

## **Chapter Eight**

### **8    INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RIP**

#### **8.1    ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK**

**8.1.1** It is recognized that while there are well established institutions in Sri Lanka for land acquisition and compensation payment, a legal framework and institutional setup to handle resettlement and restoration and livelihood programme of the project affected persons is absent. It is therefore required to establish a sound institutional arrangement to implement the resettlement programmes. Since the issues of involuntary resettlement are triggered from compulsory expropriation of property, the following major institutions will be involved right from the beginning to the end of implementation of the programme. Involvement of different organizations also necessary because of the fact that resettlement and economic rehabilitation of the APs have not been an integral part of the 1956 Land Acquisition Act of Sri Lanka. It has been decided that the following key institutions will be mandated, trained and motivated to handle the entire process of land acquisition and resettlement:

- (i) The GOSL represented by the respective Divisional Secretariat (DS),
- (ii) RDA represented by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division (LARD), the Design Engineers and Consultants,
- (iii) Land Resettlement Committee (LRC)
- (iv) Community Consultative Group (CCG),
- (v) Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
- (vi) Social Mobilizers,
- (vii) The Grama Niladaris (GNs), Affected persons (APs) and
- (viii) Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MOLVT) and other NGOs.

**8.1.2** In order to maximize the existing government programme and resources, a multi sectoral mechanism of coordination under RDA has been setup. The “ Southern Transport Development Project – Coordination Committee” has been formed, which is headed by the secretary MOH. In addition to that there is a Task Force headed by the Chairman RDA. The Coordination Committee and the Task Force meet on a regular basis for monitoring the progress of both land acquisition implementation of the RIP.

**8.2** The function and responsibilities of these important stakeholders are described in the following sections:

### **8.2.1 The Divisional Secretariat (DS)**

(i) In accordance with the provisions laid down in the 1956 Land Acquisition Act (LAA) reprinted in 1996, the respective Divisional Secretariat is responsible for acquisition of properties required for the benefit of the public. They are also responsible for a (a) preparation, (b) processing and (c) payment of compensation. The 128 km long STDP will run over seventeen Divisions under four Districts from Colombo to Matara. The Divisions are Homagama, Horana, Bandaragama, Kalutara, Dodangoda, Matugama, Walallawita, Bentota, Elpitiya, Karadeniya, Baddegama, Bope Poddala, Akmeemana, Habaraduwa, Welipitiya, Malimbada, and Matara under the Districts of Colombo and Kalutara, Galle and Matara. So acquisition for the entire quantum of land (1100 ha) under the Project have to be done by the Divisional Secretariats of these Divisions. The DSs are assisted by the LARCs, which consist of the following:

- Divisional Secretary (or representative)
- Valuation Officer
- Superintendent of Surveys (or representative)
- RDA Technical Offer (TO)
- Grama Niladari as Ex-Officio Members, and
- Representatives of APs as Ex-Officio Members.

(ii) Acquisition of land under both JBIC and ADB sections is well underway and as the initial estimate is expected to be completed by September 2001. The LARD and LRC will fix up the market value of the land and property. The LARD will also assist the APs through a team of lawyers (either Volunteer or paid) to prepare the 'quality claim' to establish the replacement cost of the property.

### **8.2.2 RDA represented by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division (LARD), the Design Engineers and Consultants:**

(i) As the Project Authority (the Client) The Road Development Authority (RDA) has the overall responsibility for RIP implementation. In particular, Its main responsibilities include:

- Overall planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement programme,
- For Section – 2 notification, preparation of the ROW drawing,
- To plan an alignment where the minimum population will be affected. ROW monumentation also to be done by avoiding the homesteads to the extent possible,
- Synchronizing resettlement activities with Project construction work,
  
- Facilitating phased hand over of land to the construction contractors to ease implementation of the resettlement programme,
- Ensure that all the eligible APs are identified enrolled, paid and resettlement in accordance with the agreed policy of RIP,

- Maintain liaison with DSs office, donors regarding any matters relating to acquisition of land and resettlement,
- Prepare a IOL data to be finally used for AT and implementation of RIP,
- Ensure APs are consulted about their entitlement in due time,
- Forming and Facilitating the activities of GRCs,
- Selection of suitable/ acceptable areas for the Resettlement Sites,
- Monitoring the progress of implementation of RIP and as and when required, adopt modification (s) in the “Entitlement Matrix”,
- Prepare TOR for the agencies involved in the process of implementation of RIP,
- Prepare “Progress Report” in a manner required by the Ministries and Donors,
- Ensure smooth flow of Funds for land acquisition and implementation of RIP.

