

Resettlement Planning Document

Document Stage: Draft for Consultation
Project Number: 37378
September 2010

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka: Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CAARP	–	Conflict Affected Areas Rehabilitation Project
CBO	–	Community-Based Organization
GOSL	–	Sri Lankan government
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
HDPE	–	High Density Poly-ethylene
JRO	–	Jaffna Regional Office
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act
LARC	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee
LARO	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer
MLGPC	–	Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils
NGO	–	Non Government Organization
NIRP	–	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NWSDB	–	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
NPC-PID	–	Northern Provincial Council-Provincial Irrigation Department
PID	–	Provincial Irrigation Department
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMCIU	–	Project Management Coordination and Implementation Unit
RoW	–	Right-of-Way
RRP	–	Report and Recommendation of the President
SRP	–	Short Resettlement Plan
STP	–	Sewage Treatment Plant
WTP	–	Water Treatment Plant

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
RESETTLEMENT PLAN: JAFFNA AND KILINOCHCHI	1
A. Background	1
B. Project Description	1
C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	4
D. Expected Resettlement Impacts and Socioeconomic Information	6
E. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation	6
F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms	7
G. Legal Framework	8
H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits	9
I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements	9
J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	9
K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan	13
L. Institutional Arrangements	13
M. Implementation Schedule	14
N. Monitoring and Evaluation	15
APPENDIXES	
1A. Details of Land to be Used for the Project	16
1B. Site visit reports, December 2009-January 2010	19
2. Details of Consultations held during Project Preparation	52
3. Analysis and Comparison of National Law on Involuntary Resettlement and ADB Policy	62
4. Details on the Transfer of LRC and State Lands, and Implementation Schedule	66
5. Criteria for Donation of Land and Formal Agreement template	68

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project (the Project) is part of international efforts to assist the Government of Sri Lanka in social and physical reconstruction in the north of the island subjected to almost two decades of armed internal conflict. Funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), with the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage as the executing agency through the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), particularly its Jaffna Regional Office (JRO), responsible for overall coordination of project execution and implementation of the water supply and sanitation component, as well as the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils (MLGPC) through the Northern Provincial Council-Provincial Irrigation Department (NPC-PID), responsible for overall coordination of project execution and implementation of the Iranamadu Tank component. The project began with a Feasibility Study in 2005–2006. Security concerns then precluded further development until the end of the civil war in May 2009, after which ADB appointed new consultants to review and revise the FS documents to reflect changes in the intervening period. This document is the revised Short Resettlement Plan (SRP), prepared according to ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement* (2009).

2. The Project will comprise three components: (i) rehabilitating, expanding, and developing water and sanitation infrastructure; (ii) strengthening water resource management; and (iii) enhancing implementation and management capacity of key institutions and providing support for project management and implementation activities. The water supply works will comprise: (i) rehabilitation and improvement of headworks at the Iranamadu Tank¹ to increase efficiency levels and water resources; (ii) water intake at Iranamadu Tank,² raw water supply system, water treatment plant, and treated water pumping station; (iii) treated water transmission mains to the Jaffna Municipality, and (iv) connections to urban council and pradeshiya sabhas en-route³ involving 12 off-takes. From the treated water transmission main, the Project will provide (i) new distribution systems for Jaffna Municipality and Chavakachcheri urban council, including access to household connections and metered community facilities in poor areas;⁴ (ii) new distribution systems for selected pradeshiya sabhas of the Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts including extensions to property boundaries for ease in connecting household and community connections;⁵ (iii) installation of bulk/system water meters; (iv) a leak detection program for rehabilitation and strengthening of the existing distribution network; and (v) spare parts and maintenance equipment. Provision of a sanitation system comprises: (i) sewage collection system,⁶ (ii) sewage treatment plant, (iii) treated effluent sea outfall, and (iv) maintenance equipment.

¹ This will include raising and strengthening embankment; repairing sluices, radial gates, spillway, and lift irrigation; and automation. Discussions with other donors are being undertaken for dam strengthening to the rip rap and further rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure.

² To abstract 27,000 m³/day.

³ These may include Pallai (Pachcilaipallai) and Pooneryn in Kilinochchi District; Kodikamam, Chavakachcheri, Kopay, Nallur, Valigamam South and Valigamam West, Kayts, Velanai, Pungudutivu Islands, and Karainagar.

⁴ The Project will support progressive phasing out of stand posts and their conversion into community metered facilities. Communities supplied with water through communal metered facilities will form community-based organizations (CBOs) that will register and sign agreements with NWSDB. The CBO will nominate representatives to coordinate and collect payments.

⁵ There will be about 300,000 beneficiaries of the water system.

⁶ The sewerage system will cover the most densely populated areas of JMC benefiting 80,000 persons.

3. The Project will also provide low cost sanitation programs for poor communities, in the form of individual household or communal latrines.⁷ Given the fragility of the aquifer, all latrines built under this component will be connected to a septic tank, unless located within the Jaffna Municipal Council (JMC) area served by sewerage, where a connection to the main system will be compulsory. Septic tank cleaning machines will also be provided.

4. Infrastructure locations were carefully selected, with avoidance of resettlement impacts being a key criterion. Most facility sites (tanks, pump stations, Water Treatment Plant [WTP], and Sewage Treatment Plant [STP]) will be on unused and unoccupied government land and all pipelines will be in the government-owned Right-of-Way (RoW) beside roads or canals. All sites were inspected and assessed by NWSDB and ADB staff and consultants, which confirmed that there will be no need to relocate people or acquire productive assets such as fields, shops, etc. Appendix 1A shows that it should only be necessary to acquire one 0.3 ha plot of privately-owned land (for construction of a ground sump and tower at Kaddudai – Ref 15), and this will only be required if this location is chosen over the alternative government-owned site (which is identified). NWSDB has confirmed that the owner is willing to sell this land and that the family occupying the house temporarily (who are relatives of the owner) are planning to relocate to alternative accommodation regardless of the land sale, so the land would be sold as a vacant lot.

5. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders in 2005-2006, and further meetings were held when the document was revised in 2010. The draft SRP will be made available in the local language in Urban Council and Pradeshiya Sabha offices in the project area and disclosed to a wider audience via NWSDB and ADB websites. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project implementation in 2010-2012. NWSDB will establish a grievance redress mechanism through which affected persons may bring any dissatisfaction to the notice of project authorities for appropriate action. Grievances will first be considered by a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer (LARO) in the Project management coordination and implementation unit (PMCIU) and if this does not solve the issue, the case will be brought to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC),⁸ acting as a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The affected persons may also refer the case to the appropriate court of law. The grievance process is detailed further in the resettlement plan.

6. Comparison of ADB policy on involuntary resettlement with national law as established by the *Land Acquisition Act No 9* (1950) and *The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy* (2001) revealed broad agreement on many issues. There are however certain gaps where ADB policy is more demanding, including provision of special measures for female affected persons, disclosure of draft and final versions of the resettlement plan, and payment of compensation before the loss is incurred. An entitlement matrix was prepared describing how the borrower will compensate affected persons for loss of income or assets. This provides additional measures to bridge gaps between national law and ADB policy and covers a wider range of circumstances than the minor resettlement impacts expected, to enable appropriate measures if the project changes during detailed design. The principal entitlements are:

⁷ These will be in areas within the Project's water supply service area not covered by the Project's sewerage network. Work in this area will be coordinated with sanitation projects of the government and other donors.

⁸ LARC/GRC membership comprises: Divisional Secretary; District Superintendent of Surveys; District Valuer; NWSDB representative; Head of PIU; representative of a community-based organization (CBO) or nongovernment organization (NGO); and a resident of the community.

- (i) Land-for-land replacement or compensation at market value for any land acquired, with market value determined by the LARC and all taxes and other charges also covered;
- (ii) Compensation at replacement cost for any houses or buildings acquired, plus the cost of connecting utilities and services, with the owner permitted to salvage usable materials;
- (iii) Compensation for loss of fruit trees at the annual market value of the fruit, multiplied by the remaining productive years, as determined by the LARC and Agriculture Department;
- (iv) Compensation at rental value for any land temporarily acquired for construction activities;
- (v) Compensation for lost livelihood on the basis of minimum wage, average business income, or market value of standing crop as appropriate;
- (vi) Replacement/restoration/enhancement of any community facilities temporarily disturbed; and
- (vii) Measures for vulnerable affected persons including: (i) supply of water and sewerage to any replacement land; (ii) 3-month transitional or subsistence allowance; (iii) skills training; and (iv) priority in project employment.

7. The resettlement budget for the project was estimated on the basis of current prices and recent transactions. The total budget is SLR 17.6 million (US\$ 150,000), comprising: land acquisition SLR 4.2 million; compensation SLR 4 million; assistance to vulnerable affected persons SLR 0.5 million; consultation and disclosure SLR 1 million; surveys, management and monitoring SLR 6.2 million; and 10% contingency SLR 1.6 million. Costs would be reduced by about one third if the alternative government-owned site was used instead of acquiring the 0.3 ha plot of privately-owned land.

8. The executing agency has overall responsibility for the project and will establish a Project implementation unit (PIU) in Jaffna to manage construction activities (except for the work on Iranamadu Tank, for which the PID will be responsible). The LARO in the PIU will coordinate land acquisition and resettlement activities, assisted by a Resettlement Specialist provided by the Design Consultant. All land acquisition will be completed and all compensation paid (before displacement occurs) in the 9-month pre-construction period.

9. Resettlement activities will be monitored to enable NWSDB to assess progress and identify problem areas to prevent recurrence on this and other projects. The PMCIU will conduct internal monitoring, tracking numbers of people affected, assistance provided, community resources affected, restoration undertaken, compensation paid, etc. The PMCIU will maintain affected person databases, keep affected person census records, verify asset and socio-economic data used in assessing RP implementation impacts, etc. Reports will be submitted to NWSDB every 6 months throughout construction and these will be forwarded to ADB, who will monitor overall progress and advise the executing agency accordingly.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN: JAFFNA AND KILINCHCHI

A. Background

1. To support the Government of Sri Lanka (the government) in social and physical reconstruction in the north of the island subjected to almost two decades of internal conflict, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) developed the Conflict Affected Areas Rehabilitation Project (CAARP) in 2003. The resulting Report and Recommendation of the President (RRP) included a review of water resources in the Jaffna peninsula and adjacent mainland, which led to preparation of an investment to provide the peninsula with safe and reliable water supply and sanitation (i.e., the Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project). A team of Consultants conducted a Feasibility Study for the project in 2005-2006.

2. The deteriorating security situation precluded further development of the project until the end of the civil war in May 2009. The government then reaffirmed the importance of the project, and during Sri Lanka's Country Programming Mission in June 2009 earmarked it for immediate priority in 2010. Independent consultants were then engaged to review and revise the feasibility studies if necessary and update the documents in the light of any significant changes in circumstances.

3. This document is the Short Resettlement Plan (SRP). It was prepared by the feasibility study consultant in 2006 in compliance with ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995) and the government *National Involuntary Resettlement Policy* (2001). It was then revised by an ADB-appointed consultant in January 2010 to reflect changes in the intervening period in (i) the project; (ii) institutional arrangements; (iii) social conditions in the project area; and (iv) ADB Safeguards Policy (in particular the *Safeguard Policy Statement* of June 2009).

B. Project Description

4. The Project will comprise: (i) rehabilitating, expanding, and developing water and sanitation infrastructure (component 1); (ii) strengthening water resource management (component 2); (iii) enhancing implementation and management capacity of key institutions and providing support for project management and implementation activities (component 3);.

5. Component 1 is the part of the project involving the provision of infrastructure, so this is the element that may cause involuntary resettlement impacts. The water supply subproject will involve the following civil works—the locations of which are shown in Figure 1:

- (i) Refurbishing the existing earth bund of Iranamadu Tank and raising the bund by 0.61 m to allow storage and abstraction of an additional 51,000 m³/d of water;
- (ii) A new intake inside the tank near the left bank main channel sluice;
- (iii) A 32.5 km raw water main of 800 mm diameter Ductile Iron (DI) and 600 mm High Density Poly-ethylene (HDPE);

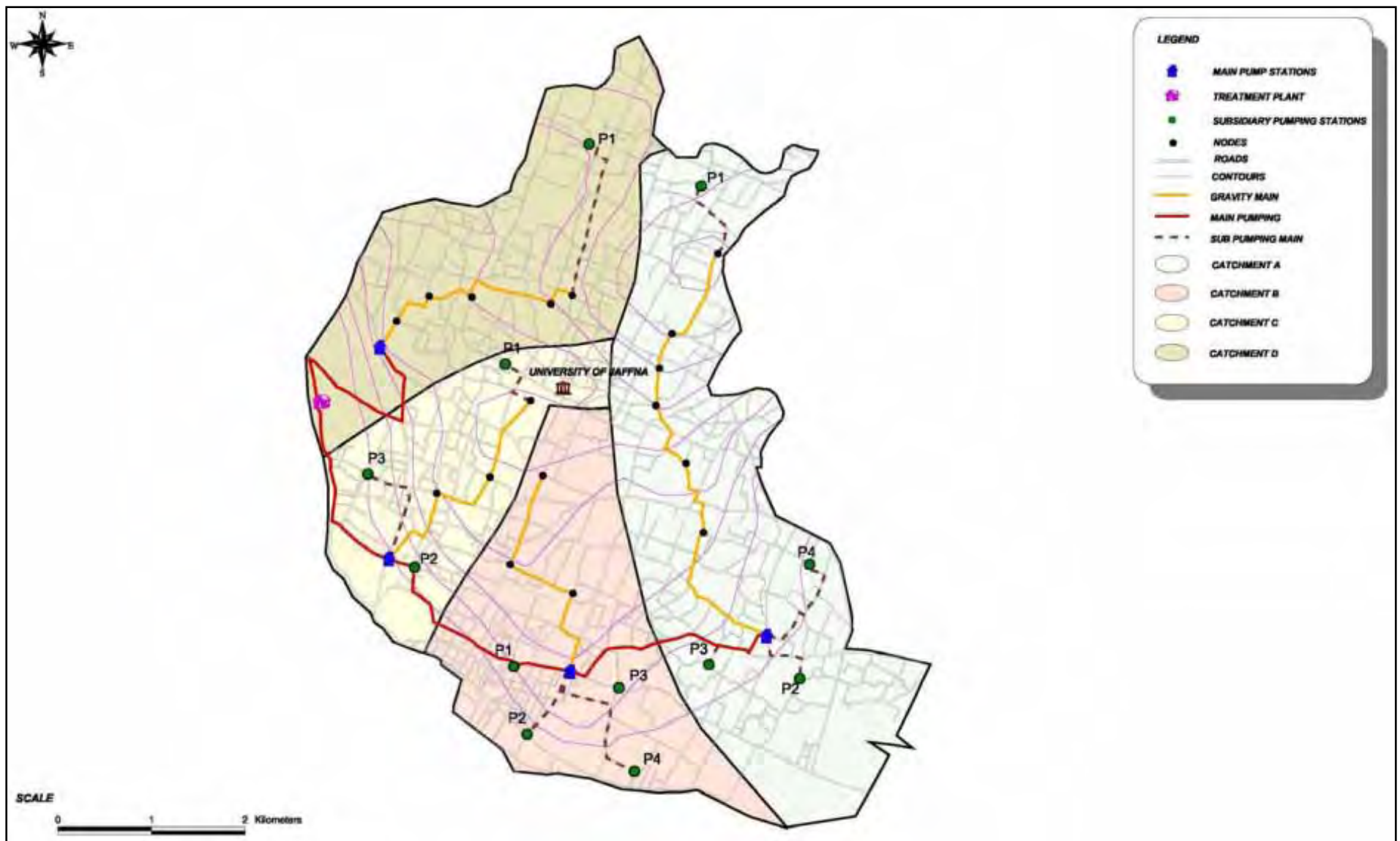


Figure 2: Jaffna urban area, showing proposed locations of main sewerage and sanitation facilities

- (iv) A 27,000 m³/d capacity Water Treatment Plant at Palai, with RCC tanks for coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, chlorination and sumps for raw and treated water;
- (v) High lift pumps and 44 km treated water pumping main of 600 mm diameter DI;
- (vi) Elevated water towers (new and refurbished existing) and two RCC ground sumps; and
- (vii) A 520 km distribution network of 63-300 mm diameter UPVC/MDPE pipe.

6. The sanitation subproject will serve the high population density neighborhoods of the Jaffna Municipal Council and University of Jaffna areas (Figure 2) and will involve the following:

- (i) 187 km of sewer pipes and pumping mains of 150-525 mm diameter UPVC/MDVC;
- (ii) Pumping stations, containing brick and concrete wells, pump-house, pumps, etc; and
- (iii) Sewage Treatment Plant at Kallundai, with RCC and earth-lined tanks, pumps, pipe-work and sea outfall for disposal of treated effluent.

