

Resettlement Plan

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SRI: Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program (Project 3: Wastewater Improvement Project)

Prepared by the Colombo Municipal Council Government of Sri Lanka for Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 3 August 2015)

Currency Unit	–	Sri Lanka rupees (SLRs)
SLRs1.00	=	\$0.00747
\$1.00	=	SLRs. 133.780

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CEA	-	Central Environment Authority
CMC	-	Colombo Municipal Council
DMS	-	Detail Measurement Survey
DNI	-	distribution network improvement
DSIDC	-	Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
FGD	-	focus group discussions
GCWWMP	-	Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Program
GN	-	Grama Niladhari
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
IR	-	Involuntary resettlement
LAA	-	Land Acquisition Act
MPALG&DG	-	Ministry of Public Administration, Local Government and Democratic Governance
MOFP	-	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MUD&WSD	-	Ministry of Urban Development, Water Supply and Drainage
NGO	-	nongovernmental organization
NIRP	-	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NRW	-	Non-revenue water
NWSDB	-	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRDA	-	Provincial Road Development Authority
PRO	-	Public Relations Officer
PSC	-	Program Steering Committee
RDA	-	Road Development Authority
ROW	-	right of way
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
RS	-	Resettlement Specialist
SDSO	-	Social Development Safeguards Officer
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
UDA	-	Urban Development Authority
WWTP	-	Wastewater Treatment Plant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
m ²	–	square meter
mm	–	millimeter

CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Proposed Project 3 Components	2
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan	5
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	5
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	13
A. Profile of Affected Persons	13
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	15
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	17
VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	20
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	21
A. Eligibility	21
B. Entitlements	22
C. Vendor Assistance	23
D. Vulnerable Affected Persons (APs)	23
E. Housing/ Shop Relocation and Settlements	32
VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION	33
IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	38
X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	40
XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	44
XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING	45
LIST OF APPENDIXES	
1. Project 3 Investment (Civil Works)	46
2. Sample Grievance Registration Form	47
3. Comparison of ADB SPS and NIRP	49
4. Sample Form for Rapid Survey of Business and Inventory Losses	53
5. Outline for Resettlement Specialist	57
6. Sample Monitoring Template	58
7. ToR for the NGO	59
8. Photos of the Project Area	63
9. Typical Road Section Used for Parking of three-wheelers	68
10. Letter from Urban Development Authority	68
11. Draft Leaflet for Project Information Disclosure	82
12. Maps of Kalinga Mawatha, Thalakatowa, Gardens and Railway Reservation	84
13. Details of the Stakeholder Consultation	86

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** The Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program (the Investment Program) will complement the efforts of the Government of Sri Lanka to improve water supply and wastewater services to the residents of Greater Colombo. It will also assist the Government in introducing institutional and regulatory reforms in the sector, particularly in Greater Colombo.
2. **Project Description.** The Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Program (GCWWMIP) aim at delivering efficient and reliable urban water supply and sewerage services in Greater Colombo area. The impact of the Investment Program will be improved quality of life for the residents of Greater Colombo. The expected outcome will be an improvement in water and wastewater service and management efficiency in Greater Colombo. The expected outputs are: (i) rehabilitated and expanded water supply system and reduced non-revenue water (NRW) in the northern part of Colombo City (financing gap for Project 1); (ii) rehabilitated and expanded water supply system and reduced NRW in the southern part of Colombo City (financing gap for Project 2); (iii) rehabilitated and expanded wastewater network in South Catchment Area of Colombo City; (iv) construction of secondary wastewater treatment plant in the South Catchment Area of Colombo City; and (v) strengthened institutional structure and capacity of service provider. The project is to be implemented over a period of four (4) years, from 2016-2020.
3. The executing agency for water supply projects is the Ministry of Urban Development, Water Supply and Drainage (MUD&WSD) while that for sewerage is the Ministry of Public Administration, Local Government and Democratic Governance (MPALG&DG). The implementing agencies are National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) for water supply projects, and Colombo Municipal Council (CMS) as well as NWSDB for wastewater projects in their respective areas of jurisdiction in Greater Colombo. Project Management Units (PMUs) will be established in each implementing agency.
4. **Project 3 Investments.** Project 3 includes Rehabilitation and Expansion of Wastewater System (ADB and EIB) and Construction Secondary Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in South Catchment Area of Colombo City. The details of Project 3 activities are shown in Appendix 1.
5. **Resettlement Plan.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the rehabilitation and expansion of wastewater network and construction of secondary wastewater treatment plant in South Catchment Area of Colombo City. The RP is prepared based on the feasibility study and will be updated based on detailed design during project implementation. This RP is prepared following the requirement of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Government of Sri Lanka laws. ADB, NWSDB and CMC will review and clear the revised RP during detailed design, and prior to commencement of works.
6. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Project 3 (Wastewater Improvement Project).** The civil works proposed will be contracted under four (4) packages: (i) rehabilitation, up-sizing and realignment of problematic, under-capacity and inaccessible sewers including cleaning and repairs to siphons in the South Catchment area; (ii) establishing new sewer network and force mains for Kirulapone un-sewered area and construction of two (2) new pump stations including the rehabilitation of S8 pump station; (iii) construction of sewer network for Narahenpita and Kirula-Narahenpita un-sewered area; and (iv) construction of Secondary

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) at Wellawatta and converting existing Wellawatta exiting pump station to Head Works pump station.

7. Project components are located in the south catchment area of Colombo District. The proposed developments are located on existing properties of CMC and no land acquisition is required. However, the location for the development of sewerage network collection and rehabilitation will involve the relocation of some families to the UDA high-rise buildings. The civil works in Kirulapone un-sewered area which involves the construction of two (2) pumping stations and installation of pipelines will result to the relocation of ten households. Impacts from the construction activities on other areas such as the problematic sewer area (known as CMC), Colombo business district, and Kirula and Narahenpita un-sewered areas will be limited to the following: (i) temporary disruption of on-street parking and business activities (display of wares on ROW), (ii) temporary shifting of vendors and hawkers during construction works within the right of way (ROW); and (iii) minor damages may occur to properties such as parapet walls located close to the road edges. For the construction of the Wellawatta wastewater treatment plant, the site is currently used as a playground area. Alternative location for a playground area will be identified prior to construction activities.

8. **Categorization.** Project 3 is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

9. **Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation.** Detailed consultations with potential beneficiaries and APs reveal that the APs conform to the sewer rehabilitation and construction of the wastewater treatment plant. Concerns are mainly on the schedule of road closure and issues related to the relocation activities. The issues will be adequately addressed with the implementation of the IEE and RP. The RP provides a strategy for continued consultation at different stages of the project implementation. The draft RP (in local language) shall be discussed with stakeholders and will be disclosed in the ADB website.

10. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).** The GRM provides an accessible, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. Contact information of grievance redress committee (GRC) and CMC PMU, supervision consultants, and contractor will be posted at visible locations at each construction site. The contractor and the project NGO shall be the first points of contact for the public and will resolve smaller issues at field level. They will consult the Social Development/Safeguards Officer in the CMC PMU regarding resolution of larger issues, who will review and address the grievance. Unresolved grievances will be placed before the GRC and then the Program Steering Committee (PSC). However, the affected person can seek legal recourse at any time. Registration and disclosure of details of grievances redressed shall be the responsibility of the Public Relations Officer (PMU).

11. **Legal Framework.** The policy framework is based on Government of Sri Lanka's National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

12. **Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.** The entitlement matrix (EM) prepared for the project provides for compensation of all potential losses including potential income losses at replacement cost and also recognizes non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) as affected persons (APs). Vulnerable households will be provided additional assistance and priority in employment for sub-project activities

13. **Income Restoration and Rehabilitation.** APs will be provided 30 days" advance notice to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood, followed by a reminder 7 days in advance and again, 24 hours in advance of execution of works. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood/income disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater, will be provided based on the entitlement matrix and survey results. Compensation and assistance to APs must be made prior to displacement.
14. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost for the project is estimated at Rs 49.17 M or equivalent to USD 0.38 Million.
15. **Institutional Arrangements.** The Social Development and Safeguards Officer (SDSO) at the CMC Project Management Unit (PMU) will have the overall responsibility of overseeing RP preparation, implementation and monitoring. The SDSO will submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports of resettlement and environmental safeguards and will be assisted by Resettlement Specialist (RS) of the Design Supervision, Implementation and Development Consultant (DSIDC). The RS at DSIDC will assist the CMC PMU in updating the RP based on detailed designs, conducting field inspections and resettlement surveys prior to displacement in sections ready for construction, monitoring construction and RP implementation, and preparing monthly monitoring reports to CMC PMU.
16. **Monitoring and Reporting.** The RS in DSIDC will submit monthly monitoring reports to the PMU in agreed format. The SDSO in the CMC PMU will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the CMC PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring reports will be disclosed in the ADB website

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Program (the Investment Program) aims at delivering better urban water supply and sewerage services in an effective and efficient manner in Greater Colombo. The impact of the Investment Program will be improved quality of life for the residents of Greater Colombo. The expected outcome will be improved water and wastewater service and management efficiency in Greater Colombo. The investment program is to be implemented from 2016 to 2020.¹ The executing agency for water supply projects is the Ministry of Urban Development, Water Supply and Drainage (MUD&WSD), while that for sewerage is the Ministry of Public Administration, Local Government and Democratic Governance (MPALG&DG). The implementing agencies are National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) for water supply projects, and Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) as well as NWSDB for wastewater projects in their respective areas of jurisdiction in Greater Colombo. Project Management Units (PMUs) will be established in each implementing agency.

2. The Investment Program uses a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) and is to be delivered through three (3) projects. The MFF and the PPTA for project 1 (mainly to intervene for reduction of non-revenue water (NRW) was approved by ADB in October 2012. The Project 2 investments aim to deliver better urban water supply services in an effective and efficient manner by reducing NRW in Colombo City.

3. Project 3 provides financing gap for the rehabilitation and expansion in water supply system and reduction in NRW; supports the rehabilitation and expansion in water supply system and reduction in NRW; supports the rehabilitation and expansion in wastewater collection and treatment, and shall strengthen the institutional structure and capacity service in Greater Colombo Project 3 outputs are:

- **Output 1:** Rehabilitated and expanded water supply system and reduced NRW in the North Part of Colombo City (financing gap for Project 1);
- **Output 2:** Rehabilitated and expanded water supply system and reduced NRW in the South Part of Colombo City (financing gap for Project 2);
- **Output 3:** Rehabilitation and expansion of sewerage management network in some selected served and un-served areas;
- **Output 4:** Establishment of secondary waste water treatment plant (WWTP); and
- **Output 5:** Institutional strengthening for better management of the infrastructure.

4. Project 3 will improve the sewerage management service in the south catchment area of Colombo city with a population of 220,626 belonging to 52,437 families. The positive impact of the project from the rehabilitation of the sewer network may result to an improvement in public health such as the decrease in the number cases of diarrhea and other water-related diseases in the area.² The project will support CMC's vision to expand sewerage management services in its service area where temporarily affected businesses and residents will experience the long-term benefits. The project is expected to create benefits to very poor people and low income

¹ The project will also contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 10, which calls for halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation.

² Baseline Survey conducted by NWSDB results reveal that incidence of water-borne disease is 2 per 1000 population, while that of vector-borne diseases, especially dengue, is 6 per 1000 population. This observation is equally relevant to the project 3 implementing area.

group population living in low income areas.³ The project will also employ local people (with different skill levels) during and after the implementation of the project.

5. The scope of the Resettlement Plan (RP) is for Project 3 or the rehabilitation and expansion of wastewater network and construction of secondary wastewater treatment plant in South Catchment Area of Colombo City. CMC and ADB planned to contract out development activities under the following contract packages:

- (i) Rehabilitation, up-sizing and realignment of problematic sewers, under-capacity sewers, and inaccessible sewers including cleaning and repairs to siphons in the South Catchment;
- (ii) Construction of sewer network including pump stations and force mains for Kirulapone un-sewered area and connecting the network to the S8 exiting pump station as well as rehabilitation of S8 pump station;
- (iii) Construction of sewer network for Narahenpita and Kirula-Narahenpita un-sewered area and connecting them to the existing Colombo Sewer Network; and
- (iv) Construction of Secondary Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) at Wellawatta on Design-Build-Operate basis and rehabilitating and converting existing Wellawatta exiting pump station to Head Works pump station

B. Proposed Project 3 Components

6. Project 3 aims at addressing the gaps from the previous two projects and to improve water supply and wastewater service and management in Greater Colombo. For Project 3, the following are the civil works and activities expected for the project:

1. Rehabilitation and Expansion of Wastewater System in South Catchment Area of Colombo City (ADB and EIB):

7. To achieve this output, the project will include the following:

- (i) Laying of 7.31 km of sewer lines of diameters ranging from 300mm to 1200mm to replace problematic sewer lines by using open cut trench (5.66 km) and trenchless (1.65 km) methods respectively in the south catchment area. Work also includes replacement of 88 manholes by new pre-cast reinforced concrete manholes and cleaning of 1.25 km of sewer lines;
- (ii) Laying of 6.75 km of sewer lines of diameters ranging from 300mm to 750mm to upsize the under-capacity sewer lines in the central business district (CBD) by using trenchless method in the south catchment area. The work also includes construction of 108 pre-cast reinforced concrete manholes;
- (iii) Cleaning and repairs of 0.30 km of sewer lines of diameter 300mm to cater to Urban Development Authority (UDA) developments in the south catchment area;
- (iv) Cleaning and repairs of three inverted siphons in the south catchment area;
- (v) Construction of the sewerage network in Kirulapone un-sewered area of 2.36 km.² and connecting it to the S8 pump station of the existing Colombo

³ The baseline survey of NWSDB conducted for the PPTA indicates that 1.5% of the population comprises very poor households with income less than Rs. 5000 per month: 1% is Below Poverty Line (BPL) households with incomes below the official poverty line of Rs. 3550 for Colombo, while 0.5% is presently above poverty line. Households in both categories are vulnerable. About 8.1% of the sample comprises low income households, with income ranging between Rs. 5000-10,000. These observations are relevant to the project 3 area covered under this RP.

- Sewerage System. The work will include the laying of 29.4 km of pipe lines of diameters ranging from 225mm to 1200mm using both open cut and trenchless technologies, construction of 756 precast reinforced concrete manholes, construction of two pump stations and two force mains, and the rehabilitation of S8 pump station with the provision of new electro-mechanical equipment and carrying out repairs (civil works);
- (vi) Construction of sewerage networks in Narahenpita un-sewered area of 0.08 km² and connecting it to a manhole in the existing Colombo Sewerage System. The work will include the laying of 1.33 km of pipe lines of diameters ranging from 225mm to 300mm using open cut method, construction of 34 precast reinforced concrete manholes and Connection to existing CS17 main sewer; and
 - (vii) Construction of sewerage networks in Kirula-Narahenpita un-sewered areas of 0.79 km² and connecting this to the existing Colombo Sewerage System via a small pump station. The works will include the laying of 4.89 kms of pipe lines with diameters ranging from 225mm to 600mm using open cut method, construction of 72 precast reinforced concrete manholes and the construction of a small pump station connecting to Thibirigasyaya pump station of the existing Colombo Sewerage Network through a 0.90 km long force main.

2. Construction of Secondary Wastewater Treatment Plant in South Catchment Area of Colombo City:

8. Construction of 50,000 cubic meters capacity of a secondary wastewater treatment plant at Wellawatta using Moving Bed Biological Reactor (MBBR) technology comprising of flow balancing tanks, reactors sludge separation system and sludge dewatering system. The works will include supply and installation of all electro-mechanical equipment and SCADA system. Dewatered sludge will be disposed at the municipal landfill.

3. Strengthening the Institutional Structure and Capacity of Service Providers

9. To achieve this output, Project 3 will support the following:
 - (i) Set-up a separate wastewater unit within CMC for the management of wastewater collection and treatment system;
 - (ii) Establishment of GIS-based asset management system for wastewater system, which shall be established and operated by wastewater unit;
 - (iii) Strengthening of CMC's staff and institutional capacity for increased operational efficiency in wastewater management;
 - (iv) Awareness of wastewater tariff among citizens and emphasizing shared responsibility of men and women in wastewater management;
 - (v) Training and capability building to improve the operating performance of CMC; and
 - (vi) Starting the collection of volumetric sewerage tariff in the CMC area.
10. The specific IR impacts under each project outputs and contract packages are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Potential IR and social impacts of Project 3

Contract Package	Potential IR and social impacts
Output 3: Rehabilitated and Expanded Wastewater System in South Catchment Area of Colombo City (ADB and EIB)	
Contract A	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation, up-sizing and realignment of problematic sewers, Improving under-capacity and inaccessible sewers including cleaning and repairs to siphons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No private land acquisition or evacuation of households but access disturbances to 13 mobile vendors, 15 three wheel parks, 10 vendors in small structures, 2 large shops and disturbances to 9 public and private institutions No private land acquisition, but access disturbances to 4 mobile vendors, 9 three wheel parks, and 2 public institutions.
Contract B	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of sewer network in Kirulapone un-sewered area ; Constructions of pump station Kalinga Mawatha; Construction of pump station in Talakotuwe Garden: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No private land acquisition , Need to demolish 4 housing structures in one section of the proposed pipeline , rail road reservation (2 residences and 2 residence cum business places), access disturbances to 52 mobile vendors, 25 three wheel parks, 30 small shops, 5 large shops, 20 public and private institutions. The land for Kalinga Mawatha pump station belongs to UDA and will be transferred to CMC for the project. Two small building structures identified-one exclusively use for garage and the other used for garage cum residence and will be demolished. Land owned by CMC. Four (4) houses used for residential purposes built in CMC land need to be demolished (3 occupied by owners and 1 by tenant)
Contract C	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of sewer network for Narahenpita un-sewered area ii) Construction of sewer network for Kirula-Narahenpita un-sewered area and connecting both areas to the existing Colombo Sewer Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No private land acquisition required. Access disturbances to 1 public institution, 4 mobile vendors, 2 three wheel parks No private land acquisition. Access disturbances to 17 mobile vendors, 4 three wheel parks, 20 small shops, 5 large shops, 4 public/private institution.
Output 4: Construction of Secondary Wastewater Treatment Plant in South Catchment Area of Colombo City	
Contract D	
Construction Secondary Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) at Wellawatta	No private land acquisition needed, land is owned by CMC. However, the community members used part of this land as informal playground resulting to a loss opportunity.
Output 5: Strengthened Institutional Structure and Capacity of Service Providers	
Consultancy inputs	Not relevant- no physical construction is involved in this out put

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

11. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Project 3 as part of the Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Program. It addresses the IR impacts of the proposed project and is consistent with the Resettlement Framework for the investment program and ADB's SPS 2009.

12. This RP has been prepared in accordance with ADB SPS requirements for IR Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the IR policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

13. There is no land acquisition for the civil works in Project 3. Public roads will be used for rehabilitation/upgrading of sewer lines or installation of new sewer lines. The land that will be used to establish new pumping stations and treatment plant is owned by CMC.

14. Permanent IR impacts are found only in Kirulapone (Appendix 8: Photos of affected structure in Kirulapone) sub-project area of project 3 (Contract Package B). In other areas, involuntary resettlement impacts are limited to temporary loss of income during construction due to the linear works in front of shops which may restrict access to businesses.

