum disturbance allowance of LKR 25,000. Based on the various categories of vulnerability, and ensuring that there is no "double counting", if they indeed fall into more than one category of vulnerability, the entitlements budget for vulnerable, totaling Rs 275,000 is presented in Table 22.

Table 22: Budget for Vulnerability Entitlements

SN	GND	Total No. of Vulnerable	Unit Cost per vulnerable Household	Total Value Rs
1	Konduruwewa #1	0	25,000	0
2	Konduruwewa #2	11	25,000	275,000
C	Total	11	25,000	275,000

11.4 Other Allowances

150. DPs shall be eligible for compensation for expenses related to the GoSL land acquisition processes This includes the following:

- Expenses incurred during appearing under LAA Section 9 Inquiry for each household: maximum payment is Rs 10,000.
- Cost incurred in change of properties, maximum of Rs 25,000 is paid based on the nature of the occupation. Only LDO title holders are entitled to compensation for costs which relate changing land titles, administration etc.

Table 23: Budget for Vulnerability Entitlements

SN	GND	Total No. of Household	* Lump Sum under Section 9 Inquiry	* Lump Sum Property Changes administration	Total Value Rs
1	Konduruwewa #1	6	60,000	0	60,000
2	Konduruwewa #2	18	180,000	450,000	630,000
D	Total		240,000	450,000	690,000

* Maximum payment has been used for budget purposes only and shall be re-calculated in an updated RIP process during Project Implementation

11.5 Implementation and Administration costs

151. The Resettlement Plan shall be updated, implemented and monitored (internal monitoring) using human resources through budget allocated to the UEC-PIU, PMU and PMDSC in accordance with the Specialist roles on each team. Additionally, budget for carrying out internal monitoring is also already included in the Project implementation budget, therefore, not included in this RP

budget. However, a budget has been prepared for conducting updated Census and inventory surveys to update this Resettlement Plan during the time of GoSL RIP preparation in accordance with Sri Lanka's laws on land acquisition and resettlement and ADB SPS, 2009. processes:

Table 24: Cost Estimate for Surveys

Item	Number	Days	Unit	Unit Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Fees for enumerators	4	2	days	3,000	24,000
Food & lodging for enumerators	4	2	days	1,000	8,000
Data tabulation	2	2	days	2,500	10,000
Transport		For 4	days	3,500	14,000
E.	Total				260,000

11.6 Summary Costs and Total Budget

152. The summary of costs and total Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget Value is presented in Table 25.

Table 25: Summary Costs Budget

	ITEM	Total Value Rs.
<u>A</u>	Compensation for land loss	197,100
<u>B</u>	Compensation for Trees and crops	233,750
<u>C</u>	Allowances for Vulnerable	275,000
<u>D</u>	Other DP Allowances	690,000
	Sub-total (Compensation and Allowances) A+B+C+D=F	1,395,850
<u>E.</u>	Administration	260,000
	Total F+E=G	1,655,850
H.	Contingency (10%)	165,585
	Total Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget Value (Rs) (G+H)	1,821,435
	Total Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget Value (USD)	11,852

* Rate LKR 153.68 = 1 USD (www.xe.com 16 July 2017)

12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

153. The current schedule for the LARP implementation is expected to take 18 months commencing with Updated RIP preparation in December 2017, the proposed commencement time of the Tranche 2 financing. The length of time is particularly long because of land acquisition process under Sri Lankan Law being a lengthy process. Civil Works will be implemented only after RP implementation is carried out and once all DPs are compensated. There may be some areas that are not impacted by resettlement compensation. If ADB agrees, these areas may be released to the contractor for civil works at an earlier time, in order to reduce construction schedule delays. However, for this to occur, there will be strict screening and monitoring in accordance with the RP and SPS 2009, before an individual LAR affected section may be released and handed to the contractor. This would allow the civil works to continue, without breaching safeguards requirements and at the same time reducing delays in construction implementation schedules. The implementation Schedule is presented in Figure 20, but assumes, as per ADB policy that before any civil work commences, full RP implementation should be completed in which full compensation must be given to the affected people prior to physical and economical displacement.

Figure 20: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

Section	Process\Months	2017	2018												2019											
		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Census (ADB required)																									
	Inventory of assets (ADB required)																									
	Land Acquisition Application																									
2	Notice																									
	Advance Tracing																									
	Land Acquisition Plan																									
4	Inform DP and Objections Inquiry																									
5	Minister MMLD approval, Gazette																									
6	Final acquisition Plan prepared																									
7	Claims on ownership of lands/assets																									
9	Inquiry into title & ownership status																									
10	Confirm ownership																									
	Valuation																									
	Prepare RIP																									
	Submit to ADB for Approval																									
17	Award of compensation																									
38	Possession of land / assets																									
	Submission of Monitoring Reports																									
	Notice to proceed Construction																									

13 MONITORING

154. There is only a very small proportion of DPs are identified as affected, and the Project is IR category B, which normally does not trigger the requirement for an External monitoring Agency to be recruited per ADB policy.

155. Therefore, unless otherwise specified subsequently by ADB or the EA, the results of internal monitoring only, will be the basis for ADB's approval and for issuance of Notice to Proceed (NTP) to the Contractor to proceed with construction in LAR impacted areas.

156. Implementation of the resettlement plan will be reported to ADB in the quarterly project progress report. The stand-alone report on implementation of the resettlement plan will need to be submitted semi-annually to ADB and will be disclosed in ADB website.

13.1 Internal Monitoring

157. Implementation progress of the LARP will be monitored by PMU/PIU internally, assisted by the PMDSC Specialists. The monitoring team will report overall progress through the PMDSC Quarterly Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Reports. After implementation of the RP, a compliance report by the PMU/PIU, with the PMDSC will be prepared. The Final Internal Monitoring Report will be used as basis for allowing civil works to occur in the impacted sections.

158. If any significant resettlement issues or any unanticipated impacts are identified, the monitoring team will advise on safeguard compliance issues and prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues. Such planning document should be approved and disclosed before proceeding for the implementation of the specific project components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified.

159. Table 26 shows a general system of monitoring indicators to be periodically reported to ADB.

160. Financing for this internal monitoring are incorporated into the UEC-ICB-2A project budget.

Table 26: Resettlement Plan Monitoring

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Identification of compensation recipients	Verify the list of compensation recipients against eligibility criteria for compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients, who do not like eligibility criteria (included by mistake).
	Identification of persons who may claim eligibility for compensation, but are not included in the lists of compensation recipients. Separate verification should be performed on each type of compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who meet the criteria, but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake).
Verification of affected area	Confirmation of the areas of affected assets (including land plots and real property) against the LARP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of land subject to acquisition, for which compensation has been paid.

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of structures subject to acquisition for which compensation has been paid.
Verification of compensation amount, processing and payment	Examination of financial documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types.
	Identification and analysis of reasons for compensations not being paid in full amount and in time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensation.
	Identification of reasons for which funds for compensations have been under/overspent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of spending allocated compensation, percentage of amount envisaged in the LARP.
Verification of compensation timeline	Identification of reasons for which payment of compensation was delayed (e.g. due to legal process, law courts decisions, inheritance etc).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who received compensation that was delayed – disaggregated by compensation types, reason for delay, changes in amount of compensation (if any) should also be noted.
Verification of consultation and participation	Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons of inadequate participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition.
	Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content; and resolution of conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of complaints received.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of complaints resolved.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in household income / livelihood.

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Verification of income restoration	Socioeconomic survey of affected households and businesses (after implementation of LARP is completed) to indicate if DPs are socioeconomically better off than pre-project status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in business, profit and income.
Agreement to use specific sites	Measure numbers of those impacted, but volunteering land/assets areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Affected encroacher households • Number of affected encroachment plots • Area of Land to be taken from each encroacher. • Crops areas and number of each type of tree to be lost permanently from each encroacher. • Additional area and assets requirement for footprint, compared to that agreed. • Decision to go to RIP (further monitoring of this is separate, if situation eventuates).
	Verify agreement with owners volunteering land/assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-out footprint of affected areas • Verification of land area being taken is within that identified in agreements • Verification of crop and tree losses being same or less than that measured • Changes in measured areas and assets/crops/trees affected.

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
	Socio-economic - the affected household must be the same or better off than prior to the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crop yields• Income changes and poverty levels• Changes in livelihood status.• Land area existing for livelihood.

ANNEX A : INVENTORY OF ASSETS AND CENSUS-SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEYS FORMATS

INVENTORY OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP)

The following is an inventory for the resettlement impacted contract sections in the Projects of the MWSIP. This inventory should be conducted covering 100% of affected households/entities. The survey is designed to collect data from which impacts may be identified in detail and compensation calculations, prepared by Sri Lankan Government valuers, may be identified.

A separate Census and Socioeconomic Survey is also to be conducted to cover 100% of effected households/entities will provide data about the socioeconomic situation and losses for the household members.

