

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan
Final
Project Number: 35201
September 2009

SRI: Local Government Infrastructure Improvement Project—Library and Health Centre Building Subproject in Galgamuwa Pradeshiya Sabha

Prepared by Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government

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SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

**STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNMENT
INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
ADB LOAN NO 2201SRI (SF)**

**LIBRARY AND HEALTH CENTRE BUILDING
SUBPROJECT OF
GALGAMUWA PRADESHIYA SABAWA**

Prepared by
N.Maddugoda,
Social & Environmental Specialist
Resource Development Consultants Ltd

September 2009

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CBO	-	Community Based Organizations
CLG	-	Commissioner of Local Government
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
EA	-	Executing Agency
GND	-	Grama Niladhari Division
GPS	-	Galgamuwa Pradeshiya Sabawa
Km	-	Kilometer
LGIP	-	Local Government Infrastructure Improvement Project
LA	-	Local Authority
LLDF	-	Local Loans and Development Fund
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organizations
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
PCU	-	Project Coordinating Unit
'Pola'	-	Fair/Weekly fair/Village level market
RC	-	Resettlement Committee
SPCU	-	Sub Project Coordinating Unit
UDA	-	Urban Development Authority

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A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction:

01. This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) for Galgamuwa Library and Health Centre subproject proposed by Galgamuwa Pradeshiya Sabawa (GPS), Galgamuwa, Sri Lanka has been prepared in response to Asian Development Bank's (ADB) requirement as contained in the loan agreement. Under this project a Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared by the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils. This SRP has been prepared in conformity with the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) adopted by the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) and the RF.

02. Galgamuwa Pradeshiya Sabawa is situated in Kurunegala district of North Western Province of Sri Lanka. The total administrative area of Galgamuwa PS is 448.04 sq km and population is around 90,000. Galgamuwa PS, as other Local Authorities in the country, is responsible to the Provincial Council of North-Western Province and to the people in GPS area, and hopes to increase the efficiency of GPS services providing basic needs to the people, GPS hopes in-collaboration with Urban Development Authority (UDA) on town development to provide more facilities to the tax payers as well as the local and foreign visitors who travel to Anuradhapura. This building construction subproject will be one of the important steps of the Galgamuwa Town Development Master Plan which is being prepared by UDA. The other important town development project will be the proposed Bus Stand Project of Galgamuwa.

03. The Local Government and Infrastructure Improvement Project (LGIIIP) comprise three parts. Part A: Basic Social Services Delivery covers improvements, i.e. rehabilitation, improvement and expansion of the following municipal infrastructure services: (i) communal water supply, (ii) drainage, (iii) urban roads, (iv) solid waste management and (v) municipal facilities. Part B: Urban Provincial Municipal Management Improvement includes implementation of an action program in four key result areas: (i) policy support and systems, (ii) policy awareness and implementation, (iii) Local Authority (LA) resource center (help desk for Provincial Councils [PCs] and LAs), and (iv) Technical Assistance (TA) Consultant/Firm Contractor Rosters. Part C: Capacity Building and Implementation Assistance covers project coordination and administration for PCs and LAs.

04. The objectives of the subproject are to improve the reading habits of the general public and improve the health standards of the people in the Galgamuwa Pradeshiya Saba area with easy access library and health facilities and specially health facilities at affordable prices for all people in the PS area. Household population under poverty line in Galgamuwa PS area in 2002 was 11,966 (25.7 %) according to the Dept. of Census and Statistics. It indicates that the Galgamuwa PS area is the third poorest area in the Kurunegala district. Considerable number of people in the area still needs assistance to improve the existing health and education facilities and GPS has taken this responsibility for their residents in the PS area. Category of the subproject is Part A; Basic Social Services delivery covers the improvements of municipal facilities, under section one.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

06 This short resettlement plan (SRP) has been developed for the Galgamuwa Library and Health Centre building subproject under Part A. The Sub-project will complete construction of two storeyed building to establish a library and a health centre. The Health Centre will be constructed in the ground floor and the library will be included in the first floor. Sixteen traders who are now using the old building which will be demolished to construct the new building for the health centre and the library will be shifted temporarily to a location in the town. Distance to the new location from present location is less than 50 meters. These sixteen traders will be settled permanently in the building which will be constructed for the new bus stand in the town under a project implemented by UDA and Pradeshiya Sabawa. All 16 traders are happy with new arrangements and their consent letters for resettling temporarily until the construction of the Bus Stand building have been given to the PS(see the annex:02. Temporary shops are constructed by the PS including water, electricity and toilet facilities. New location is very close to the main road and all are happy that more businesses could be expected than in the previous place. In the previous location some traders who were inside the building faced difficulties that their outlets were not opened to the public. Some traders were used to come out of their stalls and display their goods and services. Now all are happy since all shops are fully opened to the public.