**(ii) The main task of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division (LARD) will be:**

- Coordinate with DSs for acquisition of land for all STDP projects.
- Registration of all unused RDA land for leasing purposes.
- Preparation of Resettlement Plans for compensation and resettlement of APs,
- Liaison with all agencies that are involved with land acquisition (such as the Valuation Office of the Ministry of Land and Divisional Secretariats),
- Finalize 'rates' with relevant agencies for determination of 'entitlements' and preparation of estimates for different resettlement activities,
- Provide necessary computer facilities for IOL data and preparation of individual file for the APs,
- Prepare progress reports for submission to RDA, the design consultants and donors,
- Estimate the amount of surplus land to be available for relocation of the homestead-losing APs,
- Provide facilities for capacity enhancement of the host communities for smooth integration of the self migrants,
- Studying and monitoring unforeseen adverse affects during and after construction of the Project and take corrective measures both in terms of policy adjustments and financing,
- Arrange implementation of plantation and social afforestation program for (a) protection of ecological balance of the depleted environment of the Project area and (b) long term sustainability of the Income Restoration Program (explained under Chapter -6).
- Liaison with the government and non-government organizations, GNs, LRC, Samurdhi Niyamaka and Sanasa,
- Supervising post relocation socioeconomic conditions of the APs for comparison with the pre-project status.
- Director (LARD) will have financial/administrative power to appoint agencies/persons required for implementation of RIP

### **8.2.3 Resettlement Unit Field Office:**

- (i) In addition to the LARD head office at RDA Colombo, RDA has established four project-specific Resettlement Unit (RU) field offices, at Bandaragama and Matugama for the JB1C section and Kurundugahahetekma and Pinnaduwa for the ADB section to deal with the day-to-day responsibilities of the Project's resettlement planning, preparation and implementation. Each RU field office is staffed with one Resettlement Officer (RO), and 6-8 Resettlement Assistants. There are also logistical support in each RU field offices.
- (ii) 12 Women's Support Officer (WSG) has been appointed for STDP. She will be responsible for gender planning, and together with the Social Mobilizers will be responsible for assisting groups of women APs during the process of consultation and particularly relocation either in any host villages or in any designated resettlement site. This will ease the grievances of the women headed HH.
- (iii) The Resettlement Implementation Plan also provide for 10 Community Resettlement Workers (CRWs) to be recruited for the RU field office. It is intended that the CRWs will work closely with the Community Consultative Groups (CCGs). One important role would be to act as go-betweens for the affected communities and Project administration, thereby enhancing community inputs to the implementation process. Their role would be to augment the information campaign in the Project area and enhance public awareness about the Project, and thereafter to implement the detailed measurement surveys and the subsequent land acquisition and resettlement process. Grama Niladharis and the Social Mobilizers will be working very closely **with** the APs on a daily basis.

### **Table 8.1 Resettlement Unit Organization, Staffing and Functions:**

#### **Functions**

**Resettlement Officer (RO):** Head of Field Office -responsible for information, consultation, resettlement site selection, site development, plot size and distribution, implementation, assistance to APs in finding replacement land, program supervision, monitoring.

**Resettlement Assistant (RA):** In charge of resettlement implementation in individual road sections, coordination of work in a road section, community consultation, program implementation.

**Women's Support Officer (WSO);** Responsible for gender planning, income restoration program for women, organizational development, program delivery, supervision and monitoring.

**Community Resettlement Worker (CRW):** Village level resettlement worker to assist the APs in all aspects concerning compensation and resettlement; coordination of work with RS; R.IP implementation.