1. Primary Information:

Survey Form No.		Kilometre Chainage	
Name of the Village		Name of District	
Divisional Secretary Division		Gramaniladari Division (GND)	
Name of Household Head (or business head)		ID Card No.	
Age		Gender	
Marital Status of Household head (Single, Married, Divorced, Widowed, other (specify...))			
Name of Spouse (if married)		Age of Spouse	
Address			

1.1 Summary of Impacts ("X" yes/no)

SN	Detail	Yes	No
A	Ownership of Properties		
A1	Owner		
A2	Leaseholder		
A3	Tenant		
A4	Encroacher		
B	Effect of Assets		
B1	House		
B2	Other Structures		
B3	Land		
B4	- Paddy Land		
B5	- High land		
B6	Trees and Crops		
B7	- Producing Fruit trees		
B8	- Non-producing (old) fruit trees		
B9	- Wood trees		
C	Business and Income		
C1	Business		
C2	Employees jobs and/or income		
D	Vulnerability		
D1	Poverty		
D2	Women headed household		
D2	Other (specify)		

1.2 What type of effect will be caused by the canal/project works

SN	Detail	Yes	No
E1	Fully effected house		
E2	Partly effected house		
E3	Effect to other structures		
E4	Effect to lands		
E5	Business temporarily affected		
E6	Business permanently affected		
E7	Impact on employees		

2. Land Losses:**2.1 Total Land Holding**

Description of Lands	Extent A.R.P.	Private Deed A.R.P.	Swarnaboomi Grants A.R.P.	Jayaboomi Grants A.R.P.	L.D.O Permits A.R.P.	Annual Permits A.R.P.	Lease	Encroached Lands A.R.P.	Grand Total A.R.P.
High Lands									
Paddy Lands									
Chena Lands									
Forest area									
Total extent									
Total value Rs.									

2.2 Area to be acquired

Description of Lands	Extent A.R.P.	Private Deed A.R.P.	Swarnaboomi Grants A.R.P.	Jayaboomi Grants A.R.P.	L.D.O Permits A.R.P.	Annual Permits A.R.P.	Lease	Encroached Lands A.R.P.	Grand Total A.R.P.
High Lands									
Paddy Lands									
Chena Lands									
Forest area									
Total extent									
Total value Rs.									

2.3 Farmland or Residential

Type	Length	width	area (A.R.P)
Residential			
Temple			
Farmland			
Commercial			

3. Crops and Trees:

3.1 Type of Crop

Type of ownership	Unit (ARP)	Type of Crop and area of Cultivation					
		Paddy
Private Deed	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Swamaboomi Grants	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Jayaboomi Grants	total						
	amount to be acquired						
LDO Permits	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Annual permits	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Leased	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Encroached	total						
	amount to be acquired						

3.2 Average yield of crop

Crop (Acres)	Paddy
Yield					
Price per Acre (Rs)					
Price per Kg (Rs)					

3.3 Trees

Total on plot - No. Trees (Long term)

Name of Trees	Age Below 05 Years	Age 05-10 Years	Age 11-15 years	Age 16-20 Years	Age Above 21 Years
Teak					
Satin wood					
Jack					
Halmilla					
Mango					
Coconut					
Other A.					
B.					
C.					
D.					
Total					

No. Trees (Long term) to be removed

Name of Trees	Age Below 05 Years	Age 05-10 Years	Age 11-15 years	Age 16-20 Years	Age Above 21 Years	Total Number of Trees	Annual Yield (kg) per tree	Total Value of Trees Rs.
Teak								
Satin wood								
Jack								
Halmilla								
Mango								
Coconut								
Other A.								
B.								
C.								
D.								
Total								

Total on plot - No. Trees (Mid Term)

Name of Trees	Below 03 Years	04-05 Years	Above 05 Years
Lime			
Orange			
Banana			
Delum			
Pomegranate			
Other A.			
B.			
C.			
D			
Grand Total			

No. of Trees (Mid Term) to be removed

Name of Trees	Below 03 Years	04-05 Years	Above 05 Years	Total Numbers of Trees	Annual Yield (kg) per tree	Total Value of Trees
Lime						
Orange						
Banana						
Delum						
Pomegranate						
Other A.						
B.						
C.						
D						
Grand Total						

4. Structures:**4.1 Description of Structure**

Structure s	Permanent			Semi-Permanent			Temporary			
	Yes/N o	Squar e Feet	Valu e Rs.	Yes/N o	Squar e Feet	Valu e Rs.	Yes/N o	Squar e Feet	Valu e Rs.	Gran d Total Rs.
House										
Boutique										
Rice mill										
Stores										
cattle Shed										
Well										
Other- Please named										
A.										
B.										
C.										
Total Value										

4.2 Description of Structure

Type of structure	Permanence (Permanent / Semi- Permanent / Temporary	Area m2 or m3		Full acquisition Y/N	Severe Yes/No	Description of structure (materials)	Value Rs
		Total	to be acquired				

5. Business and Income Losses:

SN	Affected Business	Number	Area m ²	Monthly net income	Tax document data
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Is the business registered?		<input type="checkbox"/> a. Registered <input type="checkbox"/> b. Not officially registered																																																																
How long has the business been in the location under the current owner?		<input type="checkbox"/> a. Less than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> b. 1-5 years <input type="checkbox"/> c. More than 5 years																																																																
Are there employees that work at the business?	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b. No																																																																	
	If yes, please list:																																																																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Name:</th> <th colspan="2">Male or Female</th> <th colspan="5">Age Range</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>15-20</th> <th>21-30</th> <th>31-40</th> <th>41-50</th> <th>50+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Name:	Male or Female		Age Range					M	F	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	50+																																																
	Name:	Male or Female			Age Range																																																													
		M	F	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	50+																																																										

Monthly Salary of employees?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name:</th> <th>Monthly Salary Rs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Name:	Monthly Salary Rs														
	Name:	Monthly Salary Rs																

SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF RESETTLEMENT AFFECTED PERSONS

Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP)

The following is a Socio-economic Survey of Resettlement Impacted Households/Entities in contract sections in the Projects of the MWSIP. This Survey should be conducted covering 100% of affected households/entities. The survey is designed to collect data from which the socio-economic situation and vulnerability of affected households may be identified. This data has the purpose as baseline for monitoring and provides for additional information in relation to compensation calculations prepared by Sri Lankan Government valuers, may be identified.

A separate Inventory of losses Survey is also to be conducted to cover 100% of effected households/entities will provide a majority of the data on land and assets acquisition losses for the household members.

1. Primary Information

Survey Form No.		Kilometre Chainage	
Name of the Village		Name of District	
Divisional Secretary Division		Gramaniladari Division (GND)	
Name of Household Head (or business head)		ID Card No.	
Age		Gender	
Marital Status of Household head (Single, Married, Divorced, Widowed, other (specify...))			
Name of Spouse (if married)		Age of Spouse	
Address			

2. Nature of Effect

Impact	Canal construction	Loss of access	Other (please specify)
Completely			
Partly			
Isolate			

3. Gender/Ethnicity/Religion/Civil Status

Description	Gender-1	Ethnicity-2	Religion-3	Civil status-4
Household Head				
Spouse				

01/ Gender

1. Male
2. Female

2/ Ethnicity

1. Sinhala
2. Sri Lankan
Tamil
3. Indian Tamil
4. Moor
5. Malay
6. Burger
7. Other
(specify)

3/Religion

1. Buddhist
2. Christian
3. Hindu
4. Islam
5. Other
(Specify)

4/ Marital status

1. Married
2. Unmarried
3. Divorced
4. Widow

MWSIP – RIP – Socioeconomic Survey

2

4. General information of the family members

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Relationship to household	Gender	Age	Education	Marital status	Employment	Status of employment	Annual income	Impact on occupation	Impact on property	Religion	Ethnicity
Household Head											
Spouse											

01/ Relationship to household	02/ Gender	03/ Age	04/Education	05/ Marital status
1. Son	3. Male	1. Below 05 years	1. Year 1-5	5. Married
2. Daughter	4. Female	2. 05-18 years	2. Year 6-11	6. Unmarried
3. Mother/Father		3. 19-60 years	3. GCE- O/L	7. Divorced
4. Brother/Sister		4. Above 50 years	4. GCE- A/L	8. Widow
5. In-laws			5. Diploma	
			6. Under graduate	
			7. Graduate	
			8. Post graduate	
			9. Other certificate	
			10. Non schooled/ able to write and read	
			11. Non schooled/ unable to write and read	

06/ Employment	07/ Status of Employment	11/Religion	12/ Ethnicity
1. Government employment	1. Executive	6. Buddhist	8. Sinhala
2. Private sector employment	2. Clerical & allied grades	7. Christian	9. Sri Lankan Tamil
3. Farming	3. Teacher	8. Hindu	10. Indian Tamil
4. Trading	4. Pion	9. Islam	11. Moor
5. Animal husbandry	5. Laborer	10. Other (Specify)	12. Malay
6. Foreign employment	6. Trader		13. Burger
7. Unemployed	7. Farmer		14. Other (specify)
8. Part-time employed	8. Mechanic		
9. Household	9. Driver		
10. Other	10. Carpentry		
	11. Masonry		
	12. Security officer		
	13. Salesman		
	14. Other		

