

Updated Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 37378-013
January 2016

SRI: Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Prepared by National Water Supply and Drainage Board for the Asian Development Bank.

This Updated Resettlement Plan report 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. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	– Asian Development Bank
CAARP	– Conflict Affected Areas Rehabilitation Project
CBO	– Community-Based Organization
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
PS	– Pradeshiya Sabha
ROW	– Right-of-Way
RRP	– Report and Recommendation of the President
STP	– Sewage Treatment Plant
WTP	– Water Treatment Plant

CONTENTS

	PAGE
A. Background	01
B. Present Status	02
C. Restructuring of Project	03
D. Project Description	04
E. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	05
F. Expected Resettlement Impacts and Socioeconomic Information	07
G. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation	08
H. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	08
I. Legal Framework	09
J. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits	10
K. Relocation of Housing and Settlements	11
L. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	12
M. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan	14
N. Institutional Arrangements	16
O. Implementation Schedule	17
P. Monitoring and Evaluation	18

APPENDIXES

1A. Details of Land to be Used for the Project	14
1B. Site Visit Reports, December 2009-January 2010	17
2. Details of Consultations held during Project Preparation	50
3. Analysis and Comparison of National Law on Involuntary Resettlement and ADB Policy	60
4. Details on the Transfer of LRC and State Lands, and Implementation Schedule	65
5. Criteria for Donation of Land and Formal Agreement template	67

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Jaffna and Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project is part of efforts to assist the Government of Sri Lanka in social and physical reconstruction in the north subjected to almost three decades of internal conflict. Supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) with the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply 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 conflict in May 2009, after which ADB appointed new consultants to review and revise the feasibility study documents to reflect changes in the intervening period. This document is the revised Resettlement Plan, prepared according to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

2. The Project was comprised of 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 head works at the Iranamadu Tank to increase efficiency levels and water resources¹; (ii) water intake at Iranamadu Tank, raw water supply system, water treatment plant, and treated water pumping station²; (iii) treated water transmission mains to the Jaffna Municipality, and (iv) connections to urban council and *Pradeshiya Sabhas* en-route 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; (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; (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, (ii) sewage treatment plant, (iii) treated effluent sea outfall, and (iv) maintenance equipment.³

¹ Implemented by Northern Provincial Irrigation Department as a separate project following restructuring of the project in 2015.

² (Aide Memoire of Mission 30th Aug – 08 Sep 2015 – Para 5).

5. **Major changes of the project scope.** The raw water of 27,000 m³/day would be transferred from Iranamadu tank in Kilinochchi District for the Jaffna water supply, which was agreed by the local farmer organizations during the loan appraisal stage. However, due to the drought during 2010 and 2012 and increasing demand for irrigation water, the water transfer proposal was dropped. The related water transfer pipes, water treatment plant and AFD financing was dropped correspondingly. In 2014, the Ministry of Finance requested ADB to assess the feasibility of a desalinization plant as an alternate water supply approach for the Jaffna Peninsula. The rapid assessment undertaken by the ADB consultant, recommended a RO desalination plant with the capacity of 24,000 m³/day, which would supply around 50% of potable water needed in Jaffna. The cabinet issued a letter in June 2015 for ADB to restructure the project and for additional financing. It also indicated that the sewage component will be financed by AFD instead of ADB.

³ ADB has mentioned that this Sewerage Component will be funded by AFD instead of ADB (Aide Memoire of Mission 30th Aug – 08 Sep 2015 – Para 5).

3. 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. It was necessary to acquire one 0.3 ha plot of privately-owned land (for construction of a ground sump and tower at Kaddudai), 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.

4. The resettlement plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders in 2005-2006, and further meetings were held when the document was revised in 2010. Then the update to the revised document is included in Jan 2016. The draft and updated resettlement plan will be made available in the local language in Municipal 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 2016-2019. NWSDB has established a grievance redress mechanism with 14 Divisional Secretariat Divisions 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)⁴ 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.

5. 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, including provision of special measures for female affected persons as vulnerable 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:

- (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;

⁴ LARC/GRC membership comprises: Divisional Secretary (As the Chairman); NWSDB representative; Head of project implementation unit (PIU); representative of CBO or nongovernment organization (NGO); and few residents of the community.

(vi) Replacement/restoration/enhancement of any community facilities temporarily disturbed; and

(vii) Measures for vulnerable affected persons including: (a) supply of water and sewerage to any replacement land; (b) 3-month transitional or subsistence allowance;

(c) skills training; and (d) priority in project employment.

6. The resettlement budget for the project was estimated on the basis of current prices and recent transactions. The total budget is SLR17.6 million, comprising: land acquisition SLR4.2 million; compensation SLR4 million; assistance to vulnerable affected persons SLR0.5 million; consultation and disclosure SLR1 million; surveys, management and monitoring SLR6.2 million; and 10% contingency SLR1.6 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.

7. The executing agency has overall responsibility for the project and has established a project management, coordination, and implementation unit (PMCIU) in Jaffna to manage construction activities (except for the work on Iranamadu Tank, for which the PID will be responsible). The LARO in the PMCIU coordinates land acquisition and resettlement activities, assisted by a resettlement specialist provided by the design consultant⁵. All land acquisition to be completed and all compensation paid (before displacement occurs) in the pre-construction period.

8. 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 socioeconomic data used in assessing resettlement plan 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.

⁵ Man month of Resettlement Specialist is nearing to expire.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN: JAFFNA AND KILINNOCHCHI

A. BACKGROUND

1. To support the Government of Sri Lanka in social and physical reconstruction in the north subjected to almost three 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. ADB Loan for Jaffna-Killinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project (JKWSSP) was effective from May 2011. The main objective of this project is to provide safe drinking water to 300,000 people and improved sanitation to 80,000 people in Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. For the Jaffna-Killinochchi Water Supply and Scheme to be constructed under this project, Iranamadu irrigation tank in Killinochchi district had been selected as the water source. This tank is being used by farmers in Killinochchi district to irrigate their cultivations. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in 2007 between the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of North East Provincial Council to share water with farmers. Raising Iranamadu tank bund by 2 feet for enhancing its water retaining capacity is one of the project deliverables under the proposed scheme.

A.1 Water Sharing Issues

4. The MoU on water sharing was signed in 2007 to obtain 50,000 cubic meters per day for the Project with an agreement to change in cultivation pattern from paddy to other food crops during Yala season. The farmers benefiting from the tank have raised concerns on the water adequacy in the tank to share with drinking water needs in the Jaffna peninsula. However, considering the concerns of farmers, in 2010, the water abstraction rate was reduced from 50,000 to 27,000 cubic meters per day. Nevertheless, some farmer organizations continued their protest against abstraction of water from Iranamadu tank for the drinking water project. Severe drought experienced in Killinochchi during early part of 2014 resulted extremely low water level in the Iranamadu tank, aggravating farmers concerns on water sharing. Therefore, civil works contract awarding has been held up until settlement of this issue.

A.2 Failure to reach consensus on water sharing among stakeholders

5. Several meetings were held in Kilinochchi and Jaffna to settle water sharing issue with the participation of Governor – Northern Province, Chief Minister and Chief Secretary-NPC, Government Agents – Kilinochchi and Jaffna, Northern Province Irrigation Department, NWSDB and representatives of Farmer Organizations. ADB officials and co-financing partners for the project, AFD also participated in these meetings. Two meetings were also held in Colombo chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Finance and planning to settle this issue. However, the issue remains unresolved. Unless farmers, NPC and NWSDB agree on water sharing, Iranamadu tank cannot be used as the water source for the JKWSSP.

A.3 Extent of water shortages due to drought

6. A water balance study carried out by the project in 2013 has concluded that water supply to Jaffna Peninsula as proposed could be met without major deficits but total supply failure could take place 27 days per year if 27,000 m³/day of water is taken from Iranaimadhu throughout the year.. Therefore, water shortages will be experienced both by farmers and drinking water consumers during drought periods of the year for a longer period than initially anticipated.

B. PRESENT STATUS

7. Currently AFD had withheld its funding amounting to 35 million euros, which sum was to be dedicated. Even though the technical bid evaluations for Iranamadu based Treatment Plant of 27,000 cubic metre/day had been concluded in time, respective contracts could not be awarded to successful contractors due to non- settlement of Iranamadu tank water sharing issues with relevant stakeholders. Thus, AFD funded Iranamadu based water treatment plant (27,000 cu.m./day) is not moving forward and remain at standstill. Currently AFD had withheld its funding amounting to 35 million euros, which sum was to be dedicated for Iranamadu based Treatment Plant of 27,000 cubic metre/day
8. Notwithstanding this impasse, ADB and the NWSDB have agreed to award contracts for the construction of water towers and distribution network tenders to be fed from ground water sources as an interim solution. The construction activities of distribution network and the associated towers commenced as an interim short term solution. It is anticipated that eventually the Desalination Plant will be connected to the towers and distribution system to serve the Jaffna Peninsula together with the limited abstraction (not exceeding 3000 m³/d) of ground water. However, it shall be stated here that abstraction of ground water from aquifer in Jaffna Peninsula is a very delicate and sensitive and shall be done with utmost care.

B.1 Limited abstraction from iranamadu

9. As for now, mutual consensus on both the maximum amount of raw water that could be abstracted from Iranamadu tank and the scaled down capacity of the treatment plant has not been reached yet. In that scenario, to serve Jaffna Peninsula the desalination option combined with limited ground water extraction appears to be the most logical and technically feasible option.

B.2 Need for alternatives

10. After assessing the present situation, a mutual consensus is reached among all stakeholders on the restructure the project as follows:
 - (i) Desalination plants to supplement water supply to Jaffna Peninsula
 - (ii) Limited ground water abstraction to augment the supply from desalination plants in Jaffna Peninsula
11. It is recognized that the desalination plant is an immediate solution to the urgent drinking water needed in Jaffna area. Since the population grows from 600,000 to around 1 million by 2030, which will demand drinking water around 120MLD. The desalination plant is too expensive to supply all. The dialog with farmers should be continuous for future drinking water resource in upgraded Iranamadu tank. The ground water resource can be re-evaluated in long term as another potential resource. Such integrated approaches on water resource would secure safe drinking water supply in Jaffna.

B.3 Desalination option

12. Despite several attempts made to reach an agreement on a water sharing mechanism with the farmer organizations in the catchment of the Iranamadu tank, the matter has not been resolved. In May 2014, the MOFP requested ADB to assess the feasibility of a desalinization plant as an alternate water supply for the project, especially for the Jaffna Peninsula. ADB processed a technical assistance and an international desalination consultant was mobilized in September 2014. The rapid assessment undertaken by the consultant, confirmed the feasibility of sea water desalination plant in Maruthankeni. The consultant presented the findings of the feasibility study to the stakeholders at a meeting organized by the External Resources Department ERD, of the MOFP on 11 November 2014.
13. **Environmental safeguards.** ADB requires conduct of new environmental assessment for the additional financing. Proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. An environmental impact assessment (EIA) is required and ADB will disclose on its website the draft EIA report at least 120 days before board approval of the additional financing project. PMCIU has engaged Lanka Hydraulic Institute (LHI) under the existing PEIC contract to conduct primary baseline data and hydraulic/environmental studies in the potential locations for the desalination plant and its environs. The results will confirm the findings of technical feasibility study completed in January 2015 that the potential location for the desalination plant is not within or adjacent to any environmentally sensitive area (e.g. area which is protected, for biodiversity conservation, etc.). The categorization will be further assessed based on results of the LHI environmental studies.