7. Component 2 will (i) assist the Jaffna Water Resources Management Committee (JWRMC)¹ in designing a policy and institutional framework for integrated water resource management by financing a study to develop a medium-term framework for JWRMC; (ii) support the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) in coordination with the Water Resources Board (WRB) and other relevant institutions in developing groundwater quality and quantity monitoring system; (iii) support municipalities, urban councils, and pradeshiya sabhas in monitoring and enforcement through the preparation of by-laws and implementing rules and regulation, and a program for community monitoring; and (iv) conduct public water conservation, environmental, and hygiene awareness campaigns.

8. Component 3 will (i) construct and establish an NWSDB regional office in Jaffna; and (ii) provide project implementation capacity and administration support.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. Site Selection Criteria

9. Avoiding involuntary resettlement impacts (including minimizing the acquisition of privately-owned land and relocation of households and businesses) was a key feature of the preliminary design of the project, consistent with national law and ADB safeguards policy. Most such impacts have been successfully avoided by sensitive site selection, in particular by locating as many facilities as possible on un-used and unoccupied government-owned land. Key actions include:

- (i) Locating the raw water gravity main in the government-owned Right of Way (RoW) alongside the LB main channel and Paranthan main canal (Figure 1);
- (ii) Burying the raw water pumping main in the RoW beside the main A9 highway (Figure 1);

¹ JWRMC will expand on the Jaffna Water and Sanitation Sectoral Committee chaired by the Government Agent/District Secretary with members including NWSDB (Secretariat), Divisional Secretaries, Secretaries of the Municipal and Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas, NGOs, and the Regional Director for Health Services.

- (iii) Burying transmission mains and main sewers in the RoW of major roads in the served areas (Figure 2);
- (iv) Burying water distribution pipes in the RoW alongside minor roads;
- (v) Locating the WTP and STP on un-used government-owned land;
- (vi) Locating other facilities (water towers, water and sewage pumping stations) on individual plots of government-owned land wherever possible; and
- (vii) Reducing the number of new facilities by refurbishing existing water towers for incorporation into the scheme where feasible.

10. Most of the proposed locations were inspected during the feasibility study and observations were made on use and occupation of the land, infrastructure, etc; and land ownership details were obtained from the local authority. All sites were re-visited by ADB and NWSDB staff and consultants in December 2009–March 2010, to determine whether there had been any significant changes and to confirm that there were no constraints to the proposed civil works. The small number of alternative sites (chosen because previously-selected sites were no longer available) were also visited and assessed. Appendix 1 contains a summary of the 2006 and 2009-10 inspections and a detailed report on all sites from the 2009-10 visits.

2. Water Supply Subproject

11. For the water supply subproject, land is required for construction of the water supply intake, water treatment plant, 2 treated water ground sumps and 17 new towers (overhead reservoirs). A total of 5.75 ha is required and the identified locations (see Appendix 1A) include 5.3 ha of vacant Government land, 0.15 ha that is privately-owned where owners have offered to donate the land for tower construction, and 0.3 ha that is privately-owned and may need to be purchased (see below). A further 0.55 ha on which existing towers will be refurbished is also government-owned; so a total of 6.3 ha will be involved in the project in total. All locations for new works were unoccupied when inspected in 2009-10, so there should be few resettlement-related impacts, providing certain simple precautions are adopted. NWSDB should:

- (i) Include the Sri Lankan army as a project stakeholder and consult commanding officers of any camps or posts in the vicinity of proposed sites before and during any civil works;
- (ii) Obtain formal written confirmation from the relevant authorities that each proposed site is free of landmines and UXO before any sites are inspected or construction work begins;
- (iii) Re-confirm the ownership of all sites, and re-confirm that the private owners are still willing to donate the three small parcels of land for the project (Appendix 5); and
- (iv) Where new facilities are to be located on sites that already contain infrastructure (water supply facilities, abandoned buildings, etc) locate the new facilities so that no damage is caused to the existing structures.

12. Appendix 1A shows that it should only be necessary to acquire one 0.3 ha plot of privately-owned land (for construction of a ground sump and tower at Kaddudai – Ref 15), and this will only be required if this location is chosen over the alternative government-owned site. NWSDB has confirmed that the owner is willing to sell this land and that the family occupying the house temporarily (who are relatives of the owner) are planning to relocate to alternative accommodation regardless of the land sale, so the land would be sold as a vacant lot.

3. Sanitation Subproject

13. For the sewerage subproject, the sewer pipelines will be buried in the government-owned RoW alongside roads as noted above. The sewage treatment plant will be located on a 4.5 ha vacant plot of Government land near the coast at Kallundai, which was inspected in 2006 and 2009-10 as shown in Appendix 1A (Site Ref: Sanitation 01).

14. In addition, pumping stations will require a total of 0.5 ha and sites will be identified during detailed design after topographic surveys. In choosing locations, NWSDB should adopt the criteria used in site selection throughout the project and should ensure that sites are:

- (i) Government owned wherever possible, unoccupied and not used for any income-generating purpose; and
- (ii) Free of structures or occupants, not leased/rented/tenanted; and alongside roads where feasible to minimize the requirement for access roads.

D. Expected Resettlement Impacts and Socioeconomic Information

15. As explained above, water distribution pipes and sewers will be located in road RoWs, which can accommodate construction activities and should therefore not affect people, considering that the project area in general is not densely populated nor highly-built up. Vehicle traffic is comparatively low as most of the Jaffna population use bicycles (78% of households have a bicycle) or walk between destinations. Consultations with the business community show no anticipated losses in business due to laying of water and sewer pipes. Prior notice will be provided to all affected persons and a traffic management plan is recommended by the Initial Environmental Examination.

16. All rehabilitation work is designed to be undertaken entirely within the boundary of existing facilities. New construction will mainly be undertaken on vacant government land, and if the 0.3 ha site that requires land acquisition is chosen, it will not require physical or economic displacement. Temporary land acquisition is also unlikely as the government-owned sites are generally large enough to accommodate storage of materials and vehicles if necessary, and contractors' offices. Minor impacts that occur during construction will be addressed by contractors.

17. Resettlement impacts are therefore expected to be limited to the acquisition of a 0.3 ha plot of privately-owned land at Kaddudai from a willing seller if this location is chosen in preference to the government-owned alternative site. As the present occupants are planning to relocate voluntarily regardless of the land sale, land purchase and compensation for unoccupied house should be the only resettlement impacts.

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

18. This short resettlement plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders and a number of meetings and discussions were held during 2006 involving affected households, project beneficiaries and the main institutional stakeholders; details are provided in Appendix 2. Resumption of consultation and disclosure when the project recommenced in 2009 was delayed because of the delicate political situation at that time. Informal contacts were however

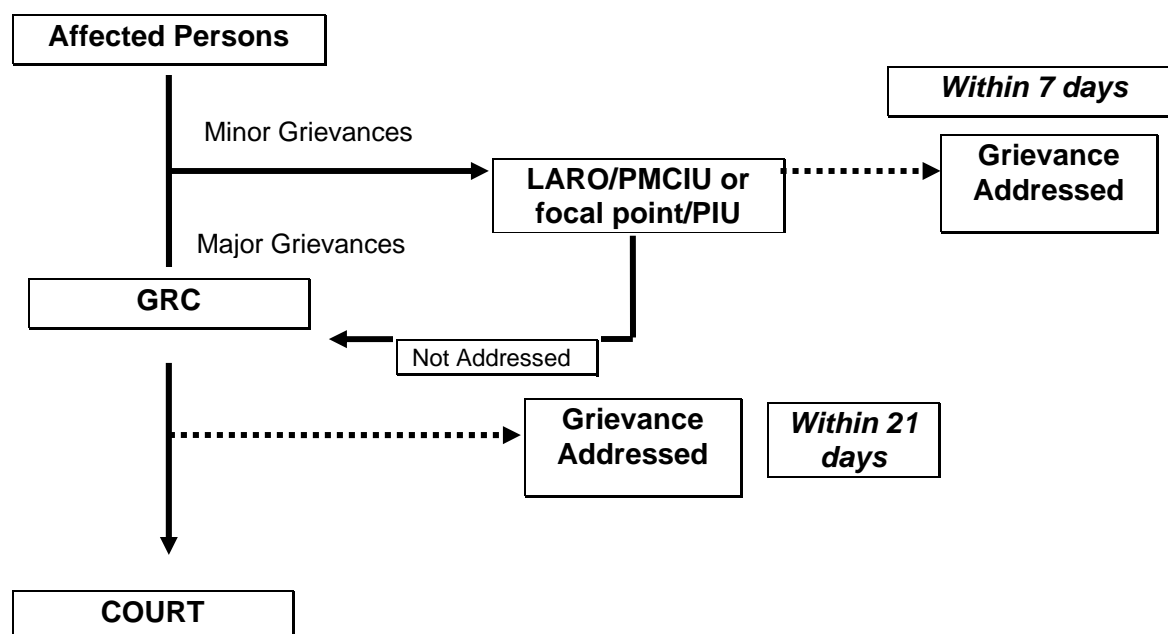
established with key persons during site visits so that stakeholders would be aware of the work in progress.

19. The resettlement plan will be disclosed to stakeholders in early-to-mid-2010 by making copies of the summary available in the local language in Urban Council and Pradeshiya Sabha offices in the project area. The summary resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the websites of the executing agency and ADB. Information dissemination and consultation will then continue throughout project implementation in 2010-2012 and beyond.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

20. The GRM will be made accessible to the affected persons and capable of responding to a wide scope of issues so that many affected persons can approach it easily with their diverse concerns including trace-related grievances, land acquisition and compensation-related grievances, construction-related grievances, and resettlement sites-related grievances. The institutional arrangements established to ensure effective management of the design, construction and subsequent operation of the project infrastructure, include special provisions to enable affected persons to bring to the attention of the project authorities any dissatisfaction they may experience and to ensure that this is dealt with appropriately. The mechanism is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Grievance Redress



21. Grievances of affected persons will first be brought to the attention of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer (LARO) in the Project Management Coordination Implementation Unit (PMCIU) or the focal point in the PIU.

22. The LARO will be responsible for the following grievance related activities:

- (i) Assist the affected persons in land acquisition and compensation processes including their relocation to new sites (if relevant);
- (ii) Maintain good relations with affected persons, responding to their concerns, and providing assistance to them as required;

- (iii) Identify all resettlement impacts before, during, and after construction; and taking steps to mitigate them;
- (iv) Participate in Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) as an ex-officio member;
- (v) Function as lowest level receiver of grievances along with the PIU focal point;
- (vi) Record, register, and sort grievances;
- (vii) Conduct an initial assessment of grievances;
- (viii) Refer grievances to appropriate units or persons;
- (ix) Notify complainants and other affected parties of eligibility, the resolution process, and the outcomes;
- (x) Track, monitor, documentation, and evaluation of all grievances; and
- (xi) Submit annual summary report to PMCIU project director and to ADB.

23. The LARO and focal point in the PIU will record any grievances made including essential data (name of person, date of grievance, description of grievance, and contact information of affected person. Any grievances not able to be addressed by the PIU will be relayed to the LARO. Grievances not redressed by the LARO will be brought to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee acting as GRC. The Committee will be composed of the Assistant Divisional Secretary (chair),² the District Superintendent of Surveys, the District Valuer, an NWSDB representative, the Head of the PMCIU and PIU, a representative of a community-based organization (CBO) or local nongovernment organization (NGO) working in the area, and a resident of the community. A secretary to the GRC will be appointed to take minutes. In consideration of the small number of affected persons, the Committee will not hold regular meetings to act on grievances, and will meet only when a grievance is not resolved by the LARO. They will be given notice of the meeting, will meet to determine the merit of the grievance, and will resolve the grievance within a month of receipt. If an affected person is dissatisfied with the outcome of the process they may refer their case to the appropriate court of law. The grievance redress mechanism will be made aware to all project communities. All minor grievances will be resolved within 7 days from the time of receiving the complaint, whereas the Land Acquisition Resettlement Committees will resolve land acquisition and compensation-related grievances within 21 days from completion of the land acquisition process under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act.

G. Legal Framework

24. The legal framework within which this resettlement plan has been prepared is described in Appendix 3. This describes national law relating to Involuntary Resettlement as prescribed by the government *Land Acquisition Act No 9 of 1950* and *The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy* (2001). It compares these requirements with those of ADB policy as established by the *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995) and revised by the *Safeguards Policy Statement* (2009). Gaps between national law and ADB policy are identified and bridging measures are included in the Entitlement Matrix for the project, described below. ADB will not finance the project if it does not comply with its Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) nor will it finance the project if it does not comply with its host country's social and environmental laws. Where discrepancy between the ADB and government policies exist, the ADB policy will prevail. Moreover, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-

² If this position is vacant, the divisional secretary functions as the chair of the GRC. The GRC has the right to request *grama niladharis*, the project technical staff, and officers from relevant state or non-state institutions to attend the meetings and provide information. A complainant has the right to appear in person, to be accompanied by a family member, and/or to request to be represented by a village elder.

administered sovereign projects, and their components regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan; and/or a grant; and/or other means.

H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

25. The policy analysis presented in Appendix 3 led to the development of an entitlement matrix (Table 1), setting out action to be taken by the borrower to compensate affected persons for any loss of assets, income and livelihoods they may experience as a result of the project. It covers a wider range of circumstances than the limited resettlement impacts that are expected, so that appropriate compensation may be provided if there are changes in the project and/or proposed sites in the detailed design stage. The matrix also specifies additional assistance to be provided to vulnerable groups if such persons are found to be affected by the project.

I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

26. The series of measures taken above to promote sensitive site selection with the aim of avoiding resettlement impacts wherever possible will ensure that there will be minimal acquisition of private land and no loss of occupied structures, including houses, business premises etc. There will therefore be no relocation of housing or settlements in relation to this project. If acquired land contains unoccupied structures (e.g., the house on one of the alternative sites for Kaddudai sump and tower) this will be compensated at the cost of reconstruction (see Table 2).

J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

27. Because of the criteria applied to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts, anticipated losses are limited. Loss of land, trees and any structures will be at replacement cost. A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC) will be composed of the Divisional Secretary, the District Superintendent of Surveys, the District Valuer, an NWSDB representative, the head of the PIU, and a representative of the community to determine replacement values. Any affected vulnerable households will be provided with additional assistance in the form of land-for-land replacement options, if available, with the replacement land being provided with services from the Project (i.e., piped water and/or sewerage). If land is not available, the Government will assist vulnerable persons in securing new land. Vulnerable households will also be given preference for employment in subproject activities, and will be allocated short-term financial allowances.

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
	Permanent Losses					
1	Loss of private land	Vacant lot	Owner(s) with legal title	1. Replacement/market value of land or land-for-land based on the owner's preference (including compensation for non-viable residual portions). 2. Free transport facility or shifting assistance. ¹ 3. Provision of all fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land. 4. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.	If land-for-land is offered, ownership will be in the name of both husband and wife. Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted as a part of RP implementation.	The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC) will determine replacement value and will finalize compensation rates in consultation with affected persons. The Project management coordination and implementation unit (PMCIU)/Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer (LARO) will identify vulnerable households.
2	Loss of unused and unoccupied structures	Houses, other buildings	Owner(s) with legal title	1. Replacement cost (ie cost of rebuilding the structure). 2. Cost of connecting utilities and services and any other fees and charges incurred. 3. Owner will be allowed to salvage useable materials from the structure before or after demolition.	All efforts should be made to avoid acquiring land containing occupied and/or income-generating structures. If such land was acquired, appropriate compensation would need to be devised. This could involve relocation, other compensation (eg shifting allowance, income supplement, cost of lost business income, etc), depending on circumstances.	Replacement cost will be determined by LARC as described above. National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) would decide nature and scale of any additional compensation in consultation with affected persons, as described below (unforeseen losses)
3	Loss of trees	Standing trees	Owner(s) with legal title	1. Notice to harvest fruits. 2. If notice cannot be provided, compensation for fruits at market value. 3. Compensation for fruit bearing trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years. 4. Compensation for non-fruit trees at market value of timber.	Market value of trees has to be determined.	PMCIU/LARO will ensure provision of notice. LARC with assistance from the Timber Corporation and Agriculture Department will undertake the valuation of trees and will finalize compensation rates in consultation with

¹ The shifting assistance will be Rs 2,500 per household. Alternatively the Water Supply and Drainage Board may provide free transport.