08. No land acquisition needed due to temporary relocation of 16 shops since the land belongs to the PS. Also no requirements of shifting buildings, families or other common services due to the temporary relocation of 16 shops. GPS plans to do re- location of 16 shops complying with National Involuntary Resettlement Policies (NIRP). The impact of the subproject on the above mentioned APs and how GPS plans to provide assistance to them can be described as follows.

Table 01:

Complying with NIRP policies

NIRP PRINCIPLES	16 Traders	Justification
IR activities should be avoided or reduced considering alternatives	This is not a permanent relocation since it will be operative until completion of the new bus stand building. All facilities will be there. No need to find other alternatives. They will be resettled within the city.	According to the Master plan prepared by Urban Development Authority (UDA) a new bus stand will emerge with business stalls including these 16 shops.
If resettlement is unavoidable APs should be assisted to re-establish by themselves	GPS has already built temporary buildings for 16 shops in close vicinity.	Relocation of shops is within the city limits and very close to the previous location. No visible reasons to obstruct re-establishment of their lives.
Gender equality and equity should be ensured	No disadvantages to male or female members among affected parties due to re-location but there are advantages for their future lives with better businesses instead of stalls inside the old building with less number of customers. Three women traders who are involved in selling vegetables and fruits will be able to increase sales by 100% in this open place. These three women also enjoy equal benefits like other male traders during relocation.	All affected parties have agreed to accept new arrangement of re-location and assistance of GPS.
Compensation for losses to be based on replacement value	This is not applicable since no compensation is paid and no business/property losses. No structures and immovable assets are owned by traders. All lands belong to the Government. All assistance to shift to the new place will be provided by GPS.	No financial losses for affected parties since all are settled in a PS owned building. Also they are provided with new structures close to previous locations. No any business losses for traders.
APs should be involved in the selection of re-location sites.	All traders were involved during selecting the new location and all preferred to do their businesses in the new location.	GPS has easily taken their consent since new location is commercially attractive than the previous location.
Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the Provincial and Local Authorities	LGIP is implemented by the commissioner of local government and the subproject is implemented by the GPS.	The best options are offered to APs during resettling to allow the subproject since implementing agencies are responsible to the local people as a whole in the province/LA area.
APs to be integrated to the host communities economically and socially	Re-located within the same area	This factor is not relevant to the APs who are to be re-located here.
Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for APs	All opportunities for development by themselves are provided for APs by GPS in new locations. All traders accept new town development plan of UDA which will give more benefits them in	All assistance of GPS are focused/caused to develop APs as short term benefits as well as long term benefits.

	future.	
APs who do not have legal titles should receive fair and just treatment	Permanent spaces will be given in the new bus stand building after completion of the project. Legal ownership is not relevant to these 16 traders since PS has rented these shops to them.	GPS treats them as permanent property owners of the city.
Assistance for vulnerable APs	Not relevant	No vulnerable families are affected.

C. Objectives, Policy Framework and Entitlements

10. This RP is based on ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995)—particularly the sections on voluntary donation, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of Sri Lanka (1950), the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) of Sri Lanka (2001), and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). ADB policy specifies that required safeguards include (i) full consultation with landowners and any non-titled affected people on site selection; (ii) ensuring that voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected people, and are linked directly to benefits for the affected people, with community sanctioned measures to replace any losses that are agreed to through verbal and written record by affected people; (iii) any voluntary "donation" will be confirmed through verbal and written record and verified by an independent third party such as a designated nongovernmental organization or legal authority; and (iv) having adequate grievance redress mechanisms in place. The RF addresses gaps between ADB and Government's policies and provides principles to be followed and entitlements for affected persons (APs).