15. The details of IR impacts due to the construction of two new pumping stations, installation of new sewer pipeline in railroad reservation, rehabilitation of sewer network and construction of a wastewater treatment plant in the project area are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts of the Proposed Civil Works

Location	Proposed activities	Land requirement & ownership status	Permanent Impact	Temporary impact	Numbers of the Affected People/entity
Areas in South catchment of Greater Colombo known as Problematic sewer	Rehabilitation/upgrading of sewer network	No land requirement	None	Access disturbances to road users	13 mobile vendors; 15 three wheel parks; 10 small shops close to roads 'edges; 2 large shops; and public and private institution
Colombo Business District (CBD) in South catchment of Greater Colombo	Rehabilitation/upgrading of sewer network	No land requirement	None	Access disturbances to road users	4 mobile vendors; 9 three wheel parks; 2 public and private institutions
Kirulapone	Construction of new sewer network	Small parcel of land with a total area of 510 square meters (m ²) belongs to the railroad reservation will be required by the project (Government land to be used with the permission from the railway Department)	4 houses- 2 residential and 2 residential cum business)	Access disturbances to road users	4 families; 52 mobile vendors; 25 three wheel parks; 30 small shop owners; 5 large shop owners; 20 public and private institutions
Kalinga Mawatha Pump station in Kirulapone	Construction of new pump station	A parcel of land with a total area of 770 square meters (m ²) belongs to UDA. Public land will be used by acquiring the necessary permission	1 building structure used for residence cum garage and 1 structure exclusively used for a garage	None	2 families
Talakotuwe Garden Pump station in Kirulapone	Construction of new pump station	Parcel of land with a total land area of 560 square meters (m ²) belongs to CMC Public land will be used by acquiring the necessary permission	4 houses (3 presently occupied by owners and 1 by a tenant)	None	4 families (including the tenant)
Narahenpita Un-sewered area	Construction of sewer network	None	None	Access disturbances	4 mobile vendors; 2 three wheel parks; 1 Public institution
Kirula/ Narahenpita Un-sewered area	Construction of sewer network	None	None	Access disturbances	17 mobile vendors; 4 three wheel parks; 20 small shops; 5 large shops; and 4 public institution
Wellawatta	Construction of new secondary water treatment	1.5 ha extent of public land belongs to CMC	None	Blocking of access to community	Maximum of 25 people use the playground

Location	Proposed activities	Land requirement & ownership status	Permanent Impact	Temporary impact	Numbers of the Affected People/entity
	plant			members in the vicinity and some school children of Eliniya and ISM international schools to use the CMC land as play ground	

16. **Gender issues and vulnerable household.** Three of the ten (10) families to be relocated in Kirulapone (contract package B) are headed by women (two in rail road reservation and one in Talakotuwe Garden new pumping station). The three households headed by females may experience temporary loss of income from their shop during the resettlement period. However, the relocation to UDA high-rise buildings will provide long-term positive impacts on these women such as the provision of improved housing security and sanitary facilities. The quality of sanitary facilities in their present residence is extremely poor for they do not have sewerage pipe system established by CMC and only depend on the sewerage pits constructed in their backyard. These pits frequently overflow and they have to regularly empty them, spending Rs 1000 to 1500 every six to twelve months. Also, there is a limited privacy in their present residential areas (low income shanties) which is anticipated to be improved once they are relocated in the UDA high-rise buildings. The potential impacts to the households headed by female in rail road reservation and Talakotuwe Garden new pumping station in Kirulapone are summarized in Table 3:

Table 3: Gender issues and mitigation measures of the Project

Location	Name of the women affected	Specific constraints	Mitigation measures
Railroad reservation	M. Chandrawathi	She maintains a small shop and her customers are the nearby residents which belong to same socio-economic group in the project area. The relocation will result to the following lost opportunity for approximately twelve (12) months such as (i) decrease in income resulting from the loss of regular customers; (ii) time lost by attending meetings and other formal gatherings organized by the project developer during the evacuation and resettlement period; and (iii) inconvenience in	She will be paid rental allowance for 12 months to find a new place to continue her shop. She will also be paid livelihood assistance for a minimum of 12 months to recover her losses until she fully reestablished her livelihood or the operation of a new shop in the new location. The UDA will be requested to provide priority in allocating a shop in the shopping complexes established by UDA in the premises of the high rise buildings. The DSIDC and PMU will extend assistance to this woman during evacuation and resettlement period.

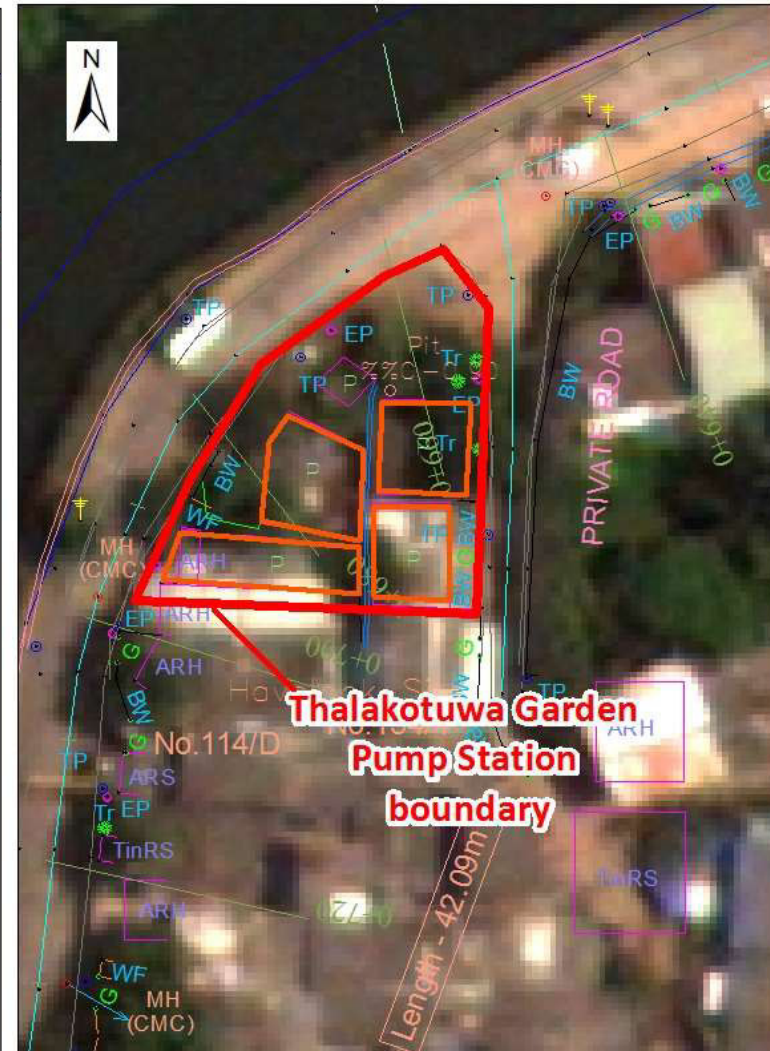
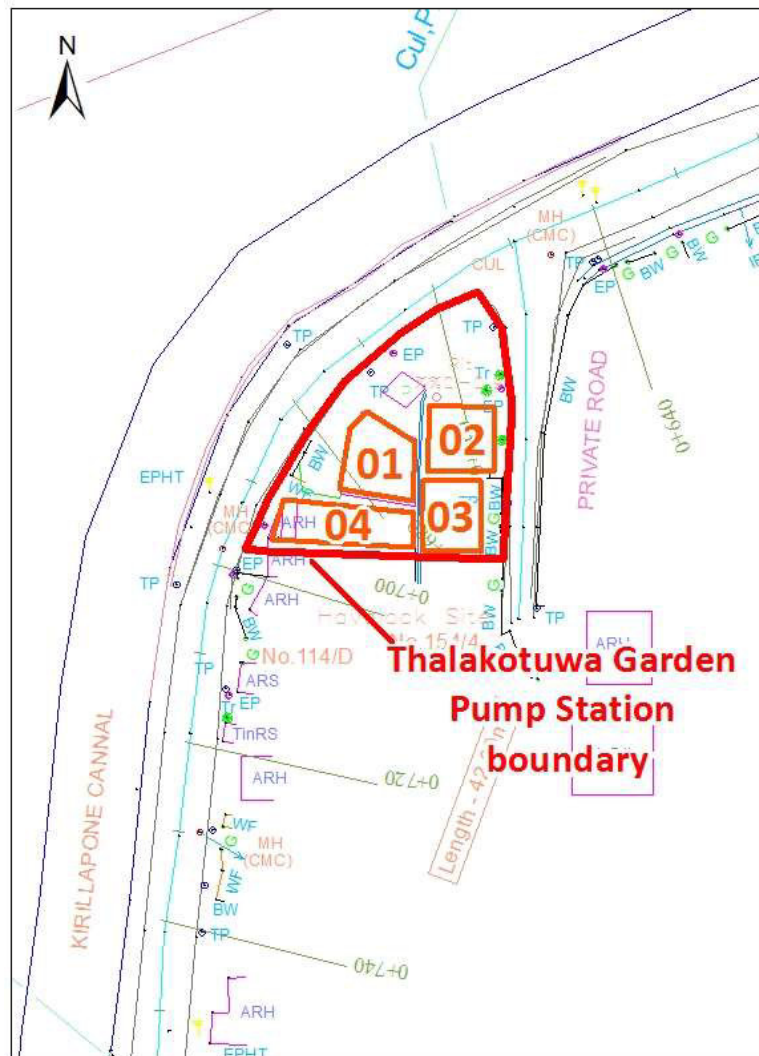
		transporting her good to the new location. She may loss her regular customers when relocated in the new place and needs to establish her business from scratch again. Due to her business activities she may not be able to attend the meetings organized by the housing developer. Support for relocation and transporting household good will also be required	
Rail road reservation	M.D. Sriyani	-Same as above	-Same as above-
Talakotuwe Garden Pumping station	R. Priyadarshani	Disable due to health reasons. She has difficulties climbing stairs in the new locations (stair cases etc.).	UDA will be requested to provide housing unit in lower floors of the high rise building.

17. It should be noted that the wife of Vadivale Achchi's family in Talakotuwe Garden pumping station has medical condition and she needs a housing unit in lower floor of the high rise building. The UDA will be requested to allocate a housing unit for this family also in the lower floor of the housing scheme.

18. Apart from the vulnerable families in the rail road reservation and Talakotuwe Garden pumping station in the Kirulapone area, women in Narahenpita and Kirula/Narahenpita un-sewered areas are also (contract package C) are also considered socially vulnerable. All households reside in the low income shanties where sanitary and other environmental conditions are extremely poor. They do not have sewerage network established by the CMC and use sewerage pits constructed in their small home gardens. These pits get frequently overflow creating social, economic and other environment-related problems where women are mostly affected in such situations.

19. Other potential negative impacts on women from the project may include sexual exploitation and harassments and other socially unacceptable incidents. The Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC) and the Project Management Unit (PMU) will ensure the safety of the community, giving special attention to women and children during project implementation. They will also inform the communities on the institutional structure for the safeguards implementation to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented on the anticipated social impacts during construction and operation phases of the project.

Figure 2: Map of the pumping station in Talakotuwa Garden



20. **Temporary Impacts and Mitigation Measures.** Transect walks and extensive reconnaissance surveys in the project area do not reveal the need for full closure of roads, hence, no major impacts on businesses and their employees are anticipated. Opening a trench one section at a time for pipe-laying is likely to minimize disruptions and impacts. Also, proper planning and coordination on the schedule of construction activities with the affected business owners will minimize the potential loss of income from road closure.

21. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement identified during the feasibility stage will be updated during the detailed design of the project and reflect any applicable changes. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include identification of government land to ensure that land acquisition and related IR impacts are avoided. For the project, the land requirements for the pumping stations in Kirulapone and for wastewater treatment plant in Wellawatta are owned by CMC.

22. With the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), contractors are required to maintain access to shops to avoid and limit the disturbance to the extent possible, and mitigation measures incorporated into their contracts and regularly monitored by the construction supervision consultants. Temporary economic impacts to businesses along the sewerage network improvement routes will be avoided and/or mitigated by scheduling civil works during night time. Good traffic management planning, and maintaining access to shops during the construction period as outlined in the EMP will also be implemented. Temporarily affected mobile hawkers and vendors, including those with stalls and temporary structures, will be assisted by contractors in moving to alternative locations during the brief period of construction and allowed to return once construction in the area is declared complete. However, in the event that there are income losses for persons with movable structures during shifting (anticipated to be for a maximum period of two days), compensation for lost income will be made for the time of disruption. Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable APs. The contractors and PMU, with the assistance of the project NGO in case of tenement gardens will be required to provide at least 30 days' advance notice, followed by a reminder 7 days and then 24 hours prior to construction (Appendix 7). Provision of alternate arrangements for affected facilities such as water supply and telecommunication will be made to ensure that there will be no service interruption resulting to the inconvenience of the public during project implementation.

23. The following are the mitigation measures to avoid and/or reduce the impacts to businesses during linear pipe works: (i) provision of advance notice to the community, (ii) awareness campaigns through a project NGO, (iii) maintaining access by providing planks and leaving spaces to avoid disturbance to residents and businesses, (iv) managing traffic flows as per the traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities (CMC) and communities, (v) explore possibilities to conduct more works on roads at night, (vi) limiting the amount of time for open trenches and (vii) completing works quickly where large numbers of businesses are located, (viii) avoiding full street closure to the extent possible, (ix) providing employment opportunity to the affected persons (APs) and, to vulnerable APs, (x) placing signage with telephone hotlines on visible areas, (xi) making the community fully aware of the grievance redress mechanism, (xii) providing contact information of the CMC PMU and CMC district Engineer's offices, and (xiii) providing assistance to vendors and hawkers in transferring to alternative nearby locations and (xiv) adopting trenchless technology to install pipes in sensitive road sections.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

24. The socio economic information and profile in the project area is based on the transect walks and supplemented by the following studies: social impact assessment conducted by PMU of GCWMP in 2014; social assessment conducted for Greater Colombo Urban Development Project in 2013; and also social impact assessment study carried out for Beira lake restoration project by WS Atkins in 1995.

25. There will be a need to relocate ten (10) families due to the civil works associated with the construction of two (2) pumping stations in Kirulapone and installation of pipeline in one section of the rail road reservation.

26. The socio-economic profiles of affected households in the project area are described in Table 4.

Table 4: Socioeconomic information and profile of the Affected Persons

Location	Proposed activities	Head of Household: Name & age	AP Status (owners/renters)	Number of family Members	Occupation & income level – Rs/Month	Affected assets	Vulnerability status (i.e. poor HH, disable, Female HH, etc.)
Kalinga Mawatha Kirulapone	Construction of new pumping station	W.A.Thilakrohana- 35 Years	Owner	5	Retired Army: Officer 70,000	House Cum Garage	CHH-disable
		R.G.B.A. Kumara Siriwardhana	Owner	5	Motor Mechanic 30,000	Garage	No
Rail road reservation- Kirulapone	Installation of sewer pipeline	W.A. Chandrawathi	Owner	1	Shop keeper 20,000	Residence Cum Shop	Female HH
		K.A.Kasun Gayan	Owner	1	Laborer 21,000	Residence	No
		S.Saraswathi Kandaiyah	Owner	5	Retirement Benefits and income from family members 26,000	Residence	No
		M.D.Sriyani	Owner	2	Shop Keeper 20,000	Residence Cum Businesses	Female HH
Talakotuwe Garden- Kirulapone	Construction of New pumping station	V.Vadiwel Achchi	Owner	4	Unemployed 1000 from	Residence	Disable due to Sickness

Location	Proposed activities	Head of Household: Name & age	AP Status (owners/ renters)	Number of family Members	Occupation & income level – Rs/Month	Affected assets	Vulnerability status (i.e. poor HH, disable, Female HH, etc.)
					Samurdhi welfare)		
Talakotuwe Garden-Kirulapone	Constructi on of New pumping station	K.V.Asaitham bi	Owner	6	Business 35,000	Residen ce	No
		R.Priyadarsha ni	Rented out	2	Private sector 42,000	Residen ce	Female- HH
		Suppaiya Welu	Owner	7	Employee in Indian Embassy 148,000	Residen ce	No

Note: Below poverty line (BPL) in Colombo is Rs 3000/month per person (per capita)

27. One of the affected structures in Talakotuwe Garden pumping station is owned by R.Priyadashani and is used as a housing rental. The family is headed by Kingsly Rajini Kanth (with 5 members) and is currently renting the house for Rs 12,000/ month. The affected renter or tenant has a one-year rental arrangement with the structure owner (R.Priyadarshani) where the monthly payment for rental is given to the owner. The project will ensure that the remaining rental cost will be given back to the affected renter. Relocation assistance and transitional allowance will be given to affected renter as in the other relocated households.

28. The areas under contract package A are mostly from the Colombo south catchment area. The area has less residential population but migration from nearby communities is high because of the business opportunities in the area. Kirulapone areas under contract package B is mostly comprised of low income communities but other areas are occupied by high income business owners and employees from government and private sector who are living in large houses. The areas under contract package C, which are the un-sewered areas, are mostly occupied by slum and shanty communities (Narahenpita and Kirula areas). High income earning families are residing in the vicinity of the land for the WWTP in Wellawatta.

29. In Kirulapone (contract package B and other un-sewered area for contract package C) have no access to sewerage facilities provided by CMC. It was observed that most of the families in the un-sewered areas are residing in small pieces of land where they have difficulties to maintain sewerage drainage pits with adequate capacities. Therefore, they are compelled to empty the sewerage pits spending about Rs 1000 to 1500 every six to 12 months intervals. During rainy days, un-sewered areas get affected with storm water which is mixed with waste water resulting to the overflow of sewerage pits.

30. The women and children are the most affected group in un-sewered areas. Some of them have access only to communal toilets and they are faced with the difficulties to reach the communal toilets during nights and are compelled to wait for long hours in front of communal toilets during peak hours. The communal toilets are not properly maintained and hence they are not in good sanitary condition.

31. The specific socio-economic conditions observed in different locations under the project three implementing areas are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Socioeconomic conditions in the Project area

Project Area	Observations
Contract Package A – sewer area known as problematic sewer by CMC and the Colombo Business district (CBD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary population: 61 983 • Number of families: 13 292 • Ethnic diversity: 40% Sinhala, 35% Tamil and 25% Muslim, Type of houses • Type of houses: Mostly are large housing structures located in 5-8 perch land plots with approximately 10% are slum and shanty • All the houses and other buildings have access to electricity, water and sewerage facilities • More than 75% of the households are business communities and others are employed in government and private sectors. 10% belongs to the shanty community, which are usually involved in informal income generation activities. • All households have access to electricity and water facilities.
Contract Package B- Kirulapone un-sewered area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary population: 30,991 • Number of families: 7,933 • Ethnic diversity: 65% Sinhala, 25% Tamil and 10% Muslim • Approximately 75% of the entire area of Project 3 in Kirulapone falls under low income shanty settlements and the remaining houses belongs to high income families • The area does not have access to public sewerage facilities but water and electricity facilities are available in all the houses even in slum and shanty settlements.
Contract Package C- Other un-sewered area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary population: 32,559 • Number of families: 886 • Ethnic diversity: 45% Sinhala, 30% Tamil and 25% Muslim • The communities residing can be categorized as poor. They live in slum and shanties known as <i>Watttas</i> in local term • The area does not have access to CMC provided public sewerage network but pipe water and electricity facilities are available.
Contract Package D- Wellawatta treatment plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities in the area of the WWTP in Wellawatta belong to high income categories

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

32. **The Greater Colombo Waste Water Management Project (Project 1 and 2):** Stakeholders were identified and consulted during project preparation of ongoing Greater Colombo Waste Water Management project (GCWMP). The views expressed for Project 1 and 2 been included in the Resettlement Plan (RP). The project related stakeholders were provided with all relevant information in October 2007 when safeguard disclosure sessions were held. The project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) study conducted in 2007 also covered most of the locations under the proposed project 3 (Feasibility study on Greater Colombo Waste Water Management project, WS Atkins 2007). Therefore, some of the community leaders and other stakeholders are aware of the sewerage improvement programs proposed by CMC in Greater Colombo areas.

33. The public consultation process included (i) identifying interested and affected parties (stakeholders); (ii) informing and providing stakeholders with sufficient background and

technical information regarding the proposed development such as road disturbances during construction activities; (iii) creating opportunities and mechanisms so that stakeholders can participate and raise their viewpoints (issues, comments, and concerns) during the construction and operation phases of the project specifically during the implementation of the RP; (iv) giving the stakeholders feedback on process findings and recommendations; and (v) ensuring compliance to process requirements with regards to the environmental, social and related legislation.

