

# Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report

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#13 Semi-Annual Report  
For the period covered January to June 2021  
Project Numbers: 47381-002, 47381-005  
August 2021

## Sri Lanka: Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program – Tranches 1 and 2

Prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation with the assistance of the Project, Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (Joint Venture Tractebel Engineering GmbH—GeoConsult ZT GmbH) for the Democratic Socialist of Sri Lanka and the Asian Development Bank.

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# Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

## SEMI-ANNUAL RESETTLEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT No. 13 – (January – June 2021)



**Ministry of Irrigation**  
Sri Lanka



August 2021

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MONITORING AND  
EVALUATIONS REPORT No 13.**

Project Number      H.503409  
Subject                Project Report  
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Country                Sri Lanka

Project Title:      **Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program**

Client                Ministry of Irrigation

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TRACTEBEL ENGINEERING GmbH, 2021

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# ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CAPC	Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
Covid-19	Coronavirus / SARS COV-19
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DPC	Department Procurement Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EOI	Expression of Interest
FAM	Facility Administration Manual
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
ICTAD	Institute for Construction Training and Development
ID	Irrigation Department
ISEWP	Improving system efficiencies and water productivity
km	Kilometre
KMTC	Kalu Ganga-Moragahakanda Transfer Canal
LAA	Land Acquisition Act of Sri Lanka
LKR	Sri Lankan Rupee
MASL	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
MCB	Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau
MCM	Million m <sup>3</sup>
MDP	Mahaweli Development Program
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIWRM	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management
MLBCR	Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation
MFF	Multitranchise financing facility
MFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MMAIRD	Ministry of Mahaweli, Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Development
MPC	Ministry Procurement Committee
MPP	Master Procurement Plan
MRB	Mahaweli River Basin
NCPCP	North Central Province Canal Project
NPA	National Procurement Agency
NWPC	North Western Province Canal
PD-MWSIP	Program Director Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program
PD-UEC	Project Director –Upper Elahera Canal
PMDSC	Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PSC	Program Steering Committee
RF	Resettlement Framework
RIP	Resettlement Implementation Plan
RPC	Regional Procurement Committee
SBD	Standard Bid Documents
SIWRM	Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TBD	To be decided
ToR	Terms of Reference
UEC	Upper Elahera Canal

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report presents the findings of the 13<sup>th</sup> Bi-annual Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation task for January - June 2021 by the Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC) in collaboration with the Program Management Unit (PMU) for the 6 months ending 30 June 2021 and the report is prepared in accordance with the Consultant's Terms of Reference. It also covers progress of tasks and milestones agreed upon in the Aide Memoire of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> ADB Missions.

2. Since the 12<sup>th</sup> monitoring report, the progress in land acquisition is as below:

- (i) NWPCP-NCB-1: The Rs. 139.54 million of compensation amount has been paid for the 208 land lots that are owned by 308 households. The unpaid compensation amount of Rs.8.97 million for the nine land lots will deposit at the court due to unavailable the claimants. DS office informed that action has been taken to send the cheques to district court Dambulla. When the court reopens its activities money will be deposited at the court. There are no pending land acquisition cases in this package. All land lots were handed over to contractor. The final RIP is under preparation at present.
- (ii) NWPCP-ICB-2: Land acquisition of 596 lots (private) has been completed during the period. The land acquisition of 14 lots has not been finalized due to i. Owners of 10 lots made the appeals for higher valuation, ii. Owner of a lot withdrawn his appeal and pending the compensation payment iii. Expecting revaluation on 2 lots as ownership of those 2 lots belong to state iv. Owner is expecting amended valuation payment. The total payment made for the claimants was Rs. 458 million. The compensation payment of Rs. 36 million is on pending for above 14 lots. The 596 land lots were handed over to contractor. The 10 displaced households have been resettled in their new houses that are close to affected locations. The database has been updated with the inclusion of valuation amounts that is leading to preparation of final (updated) RIP. The PMU was requested from PMDSC to complete the RIP as soon as possible.
- (iii) NWPC-ICB- 3: The land acquisition process is under section 5 stage of 924 land lots (private 496, state 428). Socio-economic and inventory surveys were completed in this package. Database is yet to be completed. When the database will be completed, PMDSC will start the preparation of RIP. However this will be completed as soon as possible in order to preceding the tender award.
- (iv) NWPC-ICB 4: The land acquisition process is under section 5 stage for the 1008 land lots. Socio-economic and inventory surveys were completed in this package. Database is yet to be completed. When the database will be completed, PMDSC will start the preparation of RIP. However this will be completed as soon as possible in order to preceding the tender award.
- (v) NWPC-ICB 5 Bowatenna Tunnel: The land lots identified approximately 98 for the acquisition where majority of land lot will be acquired under servitude right. The small amount of land lots that are affected for the tunnel portals and access road will be acquired under ownership right. EIA study is being done during the period. PMU is awaiting the completion of section 2 survey in order to commence socio-economic and inventory surveys as survey plans are required for the identification of land lots and households accurately. But due to Covid 19 Pandemic situation has led to delay the process.
- (vi) NWPC-ICB 6: Wemedilla Tank Rehabilitation: It has not been identified the resettlement impacts in this package.
- (vii) UECP-ICB-2A: Land acquisition process under servitude right is in section 7 stage for the 75 privately owned land lots during the monitoring period. The state owned 90 land lots also be transferred to this project.



- (viii) UECP-ICB-3: The 213 privately owned and 83 state owned land lots (total lots of 296) are affected under this contract package. The 17 award letters for the informing compensation amounts have been issued to 159 land lots while balance 54 land lots are in the acquisition process of section 10.1.A and section 5 stages. The 20 households who owned 20 land plots will be displaced due to acquisition of their houses and home gardens. The land acquisition procedure has been changed on the approval of cabinet of ministers in order to expedite the payment of compensation and taking over the lands. The new system called as LARC that leads to payment of compensation based on negotiated settlement. In view of this process DS-Elahera was waiting for above cabinet decision to pay the compensation even he received the valuation amounts from the valuation department. RIP of this contract package is under preparation at present.
- (ix) NCPC-ICB 4: No resettlement impact or land acquisition in this package and only state land will be affected.
- (x) NCPC-ICB 5: The land acquisition is carried out on 3 sections as given below.
- Chainage 55+600 – 58+350 Palugaswewa DSD- The 91 land lots will be affected which are owned 41 households while affected state lots are 30. Land acquisition process is in section 9 stage.
  - Chainage 58+350 – 60+ 000 Kekirawa DSD – The affected land lots are 42 (private 30 and state 12), and private land lots are owned by 25 households. The land acquisition process is in section 6 stage.
  - Chainage 60+000 – 65+500 Galenbindunuwewa DSD –The affected land lots are 26 while private lots are 12 that are owned by 12 households. Land acquisition process is in section 5 stage.
  - No single household will be displaced under this package.
- (xi) NCPC- ICB 6: The land acquisition process is carried out on 3 sections as given below.
- Chainage 00+000 – 6+131 –Yakalla to Maminiyawa Oya – The 64 land lots belong to 64 households are affected while 2 households will be displaced. Land acquisition process is in section 2 stage.
  - Chainage 00+000 – 13+309 – Improvement to Maminiyawa Oya – The affected private land lots are 210 while state lots are 12. Land acquisition process is in section 2 stage and one household will be displaced.
  - Chainage 00+000 – 10+941 – Improvement to Eruwewa RB canal – The 18 land lots are affected which are owned by 17 households and a temple. Land acquisition process is in section 2 stage during the period.

3. As reported in the 12<sup>th</sup> M&E report no progress on implement the recommendations of the ADB missions of the 8<sup>th</sup> (para 39 of the Aide Memoire) and 9<sup>th</sup> (para 42 of the Aide Memoire), that are to improve the accuracy and completeness of the affected households and parcels in the database. Digitization of land survey and compensation data of NWPCP-ICB-3, UECP-ICB-2A and NCPCP-3 and NCPCP-4 are pending as PMU has not yet appointed a GIS officer. Due to Covid-19, SPSS, MS Access and MS Excel trainings are delayed for the PMU and PIUs. However, these will be re-scheduled as soon as possible. However PMU was shared the Gantt charts of NWPCP and UECP with ADB which are ICB3 of NWPCP and ICB 2A, ICB 3A, ICB 4 and ICB 5 of UECP.

4. As advised in the 9<sup>th</sup> ADB Aide Memoire (para 41), an initial version of a land acquisition Gantt chart has been prepared for the NWPCP-NCB-1, NWPCP-ICB-3, UECP-ICB-2A, NCPCP-3, NCPCP-4 and NCPCP-5 and shared with ADB. But land acquisition process is not implemented according to the time line of Gantt charts. They will be further reviewed and updated based on actual progress with the LAA milestones.
5. PMU has not yet completed the task to identify the significantly affected PAPs (as advised in the 9<sup>th</sup> ADB Aide Memoire, Para 42).
6. The livelihood restoration programs were not implemented during the monitoring report due to the CoVID-19 pandemic situation. Therefore implementation of Livelihood Restoration Programs is delayed in MLBRCP, NWPCP and UECP. At present a total of 199 households are benefited from the income restoration activities. 14 of them are in MLBRCP, 129 of them are in NWPCP, and 56 of them are in UEC. The main income restoration activities include provision of sewing machines or equipment for animal husbandry, trainings for shoe and pottery making, gardening, driving and food processing. PIU - NWPCP had been distributed planting materials for APs, but no record on the number of beneficiaries.
7. As reported in the 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report beneficiaries of livelihood restoration were not still entered in the main database. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain or report information on which the households have been benefiting from the programs and whether all the significantly affected households have been involved in these livelihood restoration programs. Likewise, as the beneficiaries are not indicated in the databases, the PMDSC cannot develop a proper strategy to monitor the efficiency of the activities.
8. The livelihood development officers were not recruited for the NWPC and NCPC PIUs. Therefore, no progress is achieved in the subject of livelihood restoration during the monitoring period.
9. The printed grievance register was introduced by the PMU and is used by PIU/NWPCP but NCPC has not used this printed register. The 26 grievances were registered by NWPC during the period and 3 were resolved. No single grievance was registered in the NCPC PIU. This may be due to the pandemic situation. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Monitoring and Evaluation period, it was observed that in NWPCP-ICB-2, where the construction activities were ongoing, some grievances which were under the responsibility of the Contractor were not registered to the GRM database and followed up effectively. PMDSC started to request the registries from the contractors to encourage proper registry.
10. There were 21 stakeholder engagements in the NWPC PIU while no stakeholder engagement reported in the NCPC during the period. The PMDSC introduced format used to register the stakeholder engagements by both PIUs. It was observed that most of the stakeholder engagements are awareness programs on land acquisition.



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background and Introduction

11. Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP) of Sri Lanka is a pivotal program in meeting Sri Lanka's national development goals of food security, social development, energy production and environmental protection and is financed by the ADB. It is executed by the Ministry of Irrigation, on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) through the MWSIP Project Management Unit (PMU) and three Project Implementation Units (PIU) - one for each of the three construction implementation component Projects.

12. Phase 1 of the Program (MWSIP) outputs include three main projects:

- (i) Minipe Anicut Heightening and Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP).
- (ii) North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP).
- (iii) North Central Province Canal Project (NCPCP) / formerly Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP).

13. While MLBCRP and NWPCP remain, the UECP has been renamed NCPCP (North Central Province Canal Province) and a new regimen of International Competitive Bidding Sub-Projects for NCPC-3 to 6 and NWPCP 3-6 have been prepared (refer to Figure 1 (above) and Table 1.1)<sup>1</sup>. The rearranged contract packages are split into 14 International Competitive Bidding (ICB) and 7 National Competitive Bidding (NCB) Contracts.

## 1.2 Scope of this Report

14. The loan agreement between the GoSL and the ADB stipulates that any involuntary land acquisition and resettlement issues that arise as a result of MWSIP shall be dealt in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement, as well as National Laws and Regulations. As a part of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities of MWSIP, the PMU and PIUs, with assistance of the Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC), is required to conduct "internal monitoring and evaluation" of the land acquisition and resettlement activities of all contracts under the Program. This includes reporting of the monitoring and evaluation findings and recommendation to ADB on a Semi-annual basis.

15. This report presents the findings of the 13<sup>th</sup> Semi-annual Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation task conducted by PMDSC in collaboration with the Program Management Unit (PMU) and Project implementation Units (PIU's) in January-July 2021 and in accordance with the Consultant's Terms of Reference. The objective of the internal monitoring is to inform ADB and other third parties of the land acquisition and resettlement progress, assess the project performance with regards to ADB Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, and identify and plan for improvement opportunities.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that these Projects may also be referred to as MLBCR, UEC or NCPC, and NWPC.