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
Temporary loss of business structures and immovable assets (16 Traders)	APs who were doing businesses in PS owned rent shops stalls to be shifted to a location close by until construction of a permanent building.	<p>Paying cost of structures, compensation for lands which acquired by PS and business losses are the key entitlements of APs according to NIRP policies during usual resettlement. Now here these entitlements are not relevant to these 16 traders due to following reasons.</p> <p>APs are not entitled to compensation from GPS because land does not belong to APs. Ownership of stalls of shops are with the PS. These stalls were rented out for these 16 shop owners by the PS.</p> <p>New temporary shop trade stalls are constructed by the PS and in a new location close by will be provided to APs to continue their businesses. No business losses to be paid since they can continue their businesses without any disturbances. Permanent stalls will be provided to them after constructing the new Bus Stand building.</p>	<p>GPS to assist APs to shift from present place to new temporary shops to re-start their businesses</p> <p>New temporary shops are already constructed with basic facilities.</p>

D. Consultation, Verification, and Grievance Redress

12. Consultations have been a key element during sub-project preparation and results of consultations have factored into subproject design. It is very positive since all stakeholders are agreed on the subproject and there is no single negative impact identified. Annex I gives more details about community/stakeholder's consultations in regard to this subproject. A Resettlement Committee (RC) and a Grievances Redress Committee (GRC) will also be established to provide further assistance to Affected Parties as required.

13. Further consultations will be facilitated by GPS through the Resettlement Committee (RC) with support from CBOs and NGOs¹ engaged by the GPS to document consultations (including responsibility and time-line for implementing decisions taken at such consultation meetings). This SRP will be translated into the local language and disclosed through public notices at GPS and SPCU offices, and through the mass media. It will also be posted on Government and ADB websites. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout the subproject implementation period.

14. The GPS will have primary responsibility for the timely and effective redress of any complaints regarding SRP implementation. In the event the GPS is unable to satisfactorily resolve a complaint or the AP is dissatisfied with the outcome even through the RC, the complaint will then be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC will handle referred grievances with technical assistance from SPCUs. The GRC's main responsibilities for redressing grievances are to: (i) provide support to APs on problems arising during re-location to new places. (ii) record, categorize, and prioritize AP grievances and resolve them within 2 weeks from the date complaints are lodged; (iii) immediately inform the SPCU of serious cases; and (iv) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GPS and RC. Detailed investigation will be undertaken which may involve field investigation with the concerned APs. APs can make further appeals against RC or GRC decisions regarding grievances to the Provincial Council through the SPCU. If unsatisfied, APs can seek assistance of appropriate courts of law to redress their grievances. The form of Grievances Redress Committee is given in Annex 04.

E. Compensation, Relocation and Income Restoration

15. No compensation is anticipated as described above.

16. Sixteen traders who are in the old building will be provided temporary shops very close by for continuation of their businesses. Seven traders out of 16 are selling vegetables and fruits. They earn Rs.10000/= to Rs.15000/= per month. Other traders are involved in repairing radio and TVs, watch repairs, saloons, shoe repairs, selling toys, etc. They also earn Rs. 12000/= to Rs.18000/= per month. Their income is doubled during festival seasons like Sinhala-Hindu New year, *Wesak*, *Poson* etc.

17. No requirement of income restoration assistance for traders. New locations provided to the sixteen traders are also within the city and no disturbances to businesses. Some of the traders out of the 16 traders were used to come out from the main building and sell their goods due to lack of customers while they were inside the building. Now they are very happy with new location since new place is completely open to the general public. They also have regular customers. The new location is very close to the previous location. They may be able to buy, store and sell more goods than earlier. After constructing the new bus stand building they will be provided space permanently according the GPS officials. All these activities are implemented as agreed by all parties with the GPS, any issues arise APs can complain to the RC or GRC.

¹ The SPCU, LA Welfare Officer, Grama Niladabri will be take part in consultations.

F. Institutional Framework

18. The EA (Executing Agency) of the Project is MPCLG which is responsible for overall project coordination under the guidance of an inter-ministerial steering committee. A PCU under the EA manages and coordinates project implementation. The PCU has provided guidelines in undertaking social assessments (including IR formulation) to the GPS through the SPCUs. The SPCU has assisted the GPS in undertaking required social assessments (including IR issues) for the sub-project, and provided required technical assistance and project consultants. The GPS, with technical assistance from the SPCU, has prepared this RP, and has submitted this RP to the SPCUs for review. A Resettlement Committee (RC) will be established by the GPS with representatives from APs, LA, nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and community based organizations (CBO). It will assist the EA in assistance packages, and resolving AP grievances. NGOs and CBOs will be engaged by the GPS for RP implementation. The SPCUs will provide the reviewed RP to the LLDF Project Appraisal Unit for review and endorsement to ADB for approval. Roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in SRP preparation and implementation are illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3: Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

