

Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report

#14 Semi-Annual Report
For the period covered July to December 2021
Project Numbers: 47381-002, 47381-005
April 2022

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. 14 – (July - December 2021)



Ministry of Irrigation
Sri Lanka



April 2022
Final Report

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Households' Heads
AP	Affected Person(s)
BoQ	Bill of Quantities Corrective
CAP	Action Plan
CAPC	Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DPC	Department Procurement Committee
DSD	District Secretariat Division level
DS	District Secretariat
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Entitlement Matrix
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EOI	Expression of Interest
FAM	Facility Administration Manual
GBL	Geotechnical Baseline Report
GND	Grama Niladari Division
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA ICB	Implementing Agency
ICTAD	International competitive Bidding Institute for Construction Training and Development
ID	Irrigation Department
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IRD	Inland Revenue Department
ISEWP	Improving system efficiencies and water productivity
km	Kilometre
KMTC	Kalu Ganga-Moragahakanda Transfer Canal
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Involuntary Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LB	Left Bank
LKR	Formal International Standards Organisation term Sri Lankan Rupee
m ³ /s	Cubic metres per second Metres
masl	above mean sea level
MASL	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
MCB	Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau
MCM	Million m ³
MDP	Mahaweli Development Program
MLLD	Ministry of Land and Land Development
MIWRM	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management
MLBCR	Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation
NCPCP	North Central Province Canal Project
NPPC	National Policy on Payment of Compensation
NTP	Notice to Proceed
NWPC	North Western Province Canal
PAP	Project Affected Person(s)
PD-MWSIP	Program Director- Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

PD-UEC	Project Director –Upper Elahera Canal
PFR	Periodic Finance Request
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMDSC	Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant
PMU	Program Management Unit
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance Program
PSC	Steering Committee
RB	Right Bank
RF	Resettlement Framework
RIP	Resettlement Implementation Plan
RPC	Regional Procurement Committee
Rs	Sri Lanka Rupee
SBD	Standard Bid Documents
SIWRM	Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management
SPS	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009)
ToR	Terms of Reference
UEC	Upper Elahera Canal
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RB	Right Bank
RF	Resettlement Framework
RIP	Resettlement Implementation Plan
RPC	Regional Procurement Committee
Rs	Sri Lanka Rupee
SBD	Standard Bid Documents
SIWRM	Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management
SPS	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009)
ToR	Terms of Reference
UEC	Upper Elahera Canal

GLOSSARY

Acre-Rood-Perch: Measurement of land size commonly used in land registration data. Conversion of these units is as follows: 1 acre = 4 roods; 1 rood = 40 perches, and 1 acre is equivalent of approximately 0.4 ha

Chena land: This is a shifting cultivation system where the state land temporarily released (for a Maha season per year) to the villagers under Chena permits in the dry zone in Sri Lanka before 1985. Chena land used for the cultivation of vegetable, serial, and short-term crops. At present no Chena permits are issued by the authorities for the state land. But villagers are used to cultivate state land without proper authority following old Chena cultivation system.

Cut-off-date: For land to be acquired from titled landowners, the date of notification for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders such as squatters, encroachers, the starting date of the project census or a designated date declared by the executing agency in consultation with Divisional Secretaries will be considered as the cut-off date.

Disturbance: Disturbances caused to normal living of a person arising from compulsory acquisition of private land.

Encroacher: A person who has illegally occupied state land. Any legal title holder to a piece of land becomes an encroacher if he/she establishes boundaries of the holding to include adjacent state land without prior approval.

Entitlement: A variety of measures including compensation, income restoration and interim support, transfer assistance, relocation and other benefits given to project-affected-persons (PAPs) to restore and improve their post-displacement socio-economic conditions.

Entitlement matrix: It identifies categories of eligible persons and their specific entitlements under the project, and what agency/department is responsible to deliver them on time.

Host population: Persons, households and communities who reside in resettlement areas where PAPs are relocated.

Income restoration: Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of project-affected persons to pre- project level in real terms.

Injurious affection: Adverse impact on the value of the remaining land due to acquisition of a part of a land.

Inventory of losses: Complete and accurate count of houses, land, business structures and other assets on land that will be affected by the project.

Involuntary Resettlement: The unavoidable physical or economic displacement of persons arising from a development project. In case of physical displacement, PAPs need assistance to rebuilding their livelihood, income and asset bases and social and cultural systems. If economically displaced, PAPs still need assistance to restore their livelihood and assets.

Jayaboomi: Land entitlement granted for long-term use with limited outright to sell. Jayaboomi was granted as part of land grant program between 1994 and 2002. The previous grant is known as "Swarnaboomi" that was granted between 1978 and 1994, "Isuruboomi" granted be-

tween 2002 and 2004 and the most recent grant program known as Jayaboomi (2005 till today).

Non-titleholder: A person that occupies a piece of land (state land or private land) but does not hold the title or any recognizable legal rights to that land. Mostly in Sri Lanka non-titleholders are possessing state land who do not have proper titles.

Project-affected persons (PAPs): Any person, who as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Rehabilitation: Re-establishing and improving incomes, livelihoods and social systems of PAPs.

Relocation: Moving PAPs and their moveable assets, rebuilding their houses, developing new land, and providing public infrastructure at the relocation site.

Replacement cost: The method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets are not to be considered. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms such as access to public services, customers and suppliers; to fishing, grazing or forest areas, the project will establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

Resettlement: Involuntary physical or economic displacement of persons caused by a project that covers compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures to mitigate the effects of such displacement.

Resettlement Budget: A detailed breakdown of all costs of a resettlement implementation plan (RIP). This is a part of project costs.

Resettlement effects: Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income earning assets and sources, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms.

Resettlement Implementation Plan: The government document as described in the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The contents of the document include time bound action plan with a budget setting out compensation, and resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

Resettlement Plan: Time bound action plan with a budget setting out compensation, and resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, as described in the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. The RIP and RP cover the same contents, and RIP will be used in the report instead of RP.

Samurdhi: Refers to those APs that live below the poverty line and are below a threshold level set by the GoSL. These APs may also register for Special Social Assistance under a “Samurdhi Program.

Severance: Dividing a landholding into two or several parts due to acquisition of the middle portion for a public purpose.

Servitude: In terms of land and property law, “servitude” is a right of some benefit or beneficial use out of, or over, the land of another person, including an “easement”. It may also restrict the rights of the owner in property use.

Social preparation: A process of consultations with PAPs conducted before key involuntary re-settlement decisions are taken.

Value to owner: Valuation based on actual cost to the landowner.

Vulnerable groups: Distinct groups of poor people who might suffer disproportionately from re-settlement effects. Among them are the old, the young, the handicapped, the poor, isolated groups, female-headed of households and whose conditions overall suggest marginal high risk, such as the landless.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report presents the findings of the 14 Bi-annual Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation task for July to December 2021 by the Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC) in collaboration with the Program Management Unit (PMU) for the 6-month period ending 31 December 2021. 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 and 9 ADB Missions.

2. Since the 13th Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation (RM&E) Report, the progress in land acquisition is as below:

- (i) NWPCP-NCB-1: The LKR 139.54 compensation amount has been paid for the 208 land lots that are owned by 308 households. The unpaid compensation amount is LKR 10 million for the 11 land lots due to unavailability of the claimants. During the period compensation of 9 lots has been deposited with the court and compensation for the remaining 2 lots are yet to be deposited with the court. Accordingly, there is a total of 219 affected land lots, of which 208 lots are paid and 11 remain unpaid. There are no other pending land acquisition cases in this package. All land lots were handed over to contractor. The Final RIP and Final RIP Addendum documents are under preparation at present.
- (ii) NWPCP-ICB-2: Land acquisition of 596 lots (private) has been completed as end of last reporting period (June 2021). This situation is remained as it is at the end of December 2021, with no progress achieved during the current reporting 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) an owner of a lot withdrawn his appeal and pending the compensation payment; (iii) expecting re-valuation on 2 lots as ownership of those 2 lots belong to state; and (iv) an owner is expecting amended valuation payment. The total payment made for the claimants was LKR 458 million. The compensation payment of LKR 36 million is on pending for above 14 lots. The 596 land lots were handed over to contractor. The 11 displaced households have been resettled in their new houses that are close to affected locations.
- (iii) NWPCP-3: This package is located within 11 GNDs of Polpithigama (8 GNDs) and Ehatuwewa (3 GNDs) Divisional Secretary Divisions (DSD). There will be 327 private land lots and, respectively 147 encroached state land lots and 256 state land lots will be affected from Polpithigama and Ehatuwewa DSDs. These data on affected land lots differed from the data given in the 13th M&E report, due to new survey plans received during the current reporting period. Updated data indicated that was an increase in the no. of lots. According to PIU/NWPCP, the number of land lots may further increase or decrease as it is expecting a number of LAA Section 6 survey plans from the Survey Department to still be completed. The land acquisition process is under Section 7 stage of 3 GNDs, while all GNDs of Polpithigama DSD are under Section 6 survey stage during the period. The RIP preparation is in progress as at end of the reporting period. It has been identified that 247 households of economically 15 households of physically and 9 business entities will be displaced under this contract package.
- (iv) NWPCP-4: This package is located within 20 GNDs of Polpithigama (9 GNDs) and Mahawa (11 GNDs) DSDs where the affected land lots include 296 private land lots, 342 encroached state land lots and 149 state land lots in both DSDs. These land lots differed from the data given in the 13th M&E report due to new survey plans being received during the reporting period. According to PIU/NWPCP, the number of land-lots may further increase or decrease as it is expecting a number of LAA Section 6 survey plans from the Survey Department to still be completed. It was identified 619 economically and 54 physically affected households in this package. The affected business entities are 14. The land acquisition process is under Section 6 stage during the period. The database has been finalized for the preparation of RIP during the reporting period.
- (v) NWPCP-5 (Bowatenna Tunnel): The land lots are 98 (private owned lots 61 and state-owned lots (37) for the acquisition where the majority of land lots will be acquired under servitude

right. The land acquisition process is under Section 2 stage during the period. The affected households are 32 along the surface lands of the tunnel. The allocated amount for the compensation is LKR 50.9 million.

- (vi) NWPCP-6 (Wemedilla Tank Rehabilitation): Resettlement impacts in the areas of tank rehabilitation and canal construction of this package, have not been identified. However, it was identified that private lands will be affected in the improvement of two access roads. During the consultation with the affected people by the PIU, it was reported that APs have given their consent to voluntarily release the lands for the roads widening if the roads will be improved by the project to better condition. However, it is required to prepare a RIP or Due Diligence Report (DDR) in this regard according to magnitude of the social impacts.
- (vii) UECP-ICB-2A: The total number of land lots for this package is 166 including 31 private, 96 encroached state-owned land lots and 39 state land lots. However, the 13th M&E report stated that 75 private land lots and 90 state land lots have been affected. During the LAA period acquisition step, Section 7 stage, and ownership categorization was not determined during 13th M&E reporting period. Please note that ownership categorization is determined at the section 10.1.A stage of land acquisition. The total affected extent is 7.619 hectares. DS has requested the valuation amounts for 33 lots while 19 valuation reports were received from the valuation department. For the balance lots will be issued section 10.1.A notices by the DS. The land handing over date has been fixed as 31 December 2021 that has not been implemented under this situation.
- (viii) NCPCP-3: There are 143 privately owned land lots, 56 encroached state land lots and 97 state-owned land lots affected under this contract package. The 13th RM&E report documented that 213 private land lots and 83 state land lots have been affected under this package. These data differed at the time of preparation of the 14th RM&E report as mentioned above. This is due to 54 lots, being at the Section 5 and section 10.1.A stages at the time of preparation of 13th M&E report. Now section 10.1.A completed lots are 150 (10.1 A issued lots 08 and 17 award letter issued lots 142). The 90 economically and 20 physically-affected households have been identified under this package. The total of 72.8328 ha privately owned land will be acquired from the 110 households while affected state owned land area would be 25.7078 ha. The 17 award letters have been issued to owners of 142 lots while balance lots are Section 5 completed 29, Section 9 completed 19 and Section 10.1.A completed 8 lots as at end of the reporting period. The land handing over date for the construction has been fixed to 30 June 2022 which will not be completed for the 30 lots that are in Section 5 stage on acquisition process as at end of the reporting period. The 20 displaced households should be given adequate time period to resettle in their new locations after payment of compensation.
- (ix) NCPCP-4: This package is from chainage 17.713 to 27.509 ha where the affected land area is within the Elahera–Girithale Wildlife Reserve that is owned by the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC). Therefore, no resettlement impacts or land acquisition will occur in this package.
- (x) NCPCP-5: The total extent identified for acquisition is 52.2133 ha that are 9.6189 private lands, 9.2099 ha of encroached state lands and 33.3845 ha of state lands. The affected households are 92 where physically affected families have not been identified. The land acquisition is carried out on 3 sections as given below. The land handing over date to contractor is expected in Q2 2022 (ie, by 30 June 2022), which is a challenging timeline for some land lots due to present acquisition progress as given below.
 - Chainage 55+600 to 58+350 Palugaswewa DSD: the 91 land lots will be affected which are owned by the 41 households while affected state land lots are 30. Land acquisition process is in Section 10.1.A stage.
 - Chainage 58+350 to 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 9 stage.