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
						affected persons
	Temporary Losses					
4	Loss of land	Land temporarily required for project activities/ construction	Owner(s) With legal title, tenants, leaseholders, encroachers or squatters.	1. 60 days advance notice 2. Provision of land and structure rental value during the duration of temporary acquisition		LARC will determine rental value through survey and consultation with affected persons.
5	Disruption of livelihood	Commercial and agricultural activities	Owners, tenants, leaseholders, sharecroppers, employees/ agricultural workers, owners and operators of businesses, hawkers or vendors.	1. Compensation of any lost income based on minimum wage rates/ average business income. 2. Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be provided, compensation for standing crop (or share of crop for sharecroppers) at market value. Compensation for perennial crops at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years. 3. Provision of alternative sites for hawkers and vendors for continued economic activity will be part of project design. ² 4. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.	Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible. Work schedules will avoid harvest season. Market value of crops and fruit trees has to be determined. During construction, the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) will identify alternative temporary sites for vendors and hawkers to continue economic activity. NWSDB will ensure civil works are phased to minimize disruption.	LARC will determine wage rates and lost income by survey and consultation with APs. LARC with assistance from the Timber Corporation and Agriculture Department will undertake the valuation of crops and fruit trees and will finalize compensation rates in consultation with APs. PMCIU/LARO will identify alternative sites for economic activity. PMCIU/LARO will identify vulnerable households.
5	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Loss or disruption to common resources	Community or local body	1. Replacement or restoration of affected community facilities such as public water pumps, sanitation and drainage facilities, roads, schools, hospitals, temples and shrines, and cultural resources. 2. Enhancement of community resources.		PMCIU/LARO to determine the extent of losses or disruption. NWSDB and PMCIU to ensure contractor performs restoration.

² During detailed design, the incorporation of additional avoidance measures in construction tender and contract documents will be evaluated if losses in income for the majority of affected persons could be potentially significant (more than 10%). These measures may include: (i) specifying trenching and pipe-laying activities to occur outside of active business periods; (ii) specifying the need to utilize steel plates or similar devices to cover open trenches and enable roads and pavements to be trafficked and business premises to be accessed during business hours; and (iii) limiting the extent of trenches that can be left open at any given location or limiting the period it can be left open.

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
6	Any other loss not identified			1. Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy.		NWSDB in consultation with affected persons
	Losses to Vulnerable Groups					
7	Impacts on Vulnerable affected persons ³	All impacts	Vulnerable affected persons	<p>1. Land. Further to Item 1, replacement land (if available) will have facilities from the Project (water supply and sanitation). A transitional allowance of Rs 10,000 per month will also be provided for three months.</p> <p>2. Livelihood. Further to item 5, vulnerable households will be prioritized in project employment. Skills training and a subsistence allowance of Rs 10,000 will also be provided for three months to augment current livelihood.</p>	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted as a part of the RP. If replacement land is not available, the Government will help vulnerable affected persons secure alternative land.	PMCIU/LARO will identify vulnerable households.

³ Vulnerable households comprise households headed by a female, disabled or indigenous person and households with incomes below the official government Poverty Line.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

28. Table 2 shows the proposed cost of the various entitlements described above, which shows that the total resettlement budget is SLR 17.6 million (US\$150,000). This covers the cost of: land acquisition; compensation for loss of structures and assets; information disclosure, consultation and participation; and management and monitoring of the resettlement process. It also includes contingency items to provide special assistance to vulnerable households if any are identified by the detailed measurement surveys, and to cover the cost of any unforeseen items. It should be noted that the budget includes a significant cost for the potential purchase of privately-owned land for the sump and tower at Kaddudai, and resettlement costs would be reduced by around one third if the alternative government-owned site were selected instead.

Table 2: Resettlement Costs

Item	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost	Subtotal
1. Land Acquisition				
a. Water Towers/Sumps	0.3 ha	8,800,000 ¹	2,640,000	
b. Sewage Treatment Plant Pumping Stations	0.1 ha ²	8,800,000	880,000	
c. Registration and other charges	Sum		704,000 ³	4,224,000
2. Compensation				
a. House (replacement cost)	600 sq ft ⁴	1,800 ⁵	1,080,000	
b. Trees	40	50,000 ⁶	2,000,000	
c. Temporary Losses	Sum		1,000,000	4,080,000
d. Land restoration (included as part of project cost)				
3. Additional assistance to vulnerable persons	Sum		500,000 ⁷	500,000
4. Information Campaign, Consultation, and Disclosure Activities	Sum		1,000,000 ⁸	1,000,000
5. Surveying, Management, and Monitoring				
a. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer	1 x 12 month	200,000	2,400,000	
a. Socioeconomic/Measurement survey	3 x 2 month	200,000 ⁹	1,200,000	
c. Transportation	Sum		200,000	3,800,000
6. Contingencies	10%			1,360,400
Total				14,964,400

L. Institutional Arrangements

29. Funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), with the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage (MWSD) as the executing agency through the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), particularly its Jaffna Regional Office (JRO), responsible for overall coordination of project execution and implementation of the water supply and sanitation component, as well as the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils

¹ Based on current advertised price of undeveloped land in Jaffna: Rs 22,000 per sq perch (25 m²), ie Rs 8.8 million per ha (http://www.lankapropertyweb.com/land/property_details-9382.html);

² Assumes that 20% of the sewerage pumping stations will be located on privately-owned land;

³ Land registration, stamp duty and legal fees currently amount to 20% of the purchase price;

⁴ Estimated average dimensions of an average-sized house on the Jaffna peninsula;

⁵ Advertised price per sq ft of constructing an economy class house in Sri Lanka (http://www.lanka.info/Sri_Lanka/realestate/faq.jsp);

⁶ Assumes annual market price of fruit of Rs 5,000 and 10 year average productive life of fruit tree;

⁷ Assumes 5 vulnerable AP households, each provided with Rs 10,000 subsistence allowance for 3 months; total includes a further Rs 350,000 budget for transitional allowance and/or training;

⁸ Includes cost of venue hire, refreshments, advertising and printing costs for 8 public meetings (Rs 50,000 each); printing and organization of leaflet campaign, posters, media advertisements (Rs 100,000); organization, printing and translation of reports for public disclosure (Rs 200,000); and venue hire, transportation costs and refreshments for Grievance Redress Committee (Rs 300,000);

⁹ Assumes 1 senior domestic consultant at a cost of Rs 300,000 per month and 2 junior consultants at Rs 150,000 per month (including fee, travel, accommodation and subsistence);

(MLGPC) through the Northern Provincial Council-Provincial Irrigation Department (NPC-PID), responsible for overall coordination of project execution and implementation of the Irranamadu Tank component. As MWSD will be the executing agency and NWSDB will be the implementing agency for part of the Project, the project management unit at NWSDB (JRO) will also function as project management, coordination and implementation unit (PMCIU). The PMCIU will assist MWSD in (i) project management; (ii) coordinate implementation particularly with PIU (NPC-PID); and (iii) function as project implementation unit to assist in day-to-day project implementation of water supply, sanitation, water resource management, and capacity building components. The LARO at the PMCIU in the NWSDB office in Jaffna will coordinate land acquisition and resettlement activities and will be responsible for resettlement plan implementation, assisted by a Resettlement Specialist provided by the Design Consultant. A focal point in the PIU in the NPC-PID will coordinate closely on social and resettlement/land acquisition issues, if these arise.

30. Appendix 4 describes the process of acquiring private land and transferring ownership of LRC and State land and specifies the agency responsible for each action. Table 3 below lists the individual activities of the resettlement/compensation/entitlements process and also identifies the responsible institutions.

M. Implementation Schedule

31. Resettlement plan implementation (excluding monitoring, which will be undertaken throughout the project period), is expected to be completed within 9 months. This will occur during the pre-construction period to comply with ADB policy that compensation for resettlement impacts must be provided before the impact occurs. An implementation schedule for land acquisition is provided in Appendix 4. All other activities will be scheduled during the pre-construction period in the order shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments	Design Consultant, PIU/PMCIU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and Project details by issuing Section 2 Notice (Land Acquisition Act),	LARO/PIU/PMCIU
Meetings at community/ household level with affected persons of land/property	
Formation of LARC	
Government procedures for land acquisition	NWSDB, Land Divisions, DS
Resettlement Plan Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all Affected Persons	Project Consultant/ LARO/PIU/PMCIU
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during SIA surveys	Project Consultant/ LARO/PIU/PMCIU
Computation of Replacement Values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	Project Consultant/ LARO/LARC
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	Project Consultant/ LARO/PIU/PMCIU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	Project Consultant/
Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders for this	LARO/PIU/PMCIU/LARC
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	Project Consultant/ LARO/PIU/PMCIU/LARC
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Project Consultant/ LARO/PIU/PMCIU/LARC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Project Consultant/ LARO/PIU/PMCIU
Approval of resettlement plan	PMCIU/ADB
Sale Deed Execution and Payment	PIU
Taking possession of land	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Consultations with affected persons during assistance provision	LARO
Grievance Redress	LARO/LARC as GRC
Internal Monitoring	PIU/PMCIU

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AP = affected person, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, LARC = Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee, LARO = Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer, NWSDB = National Water Supply and Drainage Board, PIU = Project Implementation Unit, PMCIU = Project Management Coordination and Implementation Unit.

N. Monitoring and Evaluation

32. Although resettlement impacts are expected to be minor, resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the executing agency with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems, so that preventative action can be taken to avoid recurrence on this and other projects.

33. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMCIU, tracking indicators such as the number of persons affected, assistance extended, community resources affected, restoration undertaken, and financial aspects such as compensation paid (as relevant). Monthly targets will be provided by the Project Consultant to the LARO. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by the PMCIU, reporting actual achievements against the targets and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The PMCIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting results of the affected person census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data that will be used as the baseline for assessing resettlement plan implementation impacts. The PMCIU to prepare semi-annual monitoring report to ADB to be submitted as part of project monitoring reports.

Details of Land to be used for the Project

Ref No ¹	Proposed Use of Land	Location	Area (ha)	Ownership	Site Description (2006)					Site re-assessment (2009-10)	
					Infra-structure	Agriculture	Livestock	Community use	Trees	Date(s) visited	Comments
Water Supply: Phase I Stage 1											
01	Intake	Iranamadhu	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	29.12.09; 4.3.10	As in 2006, except that surrounding area is currently occupied by Sri Lankan Army camp
03	Treatment Plant	Maruthankerny Junction	4.00	LRC	No	No	No	No	6	29.12.09; 4.3.10	As in 2006; army camp now located at edge of site; mines and UXO not yet cleared
04	Tower	Palai	0.05	Pradeshiya Sabha	No	No	No	No	0	29.12.09; 4.3.10	As in 2006; army post now at site entrance and DS advised that land is owned by DS
05	Tower	Puttur	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	29.12.09;5.3.10	As in 2006; ownership should be checked as owner may be Pradeshiya Sabha
06	Tower	Kodikamam	0.05	Pradeshiya Sabha	No	No	No	No	0	29.12.09; 4.3.10	As in 2006; site is located on un-used land in a public market that is occupied daily
07	Tower	Karaveddy	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.2.10; 5.3.10	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
08	Tower	Meesalai	0.50	NWSDB - State	No	No	No	No	0	1.1.10; 4.3.10	Vacant land with some abandoned buildings owned by NWSDB
09	Tower	Navatkuli	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	9.2.10; 4.3.10	Sites proposed in 2006 no longer available. New site is un-used and unoccupied
10	Tower 1	Main Street Jaffna	0.05	JMC - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.12.09; 4.3.10	Site proposed in 2006 is no longer available. Now proposed to refurbish existing tower
11	Tower 1 (Alternative site)	Racca Road Jaffna	0.05	State	No	No	No	Yes	0	11.2.10; 4.3.10	Site proposed in 2006 is no longer available. Tower on new site can be built without affecting public well or community centre
12	Tower 2	Old park, Jaffna	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	1	31.12.09; 4.3.10	As in 2006; un-used state land controlled by DS
13	Tower 3	University ground, Nallur	0.05	University of Jaffna - State	No	No	No	No	0	11.2.10; 4.3.10	Site proposed in 2006 is no longer available. Tower on new site can be built without affecting nearby playground
14	Tower	Kondavil	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	2	31.12.09; 4.3.10	As in 2006; new tower can be built without affecting small JMC water intakes on site
15	Sump and Tower	Kaddudai	0.3	Private or State (2 alternatives)						4.3.10	Site proposed in 2006 is not available. There are two alternatives: a) Land with a house under temporary occupancy, which the owner is keen to

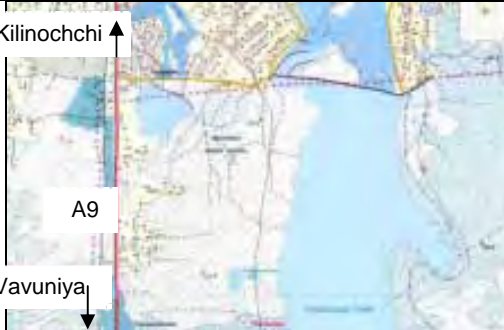




¹ Site reference numbers are those used in the Feasibility Study Final Report (Volume 8, Table 2.1).

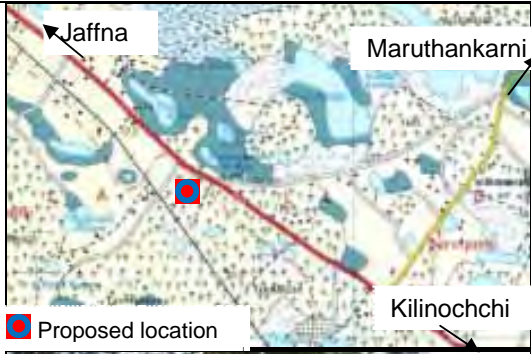




Ref No ¹	Proposed Use of Land	Location	Area (ha)	Ownership	Site Description (2006)					Site re-assessment (2009-10)	
					Infra-structure	Agriculture	Livestock	Community use	Trees	Date(s) visited	Comments
											sell; b) Un-used gov't land nearby, surrounded by about 50 houses
17	Tower	Vaddukoddai	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.12.09; 5.3.10	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
18	Tower	Araly North	0.05	Prad Sab - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.2.10	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
19	Tower	Araly South	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.2.10; 5.3.10	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
20	Tower	Moolai	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	31.12.09; 5.3.10	An abandoned housing scheme is on part of the site but there is enough room for a tower
21	Tower	Karinagar	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	5	31.12.09; 5.3.10	As in 2006; un-used state-owned land
Total			5.6								
Water Supply: Priority Works											
01	Tower	Karainagar East	0.05	Prad Sab - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.12.09	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
02	Tower	Karainagar North	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.12.09	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
03	Tower	Karainagar West	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.12.09	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
05	Tower	Kayts	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.1.10; 5.3.10	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
06	Sump	Araliturai	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	31.12.09; 5.3.10	Site is marshy & was inundated when visited so designs must include adequate drainage
07	Tower	Velanai	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.12.09; 5.3.10	As in 2006: site of an existing tower that supplies 53 connections. Land is overgrown and contains some abandoned buildings
08	Tower	Velanai	0.05	Pradeshiya Sabha	No	No	No	No	0	31.12.09; 5.3.10	
09	Tower	Pungudutivu	0.05	Kovil - Private	No	No	No	No	0	12.1.10; 5.3.10	Kovil (Hindu temple) is willing to donate land that is free of occupants and structures
10	Tower	Mandaitivu	0.05	NWSDB - State	No	No	No	No	5	31.12.09; 5.3.10	Contains facilities of existing water scheme with enough free space for new tower
18	Tower	Nainativu	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.1.10	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
20	Tower	Analaitivu	0.05	Kovil - Private	No	No	No	No	3	12.1.10	Kovil is willing to donate land. 3 sites being

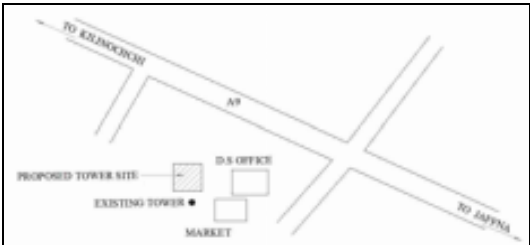




Ref No ¹	Proposed Use of Land	Location	Area (ha)	Ownership	Site Description (2006)					Site re-assessment (2009-10)	
					Infra-structure	Agriculture	Livestock	Community use	Trees	Date(s) visited	Comments
											considered. Option 3 (away from kovil) is most suitable
22	Tower	Eluvaitivu	0.05	Private (Church or Fisheries Community Soc)	No	No	No	No	0	12.1.10	2 potential sites - within church premises or on playground owned by fishery community society. Both owners willing to donate land
23	Office Building	Jaffna	0.1	NWSDB - State	No	No	No	No	1	4.3.10	Unused land with public buildings nearby
Total			0.7								
Sewerage and Sanitation											
01	Treatment Plant	Kallundai	4.5	State	No	No	No	No	0	31.12.09; 4.3.10	Site is swampy, so designs must include adequate drainage and flood protection. Hindu cremation site nearby would have to be moved with community agreement
02	Pump Stations	Jaffna – several sites needed	0.5	State	No	No	No	No	0		Locations not yet identified
Total			5.0								