Activity	Agency Responsible
Hiring of Consultants/Resettlement Specialists	SPCU/PCU
Screening for land acquisition and resettlement impacts	GPS/SPCU
Preparation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan	GPS/SPCU
Review and Approval of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan	SPCU/LLDF/PCU/ADB
Coordination and submission of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans for subprojects to be undertaken under the Project to LLDF (and the responsible agency should be SPCU)	SPCU
Verification survey for identification of APs	GPS/SPCU
Land survey for identification of plots	GPS/SPCU
Resettlement training workshops	PCU/SPCU/Project Consultants
Consultation and disclosure of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan to APs	GPS, NGOs and CBOs
Inform contractor to commence construction	LA/SPCU
Internal monitoring	GPS/SPCU
External monitoring	Independent Agency

G. Resettlement Budget, Financing and Implementation Schedule

19. The resettlement budget is in Table 4. Contingency funds have been allocated in accordance with Section E. These funds will be provided by the GPS. New location to be shifted is very close to the present location and the distance is less than 50 meters since shifting cost is negligible. Even employees of PS who are doing cleaning works in the town can assist them if needed. But the PS has to spend money for following activities.

Table 4: Resettlement Cost Estimate

Item	Rs. (SLR)	US \$*	Source of Funds
Consultation and information dissemination (translation, paper advertisement, etc.)	60,000.00	535	PCU and SPCU
Cost for the construction of a new temporary building	100,000.00	892	RC, PCU and SPCU
Monitoring and evaluation	100,000.00	892	PCU and SPCU
Grievance redress	25,000.00	223	GPS and SPCU
Administrative and other costs (including engaging NGO or CBO)	10,000.00	90	GPS and SPCU
Sub total	295,000.00	2633	
Contingency (10 %)	29,500.00	263	PCU
Total	324,500.00	2897	

* \$ 1 = SLR 112/=

20. The implementation schedule of this SRP is given in the table 5 below. Total duration is 12 months.

Table 5: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
i. Finalizing assistance package by GPS	★											
ii. Shop owner's consent to shift the buildings and weekly fair.	★											
iii. Preparation of SRP and approval from the ADB	★											
iv. Establishment of RC and engagement of implementation NGO or CBO		★										
v. Information sharing (including sub-project implementation schedule and delivery of benefits), consultations, and disclosure.		★	★									
vi. Shifting shops .		★	★									
vii. Commence civil works			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
viii. Internal monitoring	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
ix. External monitoring		★				★			★			★

H. Monitoring and Evaluation

21. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the SPCU through the GPS. The SPCU internal monitoring indicators are identified in the RF. The SPCU will establish a quarterly monitoring system at the GPS. The SPCU will prepare quarterly progress reports containing progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and entitlement matrix set out in the RP. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PCU to ADB as part of quarterly progress reports.

22. The EA will engage the services of an independent agency not associated with the project implementation to undertake external monitoring and evaluation. The external agency, with previous experience in resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB resettlement policy will monitor and verify SRP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitoring will undertake monthly monitoring and impact evaluation on a sample basis during mid-term and project completion. Monitoring will also ensure recording AP views on resettlement issues; AP understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and staff competencies. The external monitor will also evaluate the performance of the PCU, SPCUs, and GPS. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to the EA and to the ADB twice a year. Provision will be made in the budget for engaging the external monitor.

ANNEX: 1

Summary of Public Consultation Meeting

Date: 18th May 2009-06-01

Venue : Galgamuwa PS Office

Chaired by : The Chairman, Pradeshiya Saba, Galgamuwa

Attendance:

Se.No	Name	Address
1	H K Wimalarathne	Chairman of Galgamuwa PS
2	D M M Jinadaasa	Leader of opposition / Galgamuwa Pradeshiya sabha member
3	M W A Indunil Silva	Galgamuwa Pradeshiya sabha member
4	R I B Senadira	Galgamuwa Pradeshiya sabha member
5	U D P A B Premarathne	LGIP – NWP
6	E M B S A Ekanayake	LGIP – NWP Project Engineer
7	Nilanthi Bandara	Social and Environmental specialist – ADB Project
8	H M Chandrathne	Programme Assistant – Galgamuwa
9	R D A Gunawardena	T/O – Galgamuwa
10	H M S K Hearath	Divisional Environmental Officer
11	H H Janet Dushanthi	10, Arasan wewa, Ihala Galgamuwa
12	E Henawathi	Makalane Gama, Galgamuwa.
13	P Wije Weerasinghe	Galgamuwa
14	W M M Nandisena	Galgamuwa
15	H W Amarawathi	Galgamuwa
16	Gayan Lokuganhewa	Galgamuwa
17	W Samansiri Withanage	197, Dewa giridura, Galgamuwa.
18	W Piyadaasa	
19	R M Muthuwasinghe	197, Dewa giridura, Galgamuwa
20	H M D P Hearath	231/A, Malwaththa Rd, Piyumgalla , wariyapola.
21	W Chandrani	197, Dewa giridura, Galgamuwa
22	K Abdeen	25, Kattakadawa, Galgamuwa.
23	W S M Wijerathne Banda	Pottampena, Galgamuwa.
24	Saman Chandrakumara	Kohomba Uyana, Galgamuwa.
25	P D Rathnasiri	Nadawala, Abogama.
26	M M A Lafeer	83/A, Galgamuwa
27	Manjula Prabath	Ahatuwawa Rd, Galgamuwa.
28	H M Nahir	Angamugama, Koonwawa.
29	A L Azad	Galgamuwa.