- Chainage 60+000 to 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 7 stage.
- (xi) NCP-6: The total extent identified for acquisition is 32.2424 ha that are mostly state lands under encroachments and state lands. The private land extent has not been fully identified as a result of land acquisition process is in Section 4 stage during the period. The total lots are 305, which are 281 state land encroachments and 24 private land lots. The 4 families will be displaced under this package. The land handing over date has been targeted for 30 June 2022, which may not be practical for all sections due to land acquisition process being in the Section 4 stage at present, which was in Section 2 stage during the 13 M&E report. The land acquisition process is carried out on 3 sections as given below.
- Chainage 00+000 to 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 4 stage.
 - Chainage 00+000 to 13+309 – Improvement to Maminiyawa Oya – The affected private land lots are 210 while state lots are 12. Land acquisition process is in Section 4 stage and one household will be displaced.
 - Chainage 00+000 to 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 4 stage during the period.
3. As reported in the 13 M&E report, no progress was made on implementing the recommendations of the ADB missions of the 8 (para 39 of the Aide Memoire) and 9 (para 42 of the Aide Memoire), which 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-3, UEC-ICB-2A and NCP-3 and NCP-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 NCP with ADB which are ICB-3 of NWPCP and ICB-2A, ICB-4, ICB-5 and ICB-6 of the UEC (now termed the NCP).
4. As advised in the 9 ADB Aide Memoire (para 41), an initial version of a land acquisition Gantt chart has been prepared for the NWPCP-NCB-1, NWPCP-3, UEC-2A, NCP-3, NCP-4 and NCP-5 and shared with ADB. But land acquisition process has not been implemented according to the timeline of Gantt charts. They will be further reviewed and updated based on actual progress with the LAA milestones.
5. The PMU has not yet completed the task to identify the significantly affected PAPs (as advised in the 9 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 NCP. At present a total of 199 households have benefited from the income restoration activities. Fourteen households are in the MLBRCP, 129 in NWPCP, and 56 in NCP. 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 there is no record on the number of beneficiaries.
7. As reported in the 11th 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 NWPCP and NCPCP PIUs. Therefore, no progress is achieved in the subject of livelihood restoration during the monitoring period. The PMDSC was requested to design a comprehensive livelihood development program for the APs of NWPCP and NCPCP, which has not been implemented.

9. The printed grievance register was introduced by the PMU and is used by PIU/ NWPCP but NCPCP has not used this printed register. It was observed that 204 grievance cases were recorded by the NWPCP-PIU from 29 March 2016 to 31 December 2021, out of which 188 cases were resolved and outstanding cases are 16 as at end of the monitoring period. The unresolved cases are mostly outside the mandate of this program and technically unfeasible grievances. The 20 grievances were registered by NWPCP during the period and 9 were resolved. No single grievance was registered in the NCPCP PIU as a result of prevailing pandemic situation. During the 10 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. The REs shall be reminded of this requirement.

10. There were 52 stakeholder engagements in the NWPCP PIU while 16 stakeholder engagements were reported by the NCPCP 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.

11. In addition to the above, some new issues have emerged during the 14 Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation period. These with recommendations include the following:

- (i) Process of Submission of RIP Documents: the agreement between ADB and PMU in 2018/19, in order to reduce the risk of construction schedule delays, is to prepare and submit a "Draft RIP" document for PMU and ADB approval followed by disclosure on the website of ADB and MWSIP. This is a trigger for ADBs no objection to Contract award. Once the Valuation Department and DSD completes the first offer compensation, the "Final RIP" is prepared, approved by ADB and disclosed.
- (ii) Documents submitted as follows: 13th RM&E Report; Final RIPs for NWPCP-ICB-1, NCB-1 and NCB- 1 Addendum; RM&E Plan and Manual; Draft RIPs: NCPCP-3, NCPCP-5; and Screening Report for NWPCP-6 roads accesses. Only the 13th RM&E Report has been submitted and approved by ADB, while the others have yet to be submitted by PMU to ADB.
- (iii) Direct Resettlement issues identified during the reporting period include:
 - Concern by farmers regarding NWPCP-ICB-1 construction interrupting water resources availability covering more than 1 season, significantly affecting farmers livelihoods.
 - Additional APs identified on NWPCP-ICB-2, that will be covered in an Addendum to the Final NWPCP-ICB-2 RIP, once compensation valuation is completed.
 - APs in NCPCP-3 are not satisfied with the compensation offer, given that the data for valuation is 2-3 years old and the country has experienced high inflation, affecting replacement value of affected assets.
- (iv) Monitoring Report Delays: during the latest ADB Mission Aide Memoire, the late submission of monitoring reports was noted as area for project performance improvement. To mitigate this problem issue, it is recommended that the National Resettlement Specialist conduct monthly monitoring inspections, with the International Specialist conducting an input to prepare the Semi- annual reports in a timely fashion.

- (v) Upgrading of Resettlement Databases for consistency and congruence between GoSL systems and ADB Safeguards requirements. Discussions will be held between PMDSC and PMU/PIUs to adjust databases to cover impacts and estimates with actual compensation and grievances.
- (vi) Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Awareness needs to be increased in greater frequency covering design, RIP preparations, compensation distribution, during construction and final compliance reporting after construction is completed.

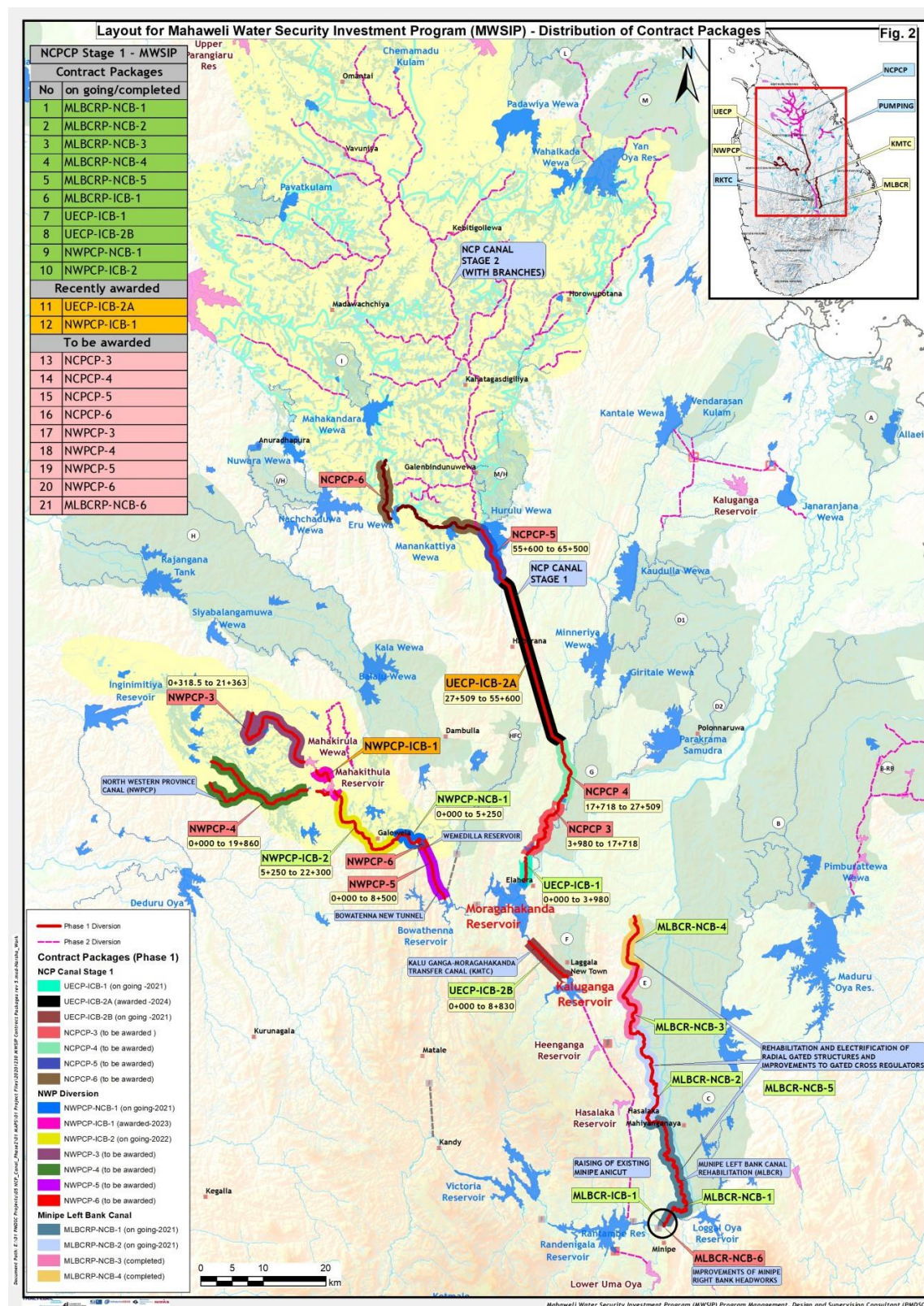


Figure 1-1: Map Showing the MWSIP Contract Packages

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background and Introduction

12. The Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP) of Sri Lanka is a pivotal program in meeting Sri Lanka's national 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.

13. 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)

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

2.1 Scope of this Report

15. 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 of Sri Lanka. The PMDSC scope of works includes the Consultant assisting the Employer (PMU and PIUs) in conducting “Internal Monitoring and Evaluation” of Resettlement and Land Acquisition (Physical and Economic Displacement) caused by activities under MWSIP. This includes reporting of the monitoring and evaluation findings and recommendations to ADB on a Semi-annual basis.²

16. Depending on the magnitude of impacts, the scope also includes to work with an independently procured External Monitoring Agency (EMA), if required. Due to the type and magnitude of displacement, an EMA is currently not required. However, it is within the rights of the MI or the ADB to require an EMA, in addition to internal monitoring, if they see it as needed.

17. This report presents the findings of the 14 Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation task, conducted semi-annually, by PMDSC in collaboration with the Program Management Unit (PMU) and Project implementation Units (PIUs). This report covers the period of July to December 2021 and is prepared in accordance with the Consultant's Terms of Reference. The objective of the internal monitoring is to inform the GoSL, ADB and other third parties of the land acquisition and resettlement progress, assess the project performance with regards to the ADB Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (SPS 2009) and identify and plan for improvement opportunities by making recommendations for implementation in the following period.

