

Resettlement Plan

June 2012

Sri Lanka: Northern Road Connectivity Project – Additional Financing

Prepared by the Road Development Authority, Ministry of Ports and Highways for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 5 June 2012)

Currency unit	–	Sri Lankan rupee (SLR)
SLR1.00	=	\$0.0076917160
\$1.00	=	SLR 130.010000

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CBO	–	community-based organization
CSC	–	construction supervision consultant
DS	–	Divisional Secretary
DSD	–	Divisional Secretariat Division
EA	–	Executing Agency
ESD	–	Environment and Social Division
GN	–	Grama Niladhari
GND	–	Grama Niladhari Divisions
GOSL	–	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IRP	–	income restoration program
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act
LARS	–	land acquisition and resettlement survey
MIS	–	management information systems
MOPH	–	Ministry of Ports and Highways
NIRP	–	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NRCP	–	Northern Road Connectivity Project
NP	–	North Province
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
PD	–	Project Director
PEA	–	
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
RDA	–	Road Development Authority
REA	–	rapid environmental assessment
RHS	–	right hand side
ROW	–	right-of-way
SES	–	socioeconomic survey
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
TOR	–	terms of reference

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
I. Project Description	1
A. Description of the Road Project	1
B. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan	2
C. Methodology	3
II. Legislative and Policy Framework	4
A. Legislative Framework	4
B. Policy Framework	8
C. Existing Gaps in LAA and NIRP vis-à-vis SPS	12
III. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	15
A. Impact on Private Properties	16
B. Impact on non-private owned properties	18
C. Impact on vulnerable households	19
D. Impact on private trees	20
E. Restoration of access roads/paths	20
F. Situation of Utility Services	20
IV. Socioeconomic Profile	21
A. Demographic information of affected households	21
B. Demographic information of project affected communities	21
C. Educational Information	24
D. Income and Expenditure	25
E. Persons with Disability	27
F. Expected Benefits	27
G. Attitudes of the people towards the development of the project	28
H. Indigenous people	28
V. Information Dissemination, Consultation and Participatory Process	29
A. Consultation process with agencies responsible for land acquisition and resettlement	29
B. Public Disclosure and Information Dissemination	29
C. Consultation during formulation of RP	29
D. Information Disclosure	30
E. Consultation during implementation of RP	32
VI. Entitlements	33
A. Eligibility Policy	33
B. Project Entitlement Matrix	33
C. Cut-off Date	36

VII.	Grievance Redresses Mechanism.....	37
	A. Awareness of GRM.....	37
	B. Methodology of Implementation.....	38
	C. Settling of issues	40
	D. Evaluation of GRM.....	40
VIII.	Relocation of Housing and Settlements	41
IX.	Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	42
	A. Project as a Development Opportunity.....	42
	B. Strategies for Income Restoration Program (IRP)	42
	C. Organization to implement income restoration plan	42
X.	Resettlement Budget.....	43
XI.	Implementation Schedule	45
XII.	Institutional Framework for Resettlement	46
	A. RDA/PMU.....	46
	B. Environment and Social Division (ESD)	47
	C. Divisional Secretariat	48
	D. Field Office of the RDA/PMU	48
	E. Project Implementation Consultants (PIC)	48
XIII.	Monitoring and Reporting.....	50
	F. Internal Monitoring	50
	G. External Monitoring	51
	H. Computerized Management Information System (MIS).....	51

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), together with the government of Sri Lanka will finance the Northern Roads Connectivity Project–Additional Financing (the Project). The Project will take place in the Northern Province and North Central Province and will consists of rehabilitating 5 national highways and 14 provincial roads. The Jaffna-Pannai-Kaytes road–national highway AB 19 is one of the roads that will be improved. AB 19 is located in Jaffna District in the Northern Province. The province was the worst conflict affected region in Sri Lanka. In general, the project area suffered severely by the ethnic conflict prevailed over three decades that ended in 2009. The conflict situation caused damages extensively to physical infrastructure, particularly to the road network, putting them in state of total disrepair.

2. The main improvement planned on the project road is related to carriageway development to suit all weather conditions with proper bituminous surfaces to ensure undisturbed road use throughout the year. As per construction plans, AB 19 will be a 2-lane status road with 6.6 meter carriage way and 3 meter hard shoulders. The average existing right of way is between 10 and 12 meters and existing carriage way is 4 to 5.5 meters.

3. This RP attempts to ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement impacts caused by the proposed road construction are identified, avoided, or minimized and mitigated and/or compensated in line with the objectives of the ADB 2009 Safegugard Policy Statement (SPS) and in accordance with the applicable legal enactments, policies and principles of the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL). NIRP (2001) is the key policy document of the GOSL on resettlement planning. RDA will hold prime responsibility for execution of this Resettlement Plan.

II. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4. The RP is based on the Sri Lanka NIRP of 2001, involuntary resettlement policy component of the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirement, the Land Acquisition Act of Ceylon 1960 as amended in 1986. The RF distilled the relevant policy principles from these sources and they reflect the safeguards policy requirements of the Government and ADB.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. According to ADB SPS, the Project is categorized as B and not significant with 151 affected persons out of which 139 persons will be impacted below 10%. Only 4 persons from 1 household will be losing 10% or more of its productive assets. A summary of overall impact is found in Table A.

Table A - Summary table on project affected assets

Incidents	Amount	Remarks
Total amount of land affected	568	20 Sq m. of land required from government ownership is not included as acquisition process is not applied for them
Total number of affected households	37	Only 8 HHs are available at sites. 29 HHs are away from properties
Total number of physically displaced persons	0	-
Total number of economically displaced persons	0	-
Total number of households losing 10% of productive assets	1	Comprising of 4 affected persons
Total number of vulnerable persons	4	HHs over 60 years of age belonged to 8 HHs available at premises related to secondary structures. Information not available for 29 HHs who are away from their premises.
Total number of permanent structures affected	32	Includes 23 secondary structures
Total number of temporary structures affected	5	Belongs to secondary structures
Total number of private trees affected	1	Belongs to women-headed HH
Total number of community resources affected	6	3 government structures, 2 religious structures, 1 community structure

6. The resettlement planning for the Project has been affected by the long-term conflict as there was vast self evacuation of residents from their settlements leading to a vacuum society. Demographic analyses without taking them in to consideration do not represent a realistic situation of the circumstances. However, for this unprecedented situation as the people who have migrated from their respective settlements are spread all over the world and some live in various other places within the country, but without maintaining relations with their former communities. During resettlement planning, it is not possible to locate them and collect information for future resettlement actions. For many migrants, it may not be relevant either. However, it is reasonable to expect that some titleholders may turn back and appear for compensation. The expected road development may accelerate their returning process due to project induced economic development, and the risk of losing their properties in their absence. Therefore, RP process has included provisions for compensation are made for their properties, and funds are deposited at court of law for requisition by lawful claimants. It is necessary to

maintain that absence is not a reason for any injustice or discrimination regarding all issues of compensation.

7. During the resettlement planning, 4 vulnerable households were identified out of those households who will be affected by land acquisition and are residing at the project site. One private tree belonging to a woman-headed household will be affected by the Project. Special assistance has been allocated for them in the resettlement budget.

8. There will be no disturbances for utility services like water, electricity and telecommunication services along road sections and other service delivery systems of the government and NGOs by the proposed road development.

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

9. The area falling within the road project comes under rural and semi-urban areas. Demographic information of only eight HHs available at their premises is available due to the outward migration during the last 30 years. This small number of HHs do not represent real situation of the project area with regards to composition of HH size and its internal characteristics.

10. The 20% sample survey conducted to gather information on socioeconomic situation in project area was completed in March 2012. This survey has taken 56 households along AB 19. It was found 70% live in houses and 10% uses shops for residence purposes also. It is a noticeable fact that 18% of the HHs live with their friends. This seems to be a war time issue related to displacement of people caused by the ethnic disturbances and war situation prevailed sometime back.

11. Judging from the multiple responses received from the affected people, and weighing the pros and cons, it is evident that the majority of the people perceive the project as a good decision at the right time. Majority of the people expect the land value in the area to appreciate and the demand to increase. The commonly expressed view was that road development will bring numerous economic benefits to the affected area and support social integration through improved access to all economic, social and cultural centres in the country. The hardships in transportation of people and goods occur through poor accessibility and connectivity to main centres of development keep communities in isolation from each other, promoting an unhealthy social and political environment.

12. There are no indigenous people located in the vicinity of the road sections mentioned above or even in the districts of Jaffna.

V. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

13. Information dissemination, consultation and participatory process involved with DPs and other stakeholders maintain transparency throughout the RP process. This openness reduces potential conflicts; minimize risk of project delays and help PMU to formulate resettlement and rehabilitation to suit the needs of DPs.

VI. ELIGIBILITY POLICY

14. The entitlements for the Northern Road Connectivity Project-Additional Financing follows the already government and ADB approved entitlement matrix that was part of the Resettlement Framework of the original Northern Road Connectivity Project. The eligibility policy is to provide a comprehensive coverage for lost assets and restoration and/or enhancement of livelihoods for all categories of displaced people, whether affected directly, indirectly, permanently or temporarily, with or without titles, and tenants/lessees. For all lost lands and assets compensation will be at replacement cost. The project entitlement matrix is below:

Table B: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Permanent Loss of land	Land owner/ Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-for-land or cash-for-land and other assets lost at replacement cost. Shifting/moving allowance, if physically displaced. Livelihood/income improvement/restoration grant/skills and vocational training. Living allowance until livelihood or income sources are restored. Land registration expenses and taxes, if any. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable persons have the priority for replacement land, based on needs. Special attention to orphaned children and widows to ensure their inheritance rights. Land titles may not be available. Provincial and District level land records and owner-identification processes such as community consultations will be used in case of land title is lost.
Loss of agricultural Land and loss of income sources /livelihoods based on land	Tenant/ Sharecropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment for loss of standing crops at their market value Cash payment for the remaining portion in agreement with the land owner. Assistance in negotiating a new sharecropper agreement on another plot of land for Subsistence allowance for six months or until an alternate employment is found or given. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlements apply equally to both registered and unregistered tenants/sharecroppers. At least 30-day notice of land clearance Department of Agriculture will determine market value of crops and trees. Subsistence paid

			in cash and assistance to find new employment. Special budget built into resettlement budget.
Loss of livelihood/ income	Daily wage worker in agriculture or in non-agricultural enterprises including those at business establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence assistance until alternate employment is found. • Assistance in obtaining skill training and 'seed' money to restore income/livelihood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of daily wage workers is to be done in consultation with local authorities and village leaders. • Special budget is required • Cut-off date to be publicized early.
Temporarily affected land (during construction)	Land owner/title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rent during the temporary use of land. • If displaced, shifting/moving assistance (as above) 	The land will be restored to its previous status or will be improved. Rent will be decided by MOHRD/RDA (in case of national road component) and NPC-NPRDD (in case of provincial roads) in consultation with DS and displaced persons.
Business establishment	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of land and commercial establishment without deduction for depreciation/salvageable materials. • Shifting/moving costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated value of the business will be included in replacement cost. • Workers entitlements to be worked out separately (see above)
Business establishment	Non-titled (squatter) owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost for structures without deduction for depreciation. • Salvageable materials • Moving/shifting allowance, if physically displaced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to find alternate land for business and settlement by EA/IAs. • Estimated value of the business affected will be included in replacement cost.
Loss of crops and trees (both temporary and permanent)	Title owner and non-titled owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If sown or standing crops are damaged or uprooted, the cultivator of the affected crops will be compensated in cash at the mature crop value to be assessed on the basis of current market rates. • Compensation for loss of fruit trees at market value, based on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of trees or crops that will be affected by a subproject will be decided by local agricultural offices in consultation with displaced persons. • Owners will be

		present income and crop bearing capacity.	given at least 30 day notice before removal.
Loss of structures and immovable assets (including residential houses)	Owner – titled or registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for structures/assets at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation/salvageable materials. • Moving/shifting allowance, if displaced. 	
Loss of structures and immovable assets (including residential houses)	Non-titled (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structures they constructed, without deduction for depreciation. Salvageable materials belong to the establishment owner. • Moving/shifting allowance, if displaced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOHRD/RDA (in case of national road component) and NPC-NPRDD (in case of provincial roads) will assist in finding alternate residential land, especially for vulnerable displaced persons. • Budget for replacement
Community structures and facilities	Community	EA/IA will rebuild community structures and facilities.	Building of structures will be done in consultation with the affected community.