**Table 1.1 – Updated List of Contract Packages as of June 2021**

<b>Project<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sub-project/Contract package</b>
<b>MLBCRP</b>	MLBCRP-ICB-1 - Heightening of the Minipe Diversion Weir (Anicut)
	MLBCRP-NCB-1 - MLBCRP Stage 1
	MLBCRP-NCB-2 - MLBCRP Stage 2
	MLBCRP-NCB-3 - MLBCRP Stage 3
	MLBCRP-NCB-4 - MLBCRP Stage 4
	MLBCRP-NCB-5 - MLBCRP Stage 5
<b>NWPCP</b>	NWPCP-NCB-1 - Wemedilla Sluice and LBMC from reservoir to Nabadgahwatta
	NWPCP-ICB-1 - Mahakithula Inlet Tunnel, Mahakithula and Mahakirula Reservoirs and Feeder Canal
	NWPCP-ICB-2 - Main canal Nabadagahawatta to Mahakithula Reservoir
	NWPCP-3 –Main canal from Mahakirala to Kaduruwewa Ehatuwewa
	NWPCP –ICB 4 - Mahakithula to Pothuwila, Mediyawa and Yapahuwa Canal
	NWPCP-5 – Bowatenna tunnel 2 and canal up to Wemedilla Tank
	NWPCP-6 –Improvement of Wemedilla reservoir , RB canal including power house
<b>UECP / KMTTC / NCPCP</b>	UECP- ICB-1 – Stage 1 – Minneria-Girithala Wildlife Reserve. 0+000km to 3+980
	UECP-ICB-2A - Tunnel 3 and 4 –27+509 km - 55+600 km
	UECP-ICB-2B (KMTTC) – Kalu Ganga – Moragahakanda Transfer Canal (KMTTC) – 8.83km
	NCPCP-3- Kongetiya Reservoir-Bogahawewa-Madeththawewa 3+980km to 17+718 km (formerly UEC-ICB-3) plus balance of works of 0+000km to 3+980
	NCPCP-4 – 17+718km to 27+509km
	NCPCP-5 – Yakallla Hurulu Wewa to Tunnel No. 4, 55+600km to 65+500 km
	NCPCP-6 Transfer canal to Maminiyawa Oya- 0+000km -6+131km Improvement of Maminiyawa Oya 0+000 km– 13+278km Improvement to Eruwewa right bank canal to Kanadara Oya–0+000km – 10+941km

<sup>2</sup> Note that these Projects may also be referred to as MLBCR, UEC or NCPC, and NWPC.

## 2 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

16. The resettlement screening on rearranged contract packages and due diligence studies suggests that, of the 21 competitive bidding construction packages, 12 do not cause any land acquisition that would trigger the ADB Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (2009), whereas 9 packages do have land acquisition/ resettlement impacts (Table 2.1). During the reporting period, except for one package (NWPC - 6), design of the remaining packages were completed and resettlement impacts have been identified under land acquisition process. However, the inventory of impacts, census and socio-economic surveys need to be completed in order to assess the magnitude of physical and economic displacement impacts and preparation of associated RIPs. This report concentrates mainly on the packages that have land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

**Table 2.1: Resettlement Impacts of Competitive Bidding Contract Packages**

Project	Sub-project	Resettlement Impacts	
MLBCRP	MLBCRP-ICB-1 - Heightening of the Minipe Diversion Weir (Anicut)	x	No permanent or temporary land acquisition is expected (DDR1, 2016, pg.28).
	MLBCRP-NCB-1 - MLBCRP Stage 1	x	
	MLBCRP-NCB-2 - MLBCRP Stage 2	x	According to DDR 2 (2017, pg.37) the feeder canal widening affects 4.65 ha of land permanently. All affected people (in total 55) donated their lands voluntarily.
	MLBCRP-NCB-3 - MLBCRP Stage 3	x	No temporary or permanent land acquisition required (2017, pg.37).
	MLBCRP-NCB-4 - MLBCRP Stage 4	x	
	MLBCRP-NCB-5 & 6 - MLBCRP	x	
NWPCP	NWPCP-NCB-1 - Wemedilla Sluice and LBMC from reservoir to Nabadagawatta	✓ (1)	The existing canal was expropriated in 1986/7s by the GoSL. However, payments had not been made. In addition, new land is required in some sections of the existing canal. Acquisition of land required for the new sluice tail canal was completed prior to start of construction.
	NWPCP-ICB-1 - Mahakithula Inlet Tunnel, Mahakithula and Mahakirula Reservoirs and Feeder Canal	x	The widening of the existing road will affect surrounding lands permanently. 46 affected people have donated the necessary lands (DDR 3).
	NWPCP-ICB-2 - Main canal Nabadagawatta to Mahakithula Reservoir	✓ (2)	Land acquisition has been completed 99% , remaining lots are 14.
	NWPCP-3 –Main canal from Mahakirala to Kaduruwewa Ehatuwewa		Land acquisition process is in the Section 5 stage for the acquisition of 924 land lots
	NWPCP –ICB 4 - Mahakithula to Pothuwila, Mediyawa and Yapahuwa Canal		Land acquisition process is in the section 5 stage for the acquisition of 1008 lots.
	NWPCP-5 – Bowatenna tunnel 2 and canal up to Wemedilla Tank		It has been identified the land acquisition impacts under servitude right and land acquisition for 98 lots.
	NWPCP-6 –Improvement of Wemedilla reservoir , RB canal including power house		Yet to be assessed
UECP	UECP- ICB-1 – Stage 1 – Minneria-Girithala Wildlife Reserve.	x	No resettlement impacts

Project	Sub-project	Resettlement Impacts	
KMTC NCPCP	UECP-ICB-2A - Tunnel 3 and 4 – 27+509 km - 55+600 km	✓ (3)	Servitude rights will be acquired for the tunnel. Voluntarily land donation was implemented for the widening and builds the Access roads.
	UECP-ICB-2B (KMTC) – Kalu Ganga – Moragahakanda Transfer Canal	×	None (DDR4, 2017)
	NCPCP-3- Kongetiya Reservoir- Bogahawewa-Madethhawewa 6+226 km to 27+509 km	✓ (4)	Land acquisition is in the Section 17 stage for the canal, and section 9 on widening of Madethhawewa Reservoir and rehabilitation of tank embankment for the 213 lots.
	NCPCP-4		No impacts
	NCPCP-5 – Yakallla Hurulu Wewa to Tunnel No. 4 , 55+600km to 65+500 km	✓ (5)	Land acquisition is under section 6 and 9 stages for the 189 lots
	NCPCP-6 Transfer canal to Maminiyawa Oya- 0+000km -6+131km  Improvement of Maminiyawa Oya 0+000 km– 13+278km  Improvement to Eruwewa right bank canal to Kanadara Oya–0+000km – 10+941km	TBD	Land acquisition process is under proposal stage at present. The 64 land lots will be affected under construction of transfer canal to Maminiyawa Oya. The 222 land lots will be affected under improvement of Maminiyawa Oya whereas 18 land lots will be affected for the improvement of Eruwewa RB canal. Then total affected land lots are 304.



### 3 METHODOLOGY OF INTERNAL MONITORING

17. The 13<sup>th</sup> Semi-annual internal monitoring and evaluation mission was carried out by PMDSC in July-August 2021. However due to the CoVID-19 situation, the international resettlement specialist could not join the field trips, as has been normal practice. Therefore, field works were undertaken by the national resettlement specialist. The methodology of the monitoring included:

- (i) Request of progress data from /PIUs and subsequent compilation and analysis.
- (ii) Review of the monthly resettlement coordination meeting notes between PIUs and PMU on July 2021.
- (iii) Desktop review of relevant documentation, databases and registries.
- (iv) Meetings with PMU resettlement specialist and PIUs resettlement officers.
- (v) Interviews with 2 affected persons.

18. Detailed registers and notes of the field works are provided in **Annex 1** and data obtained from PMU is presented in **Annex 2**. The grievance redress register cost is presented in **Annex 3**.



## 4 COMPLETION STATUS

19. Since the 12<sup>th</sup> report, the progress in land acquisition in the three Projects (NWPCP, MLBCRP and NCPC/UECP) is as below (refer to Table 4.1).

### 4.1. NWPCP

20. The PMU requested PMDSC to update the RIPs- NWPC-NCB-1 and ICB 2 and it is in progress. The compensation amounts were entered into database. The status of these two Contracts' Resettlement and land acquisition is as follows (also refer to Table 4.1)

- (i) NWPCP-NCB-1: Land acquisition is completed which was started in 1986/87 period as well as acquisition started on 2 lots in 2019. The latter two lots were to be newly acquired, were split into 41 Lots, during the land Acquisition process. The total of 282 land lots were taken to the canal construction that were included 208 private and 74 state owned land lots. Therefore, all 282 lots were handed over to contractor and no remaining issues were identified in this respect. The total compensation amount paid to the claimants was Rs. 139.54 million. The balance Rs. 8.97 million is available for the payment where the claimants are not found. The five displaced families were resettled at the newly built houses. Final RIP (updated RIP) documents are under preparation, in which all 100% of real compensation valuations are incorporated.
- (ii) NWPCP-ICB-2: Since the 12<sup>th</sup> ME Report, the land acquisition has been completed on 596 private land lots (state 14) that were included completion of acquisition on 17 land lots . The owners of the balance 14 land lots have not been paid due to following reasons,
  - Owners of 10 lots are made the appeal for higher valuation
  - Two persons will be paid development value for their properties as those are state land.
  - Owner is not satisfied with the valuation but he has not appealed for higher valuation
  - An appeal case was withdrawn and pending revaluation.

21. The total compensation payment was Rs. 458 million that was paid to 241 claimants. The balance Rs.36 million is available for the owners of balance land lots. Database is ready for the final RIP (updated RIP), in which all 100% of real compensation valuations, issued by the Valuations Department in Kandy and the Divisional Secretariate (DSD) Land Acquisition Officer will be incorporated.

- (i) There are a further five NWPCP Contracts, four of which have land acquisition and resettlement impacts and require RIPs (draft and final) to be prepared and submitted. The status of these are as follows (also refer to Table 4.1):NWPCP-3 & -4: The land acquisition process is in Section 5 stage for the 924 land lots in the ICB3 and 1008 lots in the ICB4.
- (ii) NWPCP-5: this contract package is for the construction of Bowetenna Tunnel 2. The total of 98 land lots has been identified for land acquisitions under servitude and full land acquisition. The few land parcels located in the Tunnel inlet and outlet areas and the land parcels affected for the construction of access road to tunnel out let will have to be acquired. The stream coming from proposed tunnel outlet to Wemedilla tank should be widened in order to take the water from the tunnel. The paddy lands are located on the left side of the stream and parts of those lands may be acquired. Land acquisition process is in the section 2 survey stage at present.
- (iii) NWPCP-6: this package comprises improvements to, and rising of, Wemedilla dam construction of two mini-hydro power stations to be operated by MASL. Land acquisition impacts have yet to be assessed.

## 4.2 MLBCRP

22. The status of MLBCRP are as follows (also refer to Table 4.1):

- (i) MLBCRP – NCB 1,2,4 & 5 - completed.
- (ii) MLBCRP – NCB 3 - 95% - completed. Figure 2 shows construction completed D canal and service road, from Bogahawewa to Marakawewa that was a footpath before construction, in the NCB 3 where the voluntary donated lands were taken for the widen the foot path into service road (DDR2)
- (iii) NCB-6 package is pending Contract Award
- (iv) MLBCRP – ICB1 - 56% completed

## 4.3 NCPCP / UECF

23. The status of NCPCP / UECF Contracts are as follows (also refer to Table 4.1):

- (i) UECF-ICB-2A: The servitude land acquisition is under Section 9 stage for total land lots of 165. A Final RIP to cover the combined Access Roads (formerly DDR-3) and Servitude Draft RIP, is to be prepared, after the Valuations Department and DSD that completed calculating compensation for 100% of APs impacted by servitude and those donating land for access roads to the site.
- (ii) UEC-ICB-2B: There are no land acquisition and resettlement impacts related to this Contract.
- (iii) NCPCP-3: The RIP is under preparation during the monitoring period, and due to be completed and submitted within September 2021. The land acquisition for total land parcels is in different stages. Accordingly, 17 award letters were issued to owners of 159 lots while balance 22 lots are under section 10.1.A. Stage (ownerships declaration certificates) Still compensation was not paid for the single lot. Cabinet has granted approval to implement LARC system for NCPC packages thereby DS Bakamoona is expecting written document to implement this decision. Land acquisition process is implemented for the canal alignment from 10+500 to 14+500 km., Widening of the Madettewa tank and rehabilitation of the tank embankment.
- (iv) NCPCP-4: No resettlement and land acquisition is required.
- (v) NCPCP-5: The acquisition process is in different stages for the land lots. Some affected areas are at section 9 while others are at section 6 and section 5. The inventory of assets and socio-economic surveys should be conducted to assess the impacts of the land acquisition and preparation of Draft RIP and, pending completion of compensation valuations, a Final RIP prepared, prior to affected land handed over to the contractor.
- (vi) NCPCP-6: The 304 private land parcels have been identified for the acquisition and acquisition process is in the section 2 stage.