34. On the basis of the final RPs in each sub-project site, the PMU of GCWMP will hold public meetings to inform APs and other stakeholders of arrangements for the implementation of the RP particularly with reference to compensation and grievance redress. The project's public awareness campaign to be implemented by an NGO under the DSIDC of PMU will also disseminate information on safeguards issues. The ongoing GCWMP project is expected to continue its information dissemination and public awareness campaigns in its sub-projects at the time of their implementation. Some of the sub-projects under GCWMP have not yet been implemented.

35. **The Proposed Project 3.** During the preparation of the RP, ten (10) households which will have IR impacts in Kirulapone unsewered area were interviewed and consulted in individual meetings during the period of January-March 2015. The meetings were held in the residences of the affected households and attended by the chief of each affected household. All affected household are willing to relocate from their existing residence to the UDA high-rise housing schemes. The PMU/DSC of ongoing GCWMP has negotiated with respective officers of UDA to resettle the affected nine (9) families from the project implementation in Kirulapone area (one of the 10 families owns a garage and is residing outside of Kirulapone area). The garage owner is willing to relocate as long as he will be compensated from the loss income brought about by the project. Appendix 11 includes the project leaflet to be distributed among stakeholders.

36. The Chief of the affected households in Kirulapone area, community leaders and other stakeholders in all the areas coming under the project 3 expressed their concerns on the proposed development interventions in the consultation sessions held. The summary of the issues they raised and also the responses of the RP study team are included in table 6. The details of the issues discussed at focus group discussions (FGDs), stakeholder meetings and meetings with community leaders are shown in Appendix 13.

Table 6: Issues and concerns of the stakeholders

Project area	Issues/concerns	Responses
Three locations in Kirulapone un-sewered area with IR impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location for the resettlement/relocation of the affected households • Difficulty in climbing stairs in the high-rise building for people with disabilities • There is a need for the implementation of the mitigation measures for the impacts on livelihood activities • Rental assistance to families who rent the affected houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The affected households will be resettled in Kalinga Mawatha high rise housing scheme of UDA. • Priority will be given for households with disable members to be resettled in ground/lower floors of the building. • Livelihood assistance will be provided to all affected families with livelihood activities which will be affected by the project, • Rental assistance will be provided to the families

Project area	Issues/concerns	Responses
		who currently rent the affected houses at the time of relocation.
Contract Package A- Sewer rehabilitation in an area known as problematic sewer and CBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road access disturbances to the business community, visitors to the public institution and other road users. • Access disturbances to the livelihood activity of mobile vendors and 3 wheel operators • The need of information on the details and schedule of project activities prior to civil works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measures are included in the Environment Management Plan to minimize disturbances, the possibility available to compensate for the income losses if they are due to project activities, • Stakeholders will be informed on the construction schedule prior to the civil works
Contract Package B- Kirulapone Un-sewered area	Same as above including the following new issues: (i) possible storm water logging during construction on the public roads; (ii) possible damages to the parapet walls and gates when the contractors are not careful.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • In addition, the engineering interventions will be included in to minimize the water logging due to the construction activities. Also, provisions will be available in the construction packages to address the issues of damages to the properties such as parapet walls.
Contract Package C Other Unsewered areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above but difficulties for road users in narrow roads were repeatedly highlighted, • Potential delays of construction activities due to inefficient contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper management of construction sites • The PMU will ensure the hiring of good and reliable contractors Continuous monitoring of the construction work by the PMU and DSIDC.
Contract Package D- Wellawatta Treatment Plant	Only issue raised by the community leaders is the existing use the CMC land as a playground and venue for sports activities by some children of two international schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly informed he affected stakeholders that the public land will be developed as a wastewater treatment plant. • PMU and DSIDC will try to find available areas which can be used as a playground • The communities can also use other public grounds available in Colombo.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

37. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of APs concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a

time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

38. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental or any other grievances related to the project; the RP and IEE will follow the grievance redress mechanism described below, which is developed in consultation with key stakeholders. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. GRM was also implemented in Project 1 and 2 of the GCWP. Complaints encountered from these projects are mostly from the construction activities such as the boat parking space of the fishermen which was amicably settled by the contractors.

39. A Public Awareness Campaign covering project 3 implementing area will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated among relevant stakeholders. The responsibility on this task will be within the PMU of the project. The PMU will obtain active involvement of DSIDC consultants of the project. The implementing NGO of other similar party hired for the PMU will ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements, and will help ensure that their grievances are addressed.

40. APs will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, e-mail, post, or writing in a complaints register in the CMC district Engineer's Office Appendix 2 has the Sample Grievance Registration Form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area and how the problem was resolved, will be undertaken. The CMC - PMU Social Development/Safeguards Officer will be responsible for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and responsible for registration of grievances, related disclosure and communication with the aggrieved party.

41. **Grievance Redress Process.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and supervision personnel from the PMU/DSIDC on site will provide the most easily accessible contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the PMU Social Development/Safeguards Officer (SDSO), DSIDC safeguards specialists, and contractor site engineer will be posted at all constructions sites in visible locations. In tenement gardens, the point of contact will be the contractor/supervision personnel or the project NGO personnel or other similar party hired for facilitation of social safeguard process that will be involved in community mobilization and awareness generation among such communities (Appendix 7 –TOR of the NGO). The contractors and supervision personnel of PMU/DSIDC and/or the project NGO or other similar party can immediately resolve issues on site in consultation with each other and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. If required, the advice of the District Engineer and/or the concerned Grama Niladhari (GN) officer as well as advice/assistance of PMU Social Development/Safeguards Officer and DSIDC safeguards specialists will be sought, for resolution of the issue by any one or all of them jointly.

42. All grievances that cannot be redressed within seven days at field level will be jointly reviewed by PMU Social Development/Safeguards Officer and DSIDC safeguards specialists, who will attempt to resolve them within 15 days, enlisting the assistance of the local representative of Central Environment Authority (CEA) and other concerned stakeholders, as

required. The CMC will have a PMU/PIU, DSIDC Environment Specialist and Resettlement Specialist to facilitate the grievance redress process at different stages.

43. The Project Director will refer major issues to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), which will resolve them within 30 days, and very major issues that are beyond the jurisdictional authority of the GRC or those that have the potential to cause/aggravate social divides/conflicts or cause environmental damage, directly to the Program Steering Committee (PSC). Grievances which the GRC is unable to resolve within 30 days will also be referred to the PSC. All paperwork (details of grievances) needs to be completed by the PMU Social Development/Safeguards Officer, facilitated by the social safeguard team of DSIDC, and circulated to the respective GRC and PSC members, at least a week in advance of the scheduled meetings. All decisions taken by the GRC and PSC will be communicated to the APs by the social safeguard officer of PMU.

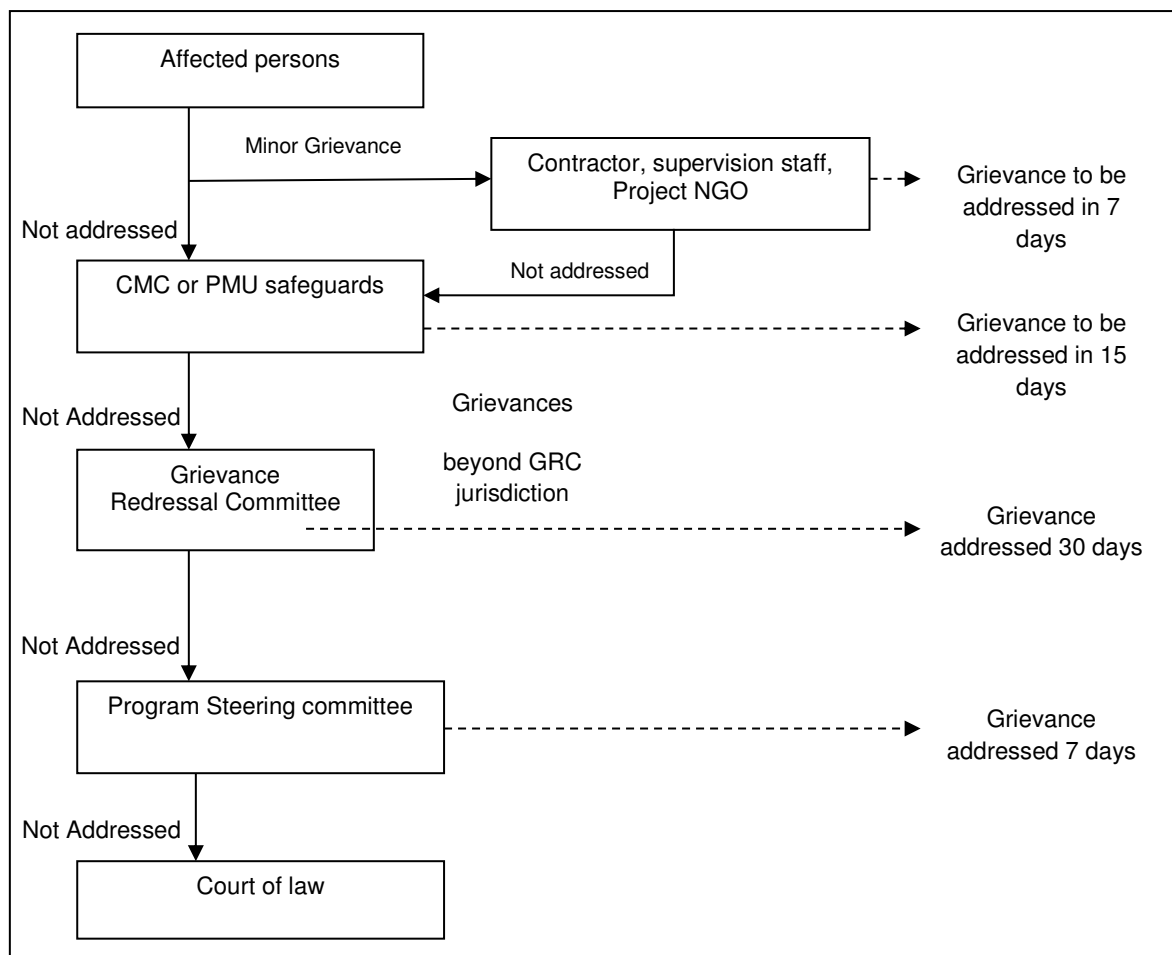
44. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC or PSC, the AP can approach the Police and then the Court of Law, as per Sri Lankan procedure at any time during the project implementation (Figure 4). In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) to the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB Headquarters or to the ADB Sri Lanka Resident Mission (SLRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

45. **Composition of GRC and PSC.** The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for the project will have the following as members: Relevant Divisional secretary as Chairperson, Project Director, PMU Social Development/Safeguards Officer as the Convener, Social Safeguard Officer of DSIDC, Director of the project NGO or other similar party hired, the Deputy/Assistant Municipal commissioner, the relevant District Engineer of CMC, representatives of APs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens. It should be noted that the GRC must have at least two women members.

46. The local representative of CEA and representatives of Road Development Authority (RDA), Provincial Road Development Authority (PRDA), Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) and concerned GN Officers may be invited to GRC meetings as and when required. Presence of at least five members including one AP/civil society representative is necessary for resolutions to be passed.

47. The Program Steering Committee for its responsibilities related to grievance redress will have the following as members: Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP), with the Secretary to Treasury (ST) as the Chairperson, the Secretary of MPALG&DG and senior officials from Department of External Resources (DER) and Department of National Planning (DNP), NWSDB and CMC. Representatives of concerned government ministries such as Ministry of Land and Land Development, Health etc. may be invited to participate as and when required.

48. **Record-keeping.** Records will be kept by the PMU of all grievances received including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the offices of the PMU, CMC, CMC District Engineer's Office and web, as well as reported in monitoring reports submitted to ADB on semi-annual basis.

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Process

49. **Periodic Review and Documentation of Lessons Learned.** The PMU Social Development / Safeguards Officer will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances. Lessons learnt shall be shared with the CEA and Ministry of Land Development as required under the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001.

50. **Costs.** All costs involved resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) related to water supply projects will be borne by the CMC-PMU cost estimates. As a lesson learned from the implementation of Projects 1 and 2, it was suggested that remuneration should be given to the GRC during the implementation of GRM.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

51. **ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).** The three important elements of the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land

should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS requires compensation prior to actual income loss. In cases where the contractors know which streets/road section will be closed and for how long, compensation is to be paid out to the affected businesses prior to construction.

52. **Government of Sri Lanka Laws and Policies.** As there is no land acquisition, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1950 is not applicable for the project.⁴ The Government of Sri Lanka's National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001 addresses IR impacts not covered by the LAA and will be applicable. However, the application of the NIRP to the Project based on its scope, which applies "to all development-induced land acquisition or recovery possession by the State" and its definition of involuntary resettlement as "unavoidable displacement of people arising from development projects that creates the need for rebuilding their livelihoods, incomes and asset bases in another location" does not provide necessary guidance on compensation for temporary impacts during construction, which are the largest envisaged impacts due to the proposed project 3. Appendix 3 provides a comparison of NIRP and ADB SPS policy principles and provides a gap analysis.

53. The Entitlement Matrix for the project is designed keeping in mind the key principles of the NIRP and additional principles from ADB's SPS 2009 which are not clearly covered by NIRP: (1) Early screening to identify impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a population record or detail measurement survey (DMS) survey that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, preferably at project identification stage; (2) Need for „meaningful consultations" with vulnerable and disadvantaged APs; (3) explicitly recognize the rights of APs without legal title; (4) include a description of how the disclosure process is to be undertaken; and (5) include full resettlement costs in the presentation of project costs and benefits.⁵

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibility

54. Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) and Inventory of Losses Surveys after detailed designs are completed will determine the total number of temporarily affected persons and enable an inventory of losses.⁶ Eligibility for compensation is limited by a cut-off date as set for the project at the start of the DMS of APs prior to commencement of civil works in sections

⁴ The Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1950, which has been amended from time to time, governs acquisition of land for public purposes in Sri Lanka. The LAA provides compensation for land, structures and crops.

⁵ NIRP principles include: (1) involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project; (2) where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life; (3) gender equality and equity should be ensured; (4) APs to be fully involved in selection of relocation sites; (5) replacement land should be an option for compensation in case of loss of land; (6) compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost, including transaction costs; (7) resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of provincial and local authorities; (8) affected persons to be integrated into host communities using participatory measures; (9) CPRs and community and public services should be provided to APs, (10) resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the APs; (11) APs who do not have documented title to land should receive just treatment; (12) Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards; and (12) project executing agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.

⁶ The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will establish the number of affected persons (AP)/businesses along each proposed pipe/road stretch with potential impacts. It will collect only essential information for determining entitlements. A rapid survey will be conducted using an instrument similar to the one used for business surveys during transect walks at the PPTA stage (refer Appendix 3 for a survey form template for the DMS). the DMS will gather personal information on the AP, type of business, type of structure, number of persons employed, income and profits per day, vulnerability, if any of the owner or employees, and will record the type of distress like

ready for construction. The DSIDC will conduct DMS and inventory of loss survey of APs along the relevant sections where transect walks reveal any impacts (Appendix 4). The date of DMS survey will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility. The cut-off date of DMS survey has to be formally published/announced by the competent authority and CMC.

55. Hawkers or businesses who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however be given sufficient advance notice (at least 30 days), and assisted to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Contractors will provide shifting assistance to hawkers / vendors requiring help. Information regarding the cut-off date for eligibility to all types of compensation will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.

B. Entitlements

56. The entitlement matrix (Table 7) summarizes the types of possible losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB policies, based on the principle of “replacement cost”. In addition to the estimated potential temporary impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen damages to structures that may take place and any temporary losses to shops and businesses that may occur as a result of full closure of roads during construction activities, as well as other unforeseen impacts.

57. **Procedures for assistance and compensation to affected persons.** The following steps are envisaged:

- (i) **Step 1:** Conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works (through PMU and DSIDC consultants together with the NGO consultant)
- (ii) **Step 2:** The contractor(s) to identify roads which will experience full / partial closure and/or disruptions in parking/display of wares/traffic and the estimated period of closure/disruption.
- (iii) **Step 3:** The DSIDC Resettlement Specialist will then (a) conduct a transect walk jointly with the CMC- PMU Social Development and Safeguards Officer (SDSO) and contractor; and in case of tenement gardens, will involve the project NGO, , to determine the extent / nature of impacts on identified roads where full/partial closure is likely. Such walks will establish the need for DMS on each road stretch; (b) conduct a detailed measurement and inventory of losses survey based on detailed designs and final alignments to identify potential impacts; to establish the number of affected persons (AP)/businesses along each proposed sewerage pipe/road stretch/sites for treatment plants and pumping stations with potential impacts and enable an inventory of losses., (c) update the Resettlement Plan (identifying potential losses), and (d) send the updated Resettlement Plan to ADB for review and approval after detailed designs and surveys are completed.
- (iv) **Step 4:** The CMC- PMU Social Development/Safeguards Officer will distribute identity cards to affected persons, including those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable APs.
- (v) **Step 5:** Affected persons can then access the compensation / assistance / allowances provided from PMU.
- (vi) **Step 6:** CMC-PMU to pay compensation/assistance/allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). Project Director to closely monitor these activities.
- (vii) **Step 7:** CMC- PMU to keep accounts, record of affected persons, amounts paid, and receipts record for accounting purposes.

C. Vendor Assistance

58. Vendors requiring temporary shifting assistance during construction period will be notified in advance and assisted to shift to alternative locations to continue their trade with limited disruption. They will be allowed to return to their original location after construction is declared complete. Vendor assistance will involve the following steps:

- (i) **Step 1:** Identification of impacted vendors through detailed measurement and inventory of losses surveys based on detailed design, by Resettlement Specialist of DSIDC.
- (ii) **Step 2:** Notify vendors at least 30 days in advance, followed by a reminder 7 days and again, 24 hours in advance. Consult with local Vendor Associations, if they exist.
- (iii) **Step 3:** Identify alternative locations nearby for affected vendors to continue business.
- (iv) **Step 4:** Assistance by contractor to shift to new location. If income disruption expected during this time, compensation of lost income to be paid by CMC PMU.
- (v) **Step 5:** Assistance by contractor to return to original location after construction works complete.

D. Vulnerable Affected Persons (APs)

59. In case of any income losses, vulnerable households shall be provided additional 25% compensation over and above actual income loss or minimum wage rate, whichever is higher.⁷ Vulnerable households shall be given priority for employment as project-related unskilled labor during and after implementation. There will be equal pay for equal work for men and women for all unskilled labor under the project.