¹ Note that these Projects may also be referred to as MLCRR, UEC or NCPC, and NWPC.

² For the first 12 months of the Program, quarterly RM&E Reports were required for submission and thereafter semi-annual reporting.

Table 2-1: Updated List Of Contract Packages As Of December 2021

Project³	Sub-project/ Contract package
MLBCRP	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
NWPCP	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 Nabadgahwatta to Mahakithula Reservoir
	NWPCP-3 – Main canal from Mahakirula to Kaduruwewa Ehatuwewa
	NWPCP-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
UECP / KMTC / NCPCP	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 (KMTC) – Kalu Ganga – Moragahakanda Transfer Canal (KMTC) – 8.83km
	NCPCP-3 - Kongetiya Reservoir-Bogahawewa-Madeththawewa 3+980km to 17+718 km (for- merly 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

³ Note that these Projects may also be referred to as MLBCR, UEC or NCPC, and NWPC.

18. It should be noted that, to reduce construction schedule delays and comply with ADB (SPS, 2009) the process was agreed between ADB and the PMU, whereby a "Draft RIP", for a specific contract package, would be prepared, using social surveys and valuation estimates, and submitted to the ADB for approval and disclosure. ADB approval of the draft RIP would be a trigger for construction contract package award. After all the first offer compensation values were prepared, by the Valuation Department and DSD land acquisition officer, a "Final RIP" would be submitted for ADB approval followed by disclosure. However, it was also agreed that submission of checklists to confirm full compensation payments of sections of a contract length and areas reach possession of the area by the MI (Section 38 (a) or (b)), approved by ADB would allow for construction to commence. Any disagreements with first offers and compensation progress to APs would also be reported in RM&E Reports. Construction shall not occur in affected areas where compensation was not already provided and APs had not vacated from an area.

3 METHODOLOGY OF INTERNAL MONITORING

3.1 Approach and Methodology

19. The 14th Semi-annual internal monitoring and evaluation mission was carried out by PMDSC in December 2021 and January 2022. However, due to the COVID-19 situation, the international resettlement specialist could not join the field trips in December. Field works were undertaken by the National Resettlement Specialist with International Specialist remotely supporting.

20. The evaluation considered the following areas, where possible:

a) *Status of each Contract Monitoring*

- Information on Asset Inventory and budget (generally collected through Draft and Final RIPs) compared to actual compensation paid for actual acquisition.
- Actual allowances paid for each impact compared to Draft/Final RIP data.
- If discrepancies, explanations should be provided to reconcile why they occurred.
- Lots released to Contractor, based on the “Checklists” prepared by PIU, signed by PD-PMU and provided for approval by ADB.
- Identification of any problem issues in a Contract, including compensation and acquisition processes, new areas identified needing compensation processes, DDRs required and results etc.

b) *Consultations*

During site inspections, the Consultant will conduct some consultations with/ without the presence of PIU/ PMU. A summary of the results of the consultations and the minutes of the meetings shall be appended to the monitoring reports, RIPs, DDRs and other documents.

c) *Grievances Cases*

The Grievance Register will be reviewed, and any key issues summarised, with the register (updated) provided in an Annex. Key items such as complaint issues, data on resolutions, timeliness of resolutions, those issues not resolved and/or going to next levels of the GRM, recommendations on resolving unresolved issues may be part of this section.

d) *Capacity Building*

Any issues that are identified where informal or formal training and capacity building (as required) for both resettlement and land acquisition related personnel and/or communities.

e) *Activities Proposed for the coming semi-annual period*

This involves the examining the resettlement and land acquisition planned or scheduled for the next semi-annual period; describe the planned monthly and semi-annual RM&E activities proposed; and any proposed or scheduled capacity building activities. This section will also propose stakeholders to be involved, including PMU/ PIU/ PMDSC members, Local Governments.

f) *Other issues*

There may be other items not included in the above, which were resultant of the monthly monitoring that need to be reported.

21. The methodology of this 14-monitoring task included:

- (i) Request of progress data from PMU/ PIUs and subsequent compilation and analysis.
- (ii) Review of the monthly resettlement coordination meeting notes between PIUs and PMU on November 2021.
- (iii) Desktop review of relevant documentation, databases and registries.
- (iv) Meetings with PMU resettlement specialist and PIUs resettlement officers.
- (v) Interviews with 03 affected persons.

22. Detailed registers and notes of the field works are provided in **Annex A** and data obtained from PMU is presented in **Annex B**. The grievance redress register of NWPCP is presented in **Annex C**.

3.2 RM&E Manual and Plan

23. During the reporting period, and in coming months, there are a significant number of RIPS being prepared, implemented and implementation completion. Therefore, to support the RM&E approach in MWSIP, PMDSC prepared and submitted an "RM&E Manual and Plan". This is aimed at providing additional support in monitoring, aligned with each stage of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement stages, from design to commissioning of the contract package.

4 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

24. The resettlement screening on rearranged contract packages and due diligence studies suggests that, of the 21 competitive bidding construction packages, six do not cause any involuntary land acquisition that would trigger the ADB Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (2009). Nine packages do have involuntary land acquisition/ resettlement impacts; four have no impacts; and six construction packages involve voluntary donation of land – permanent or temporary - for construction project purposes.

25. The designs of all packages were completed during the reporting period and resettlement impacts have been identified under land acquisition process, but inventory and socio-economic surveys need to be completed for the NWPCP-5 and -6 and NCPCP-5 and -6 in order to assess the magnitude of impacts and preparation of RIPs (**Table 4-1**). The preparation of RIP for the NWPCP-4 and -5 is in progress and RIP of NCPCP-3 and -5 was completed during the reporting period. The Final RIPs of NWPCP-NCB-1, NCB-1 Addendum and ICB-2 were also completed during the reporting period. This report concentrates mainly on the packages that have land acquisition and resettlement impacts

Table 4-1 : Resettlement Impacts of MWSIP Contract Packages

Project	Sub-project	Resettlement Impacts	
MLBCRP	MLBCRP-ICB-1 - Heightening of the Minipe Diversion Weir (Anicut)	0	No permanent or temporary land acquisition is expected (screening results RM&E #3 July to September 2016).
	MLBCRP-NCB-1 - MLBCRP Stage 1	×	No permanent or temporary land acquisition is expected (DDR1, 2016, pg.28). However, some lands were voluntarily donated by en- croaching land users for construction contractor use.
	MLBCRP-NCB-2 - MLBCRP Stage 2	×	According to DDR 2 (2017, pg.37) the feeder canal widening affects 4.65 ha of land permanently. All affected people (in total 55) do- nated their lands voluntarily.
	MLBCRP-NCB-3 - MLBCRP Stage 3	×	No further temporary or permanent land acquisition required (DDR-2 2017, pg.37).). However, some lands were volunteer donated by en- croaching land users for construction contractor use.
	MLBCRP-NCB-4 - MLBCRP Stage 4		
	MLBCRP-NCB-5 & 6	×	No donation, permanent or temporary land acquisition is expected.
NWPCP	NWPCP-NCB-1 - Wemedilla Sluice and LBMC from reservoir to Nabadgahwatta	✓	<p>The existing canal was expropriated in 1986-87 by the GoSL. How- ever, at the time, payments had not been made (Section 38A). Dur- ing construction it was found that new land was required in some sections of the existing canal (NWPC-NCB-1 RIP and RIP Adden- dum, respectively).</p> <p>Additionally, acquisition of land required for the new sluice tail canal was completed prior to start of construction, in 2016-17 for which the ADB concurred with PMU that a RIP was not required for this impacted section (RM&E #3 July to September 2016).</p>

Project	Sub-project	Resettlement Impacts	
	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 Nabadagahawatta to Mahakithula Reservoir	✓	Land acquisition has been completed 99%, with settlement of compensation and allowances acceptable to the APs for 6 Lots and compensation and allowances for the remaining 8 lots still to be resolved (refer to submitted Final RIP and RM&E 13).
	NWPCP-3 –Main canal from Mahakirula to Kaduruwewa Ehatuwewa	✓	Land acquisition process is in the LAA Section 6 stage for the acquisition of 730 land lots (327 private, 147 encroached state and 256 state land lots 256). A Draft RIP is to be submitted prior to contract award
	NWPCP-4 - Mahakithula to Pot huwila, Mediyawa and Yapa-huwa Canal	✓	Land acquisition process is in the section 6 stage for the acquisition of 787 land lots (296 private, 342 encroached state and 149 state land lots). A Draft RIP is to be submitted prior to contract award.
	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 are under Section 2 stage. A Draft RIP is to be submitted prior to contract award.
	NWPCP-6 –Improve-ment of Wemedilla reservoir, RB canal	✓	The social impacts identified on widening of access roads no. 2 & 3. Efforts are underway to prepare documentation of the land acquisition requirements, for ADB approval. There are land acquisition and resettlement impacts identified along the alignment of the proposed canal. These impacts are in process of identification or consideration of engineering solution. A Draft RIP is to be submitted prior to contract award.
UECP KMTC NCPCP	NCPCP-ICB-1 – Stage 1 – Minneria-Girithala Wildlife Reserve.	x	Screening conducted prior to contract award. No resettlement impacts identified. Refer to RM&E #3 July to September 2016.
	UECP-ICB-2A - Tunnel 3 and 4 –27+509 km - 55+600 km	✓	Servitude rights will be acquired for the tunnel (refer to UEC-ICB-2A Draft RIP, 2020). The valuation Department and DSD has yet to complete valuations for Servitude compensation payments. Voluntary land donation was implemented for the widening of Access roads (to UEC-ICB-2A Draft RIP, 20217).

	UECP-ICB-2B (KMTTC) – Kalu Ganga – Moragahakanda Transfer Canal	×	None. Any resettlement impacted areas were already cleared with compensation during another Project as documented in DDR 4, 2017.
Project	Sub-project	Resettlement Impacts	
	NCPCP-3- Kongetiya Reservoir-Bo- ga- hawewa-Ma- de- thhawewa 6+226 km to 27+509 km	✓	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. Draft RIP was prepared and sub- mitted to PMU, which still requires ADB approval and disclosure prior to Contract Award
	NCPCP-4	×	No involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impacts, as this section of the canal is located along the Elahera – Girithale wildlife reserve.
	NCPCP-5 – Yakallia Hurulu Wewa to Tunnel No. 4, 55+600 km to 65+500 km	✓	Land acquisition is under section 9 and 10.1A stages for the 189 lots Draft RIP was prepared and submitted, including incorporation of LARC requirements Draft RIP will be revised to suite the existing RF conditions and valuations.
	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 section 4 stage at present. The 64 land lots will be affected under construction of transfer canal to Maminiyawa Oya. There are also 222 land lots affected under improvement of Maminiyawa Oya and 18 land lots affected for the improvement of Eruwewa RB canal. Then total affected land lots are 304. A detailed land acquisition and resettlement screening is currently underway. A Draft RIP is to be submitted prior to contract award.

Legend: 0 = no Impacts; □ = impacts occurring with RIP to be produced; □ = impacts occurring but land volunteered, DDR required and no RIP

5 PROGRESS AND COMPLETION STATUS

5.1 General

26. Since the 13 RM&E report, the progress in the land acquisition in the three Projects (NWPCP, NCPCP and MLBCRP) continues. This Section provides information about the land acquisition and resettlement status of each project and contract package, as of 31 December 2021. Tables 4-1, 4-2 and 4-3 present the status of affected land lots, extent, physically and economically affected households, business owners, percentage of progress and land ownership distribution of nine contract packages of the NWPCP and NCPCP and the status of resettlement reporting for each of the contract packages. So far the total amount of affected land lots is 2,289 covering for both NWPCP and NCPCP. While land acquisition has been completed on 664 land lots in the NCB-1 and ICB-2 of NWPCP, the final land acquisition process remains to be completed with the balance of over 1,623 lots in both projects.