**Table 4.1: Completion Status of Major Activities in MWSIP as of 30 June 2021**

Stg.	Construction Package	Design	Land Acq. Database	RIP Preparation or DDR preparation	Land Acquisition	Construction	Livelihood Restoration
Phase 1, Stage 1	UECP-ICB-1	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	In progress <sup>3</sup>	N/A
	NWPCP-NCB-1	✓	✓	✓ Final	Completed	In progress	In progress
	NWPCP-ICB-1	✓	N/A	N/A	In progress	Not started	N/A
	NWPCP-ICB-2	✓	✓	✓ Final	99% completed	In progress, No construction is proceeding in areas where compensation has not paid to 14 land lots.	In progress
	MLBCRP-ICB-1	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	56% completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-1	✓	N/A	DDR 1	N/A	completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-2	✓	N/A	DDR 1	N/A	Completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-3	✓	N/A	DDR 1	N/A	95% completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-4	✓	N/A	DDR 2	N/A	completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-5	✓	N/A	DDR2	N/A	completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB6	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not started	N/A
	UECP-ICB-2A	✓	✓	✓	In progress	In progress	Not started
	UECP-ICB-2B	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	In progress	N/A
	NCPCP-3	✓	In progress	In progress	In progress	Contractor bidding	In progress
	NCPCP-5	✓	Not started	Not started	In progress	Not started	Initial stage
Phase 1, Stage 2	NCPCP-6	In progress	Not started	Not started	In progress	Not started	Not started
	NWPCP-3 & 4	✓	N/A	Not started	In progress	Not started	N/A
	NWPCP-5	In progress	N/A	Not started	In progress	Not started	N/A
	NWPCP-6	Not started					

<sup>3</sup> UEC ICB-1 – Some incomplete construction activities and contractor obligations will be taken over and completed by the NCPCP-3 Contractor, when Contract is awarded.



**Figure – 4-1 : New service road from Bogahawewa to Marakawewa that was a footpath before construction of this road (This was recommended under DDR2, land plots given under voluntary donation)**

## 5 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 13 <sup>th</sup> Monitoring	Recommendations	Responsible
<b>5.1 Resettlement Staffing and Management</b>	<p><b>5.1.1 Organization and Coordination</b></p> <p>In order to expedite the land acquisition and resettlement matters, it was strongly recommended by ADB, published in the Mission' Aide Memoire of 11-22 March 2019, that MWSIP will recruit five additional staff to support the PMU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Deputy Program Director (Resettlement) (DPD),</li> <li>(ii) GIS and Database Officer</li> <li>(iii) Monitoring &amp; Evaluations Officer,</li> <li>(iv) Grievance Redress Officer and</li> <li>(v) Management Assistant for PIU.</li> </ul> <p>MWSIP will also recruit four Land Acquisition Officers, two Livelihoods Officers and two Management Officers to be split equally between the UEC (NCPC) and NWPC projects. PMU agreed to complete the recruitment process by 30 June 2019.</p> <p>The 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report highlighted that PMU reported that 2 land acquiring officers will be recruited for 2 land acquisition units in Polpithigama and Elahara. These appointments have been approved by the Management Service Department.</p> <p>On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2019, PMU had gazetted to recruit one Deputy Project Director to be based in Colombo and to employ 4 resettlement officers for PMU (M&amp;E Officer, Grievance Redress Officer, Database and GIS</p>	<p>Although ADB continuously insisted to recruit land acquiring officers to expedite land acquisition matters, no single officer is appointed. However, Land acquisition and resettlement consultant has been appointed and one land officer is appointed to the PIU office of NWPCP. But a resettlement officer left the project, and no replacement was found. The job profile of the consultant is overall supervision of land acquisition and resettlement on contract packages of NWPC while job profile of land officer is to liaise with DS office (Polpithigama) on land acquisition and resettlement works of the ICB 3 &amp; 4 contract packages area. The Livelihood development officer has not been appointed yet. Accordingly, one consultant and one land officer and one resettlement officer are working in the NWPC at present.</p> <p>The deputy program director post is not filled as this post was not approved by the department of management services.</p> <p>The contract period of PMU Resettlement Specialist completed at the end of 2020. A replacement Resettlement Specialist of the</p>	<p>Recruitment of the DPD for Safeguards and the other officers to PIUs need to be expedited as agreed in during the 8<sup>th</sup> ADB mission.</p> <p>At least two livelihood development officers should be appointed for the NWPCP and UECP (one officer for each project).</p> <p>It is recommended to appoint 2 acquiring officers for NWPCP &amp; UECP in order to assist the DSs for expedite land acquisition. These officers should be gazetted for the respective divisional secretaries' divisions of NWPCP &amp; UECP. Note that this will also be necessary on formation of the LARC, when the DSs will need the human resources assistance.</p> <p>Recruitment of an additional (replacement) land officer, attached to the PIU-NCPC, is recommended given that NCPC-3, 5 and 6 is underway, and RIP development,</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p>

	<p>Officer, Social Safeguard Officer) and 10 resettlements, land acquisition and livelihoods officers for NWPC and UEC PIUs. However, subsequently, the PMU has reported that it could not fill the abovementioned positions because the positions were not approved by the Management Services Department of the Ministry of finance.</p>	<p>PMU was been appointed and mobilized from 01.01.2021. He stationed at the Moragahakanda Project office which is closer to NCPC and NWPC Projects.</p> <p>Two land officers were attached to PIU-NCPC during last monitoring period. However, contract period of one land officer has been completed and no new officer was recruited. At present one officer is looked after land acquisition and resettlement works of whole contract packages which is impossible task for him. No livelihood officer was recruited for this project.</p>	<p>implementation and monitoring will continue for some time (2-3 years)</p>	
	<p><b>5.1.2 Monthly Coordination Meetings</b></p> <p>As per the agreement on 8<sup>th</sup> ADB Mission, the PMU and PIUs started to conduct monthly coordination meetings. As advised during the 8<sup>th</sup> ADB mission (para 40 of the Aide Memoire),</p> <p>The PMU continues to facilitate coordination meetings with PMU, PIU, PMDSC resettlement, environment and stakeholder communications staff. Minutes of the meetings are taken and followed up by PMU. PMDSC was present in the December meeting.</p> <p>The PMU has decided that it would be more effective to conduct the meetings once in every two months.</p>	<p>Despite the recommendation of 8th ADB mission (Para 40 of the Aide Memoire), to hold the resettlement &amp; land acquisition progress review meetings on a monthly basis and the PMU decision to conduct meetings once every two months, only one meeting was held during the reporting period.</p> <p>Although there have been COVID-19 restrictions, of various levels of severity, the resettlement and land acquisition process continues to progress. This situation has caused an increased reliance of all stakeholders - PMU, PIU, PMDSC and ADB to continue their roles in project safeguards to be conducted more independently, or remotely. Normally, this situation would lead to a need the</p>	<p>Although a monthly meeting would be an optimum, during this busy period of multiple contracts with various levels of resettlement related actions taking place or require, it is recommended that the PMU/PIU continue the coordination meetings every 2 months as agreed with ADB.</p> <p>It is also recommended that PMDSC National and International Resettlement Specialists be given opportunity to attend these meetings.</p>	PMU

		<p>need for additional virtual meetings, as opposed to less coordination meetings.</p> <p>Furthermore, the current resettlement situation on the MWSIP, indicates earlier Project implementation, such as MLBRC-NCB 1-5 Projects are nearing their completion or completed; others, in NWPC and UEC 2A are in the middle of RIP implementation or compensation valuations; and others (NCPC-3-6 and NWPC 3-6 are commencing or in midst of LAA processes. In short, the land acquisition and resettlement work of MWSIP are now at the highest workload than previous years, with resettlement plan works commencing, in progress of implementation or at completion, which will continue for another few years. This leads to the conclusion that coordination meetings involving PMU, PIU, ADB and PMDSC should be at their peak.</p>		
	<p><b>5.1.3 Resettlement Plans</b></p> <p>In 2019, the PMU and ADB agreed, to the following process in RIP preparation and implementation:</p> <p>a) <b>Screening process</b> of each contract to gain an indication of if land acquisition and resettlement issues may exist</p> <p>b) <b>Draft RIP</b> Any time after LAA Section 2 notice (acquisition plan) for the contract was prepared, a Draft RIP would be prepared with budget estimates and submitted, approved and disclosed</p>	<p>The “Draft RIP” of UECP-ICB-3 is being prepared with the comments made by the PMU, to be submitted in August 2021. The “Final RIP” will be submitted after first offer compensation valuations are completed.</p> <p>The NWPC-NCB1 updated RIP (final RIP) is under preparation at present that will include compensation payments made to APs. It has been planned to prepare a final RIP with the</p>	<p>As Draft and Final RIPs are to be prepared, Socioeconomic, Census and Inventory of Assets need to be up-to-date when “Draft” and “Final” RIPs are prepared</p> <p>Complete the UECP-ICB-3 “Draft RIP” as soon as possible.</p>	PMDSC / PMU

	<p>by the PMU and the ADB. This would contribute to allowing Contract award only.</p> <p>c) <b>Final RIP</b> and its implementation. The “Final RIP” or “Updated” RIP would then be produced after all Valuations were completed on a Contract. The “Final RIP”, needing the actual compensation valuations first offers and, if needed inventory and, if required, socioeconomic studies, be prepared and approved and disclosed by the PMU and the ADB. This Final RIP approval, would trigger a full approval for contractor to commence construction works</p> <p>Any legal actions by APs, Appeals Board applications or grievance submitted that related to objections in first offer compensation would be noted in monitoring reports.</p> <p>Due to the 12-18 months lengthy time period of the LAA process, it was decided that the PMU, with PMDSC assistance, would submit checklists for a certain length of a contract, to ADB, indicating completion of resettlement in a canal section. On ADBs approval of the checklist, the said area could be handed over to the contractor for construction.</p> <p>The Access Roads Draft RIP and Servitude Draft RIP (over the tunnels) of UEC-ICB-2A is completed, approved and disclosed by ADB. These will need to actual Compensation Valuations or agreements, before a Final RIP can be completed, to cover both Access Roads and Servitude together, as agreed with ADB.</p>	<p>inclusion of data given in the NCB1-RIP addendum.</p> <p>The data is ready for the preparation of updated RIP (Final RIP) of NWPC-ICB2 with the inclusion of compensation amounts.</p> <p>Socio-economic and inventory surveys of NWPC-ICB 3 &amp; 4 completed. Database is under preparation at present.</p>	<p>Update of the RIPs of NWPC-NCB-1 and NWPCP-ICB-2 as soon as possible.</p> <p>Prepare “Draft RIPs” for NWPC-ICB 3 and NWPC 4 RIPs before end of the year.</p> <p>Complete:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compliance Assessment for Completed MLBCRP Contracts;</li> <li>- Compliance Monitoring for NWPC ICB-1 and UEC 2B</li> </ul> <p>Also refer to Table 6.1 below</p>	
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	<p>Pending status of resettlement reporting is provided in Table 6.1 (refer to Conclusion and recommendations).</p>			
	<p><b>5.1.4 Information and Data Management Household data</b></p> <p>There has been some improvement in household data, but it not yet complete. The information below has been added to the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reason for being considered vulnerable.</li> <li>- Whether the payment is partially or entirely complete.</li> <li>- The land parcels on which there is a land dispute (case filed to the court),</li> <li>- The land parcels for which there an Appeals Board case was filed</li> <li>- Total amount of compensation entitlement</li> <li>- Date of last payment</li> <li>- Inventory of losses</li> </ul> <p>It was recommended in the 10<sup>th</sup> ME Report that PMU included in the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project component (e.g. access road, tail canal) and chainage affecting the parcel for the future databases.</li> <li>- The livelihood restoration supports received by the household.</li> </ul> <p>Although requested in the 9<sup>th</sup> ADB Aide Memoire (para 42), the detail of development cost could not be added to the database as the valuation department is used to issue composite valuation amounts. Therefore, it is not possible to add the development cost into data base.</p>	<p><b>Household data</b></p> <p>The data bases of NWPC-NCB 1 &amp; ICB 2 have been updated as at end of June 2021 as given below.</p> <p><b>i. NCB 1 –</b></p> <p>Total lots - 282</p> <p>Private lots 208</p> <p>State lots 74</p> <p>Total households 308</p> <p>Total payment of compensation made Rs. 139.54 million</p> <p>Balance payment to made Rs. 8.97 million (The claimants have not been found and money will deposit at the court)</p> <p><b>ii. ICB 2-</b></p> <p>Total lots 610</p> <p>Private lots 461</p>	<p><b>Household data</b></p> <p>Include in the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project component (e.g. access road, tail canal) and chainage affecting the parcel for the future databases.</li> <li>- The livelihood restoration supports received by the household.</li> </ul> <p><b>Resettlement and Land Acquisition RIP and Monitoring database(s)</b></p> <p>It is recommended that the PMDSC, with PMU and PIU's conduct a full assessment and overhaul of the database(s) for RIP preparation, implementation and Monitoring, in compliance with ADB safeguards and in keeping with GoSLs regulations and policies on physical and economic displacement</p> <p>This will lead to an improved, organized system of monitoring RIP implementation in accordance with ADB and GoSL legal framework, where Final RIPs may be more</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU / PMDSC Support</p>