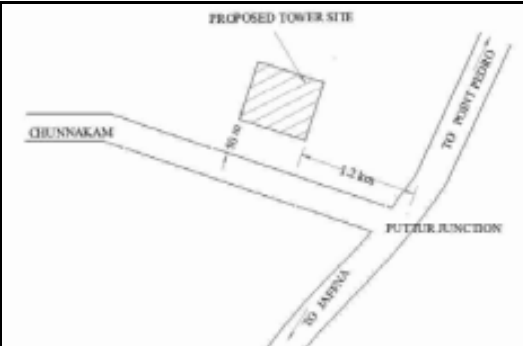


NWSDB = National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

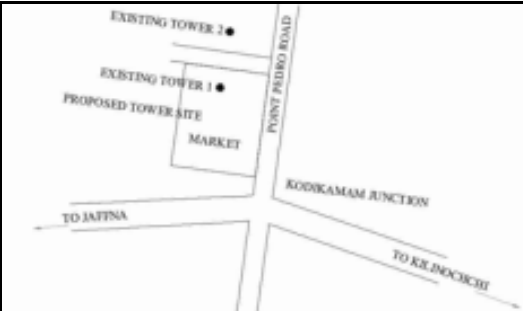




Site Visit Reports, December 2009 - January 2010






Site Ref No: 01	Date: 29.12.09	Location map:
1. Project component	Water Intake	
2. Location name	Iranamadu Tank	
3. DS/AGA Division	Karachchi/Kilinochchi District	
4. Local Authority	Karachchi PS	
5. Site Access	A9 road; Kilinochchi – Iranamadu access road	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate 1: Intake location		Plate 2: Iranamadu tank
		
Plate 3: Bund and the surrounding vegetation		Plate 4: Abandoned lift irrigation scheme, LB canal
7. Occupancy	Army headquarters, Kilinochchi	
8. Land use	Intake area is vacant. Army buildings occupy some of the surrounding land	
9. Description of environment		
Iranamadu tank is about 3.5 km from the A9 road, south of Kilinochchi town. The location is occupied by the SL Army after clearing the area from June 2009. There are about 400 soldiers and officers in the camp and many security posts located along the dam. The dam crest road runs to Vattakachchi and Kalmadu villages and is currently not open to the public. The reservoir bund was partially damaged in 1983 and was repaired and a seepage monitoring structure was installed. Some maintenance work on the dam has been done recently by the Irrigation Dept. There are 2 abandoned lift irrigation schemes located downstream and upstream of the LB sluice gates.		
10. Land ownership	State land under control of DS, Karachchi/Irrigation Department	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	
12. Officers consulted	Mrs. S. Ketheeswaran, District Secretary, Kilinochchi S. Devadas, Technical Officer, Irrigation Dept., Kilinochchi Colonel. KPSA Amarakoon, Head, Army Headquarters, Kilinochchi	






Site Ref No: 03		Date 29.12.09	Location map	
1. Project component		Water treatment plant		
2. Location name		Maruthankerny junction		
3.AGA / DS Division		Pachchilipalai/ Kilinochchi District		
4. Local Authority		Pachchilipalai PS		
5. Site access		A9 road; near Maruthankerni junction		
6. Site photographs				
				
Plate 1: Proposed location			Plate 2: Tharmankarni road (off A9) at boundary	
				
Plate 3: Adjacent lands			Plate 4: Army camp in front of the land	
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants and structures		
8. Land use		Un-used scrub land		
9. Description of environment				
<p>The proposed land is located adjacent to the A9 road, between the 276 and 277 km posts, near the Maruthankerni junction. A by-road towards Tharmankarni village marks the northern boundary of the land. An Army camp (HQA COY 7VIR) is currently located in front of the proposed site.</p> <p>The area is covered by naturally growing shrubs and there is no dense vegetation. There are however some Palmyra palm, coconut and other mature trees scattered in the vicinity.</p> <p>The area has not been cleared at the time of the visits and a Mine/UXO clearance certificate must be obtained from the District Secretary, Kilinochchi before any field work may commence.</p>				
10. Land ownership		Land Reform Commission (To be confirmed)		
11. Land extent (ha)		4		
12.Officers consulted		District Secretary, Kilinochchi; Divisional Secretary, Pachchilipalai		

Site Ref No: 04	Date: 29.12.2009	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed Tower	
2. Location name	Palai	
3. DS Division	Pachchilipalai/ Kilinochchi District	
4. Local Authority	Pachchilipalai PS	
5. Site access	A9 road	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate 1:Proposed location		Plate 2: DS office building
		
Plate 3: Army security post		Plate 4: Site condition in 2006
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	Identified plot is not used. DS Administrative building is adjacent to site	
9. Description of environment		
<p>The site is alongside the A9 road, between the 282 and 283 km posts, in the office premises of the Divisional Secretariat, Pachchalipalai. An Army security post is presently located at the entrance of the proposed site and a public market is nearby.</p> <p>According to Table 2-4 of the Final Feasibility Study Report, 2006 (Volume 8, page 7), the land is owned by the Pradeshiya Sabha. However during the visit in 2009, the Divisional Secretary of Pachchalipalai stated that the land is owned by the DS.</p>		
10. Land ownership	State land under control of the Divisional Secretariat, Pachchalipalai	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	
12.Officers consulted	District Secretary, Kilinochchi; Divisional Secretary, Pachchalipalai	


Site Ref No: 05		Date: 29.12.2009		Location map	
1. Project component		Proposed tower			
2. Location name		Puttur			
3. DS Division		Valikamam East/ Jaffna District			
4. Local Authority		Valikamam East PS			
5. Site access		1.5 km along the Puttur - Chunnakam road off B71 road			
6. Site photographs					
					
Plate 1: Proposed location			Plate 2: Cemetery, Local authority		
					
Plate 3: Puttur – Chunnakam road			Plate 4: Village road; boundary of the land		
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants and structures			
8. Land use		Identified land is not used. There is a cemetery around 150 m away			
9. Description of environment					
<p>The land is located on the Puttur - Chunnakam road, 1.5 km from the Point Pedro (B71) road. A village road demarcates a boundary of the cemetery and the proposed tower will be located adjacent to that at about 150 m from the entrance of the cemetery, which is under the control of Valikamam East Pradeshiya Sabha.</p> <p>Home gardens and small scale vegetable cultivation are the common land uses in the area. Onions/ manioc are the most common cultivations. There is also a shop in the vicinity of the proposed location.</p>					
10. Land ownership		Valikamam East Pradeshiya Sabha			
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05			
12. Officers consulted		-			




Site Ref No: 06	Date: 29.12.09	Location map	
1. Project component	Proposed tower		
2. Location name	Kodikamam		
3. AGA / DS Division	Thenmarachchi / Jaffna District		
4. Local Authority	Chavakachcheri PS		
5. Site access	A9 road; about 100m along the Kodikamam – Point Pedro road		
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Proposed location		Plate 2: Market building	
			
Plate 3: Stores / market building		Plate 4: Kodikamam – Point Pedro (B68) road	
7. Occupancy	Public market. There are free spaces for the proposed tank		
8. Land use	No formal land use. People walk through the area when the market is operating		
9. Description of environment			
The site can be accessed from Jaffna along the A9 road and Kodikamam is the next service area after Chavakachcheri town. The proposed site is located within the public market premises at Kodikamam at a distance of 100m along the Kodikamam – Point Pedro (B68) road. There are several buildings in the market including stores, shops, vehicle/bicycle parks, a garbage collection point and a toilet. The market operates each day and is occupied by traders and customers.			
10. Land ownership	Chavakachchery Pradeshiya Saba		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05 (Required for the structure)		

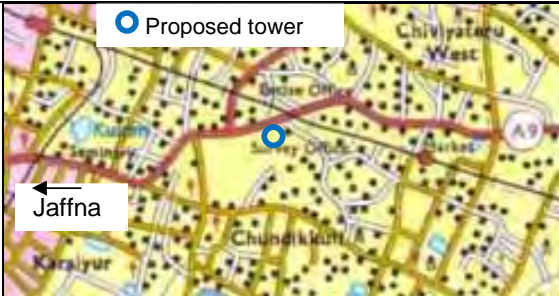




Site Ref No: 07		Date: 11.02.10	Location map	
1. Project component		Existing tower		
2. Location name		Karaveddy		
3. DS division		Vadamarachchi South West/Jaffna District		
4. Local authority		Vadamarachchi South West PS		
5. Site access		Jaffna–Point Pedro road; Nelliady jctn; Kodikamam road; Arasadi road		
6. Site photographs				
				
Plate1: Existing tower			Plate 2: Abandoned Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant	
				
Plate 3: Abandoned intake in front of the site			Plate 4: Adjacent homesteads	
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants		
8. Land use		Existing tower and abandoned Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant surrounded by a paddy field, a kovil and homesteads		
9. Description of environment				
The NWSDB Karaveddy Water Supply Scheme (commenced in 1967), is located near Nelliadi town. The site is accessed from the Jaffna – Point Pedro road up to Nelliady junction and along Kodikamam road and then by Arasady road. The scheme is the largest in Jaffna District under NWSDB and supplies around 4,059 m ³ of water per month to 10,000 people in Karaveddy (West, North, South, East and Center) and Mathony, via 217 connections (109 domestic and 101 stand posts). The water intake is 4km away in Mayakkai village. The existing premises consist of a tower, an office building and an abandoned RO plant, with a homestead, village road, a kovil and a paddy field nearby.				
10. Ownership		NWSDB		
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05		



Site Ref No: 08	Date: 01.01.10	Location map	
1. Project component	Proposed tower		
2. Location name	Meesalai		
3. DS Division	Thenmaradchi / Jaffna District		
4. Local Authority	Chavakachcheri PS		
5. Site access	A9 road; Kali kovil lane		
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate 1:Proposed location		Plate 2: Abandoned water sump	
			
Plate 3: Homesteads nearby		Plate 4:Damaged and abandoned buildings on site	
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants		
8. Land use	Bare land and old abandoned buildings belonging to NWSDB		
9. Description of environment			
The proposed tower location is accessed by travelling along the A9 up to Meesalai and along the Kali Kaovil lane. The land is owned by NWSDB and there are several old abandoned buildings on part of the land, but no usable structures or buildings. The land is a cleared area; there is an abandoned water sump in one corner, of which construction started in 1983 but was not completed. There are a few homesteads on the adjacent land.			
10. Land ownership	NWSDB		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.5		






Site Ref No: 9	Date: 09.02.10	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed tower	
2. Location name	Navatkuli (<i>Alternative site for Navatkuli – near railway reservation</i>)	
3. DS division	Thenmarachchi / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Chavakachcheri PS	
5. Site access	A9 road; near Karativu junction	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Proposed land		Plate 2: A9 Road adjacent to the site
		
Plate 3: Nearby abandoned houses		Plate 4: Bare land in front of the site
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants and structures	
8. Land use	Bare land surrounded by abandoned buildings and scrub lands with scattered palmyrah palm trees (<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>)	
9. Description of environment		
Navatkuli is a village between Jaffna and Chavakachcheri on the A9 road near Karativu junction. Several alternative locations were considered for the Navatkuli tower. The currently proposed site is alongside the A9 about 200 m from Karativu junction towards Chavakachcheri. The site comprises bare land, surrounded by unutilized scrub lands on both sides of the A9 with scattered palmyrah trees and several abandoned buildings nearby that were damaged during the war period.		
10. Ownership	State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Thenmarachchi	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	






Site Ref No: 10	Date: 31.12.09	Location map	
1. Project component	Proposed and existing towers		
2. Location name	Main street, Jaffna (Tower 1)		
3. DS division	Jaffna / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority	Jaffna MC		
5. Site access	Main street		
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1:Proposed location		Plate 2: Existing water tower, JMC	
			
Plate 3: Adjacent maternity centre		Plate 4:Blocked drains	
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants and structures		
8. Land use	Bare land		
9. Description of environment			
The proposal at this site is to refurbish an existing tower, which is located on government land adjacent to Main Street in Jaffna. In the surrounding area is a by-road, abandoned railway line and a maternity centre. The main storm water drainage line (currently blocked) runs along the main street in front of the plot. The location is in a densely populated part of the city and there are several households and streets nearby. The 2006 FS and IEE mentions a Government mechanized carpentry training school on the site, but this is opposite the railway line about 100 m away. Refurbishment work is small in scale so the training school and other properties nearby should not be affected.			
10. Land ownership	State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Jaffna		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05		
12.Officers consulted	Engineer, JMC		






Site Ref No: 11	Date: 11.02.10	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed tower	
2. Location name	Racca road, Jaffna (Alternative site for Tower 1)	
3. DS division	Jaffna / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Jaffna MC	
5. Site access	Racca road, Jaffna	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Proposed land		Plate 2: Adjacent water tank
		
Plate 3: Racca road		Plate 4: Nearby community
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	State land, housing a community centre, playground and a public well, and surrounded by a residential area	
9. Description of environment		
The proposed land is situated alongside Racca road which connects to Temple road and Kachcheri-Nallur road. The site is located in a populated residential area and is owned by the JMC. Part of the site houses a playground and Elangkathir community centre managed by the JMC is also at the corner of this land. The southeast corner is reserved for the water tower. There is a public well adjacent to this location, which is used for washing purposes by about 24 neighboring families. When finalizing the location for the tower it is important that the public well users are not affected.		
10. Ownership	Jaffna Municipal Council	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	






Site Ref No: 12	Date: 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed tower	
2. Location name	Old park, Jaffna (Tower 2)	
3. DS division	Jaffna / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Jaffna MC	
5. Site access	A9 road	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Proposed location		Plate 2: District secretariat, Jaffna
		
Plate 3: Old Kachcheri building		Plate 4: Site entrance
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	Un-used, mainly bare, with parts of an abandoned building owned by the DS	
9. Description of environment		
The proposed site is located in front of the District Secretariat and adjacent to the old Kachcheri building and is accessed by the A9 road. The land is called "Old Park" and was controlled by the Government Agent during the colonial period, and is currently owned by the District Secretariat. It is free of occupants and contains only unutilized and damaged buildings. There are a number of public institutions located in the surrounding area.		
10. Land ownership	State land under control of District Secretariat, Jaffna	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	






Site Ref No: 13		Date: 11.02.10	Location map	
1. Project component		Proposed tower		
2. Location name		University ground, Nallur (Tower 3)		
3. DS division		Nallur / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority		Nallur PS		
5. Site access		Adiyapatham road; Kokuvil cemetery road		
6. Site photographs				
				
Plate1: Proposed site			Plate 2: Road near the proposed tower location	
				
Plate 3: University playground			Plate 4: Nearby community	
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants (in the corner of the university sports-ground)		
8. Land use		University sports-ground surrounded by households and adjacent road		
9. Description of environment				
The proposed land for the tower is owned by the University of Jaffna, who have granted consent to proceed in principle. The proposed location is at the corner of the western boundary of the University sports-ground. The site can be accessed along the Kokuvil cemetery road off Adiyapatham road. This part of the playground has not been utilized in recent years and hence is overgrown with shrubs. An abandoned outdoor cricket net (practice cages) is also located nearby. All permanent structures like pavilions etc are located far away from the proposed area and the University water tower is also distant, near the northern boundary of the ground. There is a Kokuvil cemetery in the vicinity of the proposed location and the surrounding area consists of populated urban settlements.				
10. Ownership		State land under the control of University of Jaffna		
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05		

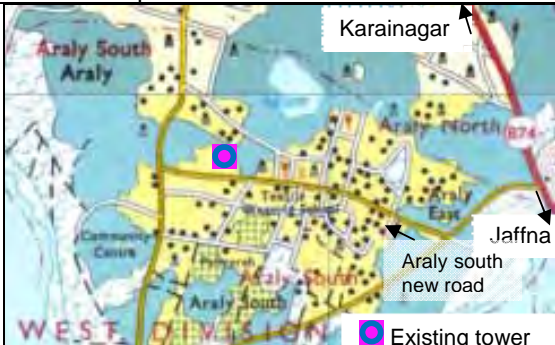



Site Ref No: 14	Date: 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed tower	
2. Location name	Kondavil	
3. DS division	Nallur / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Nallur PS	
5. Site access	Jaffna - Palali road; Kondavil – Illuvalai road	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Proposed location		Plate 2: Road adjacent to the land
		