27. The total affected households are 2,046 in both sub-projects as physically and economically affected households of 109 and 1,911 respectively and 26 affected business owners are to be compensated. Among them, 16 physically, 551 economically and 3 business owners (NWPC-NCB 1 and ICB-2) have been paid compensation and allowances and, subsequently, physically displaced households were resettled at new locations. The 3 referred business entities have also been relocated to new sites. The remaining physically affected households, 1,360 economically affected households and 23 business owners are still to be paid all their due compensation and allowances and are expecting to relocate.

28. The 652 ha of land extent need for the canal's construction from both projects where the private land extent is 329 while state land area is 323 ha of land that is 50% of the total extent. It is not necessary to implement the acquisition process for state lands. However, permission needs to be sought from each Government agency that has jurisdiction over the said plots of land. Accordingly, progress of compensation payment under land acquisition is 29% in the NWPCP and 0% progress for NCPCP. The progress of relocation of physically affected households is 15% in the NWPCP, while in the NCPCP there is no progress achieved as yet. The progress of the relocation of business entities is 11.5% (as at December 2021).

29. The detail description of each contract package under each of the three projects are given below.

5.2 NWPCP

30. The land acquisition and resettlement status of NWPCP construction contract packages are as follows:

- (i) NWPCP-ICB-1 – The contract has been awarded and contractor mobilizing for this package, although with some delays. There are several access roads which need to be prepared / widened for construction machinery access. DDR-3 (January 2017) provided several monitoring recommendations to ensure only voluntary donated land areas would be utilized for the Project. Although land was voluntarily donated, it is required that the permanent land acquired be given LAA Section 44 process, whereby land will be officially owned by the GoSL and the remaining private and useable lands clarified by the new boundaries.
- (ii) NWPCP-NCB-1 - Land acquisition is completed on this package. It commenced in 1986/87. The acquired private land lots have been transferred to state under 38A order of LAA. The total of 282 land lots were taken for canal construction. This included 208 private and 74 state owned land lots. All 282 lots were handed over, in small sections, to the contractor.
- (iii) The total compensation amount paid to the claimants was LKR 139.54 million. The balance LKR 10 million is available for the payment. but where the claimants are not found, on 11 land

lots. The compensation on 9 lots was deposited at the court while compensation on balance 2 lots will also be deposited at the court. Five displaced families were resettled with newly built houses. Full processes of valuation and distribution of compensation of losses and livelihood restoration has been completed. A Final RIP has been prepared and has been submitted to PMU for submission to ADB for approval, followed by disclosure. An additional 41 land lots were acquired, commencing in 2019. A “Final NWPC-NCB-1 RIP Addendum” covering these additional lots and has been submitted to PMU for submission to ADB for approval, followed by disclosure. There are no remaining issues identified in taking possession of the land.

- (iv) NWPC-ICB-2 - Since the 13th RM&E Report, land acquisition has been completed on 458 private land lots (state lots 149). Cases for higher compensation valuation, on 10 lots, have been made by landowners to the Appeals Board, in accordance with the Sri Lankan legal framework. However, during the appeal process, it was found that District Secretariat (DS) has issued ownership certificates two APs, for four land lots that were identified as being owned by the State. Therefore, the Ministry of Lands has decided to cancel DS's decision and follow the legal procedure to take over those land lots for the project. The Appeal Board has made a decision on four land lots that have been appealed by three APs. However, payment has not been made during the reporting period. The remaining two land lots owned by the two APs are pending the Appeal Board decision. Apart from this, the land acquisition process and compensation payment have been completed on 456 land lots.
- (v) Given that first offer valuations had been completed, the PMU requested PMDSC to update the RIPs for the packages NWPC-NCB-1 and ICB-2. The compensation amounts, of the Valuation Department were entered into database and were included in the Final RIPs. The “Final RIPs” for NWPC-ICB-2, NCB-1 and NCB-1 Addendum were revised by incorporating PMU comments, followed by resubmission in December 2021, to the PMU for arranging ADB review and approval. The latter two activities are pending.
- (vi) NWPCP-3 & 4 - The land acquisition process is in Section 6 stage, as of the end of this reporting period, for 730 land lots in the NWPCP-3 and 787 lots in NWPCP-4. The socio-economic and inventory of assets surveys and databases were completed on both packages. As per the process agreed between ADB and PMU to comply with ADB (SPS, 2009), a Draft RIP is being prepared for NWPCP-3 and -4 respectively, for submission to PMU and ADB for approval, and hence triggering contract award.
- (vii) NWPCP-5 - This contract package is for the construction of Bowatenna Tunnel 2. A total of 98 land lots has been identified for land acquisition under servitude and full (surface) land acquisition. A few land parcels located in the two tunnel portal areas and the land parcels affected for the construction of an access road to the tunnel portals 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. Paddy lands are located on the left side of the stream and parts of those lands may need to be acquired. Land acquisition process is in the Section 4 survey stage at present. Data collection and “Draft RIP” is still to be completed and submitted to the PMU and ADB for approval and disclosure prior to Contract Award.
- (viii) NWPCP-6 - This package comprises improvements to, and rising of, Wemedilla Dam and the RB Canal. Land acquisition impacts have been identified on access roads. Widening of access roads no. 1, 2 and 3 will have to be completed before construction commences. Therefore, a resettlement and land acquisition screening activity were completed. The screening identified several areas of private land and land use along access roads no. 2 and 3. These affected areas will have to be acquired for the widening of the two access roads to 7 meters width. The “Screening Report”, submitted to the PMU and PIU, provided information on impact areas and types; and a recommendation of the approach to use in acquiring land. This included the potential voluntary donation because the people of the area will benefit by improved local roads; and / or compensation processes which could add 2- years to the implementation schedule for NWPCP-6.

5.3 NCPCP / UECP

31. A description of land acquisition and resettlement progress for each of the UECP / NCPCP contract packages is given below:³

- (i) UEC-ICB-2A: The servitude land acquisition is under Section 10.1A stage for total land lots of 166. For access roads at both portals of this package, a Draft RIP was produced in 2017 during preparation of the Tranche 2 PFR. In 2020, an additional Draft RIP was submitted and approved by PMU and ADB covering servitude above the tunnel alignment. While, in 2020-21, letters of agreement were signed by landowners and users along the road indicating agreement to donate land for road rehabilitation, due to high benefits for the local communities. Given that the servitude valuations are still being prepared, tunnel construction cannot yet commence until the compensation is paid and the LAA Section 38 clause (b) is completed – possession of land will be taken by MI - otherwise legal issues of ownership could take place, with a ruling in favour of the Affected Persons. By request from ADB, a “Final RIP”, combining both servitude and road access, will be prepared after servitude valuations, first offers, are completed. The Valuations Department has yet to provide a date as to when these will be completed.
- (ii) NCPCP-3: The Draft RIP was completed within the reporting period. The land acquisition for total land parcels is in different stages as at the end of the reporting period (December 2021):
 - Seventeen award letters were issued to owners of 142 affected lots
 - Eight lots have completed section 10.1A
 - 19 lots are at Section 9 stage
 - 29 lots are at Section 5 stage

The 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. There are also 20 households physically affected under this package. Compensation has not been paid for any affected lot.

Cabinet has granted approval to implement a LARC system for NCPC packages. The DS for Bakamoona is expecting written documentation to implement this decision. The “Draft RIP” was prepared and submitted on 10 August 2021. Issues relating to setting up a LARC system has meant submission of the Draft RIP to ADB was delayed. PMU is awaiting GoSL Cabinet approval to use the compensation and allowances systems as per NWPCP and the Resettlement Framework. Therefore, it recommended that the Draft RIP in its current format be submitted for ADB approval and disclosure. This would bring NCPCP-3 into ADB SPS 2009 compliance for Contract Award, as per agreement between PMU and ADB.

- (iii) NCPCP-4: No resettlement impact and no land acquisition are required in this contract package. Therefore, in terms of resettlement and land acquisition, there is nothing to inhibit contract award and construction. However, this does not consider environmental safeguards and other technical design requirements.
- (iv) NCPCP-5: The acquisition process is in different stages for the land lots such as section 10.1A (34 lots completed), section 9(46 lots completed) and section 6 (12 lots completed). No single

³ Note that UEC ICB-2B was found not to require any land acquisition or resettlement impacts (refer to DDR-4).

Physically affected household is found in this package. The inventory of assets and socio-economic surveys and database has been completed. The preparation of a Draft RIP was also completed and submitted to the PMU. The Draft RIP was prepared based on the LARC system for compensation and allowances. However, no comments have been received, due to the decision to potentially change the LARC compensation approach back to the NWPCP and RF entitlements approach. Therefore, the Draft RIP will need to be amended, incorporating the NWPC and RF compensation methods. As per ADB-PMU agreement, the Draft RIP must be approved by ADB prior to Contract award, in order to comply with ADB safeguards policies.

- (v) NCPCP-6: The 24 private land parcels and 281 encroached state-owned land lots have been

5.4 MLBCRP

32. The status of MLBCRP are as follows:

- (i) MLBCRP – NCB-1, 2, 4 & 5: Construction completed, and contract completion reports are in preparation for the NCB-2, 4 and 5 packages
- (i) MLBCRP – NCB-1: Although completed, the contract completion report is still to be prepared and issued.
- (ii) MLBCRP-NCB-3: Construction completed, drainage canals and service roads in the NCB-3 where the voluntary donated lands were taken for the widen the foot path into service road (DDR2). A contract completion report is still to be prepared and issued.
- (iii) MLBCRP-ICB-1: Construction works are 73% completed. However, screening identified no physical or economic resettlement and land acquisition impacts were expected. Only environmental issues, given that the heightening of Minipe Anicut would cause accumulation of water within a nature park area.
- (iv) MLBCRP-NCB-6: Package is pending construction contract award. However, no physical or economic resettlement and land acquisition impacts are expected.

Table 5-1: Total Land Affected and Land Acquisition Progress of Affected Land Parcels of the NWPC and NCPC Projects (by type of land)

Contract Package	State Lands		Private Lands		Encroached state Lands		Total Lots			
	No. of Lots	Extent (Ha)	No. of Lots	Extent ha	No. of Lots	Extent (Ha)	No. of Lots	Extent ha	Acquisition Completed Lots	Completed %
NCPCP-3	97	63	143	20	56	3	296	86	---	0%
ICB-2A	39	6	31	2	96	67	166	75	----	0%
NCPCP-5	54	30	30	6	110	14	194	50	----	0%
NCPCP-6	89	34	18	4	303	38	410	76	----	0%
Sub Total	279	133	222	32	565	122	1066	287	0%	0%
NWPC-NCB-1	74	--	208	27	-	--	282	27	208	100%
ICB-2	131	8	458	109	18	6	607	123	456	99.56%
ICB-3	256	9	327	55	147	1	730	65	--	0%
ICB-4	149	25	296	100	342	6	787	131	--	0%
ICB 5	37	13	61	6	--	--	98	19	--	0%
Sub Total	647	55	1350	297	507	13	2504	365	--	0%
Grand Total	926	188	1572	329	1072	135	3570	652	664	25%

*The percentage was indicated on the publication of 38 order and completion the handing over process of lank lots.