	<p>The socio-economic survey, census and inventory are revised and combined to collect the required information more effectively.</p> <p>In order to improve the databases, PMU is planning to start using MS Access. But this was not implemented during 2020.</p> <p><b>Land acquisition data</b></p> <p>This is remain as reported in the 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report (The database manager is no longer working for the resettlement maps). Land acquisition maps of UECP-ICB-2A and UECP-ICB-3 are still pending.</p> <p><b>Capacity Building</b></p> <p>PMSDC has conducted MS Office trainings for PIUs as of May 2019. In order to upgrade the database and maintain/use it more efficiently there is need for further training on Advanced level MS Excel, MS Access <b>and</b> SPSS.</p>	<p>State lots 149</p> <p>Compensation paid lots 447</p> <p>Unpaid lots 14</p> <p>Total households 259</p> <p>Compensation paid households 241</p> <p>Compensation not paid lots 14 (Reasons for non-payment; owners of 10 lots made an appeal for higher valuation, owner of a lot asking higher compensation but valuation department is not responded, Lands occupied by owners of 2 lots belong to state that will be paid development value which is pending at present, Owner of a lot withdrawn his appeal and pending the payment)</p> <p>Amount of Compensation paid Rs. 458 million.</p> <p>Balance payment to be made Rs. 36 million (valuation amounts have been received from the valuation department for above 14 lots. When the above issues resolved compensation can be paid.</p> <p>NCPC ICB3 database have been categorized into 3 sections as given below;</p> <p>i. chainage 10+500 – 14+500</p> <p>Total lots 238</p>	<p>rapidly prepared and any problem issues in resettlement implementation may be identified more rapidly</p> <p><b>Land acquisition data</b></p> <p>Complete the land acquisition GIS maps for all contract areas as soon as possible. This data should be presented as part of RIPs as requested by ADB.</p> <p><b>Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</b></p> <p>To allow for reporting consistency to GoSL and ADB, it is recommended that a Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Plan be prepared alongside the database assessment. Each RIP and DDR has an associated Monitoring and Evaluation section. However, the consistency in M&amp;E processes, data to be collected, sources of data, frequency and responsibility should be developed</p>	<p>PMU/ PMDSC</p> <p>PMU/ PMDSC</p>
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		<p>Private lots 181</p> <p>State lots 57</p> <p>ii. Madettewa tank level crossing improvement Total lots 29</p> <p>Private lots 17</p> <p>State lots 12</p> <p>iii. Madettewa dam improvement (acquisition of land at Puwakgahaulpotha.</p> <p>Total lots 29</p> <p>Private lots 15</p> <p>State lots 14</p> <p>The below items also be included into the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project component (e.g. access road, tail canal) and chainage affecting the land parcels for the future databases.</li> <li>• The livelihood restoration supports received by the APs.</li> </ul>		
	<p><b>5.1.5 ADB SPS Capacity Building</b></p> <p>An ADB SPS Capacity Building Training was conducted with the resettlement staff of Divisional Secretaries on the 10<sup>th</sup> December 2019.</p>	<p>This remains as reported in the 11<sup>th</sup> M&amp;E report. PMU informed that training programs were not conducted due to Covid 19 situation.</p> <p>No single training program was conducted during the period.</p>	<p>Recommended to conduct capacity building training programs on small groups of selected officers based on the need assessment.</p>	<p>PMU&amp;PIUs</p>

	<p>ADB SPS Capacity Building Trainings could not be realized for PMU and PIUs due to health reasons of the PMDSC staff. The trainings will be rearranged.</p> <p>Schedule ADB SPS Capacity trainings for the line agencies and PMU and PIU staff.</p>		<p>As reported in the previous M&amp;E reports curriculum of training programs should include MS Access, SPSS and/or Advance Excel for all PMU and PIU officers.</p>																																							
	<p><b>5.1.6 Resettlement Budget</b> <b>Land acquisition and resettlement</b></p> <p>- The four years forecasted budget of NWPCP is as follows.</p> <table><tr><td>Contract Package</td><td>Year</td><td>Rs. Million</td></tr><tr><td>- NCB1</td><td>2021</td><td>1.01</td></tr><tr><td>ICB2</td><td>2021</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2022</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>ICB 3 &amp; 4</td><td>2021</td><td>850</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2022</td><td>1200</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2023</td><td>600</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2024</td><td>61</td></tr><tr><td>ICB 5</td><td>2021</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2022</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2023</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2024</td><td>2.9</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><b>Total</b></td><td><b><u>2798.91</u></b></td></tr></table> <p>- UEC-ICB-3 used LKR 0 out of LKR 125 million. However total allocated budget was not provided.</p>	Contract Package	Year	Rs. Million	- NCB1	2021	1.01	ICB2	2021	30		2022	6	ICB 3 & 4	2021	850		2022	1200		2023	600		2024	61	ICB 5	2021	20		2022	25		2023	3		2024	2.9	<b>Total</b>		<b><u>2798.91</u></b>	<p><b>Land acquisition and resettlement</b></p> <p>As of end June 2021, the land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood expenditure are given below. (See Annex 2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Cost incurred by the NWPCP - Rs. 602,969,284/= was spent as given below.</b></li></ul> <p>NCB 01 - Land acquisition Rs: 139,540,000/= This was beginning of land acquisition from 2018 to end June 2021.</p> <p>ICB 02 - Land acquisition Rs: 458,000,000/= This was beginning of land acquisition from 2016 to end June 2021. It was not reported the amount incurred during January to June from the Rs. 30 million allocation for 2021.</p> <p>NCB 1, &amp; ICB 2 - Resettlement - Rs: 4,618,703.00 These expenses incurred under EM, other than statutory compensation ( This amount has not been changed since 12<sup>th</sup> M&amp;E report)</p> <p>NCB 1, &amp; ICB 2 Livelihood development Rs. 810,581.00 (This amount has not been changed since 12<sup>th</sup> M&amp;E report)</p>	PMU
Contract Package	Year	Rs. Million																																								
- NCB1	2021	1.01																																								
ICB2	2021	30																																								
	2022	6																																								
ICB 3 & 4	2021	850																																								
	2022	1200																																								
	2023	600																																								
	2024	61																																								
ICB 5	2021	20																																								
	2022	25																																								
	2023	3																																								
	2024	2.9																																								
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>2798.91</u></b>																																								

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cost incurred by the NCPC</b></li> </ul> <p>Rs. 14, 16,628.30 has been incurred during the period for the payment of land acquisition surveys to the survey department and preparation of land acquisition documents. No payment has been made for the compensation and livelihood development during the period.</p>		
	<p><b>5.1.7 Livelihoods</b></p> <p>According to the information received from PMU, as of end June 2020, the budget used for livelihood restoration is as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MLBCR-NCB-2 used LKR 0.5 million out of LKR 2.5 million (this is remaining as 11th monitoring report)</li> <li>- NWPC-NCB-1 and NWPC-ICB-2 used LKR 0.675 million out of a total of LKR 8.39 million budget</li> <li>- UEC used LKR 1 million out of LKR 6.57 million (This is remaining as 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report)</li> </ul> <p>The calculations for the livelihoods were based on earlier information, which has been modified since the start of Project; however, the budgets have not been updated accordingly. Therefore, it is estimated that the availed budgets will not be sufficient for livelihood restoration. The adopted policy for income restoration is to provide goods worth LKR 50,000 per person. This amount is paid in cash or in kinds (Sawing machines purchased and distributed) The necessary budget for this</p>	<p>MLBCR – No livelihood assistance was incurred during the period.</p> <p>NWPC &amp; NCPC – Livelihood program was not implemented during the monitoring period. Therefore no cost incurred in this aspect.</p> <p>PMDSC informed to PMU on preparation of livelihood plan for the APS of NWPC and NCPC. No progress has been achieved in this regard.</p>	<p>This is a long-standing open issue. A comprehensive livelihood development plan still needs to be designed for the APs of the NWPCP and NCPCP.</p> <p>This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An Agricultural livelihoods development study</li> <li>- Adequate budgetary provisions for each contract package that need to be included in the annual budget of the PMU as well as PIUs.</li> </ul>	PMU with PMDSC support

	<p>support only is expected to reach more than LKR 9 million, which is higher than the presently allocated budget (LKR 8.39 million) for NWPC-ICB-2 and NWPCP-NCB-1. However, it should be noted that an agricultural appraisal has not been conducted yet and it cannot be assured that LKR 50,000 will be enough to support the livelihoods of all people and especially the ones who are more severely affected (e.g., who lose 100 perches or more). In addition, an effective livelihood restoration plan would necessitate an agricultural assessment. However, the existing budget, being already short for the basic payments, would not be sufficient for these. Furthermore, as explained in Section 3.4, the payments of newly identified people (LKR 50,000) is made from the same livelihood budget which will further restrain the resources. The budget has not been increased by July 2020.</p> <p>The issues explained in paragraph 56 also apply to UEC-ICB-3.</p> <p>As explained in Section 3.3, it is estimated that the available budgets will not be sufficient for all the affected people who would like to receive support and trainings.</p>			
<b>5.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement</b>	<p><b>5.2.1 Compensation Payment Schedule</b></p> <p>As advised in the 9th ADB Aide Memoire (para 41), initial Gantt charts has been prepared for the NWPCP-NCB-1, NWPCP-ICB-3, UEC-ICB-2A, UEC-ICB-3 and UEC-ICB-4 and shared with ADB.</p>	<p>The Gantt charts were updated in November 2020 and shared with ADB.</p> <p>Land acquisition progress is given below:</p>	<p>The land acquisition process has commenced on the 8 contract packages out of which 98% is complete on 2 packages of NWPC.</p>	PMU/PIU

	<p>The 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report highlighted that Gantt charts need to be updated.</p> <p>NWPCP-NCB-1: Compensation payments are 100% complete and the construction activities ongoing</p> <p>NWPCP-ICB-2: Land acquisition is 96% complete. As advised in the 9<sup>th</sup> Monitoring Report 38A Notice is gazetted for the transfer the possession of lands on the Project. Between chainages 5+250 m– 17+075 m (from a total of 17,075 m, construction activities are pending in 1,784 m due to delays in payments including 6 appeals board cases. The unpaid parcels create 10 lots along the 17,05 km.</p> <p>NWPCP-ICB-3: Land acquisition has started.</p> <p>UECP-ICB-2A: The process for servitude right acquisition is on-going but the payments have not yet started.</p> <p>UECP-ICB-3: The process for land acquisition is on-going but payments have not yet started.</p> <p>UECP-ICB-4: Land acquisition has started.</p> <p>The proposal to avail payment for each Grievance Redress Committee member was not approved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NWPCP-NCB-1 - The compensation was paid to all eligible claimants including owners of 33 lots which were acquired recently. No balance payment to be made for the claimants. Completed the land lots handed over to contractor.</li> <li>• NWPCP-ICB-2 – Except 14 land lots, compensation has been paid to owners of all acquired land lots as end of June 2021. The valuation was not paid for the owners of 14 land lots. The 6 owners of 10 land lots have made the appeal for higher valuation which is processing at present.</li> <li>• An Owner is not satisfied on the valuation</li> <li>• It was requested to consider for development value for 2 lots as those lots are belong to state</li> <li>• An owner is disputing on the high land classification.</li> <li>• NWPCP-ICB-3 – The acquisition process has started and it is in the section 5 stage during the monitoring period. Estimated total lots are 924 (Private lots= 496, state lots = 428).</li> <li>• NWPCP-ICB-4 – Land acquisition process is in section 5 stage as at end June. The total lots are 1008</li> </ul>	<p>In consideration of volume of the acquisition work and completion within the schedule time period, recommended to appoint 2 acquiring officers for the NWPC and UEC (each officer for a PIU) to assist the DSs.</p> <p>Recommended to hold a progress review meeting at least once a month at PIU level in order to speedy implementation of acquisition works.</p> <p>A “Final RIP” and “Final RIP Addendum” for NWPC NCB-1 shall be completed and submitted during the next Semi-annual period.</p> <p>Draft RIPs and Final RIPs for NWPC ICB-3, 4, 5 and 6; and NCPC- 3, 5 and 6 need to be scheduled and Draft RIPs commenced, once Socioeconomic surveys/Census/Inventory of losses surveys are completed.</p>	PMU/PIU
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NWPC- ICB 5 Bowatenna tunnel – The section 2 survey has been started during the period. The acquisition proposal requested for the servitude land acquisition for 15 meters along the tunnel. But land located within two portals should be acquired ownership right also in order to do the construction activities. It has been identified land located within inlet portal area is belong to state while land within outlet tunnel area, widening and construction of access road to tunnel outlet and for the widening of stream that starts from tunnel outlet are belong to private individuals.</li> <li>• UECP-ICB-3 – Total affected land lots are 296 which include 83 state and 213 Private land lots (This includes 29 lots of Madettewa tank embankment area). The valuation reports received for 159 lots that were issued 17 award letters to claimants. But compensation has not been paid as claimants are not satisfied with the compensation offered. However Cabinet of Ministers has granted an approval to implement the LARC system for the Aps of contract packages of NCPC. Then this matter will be resolved by introducing LARC system. The 10.1. A. notices (ownership determination) have been issued for 22 lots. The balance 32 lots are in the sections 6 and 7 stages at the end of June.</li> </ul>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UECP-ICB-2A – Total lots are 165 which include 75 private and 90 state owned land lots. Land acquisition process is in Section 7 stage under servitude right.</li> <li>• UECP-ICB-4 –No resettlement impact. Therefore no land acquisition in this package as forest and wildlife lands will be affected.</li> <li>• UECP- ICB-5 - Palugaswewa DSD – Chainage 55+600 – 58+350 - The 91 private and 30 state land lots are affected within this section. Total affected households are 41. Land acquisition process of section 9 was completed for all 91 private land lots.</li> <li>• Kekirawa DSD – Chainage 58+350 – 60+000 , 30 private and 12 state land lots are affected in section. Land acquisition process is under section 6 survey as at end of June. Total affected households are 12 in this section.</li> <li>• Galenbindunuwewa DSD – Chainage 60+000 – 65+500, The 12 private and 14 state land lots are affected in this section where the land acquisition process is under section 5 stage. No of affected households are 12.</li> <li>• No physically displaced households were identified in this contract package.</li> </ul>		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCPC- ICB 6. – The land acquisition and resettlement should be carried out for 3 sections of the proposed canal as given below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. yakalla to Maminiyawa Oya – Chainage 00+000 – 6+131, Total affected lots are 64 that are owned by 64 households. The 2 families will be displaced under this section due to land acquisition. Land acquisition process is under section 2 stage as at end June.</li> <li>ii. Improvement to Maminiyawa Oya Chainage - 00+000 – 13+309, the total affected lots are 222 (private 210 and state 12 land lots). It was identified that 173 paddy land, 36 high lands, 01 house&amp; home garden and 12 forest land lots will be affected under this section. Only one family is displaced. Land acquisition process is under section 2 stage.</li> <li>iii. Improvement to Eruwewa RB canal, Chainage 00+000 – 10+941 – the 17 private and 01 temple land lots will be affected under this section. It was identified that 06 agricultural high lands, 06 paddy lands, 05 home gardens and 01 temple land lots will be acquired under this section. Land acquisition process is</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
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		under section 2 stage and no household will be physically displaced.		
	<p><b>5.2.2 Issuance of 17 Award letters</b></p> <p>NCPC-ICB3 – Even though valuation amounts received for the 117 lots, no single payment has been made. This is due to 50% additional compensation was not approved by the authority. But this 50% compensation was paid to APs of NWPC.</p> <p>NWPC - Only one payment register is maintained by the DS office for the compensation payment for NWPCP-NCB1 and ICB2 which is in line with the financial regulation of the country. PIU resettlement officers should be taken the compensation payment amounts from this register. Later PMU should enter these data into its database. However PMU has been entered valuation data into the main database in respect of NCB1 and ICB2.</p>	<p><b>Payment Certificates and Transaction of Land Ownership (17 Award letter)</b></p> <p>NCPC-ICB-3 - Even though valuation amounts received for the 117, no single payment has been made. This is due to expecting approval of LARC system which was approved by the Cabinet of ministers in April. At present PMU is waiting to implement the LARC procedure after the issue the gazette notification that will give an authority to implement this process.</p> <p>Only one payment register is maintained by the DS office for the compensation payment for NWPCP-NCB-1 &amp; ICB-2 which is in line with the financial regulation of the country. PIU resettlement officers should be taken the compensation payment amounts from this register. Later PMU should enter these data into its database. However PMU have been entered valuation data into the main data base in respect of NCB-1 &amp; ICB -2.</p>	<p>PMDSC verified the procedure on entering the valuation amounts into the data base of PMU. Few samples collected from PMU database and verified with the payment register of Galewela DS office. No discrepancy was found.</p>	<p>PMU</p>