#### **8.2.4 Community Consultative Groups (CCG):**

Community Consultative Groups (CCGs) will consist of the following:

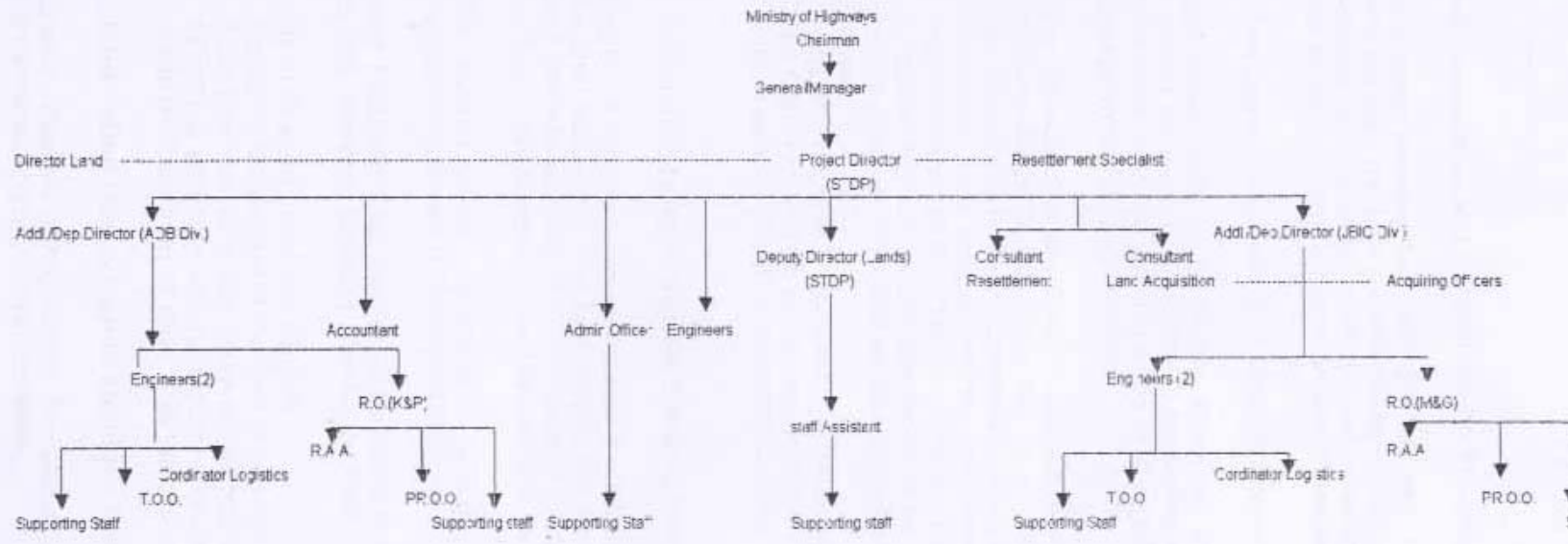
- Grama Niladharis
- Viharadipatis
- Community leaders
- Community based organizations (CBOs), and
- APs.

Responsibilities will include involvement in all local decision-making, verification of land acquisition, assessment of valuation and compensation rates for structures, assisting APs to make their claims and grievances, resettlement site selection and relocation schedule. They will also be made instrumental during implementation of the Income Restoration Plan.

#### **8.2.5 Social Mobilizers for Income Restoration:**

The Role of social mobilizers to facilitate the formation of self-groups of APs and mobilization around income restoration programs is described in detail in Chapter 6. A flow chart showing the organizational set up for implementation of RIP is at Fig 01.

**SUTHERN TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
 ORGANIZATION CHART**



- P.O. - Resettlement Officers
- T.O.O. - Technical Officers
- R.A.A. - Resettlement Assistant
- PR.O.O. - Public Relations Officers
- K&P - Kurundugalai, Kethelma & Pinnadawa
- M&B - Matugama & Bendaragama

Fig.01

### **8.3 Land Acquisition and Compensation Procedures:**

Land acquisition planning has generally followed the LAA, with the exception of the 10L survey. The LAA procedures have been outlined in Table 3.1. The main activities are described in more detail below together with other activities, which are essential to RIP preparation and implementation.

#### **8.3.1 The Legal Framework and Dispute Resolution:**

The legal issues have to be clearly discussed and understood in the RIP. Among others the issue may include (i) the limitation of the LAA, (ii) land titling and registration process and (iii) rules and regulations for determination of losses and payment of compensation.

- (a) For resolution of any kind of dispute relating to land acquisition and implementation of RIP, there will be a grievance redress mechanism. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be an extra-legal semi-structured body empowered to give judgment on disputes during implementation of RIP. The fundamental object of formation of GRC is to resolve disputes at the grassroots level to avoid lengthy and costly judicial process. The GRC will not deal with matters pending in any court of law,
- (b) The GRC will have a mandate to incorporate changes in the database,
- (c) The GRC will have no jurisdiction over the 'rate of compensation',
- (d) Further details of GRC is described in Chapter -10.