⁷ Households headed by female, Below Poverty Line households or households with very low income, households where head of household works as a casual labor, and household residing in a temporary or semi-permanent house, are identified as vulnerable households in the socio-economic context of critical areas of Colombo City

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

S No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
1.	Loss of private land	Private land	(i) Legal titleholder(s) (ii) Tenants/ leaseholders	<p>Compensation at replacement cost^a or land-for-land where feasible</p> <p>For titleholders: Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement land (applicable to all parcels of replacement land, which totals the equivalent area of land acquired, if parcels of non-contiguous land are bought due to the unavailability of one contiguous parcel).</p> <p>For tenants/leaseholders: Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates.</p> <p>Shifting assistance for households.</p> <p>Additional compensation for vulnerable households (Item 5).</p>	<p>If land-for-land is offered, titles will be in the name of original landowners'</p> <p>Fees, taxes, and other charges will be limited to those for land purchased within a year of compensation payment and for land of equivalent size.</p> <p>Land owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	<p>The CMC PMU will ensure provision of notice. DSIDC will verify the extent of impacts through a DMS survey, determine assistance, and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>In case of tenants/leaseholders, RS (DSIDC) will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease, and report to PMU. The PMU will ensure provision of notice. Consultant/NGO will identify vulnerable households.</p>
2.	Loss of private land	Private land	(iii) Non-titleholders (informal settlers)	<p>Compensation for lost assets, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</p>	<p>60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	<p>CMC PMU will ensure provision of notice. NGO/consultant will identify vulnerable households.</p>
3.	Loss of structures	Institutional	(i) Legal	Replacement/ of affected	If replacement/	CMC PMU will ensure

S No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
	and shelter (— e.g. dwelling areas/houses, kiosks, offices, staff quarters, store, garage, etc.) and other fixed assets (compound walls, tube wells, pumps shed, store etc.)	and private structures on government land owned by CMC or other departments and affected structures on private land	titleholders (ii) Informal settlers (iii) Non-title holders	<p>structure/shelter with similar/improved facilities. Provision of alternate space/ facilities for similar use as at present, during period of demolition/reconstruction.</p> <p>If reconstruction is not possible due to insufficient/unavailability of land to build, provide (1) new structure in the relocation area, (2) replacement value of structure is according to applicable Schedule of Rates plus labor cost when the impact is only partial.</p> <p>Where actual loss of structure is partial and the remaining portion is not viable for use, compensation should be for whole structure; otherwise, compensation will only be for affected structure.</p> <p>Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs. 8,000 (one-time payment) to the new location</p> <p>Right to salvage material from existing structure</p>	reconstruction of affected structure are offered, titles of structures constructed for use by owners will be in their name.	<p>provision of notice. DSIDC will verify the extent of impacts through a DMS survey, determine assistance.</p> <p>PMU will continue to monitor the wellbeing of the relocated households, PMU will ensure provision of notice for salvaging of material/stored goods.</p>
4.	Loss of livelihood (permanent)	Livelihood	(i) Legal titleholder;	Assistance for lost income based on 12 months	Vulnerable households will be identified during the	RS (DSIDC) will verify the extent of impacts through

S No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
			licensed vendor, (ii) tenant/leaseholder; (iii): non-titled (hawkers, vendors, employee of commercial structure, wage labor)	minimum wage rates. Additional compensation for vulnerable households. Consideration for project employment. Development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training.	census.	a DMS survey to determine the required assistance of the affected households, verify and identify vulnerable households.
5.	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholders, licensed vendors (ii) tenants, leaseholders; and (iii) persons with non-recognizable claims (non-licensed hawkers, vendors, employees of shops, wage labor etc.), Vulnerable APs	<p>Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.</p> <p>For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption / income loss, compensation for lost income at replacement cost or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater.</p>	<p>30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption, followed by reminders 7 days and 24 hours in advance. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the IEE.^h</p> <p>Mobile hawkers and vendors will be assisted by contractor in moving to alternative locations during the period of construction. Alternative Provision of temporary sites to continue economic activity to be identified and free of rental fee</p> <p>The date of the census survey shall serve as the cut-off date.</p> <p>Shop owners will be encouraged to maintain</p>	<p>RS (DSIDC) /SDSO (PMU) will determine income lost.</p> <p>Contractor will perform actions to Minimize income/access loss. Contractor will be responsible for notices and reminders. DSIDC RS and EMS to monitor contractor action, DSIDC RS will assist the CMC PMU RO verify the extent of impacts through DMS surveys / 100% surveys of AHs and businesses to determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households and provide all information related to project-related employment opportunities. DSIDC RS will also determine need for social preparation activities to enable full and meaningful participation of vulnerable APs in project activities at</p>

S No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
					any employees if shifted. If employees are not retained because of a shift, then the affected employers will be entitled to compensation for lost income (see compensation entitlement for permanent loss of livelihood),	community/local level.
6.	Temporary loss of secure parking space	Loss of private parking space or access to secure parking lots	Residents and business owners losing access to private parking space, and vehicle owners losing access to secure parking lots in road sections that will be closed during construction.	Where Contractor's actions cannot address the loss, APs will be provided secure parking space (sufficiently cordoned and provided with security guards).	30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption, followed by reminders 7 days and 24 hours in advance. Identification of adequate space for an alternate parking facility and free of rental fee. APs will be determined by the PMU through survey and will be provided with identity cards, which will allow access to the temporary parking facility. The temporary parking facility will clearly identify ID numbers eligible to park, based on the road section where construction is being undertaken.	CMC PMU EO and Contractor will identify secure parking space. DSIDC RS will support the CMC PMU RO in identifying APs through survey and the PMU SDSO/RO will monitor issuance of ID cards.
7.	Damage caused to government or private property during	Partial or total damage to permanent structures and	(i) Legal titleholders, (ii) tenants, leaseholders;	Replacement cost of restoring to original or better condition.	Extreme care should be taken by the contractors to avoid damaging any property or assets during	Concerned contractor responsible for compensation; CMC PMU RO to monitor. DSIDC RS

S No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
	construction	assets	and (iii) persons with non-recognizable claims (informal settlers)		construction. Compensation for the losses will be the responsibility of the Contractor, as a part of the contract.	and project NGO (in case of tenement gardens) to assist CMC PMU RO.
8.	Temporary loss of structures in right of way	Temporary or semi-permanent structures or stalls and other assets	(i) Legal titleholders, licensed vendors (ii) tenants, leaseholders; and (iii) persons with non-recognizable claims (informal settlers, non-licensed hawkers, vendors etc.)	Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if Remainder is viable). Shifting assistance from and back to the location; Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets; Additional compensation for Vulnerable households.	30 days advance notice, followed by reminders 1 week and 24 hours in advance; Temporary shifting for 5-7 days during period of construction. Vulnerable households will be identified during the Census.	Extent of impacts to be verified by DSIDC RS, CMC PMU RO and Contractor's Safeguards Supervisors (SS) through a Detailed Measurement Survey (100% survey of AHs/businesses) to determine assistance, PMU SDSO/PMU RO and contractors' SS will identify alternative site; contractors will help in shifting. Contractors will be responsible for timely reminders.
9.	Temporary disruption in water supply service	Reduced water supply hours	Residents and business owners	Alternative sources of water should be made available during the construction period.	The time lag between the construction of new system and transfer from the old system should be minimized.	Contractors CMC PMU
10.	Damage to connections during pipe replacement/ Rehabilitation.	Damaged connection pipes to property	Residents and business owners	Immediate replacement and restoration of connection.	Care should be taken by the contractors to avoid damage to connections during construction. Cost of replacement of connection will be borne by the contractor.	Contractors to restore or replace affected connections. CMC PMU to monitor.
11.	Loss or temporary impacts on community resources, structures and	Community resources and structures including service roads,	Local community, including non-titleholders using and dependent on land /	Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, restoration or replacement	Extreme care should be taken by the contractors to avoid damage to any properties during construction.	Contractors to restore or replace affected community structures, facilities, and co-ordinate with other government

S No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
	facilities	inner roads, places of worship, playgrounds/ and, footpaths/trails, culverts, water points/connections, toilets, etc.	common resources and facilities.	<p>of access to lost facilities in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities.</p> <p>Alternative location for the playground such as public parks near the project area will be identified prior to implementation of the project.</p>	Compensation for the losses will be borne by the contractor.	agencies for restoration of utilities. CMC PMU to monitor and facilitate co-ordination with other government agencies. In case of loss of access to common facilities such as land used by the community, concerned PMU to identify /restore access to similar facilities at an alternate location.
12.	Impacts on vulnerable APs ^j	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<p>Livelihood loss. In case of income losses, vulnerable households to be provided an additional 25% compensation over and above actual loss or minimum wage rate, or whichever is higher.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be given priority in employment during</p>	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	<p>RS (DSIDC) /SDSO (PMU) will determine income lost.</p> <p>Contractor will perform actions to Minimize income/access loss. Contractor will be responsible for notices and reminders. DSIDC RS and EMS to monitor contractor action, DSIDC RS will assist the</p>

S No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsibility
				<p>construction activities (unskilled labor).</p> <p>For one of the households headed by female in table 3 which is also considered vulnerable, CMC will ensure that she will be provided housing unit at the ground floor since she experienced difficulty in climbing stairs.</p>		<p>CMC PMU RO verify the extent of impacts through DMS surveys / 100% surveys of AHs and businesses to determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households and provide all information related to project-related employment opportunities. DSIDC RS will also determine need for social preparation activities to enable full and meaningful participation of vulnerable APs in project activities at community/local level.</p>
13.	Any other loss not identified	-	(i) Legal titleholders, (ii) tenants, leaseholders; and (iii) persons with non-recognizable claims (informal settlers, hawkers, vendors, employees of commercial establishments, wage labor etc.)	<p>Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated</p> <p>Based on principles in ADB's SPS 2009.</p>	-	<p>DSIDC RS will assist the CMC PMU RO ascertain the nature and extent of such loss and finalize the entitlements in line with the principles in ADB's SPS 2009.</p>

^a Only vacant and un-inhabited private land not used for any purpose can be acquired. The calculation of full replacement cost for land and other assets (footnote 18 provides a definition of assets) will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of assets should not be taken into account, as per ADB Safeguards Policy, 2009.

^b Including option for compensation for non-viable residual portions.

- ^c To be provided for APs whose livelihood is affected by the project. The transitional allowance is to be calculated based on government-declared minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor in Colombo City. This allowance is intended for utilization till an alternative means of livelihood is found.
- ^d To be provided to APs relocating to a new AP-determined site. This will be equivalent to one day hire charges for a truck, including shifting within a radius of 50km (estimated as LKR 8,000).
- ^e Joint titles in the name of husband and wife will be offered where applicable.
- ^f For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.
- ^g All businesses identified in the project-impacted areas (sections ready for construction) on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their lost income based on the tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or for shops not qualifying under these categories (hawkers, vendors, etc.), the option of using the actual income based on survey followed by a verification of the income data based on comparable incomes in the project area.
- ^h This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.
- ⁱ These may include tube wells, storage tanks, walls, fences, sheds, trees, and any improvements made to land.
- ^j Woman-headed households, Below Poverty Line households or households with very low income, households where chief wage earner works as a casual labor or is elderly, and household residing in a temporary or semi-permanent house, are identified as vulnerable households in the socio-economic context of project 3 areas of Colombo City.

E. Housing/ Shop Relocation and Settlements

60. Ten (10) families in Kirulapone area under Contract Package B will have permanent impacts on their houses and business shops. Agreement was made between UDA and CMC to provide them apartments in the UDA housing complex. The UDA housing complex would have twelve floors and the ground floor will be reserved for businesses and public activities. Each housing unit has a floor area of 400 square feet and two rooms with water, electricity, and toilet/sanitary facilities. The apartment building will have escalators, power generators, and water pumps. The housing complex is located in proximity to schools, parks and the commercial areas which may offer job opportunities to the tenants (Ministry of Defense, 2009). The agreement letter from UDA will be obtained and attached to the RP in due course as Appendix 10.) Out of 10 affected families, nine (9) of them will be relocated in Kalinga Mawatha, Kirulapone UDA housing complex.

61. For the affected properties in Kalinga Mawatha pumping station, one building is used as residence and garage and the other one is exclusively used as a garage. The owner of the garage is residing outside the project area and does not required housing relocation. The affected business owner will be paid with replacement cost of the demolished garage building, some rental fee assistance for the new business shop and the equivalent loss of income for six (6) months. The project will pay the total capital cost of new housing units in UDA built condominiums. The resettlement activities of 9 households will be implemented by PMU with the help of UDA as planned in this RP and the actions taken in each activity planned will be monitored by PMU. The details of the activities planned to carry out in relocation of houses in three locations of Kirulapone area (construction contract package B) are included in Table 8.

Table 8: Details of the relocation and resettlement process in Kirulapone under construction Contract Package B

Activity	Details	Responsibility
Relocation notification to the affected families	The affected families will be informed to prepare for relocation from their present residences. The request will be given in writing three (3) months earlier of the evacuation date	Notification by PMU with involvement of UDA
Request to Affected households to find rented in houses	If the condominiums for permanent resettlement are still not ready), Rs. 20,000 for each household will be paid for 12 months (single payment) This action will not be required if the condominiums are ready for resettlement.	Payment by PMU with the Assistance of UDA
	Rental fee assistance for new workshop area for affected garage will be provided up to 6 months rental fee.	
Relocation of affected households to the rented houses or the new condominiums	PMU/NGO will be responsible for assistance and monitoring the process until the Affected Households are relocated in their permanent condominiums.	Action by UDA and PMU will monitor the process
Demolition of housing structures	This will be carried out after the affected families are relocated to the rented in houses or the UDA built condominiums. The affected household will be allowed to recover housing materials from the demolition activities.	Action by UDA and PMU will monitor the process

62. The PMU will request UDA to consider providing housing units in lower floors to the disabled families and housing units for other families will be selected through a lottery system. All UDA implemented activities as planned in RP will be carefully monitored by the PMU and report to ADB and the CMC.

63. The disturbances to the income generation activities of the two (2) families (part of their housing structures to is use to run small business activities) in rail station of D.M. Colombage Mawatha will receive livelihood assistance for about 12 months period). The 10 relocated families and business owners will receive (i) temporary housing/workshop place rental assistance for 6 months for garage owner and 12 months for others;⁸ (ii) resettlement allowance (transports allowance, livelihood allowance for maximum 7 days during relocation process.

64. All the affected households to be relocated in the UDA housing complex will be given replacement housing unit at agreeable size and complete with basic utilities. No additional charges will be applied to the relocated HHs for the installment of the necessary utilities. All utility installment charges will be included in the project cost. The following will be given priority in the allocation of alternative shops in the commercial area of the UDA complex: (i) one AP in Kalinga Mawatha where his garage is attached to his residence; and (ii) two APs in rail road reservation having shops attached to their residential buildings. These concerns will be coordinated and closely monitored by the PMU/CMC with the residential authorities of UDA.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION

65. **Income restoration.** The two families who will experience impact in their business in proposed pumping station of Kalinga Mawatha will receive compensation of their loss of income. One affected family has established a commercial tricycle workshop next to their residential house and the other affected family use the existing structure exclusively as the tricycle workshop or garage. The families earn Rs 10,000 a month and Rs 30,000 a month, respectively. These affected business owners will receive compensation for the loss income (net income) for 12 months⁹ and additional rental assistance for six (6) months for the new location of the workshop. For the second business owner who will not require housing relocation, compensation will also be given as a replacement cost for the demolished garage. His residence is not directly affected by the sub-project (he is residing in an area out of Kirulapone sub-project).

66. The two business owners affected by the construction of sewer alignment in rail road reservation area will receive compensation of their loss of income during relocation to new places. These two families will be resettled in high-rise condominiums constructed by UDA housing program. These affected business owners will receive compensation of loss income (net income) for 12 months¹⁰ and additional rental assistance for 6 months for new business places. These two families will be assisted and given priority to rent/purchase business units in business structures to be constructed in new condominium premises or other locations. Transitional allowance and livelihood assistance for 12 months period will also be given to them.

67. One of the affected structures in the proposed Talakotuwa Garden pumping station is used for housing rental. Compensation of loss income from this business is at a maximum of six

⁸ In the event that the affected families need to stay much longer in the temporary housing rental more than 12 months, additional financial supports will be provided by CMC/PMU to extend their rental arrangement.

⁹ The compensation value of each business owner will commensurate with their monthly income received.

¹⁰ The compensation value of each business owner will commensurate with their monthly income received.

(6) months will be given to the owners. No business impacts to the remaining affected households in this proposed location.

68. In addition of the intensive public consultations, APs will be provided 30 days advance notice, followed by a reminder 1 week before construction and again, 1 day before construction to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; for example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction and then assisted to shift back, post-construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the Environmental Management Plan, contractors will ensure access is maintained by making sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil, walkways and metal sheets provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours and periods of peak business activities e.g. festivals, phased construction schedule is followed and work undertaken on one segment at a time and one side of a road at a time. Sixty five percent night time works and 35% day time works are proposed to avoid/minimize disturbance to businesses and traffic.

69. In the event of loss of income to the affected vendors/shops/business located in the project areas which cannot be avoided/identified during project implementation, appropriate assistance and compensation should be provided by the PMU/CMC. Additional RP might need to be prepared after upon completion of the detailed design of the project. Any unanticipated IR impacts occur during the project implementation the contractor and PMU safeguards specialist will be required to give note to ADB and propose action plan to mitigate the impacts. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works.

70. Table 9 shows the summary entitlement for income restoration and livelihood rehabilitation.

Table 9: Summary of income restoration and livelihood rehabilitation

Location	No of Aps	Mitigation measures
Kalinga Mawatha	1 AP uses his building structure exclusively for a garage in public land and the other uses a part of his residence to run a garage	Rs 50,000 payments as replacement cost to reestablish his garage building in another place found by the AP his self, The livelihood assistance for 2 garage owners, Rs 30,000/month for the person exclusively runs a garage and the Rs10, 000/month for the garage cum residence owner. This assistance will be given for 12 months; Both APs will be given Rs 5000/one -off payment for transporting of the garage items for new locations. The owner of the garage cum residence will be given houses in the UDA complex. He has to find new location for his garage by himself. Both APs will be given priority by UDA in providing infrastructure for business activities in the business complexes they build in front of condominiums and other locations in greater Colombo
Rail road reservation on D.M. Colombage Mawatha	2 APs use their small residences to run retail shops (residence cum business	Both APs will be offered new housing units in the UDA built condominium, Livelihood assistance of Rs 20,000/month (existing rate for house rental in Kirulapone area) for 12 months, These APs have to find new locations for their retail shops. The UDA

	units)	provides priority for these types of APs in allocating business units in the business centers they develop in front of new condominiums or in other locations of Greater Colombo. The PMU will obtain this special consideration from UDA. Each AP will be given Rs5000/one off payment to transport their household/business related items to the new locations.
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71. The UDA has already agreed to resettle the sub-project's affected families in the newly built high-rise building in Kalinga Mawatha. UDA has also agreed to support the implementation of the activities required for evacuation and resettlement process. The cost of Rs 3.5 million/house to the UDA to compensate capital cost of an alternative housing unit in its newly built condominium will be bear by the project and timely transferred to UDA. The PMU will take the overall responsibility of implementing the RP with the support of UDA. The PMU with the involvement of UDA and other relevant parties will implement different chronological actions mentioned in Table 10.

Table 10: Chronological Actions in Implementing RP for Non-Titleholders in Kirulapone area of Project 3

No.	Action	Responsibility
1	Review and verification of entitlements	PMU, DSIDC with the involvement of a representative of UDA (for double verification of the entitlements)
2	Review and approval of non-titleholder project affected person (PAP) list by PMU and the CMC	PMU/DSIDC
3	Community awareness program	PMU /DSIDC,UDA
4	Distribution of entitlement cards	PMU,UDA and DSIDC
5	Continuous consultation with PAPs to discuss and mitigate any inconvenience	PMU,DSIDC and UDA
6	Valuation of replacement cost for commercial structures	PMU & DSIDC,CMC
7	Help set up bank accounts for PAPs (who own commercial structures) and collect their account details	PMU/DSIDC
8	Hand over information on PAPs, their entitlements to UDA	UDA/PMU and DSIDC
9	Joint visit to site by Social Safeguard Team and UDA	PMU,DSIDC and UDA
10	Conduct social mapping to identify relocation preferences (e.g. disabled / sick members who require a ground floor unit) and communicate this information to UDA	PMU,UDA
11	Issue of notice informing households of site office opening in sub-project area	PMU/UDA
12	Establishment of site office in sub-project area as information and grievance redress point for households	PMU,UDA
13	Payment of compensation to PAPs (transport, livelihood, etc.)	PMU,CMC, UDA
14	Physical relocation of households to permanent housing	UDA,PMU
15	Fencing off cleared area	UDA,PMU and CMC

16	Public notice of civil works at site	CMC/DSIDC
17	Proper signage and safety barricades at site	Contractor & DSIDC,CMC
18	Reconstruct any damages to community structures	Contractor & DSIDC,PMU
19	Provision of alternative access to community wherever possible	Contractor & DSIDC,PMU
20	Watering to prevent dust	Contractor & DSIDC
21	Monitoring of the immediate status of resettled PAPs	PMU,UDA
22	Monitoring the livelihood and wellbeing of resettled PAPs	PMU, UDA
23	Implementing capacity building programs for PAPs (livelihood training, handholding support, etc.)	PMU, UDA
24	Implementing and monitoring grievance redress throughout RP implementation	PMU, UDA, GRM
25	Monitoring the implementation of the RP through independent monitoring process	PMU, Hired Consultant

Note: The 25 actions mentioned in table 10 will be monitored by PMU with the assistance from DSIDC and report to ADB and the CMC.