MWSIP – RIP – Socioeconomic Survey

5

5. Information on income and expenditure**a. Annual income of chief household: Rs.**

SN	Item	Rs
A	Employment	
B	Farming	
C	Trading	
D	Other	
Total		

b. Annual Expenditure

SN	Item	Rs
A	Food	
B	Utilities	
C	Taxes and Charges	
D	Other	
Total		

c. Income/Expenditure

		Rs
A	Annual income Total	
B	Annual Expenditure Total	
C	Net income (A minus B)	

6. Available facilities

SN	Service	Available yes/no
a.	Access road	
b.	Electricity	
c.	Water	
d.	Telephone (landline)	
e.	Telephone (mobile)	

f. medical service: Type - _____ Distance from house - _____

g. High School: Distance from house - _____

h. Access to other services (specify type and distance) _____

7. Information on vehicles

Name of the vehicle	Available yes/no
Motor car	
Motor bus	
Van	
Lorry	
Four-wheel tractor	
Two-wheel tractor	
Motor cycle	
Push cycle	

Cart	
------	--

8. Do you obtain Samurdhi assistance? Yes/no

Monthly Assistance, Rs _____

9. Do you, or the family members belong to any groups

Family member	Group name	Number of years' member

10. Loss of infrastructure facilities, religious, cultural and archeological places

Name of the infrastructure	Nature of the loses	Fully or party lose
Access road		
Electricity		
Water		
Religious places		
Cultural places		
Archeological places		
Other		

11. Information on vulnerable persons

Which apply to the household:

a) Average Monthly income? - SLR _____

No. of (H) members supported by monthly income _____

b) Is the Household Head disabled? _____ Type of disability? _____

c) Are there any household members that are disabled? _____ How many _____?

d) types of disability? _____

e) Is the household head a single parent (female) with dependents?

f) Is the household head a single parent (male) with dependents?

g) Does he need help from other person?

h) Do you need assistance to rebuild the structures Yes/No

If yes - what is the assistance expect from the project?

Name of the surveyor: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

MWSIP – RUP – Socioeconomic Survey

9

ANNEX B : PERMISSION REQUESTS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES



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மேல்எலஹெரகால்வாய்திட்டம்
Upper Elahera Canal Project



ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහවැලි අධිකාරිය
මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිත ආයතන වැඩසටහන
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Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිත ආයතන වැඩසටහන
මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිත ආයතන වැඩසටහන
මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිත ආයතන වැඩසටහන
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme

Project Office, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Madatuosama කිලිමි.කරුමාලය, මහවැලි අධිකාරිය, මහවැලි, ශ්‍රී ලංකා

මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිත ආයතන වැඩසටහන, මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිත ආයතන වැඩසටහන, මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිත ආයතන වැඩසටහන

මගේ අංකය } PD/UEC/ENV/06-A/306
எனது இல }
My No

ඔබේ අංකය }
உமது இல }
Your No }
දිනය } 03.04.2017
திகதி }
Date }

District Forest Officer
District Forest Office
Anuradhapura

MWSIP - PMDSC	
493, T.B Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10	
Registered Incoming By:	ASIS
Seen:	Team Leader
	D. Team Leader
Date:	06 APR 2017
Action By:	
Copies to:	APK, DD, SS, YGW, RM
Primary File Location:	7.24
Copy to Files:	

Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP)

Approvals for the Components of Tunnel 3 and Tunnel

UECP is implementing under Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. Project consists of a link tunnel (9 Km) from kaluganga Reservoir to Moragahakanda Reservoir and about 65 Km canal from Moragahakanda Reservoir to Mahakanadarawa Tank.

Northern portal of Tunnel 3 and southern portal of Tunnel No. 4 fall within Namalpura and Mahameegawewa in the Palugaswewa Divisional Secretariat area. Following components related to construction activities of two tunnels expect to establish the said areas. (Please see the attached map.)

- **Contractor's office complex – 8.19 ha** (Indicate as an area A on the map). These are private lands.
- **Employer's /Engineer's Office and Accommodation Site -1.8 ha.** (Indicate as an area D on the map) These are private lands.
- **Main working site – 5.01 ha.** (Indicate as an area B on the map).These lands belong to FD.
- **Settling Tank – 0.95 ha** (Indicate as an area C on the map).These lands belong to FD.
- **Proposed disposal sites** (indicate as areas DPN -1 (3.54 ha.), DPN -2 (3.98 ha.) and DPN -3 (1.39 ha.) on the map. These lands belong to FD. These are permanent disposal sites.
- **Temporary working area for Tunnel 4 – 2ha.** These lands belong to FD.
- **Access road from Namalpura junction to temporary working area for tunnel 4 – 2.5 km.** (widening up to 6 m) about 2 km of this access road belong to FD.

All these areas will be reinstated to their existing conditions on completion of the tunnelling, except of any agreed permanent rock spoil tips. These reinstated activities will be carried out under guidance and supervision of the officials of FD.

Please note that the initial field visit for selection for suitable lands was conducted on 2nd December 2016 and Representative from regional FD, Kekirawa participated for selecting lands.

It would be much appreciated, if you could take necessary action to release said lands belonging to FD in order to initiate the tunnel construction work.

Your co-operation in this regard is highly appreciated.

Eng. S.A.A Dharmasiri,
Project Director
Upper Elahera Canal Project

Cc

- Director General (Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka) - for your information please
- Program Director (MWSIP) - do
- **Team Leader (PMDSC)** - do
- Regional Forest Officer, Kekirawa - for your info. and nece. action please



ඉහළ ඇළහැර ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය
மேல்எலஹரகால்வாய்திட்டம்
Upper Elahera Canal Project



ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහවැලි අධිකාරිය
இலங்கைமகாவலி அதிகாரஸபைம்
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

මෙවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතතා ආරෝපන වැඩසටහන
மகாவலிநீர்ப்பாதுகாப்புக்கான முதலிட்டத்திட்டம்
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme

Project Office: Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Madelucuma கிட்டம்அவலவக. நீர்ப்பாதுகாப்புஅதிகாரஸபைம், மடபடசபை

විකෘති කාර්යාලය: ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහවැලි අධිකාරිය, මදලුමා

මගේ අංකය
எனதுநிலை
My No

PD/UEC/ENV/06-A/307

ඔබේ අංකය
உமதிநிலை
Your No

දිනය
திகதி
Date

03.04.2017

Director General
Department of Wildlife Conservation

Mr. Manjula Amararatne
Dy. Director - Natural Resources Mgt.

Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP)

Approval for the Components of Tunnel No. 3

UECP is implementing under Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. Project consists of a link tunnel (9 Km) from kahuganga Reservoir to Moragahakanda Reservoir and about 65 Km canal from Moragahakanda Reservoir to Mahakanadarawa Tank.

Southern portal of Tunnel 3 area fall within Elehara- Giritale Sanctuary. Following components related to construction activities of above tunnel expect to establish the said area. (Please see the attached map.)

- Access road for tunnel portal from Bakamuna – Giritale main road -5.5 km. (Widening to 6 m) a part of this access road goes through the Wildlife area.
- Permanent disposal site & crusher plant area – 4.8 ha. (Indicate as A on the map).
- Temporary disposal site and batching plant area – 3 ha. (Indicated as an area B on the map)
- Temporary disposal site -5 ha. (Indicate as C on the map.)
- Portal area – 1.00 ha. (SPT3 Tunnel No. 3 Southern Portal) Use to accommodate only tunnel equipment)

All these areas will be reinstated to their existing conditions on completion of the tunnelling, except of any agreed permanent rock spoil tips. These reinstated activities will be carried out under guidance and supervision of the officials of DWC.

Please note that the initial field visit for selection for suitable lands was conducted on 1st December 2016 and a representative from regional DWC office, Elehara participated for selecting lands.

It would be much appreciated, if you could take necessary action to release said lands belonging to DWC in order to initiate the tunnel construction work.

Your co-operation in this regard is highly appreciated.

Eng. S.A.A Dharmasiri,
Project Director
Upper Elahera Canal Project

MWSIP - PMDSC	
493, T.B Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10	
Registered Incoming By:	ASE
Seen:	Team Leader D. Team Leader
Date:	06 APR 2017
Action By:	
Copies to:	APK, DD, SS, YG, G, R, M
Primary file location:	
Copy to Files:	

Cc

- Director General (Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka) - for your information please
- Program Director (MWSIP) - do
- **Team Leader (PMDSC)** - do
- Assistant Director (Pollonnaruwa) - for your info. and nece. action please
- Department of Wildlife Conservation
- Wildlife Ranger (Elehera) - do
- Department of Wildlife Conservation

ANNEX C : LETTERS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES GRANTING PERMISSION

15.03.2017

Project Director
Upper Elahara Canal Project
Madatugama.