#### **8.3.2 Instruction to Issue Section 2 Public Notices:**

The Ministry of Highways (MOH) informs the Ministry of Land (MOL) about the need for land acquisition. The MOL directs the Acquiring Officers, who are the Divisional Secretaries (DS) of the respective districts in which the land to be acquired lies, to issue Notice under Section 2 of the LAA.

The DSs submit survey requisitions to Divisional Survey officers under the Divisional Superintendent of Surveys (DSS).

The Land Acquisition Act Section 2 Notice is posted in prominent places in villages (e.g., temples, schools). The Notice shall:

- Be in Sinhala, Tamil and English
- Contain a description of the land to be acquired
- State how claimants can make written objections to the acquisition, and
- Specify a period in which objections or claims for damages must be made (not less than 14 days from the date on which Notice is given).

#### **8.3.3 Information Dissemination about the Monumenting and Survey**

The Grama Niladaris (GNs) inform the affected people in advance of the pending monumenting and survey activities.

### **8.3.4 Monumenting the RoW:**

The Section 2 Notice is the authorization for the Design Consultant to begin installing monuments along the ROW, by placing one large concrete monument every 20 meters along the centerline and one small monument to the left and right sides of the centerline monument,

### **8.3.5 Property Boundary Survey and Preparation of Advance Tracing (AT):**

The DSS, surveyors then survey the monuments and boundaries of each' affected property, accompanied by the Grama Niladaris from each Divisional Secretariat. DSS surveyors record the following data together with a lot number for each plot:

- Name of land owner
- Name of occupant
- Area of ownership
- Type of land (highland, paddy, garden)

The claimants / landowners participate in the survey by providing information and observing the boundaries that are recorded by the surveyors. The DSS provides the Advance Tracing drawings and list of APs to the DS.

### **8.3.6 Inventory of Losses Survey (IOL):**

Using the ROW drawings and Advance Tracing drawing and APP list, the GNs carry out the Inventory of Losses of affected people as identified on the AT and list of APs on the tenancy list attached to the AT drawings.

The data is entered into computer and processed, verified and revised in preparation of the computerized RIP for each section.

### **8.3.7 Consultation with APs:**

Following data processing and categorizing of APs according to types of losses (agricultural, residential, commercial), all APs are informed and consulted in group meetings. The purpose of the consultations is to achieve the following:

- Provide APs full updated information about the Project scope and schedule;
- Provide APs with full updated information about entitlements, compensation rates, including proposed resettlement sites locations and income restoration measures;
- Obtain feedback from APs on what they have heard and input into the design of income restoration measures, resettlement sites, and entitlements;
- Create a sense of goodwill for RDA and other administration and
- Facilitate accurate preparation of an appropriate RIP.

### **8.3.8 Establish Resettlement Organization:**

The following resettlement organizations will be in place before further land acquisition activities can proceed:

- Fully staffed and trained RU field office.
- Divisional Secretariat Level Land Resettlement Committees fully oriented about the Project, and
- Local Consultative Groups organized and fully oriented about the Project.

### **8.3.9 Notice of Acquisition:**

The Acquiring Officer issues a Gazette Notice under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, which indicates that the assets under consideration are to be acquired. The notice, which is published in the Gazette in the Sinhala, Tamil and English languages, shall:

- Describe the land to be acquired,
- State the reason for acquisition,
- State that claims for compensation may be made to the Acquiring Officer, and
- Direct every person interested in the land to be acquired to appear, personally or by agent duly authorized in writing, before the acquiring officer at a date and time and place specified in the Notice (not earlier than the 21<sup>st</sup> day after the Section 2 Notice is first exhibited on or near the land). The claimant shall have 28 days to submit a claim. The claimant shall be required to specify the nature of his/her interests in the land, the particulars of his/her claim for compensation, the amount of compensation and the details of the computation of such amount.

### **8.3.10 Submission of Claims:**

The claimant makes a verbal or written claim and submits it with legal documents to the Acquiring Officer. To alleviate the stress for APs, the CCGs will assist the APs in preparing their documents and making their claims. The field RU will help APs in submitting a 'quality claim' indicating the replacement value of the property.