C. RESTRUCTURING OF PROJECT AND THE WAY FORWARD

14. This document is the Resettlement Plan. 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). The present Resettlement Plan is updated by PMCIU LARO including project restructuring details.

D. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

15. The original project comprised: (i) rehabilitating, expanding, and developing water and sanitation infrastructure (component 1); (ii) strengthening water resource management (component 2); and (iii) enhancing implementation and management capacity of key institutions and providing support for project management and implementation activities (component 3). 5. Component 1 was the part of the project involving the provision of infrastructure, so this was the element that might cause involuntary resettlement impacts.

Presently the water supply subproject involved the following civil works:

- ✓ refurbishing the existing earth bund of Iranamadu Tank and raising the bund by 0.61 meters (m) (NPC)
- ✓ Sea water reverse osmosis plant 24MLD
- ✓ Treated water transmission mains
- ✓ Elevated water towers
- ✓ Distribution networks
- ✓ Pumping systems and SCADA

16. The sanitation subproject was to serve the high population density neighborhoods of the Jaffna Municipal Council (JMC) and University of Jaffna areas 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 (STP) at Kallundai, with RCC and earth-lined tanks, pumps, pipe-work and sea outfall for disposal of treated effluent.

17. Component 2: (i) assist the Jaffna Water Resources Management Committee (JWRMC)⁶ 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.

⁶ 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*, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), and the Regional Director for Health Services.

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

E. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

E.1. Site Selection Criteria

19. 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) Burying water distribution pipes in the ROW alongside minor roads;
 - (ii) Locating the WTP and STP on un-used government-owned land;
 - (iii) Locating other facilities (water towers, water and sewage pumping stations) on individual plots of government-owned land wherever possible; and
 - (iv) Reducing the number of new facilities by refurbishing existing water towers for incorporation into the scheme where feasible.
20. 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– Dec 2015, to determine whether there had been any significant changes and to confirm that there were no constraints to the proposed civil works.
21. 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 project sites which were chosen as of Jan 2016.

E.2. Water Supply Subproject

22. For the water supply subproject, land is required for construction of the Reverse Osmosis Plant at Thaalayadi, 4 treated water ground sumps and 20 new towers (overhead reservoirs). A total of 5.75 hectares (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) Consult all stakeholders and 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 unexploded ordinance (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.

23. 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). 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.

E.3. Sanitation Subproject

24. For the sewerage subproject, as per the original project, the sewer pipelines will be buried in government-owned ROW alongside roads as noted above. The STP will be located on 26 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).
25. In addition, pumping stations will require a total of 0.5 ha and sites have been identified during detailed design after topographic surveys. In choosing locations, NWSDB has adopted 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.

F. EXPECTED RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS AND SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

26. 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.
27. 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 cause 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.
28. 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 an unoccupied house should be the only resettlement impacts.

G. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

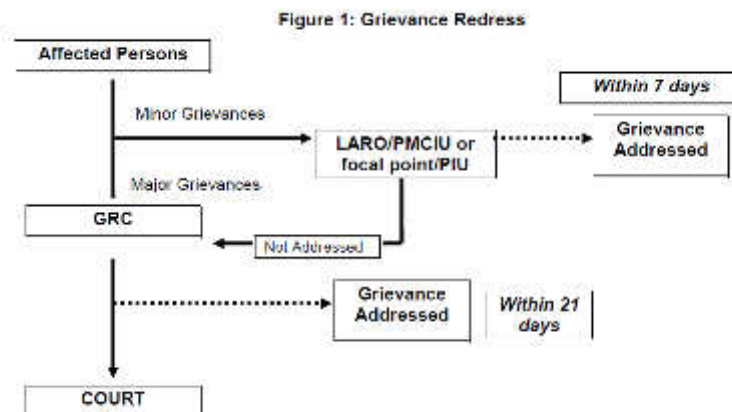
29. This resettlement plan will be prepared in consultation with stakeholders and a number of meetings and discussions were held during 2006 - 2016 involving affected households, project beneficiaries and the main institutional stakeholders; details are provided in Appendix 2. Resumption of consultation 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. Consultations with Farmers' Organizations at Kilinochchi were held up to 2015 Project Restructuring Appendix 2.

30. The resettlement plan was disclosed to stakeholders in 2010 by making copies of the summary available in the local language in Urban Council and *Pradeshiya Sabha* offices in the project area. The 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. The updated resettlement plan will be disclosed to public in the same manner in 2016.

H. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS (GRM)

31. The GRM will be made accessible to affected persons and capable of responding to a wide scope of issues so that 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 1.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress



GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, LARO = Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer, PIU = project implementation unit; PMCIU = project management, coordination and implementation unit.

32. Grievances of affected persons will first be brought to the attention of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer (LARO) in the project management, coordination and implementation unit (PMCIU) or the focal point in the PIU.

33. The LARO is 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, document, and evaluate of all grievances; and
 - (xi) submit annual summary report to PMCIU project director and to ADB.
34. 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 (LARC) acting as GRC. The Committee will be composed of the Assistant Divisional Secretary (chair)⁷, 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 LARC 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.

I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

35. 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

⁷ 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.

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 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.

J. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

36. 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.

K. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

37. 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).

L. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

38. 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. LARC will be composed of the Divisional Secretary, the District Superintendent of Surveys, the District Valuer, an NWSDB representative, the head of the PMCIU and PIU, a representative of a CBO or NGO, and a resident 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 resettlement plan implementation.	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 (i.e., 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 (e.g., shifting allowance, income supplement, cost of lost business, income, etc), depending on circumstances.	Replacement cost will be determined by LARC as described above. NWSDDB 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	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.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			trees at market value of timber		rates in consultation with 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	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, PIU will identify alternative temporary sites for vendors and hawkers to continue economic activity. NWSDDB will ensure civil works are phased to minimize disruption.	LARC will determine wage rates and lost income by survey and consultation with affected persons. 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 affected persons. PMCIU/LARO will identify

				4. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.		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		PMCIU/LARO to determine the extent of losses or disruption. NWSDB and PMCIU to ensure contractor performs restoration.
	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
6	Any other loss not identified			resources. 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 ^c	All impacts	Vulnerable affected persons	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. 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.	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted as a part of the resettlement plan. If replacement land is not available, the Government will help vulnerable affected persons secure alternative land.	PMCIU/LARO will identify vulnerable households.

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.

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

^b 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. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.

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

M. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

39. Table 2 shows the proposed cost of the various entitlements described above, which shows that the total resettlement budget is SLR 17.6 million. This covers the cost of: (i) land acquisition; (ii) compensation for loss of structures and assets; (iii) information disclosure, consultation and participation; and (iv) 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	0.5379 ha	34,760,000 ⁸	16,960,000	16,960,000
b. Sewage Treatment Plant Pumping Stations	0.1794 ha ⁹		6,160,000	6,160,000
c. Registration and other charges	Sum		4,624,000 ¹⁰	4,624,000
2. Compensation				
a. House (replacement cost)	600 sq ft ¹¹	4,000 ¹²	2,400,000	2,400,000
b. Trees		40 50,000 ¹³	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		800,000 ¹⁴	800,000
4. Information Campaign, Consultation, and Disclosure Activities	Sum		3,000,000 ¹⁵	3,000,000
5. Surveying, Management, and Monitoring				
a. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Officer	1 x 12 month	200,000 ¹⁶		2,400,000
a. Socioeconomic/Measurement survey	3 x 2 Month	200,000	1,200,000	
c. Transportation	Sum		200,000	3,800,000
6. Contingencies	10%			4,542,400
Total				49,966,400

N. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

40. The project will be supported by ADB and AFD¹⁷, with the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (MCP&WS) as the executing agency through 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. As MCP&WS 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

⁸ Based on current advertised average price of undeveloped land in Jaffna: Rs 80,000 per sq perch (25 m²), i.e., Rs 34,760,000 per ha (http://www.lankapropertyweb.com/land/sale-North_Jaffna-all.html). The price varies from urban areas to rural areas.

⁹ Most of the sewerage lands in Catchment Two belong to Private owners.

¹⁰ Land registration, stamp duty and legal fees currently amount to 20% of the purchase price (as mentioned in the previous version of this document)

¹¹ Estimated average dimensions of an average-sized house on the Jaffna peninsula.

¹² Estimated average price for constructing an economy class house.

¹³ Assumes annual market price of fruit of Rs 5,000 and 10 year average productive life of fruit tree.

¹⁴ Assumes 10 vulnerable affected persons households, each provided with Rs 10,000 subsistence allowance for 3 months; total includes a further Rs 500,000 budget for transitional allowance and/or training.

¹⁵ 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 500,000).

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ Yet to commit.

(PMCIU). The PMCIU will assist MCP&WS 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.

41. Appendix 4 describes the process of acquiring private land and transferring ownership of Land Reform Commission (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.

O. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

42. 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, District
Secretary	
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	
Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	Project Consultant/ 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

FGD = focus group discussions, 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, SIA = social impact assessment.

P. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

43. 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.
44. 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.

14 Appendix 1A (As per the draft Document 2010 – Updated matrix will follow).

Details of Land to be used for the Project

Ref No ^a	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	Innamadu	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	29 Dec 2009; 4 Mar 2010	As of 2006, except that surrounding area is currently occupied by Sri Lankan Army camp.
03	Treatment Plant	Maruthankem Junction	4.00	LRC	No	No	No	No	6	29 Dec 2009; 4 Mar 2010	As of 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 Dec 2009; 4 Mar 2010	As of 2006, army post now at site; entrance and District Secretary advised the ownership of the land.
05	Tower	Puthur	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	29 Dec 2009; 5 Mar 2010	As of 2006, ownership should be checked as owner may be Pradeshiya Sabha.
06	Tower	Kodikamam	0.05	Pradeshiya Sabha	No	No	No	No	0	29 Dec 2009; 4 Mar 2010	As of 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 Feb 10; 5 Mar 2010	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land.
08	Tower	Meesalai	0.50	NWSDB - State	No	No	No	No	0	1 Jan 2010; 4 Mar 2010	Vacant land with some abandoned buildings owned by NWSDB.
09	Tower	Navatkuli	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	9 Feb 2010; 4 Mar 2010	Site 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 Dec 2009; 4 Mar 2010	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 Feb 2010; 4 Mar 2010	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 Dec 09; 4 Mar 2010	As of 2006, un-used state land controlled by District Secretary.
13	Tower 3	University ground, Nallur	0.05	University of Jaffna - State	No	No	No	No	0	11 Feb 2010; 4 Mar 2010	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 Dec 2009	As of 2006, new tower can be built.