Plate 3: Homesteads on surrounding land		Plate 4: Water intake of JMC within the land
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants and structures	
8. Land use	Bare land with old JMC water intakes in a small area	
9. Description of environment		
The location can be reached along the Jaffna - Palali road and the Kondavil – Illuvalai road. The site is located at Kondavil on land adjacent to an intake and pumping station owned and operated by JMC. There are old intake wells belonging to JMC within the proposed site but there is enough space to build the tower without affecting these. A boundary of the land is marked by the Milk board road and adjacent land uses are homesteads and bare lands that are not properly managed.		
10. Ownership	State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Nallur	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05 (required for the structure)	

Site Ref No: 15		Date: 04.03.10	Location map
1. Project component		Proposed sump and tower	
2. Location name		Kaddudai	
3. DS division		Valikamam South West / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority		Valikamam South West PS	
5. Site access		Jaffna – Karainagar (via Manipai) road (B73); Junction near 6km post	
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Entrance to the land		Plate 2: Existing building	
			
Plate 3: Present land use		Plate 4: Surrounding coconut cultivation	
7. Occupancy	One house occupied by a family		
8. Land use	Home garden surrounded by a main road and homesteads, shops etc.		
9. Description of environment			
The site is accessible along the Jaffna – Karainagar road (B73) to the Kaddudai junction near the 6 km post located near the main road. The site belongs to two persons and NWSDB has begun negotiations for the land acquisition. There is a house on the land that is currently occupied by relatives of one of the owners and according to NWSDB the family is planning to relocate shortly. The garden comprises a well-managed coconut and palmyrah plantation and the surrounding land is mainly occupied by homesteads with coconut, palmyrah and other common trees, plus a few shops.			
10. Ownership	Private land owned by Mr. S. Sivagurunathan and Mar. S. Sivananda		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.3		






Site Ref No: 15 (Alternative site)	Date: 11.02.10	Location map	
1. Project component	Proposed sump and tower		
2. Location name	Kaddudai		
3. DS division	Valikamam South West / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority	Valikamam South West PS		
5. Site access	Jaffna – Karainagar (via Manipai) road (B73); Junction near 6km post; Kaddudai – Navali road		
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Proposed land		Plate 2: Another view of proposed land	
			
Plate 3: Temporary water tank and foundation		Plate 4: Well and kovil at boundaries of land	
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants		
8. Land use	Empty land with a temporary water supply tank; surrounded by a housing scheme, homesteads, two public wells and a kovil		
9. Description of environment			
The site is accessible along Jaffna – Karainagar road (B73) to the Kaddudai junction near the 6 km post and then along Kaddudai – Navali road. The land is surrounded by around 50 houses built in 1981 funded by the National Housing Development Authority (NHDA). There are 2 public wells used for washing purposes and a kovil located near the boundaries of the land. The site contains a newly installed temporary water tank and the foundations (approx 2 x 2 m) for a permanent tank. This is a NWSDB project supplying water from the Chunnakam intakes through a newly laid pipe line. There are also several temporary roads across the land used by residents because the land is not fenced.			
10. Ownership	State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Valikamam South West		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	12. Villager interviewed	V. Rajeswari





Site Ref No: 17		Date: 31.12.09	Location map	
1. Project component		Existing tower		
2. Location name		Vaddukkodai		
3. DS division		Valikamam West / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority		Valikamama West PS		
5. Site access		Off Jaffna - Karainagar road (B74); Sangarathi		
6. Site photographs				
				
Plate1: Existing tower, Vaddukkodai		Plate 2: Garage/workshop on the adjacent land		
				
Plate 3: One of two intakes		Plate 4: Other intake		
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants		
8. Land use		Surrounded by homesteads, with a garage nearby		
9. Description of environment				
The existing tower is located at Sanagarathi and is accessible from Jaffna along Karainagar road (B74) or via Manipai. The Vaddukkodai water supply scheme consists of two groundwater intakes and a water tower. At present the scheme contributes to meeting the water supply requirements of the area by providing 25 connections including 3 schools and 11 stand posts. Vaddukkodai is one of the main agricultural areas in the district. Paddy lands are common, with other major crops being onion, chili and vegetables. The water tower is located adjacent to several households and a garage/workshop. Two intakes (located about 1 km from the tower) are surrounded by paddy fields.				
10. Ownership		NWSDB		
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05		

Site Ref No: 18	Date: 11.02.10	Location map
1. Project component	Existing tower	
2. Location name	Araly North	
3. DS division	Valikamam West / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Valikamam West PS	
5. Site access	Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74); off road near 6km post (Sivan kovil road)	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Existing tower		Plate 2: Land where tower is located
		
Plate 3: Nearby kovil		Plate 4: Access road & surrounding homesteads
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	Existing tower surrounded by bare lands, homesteads and a kovil	
9. Description of environment		
The site is accessed along Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74) to the junction near the 6km post and then along Sivan kovil road. The tower is part of the Araly North Water Supply Scheme, operated by the Valikamam West Pradeshiya Saba. The storage tank is made out of steel supported by a galvanized iron structure. It is located in a bare land overgrown with shrubs and bushes. The area is surrounded by home gardens and privately owned bare lands containing several coconut and other types of tree that are common in home gardens. The Sivan kovil is located nearby.		
10. Ownership	Valikamam West PS	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	

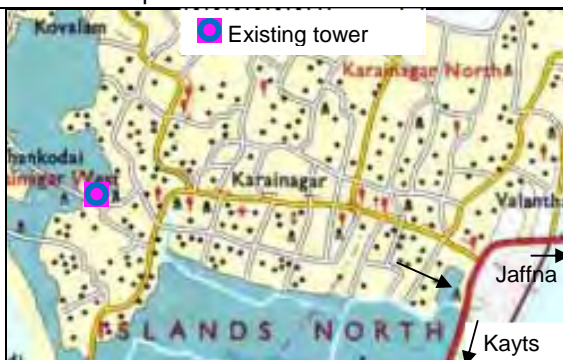




Site Ref No: 19	Date: 11.02.10	Location map
1. Project component	Existing tower	
2. Location name	Araly South	
3. DS division	Valikamam West / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Valikamam West PS	
5. Site access	Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74); Junction near 5km post; Araly South new road	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Existing tower		Plate 2: Surrounding home gardens & bare lands
		
Plate 3: Nearby kovil		Plate 4: Surrounding paddy field
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	Existing tower surrounded by bare lands, homesteads, paddy fields and a kovil	
9. Description of environment		
<p>The site is accessed along Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74) to the junction near the 5 km post and then along Araly South new road. The tower is part of Araly South Water Supply Scheme, operated by NWSDB. It commenced in 1981 and supplies about 681 m³ water per month to Araly Centre, Araly South and Araly East, serving a population of around 2,000. The scheme consists of 50 connections including 24 domestic and 16 stand posts. The tower site is in a rural area adjacent to the main road and is surrounded by home gardens and un-used lands with scattered palmyrah and coconut trees. There is a kovil nearby and the site is bordered by a paddy field spread over the adjoining area. The water supply intake is located in the paddy land, about 500m from the site.</p>		
10. Ownership	NWSDB	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	

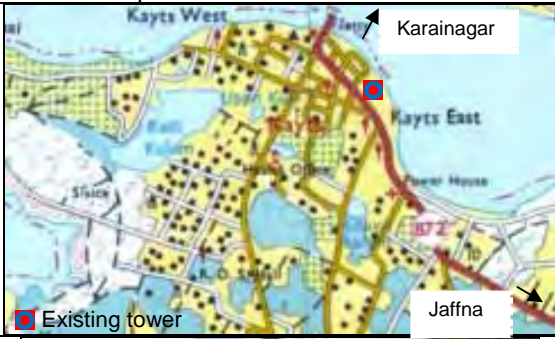



Site Ref No: 20	Date 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed tower	
2. Location name	Moolai	
3. DS division	Valikamam West / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Valikamama West PS	
5. Site access	Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74); near 9km post	
6. Site photographs		
Plate1: Proposed location		Plate 2: B73 road towards Jaffna
Plate 3: Abandoned housing scheme		Plate 4: Surrounding flat terrain
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	A damaged and abandoned housing scheme is on part of the site	
9. Description of environment		
The site is accessed via the Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74) and is located near the 9 km post at Moolai about 200m before the Ponnalai junction. There is an abandoned housing scheme on part of the site, which was damaged during the war. There are no homesteads in the adjacent area, but there are some fishing camps alongside the nearby lagoon. The terrain is flat with some scattered marsh and shrub land. The site faces the lagoon that separates Karainagar and Jaffna.		
10. Land ownership	State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Valikamam West	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	

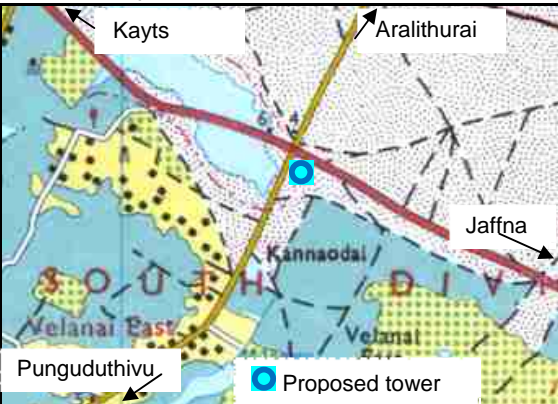




Site Ref No: 21	Date: 31.12.09	Location map	
1. Project component	Proposed tower		
2. Location name	Karainagar		
3. DS division	Karainagar / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority	Islands North PS		
5. Site access	Jaffna – Karainagar road		
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Proposed location		Plate 2: Adjacent office / stores road contractor	
			
Plate 3: Existing DS office		Plate 4: New DS office building under construction	
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants		
8. Land use	Land is un-used, surrounded by commercial and administrative buildings		
9. Description of environment			
The site is accessed from Jaffna via Karainagar causeway and is located about 100 m towards Karainagar town along a road that is currently used by a construction company for their stores and offices. There are some government institutions nearby including the Divisional Secretariat and Agriculture Department. The proposed location for the water tower is in the un-used corner of the site on which the new Divisional Secretariat complex is being built. There are several construction activities in the vicinity including buildings and roads, especially the improvement works of the Karainagar causeway which is the main access road from Jaffna.			
10. Land ownership	State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Karainagar		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05		

Site: Priority works 1		Date: 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component		Existing tower	
2. Location name		Karainagar East	
3. DS division		Karainagar / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority		Karainagar PS	
5. Site access		Off Jaffna – Karainagar road	
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Existing tower		Plate 2: Access road	
			
Plate 3: Surrounded homesteads		Plate 4: The land where tower is located	
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants	
8. Land use		Existing tower plus area of un-used land, surrounded by homesteads	
9. Description of environment			
The site is accessible along a village road which starts from the main road before Karainagar town. The existing tower is located in an area of unused land that is free of any kind of agriculture or commercial activity. The tower was in operation under the Islands North water scheme managed by the local authority, but the tower was abandoned because of the groundwater salinity problem.			
10. Ownership		State land under control of local authority, Karainagar PS	
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05	

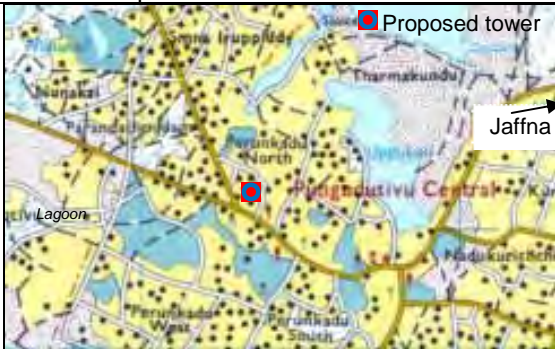



Site: Priority Works 2	Date: 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component	Existing tower	
2. Location name	Karainagar North	
3. DS division	Karainagar /Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Karainagar PS	
5. Site access	Off Jaffna - Karainagar road	
6. Site photographs		
Plate1: Existing tower		Plate 2: Inundated access road
Plate 3: Nearby community water wells		Plate 4: Households in surrounding area
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	Existing tower plus bare land surrounded by homesteads	
9. Description of environment		
<p>The location is accessible from the Karainagar road. The chosen area is un-used bare ground and the surrounding land is occupied by several homes and gardens and un-used land with scattered palmyrah and coconut trees. There is also a community water supply scheme (common wells) in the area around the existing tower. At the time of the visit recent rain had inundated the access road and the entire land where the tower is located.</p>		
10. Land ownership	NWSDB	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	
12. Officers consulted	-	


Site: Priority Works 3		Date:31.12.09	Location map	
1. Project component	Existing tower			
2. Location name	Karainagar West			
3. DS division	Karainagar / Jaffna District			
4. Local authority	Karainagar PS			
5. Site access	Off Karainagar town; near Yarlton primary school			
6. Site photographs				
				
Plate1: Existing tower			Plate 2: A Kovil in the vicinity	
				
Plate 3: Surrounding households			Plate 4: A village road	
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants			
8. Land use	Existing tower plus bare land surrounded by homesteads			
9. Description of environment				
The site access is about 1 km from Karainagar town along a by-road. The existing tower is in an area where there are several households and areas of open land containing scattered palmyrah and coconut trees. A temple called Murugan kovil and a primary school are in the vicinity of the tower location. The tower is part of Karainagar water supply scheme, which provides water to 9 stand posts.				
10. Land ownership	NWSDB			
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05			

Site: Priority works 05		Date: 12.01.10	Location map
1. Project component	Existing tower		
2. Location name	Kayts		
3. DS division	Islands North / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority	Islands North PS		
5. Site access	Jaffna – Kayts road (B72)		
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate 1: Existing tower		Plate 2: Nearby scrub lands	
		Plate 3: Homesteads in surrounding area	
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants		
8. Land use	Land with tower, surrounded by scrub lands, homesteads and a road		
9. Description of environment			
The existing Kayts tower can be reached from the Jaffna – Kayts road (B72). The NWSDB Kayts Water Supply Scheme serves about 7000 people in Kayts Centre, Kayts East and Kayts West through 88 connections including 17 domestic and 61 stand posts. The land where the tower is located is adjacent to the main road and free of occupants and other structures. The public library of the Kayts (Islands North) Pradeshiya Sabha is alongside the tower. The area is surrounded by scrub lands and homesteads.			
10. Ownership	NWSDB		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05		

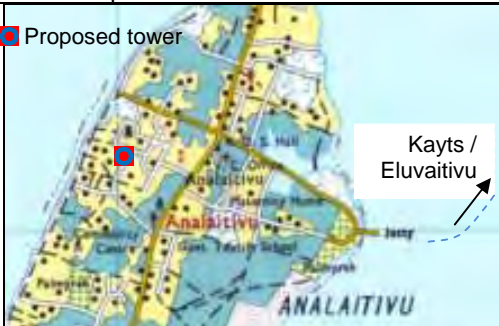




Site: Priority Works 6		Date: 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component		Proposed sump	
2. Location name		Aralithurai junction	
3. DS division		Islands South / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority		Islands South PS	
5. Site access		Jaffna – Kayts road; Aralithurai junction	
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Proposed location		Plate 2: Aralithurai junction	
			
Plate 3: Waterlogged area		Plate 4: Bus stop in front of the proposed site	
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants	
8. Land use		Un-used swamp area	
9. Description of environment			
The proposed site is at Aralithurai junction along the Jaffna – Kayts road, 12 km from Jaffna town. Aralithurai is the junction from where roads extend to Aralithurai, Kayts and Punguduthivu. Most of the area (including the proposed site) is a swamp and was covered with stagnant water during both visits. The surrounding area is uninhabited and provides a habitat for several species of water-birds such as flamingoes, ducks and shore birds. If this site is chosen as the location for a water tower, the work should include draining of the land, and designs must incorporate adequate drainage to protect the structures from water damage over the long term.			
10. Land ownership		State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Islands South	
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05	






Site: Priority Work 7, 8		Date 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component		Existing Tower (7) Proposed Tower (8)	
2. Location name		Velani	
3. DS division		Islands South / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority		Islands South PS	
5. Site access		Jaffna - Punguduthivu road via Aralithurai junction	
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Existing tower and PS building		Plate 2: Existing tower	
			
Plate 3: Proposed land		Plate 4: Velani Saraswathy Vidyalayam	
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants	
8. Land use		Existing overhead tank, abandoned buildings, overgrown with vegetation	
9. Description of environment			
The Velani water tower is located near the premises of Islands South Pradeshiya Sabha (Velani sub office) along the Aralithurai – Punguduthivu road. The land contains damaged and abandoned buildings that are overgrown with vegetation. Adjacent to the site are a number of Government buildings and the Saraswathy Vidyalayam. The existing tower stores groundwater abstracted and pumped from Allaipiddy and Velani intakes and supplies 53 connections including 3 schools and 4 Government institutions.			
10. Land ownership		State land under control of Islands South Pradeshiya Saba	
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05	

