

# Due Diligence Report

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## Sri Lanka: Local Government Enhancement Sector Project (Additional Financing) Water Supply Extension to Uththupitiya (from Kekirawa Water Supply Scheme)

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## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of 1 April 2016)

Currency unit	=	Sri Lankan Rupee/s (LKR)
LKR 1.00	=	USD 0.00687
USD 1.00	=	LKR 145.50

## **ABRAVATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CBO		Community Based Organizations
CKD	–	Chronic Kidney Disease
DDR	–	Due diligence report
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LGESP	–	Local Government Enhancement Sector Project
NIRP	–	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
RAP	–	Resettlement Action Plan
SPCU	–	Sub Project Coordinating Unit
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. The subproject details indicate that the works under the subproject involve laying of distribution pipes within the shoulders of the public roads and there are no impacts on resettlement or indigenous people.
2. Initial screening of resettlement and indigenous people show that the subproject is categorised as 'C' in both aspects.
3. The field visits and discussions with relevant government officials revealed that there are no activities on any private land and the works do not involve displacement of livelihood of any citizens in the subproject areas. The requirement of safe water on an urgent basis was ascertained by the records of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) and other diseases the people were suffering due to use of untreated water.
4. The public consultations revealed that the subproject would have positive social and health and economic benefits to the citizens without affecting their land or livelihoods and there were no indigenous people present in the subproject area.
5. It can be concluded that the subproject would result in provide safe drinking water to the citizens of the subproject area without affecting their land and livelihoods.





## **I. BACKGROUND**

### **A. Introduction:**

1. The Local Government Enhancement Sector Project (LGESP) is a key infrastructure initiative of the Government of Sri Lanka, and aims to improve local infrastructure, and services delivered effectively by local authorities in less developed areas in Sri Lanka. Participating local authorities will implement subprojects in the areas of roads and bridges, water supply and sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, and other basic facilities including health centers and public markets. Funds for these subprojects will be obtained as grants from the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government. To continue the support to the initiatives of the Government through the current project and on solving the problems in areas affected by Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) and further the support in service delivery improvement and capacity building in local authorities, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and government have agreed on an additional financing component which will (i) support implementation of water supply schemes in areas affected by CKD and enable the availability of safe drinking water to the vulnerable section of these areas; (ii) support infrastructure delivery in additional pradeshiya sabhas; and (iii) extend the support for capacity building initiatives under the project.

2. Most physical work associated with subprojects will take place within existing government-owned locations and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts (land acquisition and physical or economic displacement of people). During project preparation, assessments and field observations for identified subprojects reveal that there are remote possibilities of resettlement impacts in any of the subprojects. The field observations in the subproject for which this due diligence report (DDR) is prepared to indicate that there would be no resettlement impacts there is no presence of Indigenous people in this subproject area.

### **B. Proposed Sub-Project Component**

3. This land acquisition and resettlement DDR is prepared for proposed Water Supply Extension to Uththupitiya (from Kekirawa Water Supply Scheme) under the additional financing component of the LGESP. The proposed service areas include 300 families in Uththupitiya Gram Niladhari (GN) division in Thirappane Divisional Secretariat area. The additional network will be an extension to the existing pipeline laid from the Thonigala water tower.

## **II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION**

4. The subproject is designed to extend the water supply areas of an already existing Kekirawa water supply scheme to cover the areas of Uththupitiya GN Division in Thirappane Divisional Secretariat area which is identified to be prone to CKD. It is envisaged that this scheme will provide pure water supply to around 300 families of this area (Uththupitiya) which will minimise the incidence of the CKD. The area falls under Pollonurawa district. The Google map showing the subproject area and some photographs showing different locations of the areas are shown in Annex 1.

5. The details of the works taken up under the subproject are given below in Table 1 over leaf.

6. Present Situation: The villagers in Uththupitiya GN division presently use drinking water from dug wells and no purified water supply system available

**Table 1: Details of the Sub - Project**

No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Source of Water	The existing distribution line of Kekirawa water project from Thonigala water tower to be extended up to Uththupitiya GN area
2.	Pipe network	A distribution line of UPVC pipes will be as follows a) 225 mm diameter 0.9km from Ganewalpola junction to Uththupitiya junction b) 160 mm diameter 4.5 km, 110 mm diameter 1.2 km, 90 mm diameter 4.0km, 63mm diameter 0.7km from Uththupitiya junction to Uththupitiya GN division
3.	Pumps	Supply & Installation of 200m <sup>3</sup> /hr capacity 02 pup sets against a total head of 90m to replace existing pumps (at Kalawewa) for Kekirawa Water Purification plant to improve the supply to Thonigala water tower facilitate Uththupitiya demand
4	Supply	24 hrs. continuous supply 150 m <sup>3</sup> /day
5.	Connections	House hold connection 300

GN = Grama Niladhari; km = kilometer; m<sup>3</sup> = cubic meter; mm = millimetre; UPVC = unplasticized polyvinylchloride.

7. The technical design is done with close coordination with safeguard team of Sub Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) and Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) to avoid involuntary resettlement impacts. The due diligence process was conducted for proposed Uththupitiya subproject and alignments in line with the Resettlement Framework prepared for LGESP and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. This report describes the findings and provides copies of meetings minutes and photographs. Upon project implementation, the safeguards Officer (Social and Gender) at Project Management Unit (PMU) and the safeguards officer at SPCU will undertake a review of this due diligence, prepare a confirmation report documenting any modifications for this subproject and submit to ADB; and receive a "no objection" confirmation from ADB prior to start of construction.

### III. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

8. The legal and policy framework through which resettlement impacts are mitigated under the project and particularly for the subproject will follow the laws and regulations of Sri Lanka and ADB's SPS, 2009. The details of the legal and policy provisions both in the national laws and ADB's SPS statements are discussed in Annex 2.

### IV. METHODOLOGY

9. The methodology applied in preparation of the DDR for this subproject is enumerated as follows:

- (i) The safeguard specialist studied the scope of the subproject including the technical details of the project by reviewing the Detailed Design Report prepared for the subproject by his team and had discussions with the team leader, SPCU officers, and the relevant members of his team on the scope of works in the subproject. The resettlement framework and Indigenous peoples framework developed for the project was also studied.
- (ii) After the desk study and internal discussions, the safeguard specialist made an initial field visit to ascertain the impacts due to resettlement and indigenous peoples.
- (iii) This was followed by preparation of the screening formats for impacts of (i) resettlement; and (ii) indigenous people. During this screening, the subproject was

categorized as “C” which required a detailed due diligence to confirm the findings of the initial observations.