Ref No*	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
										4 Mar 2010	without affecting small JMC water intakes on site
15	Sump and Tower	Kaddudai	0.3	Private or State (2 alternatives)						4 Mar 2010	Site proposed in 2006 is not available. There are two alternatives: (i) Land with a house under temporary occupancy, which the owner is keen to sell; (ii) Unused government 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 Dec 2009; 5 Mar 2010	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
18	Tower	Araly North	0.05	Pradeshya Sabha - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11 Feb 2010	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 Feb 2010; 5 Mar 2010	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
20	Tower	Modai	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	31 Dec 2009; 5 Mar 2010	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 Dec 2009; 5 Mar 2010	As of 2006: un-used state-owned land
Total			5.6								
Water Supply: Priority Works											
01	Tower	Karinagar East	0.05	Pradeshya Sabha - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31 Dec 2009	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
02	Tower	Karinagar North	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31 Dec 2009	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
03	Tower	Karinagar West	0.05	NWSDB - State (existing tower)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31 Dec 2009	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 Jan 2010; 5 Mar 2010	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
06	Sump	Araly North	0.05	State	No	No	No	No	0	31 Dec 2009; 5 Mar 2010	Site is marshy & was inundated when visited so designs must include adequate drainage
07	Tower	Velanai	0.05	NWSDB -	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31 Dec 2009	As of 2006: site of an existing tower that

Appendix 1A 15

Ref No*	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
				State (existing tower)						5 Mar 2010	supply 53 connections. Land is overgrown and contains some abandoned buildings
08	Tower	Velanai	0.05	Pradeshya Sabha	No	No	No	No	0	31 Dec 2009; 5 Mar 2010	
09	Tower	Pungudutivu	0.05	Kovil - Private	No	No	No	No	0	12 Jan 2010; 5 Mar 2010	Kovil (Hindu temple) is willing to donate land that is free of occupants and structures
10	Tower	Mandativu	0.05	NWSDB - State	No	No	No	No	5	31 Dec 2009; 5 Mar 2010	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 Jan 10	Proposed refurbishment of existing tower on state-owned land
20	Tower	Anolativu	0.05	Kovil - Private	No	No	No	No	3	12 Jan 10	Kovil is willing to donate land. 3 sites being considered. Option 3 (away from kovil) is most suitable
22	Tower	Eluvativu	0.05	Private (Church or Fisheries Community Soc)	No	No	No	No	0	12 Jan 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 Mar 2010	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 Dec 2009; 4 Mar 2010	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								

Appendix 1A

JMC = Jaffna Municipal Council; ha = hectare; LRC = Land Reform Commission; NWSDB = National Water Supply and Drainage Board; UXO = unexploded ordnances

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

Appendix 1A - Updated details of Lands utilized in the project

List of lands to be used in the Project - January 2016 (Total 36.1 Ha – Private 0.7173 Ha)

File No: NWSDB	No	Package No.	DS/AGA	Site / Location	Extent	Past Ownership	Current Ownership	Present position
	1	ET 1 Water tower (overhead reservoirs) – 1)	Chavakachcheri	Meesalai	0.5192 Ha	NWSDB	NWSDB	NWSDB, Handed over to contractors.
ACQ/D/8	2		Velanai	Allaipiddy (Mandaithivu)	0.06 Ha	State	NWSDB	NWSDB. Handed over to contractors.
LA/1742	3		Sandilipay	Kaddudai	0.2695 Ha	Sivagurunathan & Sivananthan	NWSDB	Possession taken over. Payment done. Handed over to contractors.
LA/1747	4		Velanai	Velanai	0.0643 Ha	Velanai Piradeshiya Saba	NWSDB	Agreement Signed and taken over. Handed over to contractors.
LA/1840	5		Poonakary	Poonakary	0.0506 Ha	DS, Poonakary	State	State land already allocated to the NWSDB by DS. Construction can be commenced. Surveyed.
LA/2273 4/10/38991	6		Kopay	Puttur	0.06 Ha	State	State	State land already allocated to NWSDB. Handed over to contractors.
LA/1736 4/7/7462	7		Chavakachcheri	Navatkuli	0.3155 Ha	NHDA	NWSDB	NWSDB, Paid 3.25 Mn. Handed over to contractors.
LA/1735 LC/4/10/4060 6	8	ET2 Water tower (overhead reservoirs) - 2	Chavakachcheri	Kodikamam	0.0626 Ha	Kodikamam Hospital, Department of Health	RDHS	Ministry of health has given consent to release the land to NWSDB. Handed over to contractors.
LA/ 1744 40768/ /10/4	9		Chankani	Vaddukoddai	0.02509 Ha	State	NWSDB	NWSDB, Handed over to contractors.
LA/1746	10		Kopai	Nallur	0.04 Ha	Mrs. Seetha Ariyathnam	NWSDB	NWSDB, Handed over to contractors.
LA/1748	11		Velanai	Punguduthivu	0.0911 Ha	North Ceylon Sarwodayam	NWSDB	NWSDB, Possession taken over. Handed over to contractors.
L /4 2217 4/10 41920	12		Kayts	Kayts Naranthanai	0.0600 Ha	State	NWSDB	NWSDB. Handed over to contractors.
LA/1750	13		Karainagar	Karainagar	0.0619 Ha	Trustee, Chithamparam Temple	NWSDB	Possession taken over. Compensation to be deposited at courts.
LA/1734	14		Pallai	Pallai	0.0599	Church of Ceylon	NWSDB	MOU signed. Handed over

					Ha			to contractors.
LA/1737	15		Jaffna/GA	Old park	0.0875 Ha	GA, Jaffna	NWSDB	Ready for the construction. GA has allocated the land to NWSDB. Handed over to contractors.
LA/1751	16	Combine d Package- ET 3 Water tower (overhea d reservoir s) - 3	Kayts	Analathiuv	0.0500 Ha	Trustee, Sangarnadar Mahakanapathi Pilleyar	NWSDB	Possession taken over. PP done. Section 7 sent to DS.
	17		Kayts	Eluvathivu	0.06 Ha	State	State	Original location not recommended by CCD. Alternative location identified and acquisition initiated.
LA/1738	18		Jaffna	Pommaiveli	0.06 Ha	JMC	JMC	JMC consented to release the land. The existing maternity ward to be reconstructed. BOQ received from JMC.
LAND/MP/2491	19		Karaveddy	Karawaddi	0.253 Ha	Private	Private	Purchasing denied by Attorney General. Acquisition initiated.
	20		Velanai	Nainativu	0.06 Ha	NWSDB	NWSDB	NWSDB. Ready for the construction.
LA/1733	21		Pallai	Pallai	4.0090 Ha	Janatha State Development Board	NWSDB	Ready for the construction, Possession taken over. The package is cancelled.
A/2142	22	STP	Sandilipay	Kallundai	26 Ha	State	State	District land use approved and sent minutes to DS. EIA report to be finalized and submitted to DS for further action.
LA/1794 4/10/36971	23	Sump	Sandilipay	Kallundai	0.2023 Ha	DS, Vali South West (Sandilipay)	PS	Land commissioner approval to be obtained. Survey completed.
LAND/MP/2334	24	TWTM 1 Clear water transmissio n to Jaffna	Kopay	Nallur	0.2320 Ha	Ponnaiah Gnanadas	Ponnaiah Gnanadas	Acquisition process started. 50,000 deposited to the DS. Section 2 published. Section 38 (a) to be published.
	25	Office Buildings Completed	Jaffna	Jaffna	0.1625 Ha	GA, Jaffna	NWSDB	Possession under NWSDB. Construction completed.
LA/2428	26	RO Plant	Marudankerni	Thaalaiyadi	4.046 Ha	State	State	Lease application affidavit sent to the DS.
LA/2490	27	Tower	Uduvil	Chunnakam	0.026 Ha	State	Railway Dept.	Requested from Railway Dept.

Land Details of Pump Stations - Jaffna-Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project – C1						Survey work to be awarded.	Handing over requested
No.	Pump Station No.	Required Size of Land	Type of Pump Station	Description of Land	Ownership of Land	Status	
	PS1	6m x 6m	Small	Koiyathoddam Community Center,	JMC	Requested JMC	Acquisition applied.
Land/mp/2558	PS2	15 m x 15 m	Small	Old Concrete Yard: Near the Beach road and Beach Road Eachchamottai Road Junction	JMC	Approved by JMC	Section 92 has been send to the Ministry UDNWSD on 2015.07.14
Land/mp/2461	PS3	15 m x 15 m	Medium	Old Liquor Factory Land: Near Technical College / Beach Road	State Land	Approval From DS	Application sent to Manager Premises.
Land/mp/2260	PS4	7 m x 7 m	Small	Eachchamoddi community center: Near the Eachchamoddi road and Pungankulam Road junction / Near MakkiaKulam, near Passayur church	JMC	Approved by JMC	Section 92 has been send to the Ministry UDNWSD on 2015.07.16
Land/mp/2263	PS5	6 m x 4m	Small	Chundikuli community center: Near the Old park road and Eachchamoddi road junction / MarawakKulam/ Koiyathoddam community center	JMC	Approved by JMC	Section 92 has been send to the Ministry UDNWSD on 2015.07.16
Land/mp/2589	PS9	6 m x 6 m	Small	Barathy community center play ground: Near Rajasingam Road behind St'Patrick's college playground.	JMC / State Land	Approved by JMC	Section 92 to be requested from the ministry
Land/mp/2258	PS10	15 m x 15 m	Medium	Gurunagar Community Centre: Near the Beach road and Velanganni road junction (2nd Cross Street Reclamation).	JMC / Railway	Approved by JMC	Section 92 has been send to the Ministry CPWSD on 2015.07.16
Land/mp/2267	PS11	6 m x 4 m	Small	Thevarrier pond dam side of the area: Near the Temple road and Thevarreir lane junction	JMC	Approved by JMC	Section 92 has been send to the Ministry UDNWSD on 2015.07.14
Land/mp/2261	PS13	20 m x 30 m	Large	Near KKS Road and Muneeswaran Road Junction; Near PullukKulam and Veerasingam Hall	JMC	Approved by JMC	Section 92 has been send to the Ministry UDNWSD on 2015.07.14
Land/mp/2262	PS14	6 m x 4 m	Small	JMC rental parking area: Near the Power house road and Hospital road	JMC	Approved by JMC	Section 92 has been send to the Ministry UDNWSD on 2015.07.14



Land/mp/2590	PS/23	0.0328	Cap2	Wannarpanai East Sewerage PH No23	Private		Acquisition papers Preparing
	PS 28A	4mx6m	Small	Close to Hindu College, Kasthuriyar Rd.	Private		Negotiation started. Alternative land at the school premises.