Approval taken for Rehabilitation of Access road for the Construction Activities of UEC.

Reference your letter No. UEC/PD/Design/07 of 13.03.2017 on the above matter.

02. Approval is requested for the improvement and use of the access road for the stage 1 of the UEC implementing under the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.

1. 1 km of by road Namalpura Village and 500m of by road from Mahadiulwawa to Namalpura .

2. 800 m of by road of Mahameegaswawa Village.

03. Approval is granted to widen and improvement the road and use for the UEC construction.

Secretary
Kakirawa Pradesiya Sabawa.

UEC-ICB-2A

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අංකය
Office } 025-2264275
025-2263273

තැපෑල
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Residence } 025-2265152

ෆැක්ස්
අංකය
Fax } 025-2264275



පිටුව/ක.ප්‍ර.අ. 15/2017/පොදු
අංකය
My No. }

ඔබේ අංකය
අංකය
Your No. }

දිනය
නිකුත්
Date } 2017.03.15

කෙරිරාව ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව கெகிறாவ பிரதேச சபை KEKIRAWA PRADESHIYA SABHA

ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂ,
ඉහළ ඇලහැර ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය,
මහවැලි.

ඉහළ ඇලහැර ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ඉදි කිරීම් කටයුතු සඳහා පිටිවූ මාර්ග භාවිතය හා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීම

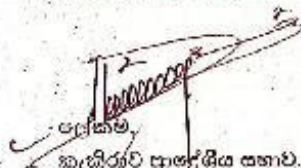
උක්ත කරුණට අදාළව මා සැමතු මගින් අංක UEC/PD/Design/07 හා 2017/03/13 දිනැති ලිපිය සඳහන් කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙනි.

02. ඒ අනුව මෙවැලි සංවර්ධන හා පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය සටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වත් ඉහළ ඇලහැර ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතියේ පළමු අදියරේ වැඩ කටයුතු ඉදිරි කාලයේ ආරම්භ කිරීමට නියමිත බව දන්වා සහන මාර්ග සංවර්ධනය කර භාවිත කිරීමට අනුමැතිය ලෙල්ලා ඇත.

01. නාමල්පුර සිට මහදිවුල්වැව මාර්ගයේ නාමල්පුර සිට 500 m දුර ප්‍රමාණය සහ නාමල්පුර ගල්මානගේ අතුරු මාර්ග 1km පමණ ප්‍රමාණය

02. මහමහත්වැව ගල්මානගේ අතුරු මාර්ග 800 m ක පමණ ප්‍රමාණය

03. ඒ අනුව එම මාර්ග 7 m දක්වා පුළුල් කර වැඩිදියුණු කර භාවිත කිරීමට අනුමැතිය ලබාදීමත් ලබා දෙන බව කාරුණිකව දන්වා සිටිමි.


සභාපති,
කෙරිරාව ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව.

නි. එස්. සමසිරි
අමාත්‍ය හා ඉදහමු කාර්ය සහතික
ලියාපත්වත් කරන කිසිවැරි
ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව
කෙරිරාව

15.03.2017

Eng. S .A. A.Dharmasiri
Project Director
Upper Elahara Canal Project
Madatugama.

Approval taken for Rehabilitation of access road for the construction activities of UEC.

Reference your letter No. UEC/PD/Design/07 of 13.03.2017 on the above matter.

Authorized is here by granted to widen and improvement 700m of the road from Konduruwawa Junction through Konduruwawa Village.

U.W.K.rathnayaka
Secratry
Elaha Pradesiya Saba
Bakamuna



“සමථ ජිනමු සැමථ සෙන සලසමු”
ඇලහැර ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව - බකමුණ

எலஹரா பிரதேச சபை - பகமண
ELAUERA PRADESHIYA SABHA - BAKAMUNA



මාගේ අංකය
අංකය: 0000
My Ref.

එන්/ඩී/ටී/පී/එස්/ඩී/එස්/01

ඔබේ අංකය
අංකය: 0000
Your Ref.

දිනය
07/03/15

ඉංජි.එස්.ඒ.ඒ.බර්මුඩ්,
ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂක,
ඉහළ ඇලහැර ඇල ව්‍යාපෘතිය,
මඩාදුගම.

ඉහළ ඇලහැර ඇල ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු සඳහා පිවිසුම් මාර්ග භාවිතය සහ වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීම.

උක්ත කරුණට සම්බන්ධව ඔබගේ UEC/PD/Design/07 අංක දරණ 2017/03/13 ලිපිය හා බැඳේ.

ඒ අනුව කොටුරුවාව හංදියේ සිට කොටුරුවාව ගම්මානය තරණ දිවෙන ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාවට අයත් මාර්ගයේ මීටර 700ක කොටස පුළුල් කර වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබා දෙමි.

(අත්සන)

ඒ.ඩී.බී.එස්. රත්නායක,
පල්කම්,
ඇලහැර ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව,
බකමුණ.

සු.ඩී.බී.එස්. රත්නායක
පල්කම්
ඇලහැර ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව,
බකමුණ.

දුරකථන/දුරකථන අංකය/අංකය Telephone/ Number	සාමාන්‍ය කාර්යාලය Office 066 2256675	සභාපති ලිපිනය Chairman 066 2256675	සභා සාමාජිකයා Residence 071 8372582	උප සභාපති සාමාජිකයා V Chairman 066 2256675	සභා සාමාජිකයා Residence 077 805418	ප්‍රධාන සහතික Secretary 066 4940771	සභා සාමාජිකයා Residence 077 022850	පොස්ට් කොඩ් Fax 066 2256675
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UEC-ICB-2A




Project Director,
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme,
Upper Elahera Canal Project.

Subject: Improvement to Road Section Of Length 12 km from Palugasswewa Junction to Mahameegasswewa, Namalpura at North Portal Site Of Tunnel No.3.

This is for the reference of your letter no. UEC/PD/BM/25 and dated 08.03.2017. On this matter our authority, gives the permission to proceed your work.

Thank you.


Executive Engineer,
Executive Engineer's Office,
Provincial Road Development Authority,
Maradankadawala.

R. G. C. A. Priyasad
Executive Engineer
Provincial Road Development Authority
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Eng. M. N. S.
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Fax 025-4580362

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Horawpothana 025-2238408
Kochchikwama 025-2257815
Anuradhapura 025-2235101
Mannar 027-2266706
Mannar 027-2051011

ANNEX D : CONSULTATION MINUTES OF MEETING

**Awareness program for the community in UEC-ICB-2A Access road
Mahawali Water Security Investment Program.**

Date -: 2016. 11.08

Venue -: Konduruwawa Village, Community Centre

Number of Participants -: 40 (Attendance Sheet attached)

Matters Discussed

Resettlement Specialist

She Explained what is Mahawali Water Security Investment Program and its main goal and objectives, how it is implementing and what is the responsibility of the community in konduruwawa. They are not beneficiaries of the Upper Alahara Canal Project. This Village road is developing to get the access for the tunnel 2A.

One member of the participants pointed out if they don't have any benefit of the project they have chance to rehabilitate the road in the village through this program. Because they are using a damaged road for the access their houses and paddy area. This road is rehabilitating from this project. And also they have opportunity to widening the bridge over the Yoda Canal. After rehabilitating this bridge, the people are able to use this bridge as two ways path.

In addition to that she explained the GRC Mechanism implement in the MWSIP for the social safeguard of the community and further told it is communication canal to express their grievances.

Resettlement officer and Communication Office

They explained addressing the gathering we have regular communication with the community in this area and the community can inform any grievances related to rehabilitation of this road.

Senior Engineer

He explained the technical requirement of the rehabilitation of this road. At that time one of the participants asked when moving the vehicle here and there the environment will be polluted due to dust and heavy vehicle. He explained further, all the necessary action will be taken to minimize and evacuate environment pollution. And also he told the safety is the first in this project. Because this is most concentrated for the safeguard of the community.