15. The completion date of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS) is the cut-off date. The cut-off date is May 25, 2012.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESSES MECHANISM

16. The main objective of establishing GRM is to resolve problems in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner in a cordial environment with the participation of all stakeholders including affected parties. Under the GRM, it shall describe the options available to the project for grievance redress. Any environmental or social impacts that would be adversely affecting the general public in the project area should be resolved at the GRC. The complainant is encouraged to use the GRM, however, he or she can access the formal judiciary system at anytime.

17. The PMU is responsible for disseminating information on GRM to affecting parties and make sure the accessibility to the system. The grievance redress mechanism should also have an in-built monitoring mechanism to check on responsiveness to complaints or grievances lodged. The different forms of receiving the complaints should be clearly described together with the different stages of going through the process. In addition, the redress mechanism shall indicate alternatives, in case the proposed mechanism, for any reason, does not respond to all grievances and complaints.

18. For effective functioning of GRC, it is necessary to develop awareness among stakeholders of the project on GRM and GRC. The General Public, Public Officers, Social Organizations, Contractors and Divisional Secretaries in respective areas should be knowledgeable in GRM and GRC in order to successfully implement the GRM. A two-stage GRM will be designed and implemented for the Project. Accordingly two (2) GRCs will be appointed for these two stages. The higher level GRC will be formulated at Divisional Secretariat level, while the lower level (ground level) GRC will be formulated at Grama Niladari Level (GN within each package). Each step should be completed in 4 weeks or less.

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

19. This project doesn't have to involve with relocation of housing and settlements elsewhere as all relocations and resettlement can be made at same premises of affected persons. Provisions have been detailed if relocation of housing and settlement arises from land acquisition during implementation stage.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

20. At present only two private business units are operative from the eight private business units identified along project road; six of them do not have owners due to migration during the conflict situation. It seemed that when they were operative, they were managed with household labor. They were very small business units. The four business units operated under non-private property category do not involve with household affiliation, and they will be operative with suitable adjustments made within premises without making any breakdown to their business. For the two households, a vocational training grant has been allocated in the budget to help the households revitalize their business. There is no other income or relocation involvement to the remaining affected properties along the road side. They include one residential house abundant by the household, and 28 secondary structures of which only six HHs are available at respective sites.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

21. Approximately \$80,000 or SLR 9.8 million is the estimated resettlement cost for all compensation and assistance.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

22. This RP is a simple straightforward plan, with an implementation period of 18 months. Its operation schedule consists of three main items: (i) statutory compensation, (ii) rehabilitation/reconstruction of damage secondary structures, and (iii) disbursement of statutory supporting allowances to ease inconveniences caused to affected people.

XII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

23. The overall implementing responsibility of the project lies with the GOSL. RDA being the IA for national road network has administrative responsibility for implementation of the project under the general supervision of the MP&H. Table C details the roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders

Table C: Roles and Responsibilities of Project Stakeholders

Agency / Unit	Roles and Responsibilities
RDA/ESD/PMU	Preparation of land acquisition proposals, staffing, coordination with other relevant agencies, consultation with stake holders, dissemination of information, secure funds, identify lands for resettlement with DPs, procure land for resettlement sites when necessary, develop infrastructure at resettlement sites, arrange income restoration projects. Attend to internal monitoring, progress review, Project MIS and documentation
Ministry of Port & Highways	Submit proposals forwarded by the RDA/ESD to MOP&L, arrange for funds including reimbursement responsibility
Ministry of Land and Land Development	Approval for the publications of relevant orders under LAA.
Divisional Secretary	Acquisition of land, payment of statutory compensation, payment of interest, consultation, information dissemination, GRC, and vesting of acquired land with the RDA/ESD Support implementation of RP when necessary on PIA's/PMUs' request Support rehabilitation and improvement of public utilities disturbed by land acquisition and construction programme
Grama Niladhari	Delivery of notices under LAA to the DPs, consultation, facilitate acquisition of alternate lands, preparation of advance tracing and final plan by assisting the surveyors to identify the claimants,
Dept of Survey	Preparation of required survey maps on the request of DS
Valuation Department	Preparation of condition reports of the properties to be acquired, preparation of valuation reports,
Government Printer	Publication of gazette notifications relevant to land acquisition
Local Authority	approval of resettlement sites, housing plans
Displaced Persons/Affected Persons	Help in planning of resettlement site development, IRP
Construction Supervision Consultants	Planning, monitoring construction and resettlements

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

24. RDA will conduct its own internal monitoring of RP implementation and will submit quarterly reports to MOP&H, and to ADB for review and information. External monitoring reports will be submitted quarterly reports during the first year of project implementation and twice a year from the second year.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Description of the Road Project

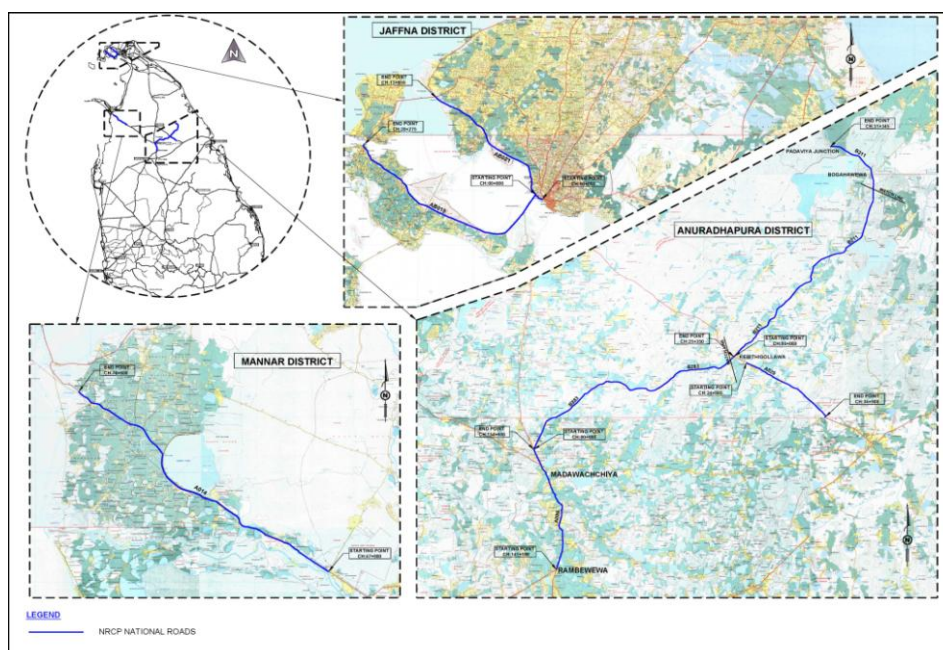
1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), together with the government of Sri Lanka will finance the Northern Roads Connectivity Project–Additional Financing (the Project). The Project will take place in the Northern Province and North Central Province and will consists of rehabilitating 5 national highways and 14 provincial roads. The Jaffna-Pannai-Kaytes road–national highway AB 19 is one of the roads that will be improved. AB 19 is located in Jaffna District in the Northern Province. The Northern Province was the worst conflict affected region in Sri Lanka. In general, the project area suffered severely by the ethnic conflict that prevailed over three decades. The conflict situation caused damages extensively to physical infrastructure, particularly to the road network, putting them in state of total disrepair.

2. AB 19 is the main road connectivity available for people living in Island North (Kayts DS Division) and Island South (Velanai DS Division) located south of Jaffna, the capital of Northern Province. As per the Department of Census and Statistics, the population of these two DSDs was around 27,000 in 2001 (Enumeration of Vital Events, 2001, Dept. of Census and Statistics). The objective of improving AB 19 is to restore and improve accessibility of the people in the underserved Island North and Island South divisions to mainland of the country. The present poor road situation, in the absence of alternative road transport systems, cut off inhabitants of these islands from the main stream of country's socioeconomic life.

1. Project Profile

3. The main improvement planned on the project road is related to carriageway development to suit all weather conditions with proper bituminous surfaces to ensure undisturbed road use throughout the year. AB 19 will be a 2-lane road with 6.6 meter carriage way and 3 meter hard shoulders. The map of the project area and project road is in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 Project Location Diagram



2. Administrative Boundaries of the Road Project

4. The proposed project located in Jaffna district traverse through following divisions and Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs).

Table 1.1 Administrative divisions traversed by project road

District	Divisional Secretary Division (DSDs)	Grama Niladhari Division (GNDs)
Jaffna	Jaffna	Jaffna Fort Kottadi Navanthurei South
	Velanei	Allapidi Mankumban Velanei North East Valanei Saravanei East Saravanei West
	Kayts	Karamban Karamban East Naranthanei South – East Naranthanei Central Naranthanei North Naranthanei Kaytes

Source: DS level socioeconomic profiles in project areas

5. The resettlement impact has been reported in six Grama Niladhari Divisions of Velanei and Kayts DSDs. They are Karamban East, Kaytes, Naranthanei Central and Naranthanei North of Kayts DSD and Mankumban and Saravanei West of Velanei DSD. In Jaffna DSD, the project doesn't have negative impact to any as the areas passed by the road in this division don't have private settlements or services used by them.

B. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

6. The main objective of this RP is to provide a plan for mitigating of adverse effects caused by the land acquisition associated with the proposed road development project. RP aims at improving Displaced Persons' (DPs') own capacity to restore, if not improve their living conditions and livelihoods by paying their due entitlements appropriately and in a timely manner, and by assisting them in identifying options and opportunities for livelihood restoration. This RP is made with the use of information from preliminary feasibility studies based on the central line established during project feasibility studies, and subsequently reviewed with the availability of preliminary construction designs.

7. This RP is prepared with official commitment from RDA to mitigate adverse effects, and rehabilitate/improve lives of DPs affected by the project taking all fundamental principles related to involuntary resettlement in to consideration. The provisions made here for mitigating negative impact of the project is not limited to the impact identified for this exercise only. It also provides guidance for future actions to deal with any future case of negative impacts arising from any new land acquisition that can take place due to changes of project designs or surfacing of any negative impact arising from this land acquisition.

8. This RP attempts to ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement impacts caused by the proposed road construction are identified, mitigated and compensated in accordance with the applicable legal enactments, policies and principles of the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL). Special attention was paid to adhere to the policies and principles of the Asian Development Bank with the focus on its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). ADB is the funding agency of the project. NIRP (2001) is the key policy document of the GOSL on resettlement planning. RDA will hold prime responsibility for execution of the RP.

C. Methodology

9. Resettlement planning process for the Project commenced in March 2012 and was completed on 25 May 2012, with the employment of a trained field survey team. The process included conducting of both resettlement assessment paying attention on all affected persons, and 20% sample survey on socioeconomic situation in the affected area. Prior to above surveys, consultative meetings were held between respective Divisional Secretaries/staff and the staff assigned with survey responsibilities. Additional public consultations sessions on land acquisition at DS level will have to be organised before and during the land acquisition process. In case of affected people, information was collected on individual basis for the analysis made here, except the people not available due to withdrawal from their properties during the time of ethnic conflict.

II. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

10. This chapter discusses the legislative and regulatory framework for land acquisition and resettlement and policies pertaining to resettlement.