- (iv) The DDR preparation work commenced with the field visits and discussion with the relevant organisations and collecting information and/or records (if any) on land ownership and approvals by various organisations to undertake the subproject works. This was followed by a detailed public consultation to inform the public and/or stakeholders on the project components and to ascertain if there are any impacts of resettlement in the subproject execution.
- (v) This DDR was then prepared by assimilating the details of the detailed design report, findings of the filed visits, and discussions with relevant government officials and information gathered during public consultation as per the requirements.

## **V. FIELDWORK - SURVEYS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**

### **A. Field visits**

10. Initial field visits: Prior to elaborate surveys and detailed public consultation, an initial filed visit was carried out and the resettlement screening and indigenous people screening was done and the said screening report is placed vide Annex 3. Since there were no impacts of resettlement and indigenous people; the study was continued for a due diligence with further field visits and public consultations.

11. The DSC together with the safeguard Manager of SPCU visited the areas where the proposed subproject is to be implemented. The DSC and SPCU visited the full alignment of the proposed pipeline to ascertain the present land ownership and use and need for further surveys and consultations. Documents approving the implementation of the subproject from the concerned authorities were also collected during the field visits. To this effect, the project staff visited the Department of Wildlife Conservation to obtain a copy of the consent over the laying of pipe lines in the land. Consent letter and no objection letter was collected from the Department of Wildlife Conservation and attached the copy of the same is enclosed vide Annex 4. Full attention was paid during the field visits to the potential issues related laying of pipes and the ownership of lands. Since the distribution, pipe line will be laid in the reservation of the right of way (RoW) which belongs to PS. the no objection letter for laying pipes on the road shoulder was also collected from the Thirappane Pradeshiya Sabha under whose jurisdiction the subproject areas lies during the field inspections. The copy of said letter is attached vide Annex 5.

### **B. Stakeholder and/or Public Consultation**

12. A series of meetings and discussions were held with key informants in order to collect information for this DDR. In addition, certain interviews with the project beneficiaries were also conducted to collect basic information about the families in the project affected area. The officers such as Divisional Secretary, Additional Director (Planning), Technical officer at Thirappane Pradeshiya Saba, and other stakeholder agencies were also consulted during field visits.

13. In addition to this, public consultation meetings were organized with the support of officers attached to Divisional Secretariat and Pradeshiya Sabha offices GN. Community members were informed through GN as well as the community-based organizations in the village. Participatory methodology was used to facilitate discussions in the community meetings to solicit ideas and views on the proposed project. Community members gave their comments

over the project activities and requested to extend the pipeline to provide safe and pure drinking water to all families in the village. The female population of the area were encouraged to attend the meeting and they were in reasonable attendance.

14. Main topics discussed in public consultation meetings: The main topics discussed in the public consultation meetings are as listed below:

- (i) Objectives of the water supply project and contribution of LGESP and ADB.
- (ii) Laying of pipe line for water supply scheme and related alignment.
- (iii) Services provided by the sub project especially in relation prevention against CKD.
- (iv) To discuss the alignment of the pipeline and works and ascertain if there are any cases of working on private land.
- (v) Any other social issues in implementing the sub-project.
- (vi) Presence of indigenous peoples in the subproject area.

15. The details of public consultations are provided in Table 2

**Table 2: Summary of Public Consultations**

Date.	Location	No of Participants.	Participants	Topics Discussed.	Issues arisen.
20-1-2016	DS Office-Thirappane.	9	AD- Planning and Development officers.	Explained the plan for the project.	Ensuring full coverage
23-1-2016	PS office Thirappane.	6	Secretary, TO, CDO, and others.	Explained the plan.	Consent for using road shoulder
3-2-2016	GN Office-Uththupitiya.	15	GN and CBO Leaders.	Explained the pipe laying plan.	Providing water to all the families in the village.
8-2-2016	Community hall at Mosque.	86 (63 Male / 23 Female)	Community members and officers from DS and PS-Thirappane.	Explained the process of project implementation  Enquiry on land ownership along pipe alignment and on presence of indigenous people	Agreed to provide water to houses in by roads. No cases of resettlement and No presence of indigenous people.

16. After reviewing the pipe laying map, the community members wanted to know whether dwellers in by roads will get the connections. Officer from the water board declared that all the families in the village will get the water connection. At the end, the community members agreed to extend all the support needed to complete the project implementation in a smooth manner. Community monitoring team undertook the responsibility of the organizing the community support.

17. The attendance of the meeting is enclosed vide Annex 6. The minutes of the meeting is enclosed vide Annex 7. The photographs of the meetings held are given in Annex 8.

## **VI. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

### **A. Scope of Land requirements**

18. The subproject components mainly are laying pipe lines in the area of Uththupitiya GN area and the land that the pipelines are laying belongs to the Government. Therefore, there will be no any resettlement impacts or impacts on structures or livelihoods of the people. The resettlement screening and categorization form is annexed as Annex 2 Since the density of housing is very less and the houses are spread out, the possibility of temporary impacts of access disruptions to houses during pipe laying and house connections are also very remote.

19. The distribution network of around 11 kms is proposed along public road within the RoW and no road closures are expected during construction. The work of the contractor will be scheduled in such a manner that the contractor will under undertake the construction of one side of the road first and on completion of the same, start work on the other side to minimize impact on traffic. Since this is a small settlement, the traffic on the roads is also negligible and there would be no impact due to this. The pipe laying and traffic routing will be studied in advance and if required the contractor will be asked to provide signals at appropriate locations. The contractor will also ensure access to shops and residences using simple wooden and/or concrete walkways where required and minimise the excavation to a length of 500 m to minimize disruption. Construction contracts will include above provisions.

20. No objection certificates from Pradeshiya sabha and the Department of Wildlife Conservation have been annexed to this DDR. In all, there will be no land requirements and all pipes will be laid in the RoW.