Land Details of Pump Stations - Jaffna-Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project – C2



Pump station No & size	Required Land Area Sq. Meter	Description of the location	Ownership	Status
16 Small	6 x 6 (1.5 Lms)	Manipay Road, Passing Aalady junction there is lane on the right side. It is a paddy land and behind the behind the Kompayanmanal cemetery.	Private	Acquisition application sent to Manager premises.
Alt 16	6X6	Private land on the adjacent lane.	Private	Valuation called and received. Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
17 Medium	10 x 15	Lane connecting Kathi Abubucker Road and Navalar Road known as M.O.Lane.	Private	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
19 Small	6 x 6	Part of Kannathiddy Pond reclaim area.	JMC	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
20 Medium	10 x 15	Katkulam Road behind the Star Community center Katkulam road Koddady. Near there is a pond. Space is available.	JMC	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
21 Small	6 x 6	The original site is in Ponnalaiveethy Konathodam. The site is next to Kavi Service Station. The land is empty. But it appears a private land. The boundary wall is knocked off. Alternative site on the Union Lane from Hospital Road.	JMC	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
22 Small	6 x 6	Villoondi sacred Theertham road rear end Off Coastal Karainagar road.	Private	Valuation called and received. Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
23 Medium	10 x 15	Access road for the original site is through a lane passing the Kantharmadam junction along Arasady road.	Private	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
24 Small	6 x 6	The land is located in Muthamil Veethy 7 th Laane. It is at the end of the lane. This is also along the coastal belt. There are two housing schemes in either side of the land called 42 houses and 10 houses scheme.	JMC	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
25 Large	20 x 40	Proposed Land No 10 Oddumadam Road Pomaiveli. Fenced surrounding the land. Pond is on the side.	Private	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
26	06 x 04	The original site is near Sir PonRamanathan railway crossing.	University	University pumping station


		Empty land.		identified as alternative site.
27	10 x 15	Proposed land is submerged in rain water. It located in MurugamoorthykovilveethyVayalkarai lane. Access is from the Oddmadam roundabout junction.	Private	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
28 Small	6 x 6	Lane off K.K.S Road between Sivalingapuliyaddy and Thaddar Theru junction.	Private	Acquisition application sent to Manager Premises.
29 Small	6X6	Land close to Kasthuriyar – Oddumadam Road Junction. North of Jaffna Hindu Primary School. Alternative within School playground.	Private	Acquisition to be started.



Site Details – December 2015 – January 2016




Site Ref No: 01		Date: 11.01.2016
1. Project component		Quarters, Sump, Tower
2. Location name		Meesalai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division		Chavakachcheri
4. Local Authority		Chavakachcheri Pradeshiya Sabha (PS)
5. Site Access		Kaali Kovil Lane - A9 Road
6. Site photographs		
		
Staff Quarters		Staff Quarters
7. Occupancy		Quarters occupied by staffs
8. Land use		Part of the land utilized for quarters and the tower and sump works to be started.
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 the quarters is already built and maintained by NWSDB. There are a few homesteads on the adjacent land.
10. Land ownership		NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)		0.5192 Ha
12. Work progress		Quarters completed.



Site Ref No: 02		Date: 11.01.2016
1. Project component		Tower
2. Location name		Allaipiddy
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division		Velanai
4. Local Authority		Velanai PS
5. Site Access		Chatty Road
6. Site photographs		
		
7. Occupancy	No occupants (Contractors)	
8. Land use	Bare land with few palm trees	
9. Description of environment		
<p>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 have returned. National Water Supply and Drainage Board 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 District Secretary. Construction of the tower has commenced.</p>		
10. Land ownership	NWSDB	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.06 ha	
12. Work progress	Excavation completed.	



Site Ref No: 03		Date: 11.01.2016
1. Project component		Tower, Sump and Area office
2. Location name		Kaddudai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division		Sandilipay
4. Local Authority		Vali South West PS
5. Site Access		Jaffna - Manipay Road
6. Site photographs		
		
7. Occupancy	No occupants (Contractors)	
8. Land use	An abandoned house and Contractor facilities	
9. Description of environment		
<p>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 National Water Supply and Drainage Board has begun negotiations for the land acquisition. There is a house on the land that was previously occupied by relatives of one of the owners and the family relocated themselves before taking over of possession. There are few coconut and palmyrah trees and the surrounding land is mainly occupied by homesteads with coconut, palmyrah and other common trees, plus a few shops.</p>		
10. Land ownership	NWSDB	
11. Land extent (ha)	0.2695 Ha	
12. Work Progress	Excavation completed.	





Site Ref No: 04	Date: 13.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Velanai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Velanai
4. Local Authority	Velanai PS
5. Site Access	Jaffna - Punguduthivu road via Vangalavadi junction
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	No occupants (Contractors)
8. Land use	
9. Description of environment	
<p>The Velani water tower is located near the premises of Islands South <i>Pradeshiya Sabha</i> (Velani sub office) along the Aralithurai – Punguduthivu road. Adjacent to the site are a number of government buildings and the Sarasvathy Vidyalayam. The existing tower stores groundwater abstracted and pumped from Allaipiddi and Velani intakes and supplies around 75 connections including 3 schools and 4 Government institutions.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.0643 Ha
12. Work Progress	Construction of Tower in progress


Site Ref No: 05		Date: 13.01.2016
1. Project component		Tower
2. Location name		Poonakary
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division		Poonakary
4. Local Authority		Poonakary PS
5. Site Access		Navatkuli – Kerativu – Mannar Hwy (A32)
6. Site photographs		
 <p>Borehole Excavation underway</p>		
7. Occupancy		No occupants
8. Land use		Bare land
9. Description of environment		
10. Land ownership		State
11. Land extent (ha)		0.0506 Ha
12. Work Progress		Borehole test in progress



Site Ref No: 06	Date: 11.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Puttur
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Kopay
4. Local Authority	Kopay PS
5. Site Access	
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Contractors
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land is located on the Puttur - Meeslai road, 2 km from the Point Pedro road. A local authority road and the Puttur Meeslai Road marks the boundary of the land.</p> <p>The present land was identified after objections from the public for the previously identified land which was a cemetery land belonged to Valikamam East <i>Pradeshiya Sabha</i>.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.06 Ha
12. Work Progress	Excavation in progress.


Site Ref No: 07	Date: 25.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Navatkuli
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Chavakachcheri
4. Local Authority	Chavakachcheri PS
5. Site Access	A9 Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Handed over to Contractors
8. Land use	Bare land with bushes
9. Description of environment	
<p>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. The site office has been built by contractors.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.3155 Ha
12. Work Progress	Bore hole testing in progress


Site Ref No: 08	Date: 25.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Kodikamam
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Chavakachcheri
4. Local Authority	Chavakachcheri PS
5. Site Access	A9 Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Handed over to Contractors
8. Land use	Bare Land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The previous site was located within the public market premises at Kodikamam at a distance of 100m along the Kodikamam – Point Pedro (B68) road. However, the location has been changed to Regional Directorate of Health Services land in Kodikamam Hospital Premises. The present land can be accessed from A9 road. The land is a bare land. The tower is being constructed next to Kodimkamam Hospital building.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.626 Ha
12. Work Progress	Excavation completed.


Site Ref No: 09	Date: 25.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Vaddukkoddai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Chankanai
4. Local Authority	Chankanai PS
5. Site Access	Kokkuvil – Vaddukkoddai Road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Handed over to Contractors
8. Land use	Bare land (Unused building was demolished)
9. Description of environment	
<p>Previously identified site was accessed via the Jaffna – Karainagar road (B74) and was located near the 9 km post at Moolai about 200m before the Ponnalai junction.</p> <p>The present site was identified to serve more people where the previous site was an alienated land from the residents. The present land is located within NWSDB premises where already a small water supply scheme is in function. The site is used as intake source.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Handed over to contractors
11. Land extent (ha)	0.07 Ha
12. Work Progress	Excavation completed.



Site Ref No: 10	Date: 25.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Nallur
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Nallur
4. Local Authority	Nallur PS
5. Site Access	Chemmany road via Barathi Lane
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Handed over to contractors
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>Three alternative sites were proposed in the previous version of Resettlement Plan. 1. Main Street, 2. Recca Road and 3. University Ground.</p> <p>The finalized site situated in Nallur which is a private land. The land is purchased to NWSDB and it is a bare land with small bushes and few palm trees.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.04 Ha
12. Work Progress	Site office completed. Excavation underway.




Site Ref No: 11	Date: 25.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Punguduthivu
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Velanai
4. Local Authority	Velanai PS
5. Site Access	Jaffna – Kurikkadduvan Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Handed over to Contractors
8. Land use	Bare land
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 proposed land is in the centre of Pungudutivu, adjacent to the North Ceylon Sarvodayam. It is an unused area of bare land and opposite side of the road and there are several homesteads in the vicinity.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.0911 Ha
12. Work Progress	Excavation in progress

Site Ref No: 12	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Naranthanai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Kayts
4. Local Authority	Kayts PS
5. Site Access	Internal road from Jaffna-Kayts road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Handed over to Contractors
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The site is owned by NWSDB and part of the land is used for drinking water intake and supplied to limited area in Kayts. Previously the existing tower location was selected. However, the present site was selected for construction to supply water to more population.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.06 Ha
12. Work Progress	


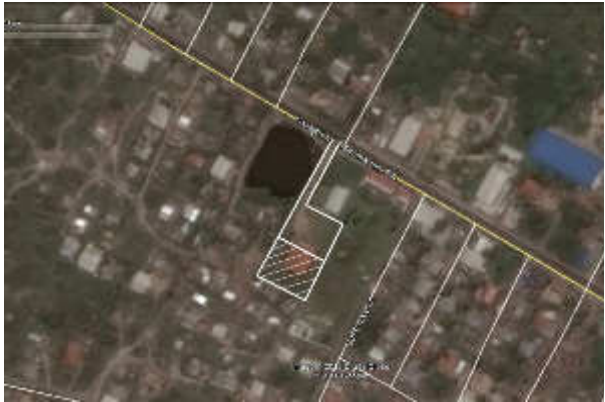
Site Ref No: 13	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Karainagar
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Karainagar
4. Local Authority	Karainagar PS
5. Site Access	Jaffna – Karainagar Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	No occupants
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The site is accessed from Jaffna via Karainagar causeway and is located about 100 m towards Karainagar town. There are some government institutions nearby including the District Secretary and Agriculture Department. The proposed location for the water tower is in the un-used corner of the site on which the new District Secretary 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.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.0619 Ha
12. Work Progress	




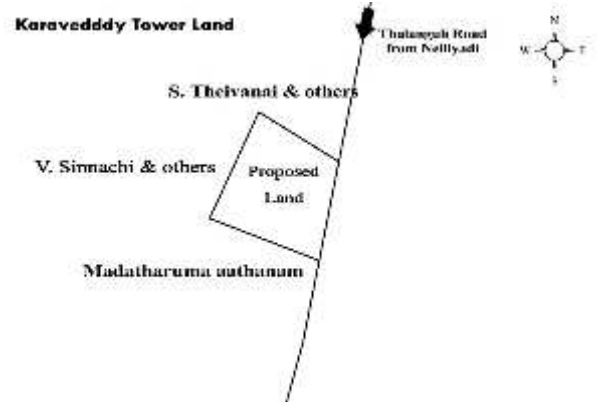
Site Ref No: 14	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Pallai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Pachchilaipallai
4. Local Authority	Pachchilaipallai PS
5. Site Access	A9 Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Handed over to Contractors
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>Previously identified land belonged to Pradheshiya Sabha. The present land belongs to the institution called Church of Ceylon. The land is a bare land adjacent to A9 road. The Church of Ceylon building is close by in 50 m.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.599 Ha
12. Work Progress	Site office under construction





Site Ref No: 15	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Old Park
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	Jaffna Municipal Council
5. Site Access	Old Park Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Contractors
8. Land use	Tower under construction
9. Description of environment	
<p>Previously proposed site was located in front of the District Secretariat and adjacent to the old Kachcheri building and is accessed by the A9 road. Presently the final location is adjusted within the premises as requested by Government Agent. 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.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.875
12. Work Progress	Tower construction in progress.