Table 5-2 : Affected Households and business owners/entities of NWPCP & NCPC (type of Household/Entity)

Contract Package	Physically Affected House- holds	Economically Affected House- holds	Affected Business Owners/ Places	Total Affected Households	Relocated Households	% Completed	Relocated Business Entities	% Completed
NCPCP-3	20	82	--	102	No	0%	---	-----
ICB-2A	0	0	--	0	---	--		
NCPCP-5	0	79	--	79	---	---	--	--
NCPCP-6	4	301	--	305	No	0%	--	--
Sub Total	24	462		486	No	0%	--	--
NWPC-NCB 1	05	303	--	308	05	100%	--	---
ICB-2	11	248	03	262	11	100%	03	100%
ICB-3	15	247	09	271	No	0%	N0	0%
ICB-4	54	619	14	687	No	0%	No	0%
ICB-5	--	32	--	32	--	--	--	--
Sub Total	85	1449	26	1560	16		03	
Grand Total	109	1911	26	2046	16	15%	03	11.5%

Table 5-3 : Completion Status of Major Activities in MWSIP as of 31 Dec. 2021

Stg.	Construction Package	Design	Land Acq. Database	RIP Preparation or DDR preparation	Land Acquisition	Construction	Livelihood Restoration
Phase 1, Stage 1	UEC-ICB-1	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	In progress (remainder with NCPC-3)	N/A
	NWPCP-NCB-1	✓	✓	✓ Final RIP including a Final Addendum submitted (with Employer Comments) To be submitted to ADB for approval	Completed	In progress	In progress
	NWPCP-ICB-1	✓	N/A	DDR 3	In progress	Not started	N/A
	NWPCP-ICB-2	✓	✓	✓ Final submitted (with Employer Comments) To be submitted to ADB for approval	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	Screening complete (no further action required)	N/A	73% completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-1	✓	N/A	DDR 1	N/A	Completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-2	✓	N/A	DDR 2	N/A	Completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-3	✓	N/A	DDR 2	N/A	Completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-4	✓	N/A	DDR 2	N/A	Completed	N/A

Stg.	Construction Package	Design	Land Acq. Database	RIP Preparation or DDR preparation	Land Acquisition	Construction	Livelihood Restoration
	MLBCRP-NCB-5	✓	N/A	DDR 2	N/A	Completed	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-6	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not started	N/A
	UEC-ICB-2A	✓	✓	✓ Final RIP to be prepared and submitted	In progress	In progress	Not started
	UEC-ICB-2B	✓	N/A	DDR 4	N/A	In progress	N/A
	NCPCP-3	✓	In progress	Draft RIP Submitted to PMU for Employer Comments and to be submitted to ADB for approval	In progress	In progress	Not started
	NCPCP-5	✓	Not started	Draft RIP submitted for PMU review (to be adjusted due to LARC)	In progress	Not started	Initial stage
Phase 1, Stage 2	NCPCP-6	In progress	Not started	Not started	In progress	Not started	Initial stage
	NWPCP-3 & 4	✓	N/A	Draft RIPs Under Preparation	In progress	Not started	Initial stage
	NWPCP-5	In progress	N/A	Not started	In progress	Not started	Initial stage
	NWPCP-6	In progress		Screening completed and reported			

6 ADDRESSING FINDINGS IDENTIFIED FROM PREVIOUS MONITORING - SUMMARY

33. The table below presents the findings from previous RM&E reporting periods and identifies how they have been addressed and resolved and/or recommends further approaches to resolve these issues.

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
6.1 Resettlement Staffing and Management	6.1.1 Organization and Coordination – Human Resources			
	<p>In order to expedite the land acquisition and resettlement matters, it was strongly recommended by ADB under Aide Memoir of 11-22- March 2019 that MWSIP will recruit five additional staff to support the PMU: (i) Deputy Program Director (Resettlement), (ii) GIS and Database Officer, (iii) Monitoring & Evaluations Officer, (iv) Grievance Redress Officer and (v) Management Assistant for PIU. MWSIP will also recruit four Land Acquisition Officers, two Livelihoods Officers and two Management Officers to be split equally between the UEC (NCP) and NWPC projects through respective PIUs. The PMU agreed to complete the recruitment process by 30 June 2019.</p> <p>The 11 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>Since 13 M&E report no progress has been made to appoint land acquisition, resettlement and/or livelihood development officers for the PIUs of NWPCP and NCP. This leaves a human resources gap, risking ability of the Program to expedite the resettlement, land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities. This may impact construction schedule.</p> <p>ADB continuously insisted to recruit land acquiring officers to expedite land acquisition matters. However, no officers have been appointed. However, a Land acquisition and resettlement consultant and one land</p>	<p>It is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PMU with ADB approach the Management Services Department, Ministry of Finance, as soon as possible to discuss and make an agreement to resolve the key issue of approving enough human resources to fulfil the large number of resettlement actions required for the MWSIP. It should be noted that the Loan Agreement for MWSIP does make reference that the Executing Agency shall ensure adequate resources for the 	PMU / ADB / Ministry of Finance, Management Services Department.

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	On the 3 of June, PMU had gazetted to employ one Deputy Project Director to be based in Colombo and to employ 4 resettlement officers for PMU (M&E Officer, Grievance Redress Officer, Database and GIS Officer, Social Safeguard Officer) and 10 resettlements, land acquisition and livelihoods officers for NWPC and UEC PIUs. However, the PMU has reported that it could not fill the positions announced in the gazette on the 3rd of June as these positions were not approved by the Management Services Department of the Ministry of Finance.	<p>officer have been appointed to the PIU office of NWPCP.</p> <p>Subsequently, the resettlement officer resigned the position, and no replacement has been appointed as at the end of the reporting period. 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 NWPC ICB 3 & 4 contract packages area.</p> <p>The recommended Livelihood Development Officer has not been appointed as at the end of December 2021.</p> <p>Therefore, one consultant, one land officer and one resettlement officer are working in the NWPC at present. Given the scope of land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods</p>	<p>execution of safeguard's, including resettlement and land acquisition.</p> <p>his includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of the DPD for Safeguards and the other officers to PIUs need to be expedited as agreed in during the 8 ADB mission. - At least two livelihood development officers should be appointed for the NWPCP and UECP (one officer for each project). - Appointment of 2 acquiring officers for NWPCP & UECP in order to assist the DSs to expedite land acquisition. <p>These officers should be gazetted for the respective</p>	<p>MI / PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>restoration both existing and to initiate within the near future, more than three staff are needed for efficient implementation.</p> <p>The DPD post is not filled as this post was not approved by the Department of Management Services.</p> <p>The new PMU Resettlement Specialist has been appointed and he assumed duties from 01.01.2021 and he is stationed at Moragahakanda Project office, close to NCPCP and NWPCP.</p> <p>The two land officers were attached to PIU-NCPC during last monitoring period. But 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</p>	<p>divisional secretaries' divisions of NWPCP & UECP.</p> <p>- Temporary (part-time) assignment of a communications officer to MLBCR, to work with the National and International PMDSC Resettlement Specialists to assist in Completion of the 7 MLBCRP contracts</p>	<p>PMU / Government Printing Office / DSDs</p> <p>PMU / MLBCR PIU / NCPC PIU</p> <p>PMDSC support</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>livelihood officer was recruited for this project.</p> <p>The communication officer attached to MLBCRP was transferred to PIU office of NWPCP during the period in place of communication officer that left from the project office. Therefore, no officer of resettlement or communication aspects is available in the PIU office of MLBCRP.</p>		
	6.1.2 Monthly Coordination Meetings			
	<p>As per the agreement on 8 ADB Mission, PMU and PIUs started to conduct monthly coordination meetings. As advised during the 8 ADB mission (para 40 of the Aide Memoire), 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. PMU has decided that it would be more effective to conduct the meetings once in every two months.</p>	<p>During the reporting period, three land acquisition and resettlement coordination and progress meetings should have been held. However, only one meeting was held by the PMU.</p> <p>The recommendation, of 8 ADB mission (Para 40 of the Aide Memoire), was to hold the resettlement & land acquisition</p>	<p>It is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PMU/PIU should continue the coordination meetings every 2 months as agreed with ADB. However, as more Contract packages increase resettlement activity and RIPs produced for implementation, there may be a need for increasing frequency to monthly meetings, for the purpose of 	<p>PMU / ADB</p> <p>PMDSC participation</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>progress review meetings once in two months.</p> <p>However, only one meeting was held during the 6-months reporting period, despite numerous resettlement and land acquisition activities being required in order to trigger approval of construction contract awarding for several packages and existing resettlement activities. This causes a bottleneck in delaying construction schedules.</p>	sharing information on resettlement, land acquisition and livelihoods restoration. These meetings are necessary forum for the PMU, PIUs and PMDSC to discuss and respond to any issues of concern from ADB, who must approve Draft and Final RIPs as well as concurrence in the handing over to the Contractor, the compensated land for which GoSL has possession	
6.2 Resettlement Plans	6.2.1 Resettlement Implementation Plans (RIPs) and Due Diligence Study Reports (DDR)			
	<p>The Access Roads and separate Servitude "Draft RIPs" of UEC-ICB-2A are completed and accepted by ADB.</p> <p>The remaining reports are pending. The preliminary database NCPCP-3 has recently been completed.</p>	<p>ADB has requested the 2 RIPs be combined. By the end of this Reporting period, valuations for Servitude were ongoing. Therefore, preparing a Final RIP for UEC-ICB- 2A is pending.</p> <p>The three separate documents - NWPC-NCB-1, NWPC-NCB-1 Addendum and NWPC-ICB-2 "Final</p>	<p>With valuations still pending for UEC-2A Servitude, tunneling cannot commence until all compensation and allowances are valued and paid and Section 38(a) possession of servitude land has been issued.</p> <p>RIPs of NWPC-NCB-1, NCB-1 Addendum and NWPCP-ICB-2</p>	<p>PMU / NCPC PIU / Valuation Department and DSD.</p> <p>PMU</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports				Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible	
		T	Construction Package	Database	RIP	<p>[updated] RIPs" - were submitted to the PMU on. This included the Valuation Department' and DSD' compensation first offer budget; and comments from PMU/PIU incorporated.</p> <p>The Draft RIP of NCPCP (formerly UECP) -ICB-3 was completed and sent to PMU by the PMDSC. The PMU comments on this Draft RIP are pending as of end of December 2021. The PMU has indicated that this was due to consideration of a methodology of compensation and managing valuations that differs to that of NWPCP involuntary Resettlement methodology. It has been flagged that the NCPC method may change back to the NWPC method of valuation will be used but needs official approval of Cabinet.</p>	<p>should be submitted to ADB as soon as possible in January 2022. The PMU should request that these three RIP documents be approved and disclosed by ADB as soon as possible, and the approved RIPs be disclosed on MWSIP website and disclosed to APs.</p> <p>Comments on the NCPCP-3 Draft RIP be provided to the PMDSC in January 2022</p> <p>PMU comments be incorporated into the NCPCP-3 Draft RIP</p> <p>Finalized NCPCP-3 Draft RIP to be submitted to ADB for approval and disclosure.</p> <p>This will trigger construction contract award in compliance with SPS 2009 and ADB-PMU agreements</p>	<p>PMDSC</p> <p>PMU / ADB</p> <p>PMU / ADB / PMDSC</p>
	1	NWPCP-NCB-1	Completed	Approved draft published by ADB.				
		NWPCP-ICB-2	Completed	Approved draft published by ADB.				
	2	UECP-ICB-2A	Completed	Approved draft published by ADB				
		NCPCP-3	Preliminary database completed	In progress				
		NCPCP-4	Not started	Not started				
		NCPCP-5	Not started	Not started				
	3	NWPCP-3	Not started	Not started				
		NWPCP-4	Not started	Not started				
	<p>NCPCP-3: The RIP is being prepared inclusion of PMU comments.</p> <p>The database is updated with compensation amounts, Final RIP (Updated RIP) is to be completed.</p>							