21. There will be around 300 house connections to be given under the subproject and can be done without any major disturbance to access of the houses. The subproject construction will not cause any adverse social or environmental impacts.

22. It is also found out during the surveys that there are no indigenous people living in the area and hence no impacts due to this.

## **VII. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**

23. Uthupitiya GN Division is situated approximately 3 km away from the Mradankadawela-Habarana road along the Ganewalpola- Dachchi Hammillewa road. The distribution extension proposed for the Uthupitiya GN Division covers three more villages namely, Kandugoda, Behethlelivala, and Bamunugama which are situated nearby the Ganewalpola road. Extend of land area in the GN Division is about 935 acres. The population in this GN division is 1,006 in 276 families. The male population is 502 and female population is 504.

**Table 3: Male Female distribution of the population**

Gender	Thirappane DS division	Uththupitiya GN division
Male	13,404	541
Female	13,883	459
Total	37,287	1,006

24. All the families have their own houses. About 75% of the houses are completed with sheet roofing, plastering, and cemented floor. The balance number of houses is in the process of completing according to the economic situation of the family. According to the Muslim culture, in majority of families, children have built their houses around the house of parents. 99% of the total families have individual toilets and living a healthy life.

25. They use their garden around the house to cultivate minor vegetables for use in the home. People living in Uthupitya are not engaged in any sort of cultivation other than the paddy and the home garden.

26. Presently, they use untreated water which has put them exposed to CKD and urinary tract infections. 16 CKD patients have been identified in the area and the closest government hospital is in Kekirawa and Marathankaduwa (which are around 12 km away) and one private doctor visits everyone evening in Ganewalpola Junction for treating the required patients.

27. The provision of pure water supply through this subproject will go a long way in preventing the diseases and improving their social health directly and economic condition as indirect benefits.

## **VIII. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION**

28. The DDR will be made available for reference in the office of the PMU at Colombo and the SPCU at Anuradhapura. It will be also placed in placed in Uththupitiya GN office in local language for reference. The DDR will also be published in the project website [www.puraneguma.lk](http://www.puraneguma.lk). The report would be made available on request of any stakeholder in question.

## **IX. GRIEVANCE RE-DRESSAL MECHANISM**

29. The Project will pursue a participatory approach in all stages of planning and implementation, as it is expected to ensure that the affected parties have nothing or little to complain about. It is of prime importance to timely redress grievances in order to complete the Project satisfactorily. Grievances arise due to inadequate understanding of project policies and procedures which can be resolved by timely and properly explaining the situation to the complainants. The Project will have a three tier Grievance Redressing Mechanism (GRM) for redressing the grievances of the affected persons, with emphasis on vulnerable communities including indigenous peoples.

30. A project-specific GRM has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance of LGESP. The GRM of the project has been prepared and accepted by ADB and disclosed in the project website The GRM chart providing information on receipt of complaints and levels of redressal is displayed in all subproject sites, local authorities' offices, SPCU offices and other important places. The SPCU records all grievances received and address them on priority. To date, all grievances are addressed at the stage of first tier.

31. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRM is project specific and not intended to bypass the government's own redress process; rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all

segments of the affected people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

32. The PMU and SPCUs will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns. Grievances can be filed in writing using the Complaint Register and Complaint Forms or by phone with any member of the PMU or SPCU. The contact details of the respective SPCUs will serve as a main avenue for complaints and will be publicized through display on notice boards outside their offices and at construction sites. The safeguard documents made available to the public in an accessible version will include information on the GRM and will be widely disseminated throughout the corridor by the safeguards officers in the PMU and SPCUs.

#### **A. First tier of GRM**

33. The SPCU is the first tier of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The Safeguards Manager – Social and Gender in the SPCU will be designated as the key officer for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be done at the earliest. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g., affected persons, contractors, traffic police, etc.). The Community Development Officer (CDO) of the local authority or in the absence of Community Development Officer any officer who is given the responsibility of this, would coordinate with the safeguards and gender manager of SPCU in redressing the grievances. Grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned for each grievance, including the following elements:

- (i) Complaint Register and Complaint Forms (including the description of the grievance) with an acknowledgement of receipt given to the complainant when the complaint is registered;
- (ii) Grievance monitoring sheet with actions taken (investigation, corrective measures); and
- (iii) Closure sheet (Result of Grievance Redressal), one copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed-off.

34. The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the SPCU office, construction sites, and other key public offices. Shall the grievance remain unresolved it will be escalated to the second tier.

#### **B. Second Tier of GRM**

35. The Social Safeguards and Gender Manager of SPCU will activate the second tier of GRM<sup>1</sup> by referring the unresolved issue (with written documentation),. The Grievance Redress Committee will be established before commencement of site works. A hearing will be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the affected person can present his/her concern/issues. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation. This local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The local GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision at the earliest. The

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<sup>1</sup> The GRC will consist of the following persons (i) Commissioner of Local Government of the Province as Chairman, (ii) Divisional Secretary of the area; (iii) Chairman of the respective pradeshiya sabha; (iv) representative of NGO/CBO working in the area as nominated by CLG; (v) Member of clergy of pradeshesiya area; (vi) Chairman of Samatha mandal; (vii) Grama Niladhari of the area; and (viii) NGO/ representative of the affected persons (ix) Social Safeguard and gender Manager - as Member Secretary of the GRC. The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems quickly and provide support to affected persons arising from various issues including environmental and social issues.

contractor will have observer status on GRC. In case of resettlement issues the representative of the affected persons will also be invited to the GRC for all meetings to be a part of the decision.

36. The safeguards and gender manager of SPCUs will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, maintaining database of complaints, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and monitoring to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out.

### **C. Third tier of GRM**

37. In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the SPCUs (first tier) or GRC (second tier), the affected person can seek redress through third tier at the central level. The third tier Central Grievance Redressal Committee (CGRC) consists of (i) Project Director as Chairman; (ii) Legal Officer of Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government as member and Social Safeguard and Gender Officer of PMU as Member Secretary. In case the grievance is not solved at this level, then the complainant can refer the same to the court of law.

38. The report on project's GRM is hosted in the project website [www.puraneguma.lk](http://www.puraneguma.lk). The graphical representation of the GRM is provided in Annex 9.

39. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism.<sup>2</sup> The affected person may directly contact (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB Sri Lanka Residence Mission. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

## **X. CONCLUSIONS**

40. The site visits, study of government records, and the public consultation have in all shown that there are no impacts due to resettlement and indigenous people due to this subproject.

41. The proposed water supply project will have a great positive impact over the lives of people live in the project area. The project will give relief to people who are in a state pathetic condition due to the CKD issue. The proposed project will not have any negative impact over the people or physical structures in the area.

42. The subproject has no impacts on private lands and livelihood of people. It doesn't require dislocating any private and public structures. Therefore compensation cost is not required for the implementation of this subproject. It doesn't require dislocating any private and public structures and hence falls under the 'C' category of ADB guidelines and this DDR is prepared.

43. The subproject will also primarily render direct social and health benefits and secondarily render economic benefits to the people of the area.

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<sup>2</sup> For further information see: <http://compliance.adb.org/>.



**MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHS – SUBPROJECT AREA  
UTHTHUPITIYA WATER SUPPLY EXTENSION**

THE MAP OF UTTUPITIYA WARER SUPPLY SUB PROJECT AREA





Photographs showing different locations in sub-project area







## **LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK – INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT (NATIONAL AND ADB)**

1. **Policy Framework.** This resettlement framework of the project follows all applicable laws / regulations of Sri Lanka and Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. A summary of laws and regulations is in following paragraphs.

### **A. National Laws and Regulations**

2. **The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 and Subsequent Amendments and Regulations.** The LAA of 1950 is the most important legal provision which spell out the land acquisition process in Sri Lanka. It has several amendments, the latest being the version of 1986 and the regulations 2008 gazetted as No 1585/7 on 20 January 2009.

3. The procedure for land acquisition and payments of compensation for acquired lands by the government for public purposes are laid down in the LAA. It provided the payment of compensations at market rates for lands, structures and crops. In Chapter 460 of the LAA the procedure is explained in the following manner:

- (i) Preparation of acquisition proposal by the requesting agency and submission to the Ministry of Lands and Land Development.
- (ii) Registration of the proposal by Ministry of Lands and Land Development, posting of notices by the relevant secretaries and conduct of advanced training by the Survey Superintendent (Sections 2, 248 and 249.)
- (iii) Investigation and calling for objections. (Sections – 4, 4.3, 38a, 250, 251, 252.)
- (iv) Deciding to acquire the land. (Sections – 5, 6, 253, 254, 255).
- (v) Inquiry into claims and payment of compensation (Sections 7, 7.2, 9, 10.1a, 17, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261).
- (vi) Taking over of possession after the acquisition (Sections 38 in case of emergency acquisition and 262).
- (vii) Vesting of certificates (Sections 44.1 and 267).

4. The most important steps of the land acquisition process described in the LAA can be summarized below:

- (i) A notice to be issued explaining the purpose of acquiring the land.
- (ii) Declaration also has to be issued specifying the purpose of acquisition and describing the land and requiring the parties to notify the acquiring officer to make their claims in writing including the expected amount of compensation.
- (iii) Acquiring officer (Divisional Secretary of the area) holds an inquiry into the market value of the land, the claims for compensation and the legality of claimants (advised by valuation officers).
- (iv) Acquiring officer either makes the decision on the claims or refers the claims to be District Courts of Primary Courts.
- (v) Following the decision (either by the acquiring officer or the Courts) the acquiring officer makes an award after determining the persons who are entitled to compensation deemed to be allowed for the acquisition and apportionment of the compensation among the persons with interest and;
- (vi) In the event of a dispute over the determination it may be appealed to either the Compensation Review Board or Court of Appeal within 21 days of the receipt of the notification of the award. If there are no appeals the compensation will be paid.
- (vii) After making the awards, the Land Minister publishes of gazettes a "Vesting

Order” for the possession of the land and the occupants have to vacate the land.

5. The Land Acquisition Regulations, 2008, gazetted on 20 January 2009 stipulates the basis of assessing the market value of any land or the compensation caused by the acquisition of any land under LAA. Market value should be assessed:

- (i) In the case of land where part of the land is acquired and when its value is a value proportionately lower than the market value of the main land, the compensation should be made proportionate to the value of the main land.
- (ii) Where the date of intention to acquire was published, the building is used for occupation and or business purposes or is intended to be used for occupation and or business purposes, the difference between the cost of reconstruction and the value of building, based on determination of market value under section 1.1 should be paid as additional compensation.
- (iii) Value based on development potential could be considered for paddy lands acquired where permission to fill such lands have been granted by the Agrarian Services Commissioner General.
- (iv) When an acquired building is occupied by a tenant/statutory tenant protected under the provisions of the Rent Act No.7 of 1972 (as amended thereafter) the compensation should be ascertained in proportion, having regard to the provision of Rent (Amendment ) Act No. 26 of 2006.

6. Injuries affection and severance is to be determined as damages caused by any severance and injuries affection should be allowed full payment of disturbances and other expenses.

7. To fulfil the requirement of the definition of compensation, in addition to the compensation under Sections 1 and 2 above which are based on “market value” compensation for disturbances based on “value to owner” should be paid under the following subheadings, after taking into consideration written claims made.

- (i) Expenses incurred for appearing for the section 9 inquiry;
- (ii) Expenses for finding alternative expenses;
- (iii) Cost incurred in change of residence;
- (iv) Cost of advertising;
- (v) Re-fixing cost of fixtures and fittings;
- (vi) Expenses incurred for transport;
- (vii) Loss of earning from business (within limits given in Prevailing Act);
- (viii) Increased overhead expenses;
- (ix) Double payments;
- (x) All other expenses to the owner due to the acquisition;
- (xi) Any other additional expenses for disturbance or compensation not connected under any other subsection of LAA which is not directly connected to market value of the land; and
- (xii) When an owner of a house or of an investment property is displaced, an additional 10% payment based on market value.

8. The acquisition process is a complex and laborious process with discrete steps, and no government agency or department can deviate from the stipulated process in the LAA of 1950 and subsequent amendments, revisions and regulations.