### **8.3.11 Valuation of Affected Assets, and Acquiring Officer's Award:**

#### **a) Condition Report:**

The Ministry instructs the Land Valuation Office to prepare a Condition Report (report of the condition of the property at the time of takeover). All assets on the affected property will be properly recorded by the Valuation Officer and verified by the Grama Niladari and property owner. In addition to these established procedures, to ensure transparency and AP satisfaction that compensation rates are equivalent to full replacement cost, rates for each category of loss are presented to affected people during consultation meetings mentioned in Section 8.3.7.

**b) Valuation Report:**

The Land Valuation Officer applies compensation rates to the assets inventoried during preparation of the Condition Report. Compensation for crops and trees is valued at current market rates. Compensation for land will be valued at full replacement cost. Structures will also be valued at full replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation.

**c) Acquiring Officer's Award:**

The Acquiring Officer offers the amount of valuation to the claimant who, if he/she accepts, is given an "award card" detailing all entitlements.

**8.3.12 Appeals and Grievances:**

Affected persons may appeal to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) through the Grama Niladari. Every effort will be made by the GRC to resolve the grievance to the satisfaction of the AP. As a last resort, the AP may appeal to the courts.

**8.3.13 Payment of Compensation:**

RDA will not take possession of any private property prior to the full payment of compensation entitlements and, where applicable, of relocation arrangements and initiation of income restoration measures. The Project will make every effort to ensure that displaced households have access to replacement housing prior to their evacuation through payment of a compensation advance and displacement allowances at the time of serving the notice to vacate, or other forms of relocation assistance agreed with the concerned households.

To ensure transparency of procedures, payment of compensation will, as far as possible, be made in the presence of Community Consultative Group representatives and other local authorities. These witnesses will ensure that the affected person understands and agrees with the compensation amount, and is informed of the grievance appeal mechanisms available on the Project. Also, wherever possible, the spouse of the head of household should be present during compensation payment. Certificates of compensation will, in addition, be issued to each entitled person.

**8.4 Preparation of Resettlement Sites, Construction of Houses, Relocations:**

Details of resettlement site development are presented in **Chapter 5**.

**8.5 Clearance of RoW:**

The APs will be fully compensated and resettled before the site can be handed over to the contractor.

**8.6 Income Restoration Program:**

Details of the income restoration strategy are presented in **Chapter 6**.

### **8.7 Monitoring and Evaluation:**

The requirements for monitoring and evaluation are specified in Chapter 9 of the ADB Handbook on Resettlement in which Resettlement Monitoring, Resettlement Reviews and Resettlement Evaluation are defined as follows:

Resettlement monitoring means the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring focuses on physical and financial targets and the delivery of entitlements to people affected. Monitoring is usually conducted internally by the executing agency, sometimes with assistance from external monitoring specialists. Reports are usually passed on to the Bank

Resettlement reviews take place regularly and at key points in the project cycle, for example at mid-term. During review, project decision-makers gather together with key stakeholders to assess resettlement progress. Reviews draw upon monitoring and evaluation reports and other data. On this basis the reviewers reach consensus and decide upon any action needed to improve resettlement performance or respond to changing circumstances. Bank staff may participate in such reviews, especially for large-scale resettlement efforts.

Resettlement evaluation takes place during and after implementation. It assesses whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced. Evaluation assesses resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning. Evaluation differs from monitoring because of its broader scope, its less frequent timing, and its involvement of independent specialists. It is usually conducted externally.

As executing agency, the RDA will be responsible for organizing and researching monitoring and evaluation efforts according to the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan detailed in the following sections. The implementation of the RIP will be monitored both internally by the RDA and externally by an independent external agency to provide feedback to the RDA and to assess the effectiveness of the resettlement policies and implementation.

### **8.8 Internal Monitoring:**

LARD will be responsible for internal monitoring through the Resettlement Unit field office. The internal monitoring will deal with all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement at the Project as well as field levels. LARD will be responsible for monitoring the progress of resettlement activities at the Project level, which include (i) information campaign and consultation with APs, (ii) status of land acquisition, (iii) land compensation payments, (iv) compensation for lost structures and assets, (v) relocation of APs, (vi) development and delivery of serviced resettlement sites for displaced APs, (vii) payment of displacement allowances, and (viii) delivery of income restoration assistance and other rehabilitation measures.