72. The final time table for implementing actions mentioned in Table 10 will be decided after finalization of the designs and awarding of construction contracts. The relocated APs will be paid advance money for renting houses three months prior to the commencement of the rehabilitation work in the sub-project areas. The second payment will be house rents for the period they are supposed to stay in rented in houses. It will be paid after finding of rented - in houses by APs. This will not be required if the APs are directly shifted from present houses to the newly built condominiums which will be most preferred action by all the parties (UDA, PMU, CMC, DSIDC and APs).

73. The community members and other stakeholders consulted in stakeholder sessions made some general suggestions to mitigate the indirect impacts on livelihood activities and other access difficulties in the project 3 implementing areas. The suggestions are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11: Summary of the mitigation measures suggested by the community during construction activities

Issues/ negative impacts	Mitigation measures suggested by the community
Transportation and access difficulties Difficulties faced by vehicle users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road sections should be developed per section wise (staggered or section by section rehabilitation) without excavating the entire area at once • Construction work should be completed in a speedy manner • Exploring all the possibilities to use alternative access roads • Conducting construction activities during night hours (only in suitable project's road sections). • Explore possibilities to apply trenchless technology in laying pipes (especially, in narrow roads).

Issues/ negative impacts	Mitigation measures suggested by the community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective management of the project site (clearing the road, providing steel plates as temporary entrances to houses during construction period) • Providing safe vehicle parks during construction phase
Access difficulties public and private institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective management of project site (efficient removal of excavated soils from the road to clear the way, sprinkling water to control dust) • Effective traffic management during construction phase (limiting vehicles entering to project related road sections) • Provide advance notice about the project and conducting awareness programs on use of alternative access roads to related institutions. • Effective traffic management (road use limit only to essential vehicles) • If the entrances of these establishments are blocked steel plates need to be provided to every institute to use as temporary access. • Request the contractors to explore possibilities to control the noise and dust generated in the sites.
Customers will not be able to park their vehicles Road congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing temporary access roads to the establishments • Conducting construction work during night hours • Adaption of advanced technology to install sewer lines without huge damages to roads • Effective traffic management during construction phase • Completion of project work in a speedy manner
Access difficulties on Religious Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid using noisy machinery in front of religious centers during religious activities/festival days. Religious leaders should be well informed about the project and the use of alternative access roads.
Potential impact on people depending on project road areas for their livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact on Three Wheel Parks: The multiple solution including Some three wheel operators visiting from outside areas of Colombo can be asked to avoid coming to the project area for few days (about 7 days), Some others can be asked to use neighboring roads to park the three wheelers and CMC traffic section can assist this action, The owners of some vacant land plots in the road area can be asked to help by allowing their vacant land for few days to park these vehicles. Some three wheelers can be kept in the project road itself even during construction period. • However, the most essential measure implemented will be providing construction related information at least 30 days before the commencement of the actual work on the ground. • Impact on mobile vendors: Mobile vendors will be encouraged to look for alternative sales routes during construction period. • Possibility of using other link roads to the sub-project roads to walk along for their routine sales activities. If so, they can reach most of their regular customers.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

74. The resettlement cost estimate for mitigating IR impacts in construction package B is included in Table 12. This is the only area of project 3 implementation that will need evacuation and resettlement of families.

Table 12: Detail cost for relocated families in Kirulapone project site

Item	Impact	Unit-Cost-Rs	Total Cost-Rs-Million (M)
Cost for alternative housing units	9 HH ¹	4 Million (including 0.5 Million as contingency) ²	36 .0 M
House rent (to stay in rented in houses if the construction of new houses get delayed)	9 families	20,000/per month for 12 months ³	2.16 M
Assistance for workshop/business place rental fee	4 business owners	10,000 / per affected place for 6 months	1.24 M
Livelihood assistance for AP families resettled	11 Families	1000/day/family for 7 days ⁴	Rs 77,000
Replacement cost for demolished Garage at Kalinga Mawatha	1 family	100,000 one off payment ⁵	0.10M
Transport cost to the new location/rental housing	11 families	5000 one off payment ⁶	Rs 55,000
Compensation of loss income	2 Garages in Kalinga Mawatha	10,000 for the Garage attached to the residence and 30,000 for the second Garage (for 12 months)	0.48M
-do-	Both shops in Rail Road reservation	10,000 per month for a shop and for 12 months for the 2 shops	0.24M
Transport cost from the Rented in houses to permanent houses	9 Families	8000/per family (one off payment)	Rs 72,000
Facilitation for livelihood reestablishment in the post-resettlement phase (activities will be identified based on need assessment during detail design stage ⁸	36 families	100,000 lump Sum	0.10M
Additional allowance for vulnerable AP (25% of loss income)	4 families	30,000 lump sum	120,000
Registration cost and stamps and installment of associated utilities	9 HHs	10,000/HH ⁷	90,000
Sub-total	-	-	42.39 M
10% contingency	-	-	4.239 M
Total	-	-	46.629 M

¹ One of the 10 affected properties is a garage and therefore, the owner of the garage will not be given an alternative house in UDA built condominium. The owner of this house will be compensated with other entitlements.

² Rs.0.5 Million additional amounts can be used as contingency to meet any unforeseen expenses.

³ Cost to hire houses for rent – Rs 20,000/per house is the existing market rate in Kirulapone area

⁴ It is expected that livelihood activities of these families will get disturbed for about 7 days due to their involvement of evacuation and resettlement related activities and therefore, this compensation will be paid to recover the potential losses. The family in rented in house in Talakotuwe Garden pumping station will also be paid this amount. Livelihood Assistance for 2 garage owners in Kalinga Mawatha and 2 retail shop owners in railway line reservation area - The present monthly net income they earn has been decided as the amount to be paid as livelihood assistance allowance

⁵ the size of the Garage affected is about 400square feet and therefore, it will need Rs100000 to reestablish this structure in another location. Replacement cost for demolished garage in Kalinga Mawatha- Rs 100,000 was decided by the resettlement team with the consultation of the garage owner

⁶ According to the Lorry drivers it will need Rs 5000 to transport household goods for about 10 Km from Kirulapone (the distances to be travelled is less than this but Rs 5000 is kept with safely for contingency

⁷ Common utilities such as water, electricity and sewage facilities will be provided by UDA as common facilities to all the families settled in the condominium. This Rs 10,000 is for other needs such as stamp duties for any other needs. ⁸Rs 100,000 will be allocated for implementing livelihood facilitation activities to be implemented in the post resettlement phase. There will be a need assessment to identify the needs for the APs resettled in the condominiums in reestablishing their livelihood systems. The project will also provide some capacity building assistance with the help of the external resource persons/NGO. The post resettlement facilitative activities will be carried in the condominiums at least for 6 months period. The 9 families resettled will be the target group of the post-resettlement facilitation program intends to implement.

75. The cost for implementing the mitigation measures in other contract packages of project 3 is included in Table 13. It includes provisional sums for potential income losses to vendors and additional allowances (25% over and above actual income losses or minimum wage rate, whichever is higher) for vulnerable APs in other sub-project areas under the proposed project 3. These costs will be borne by counterpart funds.

76. Mitigation measures for households and businesses affected by temporary disruptions such as information disclosure, public consultations, parking disruptions and businesses that will be unable to display their wares or goods on existing ROWs alone, personnel costs, cost of training safeguards personnel of PMU, Contractor and NGO, survey costs (as required), and contingencies to cover damages to government /private property, if any are covered under the overall Project 3 budget.

Table 13: Indicative Cost for RP Implementation in project 3 excluding resettlement cost of Kirulapone area (contract package A)

Resettlement Costs	No.	Unit cost - Rs	Total -Rs
RP updating based on actual IR impacts (after final designs)	1 RP	600,000	600,000
Provisional sum for potential income losses for vendors	60 (persons)	1,000 / day for 2 days)	120,000
Detailed Measurement and Inventory of Loss Surveys, as required	10 affected structures in Kirulapone area	-	20,000 (Lump Sum)
Monitoring surveys of APs (to check on entitlements received and satisfaction levels, during and after RP implementation)	10 families	-	25,000 (Lump sum)
Restoration costs for damage during construction, if any (Damage caused to private or government property during construction)	800square feet of Parapet walls and 10 gates ¹	-	450,000
Compensation for loss of livelihood/replacement of lost income (Temporary impacts on hawkers and vendors during construction)	95	1,000/day for 2 days	190,000
Additional compensation to vulnerable APs for income losses (Temporary impacts during construction)	25 (persons)	500/day for 2 days	25,000
Provisional sum for alternative parks for three wheel operators	200 (operators)	1,000/day for 2 days	400,000
Information disclosure and awareness training to likelihood affected parties	4 (contract packages)	40000	120,000
Provisional sum for third party charges (NGO and other facilitators if required) ²	1 (un-sewered area)	300,000	300,000
Grievance redress (GRM meeting costs, local travel, documentation, record-keeping, disclosure)	(4 contract packages)	50,000	200,000

Sub-Total	-	-	2,450,000
10% contingency	-	-	245,000
Total	-	-	2,695,000

¹ The potential damages to the private/public properties such as parapet walls, Fences and gates will be rehabilitated by the contractors. The cost will be included under each contract package.

² Costs for PMU and DSIDC personnel and costs for carrying out consultations and the cost for NGO are included as part of the general administrative budget of the project administration unit, and not counted as part of the resettlement budget.

Note: The costs in table 13 are based assumptions (except in Kirulapone sub-project area). The actual costs will be proposed after detail measurement surveys conducted using final designs.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

77. **Executing and Implementing Agencies.** MUD&WSD will be the EA and NWSDB will be the IA for additional financing for water supply and MPALG&DG will be EA and CMC will be the IA for wastewater investments under Project 3

78. **The Program Steering Committee (PSC).** At the central level, a program steering committee (PSC) will be established at the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP), with the Secretary to Treasury (ST) as the chairperson, the Secretary of MPALG&DG and senior officials from the Department of External Resources (DER) and Department of National Planning (DNP), and CMC, as members. The PSC will be the apex decision making body for the Investment Program. The PSC will meet quarterly, review progress, provide policy guidance, resolve inter-agency issues that impede Program progress and advice on necessary action, particularly with respect to scope and cost, and the reform agenda of the Investment Program, and facilitate inter-agency coordination. The PSC will be responsible for: (i) providing sanctions and approvals under the Investment Program; (ii) making all important decisions on the Investment Program implementation; and (iii) ensuring timely Investment Program implementations.

79. MUD&WSD will be the Executing Agency (EA) and NWSDB will be the IA for additional financing for water supply investments. For waste water management investments (sewerage), MPALG&DG will be the executing agency and CMC will be the implementing agency. Project Management Units (PMUs) has been established and headed by a full-time project director. The PMU will be responsible for: (i) preparation and implementation of the Investment Program; (ii) management of loan consultants; (iii) disbursement of funds and recover loan repayments; and (iv) conduct overall Investment Program monitoring and evaluation, including preparation of necessary Investment Program reports, with the help of loan consultants.

80. The PMU will also be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community Participation activities. The PMU will have a Social Development and Safeguards Officer, who will be responsible for safeguards functions. The responsibility of the PMU SDSO is to: (i) ensure the Resettlement Plan is updated by the DSIDC Resettlement Specialist based on detailed designs; (ii) engage in ongoing meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons particularly through implementation of the consultation and participation plan; (iii) participate in joint field visits with the DSID RS and Contractor/NGO personnel to identify potential impacts; (iv) implement the RP with support from consultant; (v) provide timely payments to affected persons before displacement occurs in sections ready for construction; (vi) ensure all grievances are addressed and when necessary activate the Grievance Redress Committee; (vii) take corrective actions where necessary, (viii) conduct monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation, (ix) consolidate monthly reports by

Resettlement Specialist in DSID and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB; and (x) ensure timely disclosure of the RP. The monitoring reports should record the progress of resettlement activities and any compliance issues, grievances, and corrective actions taken.

81. Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC). A Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant will be engaged to work closely with and advise the PMU, to build capacity on safeguards and to be involved in project supervision of social and environmental safeguards implementation. The DSIDC will have two safeguards related staff, an Environmental Management Specialist and a Resettlement Specialist (RS). The DSIDC RS will: (i) Assist the PMU SDSO in coordinating all social safeguards issues and ensuring that the project complies with Government and ADB social safeguards policies; (ii) Update the draft RP based on detailed designs and submit to PMU and ADB for review and clearance prior to construction; (iii) Organize orientation and training for DSIDC, CMC officials involved in project implementation on ADB / Sri Lankan policy, and RP preparation process; (iv) Organize training of contractors preparing them on RP implementation and mitigation measures; (v) Undertake field inspections on sections ready for construction with PMU SDSO, Contractor's Safeguards Supervisor, and project NGO for roads in tenement gardens, to determine nature of potential impacts / necessity for Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS). Conduct DMS surveys prior to displacement in sections ready for construction, determine number of APs/vulnerable APs and coordinate valuation and finalization of compensation with the PMU SDSO; (vi) Oversee implementation of the RP by the Contractors to ensure that it is consistent with Government and ADB policies, as agreed in the Resettlement Plan for the project by the Government and ADB; (vii) Work in close coordination with/provide guidance to the project nongovernmental organization on safeguards related work in tenement gardens; (viii) Support the PMU in grievance redress in a timely manner as per the RP; (ix) Undertake internal monitoring of RP implementation; review monthly progress reports on social safeguards by contractors; oversee monitoring surveys of APs and submit monthly social safeguards monitoring reports to the PMU. Provide necessary guidance to the PMU SDSO in monitoring, reporting and documentation on social safeguards to ADB. Appendix 5 provides the outline terms of reference for the DSIDC Resettlement Specialist.

82. Contractor: The Contractor will have a Social Safeguards Supervisor to (i) coordinate with DSIDC on updating the RP based on detailed designs, and (iii) and ensure implementation of RP during civil works.

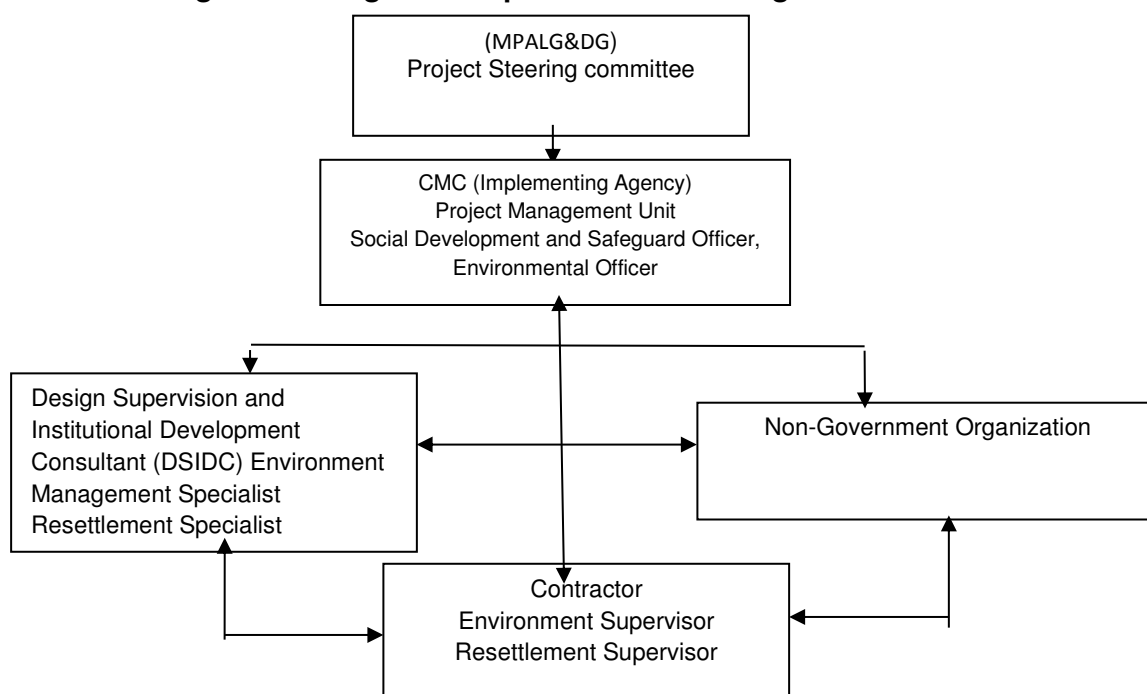
83. NGO. The project NGO, which will be responsible for formation of water user groups in tenement gardens, will also help the CMC- PMU/DSIDC ensure that poor and vulnerable affected persons (APs) in tenement gardens are identified and receive benefits of the project and any entitlements. The NGO will collect and analyze data as required to help the PMU monitor impacts on the poor and vulnerable. The NGO will put forth grievances of APs/vulnerable groups in tenement gardens to the PMU/DSIDC and GRC, generate awareness about opportunities for employment in project related activities, rights and entitlements, grievance redress process among APs /vulnerable groups, and help them to make informed choices; assist the PMU in providing assistance to APs in tenement gardens, if required/applicable; participate in public meetings and consultations as and when required. In addition to the above tasks, the NGO shall: (i) document lessons learnt each year, identify follow-up actions and campaigns to ensure sustainability of Waste Water (sewerage) User Groups formed; (ii) follow-up on key messages of awareness campaign among tenement garden communities; and (IV) analyze and report on gender impacts of project interventions. The success of NGO inputs will largely depend on their liaison with APs and other concerned government agencies. Organizational procedures/institutional roles and responsibilities for

safeguards implementation and steps/activities involved in delivery of entitlements are described in Table 14 and Figure 5.

Table 14: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Agency Responsible
Identification of roads for full or partial closure, existing utilities, road conditions, based on detailed design	Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC)
Transect walks through identified road stretches for full or partial closure, to identify potential impacts	DSIDC, Contractor, Non-government Organization (NGO) (in case of road in tenement gardens)
Design/implementation of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) on roads for full / partial closure where potential impacts identified; Identification of poor and vulnerable APs	Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC)
Conducting focus group discussions/meetings/consultations/workshops during DMS survey	Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC)
Computation of entitlements	Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC), PMU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC), NGO, PMU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages for all APs	PMU, Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC)
Update RP based on detailed design, field inspections and surveys	Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC)
Review of updated Resettlement Plan (RP) / initial environmental examination (I EE) and send to ADB for approval prior to construction	PMU
Clearance and disclosure of updated safeguard documents on website	Asian Development Bank (ADB) Colombo Municipal Council (CMC)
Disclosure of proposed project, social/environmental impacts, proposed entitlements / mitigation measures in local languages	CMC
Disclosure of grievance redress mechanism/process	PMU NGO
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PMU Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC), NGO
Delivery of entitlements/award of cheques	PMU
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	PMU Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC), Contractor
Grievance redressal	PMU Grievance Redressal Committee Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC), NGO Contractor
Internal monitoring	PMU Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC)

Note: Detailed Measurement Survey to be carried out during detailed design, to record and quantify resettlement impacts and entitled persons.

Figure 5: Safeguards Implementation Arrangement

84. The DSIDC Resettlement Specialist will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (PMU, CMC staff, Contractor(s) and project NGO) and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. These will be conducted by the DSIDC RS with external resources as required. Typical modules will be (i) sensitisation to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) introduction to social safeguards policy, planning and implementation issues, monitoring methods and tools; (iii) review of RP; (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation.

85. The PMU and the Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC) will also organize an induction course for the training of contractors preparing them on RP preparation, implementation including ADB policy, social safeguards monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 – Orientation ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Sri Lankan policy Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process ADB policy and process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, RP/IEE preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements. Incorporation of safeguards into project design and contracts	1 day	MPALG&DG and CMC officials involved in project implementation PMU
Program 2 Workshop for Contractors and Supervisory staff	IR/environmental issues during construction Implementation of RP/IEE Monitoring of RP/IEE implementation Reporting Requirements	1 day	PMU Contractors
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experiences on RP/IEE implementation – Issues and Challenges - Best Practices followed	1 day on a regular period to be determined by PMU and	PMU Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC) Contractors Non-government Organization Central Environmental Authority and Ministry of Land Development representatives

MPALG&DG = Ministry of Public Administration, Local Government and Democratic Governance, CMC= Colombo Municipal Council, PMU= Project Management Unit.