කෙටුම්පත් පිළිබඳ මාර්ගය සැකසීම සඳහා පැවැත්වෙන රැස්වීම - 2016.11.08

අනු අංකය	නම	ලිපිනය	දුරකතන අංකය	අත්සන
01	Y D ආරච්ඡන	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	0726269129	
02	E.A.D දසානි කුමාර	7 වියවිලි කොට්ටේ	0723860026	
03	M.C. මාවන් මොහොමඩ්	" "	0729064929	
04	U.C. බණ්ඩාර මල්ලිකාර්ථි	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	07156884	
05	R.M. පිලිමල්	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	0771379684	
06	A.M. මල්ලි මණ්ඩ	1 වන පියවර	0725886203	
07	R. කුමාර දිසානායක	කොට්ටේ	072491041	
08	U.C. නමනා කුමාර	1 වන පියවර	0729910671	
09	R. G. A.M. ජයරත්න	1 වන පියවර, කොට්ටේ	0779856065	
10	M.M. නිලනා ජයරත්න	1 වන පියවර, කොට්ටේ	072-4287482	
11	H.M.D. ඉරාන් මොහොමඩ්	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	072-3285646	
12	M.M. මොහොමඩ්	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	0726437700	
13	W.A. කුමාර දිසානායක	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	0724277982	
14	I.D. වසන්ත කුමාර	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	0724905632	
15	W.A. ඩී. කුමාර දිසානායක	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ		
16	B.G. ජයරත්න	දි.ක 35/38	0728870248	
17	W.M. මාවන් මොහොමඩ්	දි.ක 32 කෝට්ටේ	072-463370	
18	ඊ.ඊ. ඉරාන් මොහොමඩ්	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ		
19	W.C. ජයරත්න	යාය 35/15	72079374	
20	W.C. මාවන් මොහොමඩ්	යාය 35, කොට්ටේ		
21	T.G. කුමාර මණ්ඩ	කොට්ටේ		
22	ඊ.ක. කුමාර මණ්ඩ	දි.ක 35 කොට්ටේ	0789873755	
23	M.W. ආරච්ඡන	32 කොට්ටේ	0727475169	
24	K.M. මොහොමඩ්	" "	-	
25	WR Nanarathna Ranpa	yayas/6E, Shakula	0728763655	
26	MMSN Ranpa	" "	0293274067	
27	Nimal Rathnayaka	yaya 35/12, Shakula	0765656426	
28	H.M.D. නිලනා මාවන් මොහොමඩ්	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	072-4992883	
29	M.W. ඉරාන් මොහොමඩ්	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	072-4877739	
30	ඊ.ක. මාවන් මොහොමඩ්	යාය 32		
31	H.M.C. ආරච්ඡන	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	0712892770	
32	R.D. ආරච්ඡන	කොට්ටේ		
33	ඊ.ක. මාවන් මොහොමඩ්	කොට්ටේ	072 3999	
34	K.M. මාවන් මොහොමඩ්	යාය 32 කෝට්ටේ	0756203754	

නන්දරුවාට පිරිසුම් මාර්ගය සැකසීම සඳහා ප්‍රවෘත්තිය රැස්වීම - 2016.11.08

[illegible]

ANNEX E : FULL ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Type of Loss	Applica-tion	Entitled per-sons	Entitlements	Implementa-tion Agency	Implementation Procedures
Loss of Agri-cultural Land	Land ac-quired for the canal and re-lated fa-cilities such as service roads	Owner of ti-tled land	a) Compensation for land at re- placement cost – statutory com- pensation and special grant or re- placement land of equal size and quality b) Market value for trees and crops.	MMDE/PMU/PI U	1. Compensation rates are de- termined based on, LAA, NIRP, LDO and LA Regulations, 2009 2. Replacement land: PAH will purchase replacement land in the same locality using the statutory compensation and special grant provided by the Project. Special grant is paid regardless of the tenure type of the land acquired. 3. Other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
Loss of Agri-cultural Land	-do-	Lease-holder of state land	a) Compensation for loss of lease- hold land right; b) Market value for trees and crops	-do-	
Loss of Agri-cultural Land	-do-	Owner of State grant land	a) Compensation for land at re- placement cost, b) Trees and crops at market value	-do-	
Loss of ac- cess to agri- cultural land	-do-	Owner of ti- tled land	a)Compensation for land on re- placement cost b) Compensation for crops and trees at market value	-do-	
Loss of ac- cess to agri- cultural land	-do-	Ande Farmer (Share cropper)	a) Compensation for loss of Ande right b) compensation for crops de- stroyed/damaged c) A registered tenant is entitled to get a 1.5 acres of irrigated land and .5 acres of homestead at a Ma- haweli relocation site in Pol- onnaruwa District	-do-	
Loss of ac- cess to agri- cultural land	-do-	Non-titled user or squatter on State land	a) Compensation for land develop- ment b) Replacement cost of structures built c) Compensation for trees and crops at market value d) Grant to buy land.	-do-	
Residential Land and Structures					
Loss of Resi- dential land and struc- tures	Land ac- quired for ca- nal, re-l- ated fa- cilities such as service roads	Owner of ti- tled land	a) Compensation for structures and land at replacement cost, b)trees and crops at market value. c) Salvage materials from struc- tures and trees without cost. c) Cash grant for purchase of housing allotment. d) Transport cost and other trans- action cost e) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000)	MMDE PMU//PIU	1. Compensation rates are de- termined based on NIRP, LAA, and LA Regulations, 2009 2. A replacement homestead will be purchased by each physically displaced household for reloca- tion in the same locality with the cash grant provided by PMU/PIU or request PIU to buy land on their behalf The cash grant will be sufficient to replacement land 4. other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
Loss of Resi- dential land and struc- tures	-do-	Owner with State grant land (Main HH)	a) Compensation for structures and land at replacement cost, b)Trees and crops at market value. c) Salvage materials of structures and trees without cost.	-do-	

Loss of Residential land and structures	-do-	Lease-holder of state land	<p>d) Cash grant to purchase of housing allotment.</p> <p>e) Transport cost and other transaction cost</p> <p>f) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000)</p> <p>a) Compensation for structures at replacement cost</p> <p>b) Trees and crops at market value, compensation for leasehold right for land</p> <p>c) Salvage materials of structures and trees without cost.</p> <p>d) Cash grant for purchase of housing allotment.</p> <p>e) Transport cost and other transaction cost.</p> <p>f) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000).</p>	-do-	
		Non-titled and encroachers	<p>) Compensation for structures at replacement cost</p> <p>b) Trees and crops at market value, compensation for leasehold right for land</p> <p>c) Salvage materials of structures and trees without cost.</p> <p>d) Cash grant for purchase of housing allotment.</p> <p>e) Transport cost and other transaction cost.</p> <p>f) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000).</p>		
Secondary Structures and Common Property					
Partial or complete loss of other property or secondary structure (i.e. sheds, outdoor latrines, rice stores, animal pens etc.)	Land acquired for canals, related facilities such as service road	Owners of structures regardless of land tenure	<p>a) Compensation for structure and land at replacement cost</p> <p>b) Salvage materials without cost</p> <p>c) Cash grant for temporary shed (Rs 50,000)</p>	MMDE PMU/PIU	<p>1. Compensation rates are determined based on NIRP, LAA, and LA Regulations, 2009</p> <p>2. other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU</p>
Loss of tombs or graves	-do-	All owners	<p>a) In case of a family cemetery, compensation will be paid for the lost land and structure</p> <p>b) If it is a public facility run by a local authority, compensation will be paid to the local authority</p>	-do-	

Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation Assistance					
Materials Transport Allowance					
i) Loss of house and other structures		PAHs re-building house and other structures on same plot	a) Shifting allowance	MMDE PMU/PIU	
ii) Loss of house and other structures		PAH rebuilding house and other structures at a relocation site.	a) Shifting allowance b) Transport allowance	MMDE PMU/PIU	
Transition Subsistence Allowance					
Loss of house		Severely affected household	Rs, 25,000 ex gratia payment per PAH	MMDE PMU//PIU	As per LA 2009 Regulations
Livelihood Restoration (Grant and Training)					
Loss of source of income or livelihood		PAPs/ household	a) Vocational & skill training will be provided b) Training allowance and cash grant will be provided c) Work at project sites	-do-	
Permanent loss of income or livelihood sources		One member per household	a) Vocational & Skill training will be provided b) Training allowance and cash grant will be provided c) Work at project sites	-do-	
Permanent loss of income or livelihood sources		Severely affected household remaining on the affected land	a) Vocational & Skill training will be provided b) Training allowance and cash grant will be provided c) Work at project sites	-do-	
Special Assistance					
Loss of income or livelihood sources		Vulnerable PAHs including the poor and woman-headed household	a) Rs 25,000/= cash grant b) Priority in membership in Income restoration and improvement programs c) Assistance in official document search and registration.		
Community Assets					
Loss of local roads, foot-paths, bridges, irrigation, water ways		Divisional Secretary's Division, Local Authority and local community	a) All lost infrastructure facilities will be rehabilitated to their original conditions. b) If such affected infrastructure facilities cannot be provided, alternative infrastructure facilities will be provided	MMDE PMU/PIU	- do-

HH = household; PIU = Project Implementation Unit, EA = Executive Agency,

ANNEX F : GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM BROCHURE

ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකකයේ දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ කමිටු සාමාජිකයින්

1. වැඩසටහන් අධ්‍යක්ෂ (සභාපති)
2. දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම්
3. ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්
4. නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ විශේෂඥ, පරිසර විශේෂඥ
5. ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂවරු (අදාළ ව්‍යාපෘතියේ)
6. ප්‍රජා මූල සංවිධාන නිලධාරීන් 04ක් (02 නොක්කාත්තාවත් විය යුතුය)
7. නියෝජිත (උපදේශක අංශය , ඉදිකිරීමේ අංශය)

❖ දුක් ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ කමිටුව මසකට වරක් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ඒකකයේ දී රැස් වේ.