**a) Aims and Objectives;**

The aims and objectives of the internal monitoring activities will be to monitor the delivery, use, and effects of entitlements that will be provided by the Project under the RIP. Monitoring will take place against the activities, entitlements, time frame and budget set out in the RIP.

**b) Information Requirements:**

The benchmark for Project-level monitoring will come from land acquisition data and the Inventory of Losses Survey.

**c) Method and Approach to Provide the Information:**

The following method and approach shall be followed:

- The collection of baseline information for each indicator identified to measure the benefits for the target groups that will be affected by the project.
- Monitoring, during Project implementation, particularly to inform management about progress and any discrepancies in the delivery, use, and immediate effects of these services.
- Feedback to management and actions taken to mitigate unexpected impacts. Management should act upon the information and, together with affected communities or target groups, design and implement solutions to reduce the discrepancies.
- Monitoring will be done by using a set of indicators, which will be mainly (but not limited to) (i) comparison of pre/post socioeconomic status, (ii) restoration of income earning capacity, (iii) development of kinship ties, (iv) integration with the host villagers and (v) access to education, water supply and sanitation etc. Half yearly evaluation will be done by internal agencies to take corrective measures and policy adjustments whenever necessary. Independent evaluation through external agencies also has to be done to see the impact of the Project from global perspective and the adequacy of the implementation program to comply with the requirement of the Bank.

**d) Detailed Methodology:**

Field level monitoring will assess the daily operation of land acquisition and resettlement activities and will be carried out by the Resettlement Unit in the Project Site Office, assisted by the Local Consultative Groups and the Compensation Committees. The Resettlement Unit will also involve the APs in the Project monitoring process. The mechanisms to be used in field level monitoring include (i) review of AP files, (ii) informal sample survey of APs, (iii) key informant interviews, (iv) in-depth case studies, and (v) community public meetings. Monitoring indicators to address progress towards achieving RIP objectives are mentioned below;

Monitoring will be done by using a set of indicators, which will be mainly (but not limited to) (i) comparison of pre/post socioeconomic status, (ii) restoration of income earning capacity, (iii) development of kinship ties, (iv) integration with the host villagers and (v) access to education, water supply and sanitation etc. Half yearly evaluation will be done by internal -agencies to take corrective measures and policy adjustments whenever necessary. Independent evaluation through external agencies also has to be done to see the impact of the Project from global perspective and the adequacy of the implementation program to comply with the requirement of the Bank.

**e) Resource Requirements:**

The Resettlement Unit in the Project field office will include social development specialists as well as computer specialists for data entry and processing.

**f) Time Frame:**

Internal monitoring will be carried out on a regular and ongoing basis throughout the life of the project, even after the period of intensive resettlement activity has passed,

**g) Reporting Requirements:**

The Resettlement Units in the Project field offices will submit monthly progress reports to RDA LARD indicating the number of affected persons or families in each category of impact, compensation and rehabilitation measures effected, whether the contractors) responsible for project implementation are complying with the provisions of the construction contract related to social impacts, grievances and problems, and corrective measures implemented or required.

RDA will provide the Government and the Bank with brief monthly reports on the program of land acquisition and resettlement process. Also the progress of AP's resettlement and satisfaction.

**8.9 External Monitoring:**

For the purpose of external monitoring, RDA will hire a team of sociologists from a local research or consulting agency, university department or development NGO. The monitoring agency should be experienced in resettlement monitoring and evaluation. If a suitably experienced team is not available within Sri Lanka, an international consultant should train a local team in the resettlement monitoring process.

The external monitoring agency shall review the status of resettlement implementation against the RIP, verify the results of internal monitoring in the field, and consult with APs. officials and community leaders for preparing review reports.

The specific tasks and methodology for external monitoring shall include (i) review of pre-displaced baseline data on APs, (ii) identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts, (iii) use of various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis, and (iv) assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning.

The external monitoring and evaluation will begin after resettlement activities begin and will continue throughout the implementation of the Project. It will be done on a quarterly basis for the first three years (commencing from year 2000) and biannually in the following 1 year. The monitoring and evaluation agency will also conduct at least one ex-post evaluation survey.

RDA will forward both RDA monthly reports and the monitoring agency quarterly and bi-annual reports to the bank

### **8.10 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation:**

Involvement of affected people and hosts in the monitoring Evaluation (M& E) process will be an important technique for solving many day today problems arising in the implementation of the RP. APs and local CBOs and /or NGOs will be involved, participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) techniques will be used in both the internal and external M&E, including key informant interviews, focus group discussion, community public meeting, structured direct observations, informal surveys/ interviews, and in depth case studies.