A. Legislative Framework

11. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 is the most important legal provision which 'Makes provisions for acquisition of the Lands and Servitudes for public purposes and provides for matters connected with or incidental to such provision'. It provides the payment of compensation at market rates for lands, structures and crops. The Land Acquisition Act of 1950 was mainly influenced by the English Land Clauses Acts, and has evolved through Acquisition of Land Act 1919 and the Acquisition of Land Authorization Procedure Act 1946 to reach present status in 1950. Subsequently too, it has several amendments and the latest being the version of 1986. It has latest revised regulations made in 2008 by gazette notification No. 1585/7 on Tuesday, 20 January 2009. This is the premiere and oldest Land Acquisition Act in force today.

12. The revision made by gazette notification No.1585/7 on 20 January 2009 was an attempt to resolve public agitation prevailed over many years against the assessment of properties at lower values compared to prevailing market values. Mostly, this happened when acquired portions of land plots were taken as separate entities for assessment, they become economically less worthy as tinny land plots. Often, lands acquired for roads are small block separated from a large block of land. Now, for valuation purposes of these plots, market value of the parent plot from which a portion is acquired is taken in to consideration, and due proportionate value is given to the acquired portion too. This will have an upward movement of assessment for small land portions identified for acquisition. In addition, this revision gives provisions to consider replacement cost of buildings and cover variety of expenses incur to claimant in the process of changing his residence and businesses. Further, an owner of a house or of an investment property is displaced; additional 10% payment based on market value is also paid under this revision. This revision is a progressive step of the revision process of LAA and obviously NIRP has influenced the revision.

13. The operational procedures of the LAA (1950) are as follows;

- Preparation of acquisition proposal by the requesting agency and submission to the Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLD) through the Secretary of the Ministry under which the requesting agency is functioning.
- Approval of the proposal by MLD, posting of notices by the relevant divisional secretary/secretaries (as designated Acquiring Officer/s) and preparation of advanced tracing by the Dept. of Survey on the requisitions issued by relevant divisional secretaries (Section 2 of LAA).

- If sec 38 (a) is not invoked, divisional secretary to proceed with Section 4 of the LAA to call objections from the interested parties in the land. Even after inquiring of the objections called under section 4, if the relevant land is required to be acquired, the requirement will be conveyed by the line ministry to the Ministry of Land and Land Development.
- Minister of Land then issues and orders under Section 5 confirming the acquisition of the relevant land which will be followed up through a gazette notification in all three languages. In the same order Ministry of Land and Land Development directs the divisional secretary to take action to prepare the preliminary plans (PPs).
- Based on the Minister's order under Section 5, DS issues a requisition to the Superintendent of Surveys of the district to prepare and submit the plan.
- On receipt of primary plans (PP) from Dept. of Surveys, DS will published in Government gazette notification in all three national languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English) that he/she intends to conduct inquiries under section 9 of LAA and request people to submit their claims for ownership of land before the date mentioned by him in the gazette notification. In addition to the gazette notification a paper notice will be published by the DS in all three languages for information of the stake holders.
- Then inquiries will be conducted to determine the ownership and DS will issue an order declaring ownership under Section 10 (i) of LAA.
- Acquiring officer either makes the decision on the claims or refers the claims to the district courts or primary courts if he is unable to determine the ownership.
- 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) and award of compensation under section 17 of LAA.
- Then the possession will be taken over under Section 38 or in an urgent situation in made section 38 (a) even though the LAA permits to takeover possession before paying compensation any land acquired by the state. At present, possession of land is taken over only by paying compensation in full. This is a very positive outcome of the NIRP and SPS, 2009 of ADB. After taking over the possession DS will take action to vest the properties acquired under the name of relevant beneficiary/ies (RDA for road development) under section 44 (j) of LAA and register the title with the registrar of the land of relevant district.
- 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, the total amount of compensation deemed to be allowed for the acquisition and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons with interest and;
- In the event of disputes over the determination of compensation, 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.

1. Land Acquisition Review Board

14. Under LAA, claimants were paid only the depreciated values for structures. Therefore a wide spread general opinion was developed indicating that compensation paid for land through LAA process is very much less than the prevailing market values. Under LAA any aggrieved party on the valuation determined by the Department of Valuation is expected to appeal to the Land Acquisition Review Board within 21 days of receipt of the Section 17 order from the Divisional Secretary. If party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Review Board, the party can made a petition of appeal to the Supreme Court. No stamp duty is charged for this appeal. However, experience showed that the process involved here was time consuming; moreover, in most occasions, variation between the assessment of the Dept. of Valuation and the review board's decision was very marginal.

2. Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (LARC, Divisional Level) and Super LARC (Ministerial Compensation Appeal Board) Process

15. The revision made by gazette notification No.1585/7 on 20th January 2009 to LAA, as stated above, has redundant the LARC review system as areas covered by LARC could be addressed by this revision. Further, Ministry of Land has issued clear instructions to cease the use of LARC and similar systems used by different institutions to decide compensation values for the land acquired under LAA as it wishes to see uniformity in valuation of lands acquired under LAA for public purposes.

3. Land Development Ordinance (1935)

16. 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 in question. 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 a legal title without right to disposal. The term for such titles is known as 'Swarna Boomi' (golden land) or 'Jaya Boomi' (victorious land).

17. There are two categories of encroachments into crown land. (1) Middle income category, the households that have other agricultural land and (2) Lower income category, the landless households will be given special consideration for allocation of crown land that is not reserved for any purpose.

4. Road Development Authority Act No. 73 of 1981

18. The Road Development Authority Act (1981) provides for the establishment of the RDA and specifies the powers, functions, duties and responsibilities of the RDA. Part II of the Act deals with declaring areas for 'road development', which under the meaning of the Act includes the construction of new roads or the maintenance or improvement of existing roads (Improvements are deemed to include any widening, levelling, provision of footpaths, treatment for mitigation of dust or any other works beyond ordinary repairs).

19. Under Section 8 of the Act, the Minister, after taking into consideration the requirements of local and national planning and what is expedient for the regulation and control of road development, may declare a 'road development area' following an order or notice (which sets out the requirement and physical boundaries) published in the gazette.

20. Section 22 deals with land acquisition for road development as a "public purpose" and provides for the acquisition by, and transfer to, the RDA of immovable or moveable property within any declared road development area, for which the RDA will pay any sum payable under the LAA [Section 22 (2)]. Therefore, after the Section 2 notice has been published, if land or other property is to be acquired, the procedures to do so are as set out in the LAA.

5. State Land Ordinance No 8 of 1947

21. This ordinance is known as the State Land Ordinance No 8 of 1947. Section (b) of the ordinance explains the land grants which can be made and the rents to be obtained for the grants. As it is mentioned in section 22, the period of the grant be up to 50 years only and the prescribed form given in the ordinance be filled and signed by the officer authenticated to sign for the grant. A person seeking a 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 also have provided to officers such as General Manager Railways and chairman of the Colombo Port to rent out the lands under their purview, under special circumstances.

6. Prescriptive Ordinance No 22 (1871)

22. 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.

7. Other Acts and Laws related to acquisition and compensation

23. Following are the other subsequent statute laws, which enable the compulsory purchase of property for special purposes or have interfered with the compensation in the term of 'Market Value' and has imposed certain restrictions, conditions and circumstances in which value has to be determined, when properties are compulsorily acquired by the State or become vested in the state, by the force of legislations on payment of compensation.

- Urban Development Authority Law No 41 of 1978
- National Housing Development Authority Act No.17 of 1979
- Greater Colombo Economic commission Law No.4 of 1978
- Town and Country Planning Ordinance Of 1946
- Land Reform Law No.1 of 1972 - Land Reform Commission Act. No.26 of 1972
- Colombo District (Low Lying Areas) Reclamation and Development Board
- Act No.15 of 1968
- Rent Act No.7 of 1972 and amendments thereto, No.55 of 1980 and No.26 of 2002
- Co-operative Societies Law No.5 of 1972

- Ceiling on Housing Property Laws No1 of 1973
- Apartment Ownership Law No.11 of 1973
- Tourist Development Act No.14 of 1968
- Coast Conservation Act
- Agrarian Services Act no.58 of 1979
- Roads and Thoroughfares Act no.45 of 1956 and Law no.37 of 1973
- Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka Act No.23 of 1979
- Walawe Lands Act No.11 of 1958

8. National Environmental Act No 47 of 1980 (NEA)

24. These 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 Hon. Minister in charge of the subject of environment has prescribed projects and undertakings which approval shall be necessary under the provisions of the NEA.

25. The Minister by gazette notification No 858/14 of 23rd 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 HHs, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations”.

B. Policy Framework

26. Land Acquisition Act 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, non-titled people and other dependents on land cannot be assisted under the LAA.

27. To address the current gaps in the LAA in addressing the key resettlement issues such as exploring alternative project options that avoid or minimize impacts on people, the government of Sri Lanka (through the cabinet of Ministers) adopted the National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (NIRP) on the 24th May 2001. The NIRP also highlights the need for consultation of DPs and their participation in the resettlement process actively. The Central Environment Authority (CEA) was tasked to review and approve Resettlement Plans (RPs) prepared by project executing agencies. The plans also required to be publicly available.

28. In addition to NIRP, ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 have similar requirements and guidelines reinforcing each other.

1. National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) 2001

29. The Government adopted National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) in 2001, in order to address the adverse social and economic impacts on people who are affected by the

acquisition of land by the state for development purposes. The hardships encountered by displaced persons due to compulsory land acquisition often caused for severe deterioration in their social and economic life in intolerable manner. Further, the social unrests and miseries, created by these situations have negative impact on development and social order. Among these miseries, impoverishment of displaced HHs due to loss of land and livelihood opportunities, food insecurity, lack of access to common property and public services and disruption to existing social organizations were very noticeable. The development taking place without due consideration to resettlement issues of the displaced persons caused for losing public interest and confidence on development. This led to grow public resistance for development which has very negative implications in the process of development.

30. The legislative enactments like LAA and other such provisions and regulations with their amendments are directed towards paying for compensation for land, structures and crops to lawful owners of such assets. These enactments don't have remedial measures for non-titled holders although they have been using these land in question over many years, perhaps a few generations. The consequences of land acquisition occurring to them are completely outside matters that have to be solved differently. In addition, apart from provision of funds for compensation payments, project execution agencies didn't have any responsibility for looking after the fate of displaced persons. Even, in the case of title holders, just receipt of compensation doesn't necessarily make them better off. At least majority of them need numerous assistances to restore their lives to pre project levels or to improve better. The non-title holders need much more assistance to reinvigorate their new life with shelter, employment and social and economic infrastructure etc.

31. NIRP took these ill-effects of land acquisition in to consideration with the aim of ensuring 'that all efforts are made to minimize involuntary resettlement in projects and where it is unavoidable, affected people are assisted to re-establish their livelihoods' (NIRP Forward). NIRP assign responsibility of implementing a Resettlement Plan addressing key resettlement issues such as (i) exploring alternative project options which avoid or minimize impacts on people; (ii) compensate those who do not have title to land; (iii) consulting displaced persons and host community on resettlement options, (iv) providing for successful social and economic integration of the displaced persons and their hosts; and; and (v) full social and economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

32. NIRP was developed thorough a consensus reaching process with the participation of all concerned government agencies and authorities; NGOs and foreign development agencies and other stakeholders. The steering committee appointed by the government reviewed the existing laws and policies and approved the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy on 5th March 2001 and the government of Sri Lanka adopted it (by cabinet approval) as a National Policy on 24 May 2001.

2. Objectives of the NIRP

- Avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the DPs on a productive and self-sustaining basis. The policy also facilitates the development of the DPs and the project by
- Ensuring that DPs are fully and promptly compensated and satisfactorily resettled. The livelihoods of all displaced persons should be re-established and their standard of living improved;
- Ensuring that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes by the state;
- Assisting DPs in dealing with the psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by land acquisition;
- Making all DPs aware of process available for redress of grievances, which are easily accessible and immediately responsive; and
- Having in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed to by the project executing agency and DPs.
- NIRP applies “to all development induced land acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared where 20 or more HHs’ (NIRP Forward). NIRP requires that a comprehensive RP be prepared where 20 or more HHs are displaced. In case where less than 20 HHs are displaced, the NIRP still requires a RP with lesser level of detail. NIRP applies to all projects irrespective of source of funding.
- A detailed NIRP which include rationale, objectives, scope, policy principles, institutional responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation etc. are given in the Annexure I of this report.

3. Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 of ADB

33. The ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) , recognizes and addresses the resettlement and rehabilitation impacts of all the Displaced persons, irrespective of their titles, and requires the preparation of RP in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. The ADB policy requirements are:

- 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.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting 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

displaced 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.

- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when displaced livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- 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.
- 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.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- 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.
- 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 displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- 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.

- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- 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.

C. Existing Gaps in LAA and NIRP vis-à-vis SPS

34. There are differences between LAA and the NIRP and SPS in relation to approach to land acquisition and payment of compensation. Although the SPS and NIRP are more or less congruent, there are differences when compared with the LAA and SPS. Even though the LAA is not subordinate to then IRP, for the payment of compensation the NIRP and SPS are being followed. The gaps in the LAA vis-à-vis the NIRP and the SPS are analysed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Gap Analysis

Aspect	GOSL Laws /Policies	ADB's SPS	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Requirement of RP	Does not require under the LAA as amended, NIRP requires that a comprehensive RP for projects exceeding displacement of more than 20 HHs and a RP of lesser detail if the number of HHs displaced is less than 20. A project affecting 100 HHs are considered as a prescribed project under the NEA; such project requires the approval of the CEA before implementation but does not address the resettlement issues.	RP is required For category A and category B projects.	RDA follows the NIRP which spells out the type of RP to be prepared and implemented.
Compensation For non-title holders	Provided in the NIRP, Not in the Act(LAA)	The borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land such as dwellings and also for any other improvements to the land at the full replacement	Provision is available in the entitlement package approved by the Cabinet of Ministers for STDP and subsequent projects to make fair

Aspect	GOSL Laws /Policies	ADB's SPS	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		cost. The entitlements will be provided to those who have occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date for eligibility or resettlement assistance.	and just treatment. Entitlement matrix is a part of RP
Consultation with stake holders	Does not require under LAA as amended. It is a requirement under NIRP	Consultation is required with displaced persons(Same as NIRP)	RDA follows the NIRP and Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 as indicated in the RP
Public disclosure	Provided in the NIRP, Not required under the LAA as amended. If the project is subject to an IEE or EIA, the report should be available for the information of the public or public comments respectively.	Public disclosure is required	RP will be disclosed to the public and will be available in the website of ADB. The entitlement matrix will be translated into local language and circulated to DPs.
Income Restoration	LAA does not have provisions. But NIRP stipulates the necessity of income restoration and improving the standard of living.	Income should be restored	RDA follows NIRP and SafeguardPolicyState ment,2009, details are given in the RP
Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Act provide, NIRP does not allow	Does not allow	RDA will follow the NIRP and Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 as indicated in the RP
Grievance Redress Mechanism	No provision in the LAA as amended a requirement under the NIRP	Requirement under the SafeguardPolicyStatement ,2009	Provided in the RP
Acquisition within 48 hrs. on an urgency basis	Under 38(a) of LAA, after48hrs, even without paying compensation. But according to NIRP, not without paying replacement cost and reasonable notice NIRP does not supersede the LAA since it is a statutory act. But in order to provide	The borrower /client will ensure that no physical or economic displacement will occur until 1) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person, 2)other entitlements listed in the RP have been provided to	RDA follows the NIRP and SPS

Aspect	GOSL Laws /Policies	ADB's SPS	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	relief to the displaced people, NIRP is being implemented on a directive by the Cabinet of Ministers of the GOSL.	the DPs, and 3) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program supported by adequate budget is in place for the DPs	
Replacement Cost	Provided in the NIRP, replacement cost according to regulation gazetted on 20, January 2009.	At full Replacement Cost	Project will follow the NIRP and Cabinet approved entitlement matrix
Assistance for vulnerable people	LAA is silent on this Aspect. NIRP requires special treatment for the vulnerable groups.	Requires a special assistance for the vulnerable people.	Provision is Available in the RP
Compensation by instalments	LAA provides statutory compensation to be paid in instalments, but NIRP does not agree	Full compensation at the replacement cost has to be paid to the displaced person before any physical or economic displacement will occur.	RP provides statutory compensation to be paid in one lump sum.

Source: Consultations, NIRP, Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and LAA.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

35. As per ADB guidelines, “The involuntary resettlement impact of an ADB-supported projects are considered significant, if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating)”. As seen in the previous chapter, for NIRP (2001), Sri Lankan policy document, requires a comprehensive RP if likely displacement exceeds 20 HHs or more. According to ADB SPS, the Project is categorized as B and not significant with 151 affected persons out of which 147 persons will be impacted below 10%. Only 4 persons from 1 household will be losing 10% or more of its productive assets. An additional 2 households (8 persons) will be losing more than 10% of secondary structure that is non-productive. These secondary structures include walls and fences. A summary of overall impact is found in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 - Summary table on project affected assets

Incidents	Amount	Remarks
Total amount of land affected	568	20 Sq m. of land required from government ownership is not included as acquisition process is not applied for them
Total number of affected households	37	Only 8 HHs are available at sites. 29 HHs are away from properties
Total number of physically displaced persons	0	-
Total number of economically displaced persons	0	-
Total number of households losing 10% of productive assets	1	Comprising of 4 affected persons
Total number of vulnerable persons	4	HHs over 60 years of age belonged to 8 HHs available at premises related to secondary structures. Information not available for 29 HHs who are away from their premises.
Total number of permanent structures affected	32	Includes 23 secondary structures
Total number of temporary structures affected	5	Belongs to secondary structures
Total number of private trees affected	1	Belongs to women-headed HH
Total number of community resources affected	6	3 government structures, 2 religious structures, 1 community structure

A. Impact on Private Properties

36. The resettlement planning for the Project has been affected by the long-term conflict as there was vast self evacuation of residents from their settlements leading to a vacuum society. Demographic analyses without taking them in to consideration don not represent a realistic situation of the circumstances. However, for this unprecedented situation as the people who have migrated from their respective settlements are spread all over the world and some live in various other places within the country, but without maintaining relations with their former communities. During resettlement planning, it is not possible to locate them and collect information for future resettlement actions. For many migrants, it may not relevant either. However, it is reasonable to expect that some titleholders may turn back and appear for compensation. The expected road development may accelerate their returning process due to project induced economic development, and the risk of losing their properties in their absence. Therefore, RP process has included provisions for compensation are made for their properties, and funds are deposited at court of law for requisition by lawful claimants. It is necessary to maintain that absence is not a reason for any injustice or discrimination regarding all issues of compensation. Table 3.2 details the number of private properties impacted.

Table 3.2 Distribution of DP Households by property – private property

DS division	Location type	Affected private property			No. of HHs at site	No. Of DPs at site	No. Of HHs not at site	Estimated DPs not at site
		housing	business	secondary				
Kayts	semi urban	1	8	28	8	35	29*	151

Source- Resettlement Survey – March 2012

*Note: A large number of HHs have left their premises and gone away from the area during the time of ethnic conflict. As exact information regarding their HHs are not available, for those families estimated numbers (taking 4 persons for a HH representing average HH size of Sri Lanka) were used to represent a realistic situation at this stage of the assessment.

37. The impacts of acquiring private lands have far more effect on DPs compared to acquiring public and common property land. Therefore, this RP makes special focus on private properties affected by the acquisition in view of taking appropriate measures for mitigating negative impacts falling on private citizens. Above table is a proof for RDA's success in minimizing negative impact occurring to people of the area by the project. In this project, along 20+275 km length of road, only a single resident house and eight business structures are affected. These affected structures were identified with the type of use, their condition, and status of their ownership and the level of impact occurring to them to make remedial resettlement interventions. Thus, table 3.3 below gives information on the type of use, building condition and status of ownership of these structures.

Table 3.3 Types of use of privately owned affected structures

Affected Structures									
Housing units				Business units				Secondary structures	
Permanent	Temporary	Have title	No title	Permanent	Temporary	Have title*	No title*	Permanent	Temporary
1	0	1	0	8	0	8	0	23	5

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey – March 2012

Note*: As majority of property owners has left the area during the conflict, information on ownership will have to be confirmed during the land acquisition process.

38. All these primary structures have titles (based on provisional information) and they are permanent structures. The household of the housing unit and six families of the business units have left their premises. Two families related to business units are available at site. One is a single household unit and the other one has five members. These business units when operative have engaged in retail business managing with household members. It is apparent that there are no business losses due to the project for these business units. Out of 28 secondary structures, 23 are permanent and five are temporary structures, consisting of parapet walls and fences only. The table below shows the level of impact caused by the project to above structures.

Table 3.4 Level of impact caused to private owned structures by the project

Category of property	Number of HHs	Total affected population
Resident Housing		
Affected 10% or less	1	4*
Sub total	1	4
Business Units		
Affected 10% or less	7	26*
Affected between 11% and 20%	0	0
Affected between 21% and 30%	1	4*
Sub total	8	30
Secondary structures (walls and fences – non productive assets)		
Affected 10% or less	26	109*
Affected between 11% and 20%	1	4*
Affected between 21% and 30%	1	4*
Subtotal	28	117
Grand total	37	151

*with estimated population for HHs to cover migrant situation

Source: Resettlement Survey – March 2012

39. As seen in the above table, the only affected housing unit has impact level below 10%, and out of the eight affected business units seven are below 10% impact level, while remaining one is between 21% and 30 %. This situation has minimized negative impact of the project very drastically. Table 3.5 below shows the relationship between impact level and total population.

Table 3.5 Impact level and population of all categories of structures of private ownership

Impact level	Number of HHs	Total population
Impact level 10% or below	34	139
Impact level between 11% and 30% *	3	12
Impact level over 30% or more	0	0
Total	37	151

* This includes both the loss of productive assets (businesses) and non-productive assets (walls and fences). 1 household with 4 members is losing 10% or more of its productive assets.

40. In the background of above impact caused by the project, it is necessary to identify the land needs to be acquired to establish new RoWs for the project. As revealed by the resettlement assessment, projects land requirement is indicated in Table 3.6

Table 3.6 Extent of land required by the project from private owners

Item	Extent of land			
	For housing Premises	For business Premises (Sq.m)	For secondary structures fences and walls	Total
Sqm	10	145	413	568 sq. m
Estimated cost	Rs.40,000	Rs.580,000	Rs. 826,000	Rs. 1,446,000

41. For nearly 50% of secondary structures, land acquisition seems not necessary due to the fact that the land behind them are not needed for widening of the RoW. The removal of these structures (for renovation) and also making the areas covered by these structures straight, the resulting additional space would enough for proposed development. Similarly ½ of these structures are located in rural areas compared to business and housing locations located in urban areas. The provision made here for land acquisition for secondary structures has taken these factors in to consideration. These provisions will be included in to the RP budget.

B. Impact on non-private owned properties

42. Although impact on private owned properties have serious impact to their owners, negative impact thrust on non-private properties located along roadsides also cause inconvenience and disadvantages to individuals, HHs and communities. Table 3.7 details the common properties of various types with estimated values of the losses.

Table 3.7 Impact on properties of non-private ownership

Road ID	Institution	Function	Affected property	Impact level	Required land extent Sq.m	Cost for land	Value of the loss structures Rs.
AB 19	Agriculture service centre	government	parapet wall	0.5%	0	0	75,000
	Pradeshiasaba, Kytes	government	4 shops/stalls	20%	0	0	600,000
	Co-op society, Kytes	community service	5 shops/stalls	25%	50	200,000	1,500,000
	Suruvilkovil-Hindu	religious-Hindu	2 shops/stalls	20%	50	200,000	250,000
	Shivamkovil-Hindu	religious-Hindu	3 shops/stalls	7.5%	75	300,000	500,000
	Post office, Kytes	government	wall	10%	0	0	175,000
Total					175	700,000	3,100,000

43. Regarding non-private properties, values have been calculated after consultation people of the area and government agencies. In case of three government establishments, the land ownership between government agencies will be transferred. For Co-op society building and two religious buildings, value of required land and damages of buildings will be given separately. These provisions are included in the RP budget. This impact doesn't make income losses or physical displacement for people as concerned premises have additional space for relocation of the affected property.