9. **Land Development Ordinance (1935).** By virtue of this ordinance and its subsequent amendments, households that are occupying crown land may request permission from the

Divisional Secretary to be regularized on the land. The Acquiring Officer (Divisional Secretary) makes an investigation and may recommend giving a one year permit initially, if the land is not reserved land or not required for any other government purpose. Subsequently, the person may be given a long lease which constitutes legal title without right to disposal. The term for such titles is *Swarna Boom* or *Jaya Boom*.

10. There are two categories of encroachers into crown land: (i) middle income category, the households that have other agricultural land, and (ii) lower income category and landless households. By virtue of this ordinance landless households will be given special consideration for allocation of Crown land that is not reserved land.

11. **State Land Ordinance No. 8 of 1947.** This Ordinance is known as the State Land Ordinance No. 8 of 1947, Section (b) of the ordinance explains that land grants which can be made, and rents to be obtained for the grants. It is mentioned in Section 22 that the period is up to 50 years only and the prescribed form given in the ordinance should be filled and signed. A person seeking crown land has to appeal to the Government Agent of the area. Such person has to pay the rent decided by the land commissioner or the Government Agent of the area. Provisions have also been provided to officers such as General Manager Railways and Chairman of the Colombo Port to rent out lands under their purview, under special circumstances.

12. **Prescriptive Ordinance No. 22 (1871).** Under Sections 3 and 13 of this ordinance households who have encroached into private land and have been occupying the land for at least 10 years may apply through the courts for prescriptive rights to the land.

13. **National Environment Act (NEA) No. 47 of 1980.** There are some provisions in the NEA Act No. 47 of 1980, with the amended Act No. 56 of 1988 which refers to Involuntary Resettlement. The Minister in charge of the subject of environment has prescribed projects and undertakings for which approval is necessary under the Provisions of the NEA.

14. The Minister by gazette notification No. 858/14 of 23 February 1995 has determined the types of projects and undertakings which need the approval under the terms of the NEA. The schedule includes item 12 which refers to “involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations”.

15. The LAA provides compensation only for land, structures and crops and provisions are not available to address key resettlement issues to mitigate or avoid impacts on people resulting from land acquisition. In addition, nontitled people and other dependents on land cannot be assisted under the LAA.

16. To address the gaps in the LAA in addressing the key resettlement issues such as exploring alternative project options that avoids or minimize impacts on people, the government (through the Cabinet of Ministers) adapted the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) on 24 May 2001. The NIRP which is prepared with the objective of avoiding, minimizing and mitigating negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the affected persons on a productive and self-sustaining basis, highlights the need for consultation of affected persons and their participation in the resettlement process actively and on preparation of resettlement plan. The NIRP also mentions that the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) will review and approve resettlement plans prepared by the project executing agencies and the plans will be publicly available.

17. In addition to NIRP, the multilateral financing institutions such as ADB and World Bank have similar safeguard policies on issues regarding land acquisition and resettlement. The World Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement is reflected in operational policy/bank procedure (op/BP) 4.12, December 2001. ADB's policy is in SPS, 2009.

18. **National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) 2001.** Various public and private sector development projects causes acquisition of lands for their development. Affected persons who are relocated have to deal with unfamiliar locations and various other hardships. These developments take place without satisfactory consideration to resettlement. Accordingly, people have shown resistance to the process and where displacement is involved, the projects are being delayed. In order to address the above mentioned issues the Steering Committee appointed, reviewed and approved the NIRP on 5 March 2001 and the Government of Sri Lanka adopted (through its Cabinet of Ministers) as a National Policy on 24 May 2001. In line with the Resettlement guidelines of ADB, the NIRP also mentions of fair and just treatment to affected persons who do not have documented title to their land and also mentions that all the effects to be mitigated and compensated.

19. The NIRP aims to mitigate social impacts of involuntary resettlement under any programs and/or projects funded by the government or donor agencies by (i) exploring alternative project options which avoid or minimize impacts on people; (ii) compensating those who do not have title to land; (iii) consulting affected people and hosts on resettlement options; (iv) providing for successful social and economic integration of affected people and their hosts; and (v) full social and economic rehabilitation of affected people. NIRP lists the following policy principles which are applicable to all development projects:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the Project as well as alternatives within the Project.
- (ii) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- (iii) Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout the policy application.
- (iv) Displaced persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation, and development options as early as possible.
- (v) 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 displaced persons.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.
- (viii) To assist those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities, participatory measures should be designed and implemented.
- (ix) Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to project-affected people.
- (x) Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the benefit of the project affected people.
- (xi) Displaced persons who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and just compensation and assistance.
- (xii) Vulnerable groups should be identified and be given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their income and living standards.
- (xiii) Project Executing Agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and

resettlement.

20. Adhering to the above objectives the scope of the NIRP includes all development induced land acquisition or recovery of possession by the State. NIRP requires that a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) be prepared. Where 20 families are affected the NIRP still requires a RAP with lesser level of detail. NIRP applies to all projects irrespective of source of funding.

## **B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement**

21. The ADB policy on involuntary resettlement (SPS 2009) aims to avoid or minimize the impacts on people affected by a project and to safeguard the affected parties who lose their land and property and whose livelihood is affected as a result of land acquisition or temporary construction activities. The main objective of resettlement planning is to provide RAP's with standard of living equal to, if not better than their standard of original living. There are three components to the policy. They are (i) compensation for the lost assets, livelihood and income; (ii) assistance for relocation; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the pre project level of well-being. This is considered as a development opportunity and turns displaced and affected people as project beneficiaries. The objectives and principles of ADB's SPS on Involuntary resettlement principles are summarized as given below:

22. Objectives. To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

23. Scope and Triggers. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

### **24. Policy Principles.**

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



- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) 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 nonland assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

## RESETTLEMENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IMPACT SCREENING (UTHTHUPITIYA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME)

### A. Introduction

1. This screening determines resettlement requirements of Uththupitiya water supply scheme and categorise the resettlement impact.

### B. Information on project/subproject/component:

- a. Administrative Name: Uththupitiya, Anuradhapura, District
- b. Location: North Central Province, Sri Lanka
- c. Civil work dates (proposed): Laying of water supply pipelines
- d. Technical Description: This is an extension of water supply scheme from the Kekirawa water supply scheme involves laying main and distribution pipe lines

### C. Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement Impact

2. Below is the initial screening for involuntary resettlement impacts and due diligence exercise. Both permanent and temporary impacts must be considered and reported in the screening process.