The External Monitoring Agency and LARD, RU teams will be given training in conducting participatory M&E

### **8.11 Strengthening Institutional Capacity:**

LARD has trained the newly hired Resettlement Supervisors with a two week orientation programme about the project and about community organization, facilitating of community meetings, participatory rapid appraisal, etc. The programme was given by local consultant resettlement specialists. The project implementation officers have also benefited from such training.

The External Monitoring Agency will require orientation about the project scope and the RIP. Both the External Monitoring Agency and LARD/RUs should be trained briefly in resettlement monitoring and evaluation and reporting, as well as orientation on the RIP. This could be a three-day seminar provided by an expatriate resettlement specialist.

The Community Consultative Groups and Land Resettlement Committees (LRCs) will also be given orientation on the Project scope and the RIP and their specific roles as part of the Project Team.

For such a complex field oriented operation like implementation of a resettlement plan, RDA will hire one or two non-government organization(s)/agencies to deliver the 'resettlement entitlement packages' to the APs.

The senior level officials of RDA like PD(STDP), Director (LARD) and the PIOs will need overseas training in overseas training in other Bank financed Projects.

#### **8.11.1 International Resettlement Specialist**

An International Resettlement Specialist will be engaged by the Project to monitor the implementation of resettlement in the STDP. He will be supported by a domestic Resettlement Specialist as required (Appendix L).

### **8.12 Computerized Management Information System (MIS)**

The STDP has designed a Computerized MIS system that can record and analyze IOL data from all APs.

Data include household information, employment, income, assets, impacts, land acquisition, payment of compensation, relocation sites etc.

Outputs from the MIS system include;

- AP Profiles
- Consultation
- Resettlement Impacts
- Resettlement Site Planning
- IOL Data
- Progress Reports.
- Status of land acquisition

(Details in Appendix J)

### **8.13 Training:**

Implementation of the involuntary resettlement program is a new practice in Sri Lanka. It is neither possible nor feasible to develop in-house expertise overnight. So those who will be involved in implementation of RIP must be trained both in home and abroad and will be sent in groups in any country where there are examples of good practices of resettlement and economic rehabilitation.

### **8.14. Agreements and Approvals:**

This RIP was submitted to the ADB and the CEA. CEA has accorded approval.

### **8.15 Modalities of Payment of Compensation/Resettlement grants to the Aps:**

- Step-1** Information Campaign in the AP areas and consultation with the APs will be the first step to start implementation of RIP.
- Step-2** The APs are identified by the office of the Divisional Secretary with the help of LARD, RU, CCG, GN, etc. His/Her losses are assessed, IOL is prepared for Section 2 notification and thereafter the AT.
- Step-3** Payment of compensation is done in accordance with the provisions laid down in the LAA. The AP has to establish his/her claim as per rule. They will be assisted by the LARD and RU through a team of lawyers to prepare a 'quality claim'.
- Step-4** Each AP is given an 'Identification Card (ID Card)' and a computerized file showing all losses and entitlements.
- Step-5** On receipt of compensation from the DSs, the homestead losing APs are given 'transfer grants and house construction grants' before they are told to vacate the land. Suitable Resettlement Sites are identified in consultation with the APs and the areas will be made habitable. Land development and construction of infrastructure for maintaining a good living in the resettlement sites. The 25% ex-gratia on top of compensation for loss of homestead land will be paid on vacation of land. They along with the informal dwellers will be offered plots in the resettlement site (or price in lieu thereof).
- Step-6** The agricultural land losers will be assisted in getting 'government land' as replacement agricultural land. In case such replacement land cannot be made available, they will be brought under 'Income Restoration Program' (IRP).
- Step-7** During the whole process, the APs especially those who have to relocate (the women/disabled headed HH) will be monitored closely.
- Step-8** 'Remedial measures' will be taken for those who for the reason of dispute in their land (court case) could be entitled to legitimate compensation.
- Step-9** The vulnerable and the poorest of the poor APs will be brought under IRP for their economic rehabilitation. For long term sustainability of the IRP, the APs will be brought under "Plantation and Social Aforestation and Integrated Fish Farming
- Step-10** Constant monitoring and evaluation will be done to take corrective measures to catch up with the failure APs