Site Ref No: 16	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Analathivu
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Kayts
4. Local Authority	Kayts PS
5. Site Access	Main Road
6. Site photographs	
 	
	
7. Occupancy	No occupants
8. Land use	Land with bushes and few palm trees
9. Description of environment	
<p>Analaitivu island is 3.5 km southwest of Eluvaitvu island. Access is along the Jaffna–Kayts road (B72) to Karampan jetty, then 5 km by ferry or boat. 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.</p> <p>Presently the Option 3 has been selected as the final location.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Kovil Trustee
11. Land extent (ha)	0.05 Ha
12. Work Progress	Not awarded.


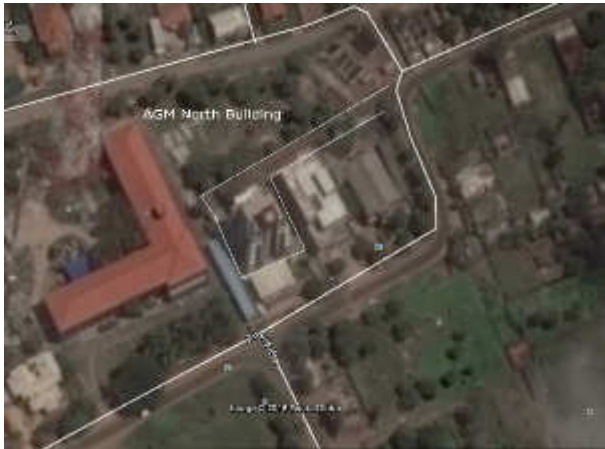
Site Ref No: 17	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Eluvathivu
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Kayts
4. Local Authority	Kayts PS
5. Site Access	Jetty Road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Land with bushes
9. Description of environment	
<p>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 or boats. Two options were considered as alternative sites. However, due to lack of space the location changed to Eluvathivu School Premises. The land belongs to the state.</p>	
10. Land ownership	State
11. Land extent (ha)	0.081 Ha
12. Work Progress	Not awarded




Site Ref No: 18	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Pommaiveli
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	Jaffna Municipal Council
5. Site Access	Navanthurai Oddumadam Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Jaffna Municipal Council (Maternity Ward)
8. Land use	Maternity ward building
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land belongs to JMC. There is an old building which was used as Maternity Ward until recently. The ward is vacated and now not in use. The building will be reconstructed in the same premises towards North allowing enough space for the Tower construction.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	0.06 Ha
12. Work Progress	Not awarded

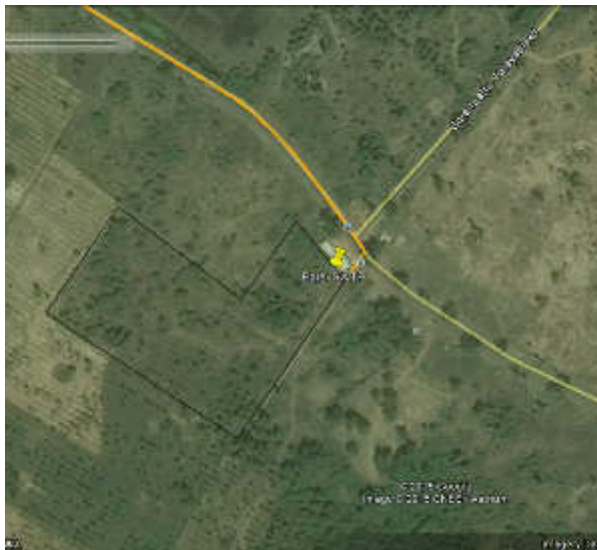


Site Ref No: 19	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Karaveddi
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Karaveddi
4. Local Authority	Karaveddi PS
5. Site Access	Internal Road from Nellyyadi Town
6. Site photographs	
	
	 <p>Karaveddy Tower Land</p> <p>Thulagudi Road from Nellyyadi</p> <p>S. Theivanai & others</p> <p>V. Sinnachi & others</p> <p>Proposed Land</p> <p>Madatharuma unthanam</p> <p>N W E S</p>
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land belongs to Mrs. Manivannan Ramany residing in the same village. The land is unused and bare and scattered bushes are there. The land situated in 2.5 km from Nellyyadi Town. Although originally the NWSDB land was selected for construction of Water Tower, later it was changed to this present location due to insufficient space in the former location.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Mrs. Manivannan Ramany
11. Land extent (ha)	0.253 Ha
12. Work Progress	Not awarded




Site Ref No: 20	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Nainathivu
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Velanai
4. Local Authority	Velanai PS
5. Site Access	
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	NWSDB
8. Land use	Intake, Tower and catchment space
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land belongs to NWSDB and there is already a functioning water supply scheme with limited hours of water supply. The scheme supplies water to Nainathivu Amman Temple and other institutions as well. The existing water tower to be restructured with more capacity.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.06 Ha
12. Work Progress	Not awarded

Site Ref No: 21	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Tower
2. Location name	Chunnakam
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Uduvil
4. Local Authority	Uduvil PS
5. Site Access	Alaveddy Road Via KKS Road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	NWSDB
8. Land use	Office Building
9. Description of environment	
<p>The 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 Labor Department, Samurdhi Association, etc. The office of the Assistant Commissioner of Local Governments is also nearby.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.1625
12. Work Progress	Completed and handed over to NWSDB, Jaffna

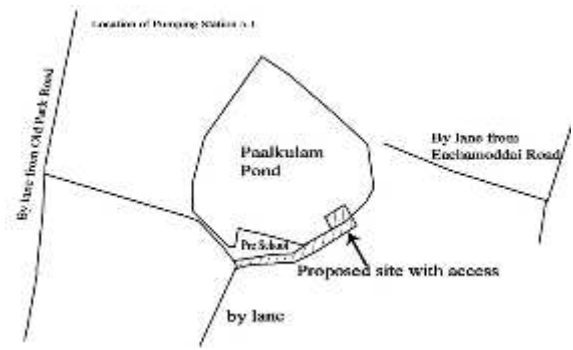


Site Ref No: 22	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	AGM North Building
2. Location name	Pannai, Jaffna
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Sivanpannai Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	NWSDB
8. Land use	Office Building
9. Description of environment	
<p>The 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 Labor Department, Samurdhi Association, etc. The office of the Assistant Commissioner of Local Governments is also nearby.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	0.1625
12. Work Progress	Completed and handed over to NWSDB, Jaffna

Site Ref No: 23	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	RO Plant
2. Location name	Thaalayadi
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Maruthankerny
4. Local Authority	Point Pedro PS
5. Site Access	Thaalayadi - Point Pedro Road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land scattered bushes
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land belongs to state and lies in Thaalayadi village in Maruthankerny GS Division. The proposed land is 500m away from the sea shore. Presently there are bushes scattered here and there. This site is chosen among around 20 locations that were studied for feasibility. Initial Environmental Evaluation is in progress along with land surveying and bore hole sampling.</p>	
10. Land ownership	State
11. Land extent (ha)	4 Ha (10 Acres)
12. Work Progress	Not awarded.

Site Ref No: 24	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Raw Water Treatment Plant
2. Location name	Puthukkadu (Pallai)
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Pachchilappalli
4. Local Authority	Pachchilappalli PS
5. Site Access	A9 Road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land, scattered bushes
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land situated 5km East of Pallai town and accessed from A9 road. The land is already taken over and fenced. Presently the land is unused. There are few shops at the entrance of the land.</p>	
10. Land ownership	NWSDB
11. Land extent (ha)	4.0090 Ha
12. Work Progress	Not awarded

Site Ref No: 26	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sump
2. Location name	Kallundai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Sandilipay
4. Local Authority	Sandilipay PS
5. Site Access	Jaffna-Ponnalai Road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land situated around 6km away from Jaffna town on the way to Karainagar on the Jaffna-Ponnalai Road. The land proposed land is a part a vast unused bare land which belongs to the state. There is a JMC waste dumping yard in the vicinity. There are few houses close to the land. It's a low lying land. In the vicinity there is a Hindu cemetery.</p>	
10. Land ownership	
11. Land extent (ha)	
12. Work Progress	

Site Ref No: 27	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Treatment Plant
2. Location name	Kallundai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Sandilipay
4. Local Authority	Sandilipay PS
5. Site Access	Jaffna Ponnalai Road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
10. Land ownership	State
11. Land extent (ha)	26 Ha


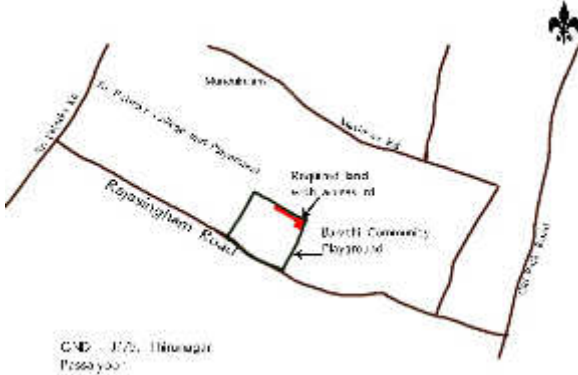
Site Ref No: 28	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 01
2. Location name	Paalkulam, Eachamoddai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	By lane via Old Park road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare Land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The Paalkulam Pond belongs to JMC. The proposed site is a wetland reclaimed from the Pond. There is a primary school and a community hall close by. New house constructions are in progress in the vicinity.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	36 Sq M

Site Ref No: 29	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 02
2. Location name	Beach Road, Eachamoddai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Beach Road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare Land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land belongs to JMC. There has been an old concrete yard and only debris found. The proposed site is a bare land. There are houses next to the proposed site.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	36 Sq M