❖ සියලුම පැමිණිලි හා ඒවා විසඳීමට ගන්නා ලද සියලුම ක්‍රියාමාර්ග දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ ලේඛනයේ ලේඛනගත කෙරේ. මෙම ලේඛන ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ඒකකයේ හා ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ ස්ථානගත කෙරේ.



මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතතා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන මගින් පිඩාවට පත් වන සියලුම ප්‍රජාවට වියදම් ලබා දේ.
මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ඉතා වැදගත්ම සාධකය ප්‍රජාව වන අතර ඔබේ ගැටලු විසඳීමට අපි බැදී සිටිමු.

වැඩි දුරටත් තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමට

1. ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂ,
මිණිපේ වම් ඉවුරු ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය,
ප්‍රාදේශීය වාරිමාර්ග ඉන්ජිනේරු කාර්යාල පරිශ්‍රය, හසලත.
දුරකථන අංකය: 055- 2258977
2. ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂ,
ඉහළ ඇලහැර ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය,
ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහවැලි අධිකාරිය, මඩවුගම,
දුරකථන අංකය: 025- 2054896
3. ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂ,
වියඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය,
වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, නැ.පෙ.44, කුරුඹෑගල.
දුරකථන අංක: 037-3970783
ජංගම දුරකථනය: 071-4432826
4. නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ විශේෂඥ,
මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතතා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන,
අංක 493 1/1, ඩී.ඩී. ජයා මාවත, කොළඹ 10.
දුරකථන අංක: 011-2675810
ජංගම දුරකථනය: 071-5206541
5. පරිසර විශේෂඥ,
මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතතා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන,
අංක 493 1/1, ඩී.ඩී. ජයා මාවත, කොළඹ 10.
දුරකථන අංක: 011-2675810
ජංගම දුරකථනය: 077-1035020

මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතතා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන
අංක 493 1/1, ඩී.ඩී. ජයා මාවත, කොළඹ 10.
දුරකථන 011 2675810
ෆැක්ස් 011 2675810

මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතතා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන

මහවැලි සංවර්ධන හා පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය



දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණය

මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතතා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන

ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකුවේ ආධාර ඇතිව ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය මගින් මහවැලි සංවර්ධන හා පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන වැඩසටහන මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතතා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන වේ. මේ යටතේ පහත සඳහන් ව්‍යාපෘති තුන සඳහා මූල්‍ය ආධාර සැපයේ.

- ❖ ඉහළ ඇලහැර ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය
- ❖ වියඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය
- ❖ මිණිපේ වම් ඉවුරු ඇළ ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ ව්‍යාපෘතිය.

මෙම ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන මගින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උතුරු වියළි කලාපයට මහවැලි ජලය සැපයීමෙන් වාරිමාර්ග දියුණු කිරීම, පානීය ජලය සැපයීම හා වාණිජමය කරුණු පදනම් කර ගනිමින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථිකය වේගවත් දියුණුවක් කරා යොමු කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.



දුක් ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණය යනු

ව්‍යාපෘතිය නිසා පිඩාවට පත්වන ප්‍රජාවට කම දුක් ගැනවිලි ඉදිරිපත් කොට ඒ සඳහා විසඳුම් ලබා ගැනීමට ඇති මාර්ගයකි. කිසිදු වියදමකින් තොරව පිඩාවට පත් වූ ඕනෑම පුද්ගලයෙකුට මෙම ක්‍රමවේදය සඳහා යොමු විය හැකියි.

දුක් ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණය මගින් විසඳුම් ලබා ගත හැකි අංශ

1. ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සම්බන්ධ ගැටලු
2. වන්දි ගෙවීමේ ක්‍රමවේදය පිළිබඳව
3. නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේදී ඇති වන ගැටලු
4. ඉඩම් අයිතිය සම්බන්ධ ගැටලු
5. වන්දි ගෙවීම් ප්‍රමාද වීම්
6. ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ සහයෝගීතා වැඩසටහන
7. ව්‍යාපෘතිය හා සම්බන්ධ සමාජ සහ පාරිසරික ගැටලු

දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණය මගින් විසඳුම් ලබා ගත නොහැකි අංශ

1. උසාවියෙන් විසඳුම් ලබා ගැනීමට යොමුකර ඇති ගැටලු.
2. ලබා දීමට යෝජිත වන්දි ප්‍රමාණය ගැන තීරණය ගැනීම.

දුක් ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණයට ගැටලු යොමු කිරීමේ ක්‍රමවේදය

දුක්ගැනවිල්ල වාර්තාව හා ලිඛිතව ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකියි. එය ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී, ව්‍යාපෘති නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ නිලධාරී හෝ ව්‍යාපෘති පරිසර නිලධාරී වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකි අතර එයට අදාළ පෝරමය එම නිලධාරී මණ්ඩලය සතුව ඇත.

එසේ ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන දුක්ගැනවිලි ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂකගේ මාර්ගෝපදේශකන්ටයෙන් අදාළ නිලධාරීන් විසින් සත්‍යයන් ඇතුළත විසඳිය යුතුයි.

එසේ විසඳිය නොහැකි ගැටලු ව්‍යාපෘති නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ නිලධාරී හෝ ව්‍යාපෘති පරිසර නිලධාරී විසින් ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ඒකකය වෙත යොමු කෙරේ. ඒ සඳහා සති දෙකක කාලයක් ප්‍රමාණවත්ය.

එසේ විසඳිය නොහැකි ගැටලු ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් වෙත යොමු කෙරේ. මෙහිදී ද සත්‍යයන් විසඳුම් ලබා දිය යුතු අතර එසේ විසඳිය නොහැකි ගැටලු ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකකය වෙත යොමුකළ යුතුයි. මෙම සම්පූර්ණ ක්‍රියාදාමය උපරිම සති හතරකින් නිම කළ යුතුය.

මෙම කමිටුව සත් කිරීම පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට සිදු කෙරේ.



පැමිණිලි විසඳීමේ ක්‍රමවේදය

දුක් ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ කමිටුව
ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී

ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී මට්ටමින් ගැටලු නොවිසඳුනහොත්

දු. වි. ක.
ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ඒකකය

ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ඒකකය මට්ටමින්
ගැටලු නොවිසඳුනහොත්

දු. වි. ක.
ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් මට්ටමින් ගැටලු නොවිසඳුනහොත්,

දු. වි. ක.
ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකකය
අමාත්‍යාංශ මට්ටමින්

ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී මට්ටමින් දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ කමිටුවේ සාමාජිකයින්

1. ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී (සභාපති)
2. ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටමේ රජයේ නිලධාරීන්
3. ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටමේ පුජා පූජක පක්ෂ(බෞද්ධ, හින්දු, කතෝලික, මුස්ලිම්)
4. පුජා නියෝජිතයින් (පුජා මූල සංවිධාන)
5. නියෝජිත (උපදේශක අංශය, ඉදිකිරීමේ අංශය)
6. පරිසර නිලධාරී, නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ නිලධාරී

ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ඒකකයේ දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ කමිටුවේ සාමාජිකයින්.

1. ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂ (සභාපති)
2. ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාවේ ලේකම්
3. නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ නිලධාරී, පරිසර නිලධාරී
4. ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී
5. පුජා මූල සංවිධාන නිලධාරීන් 4ක් (02 තෙත් කාන්තාවන් විය යුතුය)
6. නියෝජිත (උපදේශක අංශය, ඉදිකිරීමේ අංශය)

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් මට්ටමින් දුක් ගැනවිලි විසඳීමේ කමිටුවේ සාමාජිකයින්.

1. ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් (සභාපති)
3. ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාවේ ලේකම්
4. මැතිවරු නිලධාරී
5. ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී (අදාළ ප්‍රදේශයේ)
6. නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ නිලධාරී, පරිසර නිලධාරී
7. පුජා මූල සංවිධාන නිලධාරීන් 4ක් (02 තෙත් කාන්තාවන් විය යුතුය)
8. නියෝජිත (උපදේශක අංශය, ඉදිකිරීමේ අංශය)

GRC at Executing Agency (PMU) (Ministry level) :-Members

1. Program Director (Chairman)
2. Divisional Secretary
3. Resettlement Specialist, Environment Specialist
4. Project Director for respective project
5. Four members of CBO or representatives of PAPs (two should be women)
6. Two Representatives (Contactor, Consultant)

- ❖ GRC meeting will be held once a month at PIU office



- ❖ All complaint will be recorded in CRM Registry Book, and all steps taken to resolve the complaint will be recorded in the GRM file that will be kept in the PIU or PMU and Divisional Secretary



The Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program is giving a win-win solution for PAPs.

PAPs are the most important people of the project. Hence we are in a position to solve your issues at any time.