Summary of Meeting:

The intention of the meeting was to clarify about the proposed health centre and library building and to request for comments, reservations and suggestions from the relevant stakeholders. All the occupants of the building were present at the meeting.

The Chairman explained about the project. The members of the council, even the leader of the opposition party addressed the gathering and explained about the project and its benefits to the community.

All of the stakeholders unanimously agreed on the deteriorated condition of the existing market building and that is not suitable to accommodate people anymore. The necessity for it to be demolished was also unanimously agreed about. All of the participants of the meeting were happy with the new proposed project. Other specific comments given, responses and proposed suggestions were:

- The participants are all already aware of the project and its details.
- The services of the health centre to be available at a reasonable cost.
- The library need to be of up to-date standards.
- The present occupants need to be given alternative places to continue business activities till new places are found – The Chairman agreed. The occupants were happy with the proposed place.
- The PS to give priority in allocating facilities for commercial activities to the present occupants in the future – The Chairman agreed.

Annex: 02 Consent Letter from 16 traders

English Translation:

To: Hon. Chairman, Pradeshiya Sabawa, Galgamuwa.
From: Traders Association of Public Market, Galgamuwa
Date: 2009.04.27

We have no any objection with temporary relocation of 16 shops for improvement of existing public market building with a health center and a library under the Galgamuwa Town Development programme.

Signed by 16 traders.

09-OCT-2009 15:43 P. 01

(18)

පොදු වෙළඳපොළ වෙළඳ කාලය,
ගල්ගමුව,
2009.04.27

ගරු සභාපතිතුමා,
ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව,
ගල්ගමුව.

ගල්ගමුව පොදු වෙළඳපොළ සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ (සාමාන්‍ය මධ්‍යස්ථානය ඉදිකිරීම.)

ගල්ගමුව නගරය සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ එක් පියවරක් ලෙස ගල්ගමුව ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව විසින් ඉදි කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා පොදු වෙළඳපොළ සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සඳහා එහි ඇතරු පවත්නා කඩ කාමර 09ක් කිරීමට කමිටුවක් පත් කර ඇත. එම කමිටුවේ සභාපතිවරයාණන් සඳහා මාගේ විරෝධයක් නොමැති බව ප්‍රකාශ කර කිරිමි.

කඩ කාමර අංකය	නම සහ ලිපිනය	අත්සන
02.	සාමාන්‍ය පෙරලමුණ, ලක්ෂ්මි ස්ටෝර්ස් ගල්ගමුව	T. Jayasinghe
03.	එම්. එම්. රණතුංග, මාතලේ ස්ටෝර්ස්, ගල්ගමුව	Ranathunga
04.	සී. එම්. පෙරේරා, ලක්ෂ්මි ස්ටෝර්ස් ගල්ගමුව	T. Jayasinghe
05.	ආර්. එම්. සමන් චන්ද්‍රසූරිය, කොහොඹ උපකරණෝපයාගම	Samman
06.	ඒ. එම්. සීතලි, මල්වි, බ්‍රිටාංගන පාර, ගල්ගමුව	S. M. Sitali
07.	එම්. එම්. සාහිර්, අංගුලම, කෝන්වැව	M. M. Sahir
08.	ඒ. ඒ. අප්පාති ප්‍රසාද්, පෙරේරා, අංක 10, ගල්ගමුව	A. A. Appathil
09.	එම්. එම්. ඩී. ඒ. හේරත්, පුස්තකාල ප්‍රවේශය, ගාලුපොළ, වැඩිපලොව	D. M. D. H. Heerath
10.	අයි. ඩී. චන්ද්‍රසූරිය, අංක 06, කෝන්වැව, ගල්ගමුව	I. D. Chandrasuriya
11.	ඩබ්. චන්ද්‍රසූරිය, අංක 197, දේවගිරිපුර, ගල්ගමුව	D. M. D. Chandrasuriya
12.	කේ. උපුද්දිස්, අංක 25, කඩවත, ගල්ගමුව	K. U. Ududis
13.	අන්. ඩී. රත්නසිරි රාජපක්ෂ, කබැව, ඇකෝමල	An. D. Ratnasiri
14.	එම්. ආර්. එම්. ප්‍රසාද්, 197, දේවගිරිපුර, ගල්ගමුව	M. A. R. M. Prasad
15.	සී. එම්. එම්. ඒ. එම්. අසාති, පොත්කරුගම, ගල්ගමුව	S. M. M. A. M. Asaath
16.	එම්. එම්. ආර්. ලක්ෂ්මි, පොත්කරුගම, ගල්ගමුව	M. M. A. R. Lakshmi