Note: The above sessions will cover both environmental and social safeguards.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

86. The project is to be implemented over a period of 4 years. The detailed design stage is expected to commence in 2016 and the construction period will cover 36 months. The RP implementation including updating of the RP based on detailed design will commence from year 1 onward. The RP related activities to be implemented during 4 year period of project implementation are shown in Figure 6. The evacuation/relocation of ten (10) families from existing houses and resettlement in UDA high-rise building will be completed within year 1 before commencement of the construction activities in the particular project location.

Figure 6: RP related activities to be implemented

Activities	Year 0												Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Establish PMU including Safeguards Officer																								
Engage DSIDC with safeguards personnel																								
Appoint Contractor with safeguards personnel																								
Appoint NGO																								
Safeguards training and capacity building																								
Conduct Detailed Measurement Surveys/business surveys**																								
Identification of Vulnerable APs for involvement/employment																								
Update draft RP to reflect DMS/business survey																								
Consultations and disclosure																								
Review and approval (PMU and ADB)																								
Issuance of ID cards, as required																								
Issuance of notice to APs, as required																								
Relocation and compensation activities																								
Livelihood rehabilitation assistance required, including monitoring to vulnerable APs*																								
Start of civil works																								
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys																								
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, connections, utilities if any undertaken.																								

Note: M=month, Q=quarter. Schedules are indicative and will be finalized during detailed design. The RP will be updated based on final detailed design and DMS/business surveys. Disclosure of final RP to be

*Compensation to be given prior to start of construction. Assistance to be continuous.

** Since DMS / business surveys will be based on detailed design, a time lag is shown in the schedule above, for completion of detailed design.

Note: The Figure 6 is extracted from RP of project 2 and the activities to be implemented under RP are similar in both projects.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

87. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the DSIDC and PMU. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by DSIDC, reporting status of RP implementation. The EA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB's website. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 6.

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT 3 INVESTMENTS (CIVIL WORKS)

A. Output 3: Rehabilitated and Expanded Wastewater System in South Catchment Area of Colombo City (ADB and EIB):

1. To achieve this output, project 3 will support the following:

- (i) Laying of 7.31 km of sewer lines of diameters ranging from 300mm to 1200mm to replace problematic sewer lines by using open cut (5.66 km) and trenchless (1.65 km) methods respectively in the south catchment area. Work also includes replacement of 88 manholes by new pre-cast reinforced concrete manholes and cleaning of 1.25 km of sewer lines;
- (ii) Laying of 6.75 km of sewer lines of diameters ranging from 300mm to 750mm to upsize the under-capacity sewer lines in the CBD by using trenchless method in the south catchment area. The work also includes construction of 108 pre-cast reinforced concrete manholes;
- (iii) Cleaning and repairs of 0.30 km of sewer lines of diameter 300mm to cater to UDA developments in the south catchment area;
- (iv) Cleaning and repairs of three inverted siphons in the south catchment area;
- (v) Construction of the sewerage network in Kirulapone un-sewered area of 2.36 km² and connecting it to the S8 pump station of the existing Colombo Sewerage System. The work will include the laying of 29.4 km of pipe lines of diameters ranging from 225mm to 1200mm using both open cut and trenchless technologies, construction of 756 precast reinforced concrete manholes, construction of two pump stations and two force mains, and the rehabilitation of S8 pump station with the provision of new electro-mechanical equipment and carrying out repairs (civil works);
- (vi) Construction of sewerage networks in Narahenpita un-sewered area of 0.08 km² and connecting it to a manhole in the existing Colombo Sewerage System. The work will include the laying of 1.33 km of pipe lines of diameters ranging from 225mm to 300mm using open cut method, construction of 34 precast reinforced concrete manholes and connection to existing CS17 main sewer; and
- (vii) Construction of sewerage networks in Kirula-Narahenpita un-sewered areas of 0.79 km² and connecting this to the existing Colombo Sewerage System via a small pump station. The works will include the laying of 4.89 kms of pipe lines with diameters ranging from 225mm to 600mm using open cut method, construction of 72 precast reinforced concrete manholes and the construction of a small pump station connecting to Thibirigasyaya pump station of the existing Colombo Sewerage Network through a 0.90 km long force main.

B. Output 4: Constructed Secondary Wastewater Treatment Plant in South Catchment Area of Colombo City:

- (i) Construction of 50,000 cubic meters per day capacity secondary wastewater treatment plant at Wellawatta using the Moving Bed Biological Reactor (MBBR) technology comprising of flow balancing tanks, reactors sludge separation system and sludge dewatering system. The works will include supply and installation of all Electro-Mechanical equipment and SCADA system. Dewatered sludge shall be disposed at the municipal landfill.

APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

(To be available in Sinhala, Tamil and English)

The Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date	Place of registration				
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male	Age	
			* Female		
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below: 					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance? 					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

APPENDIX 3: COMPARISON OF ADB SPS AND NIRP

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Sri Lanka National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001	Remarks (Differences and Gaps between ADB SPS and NIRP and Action Taken in the RP to Bridge the Gap)
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible and minimized by exploring project and design alternatives	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.	No difference between ADB Policy and NIRP on this principle.
2.	Early screening to identify IR impacts and risks; Survey/census of displaced persons including gender analysis to be conducted to determine scope of resettlement planning	A comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan is required if 20 or more families are affected. If less than 20 families are affected, the policy still applies but a plan can be prepared to a lesser level of detail. Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered.	NIRP does not explicitly specify the process/methodology (e.g. early screening or surveys) for scoping or identification of IR impacts and risks including those on women and other vulnerable persons, unlike ADB policy. However, it does require the scope of land acquisition and resettlement (number of affected families) to be identified. The RP at project preparatory stage undertakes early screening and identification of IR impacts including those on vulnerable persons, using tools like transect walks, sample surveys of businesses and baseline surveys of households. It specifies that the updated RP to be prepared prior to project implementation shall require census surveys for temporary losses.
3.	Carry out meaningful consultation with affected persons (AP) - with special emphasis on vulnerable APs, host communities and NGOs to ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement program. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and	Policy principles: Affected persons should be fully involved in selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity. Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities. To assist those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities; participatory measures should be designed and implemented. A stated policy objective relates to grievance redressal: "To make all affected people aware	NIRP does not mention the need for 'meaningful consultation' with vulnerable APs and NGOs. The Resettlement Plan for the project is based on a consultation process with the all stakeholders (affected persons including women and other vulnerable persons, NWSDB, local community, NGOs etc.).It specifies that consultation shall be a continuous process at all stages of the project cycle such as design stage, implementation and post implementation phase including monitoring phase. The Resettlement Plan has special provisions for grievance redress procedures, which include formation of a Grievance Redress Committee

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Sri Lanka National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001	Remarks (Differences and Gaps between ADB SPS and NIRP and Action Taken in the RP to Bridge the Gap)
	facilitate resolution of APs' concerns. Undertake 'social preparation' wherever impacts and risks are highly sensitive.	of processes available for redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive."	in line with ADB policy principles and NIRP policy objectives.
4.	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	Policy objectives: The livelihoods of the displaced persons should be re-established and the standard of living improved, No impoverishment of people shall result because of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes by the State.	No difference between ADB Policy and NIRP objectives on this aspect.
5.	Improve standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people. Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards.	No difference between ADB Policy and NIRP on this principle.
6.	Develop procedures in transparent and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure same or better livelihood status of AP	Policy objectives highlight the need for a "consultative, transparent and accountable IR process with a time frame agreed to by the Project Executing Agency and the APs" and that "the livelihoods of displaced persons should be re-established and the standard of living improved."	NIRP makes no mention of 'land acquisition through negotiated settlement. In case of GCWWMIP, no displacement of population is envisaged hence, the issues of livelihoods of displaced people do not apply.
7.	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Affected people who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and just treatment.	The NIRP broadly concurs with ADB on the issue, though less explicitly. The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of different categories of APs (including non-titled APs) is outlined in the RP. The Entitlement Matrix provides for compensation to all affected persons whether physically or economically displaced irrespective of their legal status. The date of the census survey will be

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Sri Lanka National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001	Remarks (Differences and Gaps between ADB SPS and NIRP and Action Taken in the RP to Bridge the Gap)
			considered as the cut-off date and affected persons listed on the cut-off-date will be eligible for assistance.
8.	Prepare RP elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule	<p>Institutional Responsibilities The Project Executing Agencies (PEAs) will be responsible for complying with all the requirements for planning and implementing resettlement according to the NIRP.</p> <p>The PEAs that have significant resettlement in their projects will establish Resettlement Units with adequately trained staff.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation A system of internal monitoring should be established by PEAs to monitor implementation of Resettlement Action Plans, including budget, schedule and delivery of entitlements, consultation, grievances and benefits.</p> <p>A further system of external monitoring and evaluation by an independent party should be established to assess the overall outcome of resettlement activities.</p>	<p>NIRP and ADB policy do not differ on this, though NIRP mentions these under different heads.</p> <p>The RP for GCWWMIIIP is prepared in accordance with ADB's SPS 2009, which provides clear guidelines on the structure/outline of a resettlement plan.</p>
9.	Disclose the draft resettlement plan (RP) before project appraisal, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose final RP to APs and other stakeholders.	The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) will review and approve the Resettlement Action Plans prepared by the PEAs, and "make plans publicly available".	<p>Though NIRP states that plans are to be made available to the public, it does not go into specifics of how such disclosure is to be undertaken.</p> <p>GCWWMIIIP RP ensures that the resettlement plan along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English) in the project locations and NRW and Area Engineer's offices of NWSDB. The same resettlement plan will also be disclosed in the Executing Agency's (NWSDB's) website and in the website of ADB.</p>
10.	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a	Project Executing Agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.	NIRP does not mention a cost benefit analysis based on a consideration of full resettlement costs.

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS (2009)	Sri Lanka National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), 2001	Remarks (Differences and Gaps between ADB SPS and NIRP and Action Taken in the RP to Bridge the Gap)
	development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.		
11.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision.	Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; in the absence of replacement land cash compensation should be an option for all APs. 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. Refer S. No. 8 for NIRP provisions related to internal monitoring and supervision of resettlement.	NIRP does not mention that compensation and entitlements are to be paid or provided before physical or economic displacement. The RP for GCWWMIIP provides for a census survey, which helps create a database on income and livelihood losses; it also provides for compensation as per the Entitlement Matrix (EM) for both physically and economically affected persons, prior to displacement. The RP defines the institutional structure for implementation and monitoring of resettlement.
12.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether objectives are achieved by taking into account baseline conditions and results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Refer S. No. 8 for NIRP provisions related to internal monitoring and external monitoring and evaluation. In addition, NIRP states: Monitoring and evaluation reports should be reviewed by PEA, CEA and Ministry of Land Development (MLD) and action taken to make improvements where indicated. Affected persons and other stakeholders should be consulted in monitoring and evaluation.	Unlike ADB policy, NIRP does not mention the need for public disclosure of monitoring reports. However, NIRP mentions a requirement for external monitoring, which is required only for Category A projects as per ADB SPS 2009. ¹¹ The RP has detailed provision for a monitoring system. The Executing Agency through the PMU will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation and internal monitoring. Verification by an external expert is not provided for, in line with ADB policy. The RP details the process of continuous monitoring and reporting of resettlement activities.

ADB= Asian Development Bank, CEA= Central Environmental Authority, GCWWMIIP= Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program, MLD= Ministry of Land Development, NIRP= National Involuntary Resettlement Policy, NWSDB= National Water Supply and Drainage Board, PEA= Project Executing Agencies, PMU= Project Management Unit, RP= resettlement plan, SPS= safeguards policy statement.

¹¹ ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995 required an external monitor, but SPS 2009 simplifies monitoring procedures by having more stringent systems in place only for Category A projects.

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE FORM FOR RAPID SURVEY OF BUSINESSES (DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY) AND INVENTORY LOSSES

(A) SAMPLE FORM FOR RAPID SURVEY OF BUSINESSES (DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY)

Date of Survey	Serial No.				
Name of road	Address/Location:				
Name of affected person					
Father/Mother's name					
Type of business/hawker					
Status	Owner		Tenant		
	If owner: Titled		Non-titled		
	Mobile		Permanent		
Description of structure					
Since when operating in that location					
Frequency of operation in a week	Daily	2-3 days/week	1 day/week	Half day	Full day
Person(s) employed if any	No.				
Rent per month if any	Rs.				
Average profit per day	Rs.				
Salary per employee	Rs.				
Highest profits recorded in	Hours (AM/PM) _____ Weekend/Weekday (specify days) _____ Festival season (specify) _____				
Will employee(s) be affected	Yes/No				
Whether any affected person is	BPL/WHH/disabled/backward community/IP/elderly/child worker				
No. of dependents of owner					
No. of dependents of employees					
Whether road RoW used for	Parking/Display of wares/Storage/s , Other purpose, specify				
Type(s) of distress likely					

Views/Concerns	
----------------	--

Note: BPL=below poverty line; WHH=woman headed household / Chief Wage Earner is a woman;
IP=indigenous peoples; RoW=right of way.

(B) SAMPLE FORM FOR INVENTORY OF LOSSES

1.1 Questionnaire No.:

Name of the Enumerator: _____ Date: _____

Field Supervisor: _____ Time: _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION:

1.1	Name of road and address	1.4	Address _____
1.2	GN Division: _____	1.5	Structure No.: _____
1.3	Location/PIN CODE:	1.6	Owner/Squatter/Encroacher _____

2.0 HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION:

2.1 Name of the head of the Household: _____

2.2 Name of the Respondent: _____

2.3 Relationship of the respondent with the head of the household: (Code)

2.4 Type of loss Structure only Land only Land & structure

Orchard/Tree

Other assets

3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 Whether BPL (receiving or applied for Samurdhi benefits) / woman headed* household? (Tick)

BPL Woman-headed other

(Note: woman headed household is one where the Chief Wage Earner is a woman)

3.2 Average household expenditure per month (Rs.) _____

4.0 Details of affected structure

Sl. No	Details	Materials used			Length in mts.	Breadth (m)	Height(m)	valuation
		Roof	Wall	Floor				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Room 1							
2	Room 2							
3	Room 3							
4	Room 4							
5	Room 5							
6	Room 6							
7	Room 7							
8	Room 8							
	Total of rooms							
9	verandah							
10	Kitchen							
11	Store							
12	Toilet							
13	cowshed							
14	compound wall							
15	Others/							
	Total Area							

Materials used (Col 3, 4, 5)

1. Tin/Zinc sheets

2. Mud

3. Brick Masonry

4. Stone Masonry

5. RCC

6. Stone

7. Wood Shingles

8. Concrete

9. Thatched

10. Timber

11. Masonry

12. Stone/Bricks

5.0 Summary of affected structure**5.1 Do you have legal rights/documents of this affected structure? 1 - Yes 2 – No****5.2 If yes, name the docs in support of your ownership** _____**5.3 Is there any tenant in this affected structure? 1 - Yes 2 - No****5.4 If 'Yes' number of tenants:** _____**5.5 What is the market value of this affected structure as on today?****5.6 How much house tax are you paying? (Last tax paid) (FY)** _____

Use of structure	Type of Structure 1=permanent 2=semi-permanent 3=temporary	No. of Storeys	No. of rooms	Size	Whether in use 1= In use 2=Vacant/ abandoned	General condition 1=good 2=bad 3=poor	Age of structure	Owner ship
Residential								
Commercial								
Resi.-cum commercial								
Work shed/HH industry								
Cattle shed								

APPENDIX 5: OUTLINE TOR FOR RESETTLEMENT SPECIALIST (DSIDC)

1. The DSIDC Resettlement Specialist will have a Master's degree in Sociology/ Economics / related field with minimum 7 years" experience. Past experience related to social safe guards/resettlement planning in externally funded projects is required:

- (i) Assist the CMC- PMU Social Development / Safeguards Officer (SDSO) in coordinating all social safeguards issues and ensuring that the project complies with Government and ADB social safeguards policies;
- (ii) Update the draft RP based on detailed designs and submits to PMU and ADB for review and clearance prior to construction.
- (iii) Organize an orientation workshop for the Ministry of Local Government and provincial council and CMC officials involved in project implementation on ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009, Sri Lankan policy (National Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2001), and RP preparation process;
- (iv) Organize an induction course for the training of contractors preparing them on RP implementation, requirements related to mitigation measures, and on immediate actions to be taken to remedy unexpected negative social impacts or ineffective mitigation measures, if any during implementation.
- (v) Undertake joint transect walks on sections ready for construction with PMU SDSO, Contractor's Safeguards Supervisor; and project NGO for roads in tenement gardens, to determine nature of potential impacts / necessity for Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS). Conduct DMS and Inventory of Loss surveys prior to displacement in sections ready for construction, determine/finalize number of APs/vulnerable APs in consultation with PMU SDSO and project NGO, and coordinate valuation and finalization of compensation with the PMU SDSO.
- (vi) Oversee implementation of RP by the Contractors to ensure that it is consistent with Government and ADB policies, as agreed in the Resettlement Plan for the project by the Government and ADB. This will include overseeing implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures, consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities, and grievance redressed.
- (vii) Work in close coordination with/provide guidance to the project nongovernmental organization on safeguards related work in tenement gardens, including awareness generation on entitlements, compensation, mitigation measures, and grievance redressed.
- (viii) Support the PMU in addressing any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner as per the RP.
- (ix) Support the PMU for the preparation of semiannual safeguards monitoring report for submission to ADB and the RP implementation compliance report for PMU and ADB review and disclosure.

APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and EA websites		
3	Circulation of summary RP in the three local languages to all stakeholders		
B. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Committee and telephone hotlines established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of APs and compensation/assistance/allowances due		
4	Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts and program specified in RP		
5	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of APs)		
6	Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable APs)		
7	Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable APs		
8	Reinstallation of affected common facilities		
9	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
10	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
1	Survey on socio-economic status of APs (including vulnerable APs) completed and compared with baseline survey results		
2	Survey on satisfaction levels of APs with RP implementation completed		
D. Labor			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors		
2	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

NOTE: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.

APPENDIX 7: TOR FOR THE NGO

A. Introduction

1. The Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program - Project 3 (GCWWMIP) provides financing gap for the rehabilitation and expansion in water supply system and reduction in non-revenue water (both tranche 1 and tranche 2); supports for the rehabilitation and expansion in wastewater collection and treatment, and strengthening institutional structure and capacity service in Greater Colombo.

2. The project also intends to take the services of one nongovernment organization (NGO) to provide support for (i) socio-economic analysis, social inclusion, gender mainstreaming and assessment of wastewater service delivery; (ii) resettlement; (iii) community awareness and people's participation; (iv) citizens' education for wastewater service management, health and hygiene education etc.

3. **Project area.** The NGO activities will be conducted within the Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) area which is 37 sq. KM in extent consisting of approximately 120,000 number of households with the residence population of 561,314 (2012 Census) a floating population of nearly 500,000 (estimated) and total of 1614 community gardens. The CMC is divided into 47 municipal (electoral) wards, which are distributed among 6 drainage districts, namely, Colombo North, Colombo East, Colombo West, Borella, Colombo Central A and Colombo Central B for administrative purposes. The CMC area comes under the purview of the Divisional Secretariat Divisions of Colombo and Thimibirigasyaya.

4. **Counterpart agency.** The selected NGO will work closely in collaboration with CMC; Project Management Unit (PMU). Design Supervision and Institutional Development Consultant (DSIDC) will assist PMU in implementing the NGO activities.