For More Information:-

1. Project Director,
Minipe Left Bank Canal Project,
Divisional Irrigation Engineer's
Premises,
Hasalaka.
055-2258977
2. Project Director,
Upper Elahera Canal Project,
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka,
Madatugama.
025-2054896
3. Project Director,
North Western Province Canal Project,
Department of Irrigation,
P.O.Box 44, Kurunegala
Tel. 037 - 3970783, Mobile No. 0714432826
4. Resettlement Specialist,
PMU, MWSIP.
Tel: 011-2675810
Mobile No: 0715206541
5. Environment specialist,
PMU, MWSIP.
Tel: 011-2675810
Mobile No: 0771035020

Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program
No. 493 1/1, T.B. Jayah Mawatha,
Colombo 10
Tel. - 011-2675810
Fax - 011-2675227

MAHAWELI WATER SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM (MWSIP)

MINISTRY OF MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

**GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)****About MWSIP**

Asian Development Bank supports the government of Sri Lanka to Implement the Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program through the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment by financing the following three projects

- ❖ Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP)
- ❖ North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP)
- ❖ Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP)

The investment program will accelerate the economic activities of Sri Lanka's Northern Dry Zone region by transferring surplus water of the Mahaweli River basin for irrigation, drinking and commercial purposes.



What is GRM ?

The GRM provides an avenue for adversely project affected people (PAPs) to raise their concerns and to seek solutions to their problems. There will be no cost for PAPs to bring their concerns and it is accessible for all PAPs.

What concerns or complaints are eligible to be brought under the GRM?

1. Land acquisition cases.
2. Compensation payment packages
3. Resettlement issues
4. Ownership disputes
5. Delay of payment of compensation
6. Rehabilitation assistance Program
7. Social Environment concerns related to the project

What concerns that are not going to be dealt by GRM

1. Matters pending in the court
2. Disputing the agreed compensation rate

How to file complaints or submit concerns to GRM

Grievances can be presented either in writing or verbally to the Project Resettlement Officer (PRO) or Project Environment Officer (PEO) or to the Grama Niladari (GN). Complaint forms are available with GN and Project Office.

The PRO or PEO with the guidance of the Project Director, will resolve the PAP's complaints within one week. However, if the problem cannot be solved, the Project Director will bring the complaint to the Executing Agency.

In this case, the whole process to provide a solution will take a maximum of 4 weeks.

Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will be established at all levels mentioned below.

Complaints from the PAPs could be submitted to PIU staff, PMU staff, GN or Divisional Secretary
Complaints will be recorded and filed in PIU office (PAP)

**COMPLAINT HANDLING PROCEDURES**

GRC
Grama Niladari (GN)

If GN fails to resolve the complaint, the complaint will be referred to:

GRC
Project Implementing Unit (PIU)

If PIU fails to resolve the complaint, the complaint will be referred to:

GRC
Divisional Secretary (DS)

If DS fails to resolve the complaint, it will be referred to:

GRC
Program Executing Agency (PMU)
Ministry Level

GRC at Grama Niladari Level:-**Members**

1. Grama Niladari (Chairman)
2. Village Level Officers
3. Village Level Priest (Buddhist, Hindu, Christian, Islam)
4. Resettlement Officer, Environment Officer
5. Community Leaders
6. Two Representatives (Contactor, consultant)

GRC at Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**Level:- Members**

1. Project Director (Chairman)
2. Secretary – Pradesiya saba
3. Resettlement Officer and Environment Officer
4. Grama Niladari
5. Four members of CBO or representatives of PAPs (two should be women)
6. Two Representatives (Contactor, consultant)

GRC at Divisional Secretary Level:-**Members**

1. Divisional Secretary (Chairman)
2. Secretary – Pradesiya saba
3. Surveyor
4. Grama Niladari (relevant area)
5. Resettlement Officer and Environment Officer from PIU
6. Four PAPs (two should be women)
7. Two Representatives (Contactor, consultant)

ANNEX G : INVENTORY OF ASSETS – RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION (LAND, CROPS AND TREES)

Land Acquisition Inventory

SN	Name	GN Division	DS Division	Total Land holding (perches)			Area to be acquired (Perches)		
				Jayaboomi	LDO	Encroached land	Jayaboomi	LDO	Encroached land
1	Martin Lemasooriya*	Konduruwewa #1	Elahera	120	80	320	0	0	5.7
2	AjithSamantha*	Konduruwewa #1	Elahera	120	0	320	0	0	6
3	P.G.A.M.Asoka Ranjith*	Konduruwewa #1	Elahera	160	0	320	0	0	6
4	A.M.Danushka Sanjeewa*	Konduruwewa #1	Elahera	160	0	400	0	0	6
5	E.M.Abeyratne*	Konduruwewa #1	Elahera	160	0	400	0	0	6
6	G.G.S.Malkanathi*	Konduruwewa #1	Elahera	80	0	400	0	0	6
7	B.G.Premadasa	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
8	N.G.Podimenike	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
9	M.M.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
10	M.M.G.R.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
11	E.W.H.Kumarihamy	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
12	K.G.R.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
13	P.G.A.M. Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
14	P.T.S.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
15	K.G.K.R.Kumbukgolla	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
16	P.G.Anuraratna	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
17	M.M.P.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
18	E.D.G.Chandrawathi	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
19	A.M.R.Wijeratne	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	80	0	0	2	0
20	K.M.Ajith	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	80	0	0	2	0
21	W.G.S.R.Gunaratna	Konduruwewa #2	Elahera	0	160	0	0	2	0
Total				800	2360	2160	0	30	35.7
Total land holding -5320 perches									

SN	Name	GN Division	DS Division	Total Land holding (perches)			Area to be acquired (Perches)		
				Jayaboomi	LDO	Encroached land	Jayaboomi	LDO	Encroached land
			Total effected - 65.7 perches						
			Percentage of affected - 1.24% of total land holding						

* Encroached land areas are all paddy land.

Inventory of Trees to be Acquired

SN	Name	GN Division	Coconut				MANGO				Halmilla			
			below 5 years.	5-10 years	11-15 years	total	below 5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	total	below 5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	Total
1	Martin Lemasooriya	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
2	AjithSamantha	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6
3	P.G.A.M.Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	3
4	A.M.Danushka Sanjeewa	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	E.M.Abeyratne	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
6	G.G.S.Malkanthi	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	B.G.Premadasa	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
8	N.G.Podimenike	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
9	M.M.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
10	M.M.G.R.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	E.W.H.Kumarihamy	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	K.G.R.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
13	P.G.A.M. Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	P.T.S.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

15	K.G.K.R.Kumbukgolla	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	P.G.Anuraratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M.M.P.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	E.D.G.Chandrawathi	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	A.M.R.Wijeratne	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
20	K.M.Ajith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	W.G.S.R.Gunaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	9	20	28

SN	Name	GN Division	Neem					Satin wood			Damba	
			below 5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	Total	5-10 years s	11-15 year	Total	5-10 years	total
1	Martin Lemasooriya	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	AjithSamantha	Konduruwewa #1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
3	P.G.A.M.Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	3
4	A.M.Danushka Sanjeewa	Konduruwewa #1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	E.M.Abeyratne	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	G.G.S.Malkanathi	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
7	B.G.Premadasa	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	N.G.Podimenike	Konduruwewa #2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
9	M.M.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
10	M.M.G.R.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	E.W.H.Kumarihamy	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	K.G.R.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	P.G.A.M. Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

14	P.T.S.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	K.G.K.R.Kumbukgolla	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	P.G.Anuraratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M.M.P.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	E.D.G.Chandrawathi	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	A.M.R.Wijeratne	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	K.M.Ajith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	W.G.S.R.Gunaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2	4	6	2	14	2	4	6	3	3

SN	Name	GN Division	Teak					Jak fruit				Ketakela		
			below 5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	Total	below 5 years	5-10 years	11-15 years	Total	5-10 years	11-15 years	Total
1	Martin Lemasooriya	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	AjithSamantha	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	P.G.A.M.Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	A.M.Danushka Sanjeewa	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	E.M.Abeyratne	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	G.G.S.Malkanthi	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	B.G.Premadasa	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	N.G.Podimenike	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	M.M.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	M.M.G.R.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
11	E.W.H.Kumarihamy	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	K.G.R.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

13	P.G.A.M. Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	P.T.S.Jayarathna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	K.G.K.R.Kumbukgolla	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	P.G.Anurathna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	M.M.P.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	E.D.G.Chandrawathi	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	A.M.R.Wijeratne	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	K.M.Ajith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	W.G.S.R.Gunaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	6	0	6	0	1	2	3	2	0	2

Inventory of Total Number of Trees owned by Each DP**Total no. of long term trees onn the land with age analysis**

SN	Name	Community	Coconut				MANGO				Neem				
			below 5 years.	5-10 years	11-15 years	total	below 5 years.	5-10 years	11-15 years	total	below 5 years.	5-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	Total
1	Martin Lemasooriya	Konduruwewa #1	2	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	6
2	AjithSamantha	Konduruwewa #1	3	2	1	6	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	2	5
3	P.G.A.M.Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #1	2	3	2	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
4	A.M.Danushka Sanjeewa	Konduruwewa #1	3	2	2	7	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
5	E.M.Abeyratne	Konduruwewa #1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	G.G.S.Malkanathi	Konduruwewa #1	3	2	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
7	B.G.Premadasa	Konduruwewa #2	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	N.G.Podimenike	Konduruwewa #2	2	3	1	6	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	5
9	M.M.Jayarathna	Konduruwewa #2	3	3	1	7	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	5