Annex 03: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
Permanent Loss of land	Landowners with land titles.	Land-for-land or cash-for-land compensation at replacement value with vulnerable APs prioritized for land-for-land compensation. Allowances for transaction costs such as documentary stamps and registration costs (in case of purchase of replacement land), and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance.	Cash compensation will be at replacement value determined by the Resettlement Committee (RC).
Temporary loss of land	Land owners with land titles	Rent during the temporary use of land.	Affected persons (AP) will be provided land rental at market rates determined by the RC (engaging a land surveyor, if required). Land will be restored to previous or better quality by contactors/Local Authority (LA).
Loss of structures and immovable assets	Titled APs (owners and tenants) losing structures or immovable assets	Compensation for owners for structures/assets will be at full replacement cost without deduction for depreciation/salvageable materials. Compensation includes transportation and labor costs, and shifting allowance. Compensation for business income for owners and tenants including income for workers affected by loss of commercial structures for 6 months.	Market and replacement values will be determined by the RC. Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse all the salvageable materials.
Loss of structures and immovable assets	Non-titled APs (informal dwellers/squatters and encroachers) losing structures or immovable assets	Compensation for structures/assets will be at full replacement cost without deduction for depreciation/ salvageable materials or temporary structures will be provided to continue their businesses without losing income until complete permanent structures and without paying any compensation. Compensation includes transportation and labor costs, and shifting allowance. Compensation for business income including income for workers affected by loss of commercial structures for 6 months.	Semi-permanent structures are provided until completion of the new building. Paying compensation is not applicable to the practice in Galgamuwa. GPS provides temporary locations with structures to all relocates without disturbing their businesses. After constructing the new building permanent structures will be provided.
Loss of income and livelihood	Titled APs whose means of livelihood and income have been affected	Cash compensation for losses in wages/income for 6 months to allow finding an alternative employment or livelihood or to learn new skills. Vulnerable APs will be provided training programs to re-establish income and livelihood, and will be prioritized in employment generated by sub-projects.	Not relevant to this project..
Loss of income and livelihood	Non-titled APs whose means of livelihood and income have been affected	Cash compensation for losses in wages/income for 6 months to allow finding an alternative employment or livelihood or to learn new skills. Vulnerable APs will be provided training programs to re-establish income and livelihood, and will be prioritized in employment generated by sub-projects.	No damages to businesses due to resettlement. Alternative locations and structures are given to all traders close to the shops, including Pola traders.

Type of Losses	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
Loss of crops and trees	Titled APs (owners and leaseholders) losing crops and trees	Cash compensation will be paid for loss of crops at replacement cost. If sown or standing crops are affected, these will be compensated in cash at the value of matured crops, based on current market rates. Compensation for loss of fruit trees will be at replacement cost based on the present income and crop bearing capacity. Other trees will be compensated at replacement cost based on the current market value of timber.	Not relevant to this project.
Loss of crops and trees	Non-titled APs losing crops and trees	Cash compensation will be paid for loss of crops at replacement cost. If sown or standing crops are affected, these will be compensated in cash at the value of matured crops, based on current market rates. Compensation for loss of fruit trees will be at replacement cost based on the present income and crop bearing capacity. Other trees will be compensated at replacement cost based on the current market value of timber.	Not relevant to this project
Restoration of cultural/community structures	Communities affected	Restoration by contractors/LA or cash for rehabilitation/rebuilding of the affected common property and cultural structures from the LA.	Not relevant to this project.

Annex 04: Proposed Structure of GRC