44. The restoration of non-private buildings used for common purposes will be attended by the road development project itself. The advantage of restoration of these common properties by project is that it expedites restoration work and reduces time of inconvenience to people. It will have uniformity for all properties with regard to quality and time schedules, and minimizes construction time allowing people to have normally in a short time. This process emerged in the consultations meetings held during the assessment made on resettlement impact, and supported by affected persons. This is a mitigating measure of negative impact caused by the project.

C. Impact on vulnerable households

45. During the resettlement planning, 4 vulnerable households were identified out of those households who will be affected by land acquisition and are residing at the project site. These include those who are 60 years of age and over, women-headed household, disabled, and those living below poverty line. Special assistance have been allocated for vulnerable

households in the resettlement budget. During project implementation, if additional persons identified as vulnerable return to the project site and are affected by land acquisition, they will be assisted as well out of the contingency budget.

D. Impact on private trees

46. One private tree belonging to a woman-headed household will be affected by the Project. The compensation is included in the budget.

E. Restoration of access roads/paths

47. Access to by roads/paths and dwellings will have temporarily destructions during construction, but for a short time. This will be mainly due to construction of side drains (line drains). The contractor will be advised to provide temporary slabs and planks over such cuts to maintain an uninterrupted use of access roads and paths.

F. Situation of Utility Services

48. There will be no disturbances for utility services like water, electricity and telecommunication services along road sections and other service delivery systems of the government and NGOs by the proposed road development.

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Demographic information of affected households

49. Demographic information of the eight HHs available at their premises is presented below. The table below gives the HH size of the population of eight affected HHs.

Table 4.1 Size of households

Household Size	No. of households	percentage	Population	
			Male	Female
1-2	3	37.5	2	1
3-4	0	0	0	0
5-6	3	37.5	9	8
7 & above	2	25.0	8	7
Total	8	100	19	16

Source: Resettlement Survey (LARS), March 2012

50. This small number of HHs don't represent real situation of the country with regards to composition of HH size and its internal characteristics. Still it is worthwhile to observe some internal characteristics of this small community before making an alternative attempt to study socioeconomic profile of the area.

Table 4.2 Internal characteristics of HHs available at owned premises

Age	Male	Female	Total
5 and below	1	2	3
6-14	4	3	7
15-30	5	6	11
31-45	4	3	7
46-60	2	1	3
Over 60	2	2	4
total	18	17	35

51. In this small community belong to eight households, 32.4% of the population belongs to 15-30 age group while nearly 20% belongs to 6-14 age group. More or less this represents average age distribution situation of the country.

B. Demographic information of project affected communities

52. As above available population from the affected HHs at respective locations is not sufficient to analyse socioeconomic situation of the project area, we may use the 20% sample

survey carried out in project area for further analysis. The 20% sample survey conducted to gather information on socioeconomic situation in project area was completed in March 2012. This survey has taken 56 households along AB 19, taking 32 households from left side of the road and 24 households from the right side of the road. In total included 56 households consisted of 234 persons.

53. As revealed by this survey, types of residence used by inhabitants of the area are as follows;

Table 4.3 Types of Residences

Type of residence	incidence	%
house	39	70
House cum boutique	1	2
shop	6	10
Friend's house	10	18
total	56	100

Source: 20% socioeconomic survey along AB 19, March 2012

54. As shown above, most people, 70%, live in houses and 10% uses shops for residence purposes too. It is a noticeable fact that 18% of the HHs live with their friends. This seems to be a war time issue related to displacement of people caused by the ethnic disturbances and war situation prevailed sometime back.

Table 4.4 Household size of 20% sample survey conducted along AB 19

Household size	No. of households	Percentage
2 or less members	9	16
3 to 4 members	25	45
5 to 6 members	17	30
6 and over	5	9
Total	56	100

Source: 20% socioeconomic survey along AB 19, March 2012

55. This shows the general trend of the country with regard to household size, as majority of HHs, around 75% is fallen within 3 to 6 member families. In the small community of eight HHs living in the area, the HH size of 5 to 6 members represented 37.5 % of the total HHs, though sample was limited to 8 HHs.

Table 4.5 Gender distribution of 20% sample population conducted along AB 19

Gender	No. of persons	percentage
Male	108	46
Female	126	54
Total	234	100

Source: 20% socioeconomic survey along AB 19, March 2012

56. Gender distribution too is generally in line with the national trend with regard to composition of male and female numbers in the population, with 1: 1.17 male/female ratio. In Jaffna district, the sex ratio was 90.4 males per 100 female in 2011 (Dept. of Census and Statistics, Enumeration of Vital Statistics, 2011). In the Census of Population and Housing, 2001 (Dept. of Census and Statistics), the male to female ratio was almost 1:1 at national level.

Table 4.6 Gender distribution of chief household of sample population

Gender	Number	percentage
Male	46	82
Female	10	18
Total	56	100

57. A great majority of household heads are male, accounting for 82% of 56 total householders. Female heads are only around 18%.

Table 4.7 Age distribution of heads of households

Age category	Number	Percentage
25-30	6	11
30-45	10	18
45-60	13	23
Over 60	27	48
total	56	100

58. This shows that almost half of household heads are over 60 years of age. This is due to that fact that in traditional societies' younger generation respects their elderly relations and expects them to continue that responsibility until they die or incapacitate. Normally, young HH heads appear only with new marriages, but even in these circumstances if the married couple live with their parents, they don't become household heads, unless they make some arrangements to register them separately.

Table 4.8 Age distribution of sample population conducted along AB 19

Age category	Number	Percentage
0-5	19	8
6-15	36	15
16-30	78	33
31-45	37	16
46-60	29	12
Over 60	35	16
Total (of 56 HHs)	234	100

Source: 20% socioeconomic survey along AB 19, March 2012

59. This represents 61% workforce population and 63.9% economically dependent population. The economically dependent population in the Census of Population and Housing, 2001 (Dept. of Census and Statistics) was 55.1% for Sri Lanka. As reported in the Enumeration of Vital Events, 2001 by the Dept. of Census and Statistics, economically dependency ratio was around 61.5% which is closer to the representation of this sample population.

C. Educational Information

60. The education level represents an important aspect of social advancement. The table below shows educational achievement of the sample population living along AB 19.

Table 4.9 Educational status of population living along AB 19

Education level	Number	Percentage
Not attending school yet	19	8
0-5 primary	39	17
6-10 secondary	79	34
G.C.E. O/L	51	21
G.C.E. A/L	42	18
Degree	2	1
No formal education	2	1
Total	234	100

Source: 20% socioeconomic survey along AB 19, March 2012

61. Out of 234 population, 74% has secondary or above educational achievements. Only 1% doesn't have formal education. After taking out 19 persons who have not yet attended school

(being under 5 years of age), and two cases of no formal education, 213 have some sort of educational attainments representing 91% of the population. In Census and Population and Housing (2001), the literacy rate for persons over 10 years of age was 91.1%. The presence of a relatively educated population is an advantage for accruing expected benefit from the project for economic advancement.

D. Income and Expenditure

62. Road projects expect poverty alleviation and economic advancement in project areas as basic objectives of them. In this regard it is worthwhile to pay attention to income generating activities of the area and their relative importance to the people. The following table shows the situation of income generating activities in the project area.

Table 4.10 Income generating activities in project area

Activity	No. of people engaged in the activity	percentage
Government service	11	14
Private sector	12	16
Farming	17	22.4
Forces	0	0
Daily paid	18	23.6
Business	12	17
Self employment	2	2
Foreign employment	0	0
Fisherman	4	5
Total	76	100

Source: 20% socioeconomic survey along AB 19, March 2012

63. As revealed in the community discussions, the poor road condition is seen as a contributing factor for low prices for local products like vegetable, tobacco, chillies, Palmyra tree products and fish products. This discourages local producers to grow more; product expansion has narrow limits due to adverse market situation resulting from poor road situation. Thus, expansion of production has become unthinkable due to prevailing unfavourable road situation for local production. Similarly, prices of consumer goods like rice, flour, sugar etc and other essential items coming from elsewhere are seen going up due to same poor road situation. Proposed road development has become an expectation of public to have answers to these issues.

64. The immediate economic strength of people can be known from their income and expenditure levels. The table below provides income levels and followed by an expenditure level table too for assessing the standard of living of the concerned people of the area.

Table 4.11 Monthly income level of households along AB 19

Income level (SLR)	Number of HHs	percentage
0-1000	1	2
10,001-20,000	26	46
20,001-30,000	19	34
30,001-40,000	8	14
40,001-50,000	2	4
50,000 and above	0	0
Total	56	100

65. A great majority of households, around 94%, has income between Rs. 10,001 and Rs. 40,000. Only a HH has income level below Rs. 1000/0 per month. There are no HHs earning more than Rs. 50,000/- per month. This is a moderate society with regard to income earning, representing a middle level income earning community. .

Table 4.12 Monthly expenditure level of households along AB 19 on selected items

Expenditure	Food expenditure		Transport expenditure		Health expenditure	
	No. of HHs	percentage	No. of HHs	percentage	No. of HHs	percentage
Over 10,000	19	34	20	36	18	32
Less 10,000	37	66	36	64	38	68
Total	56	100	56	100	56	100

66. Majority of HHs, around 2/3, expend less than 10,000/- per month for food, transport and health separately, and around 1/3 of HHs spend more than 10,000/- for those items separately. In expenditure terms also, community represents an economically moderate situation.

E. Persons with Disability

67. The negative effects on differently able (disable) persons by development projects have severe impact as adjusting to new situations and changes is difficult for them. RP planners have to take a serious note on them in order to support them effectively to mitigate adverse effects of the project. Following table provides information on disable population of the sample socioeconomic study conducted along AB 19.

Table 4.13 Differently able population living along AB 19

Prevalence of disability	No. of cases	Percentage
Yes	8	14
No	48	86
Total	56	100

68. Out of the 56 households surveyed, eight households have disable persons within them representing 14 % of all households.

F. Expected Benefits

69. After paying attention to socioeconomic situation of the affected area, it is worthwhile to know perceptions of people on the expected benefits of the road development. Following is the response of 56 households surveyed in the area on the expected benefits.

Table 4.14 Perceived positive benefits of the road project

Expected benefit	No. of households	percentage
Reach work place easier	30	53
Reach education facility easier	35	62
Product marketing become better	19	34
Visit hospital easier	56	100
Have space in front of the shop	12	21
Visit town easier	56	100
Reach agriculture worksite easier	19	34
Total respondent HHs	56	multiple choices

70. The following table shows benefits will be accrued by women in terms of making their daily chores easier.

Table 4.15 Perceived benefit to women

Benefit	No. of responses	percentage
Visiting school easier	35	62
Visiting medical care easier	56	100
Visiting markets easier	55	98
Visiting agriculture plot easier	5	9
	56 respondent HHs	

G. Attitudes of the people towards the development of the project

71. Judging from the multiple responses received from the affected people, and weighing the pros and cons, it is evident that the majority of the people perceive the project as a good decision at the right time. Majority of the people expect the land value in the area to appreciate and the demand to increase. The commonly expressed view was that road development will bring numerous economic benefits to the affected area and support social integration through improved access to all economic, social and cultural centres in the country. The hardships in transportation of people and goods occur through poor accessibility and connectivity to main centres of development keep communities in isolation from each other, promoting an unhealthy social and political environment.

H. Indigenous people

72. There are no indigenous people located in the vicinity of the road sections mentioned above or even in the districts of Jaffna.

V. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

A. Consultation process with agencies responsible for land acquisition and resettlement

73. Information dissemination, consultation and participatory process involved with DPs and other stakeholders maintain transparency throughout the RP process. This openness reduces potential conflicts; minimize risk of project delays and help PMU to formulate resettlement and rehabilitation to suit the needs of DPs.

74. In line with this approach, prior to land acquisition and resettlement process commenced, RDA has consulted District and Divisional Secretaries and other relevant government agencies as an initial step of creating awareness on the project, first among most relevant public officials. Subsequently, RDA arranged a RP consultancy team to visit and meet all provincial, district and divisional level key officers to exchange views on the project proposal in January 2012. The team accomplished this task and documented the results of the mission with the opening of a wider opportunity for further interactions with them. Now, RDA is in the process of making arrangements to open a participatory dialogue with all relevant project stakeholders and affected persons through conduct of formal workshops, seminars and meetings and informal awareness creation and experience sharing sessions mainly with project affected people.

75. In the meanwhile, the team conducted a resettlement assessment and socioeconomic survey along project roads for initial estimation of project impact has entered to extensive discussions with affected people, and has enhanced the knowledge of people on the matters related to the project, especially on land acquisition and resettlement issues. This team has tried its best to obtain views, ideas and perceptions from affected people through various forums including FGDs, and transform them into authorities for further actions. This team has conducted two FGD sessions with male and female.

B. Public Disclosure and Information Dissemination

76. Public disclosure of information and maintenance of transparency by the RDA with all stake holders, especially with the displaced persons are basic policy requirements of the NIRP and the Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 of ADB. When RDA approaches become transparent and open, the chances for establishing mutual trust between the RDA and the project stake holders are greater. This process will have salutary effect on all activities of the road project unlike to the suspicion and mistrust caused by closeness of affairs that will end up with serious negative effects on project implementation.

C. Consultation during formulation of RP

77. Essentially, RP needs to be a plan developed through a consultative process participated by affected persons and other stakeholders. The initial resettlement impact

assessment made through field studies has already built a strong information base with the inputs from affected persons, and this is the base for developing resettlement plan. This approach has to be adopted throughout the planning processes, including the implementation stage. In this regard, in addition to affected persons, the collaboration of relevant government agencies and NGOs is very important as they have roles and responsibilities especially with implementation of the RP. While statutory agencies like Departments of Land, Surveys, and Valuation etc. can expedite realisation of statutory compensation to claimants to assure efficient and timely implementation of the project, the development agencies like Electricity Board, Water Board, and Communication Authorities are needed to restore new connections and services to people who need them to restore their lives. Many other agencies like banks, education, health services have similar links with the activities of RP, and therefore appropriate participation of all stakeholders at all levels is necessary for implementation of the RP. These needs to be followed up continuously by resettlement staff of the RDA.

78. The information flyer needs to be distributed among the participants who are displaced by the land acquisition and resettlement has to contain a description of the proposed improvement to the highway, entitlement matrix, and the addresses and telephone numbers of persons to be contacted for further clarifications and information. RDA has to prepare this and distribute among DPs soon. Alongside with the preparation of information flyer, consultation sessions consisting of all relevant government agencies and NGOs needs to be conducted at divisional level, not only for generating valuable insights for formulating the RP, but also to provide a forum for consensus reaching and project ownership sharing.

D. Information Disclosure

79. The information disclosure process initiated at the early stage of the planning focusing on the land acquisition process, payment of compensation, entitlements and other resettlement issues will continue with strong participatory elements till the end of the project.

80. An updated version of the RP will have to be available for the general public to study adequately. It will be displayed at public places such as DS Offices and Local Authorities (Municipal Council / Urban Council / PradeshiyaSaba) to where DPs have easy access.

Table 5.1 Completed and Planned Public Consultation and Disclosure Activities

(a) Completed consultations and disclosure

Activity and location	Objective	Timing	Responsible Unit	Feedback / Issues / Concerns / Raised	Action Taken
Visit of RP consultancy team to project areas to meet Provincial Council/District/Divisional staff	To disseminate information regarding the project	January 2012	RDA/Consultants	Project information disseminated at the level of district/divisional	RP planning commenced

	and sensitize concerned government staff on the project			staff Made observation on socioeconomic status of project area through information sharing with public	
20% sample survey on social and poverty assessment commenced along project roads	information collection for SPA	January 2012	RDA/Consultancy Firm	Survey conducted and result submitted for analysis SAP survey improved project awareness among public, especially populations living around project roads Survey team has conducted FGDs for all roads.	SPA completed

(b) Planned consultations and disclosures

Activity	Objective	Timing	Responsible Unit / Agency
Conduct an awareness creation workshop to all project stakeholders and representatives of DPs at divisional level (This is not a one meeting. It may have to be conducted at divisional level for each separate road section)	Awareness creation and sensitisation on the project, its aims and objectives and roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders	Within one month of the project approval	RDA/PMU and DSs
Visit to DP's residences	Distribute the Section 2 Notice	After the publication of the section 2 notification	DS,GNN,PMU
Consultation with DPs	Explain the process ending with taking over the possession of lands	Before publication of the Section 38 (a) notice	DS,ESD,PMU,
Meeting DPs in groups at GN Division level	Prepare them to face the title determination inquiries, Section 9 (1) and brief them on the documents to be submitted at the inquiry	Before Sec.9 (1) inquiries	GNN, RDA & PMU
Meeting with DPs & host	Discuss relocation options for	Before relocation	DS, GNN, ,

Activity	Objective	Timing	Responsible Unit / Agency
communities on selection of relocation sites, if available to be developed by the PMU	decision making		PMU & ESD
Meeting DPs at GND level (with LA process being initiated)	Assure compliance of resettlement support	During acquisition and resettlement process	DS, GNN, , PMU & ESD
Disclosure of final RP (updated version) in affected DSD and ADB web	Support stakeholders understanding on RP and its implementation	Two weeks after draft version is distributed	PMU, ESD/ RDA and ADB
Distribution of the Sinhala version of the entitlement matrix to DPs.	Support DPs understanding of their entitlements.	Simultaneous to the distribution of final RP to affected DSD.	PMU and ESD

Note: The consultation is an ongoing process there is a continuous dialogue between the resettlement staff and the DPs.

E. Consultation during implementation of RP

81. Already, consultative efforts had been initiated by the PMU with the commencement of feasibility studies. With the commencement of implementation of resettlement activities at ground level, RDA has to establish a communication process with DPs (RP project beneficiaries) by promoting a continuous dialogue with DP groups adopting a more client friendly approach, securing participation of all relevant DPs and other partners. This consultative dialogue will help to identify and intervene with the problems encountered by DPs timely and efficient manner at local levels

VI. ENTITLEMENTS

A. Eligibility Policy

82. The entitlements for the Northern Road Connectivity Project-Additional Financing follows the already government and ADB approved entitlement matrix that was part of the Resettlement Framework of the original Northern Road Connectivity Project. The eligibility policy is to provide a comprehensive coverage for lost assets and restoration and/or enhancement of livelihoods for all categories of displaced people, whether affected directly, indirectly, permanently or temporarily, with or without titles, and tenants/lessees. For all lost lands and assets compensation will be at replacement cost.

83. The losses of a temporary kind to private property are frequent during the construction period. The contractors need to occupy private land to store the material, equipment and vehicles. They also need land to erect temporary camps for labourers. The private property can often get damaged due to such uses. In accordance to the policy expectations, all such losses will have to be fully compensated and concerned civil works contractor has the responsibility for realization of such compensation/rent. The project implementation consultant will monitor to ensure private land temporary leased for construction is properly executed.

84. The entitlements have effective provisions to ensure the living conditions of vulnerable groups including woman-headed households, elderly headed households and differently able persons etc. These vulnerable segments of populations have serious limitations and impediments in adjusting to quick changes occur in their living environment. Elimination from the land where they have been living for ages is an unbearable disaster for them in all aspects.

B. Project Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Permanent Loss of land	Land owner/ Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-for-land or cash-for-land and other assets lost at replacement cost. Shifting/moving allowance, if physically displaced. Livelihood/income improvement/restoration grant/skills and vocational training. Living allowance until livelihood or income sources are restored. Land registration expenses and taxes, if any. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable persons have the priority for replacement land, based on needs. Special attention to orphaned children and widows to ensure their inheritance rights. Land titles may not be available. Provincial and District level land records and owner-identification processes such as community consultations will be used in case of land

Type of Losses	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			title is lost.
Loss of agricultural Land and loss of income sources /livelihoods based on land	Tenant/ Sharecropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash payment for loss of standing crops at their market value • Cash payment for the remaining portion in agreement with the land owner. • Assistance in negotiating a new sharecropper agreement on another plot of land for • Subsistence allowance for six months or until an alternate employment is found or given. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlements apply equally to both registered and unregistered tenants/sharecroppers. • At least 30-day notice of land clearance • Department of Agriculture will determine market value of crops and trees. • Subsistence paid in cash and assistance to find new employment. Special budget built into resettlement budget.
Loss of livelihood/ income	Daily wage worker in agriculture or in non-agricultural enterprises including those at business establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence assistance until alternate employment is found. • Assistance in obtaining skill training and 'seed' money to restore income/livelihood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of daily wage workers is to done in consultation with local authorities and village leaders. • Special budget is required • Cut-off date to be publicized early.
Temporarily affected land (during construction)	Land owner/title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rent during the temporary use of land. • If displaced, shifting/moving assistance (as above) 	The land will be restored to its previous status or will be improved. Rent will be decided by MOHRD/RDA (in case of national road component) and NPC-NPRDD (in case of provincial roads) in consultation with DS and displaced persons.
Business establishment	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of land and commercial establishment without deduction for depreciation/salvageable materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated value of the business will be included in replacement cost.

Type of Losses	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting/moving costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers entitlements to be worked out separately (see above)
Business establishment	Non-titled (squatter) owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost for structures without deduction for depreciation. Salvageable materials Moving/shifting allowance, if physically displaced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to find alternate land for business and settlement by EA/IAs. Estimated value of the business affected will be included in replacement cost.
Loss of crops and trees (both temporary and permanent)	Title owner and non-titled owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If sown or standing crops are damaged or uprooted, the cultivator of the affected crops will be compensated in cash at the mature crop value to be assessed on the basis of current market rates. Compensation for loss of fruit trees at market value, based on the present income and crop bearing capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of trees or crops that will be affected by a subproject will be decided by local agricultural offices in consultation with displaced persons. Owners will be given at least 30 day notice before removal.
Loss of structures and immovable assets (including residential houses)	Owner – titled or registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for structures/assets at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation/ salvageable materials. Moving/shifting allowance, if displaced. 	
Loss of structures and immovable assets (including residential houses)	Non-titled (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of structures they constructed, without deduction for depreciation. Salvageable materials belong to the establishment owner. Moving/shifting allowance, if displaced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOHRD/RDA (in case of national road component) and NPC-NPRDD (in case of provincial roads) will assist in finding alternate residential land, especially for vulnerable displaced persons. Budget for replacement
Community structures and facilities	Community	EA/IA will rebuild community structures and facilities.	Building of structures will be done in consultation with the affected community.

85. If any resettlement impact not listed in the above matrix is identified during project implementation, it will be added to the entitlement matrix. This Entitlement Matrix table outlines the categories of resettlement impacts and implementation issues that need special attention of the Project Executing Agency/Project Implementation Agency.

C. Cut-off Date

86. The completion date of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS) is the cut-off date. The cut-off date is May 25, 2012.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESSES MECHANISM

87. The main objective of establishing GRM is to resolve problems in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner in a cordial environment with the participation of all stakeholders including affected parties. Under the GRM, it shall describe the options available to the project for grievance redress. Any environmental or social impacts that would be adversely affecting the general public in the project area should be resolved at the GRC. The complainant is encouraged to utilize the GRC, however the complainant can access the formal judiciary system at any time.