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not known	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?	✓			<i>Laying of pipes</i>
Does the proposed activity include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	✓			
Will it require permanent and/or temporary land acquisition?		✓		
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?				<i>Not applicable - No land acquisition</i>
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the corridor of impact (COI) / Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		
Will there be loss of housing?		✓		
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		✓		
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets (i.e. fences, pumps, etc.)?		✓		
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?		✓		
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?		✓		
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		✓		
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?		✓		
Are any of the affected persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?		✓		

**D. Involuntary Resettlement Impact**

3. After reviewing the answers above, executing agency/ Safeguard Team confirms that the proposed subsection/ section/ subproject/component (tick as appropriate):

☐ Has involuntary resettlement impact, a resettlement plan (or corrective action plan) is required

☒ Has No involuntary resettlement impact, no resettlement plan is required.

**E. Screening Questions for Indigenous People Impact**

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		✓		
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				No Indigenous people – Not applicable
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				Not Applicable
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				Not Applicable
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				Not Applicable
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				Not Applicable
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				Not Applicable
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				Not Applicable
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		✓		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		If the answer is "yes" the subproject will be categorized as "A" and ineligible for Project financing
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

## F. Indigenous People Impact

4. After reviewing the answers above, Project Management Unit and Sub Project Coordination Unit safeguard manager/officer confirms that the proposed subsection/ section/ subproject/component (tick as appropriate):

- ☐ Has significant Indigenous People impact, the subproject is ineligible for Project financing
- ☐ Has limited Indigenous People impact, an indigenous people plan (or specific IP action plan) is required
- ☒ Has No indigenous people impact, no indigenous people plan/specific action plan is required.

# NO OBJECTION LETTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

මගේ අංක : ඩීජී/අනු/03/01/26/2016,  
 වනජීවී සංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව,  
 අනුරාධපුර කලාප කාර්යාලය,  
 අංක 598/1, මෙන්නා මාවත,  
 අනුරාධපුර.  
 2016.03. 08

ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂක,  
 පළාත් පාලන හා පළාත් සභා අමාත්‍යාංශය,  
 පුර නැගුම ව්‍යාපෘතිය,  
 කර්ස්වත්ද මාවත,  
 අනුරාධපුර.

## උත්කූෂිටිය ජල සම්පාදනය සඳහා ජලනල එළීම.

උත්ත කරුණ සම්බන්ධව ඔබගේ 2016.02.17 වන දින ලිපිය හා බැඳේ.

02. ඉහත ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා යෝජිත ප්‍රදේශය ඊරිගල් දැඩි රක්ෂිතයේ ප්‍රේරක කලාපයට අයත් වේ. නමුත් එම ප්‍රදේශය තුළ පැවැත්වෙන්නාවූ සඳහා පානීය ජලය ලබාදීමට යෝජිත ඉහත ව්‍යාපෘතියට අනුව ගනුදෙනු ලැබූ සිට උත්කූෂිටිය දැඩි ජලනල එළීමේ කාර්යය එම මාර්ගයේ මාර්ග රක්ෂිතය තුළ කිරීමට නිර්දේශ කරන අතර, එම කාර්යය ඉටුකිරීමේදී පහත සඳහන් කොන්දේසි වලට යටත්ව ඉටුකරන ලෙස වැඩිදුරටත් කාරුණිකව දන්වා සිටිමි.

1. ස්ථිර නිවාස හරහා වෙනත් ස්ථාන වලට ජලනල එළීම නොකළ යුතුය.
2. අදාළ ජලනල එළීමට පූර්ව හා ඒ අතරතුර වනජීවී නිලධාරීන්ගේ අධීක්ෂණයට යටත්ව කටයුතු කරන ලෙසත් දන්වමි.

03. ඉහත කාර්යය අධීක්ෂණය සඳහා ඊරිගල් වනසත්ව අඩවි ආරක්ෂක වෙත දන්වා ඇති බැවින් ඒ සඳහා ඔහුගේ සහාය ලබාගන්නා ලෙස වැඩිදුරටත් දන්වා සිටිමි. ඔහුගේ දුරකථන අංකය 025-3857766 වේ.

පිටපත :

01. වනසත්ව අඩවි ආරක්ෂක, ඊරිගල්

ඩී.බී.එස්.වේරගම,  
 සහකාර අධ්‍යක්ෂ (අ/පුර),  
 ඩී.බී.එස්. වේරගම  
 සහකාර අධ්‍යක්ෂ  
 වනජීවී සංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
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 අංක 598/1, මෙන්නා මාවත  
 අනුරාධපුර.

CONSENT / NO OBJECTION LETTER OF UTHTHUPITYA PRADESHIYA SABHA



ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රදේශීය සභාව  
 இலங்கை சபை தீர்ப்புறை  
 Pradeshiya Sabha Thirappane

ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා කොට්ඨාස - 022 - උත්තූපිටිය - ප්‍රදේශ - 02  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා කොට්ඨාස - 022 - උත්තූපිටිය - ප්‍රදේශ - 02

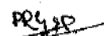
ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා කොට්ඨාස - 022 - උත්තූපිටිය - ප්‍රදේශ - 02	ගි/ප්‍ර/ස/03	ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා කොට්ඨාස - 022 - උත්තූපිටිය - ප්‍රදේශ - 02	දිනය 2016.01.25.
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කන්ඩායම් නායක,  
 එතුගුඩු රෝගීන් සඳහා වන පල වහසෘතිය,  
 අනුරාධපුර.

පල තල ඵලිම සඳහා මාර්ගය පවිදු කිරීම සඳහා අවසර ලබා දීම.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රදේශීය සභා බල ප්‍රදේශයේ අංක 560 උත්තූපිටිය හා බමුණුගම තුලාන් සඳහා පානීය පල සැපයුම් ලබා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධව 2016.01.25 වන දින මා වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ඉල්ලුම් ලිපිය හා බැඳේ.