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>The Draft RIP NWPCP-3 Preparation is ongoing and sent to PMU.</p> <p>Socio-economic and inventory surveys and database of NWPCP-4 were completed. The preparation of the Draft RIP is also pending.</p>	Finalized NWPCP-3 and 4 Draft RIPs in February 2022	PMDSC
6.2.2 Information and Data Management: Household Data				
	<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"> - Reason for being considered vulnerable. - Whether the payment is partially or entirely complete. - The land parcels on which there is a land dispute (case filed to the court), - The land parcels for which there an Appeals Board case was filed - Total amount of compensation entitlement - Date of last payment - Inventory of losses 	<p>While data collection and arranging in a database for RIP preparation, has improved, further upgrades are needed in consultation with the DSD in order to better understand what each compensation rate includes (although its calculation remains confidential to the Valuation Department).</p> <p>The need is for the PMU databases to indicate payments corresponding with a specific line item of the APs compensation offer. For example, the existing PMU databases did not indicate any impacts to at least</p>	<p>Include in the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade the existing databases to cover all impacts; consider ways in which the impacts, estimated compensation and valuers' compensation be better expressed in the database. - The project component (e.g. access road, tail canal) and chainage affecting the parcel for the future databases. - The livelihood restoration support received by the household. 	PMU/PIUs and support from PMDSC

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	<p>It was recommended in the 10 ME Report that PMU included in the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project component (e.g. access road, tail canal) and chainage affecting the parcel for the future databases. - The livelihood restoration supports received by the household. <p>Although requested in the 9 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 was said to be impossible to add the development cost into data base.</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>explain what compensation and allowances could associate with an individual's item of compensation.</p> <p>The data of NWPC-NCB-1, NCB-1 Addendum & ICB 2 were reviewed and updated, where needed, as part of preparing and submitting the "Final RIPs" of these 3 documents. The following are datasets extracted from the database and incorporated into the "Final RIPs".</p> <p>i. NCB-1 –</p> <p>Total lots - 282 Private lots 208 State lots 74 Total households 308</p> <p>Total payment of compensation made LKR 139.54 million</p> <p>Balance payment to made LKR 8.97 million that will be paid to 11 claimants who have not</p>	<p>- NWPC ICB-2, NCB-1 and NCB-1 Addendum Final RIPs are to be submitted to ADB for approval followed by disclosure. PMU comments already incorporated into the 3 RIPs and submitted to PMU on 29 December 2021.</p>	PMU / ADB

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible												
		<p>been claimed for these land lots. The end of the reporting period compensation was deposited at the court for 09 lots and the remaining lots are 2.</p> <p>ii. ICB-2-</p> <table><tr><td>Total lots</td><td>607</td></tr><tr><td>Private lots</td><td>458</td></tr><tr><td>State lots</td><td>149</td></tr><tr><td>Compensation paid lots</td><td>448</td></tr><tr><td>Unpaid lots</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Total households</td><td>259</td></tr></table> <p>Compensation paid households 248</p> <p>(Reasons for non-payment; owners of 10 lots made an appeal for higher valuation, and appeal board has given its decision on 4 lots while ministry of land has given an order to cancel 17 award certificate for 4 lots that are owned by the state. So, appeal board decision is pending only for 2 land lots.</p>	Total lots	607	Private lots	458	State lots	149	Compensation paid lots	448	Unpaid lots	10	Total households	259		
Total lots	607															
Private lots	458															
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Unpaid lots	10															
Total households	259															

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>Amount of Compensation paid LKR 458 million.</p> <p>Balance payment to be made LKR 23 million (valuation amounts have been received from the valuation department for above 10 lots. When the above issues resolved compensation can be paid.</p> <p>NWPCP-3: Database was finalized, from socioeconomic and inventory of losses survey. Details are given below. This package is consisting of two canal sections as:</p> <p>i. Polpithigama DSD– Mahakirula - Kaduruwewa canal. The 504 land lots (private, encroached state and state land lots) are affected in this section of the canal. Land acquisition process is in the section 5 stage as at end of the reporting period.</p>	- Draft RIP in preparation and to be submitted to PMU in February 2022	PMDSC / PMU

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>ii. Ehatuwewa DSD – Mahakirula - Kaduruwewa Canal. This section of the canal will be affected 226 lots (Private, encroached state & state land lots) that are under section 5 stage at present.</p> <p>Accordingly total affected land lots of above 2 canal sections are 730 as end of the reporting period.</p> <p>The 15 households and 09 business places need to be re-located under this package. The land handing over dates have been fixed to 01.12.2021 and 31.06.2022 which will be doubtful due present land acquisition progress.</p> <p>NWPCP-4: Database was finalized, and details are given below. The canal is divided into five sections as,</p> <p>i. Polpithigama DSD – Mahakithula - Pothuwila section. The survey plan/s has not been received yet.</p>	<p>- Draft RIP in preparation and to be submitted to PMU in February 2022</p>	PMDSC / PMU

		<p>Therefore no of lots were not identified.</p> <p>ii. Polpithigama DSD– Pothuwila - Mediyawa section. No. of lots are 89.</p> <p>iii. Mahawa DSD– Pothuwila -Mediyawa section, no of lots are 388. Annex A</p> <p>iv. Polpithigama DSD– Yapahuwa canal section. The survey plan/s has not been received yet. Therefore no. of lots was not identified.</p> <p>v. Mahawa DSD– Yapahuwa canal section. No. of lots are 310.</p> <p>The 787 total affected land lots have been identified in the above 5 canal sections as at end of the reporting period. This number. might increase after receiving the remaining survey plans.</p>		
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>The 54 households and 14 business places will be displaced by this package. During the field visit it was observed that relocation of business places within the vicinity is a vital issue due to unavailability of suitable business locations.</p> <p>The land handing over dates have been fixed for 30 June 2022. This may not be achievable due to present land acquisition progress.</p> <p>NWPCP-5: The Section 2 survey is being carried out at present. Total land lots are 98 (private 61 and state 37 land lots) and majority of the lots will be acquired under servitude right. Total affected households are 32. Fund allocation is LKR 50.9 million. The land handing over dates have been fixed to 30.03.2022 that will not be achievable due to present land acquisition progress.</p> <p>NWPCP-6: It was identified that</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Following Section 2 survey completion, as per the LAA and ADB requirements, a “cut-off date” shall be announced in the media and through onsite meetings with APs. - Socioeconomic and Inventory surveys to be conducted and entered into the database. - Draft RIP in preparation and to be submitted to PMU in March 2022 - Socioeconomic and Inven- 	<p>PMU</p> <p>PIU / PMDSC / PMU</p> <p>PMDSC / PMU</p> <p>PIU / PMDSC /</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>private land needs to be acquired for the two access roads widening.</p> <p>The Land Acquisition Screening by the PMDSC provided recommendations on the conditions of voluntary donation of land for the access roads and the ADB SPS 2009 requirements for compliance.</p> <p>The PIU is in a process of consultation with the APs regarding roads widening that is expected to benefit the local communities also.</p> <p>No other land acquisition or resettlement impacts identified under this package.</p>	<p>tory surveys to be conducted and entered into the database.</p> <p>- Draft RIP or DDR in preparation and to be submitted to PMU in March / April 2022.</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMDSC / PMU</p> <p>PMU / PIU</p>
		<p>NCPCP-3 database has been categorized into 3 sections as given below:</p> <p>i. chainage 10+500 – 14+500 Total lots 238 Private lots 111 Encroached state lots 56 State lots 71</p> <p>ii. Madettewa tank level crossing improvement</p>	<p>iv. There is a delay in providing feedback, hence submission of Draft RIP for ADB approval due to the entitlements system to be used. It is recommended that the existing RIP be submitted to the ADB for their approval followed by disclosure. This will allow compliance with SPS 2009 and ADB / PMU agreement on Contract</p>	<p>PMU / ADB</p> <p>PIU with PMDSC support</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>Total lots 29 Private lots 17 State lots 12</p> <p>iii. Madettewa dam improvement (acquisition of land at Pu-wakgahaulpotha.</p>	<p>Award of NCPC- 3.</p> <p>v. There is a potential for and history of, consultation and awareness to stop with submission of Draft or Final RIPs. The PIU, with PMDSC support are recommended to continually meet and consult with the APs in each affected section, or GNDs, to ensure each process of land acquisition and resettlement are fully understood.</p> <p>vi. Consideration to continue Livelihood Restoration Program in the NCPC-3 areas is also recommended</p> <p>vii. When all valuations of first offer compensation is complete , then a Final RIP may be produced and submitted. Dates for this are unknown at this stage.</p>	<p>PMU / PIU with PMDSC support</p> <p>MI / PIU PMDSC instruction to Contractor</p> <p>PMDSC with PIU PMU / ADB approvals and disclosure.</p>
		<p>Total lots 29 Private lots 15 State lots 14</p>	<p>However, in affected areas, no construction is permitted until Section 38(a) or (b) is issued, meaning that the</p>	<p>PMDSC / PMU / PIU</p> <p>PMDSC /PIU</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>NCPC – ICB-4: No land acquisition and resettlement impacts identified in this package.</p> <p>NCPCP-5: The database was completed as given below. i. No of lots 170 (private 131 and state 39 lots), The affected extent is 52.2133 ha where affected households are 92 and no physical displacement has been identified. Land acquisition step is under section 10 for 34 lots, section 6 for 12 lots and Section 9 for 46 lots at present. Land handing over date has been fixed to 31.03.2022 that will not be achievable due to present status of acquisition process.</p>	<p>employer is able to take possession of the land and can hand over to Contractor for construction.</p> <p>- Issue closed.</p> <p>- When construction contractor mobilizes and during the construction period, it is recommended that regular monthly monitoring checks occur to ensure no encroachments to the site or by the contractor onto private land holding.</p> <p>- Draft RIP prepared already may be submitted, to allow for Contract award.</p> <p>- Final RI will be prepared</p>	

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		Draft RIP was completed and submitted to the PMU, inclusive of the new gazetted LARC and new entitlements systems.		
		<p>NCPCP-5: The database was completed as given below.</p> <p>i. No of lots 170 (private 131 and state 39 lots), The affected extent is 52.2133 ha where affected households are 92 and no physical displacement has been identified. Land acquisition step is under section 10 for 34 lots, section 6 for 12 lots and Section 9 for 46 lots at present. Land handing over date has been fixed to 31.03.2022 that will not be achievable due to present status of acquisition process.</p> <p>Draft RIP was completed and submitted to the PMU, inclusive of the new gazetted LARC and new entitlements systems. However, this system may change to the same entitlements valuations as NWPCP.</p>	<p>entitlements system (NWPC or LARC) – Date of submission to be decided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screening process is underway, to determine in more detail the resettlement and Land Acquisition impacts for along the canal alignment, the roads accesses and contractor sites. - Socioeconomic and Inventory surveys to be conducted and entered into the database. - Draft RIP or DDR in preparation and to be submitted to PMU in May 2022. 	<p>PMDSC / PIU supporting</p> <p>PIU / PMDSC supporting</p> <p>PMDSC / PMU</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>NCPCP-6: The database was not completed. It was identified that 305 land lots will be affected where the extent is 32.2424 ha. The 04 households will be physically displaced under this package. The land handing over date was fixed to 30 June 2022 that will not be achievable under present progress of land acquisition which is in section 4 stage at present</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socioeconomic and Inventory surveys to be conducted and entered into the database. - Draft RIP or DDR to be Prepared2. 	PMDSC / PMU / PIU
	6.2.3 Land acquisition data			
	<p>The database manager, as initially documented in the 11 RM&E report, is no longer working on resettlement mapping.</p> <p>Land acquisition maps of UECP-ICB-2A and UECP-ICB-3 are still pending, with several other RIPs being prepared within this 14-reporting period and in the coming months of 2022.</p>	Land acquisition maps of UECP-ICB-2A and NCPCP-3, among others, are still pending.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Complete the land acquisition GIS maps for all contract package areas as soon as possible. – This data should be presented as part of RIPs as requested by ADB (also refer to Section 5.1) 	PMU / PMDSC