	<p><b>5.2.3 MLBCRP</b></p> <p>PMDSC visited the MLBCRP area to observe the removal of waste materials from the private land belonged to Mr. Loku Banda. It was confirmed that the waste materials (Rubble) have been removed from the private land.</p>	<p>Chairman farmer organization of D4 canal of MCB3 contract package made a complained on poor quality of Bogahawewa –Marakawewa service road.</p>	<p>An action should be taken to resolve complaint of chairman D4 canal-MCB 3.</p>	PMDSC
	<p><b>5.2.4 NWPCP-ICB-2</b></p> <p><b>Resettlement of physically displaced people</b></p> <p>Of the 10 physically displaced households, all of them have received their money and 6 have moved to their new houses. 4 people have recently bought their land and started constructing their houses.</p>	<p>NWPC-ICB 2 - From the 10 physically displaced households, 8 have resettled in newly built houses at the same GND or nearby GND. A person of Danduyaya GND was move out to his new house. Garage owner of Bambawa GND was moved to his new house. However, his partly constructed garage was not demolished expecting further amount of compensation. The PIU officers of the view that he will hand over the garage site when contractor requested it.</p>	<p>Continue the follow up with post resettlement conditions of APs. PIU should monitor the livelihood development of resettled households in order to evaluate their living standard and their earnings are better after the resettlement.</p>	PMU/PIU
	<p><b>5.2.5 NWPCP-NCB-1</b></p> <p>There are 6 people who were physically displaced. 1 person constructed a new house and moved, 1 person</p>	<p>The 6 households were physically displaced. One household is still living in a part of the house while constructing her new house. But she can't complete the new house due to</p>		PMU/ PIU

	<p>temporarily rented a house and 2 people moved in with their relatives. 1 person is still living in the same house.</p> <p>The house where the person is still living that was initially considered as partially affected. However, after further investigations it was understood that the entire house had to be removed as the house would become unstable after the constructions. The house is located at both acquired portion of the land as well as non-acquired portion of the land. Accordingly, PMU had agreed to pay compensation for the entire house and the payment is done accordingly. But she was not moved out from the house. PMU was informed that they had informed the AP to move out.</p>	<p>unavailability of sufficient funds. Balance 5 households have moved to their new houses,</p> <p>Position remains as explained in the 12<sup>th</sup> M&amp;E report, thereby again fact is highlighted below.</p> <p>i. PMU has reported that they have informed to a person move out who is living on the part of the land that was not acquired. A part of her house and land was acquired and paid the compensation. Later compensation has been paid for the balance part of the house which was on the land that was not acquired. So legally she has the right to occupy in this part of house which was not acquired.</p> <p>The PMDSC RE is insisting to vacate and to destroy the balance part of the house considering safety of the residents who are living in the house. She has not completed the new house as she has misused her compensation that she received. It is not possible to eject her legally as she is living in the non-acquired portion of the land.</p>	<p>PMU/PIU should find a solution to resettle the person at her new house or temporary accommodation</p> <p>This recommendation was made in 12<sup>th</sup> M&amp;E report also.</p>	
	<p><b>5.2.6 UECP-ICB-3</b></p> <p>In UECP-ICB-3, there are 90 economically and 19 physically displaced HHs whereas no of lots are 212. The Mdetewa dam area is inundated even though the land ownership in this area has not been completed. This area has long been unused and uncultivated and therefore it is particularly difficult to verify the ownership status in this area.</p>	<p>The 159 valuation reports have been received and 17 award letters were issued to claimants. But no single payment has been made. The reason for non-payment of compensation is waiting for a cabinet approval for the introducing LARC system.</p>	<p>Expedite the gazetting of LARC system in order to make the payments to APs of NCPC-ICB3</p> <p>Complete the GIS map as soon as possible.</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p>

	<p>The valuation process for land acquisition is ongoing and the payments have not yet started. According to the Gantt Chart Time Schedule of UECP- ICB-3 presented to ADB in Nov 2019, the land acquisition process will be completed by June 2020 (except for Madethewewa Level Crossing and Dam Embankment).</p> <p>The land survey, GIS data has not been completed and therefore it is not possible to show each affected household on a land map and/or verify that the database is complete. The preliminary database for Madethawewa Dam Embankment has been prepared.</p>	<p>Cabinet has been granted approval to implement LARC system for the APs of NCP contract packages. The DS is waiting for the gazetting of LARC by the ministry of land for the payment of compensation.</p> <p>Of the land survey, GIS data has not been completed and, therefore, it is not possible to show each affected household on a land map and/or verify that the database is complete.</p> <p>The section 9 inquiries have been completed for the APs of Madethawewa tank rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Prepare and disclose the Draft RIP (with ADB concurrence).</p> <p>Final RIP to be prepared after all Compensation Valuations (first offers) are completed. Any changes after this first offer valuation should become a part of the RM&amp;E reporting in future</p>	<p>PMU / PMDSC / ADB</p> <p>PMU / PMDSC /</p>
	<p><b>5.2.7 Temporary Land Rentals</b></p> <p>According to their contracts, the construction contractors should make all preparations before they determine to enter into a temporary land rental agreement and receive the approval of the Engineer. It was reported in NWPC-ICB-2, however, that the Contractor does not make a written agreement every time they rent lands for temporary uses. This may pose a risk as, without any written proof, the Contractor may leave the lands without reinstatement.</p> <p>The contractor should be warned that they should not start using any temporary lands before approval by PMDSC. PMDSC should tighten control over the construction contractor not to enter into any temporary land rentals agreements without written agreement.</p>	<p>For the newly required land in NWPC-ICB-2 canal trace, after the approvals of PMDSC, a tri party agreement is signed between the PD-PIU, landowner and the contractor witnessed by Grama Niladari before handing over the additional land for temporary access purposes. This land was handed over to contractor for the temporary use.</p>	<p>PMDSC should continue to monitor the agreements for temporary land rentals.</p> <p>A compliance audit shall be conducted when the temporary access is no longer required by the contractor, to ensure the tri-party agreement and all lands used temporarily are handed back to its owner to their satisfaction, as per the lease and in the same or better state than before the project.</p>	<p>PMDSC/ PIUs</p> <p>PMDSC/ PIUs</p>

	PMDSC should make sure all lands are adequately reinstated before the constructor leaves site.			
<b>5.3 Income Restoration</b>	<p>The programs are based on what the affected people “want” and what can be provided for LKR 50,000 budget limit per person. However, the program lacks the expertise view on whether the agricultural measures would be adequate to restore the livelihoods in the affected areas.</p> <p>PMDSC is of the view that the offered livelihood packages may not fully function as expected. For example: PAPs who are interested in milk-production are going to be given LKR 50,000 to buy a milk-cow. However, the most affordable milk-cow is LKR 90,000 and these are not in-calf (pregnant) or with-calf cows. Considering that the gestation period of cattle is around 10 months, it would take at least 1 year for the PAP to start to earn from milk with these cows. In the meantime, PAPs will have to continue spending from their own budget for the maintenance, veterinary and feed costs of the cow, which may become a burden as families have already lost part of their income due to land loss. There is always a risk that the animal may die if optimal conditions cannot be provided.</p> <p>The PAPs are provided with pepper and jackfruit saplings. However, the PAPs are complaining that pepper creepers (given as livelihood support) necessitate irrigation and therefore are not suitable for everyone and jackfruit saplings would take at least a few years to provide some income. Therefore, it is</p>	<p>The databases of NCB-1 and ICB-2 of NWPCP and ICB-3 &amp; ICB2-A of NCPC have not been updated to identify significantly, moderately and minor affected people. PMU of the view that it is not practical to do that as there is no clear criteria for the identification of such groups.</p> <p>No comprehensive income restoration plan was prepared by PMU. Therefore no fixed budget or programs for this subject. Further no livelihood officers were recruited for the PIUs. During the reporting period no single income restoration program was implemented.</p> <p>As reported in the 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report, a total of 169 people benefit from the income restoration activities at the end of year 2020. 14 of them are in MLBRC, 129 of them are in NWPC, and 56 of them are in UEC. 24 beneficiaries have been assisted during the period.</p> <p>During the monitoring period livelihood program was not implemented in the NCB 1 (I beneficiary) and ICB-2.</p> <p>As stated in the 12<sup>th</sup> M&amp;E report, the need assessment was not done for the selection of suitable beneficiaries under livelihood development program of NWPCP, UEC &amp; MLBCR. The beneficiaries were selected on an</p>	<p>It is necessary determine the categorization criteria of the APs regarding significant, moderate, and minor status at the next Resettlement Progress meeting as representatives of ADB, PMU, PIUs and PMDSC will participate.</p> <p>Prepare Livelihood Restoration Plan, including study of Agricultural opportunities – to be conducted by a qualified agriculturalist</p> <p>Expedite the employment of livelihood officers for UEC and NWPC.</p> <p>Update the databases to show which households receive lively-hood support.</p> <p>Make sure all significantly affected people benefit at least from one program.</p> <p>Closely monitor the efficiency of the livelihood restoration programs to make sure that the affected people can earn the same or better levels of income.</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU/PIUs/PMDSC</p> <p>PMU/PIUs</p> <p>PMU/PIUs</p> <p>PMU/PIUs/PMDSC</p> <p>PMU/PIUs/PMDSC</p>