02 මෙම මාර්ග වලින් කිහිපයක්ම අන්තර් සම්බන්ධිත කොන්ක්‍රීට් ගල් අතුරා ඇති බැවින් එම මාර්ග හරහා පල තල ඵලිම සඳහා මාර්ගය පවිදු නොකර මීටර් 0.9 ක් යටින් සිදුරු කර පල තල ඵලිම කළ යුතු වන අතර අනෙකුත් මාර්ග හරහා පල තල ඵලිම සඳහා නඩත්තු ගාස්තු වශයෙන් පාර හරහා එක් කැපුමකට රු.2000 ක් ගෙවිය යුතු වේ. නැතහොත් මාර්ගය කිසි අයුරින් සකස් කිරීම ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාවේ අධීක්ෂණය යටතේ සිදුකරණ බවට ප්‍රකාශයක් ලබා දිය යුතු වේ. එමෙන්ම පල තල ඵලිමේ දී අවම වශයෙන් මීටර් 0.90 ක් ගැඹුරින් ඵලිම යුතු බවද කාරුණිකව දන්වා සිටිමි.

  
 ලේකම්.

ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව,  
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රදේශීය සභා කොට්ඨාස - 022 - උත්තූපිටිය - ප්‍රදේශ - 02  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා කොට්ඨාස - 022 - උත්තූපිටිය - ප්‍රදේශ - 02







## පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ආංශික ව්‍යාපෘතිය - පුර නැගුම

වැඩසටහන

ප්‍රවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය

දිනය: 08/02/2016



අංකය	සහභාගීන්ගේ නම / ප්‍රතිලාභියාගේ නම	තනතුර	කාර්යාලය	දුරකතනය	ස්ත්‍රී/පුරුෂ		අත්සන	වෙනත් (G/W/D/FH/P/C/L /U/O/N)
					ස්ත්‍රී	පුරුෂ		
23	බුංඩ				✓	✓	Sgt	
24	සමරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	
25	කුමාරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	
26	කුමාරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	
27	කුමාරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	
28	කුමාරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	
29	කුමාරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	
30	කුමාරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	
31	කුමාරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	
32	කුමාරසිංහ				✓	✓	Sgt	

(N-වර්ගීකරණය, P-වර්ගීකරණය, C-වර්ගීකරණය, U-වර්ගීකරණය, O-වර්ගීකරණය, P-වර්ගීකරණය)

33A-H. Agam

34

## පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ආංශික ව්‍යාපෘතිය - පුර නැගුම

වැඩසටහන:

ස්ථානය : පැයුණි ප්‍රදේශයදිනය : 08/02/2016

අංකය	සහභාගීත්වයෙන් නම / පුත්ලාංගියාගේ නම	තනතුර	කාර්යාලය	දුරකතනය	ස්ත්‍රී/පුරුෂ හා විය		අත්සන	වෙනත් (G/W/D/FH/P/C/L /L/O/N)
					ස්ත්‍රී	පුරුෂ		
35	P.A. R.	කොළඹ			✓			
36	H.M.S. <u>රණසිංහ</u>	කොළඹ	කොළඹ	0777777777	✓			
37	S	කොළඹ			✓			
38	S	කොළඹ			✓			
39	A.M. <u>සුනිල්</u>				✓			
40	M.M. <u>සුනිල්</u>				✓			
41	H.L.	කොළඹ			✓			
42	J.H.	කොළඹ			✓			
43	P.M.	කොළඹ			✓			
44	J.	කොළඹ			✓			

(W-D-අංක 0-අංක 0, H-ස්ත්‍රී, H-ස්ත්‍රී, C-පුරුෂ, L-පුරුෂ, O-අංක 0, Y-අංක 0)

## පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ආංශික ව්‍යාපෘතිය - පුර නැගුම

වැඩසටහන:

ස්ථානය: පුරවැව, පුර, වවුනියා

දිනය: 08/02/2016



අංකය	සහභාගීවන්නාගේ නම / පුත්ලාශයාගේ නම	තනතුර	කාර්යාලය	දුරකථනය	ස්ත්‍රී/පුරුෂ		අත්සන	වෙනත් (G/W/D/FH/P/C/L /UOM)
					ස්ත්‍රී	පුරුෂ		
45	A. පෙරේරා	S.L.P.S.I	වවුනියා	0770884647				
46	R.m. Manawana	-	Uththapaya	0771278020				
47	A.R.M. R.F. KATHAN	-	Uththapaya	0766260402				
48	A.H.M. කුමාරි	පොලිස්	වවුනියා	0777208833				
49	S.A. වික්‍රමසිංහ	-	වවුනියා	0773635555				
50	S.M. SATHAN	-	Uththapaya	0767244444				
51	S. S.W. R.F. R.	-	Uththapaya	-				
52	M.S. Kalpeera	-	Uththapaya	0777933001				
53	S. කුමාරි	-	වවුනියා	-				
54	T. Nayanar	-	වවුනියා	0716980155				

(W-D-පුරුෂ D-සත්‍යාපනය, P-පොලිස්, C-පොලිස්, U-පුරවැව, O-පොලිස්, Y-නැගුම)

වැඩසටහන

පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ආංශික ව්‍යාපෘතිය - පුර නැගුම



ස්ථානය

පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ආංශික ව්‍යාපෘතිය - පුර නැගුම

දිනය : 08/02/2016

අංකය	සහභාගීවන්නන්ගේ නම / ප්‍රතිලාභියාගේ නම	තනතුර	කාර්යාලය	දුරකතනය	ස්ත්‍රී/පුරුෂ		අත්සන	මෙහෙයුම් (G/W/D/FH/P/C/L /L/O/Y)
					ස්ත්‍රී	පුරුෂ		
55	N.M. SAMATH			0775930459		✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
56	A.G.M. Ikrum			0711482151		✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
57	I.S. Samarasinghe					✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
58	අ.ස. අලුත්කොට්ඨි			0773492090		✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
59	S.M. Saleem			0775550444		✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
60	M. Hissulla			0766123457		✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
61	G.H. UNWATZ					✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
62	A. JUNGALITHA UNUMA					✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
63	G.A. KARUNANMAN					✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	
64	G.H. GUNARATNA					✓	<i>[Signature]</i>	

(W-වත්තේ D-අනුමැතිය, FH-ස්ත්‍රී සහභාගීවීම, P-සමාජිකයා, C-ලේඛ, LL-ලේඛ අවම, O-අනුමැතිය, Y-නැගුම)

පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ආංශික ව්‍යාපෘතිය - පුර නැගුම



වැඩසටහන

ස්ථානය

*පුරවර්ධන වෘත්ත*

දිනය : 08/02/2016

අංකය	සහභාගීවන්නාගේ නම / පුත්ලානියාගේ නම	තනතුර	කාර්යාලය	දුරකතනය	ස්ත්‍රී/පුරුෂ		අත්සන	වෙනත් (G/W/D/FH/P/C/L /U/OM)
					ස්ත්‍රී	පුරුෂ		
65	A.M. අලුතිරි	S.L.P.S II	පුරවර්ධන	0723390867	✓	✗	<i>Amey</i>	
66	EMRAPPE		4	077914882	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	
67	S. Anura		11	0773355688	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	
68	S. Anura		11	0773355688	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	
69	S. Anura		11	0773355688	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	
70	S. Anura		11	0773355688	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	
71	S. Anura		11	0773355688	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	
72	S. Anura		11	0773355688	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	
73	S. Anura		11	0773355688	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	
74	S. Anura		11	0773355688	✓	✓	<i>Amey</i>	

(W-වනේ D-අනුමැතිය, P-සම්මතය, C-ලේ, L-අනුමැතිය, O-අනුමැතිය, V-නැගුම)

75 M. Anura  
76 M. Anura  
77 M. Anura

077166687 ✓  
074690907 ✓  
0712352612 ✓

## පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ආංශික ව්‍යාපෘතිය - පුර නැගුම

වැඩසටහන:

ස්ථානය

පුරාණ පාලන ව්‍යාපෘතිය

දිනය: 08/02/2016



අංකය	සහභාගීවන්නාගේ නම / ප්‍රතිලාභියාගේ නම	කනකුර	කාර්යාලය	දුරකතනය	ස්ත්‍රී/පුරුෂ		අත්සන	වෙනත් (G/W/D/FH/P/C/L /I/O/N)
					ස්ත්‍රී	පුරුෂ		
78	X.SAHLEO					✓		X.S.A.
79	S.M.SAFIYA				✓	✓		S.M.S.
80	S.S.RIZAN					✓		S.S.R.
81	I.M.AHMED					✓		I.M.A.
82	මුස්තාෆි				✓	✓		-මුස්තාෆි
83	මුස්තාෆි				✓	✓		මුස්තාෆි
84	මුස්තාෆි				✓	✓		මුස්තාෆි
85	මුස්තාෆි				✓	✓		මුස්තාෆි
86	මුස්තාෆි				✓			මුස්තාෆි

(W-ගැබ්සු, D-අලංකාර, FH-ස්ත්‍රී සහ පුරුෂ, P-සමාජිකයා, C-ලේකම්, I-ඉතිරි අය, O-අනෙකුත්, Y-නැත)

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Date Conducted. : 8 February 2016  
 Time : 2.00 PM.  
 Venue : Community hall attached to Jumma mosque- Uthupitiya.

### Participants

1. Grama Niladhari- Uthupitiya.
2. Development officer. - Thirappane DS office.
3. Development officer- Thirappane DS office.
4. Field officer- Forest conservation Department.
5. Engineer Assistant- Water Board
6. Community Development officer- Thirappane PS.
7. Samurdhi Officer- Thirappane DS office.
8. Ex. Member of Thirappane PS.
9. Safeguard Manager- SPCU-NC.
10. Safeguard Consultant- RDC.
11. Reform Manager- SPCU-NC.
12. Community members.- Attendance sheets attached.(as in Annexure 4)

The community consultation meeting was summoned with the assistance of Grma Niladhari and the officers from the PS and DS offices in Thirappane. Main objective of the meeting was to explain the design related to water supply scheme and get the consent of the community and other stake holders.

### Main topics discussed

- Objectives of the water supply project and contribution of LGESP and ADB
- Laying of pipe line for water supply scheme and related design
- Services provided by the sub project especially in relation to CKD
- GRM mechanism

Participants were made aware / educated on matters related to above topics. The community members were interested in the final benefits they will receive after completion of the project especially they wanted to know whether all the families in the area going to get pure/ safe drinking water. Officer represented the water board explained about the technical aspect of the water supply scheme. Officers from the LGESP and RDC explained the social and environmental matters related to the project activities. However all the participants expressed their gratitude towards the government and the ADB funded project for making arrangements to supply pure / safe drinking water to their village? In this discussion one lady- Pathima Shihana (45 years) mentioned that during the last twenty years she took lot of troubled to bring suitable drinking water from faraway places. Another lady – Pathima Bibi (40 years) mentioned that how one of her child got some disorder in his urinal system and it was cured by an operation. At this point all the participants unanimously mentioned that the water available in village wells (about 120) is not suitable for drinking due to hardness / alkalinity of the water. Another community member mentioned that they have faced unsatisfactory and dangerous incidences like robbing their jewelleryes when they go to fetch water from faraway places.. After revelation of CKD issue the community is expressing more fear in using well water. One lady expressed her happiness over getting the pure safe drinking water by mentioning that the project was a boon

from the god to the future generation in the village. However the community members finally requested to make only one change to the original design.

The request was to extent another two hundred meters to the planned nine hundred meters along Amunuchchiya road. (Total would be 1100 meters.) Officers from the project office agreed to extend requested two meters.

Further they wanted to know whether dwellers in by roads going to get water from the proposed project. The officer from the water board mentioned that all the houses in the area will get water connections and this will be implemented by the officer in charge of the area office at the time of connecting the water supply to households.

After a lengthy and constructive discussion all the participants thanks the PURANAGUMA project for solving a lifelong problem they have faced. A monitoring committee with representatives from the community was formed with the aim of facilitating smooth implementation of the project activities.

Members of the monitoring committee.

1. Grama Niladhari.
2. Pathima shihana.
3. A.M. Sulthan- 0777182080.
4. A.M.M. THasim. 0777798846.
5. P.M.Aub. 0776992503.
6. I.S. Udayappar. 0722578227.
7. Y.M. Thowpic. 0777477577.

Abeyratne Attanayake.

Safeguard Expert (Environmental and Social) .



## PICTURES OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETINGS



Discussions with local officials



### Participation of women in meetings



## GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