88. The PMU is responsible for disseminating information on GRM to affecting parties and make sure the accessibility to the system. The grievance redress mechanism should also have an in-built monitoring mechanism to check on responsiveness to complaints or grievances lodged. The different forms of receiving the complaints should be clearly described together with the different stages of going through the process. In addition, the redress mechanism shall indicate alternatives, in case the proposed mechanism, for any reason, does not respond to all grievances and complaints.

89. GRM should be able to provide benefits to both the project and affected parties by setting up following objectives:

- Provide a forum for redressing grievance and disputes at the lowest level.
- To create effective communication between the project and affected parties.
- To build up productive relationship among the all stakeholders including affected parties.
- Provide access to affected parties to negotiate and influence the decisions and policies of the project which might be adversely affected to them.
- Mitigates or prevents adverse impacts of the project on communities and produces appropriate corrective or preventive action.
- To harmonize both project and affected parties activities.

A. Awareness of GRM

90. GRM should be given a wide publicity among stakeholder groups such as affected parties, government agencies, and civil society organizations. Effective awareness of GRM process makes people better understanding about their options, depending on the types of complaints. However, measures should also be taken to encouraged stakeholders **not to** submit false claims. Criteria for eligibility need to be communicated and also awareness campaigns should be launched to give publicity to the roles and functions of the GRM.

91. Awareness should include the following components:

- Scope of the project, planned construction phases, etc.;

- Types of GRMs available; purposes for which the different GRMs can be accessed, e.g., construction-related grievances, grievances related to physical and economic displacement,
- Types of grievances not acceptable to the GRM.
- Eligibility to access the GRM.
- How complaints can be reported to those GRMs and to whom, e.g., phone, postal and email addresses, and websites of the GRM as well as information that should be included in a complaint;
- Procedures and time frames for initiating and concluding the grievance redress process; boundaries and limits of GRM in handling grievances; and roles of different agencies such as project implementer and funding agency.
- A variety of methods can be adopted for communicating information to the relevant stakeholders. These methods could include display of posters in public places such as in government offices, project offices, community centers, hospitals and health clinics of the area.

92. Similarly an effective awareness program should be arranged to educate the DP on the following in a simple brochure in easy to understand local language:

- Members of GRC and its location
- Method of complaining or reporting the grievance
- Taking part in the GRC meeting (is any companions of the complainant allowed)
- The steps of resolving process and timeline adopted in this mechanism.
- Needed documents and evidence to support of the complaint

B. Methodology of Implementation

93. For Step 1, there should be at least three focal points to lodge public complains for each Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD). Accordingly it is suggested to have one in the respective Grama Niladari Office and next one at the Construction Site and the other one at the Divisional Secretariat office. In addition to the above three places public may submit complains to the Divisional Secretariat and Social Organizations in the respective area also. Considering the importance of efficient functioning of GRM, Step 1 GRC is accepted to resolve complains within three weeks time. In this stage it is expected to get the advantage of the construction management setup (which involves the employer, supervision consultant and contractor) to resolve the issue at site (avoid/ minimize any delays in rectifying the problem).

94. The following time frame is given to respective focal points to act accordingly.

- Grama Niladari - Should inform the Chairman of Step 1 GRC with a full report within 5 working days from the date of receiving a grievance or complain.
- Site Manager - Should inform the Chairman of Step 1 GRC with a full report within 3 working days from the date of receiving a grievance or complain.
- Social Organizations - Should inform the Chair of Step 1 GRC or respective GN within 3 working days.
- Regional Office of RDA (Employer) - Should inform the Chairman of Step 1 GRC within 2 working days.

- Divisional Secretary - Any complain or grievance directed to the DS should be forwarded to the respective GN within 2 working days so that the GN could make a full report and forward it to Step 1 GRC within 5 working days.

95. GRC meetings will be held at the employer's site office and DPs who has lodge complaints will be invited for the GRC meeting. The DPs will be informed about the GRC, seven days prior to its meeting. However, GRC meetings could be held in the public if required.

96. Secretary of GRC is requested to coordinate with all relevant parties to get necessary information. In addition to that the secretary should keep records of all complaints, reports. All complaints should be in written form.

97. If the issue is resolved at Step 1 GRC, the decision should be informed by the secretary to the Site Manager without any delay (in written form). If the issue cannot be resolved at this level then it should be brought in to the notice of Step 2 GRC without delay.

Step 1 GRC is comprised by following members.

Representative of PMU	Chairman
Grama Niladari	Secretary
Representative of Supervision Consultant	Member
Representative of Contractor	Member
Representatives from a Social Organization (if necessary)	Member
Community member (if necessary)	Member

98. Committee meetings will be conveyed by the GN (Secretary of Step 1 GRC). The chairman of Step 1 GRC is expected to take appropriate action with the consultation of other committee members within the given a three weeks time and to be informed immediately to DPs.

99. The issues that could not be resolved by Step 1 GRC, will be forwarded to Step 2 GRC within seven days (working days) of the final decision of Step 1 GRC. Step 2 GRC is comprised by following members.

Divisional Secretary / Asst. Divisional Secretary	Chairman
Representative from PIU	Secretary
An officer from RDA	Member
A representative from an NGO	Member
A respected clergy of the area or Community Leader	Member

100. The main objective of Step 2 GRC is to review the issues in a policy point of view and to take appropriate policy measures to overcome such issues. Accordingly Step 2 GRC is requested to convey its decisions to Step 1 GRC and other relevant parties within four (4) weeks time (from the date of receiving issues from Step 1 GRC) without further delay to take immediate actions. (Step 1 GRC - 4 weeks + Step 2 GRC 4 - weeks = 8 weeks).

C. Settling of issues

101. Project-based GRMs may propose a variety of strategies to settle grievances, including;
- Requesting the relevant agencies responsible for the grievance to take appropriate measures to remove the cause of grievance, e.g., contractors to clear access roads or provide alternative roads, clear canals and other irrigation systems, de-silt paddy fields, and/or remove garbage.
 - Determining reasonable compensation for property damage, loss of livelihood, temporary evacuations, resettlement, etc. either from the project executing agency (i.e. RDA) or from contractors;
 - Signing agreements between DPs and the project for solutions mutually agreed upon;
 - Assuring the DPs to address their grievances at the end of completing the project-related work, e.g., repairing the houses; the assurance letters are issued by the contractors or the project executing agency in both English and Tamil or Sinhala.
 - Initiating a monitoring process (after addressing the causes of the problem or paying compensation) to assess any further impacts of project-related work on the properties and livelihoods of the DPs.

D. Evaluation of GRM

102. An evaluation system should assess the overall effectiveness and the impact of the GRM. Such evaluations can take place either annually or biannually, and their results should contribute to improving the performance of the GRM and provide valuable feedback to project management.

103. This information is important for project management to see trends of complaints, detect flaws in implementation, take timely corrective action, and make strategic changes where needed. It also provides valuable feedback about DPs' satisfaction with the project and thus contributes to a good reputation for the implementing and executing agencies.

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

104. This project doesn't have to involve with relocation of housing and settlements elsewhere as all relocations and resettlement can be made at same premises of affected persons. The proceeding information is presented to meet any future requirement related to relocation of housing and settlement, if arises from land acquisition during implementation stage. The RDA with the assistance of Divisional Secretaries will have to take adequate measures to help any affected person in such situations to restore their businesses/ livelihood in a manner that did not disrupt their style of lives and socio-economic standards. The compensation and assistance will be guided by the entitlement matrix. Where additional allowances or assistances are needed, the updated entitlement matrix will be approved by government and ADB prior to implementation.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

105. At present only two private business units are operative from the eight private business units identified along project road; six of them do not have owners due to migration during the conflict situation. It seemed that when they were operative, they were managed with household labor. They were very small business units. The four business units operated under non-private property category do not involve with household affiliation, and they will be operative with suitable adjustments made within premises without making any breakdown to their business.

106. For the two households, a vocational training grant has been allocated in the budget to help the households revitalize their business. There is no other income or relocation involvement to the remaining affected properties along the road side. They include one residential house abundant by the household, and 28 secondary structures of which only six HHs are available at respective sites.

A. Project as a Development Opportunity

107. There are no DPs identified in this project for economic losses. However, this project will have development opportunities for people living along project roads. There are potentials for business development along the roads, and during construction stage construction related jobs will be generated.

108. However, if necessary income restoration is found in a later stage, an appraisal will have to be done with the participation of needy affected persons to assess their needs, potentials and preferences for income restoration. Some of the strengths visible among the displaced persons and the environment include reasonably level of literacy and moderate level of income. These desirable features emerged through socioeconomic profiles of the area.

B. Strategies for Income Restoration Program (IRP)

109. The IRP strategy, if needed, would be based on multiple approaches, reinforcing each other. Proposed invigorative activities for income generation would be determined base on a needs assessment of the DPs which will be carried out by the IAs.

C. Organization to implement income restoration plan

110. If a need for income restoration program arises at a later part of the project, IAs will have to act as a facilitator and a coordinator for the public to obtain the services and inputs available from the respective state and private institutions in the area of entrepreneur development. NGOs and CBOs will play a key role in planning and implementation of income restoration programme, as it is necessarily a community level programme. EAs and IAs will provide logistic support and initial funds required to implement the programme. The Resettlement Officer attached to the IAs will be the focal person. Whenever required, expertise services for specific areas will be drawn from outside sources to assist public.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

111. Full cost of resettlement budget is given in the table below.

Table 10.1 Total Cost for Resettlement- AB 19

Item No	Item	No	Unit	SLR/unit	Total SLR	Total US\$
Compensation for land	residential lands	10	SQ. Metre	4000	40,000	320
	business lands	145		4000	580,000	4,640
	religious lands	125		4000	500,000	4000
	secondary structures' land	413		2000	826,000	6,608
	community land	50		4000	200,000	1,600
	Government land	20		Not counted		
Subtotal					2,146,000	17.168
Compensation for structures	private houses	1	units	120,000	120,000	960
	private business buildings	8		200,000	1,600,000	12,800
	secondary structures of private owners	28		40,000	1,120,000	8,960
	public buildings (shops)	4		150,000	600,000	4,800
	common property buildings (shops)	5		30,000	1,500,000	12,000
	religious buildings (shops)	5		150,000	750,000	6,000
	secondary structures of non-private ownership (government)	2		87,500	175,000	1,400
Subtotal					5,865,000	46,920
Loss of trees of private individuals	Timber trees of private ownership	1	unit	15,000	15,000	120
Allowances	25% of statutory for buildings of private ownership (primary structures only)	9	Lump sum	25% of valuation	430,000	3440
Vulnerable allowance	mitigating support to overcome hardship caused by demolishing of secondary structures	4	Person	15,000	60,000	480
Vocational training grant	Employment creation for affected HHs	2	program	50,000	100,000	800
Road safety initiatives	motivate community organisations to promote road safety culture at community level; mainly promoting volunteer services on road safety	2	Program	50,000	100,000	800
Support GRC mechanism	Assist individuals who wish to seek GRC assistance	1	Lump sum	50,000	50,000	400

Item No	Item	No	Unit	SLR/unit	Total SLR	Total US\$
	through mobilisation of services at district/divisional levels					
External monitoring		12	months	50,000	600,000	4,800
Sub total					9,366,000	74,928
Administrative cost 0.5%					46,831	375
Contingency 5%					468,300	3,746
Total					9,884,131	79,049

Conversion rate US\$ 1=SLR 125

112. The above budget was prepared based on the information received from the resettlement assessment conducted in March to May 2012. Regarding estimated values of the structures affected, views were obtained from informed sources related to valuation, estate dealers, government administration and community leadership consisting of knowledgeable residents of the area. However, these estimates are subject to changes in an inflationary manner, and delays in implementation may increase the required funds for implementation of the RP.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

113. This RP is a simple straightforward plan, with an implementation period of 18 months. Its operation schedule consists of three main items: (i) statutory compensation, (ii) rehabilitation/reconstruction of damage secondary structures, and (iii) disbursement of statutory supporting allowances to ease inconveniences caused to affected people. In addition to these main provisions, it has community development capacity development component to support to accrue benefits of the project and increase awareness on statutory provisions related to land acquisition. Although, this project doesn't have noticeable impact on income losses, chasing people out of livelihood, this attempt is made to enhance community capacity to adjust to new situations and also to explore opportunities for new avenues for income and employment with the improved road situation. Creating opportunities for income and employment is one of the prime objectives of the project, and inclusion of this intervention will be helpful to keep a tag on this explicit objective.