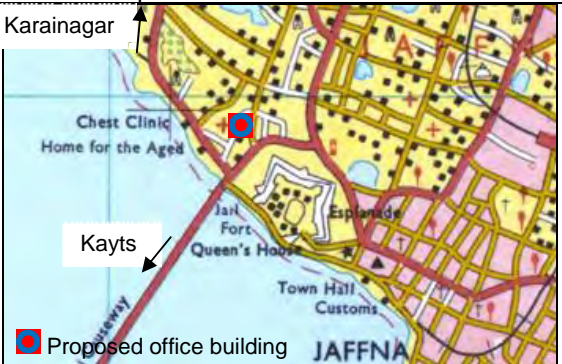




Site: Priority works 09	Date: 12.01.10	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed tower	
2. Location name	Pungudutivu	
3. DS division	Islands South / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Islands South PS	
5. Site access	Jaffna – Kayts road (B72); Aralithurai junction – Pungudutivu	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Proposed land		Plate 2: Community bank adjacent to the site
		
Plate 3: Site access		Plate 4: School in front of site on other side of road
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants and structures	
8. Land use	Bare land surrounded by a community bank, a school and homesteads	
9. Description of environment		
<p>Pungudutivu island is connected with Kayts Island by a causeway about 2.5 km in length. Access is usually along the Jaffna – Kayts road (B72) up to Aralithurai junction and thereafter along the Pungudutivu road via Velani and then across the causeway. The total population and number of families of Pungudutivu are 3617 and 1074 respectively (2008). The proposed land is in the centre of Pungudutivu, adjacent to the Samurdhi Bank. It is an unused area of bare land with several cut palmyrah tree stems. A school - Sri Subramaniam Vidyala, is located in front of the proposed site on the opposite side of the road and there are several homesteads in the vicinity.</p>		
10. Ownership	Land is owned by the kovil, which is willing to donate land for the tower	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	






Site: Priority Work 10	Date: 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed tower	
2. Location name	Allaipiddy (for Manadathivu)	
3. DS division	Islands South / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Islands South PS	
5. Site access	Off Jaffna – Kayts road, Allaipiddy	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Proposed location		Plate 2: Main entrance of the premises
		
Plate 3: Existing well, sump and a pump house		Plate 4: Surrounding palmyrah plantation
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	NWSDB Intake / sump / pumping site with enough space for new tower	
9. Description of environment		
The site is accessed via Allaipiddi junction off the Jaffna – Kayts road. The site is in an area where scattered Palmyrah trees are common. There are several households in the surrounding area but the location is not densely populated, although displaced persons are currently returning. NSWDB owns about 1 ha of land, on which are located facilities of the existing water supply scheme, comprising 8 wells, a sump and 3 pump rooms. Water is pumped to an overhead tank located in Velani. The proposed new tank will serve the Mandathivu area in the South East of the Islands South Divisional Secretariat.		
10. Land ownership	NWSDB	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05	

Site: Priority works 18		Date: 12.01.10	Location map
1. Project component		Existing tower	
2. Location name		Nainativu	
3. DS division		Islands South / Jaffna District	
4. Local authority		Islands South PS	
5. Site access		Jaffna – Kayts road (B72); Aralithurai junction – Pungudutivu; Ferry	
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Existing tower		Plate 2: Existing condition of water sump	
			
Plate 3: Adjacent lands		Plate 4: Pond near the site	
7. Occupancy		Free of occupants	
8. Land use		Existing tower, sump, pump house and office, surrounded by bare lands, homesteads and a pond	
9. Description of environment			
<p>Nainativu island is south of Analaitvu and west of Pungudutivu island and is reached by motor boat as there is no road crossing. Access is along the Jaffna – Kayts road (B72) to Aralithurai junction and thereafter along the Pungudutivu road via Velani to Kaluthaipiddi jetty. There are 2695 people and 737 families in Nainativu (2008). The island is a popular pilgrim destination as Nagadeepa Buddhist temple and Amman Hindu Kovil are located there, and visitor numbers have increased after the civil war. The NWSDB Nainativu Water Supply Scheme began in 1955 and was improved in 1999 with GTZ funding. The scheme supplies about 237m³ water per month to Nainathivu West, Centre and South, serving about 500 people with 9 connections. Existing premises on the site consist of a tower, sump, pump house and an office, surrounded by bare lands (with some coconut trees) and homesteads.</p>			
10. Ownership		NWSDB	
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05	

Site: Priority works 20		Date: 12.01.10	Location map	
1. Project component		Proposed tower		
2. Location name		Analaitivu		
3. DS division		Islands North / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority		Islands North PS		
5. Site access		Jaffna – Kayts road (B72) up to Kayts; Ferry		
6. Site photographs				
				
Plate1: Kovil		Plate 2: Proposed location (Option 1)		
				
Plate 3: Proposed location (Option 2)		Plate 4: Proposed location (Option 3)		
7. Occupancy		Option 1: Free of occupants (in kovil premises) Option 2: Free of occupants (on periphery land of kovil) Option 3: Free of occupants and structures (away from the kovil)		
8. Land use		Option 1: Kovil, with peripheral kovil buildings & homesteads on surrounding land Option 2: Kovil peripheral building, with other kovil buildings & homesteads around Option 3: Bare land, with Ceylon Electricity Board generator & homesteads nearby		
9. Description of environment				
Analaitivu island is 3.5 km southwest of Eluvaitvu island. Access is along the Jaffna–Kayts road (B72) to Karampan jetty, then 5km by ferry/boat. There are 2,176 people and 606 families. Pariditivu island wildlife sanctuary (uninhabited; with abundant birds and mangroves) lies between Analaitivu and Eluvaitivu. The 3 alternative tower sites are owned by Sri Harikara Puththira Iyanar Kovil. Option 1: within the main kovil premises; surrounded by concrete block wall, containing the kovil, peripheral buildings and a tall building containing the holy cart. Option 2: land near the kovil, also surrounded by a block wall and with kovil peripheral buildings nearby. Option 3: on the access road between the jetty and the kovil. Un-used land, surrounded by a live-fence, with neglected coconut and other trees, with a generator house (supplying electricity to the island) nearby.				
10. Ownership		Sri Harikara Puththira Iyanar Kovil, Analaitivu – willing to donate land		
11. Land extent (ha)		0.05		
12.Officers consulted		Mr. M. Vadiwelakayyan, Acting Grama officer – Analaitivu North		

Site: Priority works 22		Date: 12.01.10	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed tower		
2. Location name	Eluvaitivu		
3. DS division	Islands North / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority	Islands North PS		
5. Site access	Jaffna – Kayts road (B72) up to Kayts; Ferry		
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Proposed land (Option 1)		Plate 2: Existing playground (Option 1)	
			
Plate 3: Proposed church land (Option 2)		Plate 4: St. Thomas's church, Eluvaitivu	
7. Occupancy	Option 1 : Free of occupants (in playground owned by fishery community soc) Option 2 : Free of occupants (in church premises)		
8. Land use	Option 1 : Playground surrounded by village roads and households Option 2 : Church and other buildings, with households and a school nearby		
9. Description of environment			
Eluvaitivu island is 2.5 km west of Kayts island. Access is along the Jaffna–Kayts road (B72) to Karampan jetty and then by ferry/boats. The island houses 756 people in 179 families. The proposed sites are 300m from Eluvaitivu jetty, near St. Thomas's church. Option 1: is a public playground owned by the St Thomas's Fishermen Co-operative Society. The land has fallen into disuse and disrepair. Several Palmyra plants and stems and an abandoned pond are on the land. Option 2: is located within St Thomas's church premises, which include the main church building and several peripheral buildings all surrounded by cement-block wall. The land is a managed garden with a number of trees. The water tank would probably be located at the left corner of the land adjacent to the village road.			
10. Ownership	Option 1: St Thomas's church, Eluvaitivu Option 2: St Thomas's Fishermen Co-operative Society, Eluvaitivu		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05		
12. Officers consulted	Mr. M. Vadiwelakayvan, Grama officer – Eluvaitivu (J/39)		

Site: Priority Works 23		Date: 04.03.10	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed office building		
2. Location name	Office building, Jaffna		
3. DS division	Jaffna / Jaffna District		
4. Local authority	Jaffna MC		
5. Site access	Jaffna Kayts road (B72); Sivan Pannai road		
6. Site photographs			
			
Plate1: Proposed land and Telecom tower			Plate 2: One of site accesses
			
Plate 3: Nearby ACLG office			Plate 4: Adjacent land reserved for labour dept
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants and structures		
8. Land use	Bare land surrounded by buildings and lands reserved for public/commercial institutions		
9. Description of environment			
The proposed land is in the centre of Jaffna city and is accessed from Sivan Pannai road which starts from Jaffna - Kayts road. A Sri Lanka Telecom office and the communication tower are located on the neighboring plot and other plots are reserved for other constructions such as Labour Department, Samurdhi Association, etc. The office of the Assistant Commissioner of Local Governments is also nearby. The site is un-used and the boundary is protected with fencing and brick walls.			
10. Ownership	State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Jaffna		
11. Land extent (ha)	0.1		

Site: Sanitation 1	Date: 31.12.09	Location map
1. Project component	Proposed Sewage Treatment Plant	
2. Location name	Kallundai	
3. DS division	Valikamam South East/Jaffna District	
4. Local authority	Valikamam South East PS	
5. Site access	Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74)	
6. Site photographs		
		
Plate1: Entrance to cremation site		Plate 2: Cremation site (proposed STP behind)
		
Plate 3: Close view of the location		Plate 4: Access trail towards the proposed site
7. Occupancy	Free of occupants	
8. Land use	Marshy and swamp area – no human usage, but Hindu cremation site nearby	
9. Description of environment		
<p>The site is about 5 km from Jaffna town, just outside Jaffna MC boundary, along the Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74). It is in a swampy area adjacent to the lagoon and was mostly covered with standing water when visited in December 2009 following recent rain. The site is reached from the entrance of Anaikotti Hindu crematorium (Plate 1) and is a further 500m towards the lagoon. The area is free of human activity except for the cremation site and some fishing along the nearby lagoon and beach, and there are fishing camps and boats on the coast. During the monsoon season, the access road is not suitable for vehicles so this would need to be improved as part of the project. The cremation site would also need to be moved with the agreement of the local community and the STP site design must provide adequate flood protection and drainage measures.</p>		
10. Land ownership	State land under control of Divisional Secretariat, Valikamam South East	
11. Land extent (ha)	4.5	

Details of Consultations held during Project Preparation

A. Rationale

1. The main objective of consultation and grievance redress participation is to involve stakeholders in the decision-making process, to keep all affected people informed of resettlement and compensation options and to provide a mechanism through which they can raise any concerns so that they may be addressed in project design and/or implementation.
2. Identification of the primary and secondary stakeholders is the first step. People affected, beneficiaries and the NWSDB, as the implementing agency, are the primary stakeholders. Members of Parliament, Pradeshiya Sabhas and Local Authorities, officials of district and divisional secretariats and local authorities in the area are secondary stakeholders. NGOs operating in the area will also be in this category.
3. Stakeholder consultation was conducted during the initial period of project preparation in 2006 and then continued when the project re-commenced in 2009-2010. Although the expected resettlement impacts differed slightly in the two periods (see below) in both cases the impacts were not considered to be significant, and the proposed compensation and entitlement measures remained the same throughout.

B. Expected Resettlement Impacts

4. Although when the project was first planned in 2006 it seemed likely that four persons would experience direct resettlement impacts, the subsequent re-planning of the project in 2009-10, and in particular the identification of alternative sites for many of the proposed facilities, means that almost all resettlement impacts should now be avoided. Only one person may be directly affected by the revised project (the owner of one of the alternative sites for Kaddudai sump and tower) and even this impact (loss of land containing an unoccupied house) should not be greatly significant as: a) the owner is keen to sell the land; and b) the measures set out in this RP will provide adequate compensation. Furthermore, this impact would be avoided altogether if the alternative government-owned site were chosen instead.
5. The analysis in the RP also showed that temporary land borrow is unlikely to occur, and even if it did it would not be a financial constraint to any commercial activity having business on either side of the road during the construction period. Any temporary inconvenience suffered would be overridden by the long-term project benefits.
6. The impact of the sanitation scheme is a little more uncertain because at this stage (preliminary design) specific sites for the pumping stations have not yet been identified. The revised RP makes the broad assumption that 20% of these sites may be on privately-owned land, and the entitlement matrix provides measures that should adequately compensate owners, tenants, sharecroppers, squatters, businesspeople, employees or hawkers for any loss they may experience. The same principles of site selection will be operated as for the water supply scheme, so it is again not expected that resettlement impacts associated with this scheme will be significant. In particular there should be no physical relocation.

C. Stakeholder Consultation in 2005-2006

7. During the initial project preparation stage, a number of discussions were held with the identified Affected Persons (APs) to involve them in decisions on matters directly affecting them, and to keep them informed of the details from the planning stage of the project.

8. In addition to the discussions with the affected parties and donors, a number of public meetings and presentations to various stakeholders were held in Jaffna, Valvettithurai and Kilinochchi as well as in Colombo and Trincomalee. Details are shown in the table below.

Table A2.1: List of Stakeholder Meetings and Presentations

Date	Attendees	Location	Principal Topic
25/04/05	All stakeholders	Jaffna Library auditorium	Inception Report & kick-off meeting
07/07/05	CAARP Project Coordination Committee	Trincomalee	Progress report
17/07/05	PDS – Kilinochchi ID – Kilinochchi Farmers organisation representatives	Kilinochchi	The use of Iranamadu tank for drinking water supplies for Jaffna
27/07/05	MUDWS NWSDB Ministry of RRR Irrigation Department Water Resources Board	Ratmalana	Interim Report
20/09/05	PDS – Kilinochchi ID – Kilinochchi NEIAP NWSDB	Kilinochchi	Iranamadu hydrology and Jaffna Peninsula ground water modelling
14/10/05	CAARP Project Coordination Committee	Trincomalee	Progress report
22/10/05	NSGD Association with SCISL	Valvettithurai	Presentation on water issues at exhibition on Socio-Economic Development achievements in Vadamaradchchi
14/11/05	Farmers organisation representatives Irrigation Department – Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	The use of Iranamadu tank for drinking water supplies for Jaffna & MoU.
30/11/05	CAARP Project Coordination Committee	Trincomalee	Progress report
20/01/06	MUDWS NWSDB Chief Secretary NEP ADB	Ratmalana	Draft Final Report
17/02/06	General public NGO Government Officers	Kilinochchi	Details of proposed project.
18/02/06	General public NGO Government Officers	Jaffna Library auditorium	Details of proposed project.
10/02/10	All Divisional Secretaries, Jaffna District Government Officers NWSDB and ADB	Jaffna	Resumption of the project, its present status and new program
03/04/10	NWSDB, PID Farmers and their representatives from downstream Iranamadu area	Kilinochchi	Resumption of project and revised program for design & construction Proposed improvements to Iranamadu tank and abstraction
Mid-April 2010	All stakeholders	Jaffna and Kilinochchi	Resumption of project, new program; environmental and social impacts and benefits

ADB = Asian Development Bank, MoU = memorandum of understanding, NGO = nongovernmental organization, NWSDB = National Water Supply and Drainage Board, PID = Project Information Document.

9. Of particular note were the meetings and presentations held with the farmers organizations in Kilinochchi on 17 July and 14 November 2005, and the meetings on 17 and 18 February, 2006 in Kilinochchi and Jaffna. The latter meetings were advertised in the local press in both Tamil and English (and were presented in Tamil and English). The general public, NGOs and government officials were invited to attend. Details are provided towards the end of this Appendix. The details of the proposed project were presented; environmental

impacts and the impacts on the residents of the area were highlighted. Specifically, the process of pipe-laying in the towns was explained in detail.

10. During and at the conclusion to the presentations the audience raised issues that were of concern and of interest to them and which were answered by the project team. No resettlement issues were raised in Jaffna and in particular no concerns were voiced over the possible inconvenience that residents may experience during the pipe-laying operations. The view was expressed by the Government Agent that any inconvenience suffered during pipe-laying was the contribution of the public to the project, equivalent to the contribution (in labor or cash) that people involved in community water supplies were generally expected to provide.

11. In Kilinochchi members of the farmers' organization accepted that water would be provided from Iranamadu Tank for the Jaffna water supplies, but reiterated their proviso that rehabilitation works should be implemented prior to taking water from the tank.