	<p>crucial that an agricultural appraisal is undertaken to identify the livelihood restoration measures that would be most effective in each contract bid and to re-calculate the necessary budget.</p> <p>The Livelihood Restoration Programs treat the affected people who have only lost 40 perches same with people who have lost 200 perches. PMDSC is of the view that this represents a weakness of the program, as people who lose more lands are more likely to lose a larger portion of their livelihoods.</p> <p>According to the Entitlement Matrix, all affected people who lose their income are entitled to livelihood restoration programs. Given the number of affected people and high interest level for the livelihood programs, the available budget does not seem to be sufficient to attend all entitlement holders as per the Entitlement Matrix. PMU should avail more budget for income restoration activities.</p> <p>Expedite the employment of livelihood officers for UEC PIU and PMU.</p> <p>Update the databases to show which households receive livelihood support.</p> <p>The necessary agricultural investigations should be conducted by PMDSC to ensure sufficient grounding for the livelihood measures and livelihood restoration plan.</p> <p>It is strongly advisable that the provided livelihood support programs are proportional to the income losses of each household (i.e. a household that loses</p>	<p>arbitrary basis. They were provided sewing machines or equipment for animal husbandry, trainings programs were conducted for the shoe and pottery making, gardening, driving vehicles and food processing.</p> <p>The 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report stated that “while lists are prepared for people who receive livelihood support and this information is not entered in the main database”. Now this requirement has been fulfilled.</p> <p>RIPs recommended all the affected APs to receive some kind of income restoration assistance and also for the unaffected villagers to received few planting materials. This recommendation was made in the RIPs in consideration of obtaining goodwill from the villagers for the projects. But this recommendation was not implemented due to lack of funds.</p> <p>It was found that some agricultural programs selected are not suitable for the area as consideration were not given for the agro-climatic condition of the area when designing the agricultural program. For an example pepper creepers were given to the APs in the Galewela DSD where the rainfall is inadequate for the pepper cultivation. Pepper creepers were destroyed due to non- availability of sufficient water and pepper is a wet zone crop.</p>		
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	<p>200 perches of land should receive more than a household who loses 40 perches of land).</p> <p>There is need to make a detailed calculation to estimate the required livelihood restoration budget (considering agricultural appraisal, number of PAPs, amount of land loss and interest of affected parties etc), and this budget should be availed for a successful implementation of the livelihood restoration activities.</p> <p>It is suggested that these points be taken up during the next ADB review mission for further discussion and clarifications.</p> <p>The databases have not yet been updated to identify significantly, moderately and minor affected people.</p> <p>The 2 livelihood officers of UEC and 1 livelihood officer of PMU has not yet been recruited.</p> <p>So far in total 169 people have benefited from the income restoration activities. 14 of them are in MLBRC, 129 of them are in NWPC, and 56 of them are in UEC.</p> <p>The main income restoration activities include providing sewing machine or equipment for animal husbandry, trainings for shoe and pottery making, gardening, driving and food processing.</p> <p>While lists are prepared for people who receive livelihood support, this information is not entered in the main database.</p>	<p>It was identified that no extension program was implemented after giving agricultural inputs. The farmers are unaware on how to maintain the crops as those crops are not cultivated before in the area. For an example, it was found that pepper creepers were not properly maintained due to lack of knowledge of the farmers.</p> <p>As reported in the 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report the names of the beneficiaries of livelihood assistance received have not been entered into the main database. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain information on which household have been benefitted from the programs and whether the significantly affected households have been involved in these livelihood restoration programs. Likewise, as the beneficiaries are not indicated in the databases, the PMDSC cannot develop a proper strategy to monitor the efficiency of the activities.</p>		
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	<p>PMU reported that an agricultural assessment would not be conducted (by PMDSC or any external party) as the livelihood officer is undertaking the programs in coordination with the Department of Agrarian Development. It was noted however, there are no official reports or meeting notes to show the contribution of the Department of Agrarian Development in the livelihood programs and decisions. PMDSC still recommends that an agricultural assessment be carried out.</p> <p>While lists are prepared for people who receive livelihood support, this information is not entered in the main database. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain information on which households have been benefiting from the programs and whether all the significantly affected households have been involved in these livelihood restoration programs. Likewise, as the beneficiaries are not indicated in the databases, the PMDSC cannot develop a proper strategy to monitor the efficiency of the activities.</p>			
<b>5.4 Vulnerable People</b>	<p>The vulnerability data was updated for UEC-ICB3 where 63 households and a total of 67 people (in 109 households) were identified to be vulnerable.</p> <p>PMU acknowledges that there may have remained some vulnerable people who have not been identified in NWPC-NCB-1, NWPC-ICB-2 and UEC-ICB-2A. report there has been no new claims of vulnerability in these areas.</p> <p>However, as the "Draft RIPs" of these packages are already complete, re-conducting surveys may result in</p>	<p>The vulnerability data is updated for UEC-ICB-3 where 63 households and a total of 67 people (in 109 households) were identified as vulnerable. At present the vulnerable allowances were not paid due to the non-payment of compensation as this payment is made along with compensation payment. .</p> <p>During the monitoring period no payments are made for the new vulnerable Aps. Already the</p>	<p>PMU will assess the Vulnerability status of the claimant households to make necessary payments if their vulnerability is confirmed.</p> <p>The selection criteria of the vulnerable APs have to be re-assessed in order to prevent omission of the eligible vulnerable persons. These are defined in the Entitlement matrix and text of the</p>	PMU/PIUs

	<p>problems. Therefore, the vulnerability cases in these packages will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, in case-by-case claims are made to the grievance redress mechanism. Some also may be identified during data preparation for the “Final RIPS” to be prepared for these packages The efficiency of this implementation will be re-assessed during the 14th Monitoring Mission.</p> <p>The NWPCP-ICB-2 suggests only 14 vulnerable exist in 259 affected households as the surveys only considered the vulnerability of the household head at the time of survey. When the vulnerability of all households is considered, this number is expected to increase significantly and may reach around 130 people.</p> <p>The combined and updated census, inventory and socio-economic survey (which will be implemented for the remaining RIPS) will facilitate collection of necessary data regarding vulnerability.</p> <p>In case claims are made for vulnerability (to the grievance redress mechanism), PMU will assess the vulnerability status of claimant household and make necessary payment if their vulnerability is confirmed. The efficiency of this implementation will be re-assessed during the 12<sup>th</sup> Monitoring Mission.</p> <p>Budget necessary to make vulnerable payments should be calculated accordingly and availed by PMU.</p>	<p>selected vulnerable APs were paid this allowance in NWPC.</p> <p>The 11<sup>th</sup> monitoring report stated the necessity of the reassessment of the vulnerability status of all households of NWPCP-ICB-2 which is not done by the PMU/PIU</p> <p>Although 11<sup>th</sup> M&amp;E report stated that vulnerability status of affected households should be reassessed that was not implemented by PIU-NWPC.</p> <p>The separate survey was conducted to identify vulnerable households in the ICB 3 &amp; 4 of NWPC. Once the database finalised, list of vulnerable APs will be available.</p>	<p>“Resettlement Framework” (2018) and included in each RIP document.</p> <p>Accordingly, conducting by socio-economic surveys, it is proposed to identify vulnerable APs under each household base on the definition given in the RPF and RIPS. After selection of vulnerable APs, selection list should be published at the GNDs’ offices in the area. Then unselected eligible vulnerable APs can make the appeals for the reselection under this category. This process leads to avoid the omission of such eligible APs.</p>	
<b>5.4</b>	<p>The projects started to register the stakeholder engagements events as of January 2020. In the last six</p>	<p>During the monitoring period 21 stakeholders discussions were held in the NWPC as given below. The most of the meetings and</p>	<p>Continue to monitor the quality and quantity of stakeholder activities.</p>	<p>PMU and PIUs, PMDSC</p>

<p><b>5.5 Stakeholder Engagement</b></p>	<p>months, there has been 31 engagements activities in 11 MLBCRP, 20 in NWPCP.</p> <p>The Project website continues to be updated. Sinhalese versions of the main reports have not been published yet.</p> <p>In general, there is no monitoring on the quality and quantity of the stakeholder engagement activities. Lack of records and a registry system prevents any measures in this context.</p> <p>Establish an internal mechanism to register each stakeholder activity and its outcomes.</p> <p>PMU has agreed to establish an internal mechanism to monitor the quality and quantity of stakeholder activities. This monitoring should be conducted at least bi-annually and the results (relating to resettlement) should also be presented as part of the resettlement internal monitoring report.</p> <p>Prepare Sinhala versions of the main reports and/or their executive summaries and disclose on the project webpage.</p>	<p>discussions were with regard to awareness programs on land acquisition and inquiries on damage caused to houses and water ways due to canal construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 08</li> <li>• February 05</li> <li>• March 03</li> <li>• April 03</li> <li>• May 01</li> <li>• June 01</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 21</p> <p>Even though PMDSC was prepared a format and sent to PMU and PIUs for the entering event of stakeholder engagements, NCPC was not shared the records of such events for the monitoring period at the time of completion of this report. But during the discussion with PIU officers for this report , it was observed that few meetings were held with the stakeholders on land acquisition, surveying etc.</p> <p>The Project website continues to be updated.</p> <p>Although PMU agreed to establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor the quality and quantity of stakeholder engagements as</p>	<p>Prepare Sinhala versions of the main reports and/or their executive summaries and disclose on the project webpage.</p> <p>NCPC-PIU office must maintain a register to enter event of stakeholder engagements.</p>	<p>Communicati on Team</p> <p>PMU and PIUs, PMDSC Communicati on Team</p>
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		<p>indicated in 10th monitoring report, it is not implemented.</p> <p>Although at the 10<sup>th</sup> monitoring report stated to prepare the Sinhala version of main reports and the executive summaries, it is not implemented.</p>		
<b>5.6 Grievance Redress</b>	<p><b>Grievance Redress Resolution</b></p> <p>While the GRM is functioning in most areas, there is room for improvements.</p> <p>PMDSC visited the site where (NWPC-ICB-2) a woman-headed household and claims to have a daughter who has a hole in her heart. Upon consultations, it was understood that 5 of her grievances had not been registered and remained unresolved. These include (1) lack of water as her water-well is contaminated with wash-off silt from stockpiles (2) lack of dust barriers (3) cracks on walls (4) access road damage due to wash-off from stock pile (5) silt accumulation on paddy land due to wash-off from stock pile.</p> <p>During the 9<sup>th</sup> Internal Monitoring, PMDSC had raised 2 grievances regarding unrecognized status of vulnerable households of 2 ladies . These cases had not been registered or attended during the 10<sup>th</sup> Monitoring.</p> <p>Regarding the wall cracks (NWPC-ICB-2, at Pallewela, where the house is owned by a farmer due to construction activities that was reported to PMDSC during the 9<sup>th</sup> internal monitoring, PMU has taken action to relocate the household until the cracks are repaired.</p>	<p>During the period, 26 grievances recorded in the registry of NWPC. The 2 grievances were resolved out of 26 complaints. The status of grievances is appeal for higher valuation, block of stream water coming to their paddy lands due to construction, damage caused to walls of the houses due to construction, request to rehabilitate village access roads etc. But 93% grievances were not resolved even after 3-4 months they made complaints. Some recorded grievances are not clear and actions have not been taken to resolve them. Lack of monitoring for the complaints is major setback.</p> <p>The Drinking water issue was resolved during the period that was reported in the 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> &amp; 12<sup>th</sup> M&amp;E reports under Para 182</p> <p>Incentive payment for committee members are not approved by the authority. This is proposed to speed up the process</p> <p>No grievances recorded in the NCPC during the period.</p>	<p>Most of the grievances are making appeals for the higher compensation. PMU/PIU/DS should try to resolve those grievances amicably without making room to submit appeals.</p> <p>Delay in resolving the grievance is due to the inexperience and lack of knowledge of the committee members on the issues. It is proposed to conduct an awareness program for the members of the committees.</p> <p>It takes long period to resolve minor issue and recommend resolving them as soon as possible.</p> <p><b>GRM Registry</b></p> <p>There is a need for PIUs to work closely with the Community Liaison Officers of the Construction Contractors. This is to make sure that the Contractors follow the</p>	<p>PMU/PIUs</p> <p>Contractor, PMU, PIU, PMDSC</p>