Table 11.1 Implementation Schedule – Major Events

Activities	Time after Commencement	Responsibility
Recruitment of resettlement staff and initial training	Month 1	RDA/ESD
Conduct of Census & SES and input of data & analysis	Month 2–3	RDA/ESD/RDA
Preparation of RP and submission to RDA & ADB for approval	Month 4	RDA
Land Acquisition -Process	Month 1–11	RDA, DSs, SD, VD,
Payment of Compensation	Month 6–10	RDA, DSs, VD, MP&H
Relocate houses, shops, businesses	Month 16–18	RDA
Clear the ROW	Month 17–18	RDA, DSs
Issue notice for commencement of civil workers	Month 10–18	RDA, ADB
Income Restoration	Month 17–18	RDA, NGO (if needed)
Management Information System	Month 1–ongoing	RDA
Grievance Redressing	Month 5–ongoing	RDA, DSs, Samantha Mandala, Other state institutions
Internal Monitoring	Month 3–ongoing	RDA
External Monitoring	Month 1–ongoing	External monitor, RDA MP&H & ADB

XII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

114. Improving existing roads involve accomplishments of several legal and social requirements in addition to their construction related work. In this regard, several agencies have direct involvements with these activities, and early identification of them has several advantages for project implementation. Following are the key state agencies in addition to RDA that will have direct involvement with resettlement interventions;

- Ministry of Land and Land Development
- Provincial Secretaries Northern Province
- District Secretary/ Jaffna
- Divisional Secretaries, their staff including Grama Niladharis/Jaffna
- Survey Department
- Valuation Department
- Government Printer
- Central Environmental Authority
- Municipal Councils and Pradeshiya Sabas of project areas
- Ceylon Electricity Board
- Water Supply and Drainage Board
- Sri Lanka Telecom Ltd.
- Armed Services operated in NCP and NP

115. Some of the above agencies have representative offices at provincial and district levels. Contractors and consultants employed by the PMU, Community Based Organizations of DPs, NGOs and other civic organizations also play a significant role in the implementation process of the road project.

A. RDA/PMU

116. The Project Management Unit together with the Environmental and Social Division (ESD) of RDA will perform the following activities:

- Conduct awareness meetings with stakeholders to disseminate information in respect of the project and make continuous efforts to update information with necessary feedback and support two-way communication regarding information collection and dissemination
- Distribute informative bulletins to ensure transparency
- Conduct Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LARS) and Social and Economic (SES) surveys to collect necessary data for resettlement planning
- Coordinate and assist the land acquisition process with the DS, Survey and Valuation departments and other relevant government agencies and DPs
- Prepare Resettlement Plans and implement them with the aim of restoring/improving the lives of the Displaced Persons at least to the pre project level.
- Support execution of reasonable compensation package to realize the objectives of the NIRP.

- Assist/ and coordinate with relevant agencies to restore/improve the income of the DPs
- Coordinate with community based organizations to assist DPs in resettlement activities.
- Identify resettlement sites in consultation with the DPs and host communities when necessary
- Assist DPs on resettlement in new sites selected jointly
- Expedite the payment of compensation by assisting the DS and the DPs
- Coordinate/monitor the activities of GRCs.
- Assist vulnerable; including women and poor.
- Monitor the resettlement plan with identifiable indicators.
- Develop a plan to address gender concerns.
- Implement the construction programme through contractors and supervision consultants.
- Monitor the construction programme.
- Prepare/submit required periodic reports to the relevant state agencies and ADB.
- Ensure flow of funds to maintain a healthy cash flow
- Maintain MIS with networking to relevant agencies

117. For acceleration of acquisition process and ensuring justice for DPs, PMU supports DPs with the following:

- Advise the DPs regarding the list of documents to be submitted at the title determination inquiries conducted under Section 9 of the LAA.
- Ensure timely cash flows to assist DSs to pay the statutory payments as they are due.
- Prepare individual cheques and hand them over to DS to effect payments
- Assist DS to inform the DPs in advance regarding the payment of compensation
- Prepare the list of DPs with categories of compensation they are entitled to
- Document grievances if any made by the DP
- Make arrangement to pay the interest due on the statutory payment through the DS
- Arrange to distribute a certificate with details of the compensation paid to each DP
- Allow a period of 4-6 weeks after the payment of statutory compensation and other assistance for the DP to hand over vacant possession of the property
- RDA/PMU should pay the incentive payment due to the DP immediately after the ADP handover the vacant possession within the prescribed period to the DS. RDA stores all data in respect of compensation in a pre-prepared data base.
- Maintain a file for each DP, this file should contain, data on each DP collected at land acquisition and LARS and SES and the details of payments made and other correspondence with the DPs.

B. Environment and Social Division (ESD)

118. Environment and Social Division (ESD) is the focal division of RDA for safeguard compliance. ESD assists RDAs/PMUs in conducting the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Social and Economic Surveys including training of survey enumerators and data analysts. Reviewing of RPs is a major function of ESD before they are submitted to the external

authorities, including ADB in respect of RDA projects. If and when necessary, RDA can seek assistance of ESD as a resource base in Resettlement Planning.

C. Divisional Secretariat

119. Divisional Secretary is responsible for civil administration of the division and hence land acquisition comes under his/her purview within the division. He/ She has coordinating responsibilities of all development work, in addition to planning and implementation of its own development projects/ programmes in the division. DS is empowered with statutory provisions to acquire land and vest them with the agencies that requires land under LAA. Similarly, before commencement of construction, RDA has to wait till DS vest land in RDA after going through LAA process. Although, formally all land acquisition work has to be done by the DS office, now for acceleration of the process, RDA/PMU assists DS for various activities of the acquisition, including arranging meetings with DPs and other stakeholders, preparation of paper work and gazette announcements for DS signature, and distribution of DS office notices to public. DSs are happy with this arrangement as it helps him to overcome DS office resource constraints with regard to land acquisition.

D. Field Office of the RDA/PMU

120. A field office will be established to facilitate the land acquisition and resettlement inclusive of income restoration activity. This office will be located within the project area. A Resettlement Assistant will be stationed at this office with supportive staff to attend to the problems of DPs, and take necessary actions to solve them under the guidance of Project Director. It will help DPs to have better solutions by way of coordinating DPs and relevant authorities that are functioning in the areas where DPs need attention. Especially, this field office will be an attractive resource centre for DPs who need income restoration support. It will be equipped with information required for various types of livelihood development opportunities and post product situations, including marketing. This office will help DPs to identify feasible income generating ventures and implement them successfully with the support of RDA/MU.

E. Project Implementation Consultants (PIC)

121. Construction Supervision Consultant is responsible to supervise, monitor, and guide the construction and assist resettlement planning and implementation.

122. The table below summarizes the roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders.

Table 12.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Project Stakeholders

Agency / Unit	Roles and Responsibilities
RDA /PMU	Preparation of land acquisition proposals, staffing, coordination with other relevant agencies, consultation with stake holders, dissemination of information, secure funds, identify lands for resettlement with DPs, procure land for resettlement sites when necessary, develop infrastructure at resettlement sites, arrange income restoration projects.

	Attend to internal monitoring, progress review, Project MIS and documentation
Ministry of Port & Highways	Submit proposals forwarded by the RDA to MOL, arrange for funds including reimbursement responsibility
Ministry of Land and Land Development	Approval for the publications of relevant orders under LAA.
Divisional Secretary	Acquisition of land, payment of statutory compensation, payment of interest, consultation, information dissemination, GRC, and vesting of acquired land with the RDA Support implementation of RP when necessary on PIA's/PMUs' request Support rehabilitation and improvement of public utilities disturbed by land acquisition and construction programme
Grama Niladhari	Delivery of notices under LAA to the DPs, consultation, facilitate acquisition of alternate lands, preparation of advance tracing and final plan by assisting the surveyors to identify the claimants,
Dept of Survey	Preparation of required survey maps on the request of DS
Valuation Department	Preparation of condition reports of the properties to be acquired, preparation of valuation reports,
Government Printer	Publication of gazette notifications relevant to land acquisition
Local Authority	approval of resettlement sites, housing plans
Displaced Persons/Affected Persons	Help in planning of resettlement site development, IRP
Construction Supervision Consultants	Planning, monitoring construction and resettlements

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

123. Resettlement Monitoring means the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information on the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring focuses on physical and financial targets and the delivery of entitlements to persons displaced. Monitoring is usually conducted internally by the executing agency, sometimes with the assistance from external monitoring specialists.

A. Internal Monitoring

124. Internal monitoring will be done by the RDA/PMU. Monitoring will be done in relation to the activities detailed out in the RP against the time frame and each activity. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activity, the PMU will prepare monitoring report to ensure that implementation of RP has produced the desired outcome. Information gathered from the monitoring exercise will be subjected to review by the RDA/PMU and other relevant stake holders in view of taking remedial measures to mitigate or solve the problems that need institutional interventions.

125. Baseline data are needed to measure benefits accrued by the project for its target populations. Monitoring during project implementation is particularly important to inform the management about progress or any discrepancies in the implementation. Management is required to act upon the information and together with affected communities or target groups, design and implement solutions to reduce the discrepancies.

126. Field level monitoring will be done by the unit office of the PMU with the assistance of DPs, GNs CBOs. The mechanisms to be used in field level monitoring Include (a) review of files, (b) informal sample survey of DPs, (c) key informant interviews, (d) in-depth case studies and (e) community public meetings.

127. Following set of key indicators will be used to conduct the monitoring (i) Comparison of pre-/post- socioeconomic status, (ii) restoration of income earning capacity, (iii) development of kinship ties, (iv) integration with the host villagers, (v) access to education, water supply, and sanitation, etc.

128. Unit Office of the PMU/RDA will submit monthly progress reports on the following activities to the PMU/RDA. PMU/RDA will submit a consolidate progress report of all road projects to RDA, Steering Committee and Project Coordinating Committee monthly.

- Number of affected persons category wise
- Land acquisition with details of the stage of the process for e.g number of Sec2 notices issued.
- Number of DP prepared number of Sec 38 (a) issued etc.
- Number of DPs paid with statutory compensation

- Number of Buildings taken over by PMU
- Number of DPs resettled at RDA site
- Number of self-relocated people
- Number of vulnerable people Assisted by the PMU
- Number of gender issues reported by the DPs
- Number of gender issues solved
- Number of DPs need income and livelihood restoration assistance
- Number of DPs assisted under IRP
- Number of GRC meetings held
- Number of complaints received by the GRC
- Number of grievances solved by the GRC

B. External Monitoring

129. External monitoring will be done by the CSC. The specific tasks and methodology for external monitoring shall include:

- Review of pre-project (before displacement) baseline data on DPs ,
- The external monitors will verify the EAs monitoring information
- Advise on safe guard compliance issues if significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues
- Identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analysing information on resettlement impacts
- Use of various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis
- Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability,
- Provide guidelines for future resettlement policy making and planning from the lessons learned

130. External monitoring will commence after the commencement of the resettlement programme. External monitors will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. RDA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB.

C. Computerized Management Information System (MIS)

131. All information regarding loss of assets (inventory of losses) of individual DPs, and socio economic information will be stored in a data base maintained by the PMU/RDA. Soft copies of such data will be given to RDA/ESD for them to maintain a centralized data base. A Database Manager will be recruited to store and maintain the database.