12. The meetings were informed that copies of the Consultant's reports including: Volume 8: Social and Resettlement Assessment and Volume 7: Environmental Assessment will be placed in the offices of the NWSDB. An advertisement, in Tamil and English, will be placed in the local press inviting interested parties to inspect them.

13. Information about the possibility of direct purchase of private lands was given by the Manager of Premises of the NWSDB.

D. Stakeholder Consultation in 2009-2010

14. When the project recommenced in late 2009, resumption of stakeholder consultation was a key priority, to inform people that the project was going ahead after the three-year delay, to bring those returning to the project area into the consultation process, and to identify any new issues that may have arisen because of changes in circumstances since 2006. However, such contacts were inevitably delayed in the early period because of security concerns and the sensitive political situation in the country in the aftermath of the civil war and the presidential and parliamentary elections.

15. However, preliminary contacts were made with stakeholders during site visits conducted in late 2009-2010 (see Appendix 1B) and a meeting and presentation with the main institutional stakeholders was held on 10 February 2010 (see Table A2.1 and Section F below). The first meeting with primary stakeholders was held on 3 April 2010, when NWSDB and the Provincial Irrigation Department met with farmers from the Iranamadu area and their representatives to discuss the proposed improvements to the tank and resulting increased water abstraction, and to reaffirm farmers' agreement with the proposals. A further meeting with a broader range of stakeholders is planned for mid-April 2010, and others will be held as project development proceeds further.

E. Discussions on Land Acquisition

16. Discussions on land acquisition, compensation and related matters were held with a variety of government officials, both in 2005-2006 and 2010. Details of the meetings are summarized in the table below and the main findings were as follows:

17. Other than the private lands, NWSDB should apply for long term leases of the identified state lands. The Land Commissioner indicated that the present practice is to grant long-term leases of the state lands required for NWSDB projects. The term of the lease is thirty years and the leases will be on a renewable basis on completion of the term. The availability of state lands and vesting arrangements were discussed with the Jaffna District

Secretary and the Divisional Secretary, Pachchilaipallai. Those are the officers who report to the Land Commissioner that the particular lands are available and can be leased for the purpose indicated by the NWSDB. With regard to the LRC land, the procedure was discussed with the Director (Land Ceiling) of the LRC Head Office, Colombo.

18. Discussions were also held with the APs identified in 2005-06 and with the proposed donors of land, when details of the project were outlined to them and the need for land-take explained as well as the various procedures concerning land acquisition and donation.

Table A2.2: Discussions with Government Officials

No	Name of the officer	Position	Date	Points Discussed
1	Mr.K.Ganesh	District Secretary , Jaffna	19.9.2005	Availability of state lands and acquisition of private lands for the project and resettlement issue
2	Mr. S.Sivasiri	Divisional Secretary, Pachchilaipallai Division	16.9.2005	-do-
3	Mrs.Coole	Executive Engineer, RDA, Jaffna	19.9.2005	Availability of A9 road for laying the pipe line
4	Mr. Mohan	Deputy Director, A9 Road Project, Vavuniya	6.9.2005	-do-
5	Mrs. .A. Hewasilian	Director, Land Ceiling, RC, Colombo	23.9.2005	Acquisition of LRC lands
6	Mr. S.J.Pathirana	Land Commissioner, Colombo	23.9.2005	Vesting of State lands
7	Mr.R.Gunaratna	Additional Land Commissioner, Colombo	23.9.2005	-do-
8	Mr. A.G.Gunaratna	Manager, Premises, NWSDB, Ratmalana	6.12.2005	Direct Purchase of Land by NWSDB
9	Mr. K. Ganesh	District Secretary, Jaffna	13.01.2010	Confirming availability of state-owned lands
10	Mr. Jayaseelan	Divisional Secretary, Karainagar Division	10.02.2010	-do-
11	Mr. D. Goonewardene	DGM (North) NWSDB	06.03.2010	Findings from re-assessment of sites; revised project program

NWSDB = National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

F. Records from Key Consultation Meetings

19. The following pages contain formal records from key consultation meetings held in 2006 and 2010. These include:

- (i) Newspaper advertisements;
- (ii) Records of discussions at key meetings (points raised and answers given);
- (iii) Attendance lists.

20. In due course this will be supplemented with equivalent details from further meetings held in 2010.

Newspaper Advertisements

உதயன்

Public Consultation meeting on ADB assisted Jaffna Water Supply and Sanitation Feasibility Study

Under the chairmanship of Mr.K.Ganesh, Government Agent, Jaffna the above mentioned meeting will be held on 18th Feb. 2006 at 10.00 a.m. The venue is Jaffna Public library, Auditorium. The General Public, NGOs and Government Officials in Jaffna District are cordially invited to participate in the meeting.

Eng.T.Barathithasan,
Manager (Northern Region),
National Water Supply
and Drainage Board. (485539)

Andrew Scott,
Team leader
SMEC consultant,
Colombo.

ஆரிய அறிவிருத்தி வங்கி அனுசரணையுடன் கிளிநொச்சி மாவட்டம் யாழ்.குடநாட்டிற்கான குடிநீர் வழங்கல் மற்றும் காகதாரத் திட்டங்களுக்கான சாத்தியக்கூறு ஆய்வினை கலந்துரையாடல்

அரசு அதிகாரி, யாழ்ப்பாணம் திரு.கே.கணேஷ் தலைமையில் நடைபெறும் மேற்படி விடயம் சம்பந்தமான கலந்துரையாடலில் பொதுமக்கள், அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உதவி செய்யும் நிறுவனங்கள், அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்திற்கு பங்குபற்றும் அன்புடன் அழைக்கின்றோம். இக்கலந்துரையாடல் எதிவரும் 18.02.2006ஆம் திகதியன்று முற்பகல் 10 மணிக்கு யாழ்.பொதுநலக் கேட்போர் கூடத்தில் நடைபெறும்.

வந்தி.தி.பாரதிதாசன்
முகாமையான் (வடமேற்கு) (485539)
தேசிய நீர் வழங்கல்,
வடிகாலமைப்புச் சபை.

அன்று ஸ்கொட்,
குழுத்தலைவர்,
SMEC ஆலோசகர்,
கொழும்பு.

15.02.2006

Public Consultation meeting on ADB assisted Jaffna water Supply and Sanitation Feasibility Study

Under the chairmanship of Mr.T.Rasanayagam Government Agent, Kilinochchi the above mentioned meeting will be held on 17th Feb 2006 at 9.30 am. The venue is Kachcheri conference hall in kilinochchi. The General public, NGOs and Government officials in kilinochchi District are cordially invited to participate in the meeting.

Eng.T.Barathithasan
Assistant General
Manager (Northern
Region),
National water Supply and
Drainage Board,
Kilinochchi.

Andrew Scott,
Team leader,
SMEC consultant,
Colombo.

ஆரிய அறிவிருத்தி வங்கி அனுசரணையுடன் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் யாழ்.குடநாட்டிற்கான குடிநீர் வழங்கல் மற்றும் காகதாரத் திட்டங்களுக்கான சாத்தியக்கூறு ஆய்வினை கலந்துரையாடல்.

கிளிநொச்சி அரசாங்க அதிகாரி திரு.த.ராசநாயகம் தலைமையில் நடைபெறும் மேற்படி விடயம் சம்பந்தமான கலந்துரையாடலில் பொதுமக்கள், அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உதவி செய்யும் நிறுவனங்கள், அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்திற்கு பங்குபற்றும் அன்புடன் அழைக்கின்றோம். இக்கலந்துரையாடல் எதிவரும் 17.02.2006 திகதி அன்று காலை 9.30 மணிக்கு கிளிநொச்சி கச்சேரி மன்றத்தில் நடைபெறும்.

வந்தி.தி.பாரதிதாசன்
உதயன் பொதுமுகாமையான்
(வடமேற்கு),
தேசிய நீர் வழங்கல்,
வடிகாலமைப்புச் சபை.

அன்று ஸ்கொட்,
குழுத்தலைவர்,
SMEC ஆலோசகர்,
கொழும்பு.

சமுதாயம்

nce in civil const

- Proven skills in E must. Knowledge desired
- Very good Comp
- Valid Driving License bicycle.
- Age not less 22 y

Qualified females & possible extensions listed candidates w Completed applicat 155th mile post, Jal E-mail:- areetrisen@

வாடகைச்

வாடகைச் செய்யாத

கழகத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் உட்களத்து கட்டிட வளங்களைப் பணிபுரிக் குடிக்கின்ற நடவடிக்கைகளை நடைபெற்று.

தே.சுபன்

Record of Public Consultation meeting on ADB assisted Jaffna Water Supply and Sanitation Feasibility Study

Date: 18.02.2006, 10.00 a.m.

Venue: Public Library, Auditorium

Agenda

Welcome Address: National Water Supply & Drainage Board

Address By: Mr.K.Ganesh, Govt. Agent, Jaffna.

Project Introduction: Mr.T.Barathithasan, Project Manager, NWSDB.

Detail Presentation: Mr. Andrew Scott, Team Leader, SMEC

Discussion

Vote of Thanks

Notes of Issues Raised at Key Meetings

Presentations were given in both Tamil and English. A full description of the design process, design parameters, alternative water sources, proposed strategy and recommendations for water supplies, sewerage system, sewage treatment and disposal, institutional strengthening etc were presented. Issues relating to potential environmental and social impacts of the water, sewerage and sewage treatment were put forward. In particular the recommended pipeline construction process and effects in Jaffna and other built-up areas was explained.

Kilinochchi, 17th February 2006

Farmers' representatives wanted the rehabilitation of the Iranamadu Irrigation Scheme to be completed, institutional and capacity building, research into the identification of suitable Other Food Crops and marketing to be implemented before water is released for Jaffna water supplies. Concerns were raised that the population in Jaffna would increase prompting increased water demands which could reduce the water available for cultivation.

NGOs raised the issue of what were appropriate sanitation options. The relative merits and acceptability of compost latrines debated. One delegate reported that over a million had been constructed in China and in India. However it was claimed that the cultural/sociological conditions were different in China and Sri Lanka and that compost latrines would not be acceptable to the people in Jaffna District. It was emphasised that the recommendation applied to the karstic limestone areas and that a pilot scheme should be implemented to assess the acceptability of such a technology before full implementation. It was also emphasised that sanitation methods were site specific.

On the need to raise the FSL in the Iranamadu Tank, the Irrigation Department did not confirm the previously expressed view that this was un-necessary.

The possibility of using desalination as a method of water supply was raised. However the NWSDB considered that the operational costs were excessive.

One attendee proposed that water and sewerage connections should be done concurrently with the construction of the mains, a view that was well supported.

No concerns were raised concerning environmental issues or on the potential impact of pipelaying activities.

Jaffna, 18th February 2006

The same arguments concerning the use of composting toilets were aired. One delegate informed the meeting that a pilot scheme for 50 toilets was being implemented in the District and that two advantages were that there was no pollution of the ground water and that there was no need for water for flushing.

The capacity of the different water sources were raised by different delegates. Concern of the security of water from Iranamadu was expressed including the risk of illegal tappings. It was observed that the irrigation Department had a programme to rehabilitate the salt water exclusion bunds and this, together with other measures would enhance the availability and quality of groundwater in the Peninsula.

The possible sources of water to meet future demands were raised. It was confirmed that a further study on the water resources in the north-eastern region was being recommended. It was suggested that the possibility of using Mahaweli water should be included in the ToRs for the study.

The provision of a sewerage system in Jaffna was endorsed as an appropriate method to tackle ground water pollution in the area. In addition it was proposed that improvements to the surface water drainage system should also be provided.

The recommended pipeline construction process and effects were explained in detail as this would affect Jaffna particularly. The provision of the sewage treatment works, the likely alternative locations of the sea outfall and the provision of a landfill site were also specifically explained. No concerns were raised concerning environmental issues or on the potential impact of pipelaying activities.

The RDA emphasised that there should be close co-ordination over pipelaying generally so that it can be incorporated into the road construction in the project area.

The importance of managing the water resources was raised. A water resources committee under the chairmanship of the GA was proposed which would manage, protect and control abstraction of the ground water.

It was proposed that agricultural extension work should be enhanced to enable and educate farmers to adopt new water conserving technologies and crops, to expand the use of compost and to produce organic foods.

Appreciation of the Jaffna Water Supply and Sanitation Feasibility Study was voiced by attendees.

Jaffna, 10th February 2010

The meeting was held in the District Secretariat of Jaffna and was chaired by the District Secretary. The focus group for the presentation was all the Divisional Secretaries along with the key officials from governmental institutions and NGOs in Jaffna District. A presentation was delivered in English, outlining the need for the project, followed by a description of the design process, design parameters, main components of the proposed water supply and sewerage systems etc. The provision of the sewage treatment works and the siting of the sewage treatment plant were also specifically explained. The present status of the project was described by the ADB mission leader.

Supply of reliable drinking water system was considered as one of the priority areas in the development of Jaffna. In general, the concentration of Calcium in water is high in the area, which tends to cause serious health issues such as kidney problems. The high concentrations of Nitrates in ground water were also mentioned, and according to the representative from the University of Jaffna, records have revealed that the levels are as high as 22 mg/l, compared to WHO standards of 10 mg/l. High usage of chemicals and fertilizers in agriculture is considered as one of the main cause of ground water pollution.

The Regional Director of Health Services, Jaffna, emphasized the increase of cases of water borne diseases such as Typhoid fever and Hepatitis B in the recent past in the district and highlighted its interconnection with the issue of groundwater pollution due to the prevailing condition of the sanitary systems adopted. The provision of a sewerage system in Jaffna was endorsed as an appropriate method to tackle ground water pollution in the area.

No concerns were raised by the participants concerning environmental or resettlement issues or any potential impacts related to water supply and sewage works proposed.

Attendance Record

The discussion on Saturday, 18th February 2006 was held at the Jaffna Public Library Auditorium, at 9.30 a.m.

Attendance:

1. M.Nanthagopalan	-	DS, Vellana
2. Mrs. P.H	-	Engineer, RDA Jaffna
3. K.Maheshwaran	-	ADP, DS Office, Jaffna
4. K.Thevasorupan	-	Dev Cordinator, DS Office, Nallur
5. V.Subashini	-	Div.Env.Officer, DS Office, Chankana
6. K.Arumukham	-	Secretary, UC Chavakadeli
7. A.Vijayakumari	-	Investigation Officer, RACLS Office
8. T.Mahadevan	-	Food & Drugs Inspector, DPDH Office
9. S.Rajendra	-	SPHI (D), DPDH Office
10. N.Suganthan	-	TO, Point Pedro PS
11. K.Kumaraswamy	-	OIC, WRB
12. V.Arulchelvam	-	TO, Point Pedro UC
13. K.Selvarasa	-	Point Pedro UC
14. P.Sivalingam	-	Reg. Commissioner Jaffna, NEPC
15. P.Vignawa	-	President, NGV Group
16. Guillernw Gareia	-	IFRC, Water/Sanitation
17. Stetoinos Galontris	-	IFRC, Health
18. R.Balandra	-	Engineer, Ceywater
19. C.K.U.Swagnsnam	-	Municipal Commissioner Jaffna, MC
20. V.S.Sivaprakasam	-	Technical Officer, Jaffna, MC

21. T.Bavathi	-	RM (North), NWS&DB
22. S.Sivakumar	-	SA
23. K.Pathmanathan	-	
24. S.Ruthiralingam	-	Consultant, REACON
25. S.Thanabalasingam	-	Librarian, Jaffna Public Library
26. K.Kajanthirakumar	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept
27. R.Jegathasan	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
28. J.Jeyachristo	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
29. G.Anutharsan	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
30. A.J.Ronald	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
31. S.Uthayapala	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
32. M.Prabakaran	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
33. S.Ravivarma	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
34. V.Thurarahana	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept.
35. T.D.Thavashirojan	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
36. A.Rathan	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
37. G.Jegatheesan	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
38. K.Venugoban	-	Trainee, PHI, Health Dept..
39. K.Shrimohan	-	AGA, Kayts/Karainagar
40. K.Karunanithy	-	IE (Jaffna) Irrigation Dept.
41. T.Ranganathan	-	Office Aide Project Office
42. S.Vishnu Kumar	-	Watcher, Project Office
43. A.C.Vinotharaj	-	DDI, Irrigation
44. K.Ganesh	-	GA, Jaffna, Kachcheri
45. J.Thilliampalavanan	-	Secretary, Karainagar
46. K. Sivalingam	-	Rtd. DDPNEP, Consultant, J.D.S.D.F.
47. M. Sinnathurai	-	Consultant, WatSan, JDDSSU
48. K. Sivakumaran	-	Coordinator, Care International, Jaffna
49. T. Sivanandan	-	S.T.A., ACAD's Office
50. Y. Thayaparan	-	Asst. Project Officer, UNICEF
51. K. Sivaganesan	-	APM- WatSan, ACE
52. K. Ramachandran	-	T.O. , V.S.P.S., Chunnakam
53. N. Kohuladas	-	Project Officer, FORUT, Jaffna
54. T. Suthakaran	-	D.E. (J/K), NWSDB
55. K. Ajanthan	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
56. Y. Sivayogarajan	-	F.O.- WatSan, ITDG
57. S. Gunabavan	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
58. P. Thalirrajah	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
59. K. Sivanesan	-	Rtd. Acct, R.C. and D.
60. R. Ramanan	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
61. S. Chandramohan	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
62. T. Suganthan	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
63. S. Rubathas	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
64. S.N. Premkumar	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
65. T. Kiruban	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
66. R.G. Vijayaratham	-	Env. Coordinator, Care International, Jaffna
67. S. Anderson	-	Development Coordinator, AGA Office, Kayts
68. K. Selvakumar	-	Senior Engineer, NWSDB
69. R. Gunaratnam	-	OIC, NWSDB
70. K. Narayanaswamy	-	
71. Y. Sakinthan	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
72. M. Anusuthanan	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
73. V. Nantharuban	-	PHI (Trainee), Health Department
74. S. Puveenthiran	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
75. G. Mathanakumar	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
76. S. Thavethan	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
77. V. Pirabakaran	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
78. M. Rajamenakan	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
79. N. Thivasuthan	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
80. R. Sotheesh	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC

81. S. S. Ganeshalingam	-	Lab II, Water Supply, Chunnakam
82. N. Perinpanathan	-	Lab II, NWSDB, Jaffna
83. T. Balathas	-	T.O., Vadamaradchy South- West P.S.
84. R. Thananchiyan	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
85. T. Sureshkumar	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
86. S. Sabaratnam	-	NWSDB, Velanai
87. K. Christopher	-	Public, 2 Beach Road, Jaffna
88. S. Ratnasothy	-	Office Manager, JWSS Feasibility Study
89. T. Kajenthiran	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
90. M. Vasanthan. Croos	-	PHI (Trainee), RTC
91. Dr. s. G. Sivagurunathan	-	Sr. Lecturer, University of Jaffna
92. A. Dhatparananthan	-	
93. M. Thiyagaraj	-	Accountant, NWSDB, Jaffna
94. M. Suntharanayagam	-	E.A., NWSDB, Jaffna
95. S. Jadenthirethevan	-	
96. A. Paramanathan	-	Eng. Assistant, NWSDB, Jaffna

Analysis and Comparison of National Law on Involuntary Resettlement and ADB Policy

1. The main objective of resettlement planning is to take all steps to eliminate or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible; and if unavoidable, affected persons should be compensated and assisted to restore the quality life and livelihoods as they would have been in the absence of the Project.
2. **The Land Acquisition Act No 9 of 1950 (LAA).** In Sri Lanka, the acquisition of private lands for any purpose is done using the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act No 9 of 1950 as amended subsequently.
3. The LAA sets out several steps to be followed in the process of land acquisition by government. Under Section 2 of the Act, notice of acquisition is given to the land owners indicating that a particular piece of land is required for a public purpose. This is followed by several notices and the notice under Section 7 of the Act is the notice to the claimants to the land informing them that they should make their claims for compensation. Inquiry into the claims is done under the provisions of Section 9 and the decision is made under Section 10. The compensation awards to the selected claimants as land owners are made under Section 17.
4. Compensation for the acquired land is assessed by the Government Chief Valuer under the provisions of Sections 45-48 of the Act. Under Section 45, the Government Chief Valuer decides the market value of the land to be paid as compensation. Irrespective of the claims made by the claimants, the market value decided by the Chief Valuer will be the basis for the Acquiring Officer's decision on the amount of compensation payable. Market value is "the amount which the land might be expected to have realized if sold by a willing seller in the open market as a separate entity on the date of publication of the Section 7 notice".
5. Under Section 46, there is provision to compensate for the loss of business and change of residence caused by the acquisition. There are several limitations for making these additional payments. Broader social and economic issues of compulsory acquisition and resettlement of affected parties are not addressed by the LAA.
6. **The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2001 (NIRP).** In order to ensure that people affected by compulsory acquisition of land by the Government for development projects are treated in a fair and equitable manner and that they are not impoverished in the process, the Government has adopted the NIRP. This policy was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2001. Its objectives are:
 - (i) To avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the re-establishment of the affected people on a productive and self-sustaining basis. The policy should also facilitate the development of project-affected people and the project.
 - (ii) To ensure that people adversely affected by development projects are fully and promptly compensated and successfully resettled. The livelihoods of the displaced persons should be re-established and their standard of living improved.
 - (iii) To ensure that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes by the state.
 - (iv) To assist adversely affected people in dealing with the psychological, cultural, social, and other stresses caused by compulsory land acquisition.
 - (v) To make all affected people aware of processes available for the redress of grievances and to ensure that such processes are easily accessible and immediately responsive.

- (vi) To have in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time-frame agreed to by the PEA and the affected people.

7. Its policy principles are:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.
- (ii) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- (iii) Affected persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.
- (iv) Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; in the absence of replacement land, cash compensation should be an option for all affected persons.
- (v) Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs.
- (vi) Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.
- (vii) To assist to those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities, participatory measures should be designed and implemented.
- (viii) Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to affected people.
- (ix) Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people.
- (x) Affected persons who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and just treatment.
- (xi) Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards.
- (xii) Project executing agencies should bear the full cost costs of compensation and resettlement.

8. Under NIRP, a comprehensive resettlement action plan is necessary if 20 or more families are affected. The policy still applies even if the number is less than 20 but the required plan could contain a lesser level of detail.

9. As indicated in the text of the RP, the legal provisions available for making compensation in Sri Lanka do not meet fully with the policy requirements of ADB. Apart from the policy measures introduced by the NIRP, legal provisions are not available under the LAA or any other Act to match with the involuntary resettlement policy requirements of ADB. For example the NIRP does not address the issue of the parties affected temporarily.

10. **ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement** is set out in the **Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009**. This requires that an ADB-funded project should:

- (i) Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible.
- (ii) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, minimize such impacts by exploring project and design alternatives.
- (iii) Screen the project early to identify past, present and future resettlement impacts and risks and conduct a census of displaced persons, including gender analysis.

- (iv) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and NGOs, informing displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and involving them in planning, implementation and monitoring.
- (v) Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels by prompt provision of replacement land or assets, or cash compensation at replacement value, plus additional revenue and services as appropriate.
- (vi) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with necessary assistance such as secured land tenure, better housing, economic and social integration into host communities, transitional support, civic infrastructure, etc.
- (vii) Improve standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.
- (viii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement and ensure that sellers maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (ix) Ensure that displaced persons without titles or legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (x) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (xi) Disclose draft and final versions of the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, in an accessible place and form and in a language understandable to stakeholders.
- (xii) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of the project/program and include full costs in the presentation of project costs and benefits.
- (xiii) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before the physical or economic displacement occurs.
- (xiv) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, impacts on standards of living of displaced persons and achievement of resettlement plan objectives.

11. A comparison of national and ADB policies is provided in Table A3.1.

Table A3.1: Comparison between GOSL and ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

Sr. No.	ADB Policy Principles	LAA	NIRP	Remarks	Compliance of National Policies with ADB's IR Policy
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible	X	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private lands are to be acquired by the Government for public purposes. LAA has not addressed the involuntary resettlement issue.	This is addressed in NIRP as given in Section 3.3
2	Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options	X	✓	The Government requires minimization of acquisition of private lands and displacement of people.	This is addressed in NIRP
3	Projects should be screened early to identify past, present and future resettlement impacts; conduct a census of displaced persons including gender analysis	X	X	Not stated in LAA or NIRP	No compliance
4	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and NGOs, informing displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and involving them in planning, implementation and monitoring	X	✓	LAA specifies that people affected should be informed and consulted on compensation options. However the mechanism is not clearly defined.	NIRP has addressed this.

Sr. No.	ADB Policy Principles	LAA	NIRP	Remarks	Compliance of National Policies with ADB's IR Policy
5	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels by prompt provision of replacement land or assets, or cash compensation at replacement value, plus additional revenue and services as appropriate	✗	✓	No indication in LAA.	Addressed in the NIRP, which states that affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life, and should be provided with replacement land/assets or cash compensation.
6	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with necessary assistance such as secured land tenure, better housing, economic and social integration into host communities, transitional support, civic infrastructure, etc	✗	✓	LAA has not addressed this.	Addressed in part in the NIRP, which states that affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and assisted in economic and social integration into host communities.
7	Improve standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women	✗	✓	Not covered in LAA	Addressed in part in NIRP, which requires assistance to vulnerable groups to substantially improve their living standards, but does not specifically include women.
8	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement and ensure that sellers maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	✗	✓	LAA sets out transparent and consistent procedures	LAA and NIRP do not specify that price of land and other assistance should enable sellers of land to maintain or improve their income and livelihood status.
9	Ensure that displaced persons without titles or legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets	✗	✓	Outside the scope of the LAA	Addressed by the NIRP, which states that affected persons who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and just treatment
10	Prepare a RP elaborating displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule	✗	✓	Outside the scope of the LAA	Addressed by the NIRP, which requires establishment of a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time-frame agreed to by the EA and affected people
11	Disclose draft and final versions of the RP, including documentation of the consultation process, in an accessible place and form and in a language understandable to stakeholders	✗	✗	Outside the scope of the LAA	NIRP does not specify RP disclosure
12	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of the project/program and include full costs in the presentation of project costs and benefits	✗	✗	Outside the scope of the LAA	NIRP states that resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people; but it also states that full costs of compensation and resettlement should be borne by project executing agencies
13	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before the physical or economic displacement occurs	✗	✗	Not specified in the LAA	NIRP states that compensation should be paid promptly but does not specify provision of entitlements before the impacts occur
14	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, impacts on standards of living of displaced persons and achievement of resettlement plan objectives	✗	✗	Not specified in the LAA	NIRP does not specify monitoring or assessment of RP implementation

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EA = executing agency, GOSL = Sri Lankan government, IR = involuntary resettlement, LAA = Land Acquisition Act, NIRP = National Involuntary Resettlement Policy, RP = resettlement plan.

Details on the Transfer of LRC and State Lands, and Implementation Schedule

Table A4.1: Responsibilities for Transfer of LRC and State Land

1 Acquisition / LRC Land		
1 (a)	PLANNING -Identification of site	Design Group, PIU/PMCIU
1 (b)	Preparation of Location Sketch	LARO , PIU/PMCIU
1 (c)	MANAGEMENT-Obtain Cabinet Approval	NWSDB/Ministry
1 (d)	Application to LRC	Land Division/NWSDB
1 (e)	Obtain Clearance from the District	LRC
1 (f)	Provision of Clearance	DS/ District LRC Division
1(g)	Undertake Survey	LRC
1 (h)	Obtain Valuation from CV	LRC
1 (i)	Approve the Sale	Board of Management /LRC
1 (j)	Inform the Selling Approval	LRC
1 (k)	Purchase Land	Land, Finance Divisions / NWSDB
2 Vesting of State Land		
2 (a)	PLANNING-Identification of sites	Design Group PMCIU/PIU
2 (b)	Preparation of Location Sketch	LARO , PIU/PMCIU
2 (c)	MANAGEMENT-Obtain Cabinet Approval	NWSDB/Ministry
2 (d)	Application to Land Ministry /Land Commissioner	NWSDB/Ministry
2 (e)	Obtain clearance from DS/Provincial Land Commissioner	Land Commissioner (LC)
2 (f)	Obtain President's Approval	Land Ministry/L C
2(g)	Survey Requisition	LC
2 (h)	Instructions to DS to Hand Over Land	LC
2 (i)	Taking over the land	LARO
2 (j)	Application for P Plan & O Diagram to DSS	DS
2 (k)	Issue of Leasing Approval	President's Secretary
2 (l)	Inform NWSDB to pay lease rent	LC
2 (m)	Issue of Lease	LC

LARO = Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer, LC = Land Commissioner, NWSDB = National Water Supply and Drainage Board, PIU = Project Implementation Unit, PMCIU = Project Management Coordination and Implementation Unit.

1. Acquisition of private lands and the LRC land and vesting of state lands should be completed before the commencement of construction works. The decision on the sites required, locations and extent will be made once the detailed design is commenced. The design period according to the project schedule is from April 2007 to March 2008. Acquisition of private lands and vesting of state lands can be commenced during this period. All these sites need to be made available free of any encumbrances before the commencement of civil work that has been fixed for fourth quarter of 2008. Accordingly once all the sites have been identified, a little over a year will be available to complete the acquisition proceedings and take over vacant possession of the identified sites.

2. Both acquisition and vesting procedures are lengthy and time consuming. Several government agencies are involved in the process. In case of public sector properties, the consent of the owner organization could be obtained to commence work even if the vesting order is yet to be made. Circumstances with regard to private lands are different. Lands will be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) Provisions under Section 38 (a) of the Land Acquisition Act could be followed to take immediate possession of land after publication of the first notice of acquisition under Section 2 of the Act.

3. As indicated in the implementation schedule, it takes about 9 months to acquire all required lands. If 1st of April 2007 is considered as the date of starting, acquisition of lands could be completed by the 31st of December 2007. In order to adhere to this schedule, it is

necessary to highlight that the spot level and contour surveys required for sewage scheme need to be completed before April 2007 so that design group could identify entire land requirement of all three components of the project.

Table A4.2: Implementation Schedule

No	Type of land to be Acquired/Leased	Activity Involved	Start Date	Completion Date	Duration (days)
1	All 3 Types	Identification of sites	1 st of M 1	15 th of M2	45
2	All 3 Types	Preparation of location sketches	15 th of M2	30 th of M2	15
3	All 3 Types	Obtain Cabinet Approval	1 st of M3	30 th of M3	30
4	(a)Private Land	(a)Application to Land Ministry and Section 2 notice	1 st of M4	30 th of M4	30
	(b) LRC Land	(b)Application to LRC and obtain clearance from district officers			
	(c)State Land	(c)Application to Land Ministry and obtain clearance from district officers			
5	(a)Private Land	(a)Survey of land and application for 38(a) order	1st of M 5	30 th of M5	30
	(b)LRC Land	(b)Notice Survey and plan preparation			
	(c)State Land	(c)Obtain President's approval			
6	(a) Private Land	(a)Publication of 38(a)Order	1 st of M 6	30 th of M6	30
	(b) LRC Land	(b)Obtain Valuation			
	(c)State Land	(c)Survey requisition. Handing over and taking over of land			
7	(a) Private Land	(a)&(b)Taking over of land	1 st of M 7	30 th of M7	30
	(b)LRC Land	and payment of compensation			
	(c) State Land	(c) application for President's approval			
8	(c) State Land	Obtain leasing approval	1 st of M8	30 th of M8	30
9	(c) State land	Issue of Lease	1 st of M 9	30 th of M9	30
10	Monitoring	All through acquisition process			270

M = month.

Criteria for Voluntary Land Donations

Voluntary donation of land by beneficiary households is acceptable where:

- (a) The impacts are marginal (based on percentage of loss and minimum size of remaining assets);
- (b) Impacts do not result in displacement of households or cause loss of household's incomes and livelihood;
- (c) The households making voluntary donations are direct beneficiary of the project;
- (d) Land thus donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances;
- (e) Consultations with the affected households is conducted in a free and transparent manner;
- (f) Land transactions are supported by transfer of titles; and
- (g) Proper documentation of consultation meetings, grievances and actions taken to address such grievances is maintained.

Format to Document Contribution of Assets for Construction of Water Supply Facilities

The following agreement has been made on.....day ofbetween Mr./Ms....., aged....., resident ofzone, district.....,VDC, ward No....., the grandson/daughter ofand son/daughter of..... and(name of Government Agency).

1. That the land with certificate no.....is a part of, is surrounded from eastern side by....., western side by....., northern side by, and southern side by.....
2. That the Owner holds the transferable right of (unit of land) of land/structure/asset in.....
3. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to any other claims.
4. That the Owner hereby grants to the..... (name of Government Agency)this asset for the construction and development of the Jaffna Water Supply and Sanitation Project in the VDC, ward no....., supported by the Government Agency program for the benefit of the community.
5. That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset nor obstruct the construction process on the land in case of which he/she would be subject to sanctions according to law and regulations.
6. That the [Government Agency] agrees to accept this grant of asset for the purposes mentioned.
7. That the [Government Agency] of.....shall construct and develop the Project and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.

8. That both the parties agree that the Project so constructed shall be community premises.
9. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

.....
Signature of the Owner

.....
Signature of [*Government Agency*]

Witnesses:

- 1.....
2.....
(Signature, name and address)