Site Ref No: 30	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 03
2. Location name	Technical College Junction, Beach Road
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Beach Road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed site belongs to Excise Department. The technical College is situated within 50 m. Encroachers have occupied a larger area of land belonging to Excise Department. The proposed location is left unoccupied between two access lanes that originate from Beach Road.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Excise Department
11. Land extent (ha)	150 Sq m

Site Ref No: 31	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 04
2. Location name	Chundukkuli
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Eachchamoddai Road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed site belongs to JMC and is now under the custody of Eachamoddai Community Centre. The site is located at the North East corner of the land besides there is a drainage canal. Opposite to the site is a densely populated area.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	43 Sq M

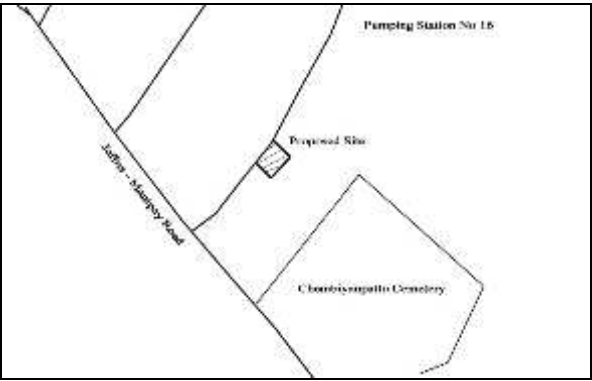
Site Ref No: 32	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 05
2. Location name	Chundikuli
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Old Park Road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed site belongs to JMC and is now under the custody of Chundikuli Community Centre. The site is a reclaimed area of the adjoining Marawakkulam Pond. There is a primary school within the premises. Around the site there are many houses.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	24 Sq M

Site Ref No: 33	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 09
2. Location name	Kurunagar
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Unnamed lane from Mathews Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed site is a playground which belongs to Jaffna Bishop House. Presently the land is utilized by Barathi Community Centre. Selected piece of land is located on the North East corner of the Playground to avoid disturbances to the playground. Houses are seen close by.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Jaffna Bishop House
11. Land extent (ha)	36 Sq M

Site Ref No: 34	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 10
2. Location name	Kurunagar
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Beach Road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Not Occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed is situated behind the Kurunagar Community Centre. Previously a lot in the Gurunagar Children's Park was selected. However, after consultations with the community the present site was selected. The area is densely populated with more conjunction. The area is a fishing community area. This location is a common place to the people.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	300 Sq M


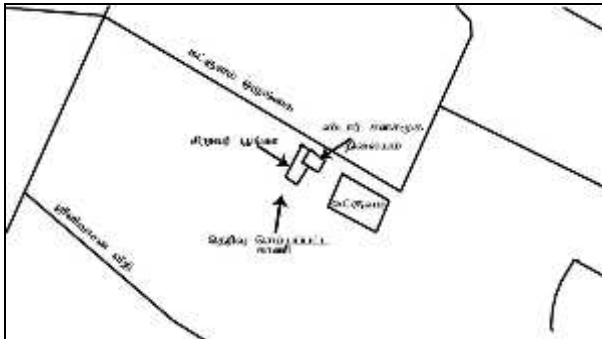
Site Ref No: 35	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 11
2. Location name	Thevarrier Pond
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Thevarrier Lane
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Part of the Thevarrier pond reclamation area
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed Site is a part of the reclamation area of the Thevarrier Pond next to Thevarrier Lane. The land has to be filled with earth. There is a bathing area next to the site. There are houses around the area.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	24 Sq M


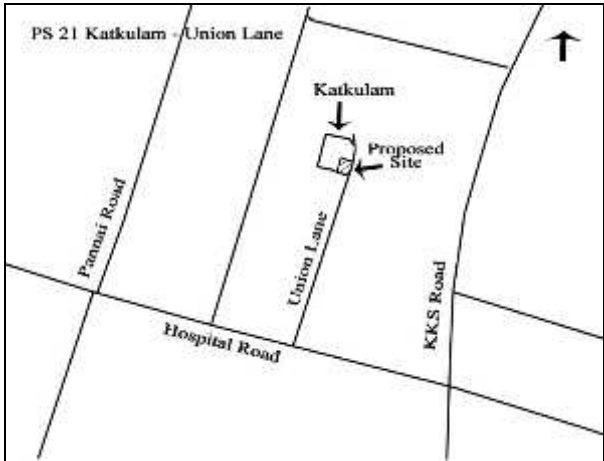
Site Ref No: 37	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 14
2. Location name	Stanley Road
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Stanley Road via Unnamed lane
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The site is a privately owned land and situated in a residential area of the city. The land has access to Stanley road via an unnamed lane which is around 6 m wide. The KKS Train track is on the opposite side of the site.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Private
11. Land extent (ha)	24 Sq M

Site Ref No: 38	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 16
2. Location name	Aarukaalmadam
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Nallur
4. Local Authority	Nallur Pradheshiya Sabha
5. Site Access	Karainagar Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The area is highly populated. The proposed land is situated 50 m inside from Manaipay Karainagar Road close to Kombayanmanal Cemetery. There are houses on the opposite of the land and next to the site is a temporary playground. The land belongs to a private owner.</p> <p>An alternative land for the same purpose was identified on the lane next to Aarukal Madam. Which was occupied by a family. The land couldn't be purchased due to acquisition procedures taking time although the family was willing to sell the land.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Private
11. Land extent (ha)	24 Sq M

Site Ref No: 39	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 17
2. Location name	Vannarpannai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	M.O. Lane via Taffs Road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Land with debris
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land belongs to a private owner. There had been a house of which some debris could be seen. The area is densely populated and the site situated center of the residential area. The land could be accessed from North via MO Lane and from South via Villoondi Road through a foot path.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Private
11. Land extent (ha)	150 Sq M

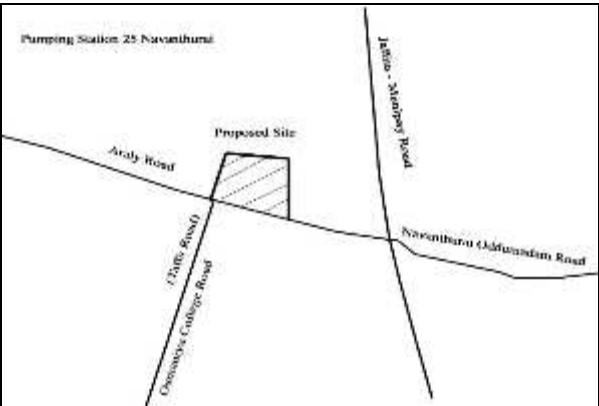
Site Ref No: 40	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 19
2. Location name	Kannathiddy
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Via an Unnamed lane from Navalar road
6. Site photographs	
	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare wet land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed site is a reclaimed land of the Kannathiddy Pond. The adjoining lands are encroached by people. The land is a wetland which needs to be filled. The access road to the site starts from both Kannathiddy and Navalar roads and can be accessed through Vannai Perumal Temple. The access is a narrow foot path.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	36 Sq M

Site Ref No: 41	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 20
2. Location name	Katkulam
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Katkulam Lane
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed land is located next to the Katkulam Pond. The residential area starts next to the site. On one side of the land is the Primary School. The land is unused and belongs to JMC. Presently the land is under custody of Star Community Centre.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	150 Sq M

Site Ref No: 42	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 21
2. Location name	Union Lane
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Union Lane via Hospital Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed site is part of the pond called Katkulam. This is a commercially active area. There are private and government institutions on the Union Lane. The land is a reclaimed part of the pond.</p>	
10. Land ownership	JMC
11. Land extent (ha)	36 Sq M

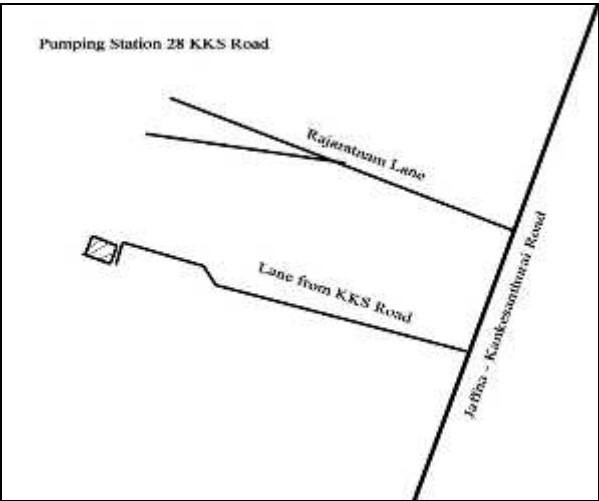
Site Ref No: 43	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 22
2. Location name	Villoondi Vannarpannai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Villoondi Temple road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed site is about 500 m from lagoon shore and situated close to the residential area of Villoondi. The land is privately owned. The Villoondi Temple situated on the other side of the access lane among other residential houses. The area is moderately populated with fishing community.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Private
11. Land extent (ha)	36 Sq M

Site Ref No: 44	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 23
2. Location name	Nallur
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Nallur
4. Local Authority	Nallur PS
5. Site Access	Amman Road via unnamed access lane
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
The land is owned by a private owner who lives in the same village. The owner has bought the land recently for house construction. However consented to sell the land to NWSDB. The area is a residential place where each lot of land is occupied by people. There is a drainage canal alongside the land.	
10. Land ownership	Private
11. Land extent (ha)	150 Sq M

Site Ref No: 46	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 25
2. Location name	Vannarpannai
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Jaffna
4. Local Authority	JMC
5. Site Access	Araly Road
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The location is situated on the road side of Araly Road from KKS Road Junction. There is a Hotel and a Timber shop on both sides of the land. Close to the site there is a Pond on the west. The area is a business place also with residential houses. This site is the largest pumping station.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Private
11. Land extent (ha)	800 Sq M

Site Ref No: 47	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 26
2. Location name	University of Jaffna
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Nallur
4. Local Authority	Nallur PS
5. Site Access	Pon Ramanathan Road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	University of Jaffna
8. Land use	Existing sewerage pump house
9. Description of environment	
<p>The proposed site within the University premises. There is a sewerage scheme for the University which is functioning based on this land. The proposed pumping station 26 will replace the existing one. The land is well landscaped and maintained by NWSDB.</p>	
10. Land ownership	University of Jaffna
11. Land extent (ha)	150 Sq M

Site Ref No: 48	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 27
2. Location name	Oddumadam
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Nallur
4. Local Authority	Nallur PS
5. Site Access	Oddumadam Road via access lane
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The land is a privately owned lot. The location is close to the Kombayanmanal Cemetery on the West. There are houses on the way to the land and beyond the location is a vast bare land up to the cemetery belongs to several private owners.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Private
11. Land extent (ha)	150 Sq M