	<p>The grievance about a well that became dysfunctional after the construction start which was reported during the 9<sup>th</sup> Monitoring was registered and the PMU decided to open a new tube well. (NWPC-ICB-2, Kospotha). She reported that she was not informed when the well would be drilled.</p> <p>In MLBCRP, during the 9<sup>th</sup> internal monitoring, one person, had complained about rocks left on his land. PMU reported that the complaint was resolved. However, as of 10<sup>th</sup> Monitoring, the register of the grievance was not found in the records.</p> <p><b>Incentives to speed up the GRC Payments.</b></p> <p>The incentive budget to speed up the GRC committee process has not been realized. It is still being discussed by authorities.</p> <p>It is important that PMU realizes the incentive budget to speed up the GRC committee process as soon as possible.</p> <p><b>Awareness and Access</b></p> <p>All interviewed affected people had GRC brochures and responded that they knew about the GRC committees.</p> <p><b>GRM Registry</b></p> <p>It was observed that some of the registers in the PIUs did not exist in the database of the PMU (i.e. Registers of UEC PIU) and it was not clear whether all grievances (including irrelevant or rejected ones) are registered in the database. The registers did not include systematic</p>	<p>PMDSC could not check the grievance registers of the contractors in the field due to the Covid-19 situation. The written registers are requested from the contractors. However, the contractors have not replied at the time of this report is submitted.</p> <p>On the request of farmers of stage 1,2,3 &amp;4 of MLBCRP during the monitoring period 24 field canals were rehabilitated that was not the scope of the project. Further farmers are requesting to rehabilitate at least another 10 field canals. The total of 56 field canals have been rehabilitated that were not in scope of the project.</p> <p>The farmer organization leader informed that few paddy lands are submerged during the rainy seasons due to construction of Bogahawewa and marakawewa service road and rehabilitation of D canal.</p> <p>The farmer organization leader further informed that Bogahawewa to Marakawewa service road has not properly constructed (clays were not properly pressed).</p>	<p>instructions of the Engineer to log all the grievances and to resolve them timely and effectively.</p> <p>PMDSC should regularly ask for the grievance registers of the contractor (every 3 months) and make sure that these registers are kept robustly.</p>	<p>PMDSC</p>
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	<p>data to allow analysis. Ensure that all PIU registers are transferred to the PMU central registry.</p> <p>Make sure all received complaints are registered to the system. Encourage PIUs to make more entries rather than informally resolving grievances. Number of grievances recorded in each PIU should be considered as a performance indicator (the more, the better).</p> <p>The GRM register was updated to include (see Annex 3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The date of action</li> <li>- Whether the grievance is closed</li> <li>- Upon completing the action whether the complainant agreed to the close the grievance.</li> </ul> <p>Include the below variables in the GRM register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Resolution status in a separate column (open, closed)</li> <li>– Date of action</li> <li>– Amount of compensation paid (if applies)</li> <li>– Type of closure (agreement, non-agr</li> <li>– Duration of closure (total number of days between submission of complaint and information date of complainant)</li> </ul>			
<b>5.7 Cultural Heritage</b>	<p>In NWPC-ICB-2, the canal passes through a graveyard in Aluthwewa Grama Niladari Division chainage km 17+950 to 18+125. The land belongs to the government. After discussions, it was decided to make a small ceremony to replace the graveyards. As per Law, PMU and PIU is also coordinating the Police Department, Divisional Sectary, relevant court, and owners of the coffin for arrangements on site. The</p>	<p>The committee was appointed to take the action on temporary removing the statue of Rambukwella Disawe and inscription on Minipe Anicut that will be erected at the same place after completion of construction of the anicut.</p>	<p>PMU/PIU should monitor the progress in order to protect the statue of Rambukwella Disawa and inscription.</p>	<p>PMU/PU</p>

	<p>affected PAPs should be visited in the 10<sup>th</sup> Monitoring Visit.</p> <p>Cemeteries and Burial Ground Ordinance of 1899 (Act No. 9 amended in 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931, 1937, 1939, 1946 1947, 1979 and 2005) of Sri Lanka does not allow relocation of graveyards. Therefore, PMU has been corresponding with the Attorney General and Provincial Authority regarding the issue. It was recently understood that the graveyard is not a registered one. Recently PMU is expecting the final opinion the Attorney General to proceed with the issue. The affected people do not object to the relocation of the graveyard. Per their request, necessary ceremonies will be conducted to respect the deceased. The site has not been visited by PMDSC due to lack of time during 10<sup>th</sup> Monitoring. Issue will be followed up on during the 11<sup>th</sup> Monitoring.</p> <p>A tomb is removed from the existing location of the cemetery and relocated it in a different place in the same cemetery. The rituals were followed when the remains buried in the new tomb. PMU/PIU obtained the necessary approvals from the authorities and relatives of remains of the persons. PIU has agreed to assist to build a fence around the cemetery. Land is ready to hand over to contractor.</p>			
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## 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

24. Table 6.1 presents a Summary of current status of land acquisition and resettlement in terms of what documentation is completed and the next steps required, to be in compliance with ADB policy and Sri Lankan Laws<sup>4</sup>. The PMDSC is currently preparing an Activity/Personnel combined schedule, in order to prepare the coming “Draft” and “Final” RIPS / DDRs / Monitoring Reports.

25. As stated in the 12<sup>th</sup> semiannual M&E report, the recommendations that have been given in the previous Semi-annual Monitoring Reports, which are consistent with the RF, have not been adequately implemented due to various reasons. Although the recommendations are repeatedly mentioned in the monitoring reports, many are not being operationalized in the Program. Further, it was found that the recommendations made by ADB as part of their mission findings, and which were included in the Aide Memoires, remain in very poor compliance state. These main recommendations are given below:

- (i) Recruitment of a Deputy Program Director Resettlement, who will be stationed at Dambulla or Madatugama offices.
- (ii) Recruitment of land acquiring officers for the PIU offices of NWPCP and NCPCP to assist divisional secretaries to expedite land acquisition process.
- (iii) Updating, on a regular basis, of the Gantt charts in order to assess the timely implantation of land acquisition program.
- (iv) Categorization the status of the APs as significantly, marginally and minor affected.
- (v) Apart from the above, many other recommendations to strengthen the resettlement program in the semi-annual monitoring reports have not been implemented, as summarized below.
  - a) Recruitment of a livelihood development officer for each PIU.
  - b) Development of a comprehensive target-oriented livelihood program.
  - c) Development of a clear comprehensive database for easy access to identify APs, land lots, compensation payments, and other entitlements paid etc.

26. One critical area to be cleared is the total resettlement budget of Phase 1 and the corresponding annual resettlement budgets. The annual budgetary allocation for each PIU is not clear. It is also not possible to find out the budget for land acquisition, other entitlements under the EM, or livelihood restoration activities of each PIU separately. Proper allocation of resources would be another option to consider.

27. The land acquisition progress is usually very slow, and the progress does not tally with the forecasted achievements of the Gantt charts. One important observation made is that most of the grievances recorded in the registers, made by the APS have not resolved even after a few months have passed.

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<sup>4</sup> The processes in the table 6.1 have been agreed between ADB and PMU and in the presence of PMDSC.

**Table 6.1 - Resettlement Impacts and required deliverables of the Contract Packages of MWSIP**

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub- project/Contract package	Resettlement Impacts	Status of deliverables		
				Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
Stage 1	MLBCRP	MLBCRP-ICB-1 - Heightening of the Minipe Diversion Weir (Anicut)	No impacts identified	-	Resettlement Screening form submitted as part of RM&E Reporting	<b>Completed</b>
		MLBCRP-NCB-1 - MLBCRP Stage 1	Resettlement Impacts identified	DDR	DDR1	<b>Immediate or upon completion of contract</b>
		MLBCRP-NCB-2 - MLBCRP Stage 2	Resettlement Impacts identified	DDR	DDR2	
		MLBCRP-NCB-3 - MLBCRP Stage 3	Resettlement Impacts identified	DDR	DDR2	
		MLBCRP-NCB-4 - MLBCRP Stage 4	Resettlement Impacts identified	DDR	DDR2	
		MLBCRP-NCB-5 - MLBCRP Stage 5	Resettlement Impacts identified	DDR	DDR2	
	NWPCP	NWPCP-NCB-1 - Wemedilla Sluice and LBMC from reservoir to Nabadgahwatta	Resettlement Impacts identified	RIP	RIP and Addendum completed without including valuation amounts  <b>Final RIP and Addendum to RIP now pending</b>	Updated "Final RIP" and "RIP Addendum" is under <b>preparation including with valuation amounts</b> at present (For land lots of 352 land acquisition started in 1986/87 period and new 41 land lots acquired recently).  <b>To be completed in Aug- Sept 2021</b>

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub- project/Contract package	Resettlement Impacts	Status of deliverables		
				Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
		NWPCP-ICB-1 - Mahakithula Inlet Tunnel, Mahakithula and Mahakirula Reservoirs and Feeder Canal	Resettlement Impact of the roads widening was identified	DDR	DDR3	Has compliance been reported (interim, given NWPC ICB-2 did some work on access roads; and new contractor for NWPC ICB-1)
		NWPCP-ICB-2 - Main canal Nabadagahawatta to Mahakithula Reservoir	Resettlement impacts identified	RIP	RIP completed without real valuation amounts	A "Final RIP", to cover the full length on NWPC ICB-2, needs to be prepared, with the inclusion of <b>updated socio-economic and inventory survey plus valuation amounts</b>
		NWPCP-3 –Main canal from Mahakirala to Kaduruwewa Ehatuwewa	Resettlement impacts Identified	RIP	Yet to be completed Socio-economic and inventory survey completed. RIP is to be prepared	<b>TBA:</b> Resettlement Screening form Draft RIP Final RIP
		NWPCP –ICB 4 - Mahakithula to Pothuwila, Mediyawa and Yapahuwa Canal	Resettlement impacts Identified	RIP	Yet to be completed. Socio-economic and inventory survey has to be conducted and RIP should be prepared	<b>TBA:</b> Resettlement Screening form Draft RIP Final RIP
		NWPCP-5 – Bowatenna tunnel 2 and canal up to Wemedilla Tank	Resettlement impacts Identified	RIP	Yet to be completed. Socio-economic and inventory survey has to be conducted and RIP should be prepared	<b>TBA:</b> Resettlement Screening form – June 2021 Draft RIP Final RIP

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub- project/Contract package	Resettlement Impacts	Status of deliverables		
				Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
		NWPCP-6 – Improvement of Wemedilla reservoir , RB canal including power house	Resettlement impacts yet to be assessed	RIP	Yet to be completed. Socio-economic and inventory survey has to be conducted and RIP should be prepared	<b><u>TBA:</u></b>  Resettlement Screening form  Draft RIP  Final RIP
	UECP KMTC NCPCP	UECP- ICB-1 – Stage 1 – Minneria-Girithala Wildlife Reserve.	No resettlement impacts identified	-	Resettlement Screening form submitted as part of RM&E Reporting	<b>Completed</b>
		UECP-ICB-2A - Tunnel 3 and 4 – 27+509 km - 55+600 km	Resettlement impacts identified	RIP	RIPs for the servitude land acquisition and voluntary land donation for the access roads have been completed without valuation amounts	<b><i>Draft RIPs completed</i></b> – in 2018 for access roads and 2020 doe servitude, <b><i>both with budget estimates</i></b>  <b><i>Final RIP</i></b> to be prepared with the <b><i><u>inclusion of valuation amounts</u></i></b>  <u>Date: TBA</u>
		UECP-ICB-2B (KMTC) – Kalu Ganga – Moragahakanda Transfer Canal	Resettlement Impacts identified on the access roads widening	DDR4	DDR4	<b><i>Immediate or upon completion of contract</i></b>
		NCPCP-3- Kongetiya Reservoir- Bogahawewa- Madethhawewa 6+226 km to 27+509 km (formerly UEC- ICB-3) + remainder of UEC ICB-1	Resettlement impacts identified	RIP	RIP completed without valuation amounts	<b><i>Draft RIP completed - August 2021, with budget estimates</i></b>  <b><i>Final RIP</i></b> to be prepared with the <b><i><u>inclusion of valuation amounts</u></i></b>  <u>Date: TBA</u>

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub- project/Contract package	Resettlement Impacts	Status of deliverables		
				Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
		NCPCP-4	No resettlements impacts identified	Resettlement Screening form	TBA	<b><u>TBA:</u></b> Resettlement Screening form required – July 2021
		NCPCP-5 – Yakallla Hurulu Wewa to Tunnel No. 4 , 55+600km to 65+500 km	Resettlement Impacts identified	RIP	Socio-economic and inventory survey and RIP should be completed.	<b><u>TBA:</u></b> Resettlement Screening form – July 2021  Draft RIP  Final RIP
		NCPCP-6 Transfer canal to Maminiyawa Oya- 0+000km -6+131km  Improvement of Maminiyawa Oya 0+000 km– 13+278km  Improvement to Eruwewa right bank canal to Kanadara Oya–0+000km – 10+941km	Resettlement Impacts identified	RIP	Socio-economic and inventory survey and RIP should be completed	<b><u>TBA:</u></b> Resettlement Screening form – July 2021  Draft RIP  Final RIP

## Annex 1: REGISTERS AND NOTES OF INTERVIEWS WITH AFFECTED PEOPLE DURING FIELD WORKS

**Table A1-1. Register of Interviews with Affected People**

Date	Project	Contract	GN	Number and category of affected people					
				Physically Disp.		Econ. Disp.		Vulnerable	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14.07.2021	NWPC	ICB2	Bambawa	2					
09. 08.2021	MLBCRP	MCB3	D-canal 4	x					
<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>					

**Table A1-2. Key Interviews with Affected People (16 February 2021)**

Date, status of PAP	GND	Construction Package	Findings and Solution given
14.07.2021- Owner of Three wheel repair place	Bambawa	NWPC-ICB-2	This person was settled down at the Bambawa GND where he has run a small three wheel repair garage in front of his house. He has paid compensation for his house and leased out land and informal business. He repeatedly complained that he has not paid compensation for the garage. This garage was a temporary shed which was still not demolished.
14.07.2021 Owner of a Motor cycle repair place	Bambawa	NWPC-ICB2	This person was also settled down at the Bambawa GND where he was run a Motor cycle repair garage which is a small shed. Garage was located at same premises of his house. It was observed that garage shed is still not demolished. He told that when land requested to the contractor, he is willing to release.
09.08.2021	D-canal 4	MCB3- MLBCRP	Few paddy lands are submerged after construction of Bogahawattawewa – Marakawewa service road and rehabilitation of D canal during the rainy period. Chairman of the farmer organization requested to do remedial measures to avoid this situation.