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
			regarding staffing and management.	
	6.2.4 Capacity Building			
	<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 and SPSS.</p> <p>An ADB SPS Capacity Building Training was conducted with the resettlement staff of Divisional Secretaries on the 10 December 2019.</p> <p>ADB SPS Capacity Building Trainings could not be realized for PMU and PIUs due to health reasons of the PMDSC staff. The training will be rearranged.</p>	<p>This remains as reported in the 11 RM&E report.</p> <p>During this reporting period no progress was made on conducting the capacity development programs. The restrictions on gathering of people was imposed by the health authorities as a COVID risk reduction measure. Therefore, training programs could not be held for the PMU and PIUs staff.</p> <p>In addition, the period of 2020-2021 has seen a turnover of safeguards staffing in the PMU and PIUs along with additional staffing needing to be recruited. Therefore, the ADB SPS 2009 implementation may not be fully clear to staff. Therefore, basic and advanced training of new PMU/PIU resettlement related staffs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is recommended to conduct capacity building training programs on small groups of selected officers based on the need assessment. - As reported in the previous RM&E reports, curriculum of training programs should include MS Access, SPSS and Advance Excel for all PMU and PIU officers. - Schedule ADB SPS Capacity training for the line agencies and PMU and PIU staff. This should include both Social safeguards policy (SPS 2009, requirements under the Loan Agreement and the resettlement processes/protocols for 	<p>PMU&PIUs</p> <p>PMU / PMDSC support</p> <p>PMU / PIU / PMDSC support with ADB safeguards officers.</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible																																
		is needed, focusing on ADB safeguards policy and PMU-ADB protocols of RIP development and approvals, as previously agreed with PMU-ADB	submission and approval of social safeguards documents that PMU and ADB have agreed in the past 5 years.																																	
6.2.5 Resettlement Budget Land acquisition and resettlement																																				
	<p>The 4-year forecasted budget of NWPCP is as follows.</p> <table><tr><th>Contract Package</th><th>Year</th><th>Rs (million)</th></tr><tr><td>NWPC-NCB-1</td><td>2021</td><td>1.01</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">NWPC -ICB-2</td><td>2021</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">NWPCP-3 and -4</td><td>2021</td><td>850</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>1200</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>61</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">NWPCP--5</td><td>2021</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>2.9</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">TOTAL</td><td>2,798.91</td></tr></table>	Contract Package	Year	Rs (million)	NWPC-NCB-1	2021	1.01	NWPC -ICB-2	2021	30	2022	6	NWPCP-3 and -4	2021	850	2022	1200	2023	300	2024	61	NWPCP--5	2021	20	2022	25	2023	3	2024	2.9	TOTAL		2,798.91	<p>As of end December 2021, the land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood expenditure are given below. (See Annex B).</p> <p>i) NWPC contract packages:</p> <p>Land Acquisition and resettlement spending in NWPC contract packages are given below, but totaling LKR 602,969,284.00:</p> <p>NCB-1: The expenditure incurred remains as in the 13 M&E report That is, land acquisition spending between 2018 and end of June 2021 of Rs: 139,540,000.00.</p>	Final RIP – NCB-1 and NCB-1 Addendum submitted in December 2021. To be submitted by PMU-ADB	PMU / ADB
Contract Package	Year	Rs (million)																																		
NWPC-NCB-1	2021	1.01																																		
NWPC -ICB-2	2021	30																																		
	2022	6																																		
NWPCP-3 and -4	2021	850																																		
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TOTAL		2,798.91																																		

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	UEC-ICB-3 used LKR 0 out of LKR 125 million. Total allocated budget was not provided	<p>ICB-2: This land acquisition commenced in 2016 which is still pending for few lots. LKR458 million has been spent for the payment of acquired lands, structures and other allowances under EM. The outstanding payment of LKR 23 million is available for the 10 land lots that are owned by 11 claimants who have not accepted the compensation so far.</p> <p>NCB-1, & ICB-2: Resettlement: Rs: 4,618,703.00. This amount has not been changed since 12 M&E report. Livelihoods development amounts to LKR 810,581.00</p> <p>II. Cost incurred by the NCPC The payment of LKR 5,481,802.98 was made for the land acquisition surveys and other administrative expenses during the period. LKR6,598,430.98 has been incurred during the year of 2021 for land acquisition surveys and administrative expenses relating to Resettlement and Land Acquisition. No payment has been made for the compensation and livelihood development during the period</p>	<p>Final RIP – ICB-2 submitted in December 2021. To be submitted by PMU-ADB.</p> <p>Monitoring to continue, including contribution to Final Project Report</p> <p>Draft RIPs for NCPC (UEC) IPC- 2A, 3 and 5 have been submitted to PMU, with only UEC draft RIPs approved by ADB and disclosed.</p> <p>Draft RIPs are to be approved by ADB and disclosed prior to Contract award.</p>	<p>PMU / ADB</p> <p>PMDSC / PIU /PMU – Reporting to be approved by ADB</p> <p>PMU PIU / PMDSC – to be approved by ADB</p> <p>Prepared by PMDSC with PIU support Approval by PMU / ADB</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	6.2.6 Livelihoods			
	<p>According to the information received from PMU, as of end June 2020, the budget used for livelihood restoration is as below:</p> <p>MLBCR-NCB-2 used LKR 0.5 million out of LKR 2.5 million (this is remaining as 11th monitoring report) NWPC-NCB-1 and NWPC-ICB-2 used LKR 0.675 million out of a total of LKR 8.39 million budget UEC used LKR 1 million out of LKR 6.57 million (This is remaining as 11 monitoring report)</p> <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 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</p>	<p>MLBCR – No livelihood assistance was provided during the reporting period.</p> <p>NWPC & NCPC – Livelihood program was not implemented during the monitoring period. Therefore, no costs were incurred during the Project period.</p> <p>PMDSC informed to PMU on preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan for the APs of NWPC and NCPC. No progress has been achieved in this regard</p>	<p>A comprehensive livelihood development plan still needs to be designed for the APs of the NWPCP and NCPCP. This should include adequate budgetary provisions for each contract package that need to be included in the annual budget of the PMU as well as PIUs.</p> <p>This is a long-standing open issue.</p> <p>The PMDSC, with PIUs and PMU shall complete this plan within the 15 Reporting period</p>	PMDSC with support from PMU/PIUs

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	<p>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 above also apply to UEC-ICB-3.</p> <p>As explained in 5.2.5, it is estimated that the available budget will not be sufficient for all the affected people who would like to receive support and trainings.</p>			
6.3	Land Acquisition and Resettlement	6.3.1 RIP and Compensation Payment Schedule		
	<p>As advised in the 9 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. The 11-monitoring report highlighted that Gantt charts need to be updated.</p> <p>NWPCP-NCB-1: Except for the newly required 2 land parcels, the compensation payments are 100% complete</p>	<p>The Gantt charts were updated in November 2020 and shared with ADB. The PMDSC also submitted, in September 2021, an Activity- Personnel Schedule comprising of activities and reporting for Resettlement and Land Acquisition. However, this schedule must be</p>	<p>The land acquisition process has commenced on the 8 contract packages out of which 98% completed on 2 packages of NWPC.</p> <p>In consideration of volume of the acquisition work and completion within the schedule time (ie in</p>	PMU/PIU

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	<p>in and the construction activities started. It is expected that the 2 land parcels will have been acquired by June 2020.</p> <p>NWPCP-ICB-2: Land acquisition is 96% complete. As advised in the 9 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-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>NCPCP-3: The process for land acquisition is on-going but payments have not yet started.</p> <p>NCPCP-4: Land acquisition has started.</p>	<p>joined with the PMU / DSD expected compensation payment schedules</p> <p>Land acquisition progress is given below,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 handed over of land lots to contractor. NWPCP-ICB-2 – Except 11 land lots, compensation has been paid to owners of all acquired land lots as end of December 2021. The compensation was not paid for the owners of 11 land lots. The 6 owners of 10 land lots have made the appeal for the higher valuation and out of which 3 	<p>accordance with construction schedules as much as possible), it is recommended to appoint 2 acquiring officers for the NWPC and UEC (each officer for a PIU) to assist the DSs.</p> <p>Given the high number of Resettlement and Land Acquisition activities ongoing and commencing in the near future, it is recommended return to holding progress review meetings at least once a month at PIU level in order to speedy implementation of acquisition works.</p> <p>The PMDSC conducts monthly reviews of contract packages, whereby data may be collected on completed sections and would allow more rapid preparation of the Sem-annual Resettlement Reports.</p>	<p>PMU / PIU / PMDSC / ADB</p> <p>PMU / PIU / PMDSC / ADB</p> <p>PMDSC / PIUs</p>
	The proposal to avail payment for each Grievance Redress Committee member was not approved.			

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>cases were settled during the reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWPCP-3 – The acquisition process has started and it is in the Section 6 survey stage during the monitoring period. As at end of the reporting period identified total lots are 730 (Private lots 327, encroached state 147 & state land lots 256). NWPCP-4 – Land acquisition process is in section 6 survey stage as at end December 2021. The total lots are 787 as at end of reporting period. NWPCP-5 Bowatenna tunnel – The Section 2 survey is yet to be completed. The acquisition proposal requested for the servitude land acquisition for 15 meters along the tunnel. But land located within two portals should be acquired under ownership right in order to do the construction activities. It has 		

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>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. The EIA study is in progress during the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCP-3 – Total affected land lots are 296 which include 97 state, 56 encroached state and 143 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 NCPC However, the PMU is of the view that compensation entitlements offered to 		

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>Aps of NWPC is more attractive than the LARC compensation entitlements.</p> <p>Therefore, Ministry of Irrigation is reviewing both packages at present in order to take a suitable decision. The 10.1. A. notices (ownership determination) have been issued for 22 lots. The balance 32 lots are in the sections 9 and 10.1A stages at the end of December 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UECP-ICB-2A – Total lots are 165 which include 75 private and 90 state owned land lots. Land acquisition process is in Section 9 stage under servitude right. • NCPCP-4 – No resettlement impact. Therefore, land acquisition process need not be implemented in this package. The forest and wildlife lands will be affected. • NCPCP-5 - Palugaswewa DSD – Chainage 55+600 – 58+350 - The 91 private and 30 state land lots are affected within this section. Total affected households 		

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>are 41. Land acquisition process of section 9 was completed for the 46 private land lots while 34 lots are under section 10.1A stage at present. Balance 12 lots are under section 6 stage at the end of December 2021.</p> <p>1. Kekirawa DSD – Chainage ch. 58+350 – 60+000, 30 private and 12 state land lots are affected in section. Land acquisition process is under Section 9 survey as at end of December 2021. Total affected households are 12 in this section.</p>		