Site Ref No: 49	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 28
2. Location name	Vannarpannai KKS Road
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Nallur
4. Local Authority	JMC/Nallur PS
5. Site Access	KKS Road via access lane
6. Site photographs	
	
7. Occupancy	Not occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>This site belongs to a private party. There are houses all around this only empty land. The land is full of bushes and not maintained. The land accessed from KKS Road via unnamed access path.</p>	
10. Land ownership	Private
11. Land extent (ha)	36 Sq M

Site Ref No: 50	Date: 26.01.2016
1. Project component	Sewerage Pumping Station 29
2. Location name	Oddumadam
3. Divisional Secretariat/Assistant Government Agent Division	Nallur
4. Local Authority	JMC/Nallur PS
5. Site Access	Kasthuriar Road
6. Site photographs	
7. Occupancy	Occupied
8. Land use	Bare land
9. Description of environment	
<p>The site located within a house premises currently the owner grows Banana Trees. There are houses on both sides of the land. Presently the land accessed through the entrance to the house and the land is fenced on the road side.</p>	
10. Land ownership	
11. Land extent (ha)	

Details of Consultations held during Project Preparation

A. Rationale

1. The main objective of consultation and grievance redress participation is to: (i) involve stakeholders in the decision-making process; (ii) keep all affected people informed of resettlement and compensation options; and (iii) 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 National Water Supply and Drainage Board (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. Nongovernment organizations (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: (i) the owner is keen to sell the land; and (ii) the measures set out in this resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan 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 likely because specific sites for the pumping stations have been identified and 2/3 of the land lots belong to private owners. The revised resettlement plan 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 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

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 Irinamadu tank for drinking water supplies for Jaffna
27/07/05	MUDWS NWSDB Ministry of RRR Irrigation Department WRB	Ratmalana	Interim Report
20/09/05	PDS – Kilinochchi ID – Kilinochchi NEIAP NWSDB	Kilinochchi	Irinamadu hydrology and Jaffna Peninsula ground water modeling
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 Vadamardchchi
14/11/05	Farmers organisation representatives Irrigation Department – Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	The use of Irinamadu 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 Irinamadu area	Kilinochchi	Resumption of project and revised program for design & construction Proposed improvements to Irinamadu 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, CAARP = Conflict Affected Areas Rehabilitation Project, MOU = memorandum of understanding, MUDWS = Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, NEIAP = North East Irrigated Agriculture Project, NEP = North East Province, NGO = nongovernmental organization, NWSDB = National Water Supply and Drainage Board, PDS = Planning and Development Secretariat, PID = Project Information Document, RRR = Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, WRB = .Water Resource Board.

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. Stakeholder Consultation in 2010-2015

16. Series of consultation meetings were held with Farmers' Organizations in Kilinochchi at Village, GND, DS and District level. (Summary of Farmers' Meetings annexed). The consultations were abandoned without success due to Farmers' reluctance to share Iranaimadu Water and political interventions. LARC and Consultation meetings detail to be added.

F. 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:

16. 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.

17. Discussions were also held with the affected persons 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	18 Sep 2005	Availability of state lands and acquisition of private lands for the project and resettlement issue
2	Mr. S. Sivaran	Divisional Secretary, Pachchilaipallai Division	18 Sep 2005	-do-
3	Mrs. Coole	Executive Engineer, RDA, Jaffna	18 Sep 2005	Availability of A9 road for laying the pipe line
4	Mr. Mohan	Deputy Director, A9 Road Project, Vavuniya	8 Sep 2005	-do-
5	Mrs. A. Hewaslian	Director, Land Ceiling, RC, Colombo	23 Sep 2005	Acquisition of LRC lands
6	Mr. S. J. Pathirana	Land Commissioner, Colombo	23 Sep 2005	Vesting of State lands
7	Mr. R. Gunaratna	Additional Land Commissioner, Colombo	23 Sep 2005	-do-
8	Mr. A. G. Gunaratna	Manager, Premises, NWSDB, Raimalsana	8 Dec 2005	Direct Purchase of Land by NWSDB
9	Mr. K. Ganesh	District Secretary, Jaffna	12 Jan 2010	Confirming availability of state-owned lands
10	Mr. Jayasentan	Divisional Secretary, Karainagar Division	10 Feb 2010	-do-
11	Mr. D. Goonewardene	DGM (North) NWSDB	08 Mar 2010	Findings from re-assessment of sites, revised project program

A9 = Kandy to Jaffna Highway, LRC = Land Reform Commission, NWSDB = National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

F. Records from Key Consultation Meetings

18. 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); and
- (iii) Attendance lists.

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

Newspaper Advertisements

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, Government 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

20. 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

21. 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.

22. 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 emphasized 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 emphasized that sanitation methods were site specific.

23. On the need to raise the full supply level in the Iranamadu Tank, the Irrigation Department did not confirm the previously expressed view that this was unnecessary.

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

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

26. No concerns were raised concerning environmental issues or on the potential impact of pipe laying activities.

Jaffna, 18th February 2006

27. 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.

28. 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 tapplings. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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 pipe laying activities.

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

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

34. 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.

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

Jaffna, 10th February 2010

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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

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

Attendance:

M.Nanthagopalan - District Secretary, Vellana
Mrs. P.H - Engineer, RDA Jaffna
K. Maheshwaran - ADP, District Secretary Office, Jaffna
K. Thevasorupan - Development Coordinator, District Secretary Office, Nallur
V.Subashini - Division Environment Officer, District Secretary Office, Chankana
K. Arumukham - Secretary, UC Chavakadeli
A. Vijayakumari - Investigation Officer, RACLS Office
T. Mahadevan - Food & Drugs Inspector, DPDH Office
S. Rajendra - SPHI (D), DPDH Office
N. Suganthan - TO, Point Pedro *Pradeshiya Sabhas*
K. Kumaraswamy - OIC, WRB
V. Arulchelvam - TO, Point Pedro UC
K. Selvarasa - Point Pedro UC
P. Sivalingam - Reg. Commissioner Jaffna, NEPC
P. Vignawa - President, NGV Group
Guillennw Gareia - IFRC, Water/Sanitation
Stetoinos Galontris - IFRC, Health
R. Balandra - Engineer, Ceywater
C. K. U. Swagnsnam - Municipal Commissioner Jaffna, MC
V. S. Sivaprakasam - Technical Officer, Jaffna, MC
T. Bavathi - RM (North), NWS&DB
S. Sivakumar - SA
K. Pathmanathan -
S. Ruthiralingam - Consultant, REACON
S. Thanabalasingam - Librarian, Jaffna Public Library
K. Kajanthirakumar - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
R. Jegathasan - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
J. Jeyachristo - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
G. Anutharsan - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
A. J. Ronald - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
S. Uthayapala - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
M. Prabakaran - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
S. Ravivarma - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
V. Thurarahan - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
T. D. Thavashirojan - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
A. Rathan - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
G. Jegatheesan - Trainee, PHI, Health Department
K. Venugoban - Trainee, PHI, Health Department

K. Shrimohanan - AGA, Kayts/Karainagar
 K. Karunanithy - IE (Jaffna) Irrigation Dept.
 T. Ranganathan - Office Aide Project Office
 S. Vishnu Kumar - Watcher, Project Office
 A. C. Vinotharaj - DDI, Irrigation
 K. Ganesh - GA, Jaffna, Kachcheri
 J. Thilliampalavanan - Secretary, Karainagar
 K. Sivalingam - Rtd. DDPNEP, Consultant, J.D.S.D.F.
 M. Sinnathurai - Consultant, WatSan, JDDSSU
 K. Sivakumaran - Coordinator, Care International, Jaffna
 T. Sivanandan - S.T.A., ACAD's Office
 Y. Thayaparan - Asst. Project Officer, UNICEF
 K. Sivaganesan - APM- WatSan, ACE
 K. Ramachandran - T.O. , V.S.P.S., Chunnakam
 N. Kohuladas - Project Officer, FORUT, Jaffna
 T. Suthakaran - D.E. (J/K), NWSDB
 K. Ajanthan - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 Y. Sivayogarajan - F.O.- WatSan, ITDG
 S. Gunabavan - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 P. Thalirrajah - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 K. Sivanesan - Rtd. Acct, R.C. and D.
 R. Ramanan - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 S. Chandramohan - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 T. Suganthan - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 S. Rubathas - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 S. N. Premkumar - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 T. Kiruban - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 R. G. Vijayaratnam - Environment Coordinator, Care International, Jaffna
 S. Anderson - Development Coordinator, AGA Office, Kayts
 K. Selvakumar - Senior Engineer, NWSDB
 R. Gunaratnam - OIC, NWSDB
 K. Narayanaswamy -
 Y. Sakinthan - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 M. Anusuthanan - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 V. Nantharuban - PHI (Trainee), Health Department
 S. Puveenthiran - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 G. Mathanakumar - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 S. Thavethan - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 V. Pirabaharan - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 M. Rajamenakan - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 N. Thivasuthan - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 R. Sotheesh - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 S. S. Ganeshalingam - Lab II, Water Supply, Chunnakam
 N. Perinpanathan - Lab II, NWSDB, Jaffna
 T. Balathas - T.O., Vadamaradchy South- West P.S.
 R. Thananchiyan - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 Appendix 2 59
 T. Sureshkumar - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 S. Sabaratnam - NWSDB, Velanai
 K. Christopher - Public, 2 Beach Road, Jaffna
 S. Ratnasothy - Office Manager, JWSS Feasibility Study
 T. Kajenthiran - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 M. Vasanthan. Croos - PHI (Trainee), RTC
 Dr. s. G. Sivagurunathan - Sr. Lecturer, University of Jaffna
 A. Dhatparanathan -
 M. Thiyagaraj - Accountant, NWSDB, Jaffna
 M. Suntharanayagam - E.A., NWSDB, Jaffna
 S. Jadenthirethevan -
 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.

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 resettlement plan, 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 Government of Sri Lanka 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

Sr. No.	ADB Policy Principles	LAA	NIRP	Remarks	Compliance of National Policies with ADB's IR Policy
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.
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	X	✓	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.	X	✓	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	X	✓	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	X	✓	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	X	✓	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 resettlement plan elaborating displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule	X	✓	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 executing agency and affected people
11	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	X	X	Outside the scope of the LAA	NIRP does not specify resettlement plan 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	X	X	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	X	X	Not specified in the LAA	NIRP states that compensation should be paid promptly but does not specify provision of

Sr. No.	ADB Policy Principles	LAA	NIRP	Remarks	Compliance of National Policies with ADB's IR Policy
	occurs				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	X	X	Not specified in the LAA	NIRP does not specify monitoring or assessment of resettlement plan implementation

ADB = Asian Development Bank, LAA = Land Acquisition Act, NIRP = National Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

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

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

1	<i>Acquisition / LRC Land</i>	
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	District Secretary/ 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	<i>Vesting of State Land</i>	
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 District Secretary/Provincial Land Commissioner	Land Commissioner
2 (f)	Obtain President's Approval	Land Ministry/Land Commissioner
2(g)	Survey Requisition	Land Commissioner
2 (h)	Instructions to District Secretary to Hand Over Land	Land Commissioner
2 (i)	Taking over the land	LARO
2 (j)	Application for P Plan & O Diagram to District Secretary	District Secretary
2 (k)	Issue of Leasing Approval	President's Secretary
2 (l)	Inform NWSDB to pay lease rent	Land Commissioner
2 (m)	Issue of Lease	Land Commissioner

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

1. Acquisition of private lands and 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) could be followed to take immediate possession of land after publication of the first notice of acquisition under Section 2 of LAA.