5. **Duration of work.** Implementation of NGO activities will be take place in two Years

B. Scope of the Services.

6. The Scope of services of NGO will include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:

7. Socio-economic analysis, Social inclusion, Gender mainstreaming and Assessment of wastewater service delivery

- (i) Prepare indicators related to gender and poverty in all project activities and CMC wastewater operations; ensure collection of disaggregated data and analysis of the results, especially benefits from the project corresponding to these indicators.
- (ii) Prepare socio-economic profile of Greater Colombo area using appropriate techniques and give results regarding social, economic, health and sanitation status of the community. Such surveys should focus on the likely improvement in health status of the citizens; likely impact of citizens' education programs to be implemented during the project; level of satisfaction from the current wastewater services being provided by CMC; current and likely changes in consumption pattern of wastewater and sanitation services etc. Such surveys should be carried out on the basis of disaggregated data with regard to gender and poverty etc.

- (iii) Review processes related to wastewater operations of CMC and carry out surveys for citizens' perceptions of such processes – some examples are property tax rates with respect to wastewater services (in CMC area); process of taking wastewater connection; fee/tax setting and collection, handling of complaints related to wastewater services being provided by CMC etc. Based on such analysis, suggest improvements in processes in terms of equity, effectiveness and transparency; and work with relevant stakeholders to operationalize the suggested measures.
- (iv) Provide inputs and sensitize important stakeholders such as PMU, CMC, and DSIDC regarding project objectives related to poverty, gender and social inclusion ensuring inclusion of poor, women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups in the project.
- (v) Develop specific criteria to identify the poor and generate mechanisms to target the poor for inclusion in the services to be developed during the project. Work with PMU to ensure that the poor get the benefits of improved sanitation and wastewater services and poor are included in the service area.
- (vi) Support participation of women members of citizens committees in all important meetings and decisions. Ensure that the project design adequately addresses issues important to women and that the gender issues have adequately been reflected in socio-economic profile, social inclusion plan, community participation.

8. Community Awareness and People's Participation

- (i) Support PMU and CMC in formation of citizens' committees (ward level or as deemed appropriate) for institutionalizing people's participation including drafting of self-governing charter/rules of business document of such committees taking into account pro-poor and gender mainstreaming perspective.
- (ii) Identify and prepare, in consultation with PMU and CMC, programs for community awareness and education; and people's participation.
- (iii) Implement such programs in an effective manner to disseminate project information on (a) rights and responsibilities of citizens regarding wastewater services being provided by CMC; (b) the need for citizens' contribution in capital costs, O&M costs of the such services; (c) improvement in service levels of sanitation and wastewater as a result of project implementation;
- (iv) Involve schools and ward committees in a proper way in the public education campaigns. Form, if appropriate special focus groups in schools and wards for this purpose.
- (v) In collaboration with PMU and CMC, plan and implement various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies such as use of electronic and print mass media; distribution of leaflets, posters; use of banners, hoardings; organization of street plays; organization of competitions in schools; mass workshops, public meetings; development of locally relevant audio-visual material and broadcast/telecast on local radio/cable etc.
- (vi) Disseminate widely information about the project to all important stakeholders to ensure involvement and ownership- such as PMU, CMC, DSIDC, elected representatives, other public representatives, media persons, other NGOs, and citizens at large.
- (vii) Organize special mobilization activities for highly marginalized and vulnerable groups for their participation in the project and other consumer/community based groups; ensure that their voice is heard and acted upon, especially as related to project activities.

9. Citizens' Education for Proper Wastewater Services Management, Health and Hygiene

- (i) Prepare a plan for providing education to citizens of Colombo area in properly managing wastewater assets in their area.
- (ii) Effectively carry out the plan in collaboration with PMU, CMC and other important stakeholders of the subproject.
- (iii) Coordinate/organize with other agencies in health sector like WHO, UNICEF, Health department and health and education units of Government to provide effective health and hygiene education to the citizens /specially women groups using the IEC material prepared by other such agencies.
- (iv) Co-ordinate/organize with Community Awareness and People's participation; Capacity Building activities as related to Citizens' Education.

C. General

- (i) Prepare adequate IEC material after approval from PMU to effectively carry out the
 - a. activities detailed out in the TORs.
- (ii) Carry out any other innovative activity to fulfill the general mandate of the TORs, if required by PMU.

D. Staffing schedule

- (i) Community Development and Gender expert/ Team Leader – 1no.
- (ii) Community mobilization expert – 1no.
- (iii) Health and sanitation expert – 1no.
- (iv) Field supervisor – 1no.
- (v) Programme coordinator cum training coordinator – 1no.
- (vi) Social mobilizers – 8nos. (4 male 4 female)

E. Out puts and Deliverables

- (i) Inception report
- (ii) Survey report
- (iii) Monthly and Quarterly progress reports including their activities during the time
- (iv) Final report summarizing all the activities which is done by contact period with problems and lessons learned

F. Ownership of the products. The PMU will be the sole owner of all products including IEC materials, educational film, data and reports etc.

G. Selection Criteria. The qualifications and experience requirements of key NGO personnel are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Qualifications, Experience and Person-months requirements for NGO

No.	Specialist	Desired requirements	Tasks	Person-Months
1	Community Development and Gender Expert/ Team Leader	A Graduate in Sociology or related field with at least 10 years' experience in PRA techniques, community mobilization, social development work, especially in the field of water and sanitation. Experience of working on programs for the poor and disadvantaged groups in externally funded projects is also desirable.	The team leader is Responsible for planning the activities in the assignment and overall supervision of the staff coordination with implementing agencies and timely submission and reports The community development and Gender Expert is responsible for conduct socio economic survey and prepare the report , Develop specific criteria to identify the poor and generate mechanisms to target the poor for inclusion in the services to be developed during the project	36
2	Sanitation/Public Health Expert	A Graduate in Public Health with at least 7 years' experience in health and hygiene education and community development work.	Coordinate/organize with other agencies in health sector like WHO, UNICEF, Health department and health and education units of Government to provide effective health and hygiene education to the citizens /specially women groups using the IEC material prepared by other such agencies	18
3	Community Mobilization Expert cum Training Coordinator	A Graduate in Education or related field with at least 7 years of experience in PRA techniques, participatory teaching-learning methods, especially for adults on health, hygiene, sanitation, solid waste management and community development work.	Involve schools and ward committees in a proper way in the public education campaigns, Prepare adequate IEC materials, Co-ordinate/organize with Community Awareness and People's participation; Capacity Building activities as related to Citizens' Education.	36
	Field supervisors	A Graduate in sociology or related field with at least 5 years' experience with community development work	Field supervisor is responsible for Supervise all programme activities carried out by Social Mobilizers, facilitate awareness sessions at community level and schools, assemble data for monitoring performance of NGO, and submit monthly report to Team Leader	24
4	Community workers	Intermediate level education with 3-5 years' experience in organizing community level meetings, social mobilization, gender issues, implementation of programs for the poor.	Work intensively at community level, identify community leaders, motivate, raise awareness Assist all expert's field work	192 (24 person months per each)

Note: All specialists are proposed to be National

APPENDIX 8: PHOTOS OF THE PROJECT AREA

Kalinga Mawatha



Rail road Reservation





Railway Reservation







APPENDIX 9: TYPICAL ROAD SECTION USED FOR PARKING OF THREE WHEELERS



APPENDIX 10: LETTER FROM URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

<p>නාගරික කොමසාරිස් වී. කේ. ඒ. අනුර மாநகர ஆணையாளர் வி. கே. ஏ. அனூர்</p> <p>MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER V. K. A. ANURA</p>		<p>කොළඹ මහා නගර සභාව නගර ශාලාව, කොළඹ 07. கொழும்பு மாநகர சபை நகர மண்டபம், கொழும்பு 07. Colombo Municipal Council, Town Hall - Colombo 07.</p>
<p>දුරකථන } 011-2695121 தொலைபேசி } Telephone } } 011-2678425</p>	<p>ජංගම } 077-7154920 கையடக்க } Mobile } 072-7154920</p>	<p>ෆැක්ස් } தொலைநகல் } 011-2694640 Fax }</p>
<p>විද්‍යුත් තැපෑල / மின்னஞ்சல் / E-Mail : vkaanura@yahoo.com</p>		
<p>මගේ අංකය } எனது இல. } GCWMP/ ENG/DSC/KI/064/2015 My No. }</p>	<p>ඔබේ අංකය } உமது இல. } Your No }</p>	<p>දිනය } நிகதி } 02.07.2015 Date }</p>
<p>Mr. Ranjith Fernando Chairman, Urban Development Authority, Sethsiripaya, Battaramulla.</p> <p>Dear Mr. Fernando,</p>		
<p><u>GREATER COLOMBO WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (PROJECT 3: WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT)</u></p> <p><u>RESETTLEMENT OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE BY KIRILAPONA SEWERAGE SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION</u></p>		
<p>Kirilapona is presently an unsewered area. Under the above mentioned project the Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) will develop a new sewerage scheme for the Kirilapona un-sewered area. This new system will be connected to the existing Colombo sewerage system for the final disposal of wastewater. Detailed designs for the new system are now completed. The CMC is expecting to call for bids for the construction of the new scheme towards the end of this month. The new sewerage system development for Kirilapona will be financed through a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) under the above mentioned project.</p>		
<p>During the last two years, we have been in constant communication with the UDA in particular with the Urban Regeneration Project (URP) regarding three issues related to the new sewerage scheme for Kirilapona as follows.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands for the two wastewater pump stations proposed for the Kirilapona sewerage system • Resettlement of people affected by the Kirilapona sewerage system development • Provision of sewerage to UDA development in the Kirilapona unsewered area 		
<p>We thank the UDA for the support provided to us to secure lands for the sewerage pump stations. We also thank the UDA for the agreement to support the resettlement of the project affected people. During our discussions, the UDA agreed to provide land for the Kalinga Mawatha pump station (next to the UDA new housing development). The UDA also agreed to provide housing units for the project affected people (requiring resettlement) in the UDA new housing developments. Full cost of resettlement which includes the provision of new housing units will be borne by the CMC through the project allocations. Project resettlement expert had discussions with the UDA officials regarding the resettlement plan.</p>		
<p>හුඹුරු ස්ථානවල සැල්ලසල දැමීම වරදකි / குப்பைகள் போடுவது குற்றம் / Littering is an offence</p>		
		 <p>Page 1 of 2</p>

Total number of project affected families (requiring housing) is ten (10). This includes families at Kalinga Mawatha pump station site (2 families), Thalaketuwa Gardens pump station site (4 families) and those living in railway reservations (4 families). UDA officials have already visited these sites together with our officials.

As required, we have provided the details of the Resettlement Plan (RP) in seeking the ADB agreement to fund the construction. Accordingly, the ADB has requested a confirmation letter from the UDA stating your agreement to provide housing units to the 10 project affected families in the UDA new housing developments. This letter is required for us to obtain the ADB agreement to fund the construction of Kirilapona new sewerage system development and commence the bidding project. We kindly request your attention to this matter and for an early reply. We have copied this letter the UDA-URP with whom we have been in consultation regarding the Kirilapona sewerage system.

If your officials have any question regarding this please advise them to contact Eng. Ms Kumudinie Samarasinghe (Project Director- ADB funded wastewater project at 011- 5736015).

Thank you.

Yours Sincerely,

V. K. A. ANURA
Municipal Commissioner
Colombo Municipal Council

V. K. A. Anura
Municipal Commissioner
Colombo Municipal Council

CC:

1. Brigadier S. A. R. Samarasinge, Project Director Urban Regeneration Project
2. Eng. M. I. M. Saleem, Director Engineering Drainage, Colombo Municipal Council
3. Eng. Ms. Kumudinie Samarasinghe, Project Director, Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project

☎: 94-112665331
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E-mail: pdgcwmp@sltnet.lk

රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන, පළාත් සභා, පළාත් පාලන හා ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී පාලනය පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශය
அரசாங்க நிர்வாக, மாகாண சபைகள், உள்ளூராட்சி மற்றும் சனநாயக ஆட்சி அமைச்சு

Ministry of Public Administration, Provincial Councils, Local Government and Democratic Governance

- III. Affected Commercial Venders will be resettled by the GCWMP as agreed.
- IV. Your suggestion to provide sewer service to Kalinga Mawatha housing scheme before handing over the Kubikelle land is not possible due to the reason that we can provide sewerage service to Kalinga Mawatha only after the implementation of Kirilapona Sewerage System. This needs construction of the two pump stations for which we need the two lands free at least by early April 2016.
- V. There is only one commercial unit and relocation cost of that will be borne by the GCWMP. It is not possible for the GCWMP to bear the cost of seven families already resettled as it had happened prior to the preparation of resettlement plan by us. Therefore it cannot be included in our resettlement plan as a resettlement issue due to this work. As per the ADB guidelines we cannot carry out any resettlement work prior to the approval of resettlement plan by the ADB.

Your understanding and cooperation on this is highly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely

ole 
Eng. Ms. Kumudinie Samarasinghe
Project Director
Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project

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MINISTRY OF DEFENCE & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Web Site } www.uda.lk

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Post } 2873637



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Urban Development Authority

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6 & 7 Floors, Sethsiripaya, Battaramulla

My No:URP-CC/02/CON/Infra.
29th December 2014

Project Director
Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project
Millennium Centre
No.86, Ananda Coomaraswamy Mw.
Colombo 07



Dear Sir,

Project : Urban Regeneration Project - City of Colombo
Subject : Resettlement Issues Related to Kirulapone Sewerage System Development

This refers to your letter No GCWMP/ENG/DSC/K1/053/2014 dated 01st December 2014 and the meeting held on 29th October 2014 with GCWMP and URP-CC officers at the UDA.

Accordingly URP-CC would like to draw your attention for the above issues as follows.

- i. UDA officers have visited the area which had been demarcated by GCWMP officers and found that the residents, of the area are willing to resettle at Kalinga Mw Housing project.

Therefore please make necessary arrangements to complete the sewer pumping stations at Kalinga Mw and Kolambage Mw prior to resettlement of the people at Kumbikele, Kirulapone.

The construction cost for one housing unit is Rs. 3.5 Million without land value and other external infrastructure cost. Hence it is requested to allocate Rs. 3.5 Million for each house recipient.

The Kalinga Mawatha housing project is scheduled to be completed in March 2016 and if you need Kumbikele land prior to the above date, temporary relocation cost has to be borne by the GCWMP.

- ii. The UDA would like to have a joint field visit with GCWMP officers to the site (Railway Reservation Land) and take a decision to relocate the people who are living in the railway reservation area too.

- iii. Further we would like to remind you that there are several commercial units located at the site and at the above meeting, GCWMP officers agreed to resolve the resettlement issues of commercial venders by themselves.
- iv. UDA will resettle the people at Kirulapone and hand over the land to CMC after providing the sewer connection to the kalinga Mw housing project by GCWMP.
- v. There are two number of commercial units located at the site and relocation cost for them has to borne by GCWMP. UDA has already relocated 07 number of residents by providing alternative accommodation. Therefore please be kind enough to pay Rs. 24.5 Mn. (07 x 3.5 million) to UDA before handing over the land to the CMC.

Please note that the sewer connection for the Kalinga Mawtha Housing project has to be completed before March 2016 and If not please make necessary alternative arrangements to meet the above requirements.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

u d

Brig. S.A.R. Samarasinghe
Project Director/URP-CC
Urban Development Authority

GCWMP/ENG/DSC/KI/055/2014

22nd Dec.2014

Brigadier S. A. R. Samarasinghe
Project Director (URRP)
Urban Development Authority
Sethsiripaya
Battaramulla

Dear Brig. Samarasinghe

Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project
Land Acquisition for Proposed Pump Stations of kirullapaona

I write this with reference to my early letter GCWMP/ENG/DSC/KI/050/2014 dated 23rd October 2104 on the above subject.

The Design Consultants of the Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project have had several meetings with your officials to discuss on the land acquisition procedure and resettlement process of the two lands at Kalinga Mawatha and Kubikelle and four houses along railway reservation. They have made me understand that the planning and designs for providing sewerage system for Kirullapona area are completed pending the above land acquisition and resettlement of families. On the request of your officials, the project has given priority for the sewerage disposal of two housing developments at Kalinga Mawatha and Kolabage Mawatha in the Kirullapona sewerage scheme and implementation has been planned accordingly.

However calling bids and awarding a contract without confirmation of availability of lands for pump houses and resettlement of families as agreed are impossible. The Project plans to commence the bidding process early next year if the confirmation is received before the end of this year. Hence we request personal attention to this matter and confirmation from you on land acquisition process and resettlement process.

I have attached herewith previous letters sent to you on this regards.

Yours sincerely



J. M. Bhadrani Jayawardane
Municipal Commissioner
Colombo Municipal Council

Attachment: 1. Copy of letter GCWMP/ENG/DSC/KI/050/2014 dated 23rd October 2014
2. Copy of letter GCWMP/ENG/DSC/KI/053/2014 dated 01st December 2014 by the Project Director, GCWMP

Cc: 1. Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils – f. i. pl.
2. Project Director, GCWMP – pl. follow up

☎: 94-112665325
 தொ.மே. 94-115736015
 Tel: 94-112665331



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 E-mail: pdgcwmp@sltnet.lk

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Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Councils



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 Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project

නො.86, තහනු මිලේනියම් සේනරා, තෙල්ම පොකුණ මාවත, කොළඹ 07, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.
 இல.86, மீலேனியம் செனரா, தெல்ம பொதுண மாவத்தை, கொழும்பு 07, இலங்கை.
 No. 86, Millenium Centre, Nelum Pokuna Mawatha, Colombo 07, Sri Lanka.

මගේ අංකය : GCWMP/ENG/DSC/KI/053/2014
 எனது இல: My No.:

ඔබේ අංකය :
 உமது இல: Your No.:

දිනය : 01.12.2014
 திகதி: Date:

Brig. S. A. R. Samarasinghe,
 Project Director (Urban Regeneration Project – City of Colombo),
 Urban Development Authority,
 Sethsiripaya,
 Battaramulla.

Dear Brig. S. A. R. Samarasinghe,

GREATER COLOMBO WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (GCWMP) - ADB LOAN NO. 2557(OCR)/2558(SF)-SRI;

RE. Resettlement issues related to Kirilapona Sewerage System Development

At the meeting held at your office on 29th October 2014 with the participation of UPR-CC officers and GCWMP officers, following decisions have been reached regarding the resettlement work of GCWMP;

1. UDA will handle the resettlement of the present occupants at Kubukelle site.
2. UDA will also undertake to resettle the occupants of the four houses in the railway reservation
3. GCWMP will fund to settlement cost borne by the UDA and no direct payment to the affected parties will be paid by the project
4. UDA will resettle the people, clear the land and alienate it to CMC on or before January 2016
5. UDA will provide the Kalinga Mawatha Pump Station land to the CMC without any resettlement issue.

We are now finalizing the Kirilapona sewerage implementation plan. This requires submission of Resettlement Plan (RP) to ADB for their concurrence. Therefore please provide us the details of UDA implementation of resettlement process. This shall include activities involved with resettlement, payments made to the affected people and it which stages, resettlement location and the tentative date of the resettlement of the occupants of the said land etc. We are required to include these details in the RP. We need to submit these details to the ADB urgently hence I kindly request an early reply from the UDA.

Yours Sincerely,

Eng. Ms. K.G. Samarasinghe
 Project Director
 Greater Colombo Wastewater Project

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☎: 94-115736015
Tel: 94-112665331



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Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Councils



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Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project

නො. 86, තෙව් මහේස්වරයා, නෙල්මි වෙනුවෙන් මාවත, කොළඹ 07, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.
தலை. 86, மீலேஸ்வரம் சென்ட்ரல், நெல்லை பொதுமுக மாவத்தை, கொழும்பு 07, இலங்கை.
No. 86, Millenium Centre, Nelum Pokuna Mawatha, Colombo 07, Sri Lanka.

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உமது இல: }
Your No.: }

දිනය : } 04.11.2014
திகதி: }
Date: }

Brigadier S. A. R. Samarasinghe
Project Director (URRP),
Urban Development Authority,
Sethsiripaya,
Battaramulla

Dear Birg. Samarasinghe,

GREATER COLOMBO WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (GCWMP)
Designing of Sewer System for Kirullapona, Mattakkuliya and Wanathamulla Catchments

A meeting has been held at your office with the participation of your officers and project officers, whose names are given below, on 29th October 2014 to discuss matters pertaining to provision of sewerage services to Kirilapona, Mattakuliya and Wanathamulla areas.