10	M.M.G.R.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	2	5	1	8	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3
11	E.W.H.Kumarihamy	Konduruwewa #2	1	3	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
12	K.G.R.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	1	6
13	P.G.A.M. Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #2	1	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
14	P.T.S.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
15	K.G.K.R.Kumbukgolla	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
16	P.G.Anuraratna	Konduruwewa #2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
17	M.M.P.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18	E.D.G.Chandrawathi	Konduruwewa #2	2	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
19	A.M.R.Wijeratne	Konduruwewa #2	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
20	K.M.Ajith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
21	W.G.S.R.Gunaratna	Konduruwewa #2	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total			32	40	23	95	1	7	7	15	9	23	22	5	59

Name	Community	Halmilla				Mahogani		Satin wood			Damba	
		below 5 years.	5-10 years	11-15 years	Total	5-10years	total	5-10 years	11-15 years	Total	5-10 years	total
Martin Lemasooriya	Konduruwewa #1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AjithSamantha	Konduruwewa #1	2	2	2	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
P.G.A.M.Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	2	2	3	3
A.M.Danushka Sanjeeewa	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.M.Abeyratne	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G.G.S.Malkanathi	Konduruwewa #1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
B.G.Premadasa	Konduruwewa #2	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.G.Podimenike	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M.M.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

M.M.G.R.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.W.H.Kumarihamy	Konduruwewa #2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K.G.R.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.G.A.M. Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.T.S.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K.G.K.R.Kumbukgolla	Konduruwewa #2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.G.Anuraratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M.M.P.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.D.G.Chandrawathi	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A.M.R.Wijeratne	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K.M.Ajith	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.G.S.R.Gunaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2	17	20	39	1	1	2	4	6	3	3

Name	Community	Teak					Cashew			Jak fruit				Ketakela	
		below 5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	Total	below 5 years	5-10 years	Total	below 5 years	5-10 years	11-15 years	Total	5-10 years	11-15 years
Martin Lemasooriya	Konduruwewa #1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
AjithSamantha	Konduruwewa #1	1	2	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.G.A.M.Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A.M.Danushka Sanjeewa	Konduruwewa #1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
E.M.Abeyratne	Konduruwewa #1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
G.G.S.Malkanathi	Konduruwewa #1	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
B.G.Premadasa	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
N.G.Podimenike	Konduruwewa #2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
M.M.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	1	1	4	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

M.M.G.R.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
E.W.H.Kumarihamy	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
K.G.R.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
P.G.A.M. Asoka Ranjith	Konduruwewa #2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.T.S.Jayaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K.G.K.R.Kumbukgolla	Konduruwewa #2	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.G.Anuraratna	Konduruwewa #2	1	0	3	0	4	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
M.M.P.Sisirakumara	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.D.G.Chandrawathi	Konduruwewa #2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
A.M.R.Wijeratne	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K.M.Ajith	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.G.S.R.Gunaratna	Konduruwewa #2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	22	19	2	51	4	6	10	7	1	2	10	2	1

ANNEX H : SIGNED AGREEMENT LETTERS (IN SINHALA)

2022-23

ඉහළ ඇලහැර ඇල සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා ප්‍රවේශ මාර්ග ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම

ඉඩම් හිමියන් විසින් පරිහරණය කරනු ලබන රක්ෂිත/ පුද්ගලික ඉඩම් පිළිබඳ ලේඛන

කෝලාහල

අනු අංකය	ඉඩම් හිමියාගේ නම	ජා. හැ. අංකය	ඉඩමෙහි ප්‍රමාණය			සාකච්ඡා ප්‍රමාණය (ගණන)			නිකුත් කරන ලද	විවරාණය
			රක්ෂිත/අභ්‍යන්තර/පුද්ගලික						රක්ෂිත/ අභ්‍යන්තර	
			අක්.	රූ.	පරි.	පල.	දැව	වටිනාකම රුපියල්	පොඩ්දුරු/පල් ස්වභාවය	
01	මාර්ටින් ලැම්පුරිය	195020603545	02							
02	K.M. අලිගේ සමරසිංහ	792854710V	03							
03	P.G.A.M. අනුරාධ රාජිත්	722510488V	1 1/2							
04	A.M.D. සංජීව කරුණාරත්න	872384839V	01							
05	L.M. අමරසිංහ	4/0851693V	04							
06	G.G. සුධර්ශන මල්කාරිකි	198061804438	02							
07	B.G. ප්‍රේමදාස ✓	580782981V	1							
08	N.G. හේමා මැතිමත් ✓	677413867V	1							
09	M.M. ජයරත්න ✓	540706573V	1							
10	M.M.G. රසිකා ජයරත්න ✓		1							
11	P. කුමාර සමරසිංහ ජයරත්න ✓	812743686V	1							
12	E.W. හේමා කුමාරසිංහ ✓	478241018V	1							
13	K.G. රසිකා පිපිට කුමාර ✓	803024430V	1							
14	K.G.K. රේඛිකා කුමාරසිංහ ✓		1							
15	P.G. අනුරාධ රාජිත් ✓	661062215V	1							
16	M.M. ප්‍රසන්න සිසිර කුමාර ✓	780163941V	1							
17	W.G.S. සරත්කුමාර අනුරාධ රාජිත් ✓	931762079V	1							
18	E.D.G. සන්ද්‍රාසනී ✓	1969551024418	1							
19	A.R.M. විජේරත්න	682044217V	1							
20	K.M. අලිගේ		1							
21	P.G.A.M. අනුරාධ රාජිත්	722510488V	1							

Consent letter - 1

ပေးဆပ်ရန် / စုစည်းရန်အတွက် နေ့စဉ် အသုံးပြုသည့် ပုံစံ

ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම (මාර්ගය ලැබුවද, 2022) 26 වන වර්ෂය

[illegible]

අනු අංකය	ප්‍රවේශ වීමේදී සිටින තැන	පිහිටීම	මි. ම. අංකය	ප්‍රවේශ
01	මල් පිහිටීම	01 වැනි	85020103545	ප්‍රවේශ
02	ක.ම. අංකය		792854710V	ප්‍රවේශ
03	P.G.A.M. අංකය		722510488V	ප්‍රවේශ
04	අ.ම. අංකය		872384839V	ප්‍රවේශ
05	අ.ම. අංකය	අංක 32, පාලන	870831693V	ප්‍රවේශ
06	අ.ම. අංකය	අංක 32, පාලන	88061804438	ප්‍රවේශ

මේ පිටුවේ ප්‍රවේශ වීමේ තත්ත්වය

(Signature)
D.P.O. (UPER)

॥ अहोरात्रि ज्ञानमोक्षदा ॥

B. Anna
S.P.O (UPPER)

Answer

[illegible]

BS. Patel
22/10/2020

[illegible]

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Translated Agreement

Consent letter 1 and 2

Consent Letter -1

Improvements to Access Roads for the NWPCP/UEC projects (**Road - Konduruwawa Access Road**)

We express our consent for the use of crown land reservations possessed by owners of the lands adjoining the access road to be improved if required for the development projects of NWPC & UEC funded by the ADB

Se. No.	Name of the Land owner	Address	ID no.	Signature
01	Martin Lasuriya			
02	K.M. Ajith Samantha			
03	P.G.A.M.Ashoka Ranjith			
04	R.M.Wasantha Sanjeewa			
05	E.M.Aberathna			
06	G.G.Malkanathi			

Signature of Grama Niladari
PIU)

Signature of Resettlement Officer(UEC-

Consent Letter -2

Access Road of the NWPC/UEC project funded by the ADB – **Konduruwawa**

I/We..... NIC No. ----- hereby agree to release extent of land situated atdepicted under annexure 1 owned by me/us for the widening of the access road on permanent/temporary basis (for the period of construction)

Annexure – 1

1. Loss of land (Permanent/Temporary) lengthm width..... m
2. Loss of permanent Crops
3. Name of the vegetation and crops
4. Loss of business Permanent/Temporary
5. Boundaries land proposed to be released.
 - 5.1. North
 - 5.2. East
 - 5.3. South
 - 5.4. West
6. Title of land. Sole owner/undivided/ lease etc.. (information to be collected with the authority of the owner/owners.....)
7. Location of land.....
8. District
9. Divisional Secretary Division
10. Grama Niladari Division
11. Village

I am aware that the above land is to be utilized permanently/temporary for the construction/ widening of access road and I am aware that I have no claim for compensation at present or future. I also agree with the related organization that I will not submit any grievances regarding the matter.

Signature of owner/owners: -

Signature Officer (PMU/PIU): -

Signature of Community Based Organization representative (witness to confirm this has been done freely and without undue influence. (Grama Niladari of the Division should be one witness)

Witness.

1. Signature..... Date
- Name
2. Signature Date
- Name