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	1st of M1	15th of M2	45
2	All 3 Types	Preparation of location sketches	15th of M2	30th of M2	15
3	All 3 Types	Obtain Cabinet approval	1st of M3	30th of M3	30
4	(i) Private Land	(i) Application to Land Ministry and Section 2 notice	1st of M4	30th of M4	30
	(ii) LRC Land	(ii) Application to LRC and obtain clearance from district officers			
	(iii) State Land	(iii) Application to Land Ministry and obtain clearance from district officers			
5	(i) Private Land	(i) Survey of land and application for 38(a) order	1st of M5	30th of M5	30
	(ii) LRC Land	(ii) Notice Survey and plan preparation			
	(iii) State Land	(iii) Obtain President's approval			
6	(i) Private Land	(i) Publication of 38 (a) Order	1st of M6	30th of M6	30
	(ii) LRC Land	(ii) Obtain Valuation			
	(iii) State Land	(iii) Survey requisition, Handing over and taking over of land			
7	(i) Private Land	(i) and (ii) Taking over of land and payment of compensation	1st of M7	30th of M7	30
	(ii) LRC Land	(ii) application for President's approval			
	(iii) State Land	(iii) application for President's approval			
8	State Land	Obtain leasing approval	1st of M8	30th of M8	30
9	State land	Issue of Lease	1st of M9	30th of M9	30
10	Monitoring		All through acquisition process		270

LRC = Land Reform Commission, M = month.

Criteria for Voluntary Land Donations

Voluntary donation of land by beneficiary households is acceptable where:

- (i) The impacts are marginal (based on percentage of loss and minimum size of remaining assets);
- (ii) Impacts do not result in displacement of households or cause loss of household's incomes and livelihood;
- (iii) The households making voluntary donations are direct beneficiary of the project;
- (iv) Land thus donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances;
- (v) Consultations with the affected households is conducted in a free and transparent manner;
- (vi) Land transactions are supported by transfer of titles; and

- (vii) 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)

Summary of Community Consultation and Awareness Building in Kilinochchi District

No	Dates	Venue	Attended	Key topics
01	2005.11.14	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, District planning secretariat, Agrarian, Irrigation, LTTE, Farmers leaders, NWSDB, CEA, NEAP, RM	Intro to MOU, Kudamuruddi Kulam, N. Kandasamy (IE), Pallai & Poonakary included. (Minutes in Tamil)
02	2006.03.21	LTTE Secretariat, Kilinochchi	CIRAN, Irrigation, LTTE, Farmers Leaders, NWSDB, ADB	Project introduction, 50.000 m3 – 1250 ac/ft, benefits, 28.000 m3 first phase, Manoharan, Selvin, Karikalan, Vinodharajah (Minutes in Tamil)
03	2010.04.03	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, DI, DDI, RM (NWSDB), DE, ADB Consultant, Farmers and Leaders.	Manoharan, Sivapragasam, Sivayogam, DI, 1250 ac/ft accepted under 5 conditions. First two years, after HW completion water for irrigation purpose then to Jaffna. (Tamil and English Minutes)
04	2010.10.12	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, PD (JKWSSP), DDI, IE, DS, Farmers representatives	27,000 m3 for Jaffna, 2000 m3 for Pallai and Poonakary, 4000 m3 for Kili Town WS, Second phase 8000 m3 for Jaffna. (Total 50.000m3). MOU Awareness for each FO. (Tamil and English minutes)
05	2010.10.25	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, ADB, PD, Farmers and leaders, DDI, DS	Project name as 'Jaffna-Kilinochchi' in MOU, (Minutes in Tamil)
06	2011.01.20	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, DS, PD (JKWSSP), DDI, RDA CE, ACLG, ADPs, FO Leaders, FO reps	Project progress, Translation of Resettlement plan in progress, Recruitments, 2016 Dec Completion date, Land for RWTP in Pallai, RDA crossings, FO leader requests introduce modern techs to reduce use of water for irrigation. (Minutes in Tamil)
07	2011.03.07	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	Hon. Minister Douglas Devananda, Hon. Governor Major Chandrasiri, Hon. MP Chandralumar, GA, Sec to the Ministries, DS, HoD, PD (JKWSSP), Irrigation DE, FO leaders, Farmers	Complete Project specs Presentation by PD, Farmers' requests, Hon. Minister neutral to Jaffna and Kilinochchi, Hon. MP requests not to issue news until all consent received. (Minutes in Tamil)
08	2011.08.30	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, DPS Kili, PD & staffs (JKWSSP), DDI, NWSDB, RDA, SDC, ACLG, ADPs, DS, SLRC, UNDP, FO Leader	Second meeting after signing loan, GA request to include Thadduvankoddi in JICA. Kallaru, Pallai, Poonakary are scarcity areas. DI – Intake must be Dry Aru. (Minutes in Tamil)
09	2012.03.05	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, DPS, ADPS, DS, PD (JKWSSP), DDI, Agriculture, Agrarian, Famers and FO Leaders	Consultant Rec for HW in progress (06 selected / of 09 bids), Requests from FO. (Minutes in Tamil)
10	2012.06.06	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, DS, PD & staff (JKWSSP), DDI, ACAD, ADP, FO leaders	JICA signed on 212.02.29, Kallaru proposal sent to UNICEF (Minutes in English)
11	2013.04.01	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, Addl. GA, DS, DP, ADPs, ACAD, Agriculture, PS, DDI, IE, SPMDC, Education, PD, TL & staff (JKWSSP), TL and Sociologist (CBRWSSP)	Presentation of contents of awareness and plan by Prof. Nanda, Mr. Paraneetharan presented on behalf of Irrigation Dept, decided to include farmers and water users in the Iranaimadu water management committee. (Minutes in English)
12	2013.04.05	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena, Hon. Nirupama Rajapaksha, Hon. M. Chandrakumar, Secretary & Addl. Sec (MWSD), Chairman, GM and officials (NWSDB), DI, RDA, DIG, Army, DS, ACLG, Agrarian, PS, Farmers, W/RDS, Consultant and Project staff (JKWSSP)	Kallaru scheme requested by GA, Hon. Minister instructed to include few villages in schemes, Secretary (MWSD) to release 15Mn for Irrigation FS in Kilinochchi, Farmers – MOU – water given not taken, DI – no objection for intake at Iranaimadu, Inclusion of Shanthinagar in JICA, YMCA handed over (Minutes in English)
13	2013.04.26	APC, Kilinochchi	DO APC, Resettlement specialist and Sociologist (PEIC JKWSSP), Project Engineer and Sociologist	Awareness by NWSDB and ID (Minutes in English)

			(JKWSSP), IE, Kilinochchi, FOs (Thiruvaiyaru, Mahilankadu, Pannakdny & Maruthanagar)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood during Maha and drought during Yala, Tail end farmers 2. Flood due to additional gates 3. Grazing lands in the upstream 4. MOU revision 5. Intake location 6. Revision of water tax registry 7. Unplanned Yala water mgt
14	2013.04.29	APC, Kilinochchi	DO APC, Resettlement specialist and Sociologist (PEIC JKWSSP), Project Engineer (JKWSSP), IE, Kilinochchi, FOs (Uriyan, Murasumoddai, Sinnakadu, D5, RB1, D5, LB2, LB7, LB1)	
15	2013.04.29	APC, Uruthirapuram	DO APC, Resettlement specialist and Sociologist (PEIC JKWSSP), Project Engineer and Sociologist (JKWSSP), IE, Kilinochchi, FOs (D10 Uruthirapuram, D8 Periyaparanthan, D8 Uruthirapuram & Kunchuparanthan)	
16	2013.05.03	APC, Ramanathapuram	DO APC, Resettlement specialist and Sociologist (PEIC JKWSSP), Project Engineer and Sociologist (JKWSSP), Kilinochchi, FOs (Ramanathapuram East, West And Central)	
17	2013.05.03	APC, Ramanathapuram	DO APC, Resettlement specialist and Sociologist (PEIC JKWSSP), Project Engineer and Sociologist (JKWSSP), IE, FOs (D1, D2, D3, D4)	
18	2013.05.31	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	GA, DDP, AHI.D4, ADP, DDI, DRSC, DS, Planning, OES, Consultant and Project Staffs (JKWSSP)	
19	2013.06.13	DS Office, Pallai	Hon. Chandrakumar, DS, PD, Consultant (JKWSSP),	General discussion, Nomination from ID for MOU committee discussed (Minutes in Tamil)
20	2013.06.14	APH and site visits	Resettlement Specialist, Coordinator	Grazing lands, Uncompleted irrigation channel works, cultivation using drainage water, improvement of minor tanks (Minutes in Tamil)
21	2013.07.11	Head works consultant office, Iranaimadu	PD (HW), DDI, TL (HW), IE, PD staffs and consultant (JKWSSP)	Special meeting with irrigation department regarding conceptual design of the intake structure (Minutes in English)
22	2013.09.29	Karachchi PS Office	Hon. Sritharan, ADB consultant and Resettlement specialist (JKWSSP), Farmers and Leaders, public, PS Chairman	Questions on EIA, Iranaimadu augmentation, inundation, route of pipe-laying, dry season arrangement, monitoring extraction, FS and JWRM, Farmers' registry, Poonakary WS, invitation to meeting in advance (Note in English)
23	2013.10.08	District Secretariat, Kilinochchi	IE, PD and Farmers with Leaders	Formation of committee among farmers to discuss MOU revisions, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kilinochchi-Jaffna (Name) 2. Farmers as one party 3. New water tax registry 4. Intake outside 5. Assurance for Yala and expansion of command area 6. Time bound WS from Iranaimadu 7. Compensation for Irrigation water 8. Removal of Governor and adaption of new head 9. EIA and Social report (Minutes in Tamil)
24	2013.10.29	NPC Hall, Public Library, Jaffna	NPC high rank officials with Hon. Chief Minister and Chief	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NPC representative to WRMC 2. Lagoon schemes

			Secretary, ADB, NWSDB, JKWSSP, PEIC, ID	<div>3. Farmers concerns</div> <div><div>a. Inundation</div><div>b. Intake location</div><div>c. Time limit</div><div>d. Security fund</div></div> <div>4. Additional fund</div> <div>5. Finalizing MOU by 20th Nov 2013.</div> <div>(Minutes in English)</div>