From the Urban Development Authority and URRP

- (a) Mr. E. A. C. Priyashantha (Head of Unit –Project planning)
- (b) Mr. Chamila Fonseka (Planning Assistant)
- (c) Mr. Sajeewa Herath (Architect)
- (d) Ms. Chamila Mahathanthrige (Lands Officer)

From the GCWMP

- (a) Ms. Bisso Samarakoon (Deputy Project Director-Engineering)
- (b) Dr. Vasantha Siriwardhena (Team Leader – DSC)
- (c) Mr. Tharanga Jayamanna (GIS Analyst – DSC)

Following matters have been discussed and decisions have been reached by the participants;

1. **Pumping Station Land – Kubikelle (Kirilapona)** – As the resettlement matter has to be discussed with the community further, it has agreed to postpone the surveying work planned by the GCWMP. It has also been agreed that as the surrounding area has already been surveyed the conceptual designs for pump station to proceed without a hindrance at this stage. It has also been agreed that the resettlement work to be carried out as discussed earlier.

This means that the GCWMP will have to provide funds to the UDA to resettle the people occupying the said land with sufficient time to carry out the resettlement work. UDA will resettle the people and clear the land and provide to Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) on time.

It has also agreed to set the target for clearing Kubikelle Pumping Station land as January 2016, which GCWMP will have to confirm by taking into account the time require for loan negotiations for funding. UDA land officer has agreed to provide a copy of the subdivision map prepared for the site area in 1983 to the GCWMP.

2. **Mattakuliya Sewerage Design:** Team Leader of Design Consultants of GCWMP has explained the two alternatives available for provision of sewerage services to the area. Two alternatives are: (a) with a Kelani River Bank road

with a connection to Madampitiya Pump Station – No new pump stations are required and (b) without Kelani River Bank Road (4 small pump stations are required). It has also explained with the Kelani River Bank alternative, entire area including Henamulla with its new developments can be drained to the Madampitiya Pump Station under gravity. As the Kelani River Bank road has wider development benefits UDA has agreed to study the proposal in relations to their development plans for Colombo and see whether having this new road can be justified. It has agreed to discuss this matter further in January 2015 so that the UDA has more time to study the possibility/viability of developing Kelani River Bank Road.

3. **Sewer Improvement in Wanathamulla** – UDA has stated that they have no objection to the construction of the new sewer line in the reservation area (as shown in the attached map) instead of along the existing road pavement as previously planned. UDA land division will study and confirm whether the reservation is belonging to the UDA or to the CMC (as a road reservation). If the reservation belongs to CMC the laying of sewer along the reservation has to be discussed with the CMC. There are few shops yet to be demolished in the reservation. UDA has stated that those will be removed within two months. Following decisions have been agreed regarding the construction of new sewer line.

- Start the construction from downstream of Saranapala Himi Mawatha so that UDA has time to remove the few remaining shops.
- GCWMP to provide Contractor's schedule of work.
- GCWMP will ensure the Contractor repairs and restores any damage caused to the UDA developed infrastructure, if any, in the reservation due to his activities.

4. **Sewerage Services to Kirilapona Housing Schemes** – It has been explained to the UDA that pipe borne sewerage service may be possible in the area only towards the end of 2016 or early 2017 as funding will be available through Tranche 3 of Asian Development Bank loan, which is yet to negotiate. Thus award of the construction contract could be possible only towards third quarter of 2015 and hence the completion of Kirilapona trunk sewer and pump stations can be expected only towards early 2017. Therefore it has been emphasized the fact that temporary solution is required to handle the sewerage issue of the housing schemes. Possibility of package treatment has been discussed and your officers have requested the GCWMP Consultants to provide technical assistance in this regards.

5. **Meeting with the CMC** – UDA has stated that they plan to hold a meeting with the CMC to further discuss procedural matters related to land alienation, resettlement, Kelani River Bank Road, timing of provision of permanent sewerage service and temporary measures to manage wastewater issue etc.

Your confirmation on above decisions is highly appreciated to proceed further.

Yours Sincerely,

OK 

Eng. Ms. K.G. Samarasinghe

Project Director

Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project

- Cc:
1. Mrs. B. Jayawardhena Commissioner Colombo Municipal Council
 2. Mr. H. A. Dayananda, Director (Land Development & Management), UDA – Attention Ms. Chamila Mahathanthrige
 3. Eng. M. I. M. Saleem, Director Engineering (Drainage), CMC
 4. Dr. V. K. Siriwardhena, Team Leader, Design Supervision Consultants of GCWMP

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MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

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Urban Development Authority

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6 மற்றும் 7ஆம் மாடிகள், போல்விலாறு, புத்தளம்
6 & 7 Floors, Pothlavila Road, Pothlavila

My No. URP-CC/02/CON/Infra-Sewer
28th July 2015

Mr.V.K.A.Anura
Municipal Commissioner
Colombo Municipal Council
Town Hall
Colombo 07

Dear Sir,

Project : Urban Regeneration Project - City of Colombo

Subject : Resettlement of Project Affected People at Kirulapone

This refers to your letter No.GCWMP/ENG/DSG/KI/066/2015 dated 16th July 2015.

Firstly, we would like to convey our pleasure for your contribution to the development of sewerage system in the Greater Colombo area.

As requested we would like to allocate 11 No of permanent houses on priority basis for the following householders from Kalinga Mw Housing Project.

NO	Name	Address	NIC Numbers	Remarks
01	W.A.Thilka Rohana	30/40J, Kalinga Mw, Polhengoda, Colombo 05	693150930V	Kalinga Mw Pump Station
02	W.A.Chandrawathi	29/57, D.M.Colombage Mw.Kirulapone, Colombo 05	537860065V	Rail Road Reservation (D.M.Colombage Mw)
03	K.A.Kasun Gayan	29/53, D.M.Colombage Mw.Kirulapone, Colombo 05		
04	S.Sarawadi Kandaiah	29/53A, D.M.Colombage Mw.Kirulapone, Colombo 05	465672951X	
05	M.D.Sriyani	29/53F, D.M.Colombage Mw.Kirulapone, Colombo 05	657750956V	
06	V.Vadiwelarachchi	114, Sri Siddhartha Rd, Kirulapone, Colombo 05	537963115V	Thalakotuwa Garden
07	K.V.Aseithambi	114/3, Sri Siddhartha Rd, Kirulapone, Colombo 05	732553347V	
08	R.Priyadharshani	154/11, Sri Siddhartha Rd, Kirulapone, Colombo 05	775121963V	

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JS 07/28

Nihal Fernando
Director General (Actg.)
Urban Development Authority

NO	Name	Address	NIC Numbers	Remarks
09	Suppaya Velu	154, Sri Siddhartha Rd, Kirulapone, Colombo 05	600212044V	Thalakotuwa Garden
10	W.R.Grace	114/G, Sri Siddhartha Rd, Kirulapone, Colombo 05	497501679V	
11	R.A.Prasanna Perera	152, Sri Siddhartha Rd, Kirulapone, Colombo 05	680570310V	

Further, you are requested to give permanent relocation or any other alternative arrangements to the two garages at proposed pumping station at Kalinga Mw as UDA do not have spaces for such purposes.

Therefore please be good enough to pay Rs.38.5 million (11 x 3.5 million) to UDA in order to allocate 11 permanent houses from Kalinga Mw, Housing Project for the above householders.

Please note that the completion date ~~is~~ of the said housing project would be in December 2016.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,


 Director General
 Urban Development Authority
 Nihal Fernando
 Director General (Actg.)
 Urban Development Authority

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 Urban Development Authority

APPENDIX 11: DRAFT LEAFLET FOR PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

1. **Background.** The Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Program (GCWWMIIP) aims to improve the efficiency and financial sustainability of water supply and waste water management services in Greater Colombo. This leaflet presents information on project 3. The project 3 will involve physical network rehabilitation, institutional and management capacity enhancement wastewater service and management of Greater Colombo. The Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) owns and operates the wastewater infrastructure services in Colombo, and is the only municipal body handling such service in the country.

2. **Project description.** The Project 3 will upgrade and rehabilitate the sewer collection system and build new wastewater treatment plant in the south catchment area of Colombo city. Under Project 3 in the physical works planned are: (i) rehabilitation, replacement, repair and cleaning of sewer reticulation system of 15.61 km in South catchment area of Colombo to address sewer damages, blockages and siltation problems, under-capacity issues and realignment needs (EIB co financing); (ii) laying 29.40 km of sewer network and constructing three pump stations to cover currently unsewered Kirulapona area in the south catchment area of Colombo (ADB financing); (iii) laying 6.22 km of sewer network and the construction of three pump stations to cover two other un-served areas in the south catchment area of Colombo (EIB co financing) ; and (iv) construction of 50,000 cubic meters per day capacity secondary treatment plant at Wellawatta on Design-Build-Operate basis.

3. **Resettlement Plan: Policy and Principles.** A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for project 3 – Waste water management in South Colombo City, based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and Government of Sri Lanka's National Involuntary Resettlement Policy 2001.

4. **Involuntary Resettlement Impact.** There is no private land acquisition under project 3. However, 10 families and 1 family of tenant (11 APs) who are currently reside on government lands will have to be relocated from their houses, workshops or shelter. Involuntary resettlement impacts are in forms of (1) loss of housings and rent house; (2) loss of business places; (3) loss of income and (4) temporary disruption to income and access may occur during linear pipe laying for sewerage networks. Most of the impacts will be avoided/minimize by construction during non-business hours and careful alignment selection. Impacts of sewer network improvement / rehabilitation and constructions of network in un-served area are limited to (i) temporary disruption of on-street parking and business activities (display of wares on ROW), and (ii) temporary shifting of 95 vendors and hawkers during construction, for a period of less than 7 days each. Full closure of roads in commercial areas is not anticipated. APs will be provided 30 days' advance notice to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood, followed by reminders 7 days in advance and 24 hours in advance of execution of works

5. **Entitlement.** The project provides for compensation of all potential losses including potential income losses for vendors at replacement value. Hawkers and vendors having temporary loss of income during the construction period will be compensated for income loss prior to displacement. Compensation for income loss of hawkers and vendors will be as per Government of Sri Lanka's prescribed minimum wage rate for Colombo for the applicable worker category. Vulnerable APs (BPL/IP/female-headed/disabled/elderly) shall be provided additional compensation of 25%. The date of the census survey will serve as the cut-off date for identification of entitled persons. A budgetary provision of USD 0.38 M for RP implementation is made, including provisional sums of USD 0.36 for compensation of affected structures, lost

income and USD 0.02 M for additional assistance to relocated households, business owners and vulnerable APs.

6. **Institutional Arrangement.** Like Project 2, MUD&WSD will be the EA and NWSDB and CMC will be the IAs for additional financing for water supply investments under Project 1 and Project 2 and the CMC will implement the P3 for wastewater improvement and enhancement service. Two implementing consultant teams (MASC and DSIDC) will support the PMUs for the implementation of Project 3. The project NGO will assist APs/vulnerable groups to update the IR impacts upon detail design and put forth grievances and access information on opportunities for employment in project related activities, rights and entitlements and the grievance redress process, and make informed choices.

7. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).** To resolve all project related grievances and complaints a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be in place. Common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by the Contractor's Resettlement Supervisor, supervision staff of PMU and project NGO within 7 days. More serious complaints will be sent to the SDSO, PMU to be resolved in 15 days. Any unresolved grievances will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee GRC. Complaints and grievances which are not addressed by Grievance Redress committee (GRC) within 30 days will be sent to the Program Steering Committee (SC) to be resolved within 7 days. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

8. **Contact detail for inquiry: (To be filled)**

Name :	Name
Designation :	Designation
Project Implementation Unit	Regional Project Management Unit
Telephone No:	Telephone No:
E-mail:	E-mail:
Address:	Address:

APPENDIX 12: MAPS OF KALINGA MAWATHA, THALAKOTOWA GARDENS AND RAILWAY RESERVATION

Kalinga Mawatha



Thalakotuwa Gardens



Railway Reservation



APPENDIX 13: DETAILS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

Families to be relocated welcome the proposed new sewerage system to un-sewered areas and requested the project team to provide them with alternative housing and financial assistance to recover the loss income from their livelihood activities brought about by the implementation of the project. The issues discussed during the consultation meetings with the HHs to be relocated and project responses to the issue raised by the participants are shown below

Summary of issues and concerns during the project consultation

Project location	Proposed activities	Date of meeting	Participant	Issues /concerns	Response
Kalinga Mawatha-Kirulapone	Construction of Pumping station	Jan 1, 2015 and Jan 10, 2015	W.A.Thilak Rohana (CHH of Residence CUM Garage) and his wife, R.G.B.A. Kumara Siriwardhana (Owner of affected garage)	W.A Thilak Rohana is a disable person, He needs an alternative house and also compensation for the affected Garage, The R.G.B.A. Kumara Siriwardhana is residing in his own house, which is outside the area of Kalinga Mawatha of Kirulapone but the affected garage is his source of income. He needs compensation for the lost livelihood and assistance to find an alternative location for the garage.	Thilak Rohana will be given alternative house in UDA high rise building in Kalinga Mawatha itself, He will be given priority in allocating a housing unit in lower floors, He is also will be given compensation for the lost livelihood , the garage owner Kumara will also be given compensation for lost livelihoods and assistance to find alternative place for the reestablishment of the garage.
Rail Road reservation in Kirulapone	Installation of sewerage pipeline	Jan 16, 2015 and Feb 5, 2015	W.A Chandrawathi (CHH), K.A. Kasun Gayan (CHH), S. Saraswathi Kandaiyah (CHH) and her Grand Son, M.D. Sriyani (CHH) and her Son	All are happy to leave the residences very close to the rail track, They are pleased to live in high rise buildings of UDA, The Saraswathi and Sriyani needs assistance to recover the potential loss of income due to the demolition of the shops. Request for information about the schedule/time table of the construction activities in their residential area	All four (4) families will have alternative houses in the Flats in Kalinga Mawatha and two shop owners will have compensation (livelihood assistance and assistance to find alternative places to establish the shops). Information about the construction activities in their residential area will be given three months prior to civil works.
Talakotuwe Garden Pumping station	Construction of Pumping station	Feb 10,2015	V.Vadiwel Achchie (CHH) and his sister, K.V. Aseithambi (V.Vadiwel Achchie and his family members are sick and have difficulty in	The disable persons will be given priority in allocating housing units in the lower

Project location	Proposed activities	Date of meeting	Participant	Issues /concerns	Response
			CHH) and his wife, R.Priyadarshani (CHH) and Kingsly Rajini Kanth (the renter of Priyadarshani's house), Suppaiya Welu (CHH) and his wife	climbing stairs. Kingsly Rajini Kanth is a renter and he needs the project construction schedule for him to prepare for the next rental arrangements , All the CHHs are happy to leave the CMC land for a place where they will have properties with legal rights	floors of the housing scheme. Kingsly Rajini Kanth will be given assistance on the rental arrangements and will be informed on the timeline or schedule of project implementation. All the affected families will have alternative housing in the UDA built high rise building in Kalinga Mawatha

Consultations were made to the community leaders in all locations of Project 3. The details of the interviews with community leaders are shown below:

Summary of issues and concerns during the project consultation with community leaders

Project location	Proposed activities	Date of meeting	Participants (name, position, sex)	Issues/Concerns	Response
Contract Package A- Sewer rehabilitation in an area known as problematic sewer and CBD	Rehabilitation and Upsizing of sewer lines	Feb 5-7, 2015	W.M.Wimalawathi (Female community leader in Timbirigasyaya road, N. Safeer, Community leader in Isipathana Road, H.S Sanjeewa Silva, Community leader in Kindros Avenue, Bambalapitiya, and other 23 leaders from different locations	Road access disturbances to the business community, visitors to the public institutes and other road users, The access disturbances to the livelihood activity of mobile vendors and 3 wheel operators , The need of information on project activities prior to civil works.	Mitigation measures are included in the Environment Management Plan to minimize disturbances, the possibility available to compensate for the income losses if they are due to project activities, Stakeholders will be informed on the construction schedule prior to the civil works
Contract Package B- Kirulapone Un-sewered area	Construction of new ser lines with new pumping stations	Jan 4-8, 2015	G. Ariyadasa Perera, Edmonton Road, Kirulapone, K.N. Abhiseke Polhengoda Gardens Road, G. Yoganathen ,	Same as above but new issues discussed include, possible storm water logging during construction on	Same as above and in addition the engineering interventions to minimize the water logging due to

Project location	Proposed activities	Date of meeting	Participants (name, position, sex)	Issues/Concerns	Response
			Devika Gardens and other 21 leaders	the public roads, possible damages to the parapet walls, Gates if the construction crew is careless?	construction and also provisions available in the construction packages to address the issues of damages to the properties such as parapet walls.
Contract Package C Other Unsewered areas	New construction of sewerage network	Feb 12-17, 2015	M. Nishantha Jayasundara 12/135, Menik watta, Gajabapura, Narahenpita, H. G. M. Udugama, 12/139, Menik watta, Gajabapura, Narahenpita, K P De Silva, 163/19, Sri Saddhrama road, Heenela road, Nawala, V Welaudama, 64/81, 4 th land, Narahenpita, and other 30 community leaders	Same as above but difficulties for road users in narrow roads were repeatedly highlighted, Potential delays of construction activities and inefficient contractors were the new issues	Proper management of construction sites, attempts at hiring good contractors and also awareness of the contractors , Monitoring of the construction work by the PMU and DSIDC etc.
Contract Package D- Wellawattta Treatment Plant	Construction of secondary waste water treatment plant (WWTP)	Feb 22, 2015	A.P.R. Jayasiri (CMC Labor in the area), V. William (CMC), L. Haran (Community Leader) and K. Lesley Ranwala (a user of the CMC land for sports)	Only issue raised by the Community leaders is the use the CMC land as playground, Some children of two international schools also use the CMC land for sports occasionally	Inform the intended use of the land for public development and possibility for the 2 international schools to use other public playgrounds available in the area as alternative; The communities too can use other public grounds available in Colombo.

The consultant also conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the community members in each road section during the transect walks. Officers of public and private institutions located in the vicinity of the sub-project areas were also consulted.

The perceived negative impact of the stakeholders from the public and private institutions, religious centers and other groups working in the sub-project areas will be the potential loss of income. The result of consultation meetings and common views they expressed on proposed activities in the sub-project areas are shown below:

Summary of issues and concerns from the focus group discussions

Project location	Proposed activities	Date of meeting	Participants (name, position, sex)	Issues /concerns	Response
Contract Package A- Sewer rehabilitation in an area known as problematic sewer and CBD	Rehabilitation and Upsizing of sewer lines	Feb 10-12,2015	M. M Jalleel (male), W.M.Wimalawathi (Female), H. Mahinda Fernando(male), S.R Vinitha (Female) And other 10 community members in the area (11 males and 3 Females)	Transportation and access difficulties, Difficulties faced by vehicle users, Road congestion	Proper management of construction sites, Construction activities will be on per section of the road and will not require full road closures.
Contract Package B- Kirulapone Un-sewered area	Construction of new sewer lines with new pumping stations	March 6, 2015	K. Sam Denagamage (Male), Amila Priyadharsana (Female), Ajith Indika Kumara (Male), K Nandawathi Gamage (Female) and Other 11 community members (11 males and 4 Females)	Delays in construction, road congestion, access difficulties to the residences, shops and other public and private institutions	Regular supervision of the project activities, provide information to use alternative access to the disturbed road users
Contract Package C Other Unsewered areas	New construction of sewerage network	March 10, 2015	P S David (Male), S S Sarath Priyantaha (Male), D P Fernando(Male), S S Shanthinie (Fame), D P Fernando (Female)	Road congestion, disturbances due to noise and dust, access difficulties to the road users	Traffic management with the help of CMC traffic division, Promote night time work, Implementation of EMP by the PMU and the DSIDC