## Annex 2 : RESETTLEMENT PROGRESS

### DATA PROVIDED BY PMU (30 June 2021)

#### 2. 1 Resettlement Staffing and Management

Table A2.1. Resettlement Staffing

	Resettlement Specialist/Resettlement Consultant	Resettlement and Land Acquisition Officers	Livelihood Officer	Communication Specialist and Officers
PMU	1	0	0	1
PIU MLBCR	0	0	0	1
PIU NWCP	1	3	0	1
PIU NCPC	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	4	0	4

Table A2.2. Completion Status of Databases, RIPs and Compensation Payments

Tr .	Construction Package	Database Completion Status	Land Acquisition Process	RIP status	Compensation Payment Completion (%)	Scheduled construction start	Notes
1	NWPC NCB-1	Completed	Completed. Payment made. Section 38 Declared. Claimants of 12 lots have to be paid.	Completed	100%	Jan 2017	Construction re-started
	NWPC ICB-2	Completed	Except 14 lots, all payments completed	Completed	99%	Nov 2018	Started in Nov 2019 but there are delays as some land lots has not been handed over to the contractor. 16.05 km out of 17.05 km RoW has been handed over.

Tr .	Constr uction Packa ge	Database Completion Status	Land Acquisition Process	RIP status	Compensat ion Payment Completion (%)	Scheduled constructio n start	Notes
2	NCPC ICB- 2A	Completed without compensati on amounts	Section 9 stage	Disclosed at ADB web site	Expected to completion by end 2021	TBD	Land acquisition process is being implementing
	NCPC ICB-3	Completed without compensati on amounts	Section 17 stage	In progress	Expected to completion by June 2022	TBD	Waiting for approval of LARC system.
	NPC ICB-4	Not started	Section 9, 6, and 5 stages	Not started	Expected to completion by May 2022	TBD	
	NCPC ICB-5	Not started	Land acquisition is section 2 stage	not started	-	TBD	-
	NWPC ICB-3	Not started. Identified the no. of lots	Section 5 stage	Socio- economic and inventory survey complete d.	Expected completion by end 2021	TBD	Land acquisition is being implementing.
3	NWPC ICB-4	Not Started	Section 5 stage	Socio- economi c and inventory survey complete d.		TBD	
	ICB5	Not started	Section 2	Not started	-	-	-



Table A2.3. Resettlement Budget

Tranche	Project	Sub-project	Land acquisition (mil) Rs		Livelihood Restoration budget (mil) Rs	
			Available	Used	Available	Used
1	MLBCR	NCB-2 (waiving of LA rights)	0	0	2.5	2.340
	NWPC	NCB-1	140.55	139.54	8.39	0.810581
		ICB-1 (waiving of LA rights)	0	0		
		ICB-2	494	458		
2	UEC	ICB-2A	TBD		6.57	1
3	UEC	ICB-3	TBD	3.18		
		ICB-4	TBD			
		ICB-5	TBD			
	NWPC	ICB-3	TBD			
		ICB-4	TBD			

## 2. 2 Land Acquisition

Table A2.4. Status of Land Acquisition in NWPC-NCB-1

No		GN Division	No. of HHs		# of state land plots		# of total private land plots*	
			Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
1		Walamitiyawa (Tail canal)	3	3	5	NA	11	11
2		Walamitiyawa	36	36	0	NA	1	1
3	Affected by 38A	Nikawahara/ Weragalawatta/ Bambagolla	17	17	1	NA	12	12
4		Pallewela	58	58	7	NA	38	38
5		Walaswewa	105	105	32	NA	71	71
6		Nabadagahawatta	79	79	29	NA	68	68
7		Kapuhena	10	10	0	NA	7	7

No	GN Division	No. of HHs		# of state land plots		# of total private land plots*	
		Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
8							
	Welamitiyawa	41	29	0	-	41	29
Total		349	337	74		249	237

\* It should be noted that due to newly identified land acquisition for 2 land lots have been sub divided into 41 lots according to the increase of claimants of these land parcels.

Table A2.5. Status of Land Acquisition in NWPC-ICB-2

Table 12.6: Status of Land Acquisition in NWFCODL								
No	GN Division	Chainage (km.)	No. of HHs		# of state land plot		# of private land plots	
			Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
01	Nabadagahawatta	5+250 - 6+100	5	4	6	NA	10	9
02	Danduyaya	6+100- 7+200	35	30	14	NA	66	55
03	Pahala Bambawa	7+200 - 8+420	32	32	12	NA	46	46
04	Ranwediya	8+420 - 9+940	26	26	26	NA	31	31
05	Kospotha	9+940 - 12+320	51	49	13	NA	100	97
06	Hombawa	12+320 - 15+440	53	53	46	NA	122	122
07	Aluthwewa	15+440 -18+460	37	35	18	NA	53	51
08	Pibidunugama	18+460 - 20+250	18	18	14	NA	30	30
09		20+250 -22+300						
Total			257	247	149	NA	458	441

Table A2.6. Status of Land Acquisition in NCPC-ICB3 for the parcels that will be acquired by MWSIP

No	GN Division	Chainage (km.)	No. of HHs		# of state land plot		# of private land plots	
			Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
01	Kottapitiya South	10+500 – 14+500	4	0	11	-	4	0

No	GN Division	Chainage (km.)	No. of HHs		# of state land plot		# of private land plots	
			Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
02	Dhamanayaya	10+500-14+500	74	0	45	-	175	0
03	Elahara	10+500-14+500	1	0	1	-	2	0
04	Puwakgaha Ulpotta-GND-kottapitiya-south		17	0	12	-	17	0
05	Madettewa dam improvement-GND-Kottepitiya south		15	0	14	-	15	0
	Total		111	0	83		213	0

## 2.3 Resettlement and Income Restoration

Table A2.7. Status of Physically Displaced People

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	# of physically displaced HHs	# of physically displaced HHs receiving rental help	# of physically displaced HHs who have bought land for house construction	# of physically displaced HHs who have moved to their new houses
1	NWPC NCB-1	308(178)	6	-	6	1 person is still living in part of the house while constructing his new house
	NWPC ICB-2	257	10	0	10	10 households moved to their houses.
2	UEC ICB-2A	75	NA	NA	NA	NA
	UEC ICB-3	90	19+ 1 subfamily	No	0	0
	UEC ICB-4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	UEC ICB-5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	NWPC ICB-3	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	# of physically displaced HHs	# of physically displaced HHs receiving rental help	# of physically displaced HHs who have bought land for house construction	# of physically displaced HHs who have moved to their new houses
3	NWPC ICB-4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Table A2.8. Status of People who lose their business-

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	# of HHs who lose their business	# of HHs who received support for business loss	# of HHs who have received/bought land to reconstruct their business	# of HHs who have moved to their new business place
1	NWPC NCB-1	308(178)	0			
	NWPC ICB-2	259	2	2	-	2
2	UEC ICB-2A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	UEC ICB-3	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	UEC ICB-4	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	UEC ICB-5	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	NWPC ICB-3	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
3	NWPC ICB-4	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Table A2.9. Income Restoration Activities for the period ending June 2021

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
1	MLBCR (waiving of LA rights)	0	Providing sewing Machine	14	Completed
	NWPC NCB-1	308(178)	Driving license	02	1 completed 1 processing

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
			Providing equipment for Animal Husbandry	02	completed
			Providing sewing Machine	01	processing
	NWPC ICB-2	257	Pepper cultivation	15	completed
			Materials for Small tea shop	01	completed
			Providing equipment & breeding Material for Animal Husbandry	01	completed
			Home Garden training	50	completed
			Exposure visit and Demonstration	50	completed
			Providing wadai cart and other Equipment	01	completed
			Brick Hut	01	completed
			Driving License	05	4 completed 1 processing
2	UEC ICB-2A				
	UEC ICB-3		Home garden and plant nursery	6	completed
			Made ladies foot wear	5	completed
			Milk production	10	completed
			Food product	10	completed
			Animal husbandry	4	completed
			Brooms production	10	completed
			Flower pots production	10	completed
			Beauty culture	1	completed

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
	UEC ICB-4				
	UEC ICB-5				
	NWPC ICB-3				
3	NWPC ICB-4				

Table A2.10. Income Restoration Activities for the period of January to June 2021

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
1	MLBCR (waiving of LA rights)	0	Providing sewing Machine	-	
	NWPC-NCB-1	308(178)	Driving license	-	
			Providing equipment for Animal Husbandry	-	
			Providing sewing Machine	-	
			Water pump	-	
	NWPC-ICB-2	257	Water pump	-	
			Cow	-	
			Sewing machines	-	
			Issuing asbestos	-	
			Vegetable garden		
			Providing equipment for making wade		

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
			Brick Hut		
			Driving License	-	
2	UEC-ICB-2A				
	NCPCP-3		Home garden and plant nursery		
			Made ladies foot wear		
			Milk production (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	-	
			Food product (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	-	
			Animal husbandry (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	-	
			Brooms production (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	-	
			Flower pots production (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	-	
			Beauty culture (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	-	
	NCPCP-5				
	NCPCP-6				
	NWPCP-3&4				
3	NWPCP-5				
	NWPCP-6				

#### 2.4. Vulnerable People

Table A2.11. Payment status of vulnerable people, period ending June 2021

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	# of vulnerable people	# of vulnerable people who received their payment
1	NWPC-NCB-1	308(178)	55	5
	NWPC-ICB-2	257	8	6
2	UEC-ICB-2A	75	-	-
	NCPCP-3	109	50	0
	NCPCP-5			
	NCPCP-6			
	NWPCP-3&4			
3	NWPCP-5			

## 2.5 Stakeholder Engagement

Table A2.12. Stakeholder Engagement Data during January – June 2021

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected GNDs	No of meetings of issues on land acquisition	No of meetings of issues on construction	Total no of attendants for the meetings
1	MLBCR (waiving of LA rights)	NA	-	-	-
	NWPC-NCB-1	02	01	01	47
	NWPC-ICB-1 (waiving of LA rights)	NA	-	-	-
	NWPC-ICB-2	10	02	06	180
2	UEC ICB-2A	-	-	-	-
	NCPCP-3	-	--	-	-
	NCPCP-5				
	NCPCP-6				
	NWPCP-3	13	07	-	151

5 The socio economic survey has identified a total of 33 vulnerable people (RIP table 29). But most of them are not living in this area. Hence payment of compensation completed only for identified people living in the Project Area.



Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected GNDs	No of meetings of issues on land acquisition	No of meetings of issues on construction	Total no of attendants for the meetings
3	NWPCP-4	04	03	-	85
	NWPCP-5	11	01		32

### ANNEX 3: GRIEVANCE REGISTRY – January to June 2021

Grievance no	Location	Description of grievance	Is issue resolved	Describe the solution given	How the solution was informed	Date of solution give (Date of action)
01	Ranwediya, ICB2	No water to his paddy land due to disturbance to the canal that bring water as construction of NWP canal. He is asking resolve this issue or asking compensation.	no	Not yet resolved	pending	-
02	Danduyaya-ICB2	Requested to pay the compensation for her acquired land	yes	Paid compensation	Informed by a letter	Not given
03	Galewela – ICB2	Disturb the canal that brings water to his paddy land due to construction of canal	no	A report called from GN.	pending	-
04	Konwewa - ICB3	Requested to not to acquire her house and toilet	no	No action has been taken	-	-
05	Moragolla – ICB 3	Name has not included in the advance tracing	yes	Action has been taken to enter his name in the survey plan at the section 6 survey.	Informed by a letter	-
06	Galewela – ICB2	Withdrawn the appeal for higher valuation	no	Made an appeal to board of review	pending	
07	Aluthwewa- ICB 2	Requested to increase the compensation	no	They made an appeals to board of review for higher valuation	pending	
08	NCB1	Damage to the house due to construction	no	-	pending	
09	Bambaragaswewa ICB3	Pollution due to operating crusher	no		pending	
10	Bambaragaswewa ICB3	Damage to the house due to blasting	no		pending	
11	Ranwediya ICB2	Non compensation on temporary lease out land	no		pending	

12	Bambaragaswewa ICB3	Damage to walls of the house due to blasting	no		pending	
13	Bambaragaswewa ICB3	Damage to walls of the house due to blasting	no		pending	
14	Welamitiyawa-ICB2	Damage to the house due to the canal	no		pending	
15	Bambaragaswewa-ICB3	Damage to walls of the house due to blasting	no		pending	
16	Bambaragaswewa ICB3	Damage to walls of the house due to blasting of tunnel	no		Pending	
17	Galewela ICB2	Requested to increase the compensation	yes	Compensation amount increased and paid	Resolved	Date was not given
18	Galewela-ICB2	Requested to increase the compensation	no	Appeal was made to board of review ( <b>This matter was entered in the registry in March 2021</b> )	pending	
19	Walaswewa-ICB2	Requested to pay the compensation for the acquired land	no	Incomplete details	pending	
20	Konwewa ICB2	Request to use service road of the canal	no	Incomplete details	pending	
21	Bambaragaswewa-ICB3	Block of access road due to canal construction	Resolved	New access road has been given	Resolved	2021 June
22	Bambaragaswewa ICB3	Damage to cultivation well	no	Incomplete details	pending	
23	Bambaragaswewa ICB3	Requested pay income restoration assistance	no	Incomplete details	pending	
24	Kospotha-ICB2	Requested to construct a bridge across the canal for the access to village	no	Technical report has been called	pending	
25	Danduyaya-ICB2	Requested to increase the compensation	no	An appeal has been made to board of review	pending	