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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		<p>II. Galenbindunuwewa DSD – ch. 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 6 stage. No of affected households are 12.</p> <p>III. No physically displaced households were identified in this contract package.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCPCP-6. The land acquisition and resettlement should be carried out for 3 sections of the proposed canal as given below: <p>i. Yakalla to Maminiyawa Oya – ch. 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 4 stage at the end December 2021.</p>		
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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		<p>ii. Improvement to Maminiyawa Oya ch. 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& home garden and 12 forest land lots will be affected under this section. Only one family will be displaced. Land acquisition process is under section 4 stage.</p> <p>iii. Improvement to Eruwewa RB canal, ch. 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 under section 4 stage and no household will be physically displaced.</p>		
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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6.3.2 Issuance of 17 Award letters				
	<p>NCPCP-3 – Even though valuation amounts received for the 117 lots, no single payment has been made. This is because the 50% additional compensation was not approved by the GoSL authority. However, this 50% compensation was paid to APs of NWPC.</p>	<p>Payment Certificates and Transaction of Land Ownership (17 Award letter) NCPC-ICB-3 – The status quo remains as per last M&E report.</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>	PMU
		<p>Lack of compensation payments, on NCPC-ICB-3 is due to expecting approval of the LARC system which was approved by the Cabinet of ministers in April. 2021</p>		
		<p>However, PMU is of the view that compensation entitlements under LARC are less than the compensation offered to APs of NWPC. Therefore, the Ministry of Irrigation is considering changing LARC process.</p>	<p>Draft RIPs, already prepared for NCPC Projects, should be submitted to the ADB for approval followed by disclosure, in accordance with the process agreed between ADB and the PMU. This would allow Contract award in the various packages, although construction can only take place in affected areas when all compensation has been completed and Section 38</p>	<p>PMDSC / PMU</p>
		<p>No further action observed during the July to December 2021 Reporting period.</p>		PIU

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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	<p>NWPC - Only one payment register is maintained by the DS office for the compensation payment for NWPCP-NCB-1 and ICB-2 which is in line with the financial regulation of the country. PIU resettlement officers should record the compensation payment amounts from this register.</p> <p>The PMU should enter these data into its database. The PMU has entered valuation data into the main database in respect of NCB-1 and ICB-2 and not necessarily the compensation payment record, which has additional allowances (transition, livelihoods, vulnerability etc.).</p>	Without a clear instruction on whether the LARC or NWPCP system will be utilized on NCPC Projects, Draft and Final RIPs are being delayed, hence, in the case of draft RIPs, they cannot be completed and approved by ADB. This may lead to a delay Contracts Awards, given that ADB shall approve the Draft RIP and will be disclosed prior to any Contract Award.	<p>(a) or (b) is declared – giving the employer possession of the land area after the APs have vacated the said areas.</p> <p>The Final RIP and the monitoring reports submitted, will confirm which of the two systems is to be used on NCPC.</p>	PMU / PMDSC / PIU
6.3.3 MLBCRP				
	The Bogahawatta – Marakawewa service road quality has been improved.	As reported in the 13 M&E report on poor quality of Bogahawewa – Marakawewa service road has been corrected by improving the quality of the road.	Issue resolved and closed.	NA
6.3.4 NWPCP-ICB-2 Resettlement of physically displaced people				
	Of the 10 physically displaced households, all of them have received their compensation and allowances and 6 have moved to their new houses. Four displaced households	NWPC-ICB-2 - From the 10 physically displaced households, 8 (+2) have resettled in newly built houses within or close to the same	Continue the follow up with post resettlement conditions of APs. This includes livelihoods Development of resettled	PMU/PIU with PMDSC support

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	have recently bought their land and started constructing their houses.	GND. AP of Danduyaya GND has relocated out to his new house. One affected Garage owner in Bambawa GND has moved to his new house. The garage of this person was removed during the period and canal trace has been demarcated within the vacant land.	households; to evaluate their living standards; and APs earnings are better than before the Project / relocation.	
6.3.5 NWPCP-NCB-1				
	<p>There are 6 people who were physically displaced. 1 person constructed a new house and moved, 1 person temporarily rented a house and 2 people moved in with their relatives. 1 person (Ms Malkhanti) is still living in the same house.</p> <p>Ms. Malkhanti's house 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 construction. The house is located on an area of land where only a part of land is to be acquired for this canal. PMU had agreed to pay compensation for the entire house and the payment has been provided. However, the AP had not vacated the house. The PMU has informed to Ms Malkhanti to move out.</p>	<p>No change since the 13 RM&E report</p> <p>Of the six physically displaced households - One household is still living in a part of the house while constructing her new house. She cannot complete the new house due to insufficient funds. This means that the AP have not been sufficiently paid "replacement cost" for the house, as required by ADB SPS 2009.</p> <p>The remaining five households have moved to their new houses,</p>	<p>– PMU/PIU should find a solution to resettle Ms. Malkhanti's at her new house. This recommendation was made in 12 M&E Report, but as of December 2021 the issue is not resolved.</p> <p>– The PMDSC and the PMU, with PIU, should check on the potential of "reusing" the materials from the old house as building materials to finish the new house. According to the NWPC NCB-1 RIPs, salvageable materials from</p>	<p>PMU/ PIU</p> <p>PMDSC / PIU / PMU / DSD</p>

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		<p>Position remains as explained in the 12 M&E report, thereby again fact is highlighted below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 the land where the part of affected house is located has been acquired and paid the compensation. Later compensation has been paid for the balance part of the house, but land was not acquired where the particular part of the house is located. So legally she has a right to occupy in this part of the house which was not acquired. The house needs to be vacated for safety the residents who are living in the house. – The new house has not completed the new house as 	<p>the affected structures are permitted to be taken by the AP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is also recommended that the AP be provided with a rental allowance, as per the Entitlement Matrix, which would allow for the AP to vacate the house, live in temporary accommodation and complete the new house using salvageable materials. 	
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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		<p>she has misused her compensation that she received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is not possible to eject her legally as she is living in the non-acquired portion of the land. 		
	6.3.6 NCPCP-3			
	<p>In NCPCP-3, there are 90 economically and 19 physically displaced HHs whereas no of lots are 212. The Madethewewa 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 valuation process for land acquisition is ongoing and the payments have not yet started. According to the Gantt Chart Time Schedule of NCPCP-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>This aspect is still not resolved.</p> <p>The 159 valuation reports have been received and 17 award letters were issued to claimants. But no single payment has been made due to discrepancy arises between entitlements under EM and entitlements specified under LARC.</p> <p>Of the land survey, GIS 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>Expedite the gazetting of LARC system or confirm use of the NWPC EM system, in order to make the payments to APs of NCPCP-3</p> <p>Complete the GIS map as soon as possible.</p> <p>Approve and disclose the Draft RIP (with ADB concurrence/ approvals) as soon as possible</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU, PMDSC</p> <p>ADB</p>

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	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.	The section 9 inquiries have been completed and section 10.1 A notices were issued for the APs of Madethawewa tank rehabilitation.		
6.3.7 Temporary Land Rentals				
	<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. This is not compliant with environmental and resettlement safeguards requirements.</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. PMDSC should make sure all lands are adequately reinstated before the constructor leaves site.</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.	PMDSC should continue to monitor the agreements for temporary land rentals.	PMDSC/ PIUs

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	<p>least a few years to provide some income. Therefore, it is 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>in the differing physical areas of the Program.</p> <p>During the reporting period no income restoration program was implemented.</p> <p>Livelihood and income restoration programs remain without change, similar to that reported in the 11, 12 and 13 RM&E reports.</p> <p>As reported in the 11 monitoring report, a total of 169 people benefits from the income restoration activities as 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.</p> <p>24 beneficiaries have been assisted during this reporting period.</p> <p>During the monitoring period livelihood programs were not</p>	<p>Make sure all significantly affected people benefit from at least from one livelihood or income restoration activity.</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>Prepare a "Livelihood Restoration Plan", through which current and new Livelihood and income restoration activities may be planned, implemented and monitored more efficiently, ensuring that the beneficiaries continue to be the same of better off than before the Program – this would show full compliance with ADB policies on involuntary land acquisition and resettlement.</p>	<p>PMU/PIUs/PMDSC</p> <p>PMDSC / PMU / PIUs</p>
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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	<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 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>implemented in the NCB 1 and ICB-2.</p> <p>As stated in the 12 M&E report, the needs assessment was not done for the selection of suitable beneficiaries under livelihood development program of NWPCP, UEC & MLBCR. The beneficiaries were selected on an 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 11th Monitoring Report stated that “while lists are prepared for people who received 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</p>		
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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	<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>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</p>	<p>the unaffected villagers to receive few planting materials. This recommendation was implemented although objective of this was to obtain the support to the project from the villagers for the projects. But this recommendation was not implemented due to lack of funds.</p> <p>It was found that some selected agricultural programs are not suitable for the area as a result of absence of comprehensive livelihood restoration programs. For an example pepper creeper 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> <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</p>		
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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	<p>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</p>	<p>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-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> <p>No progress to resolve this issue which remains as explained under previous M&E reports.</p>		
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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6.5 Vulnerable People	6.5.1 Numbers and allowances for Vulnerable			
	<p>PMU acknowledges that there may have been some vulnerable people who have not been identified in NWPC-NCB-1, NWPC-ICB-2 and UEC-ICB-2A reports. However, there have been no new claims of vulnerability in these areas. However, as the RIPs of these packages are already complete, re-conducting surveys may result in problems. Therefore, the vulnerability cases in these packages will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and forwarded through the grievance redress mechanism. The efficiency of this implementation will be re-assessed during each 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>The vulnerability data is updated for NCPCP-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, given that they will be paid at the same time as other compensation and allowances are paid to the APs.</p> <p>During the monitoring period, it was not made any payment to the vulnerable APs. Already the selected vulnerable APs were paid this allowance in NWPC.</p> <p>The 11 monitoring report stated the necessity of the reassessment of the vulnerability status of all households of NWPCP-ICB-2 which has not been implemented by the PMU. This is because the PMU determines vulnerability by application from 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. Accordingly, conducting by socio-economic surveys, it is proposed to identify vulnerable APs under each household base on the definition given in the RF 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</p>	PMU/PIUs

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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	<p>In case claims are made for vulnerability (to the grievance redress mechanism), the 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 each Monitoring Mission.</p> <p>Budget necessary to make vulnerable payments should be calculated accordingly and availed by PMU.</p>	<p>AP themselves. However, those in a vulnerable position may not know their eligibility due to not being aware of the criteria or may feel loss of face if they apply for allowance as a “vulnerable person”. ADB SPS 2009 does not advocate vulnerability by people voluntarily applying, but provides defined criteria, which are fully explained in each RIP (also refer to “Glossary” above).</p> <p>A separate survey was conducted to identify vulnerable households in the NWPCP-3 and -4. Now database is finalised, and list of vulnerable APs is given below and will be included in the Draft RIPs currently under preparation:</p> <p>NWPCP-3 – 248 NWPCP-4 – 650</p> <p>According to above data it appears that huge amount of vulnerable APs has been identified under above 2</p>	avoid the omission of such eligible APs.	
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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		packages that will lead to allocate significant provision for payment. NCP-5: the total identified vulnerable APs are 65 that includes households and their relatives who are living with them.															
6.6	Stakeholder Engagement	6.6.1 Records and information disclosure															
		<p>The projects started to register the stakeholder engagements events as of January 2020. In the last six months, there has been 31 stakeholder engagement activities in MLBCRP (11) and NWPCP (20).</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 an ad-hoc registry system prevents any measures in this context.</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</p>	<p>During the monitoring period 52 stakeholders' discussions were held in the NWPC as given below. Most of the meetings and discussions were with regard to awareness programs on land acquisition. Compensation payments and inquiries on damage caused to the houses and water ways due to canal construction:</p> <table><tr><td>• July</td><td>06</td></tr><tr><td>• August</td><td>04</td></tr><tr><td>• September</td><td>07</td></tr><tr><td>• October</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>• November</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>• December</td><td>13</td></tr></table>	• July	06	• August	04	• September	07	• October	12	• November	10	• December	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Prepare a resettlement and land acquisition “Stakeholder Engagement Plan”, to provide guidance as to how, when where and what stakeholder engagement may be conducted at different stages of the RIP / DDR process, from preparation to implementation and monitoring.– Establish an internal mechanism to register	<p>PMDSC, PMU, PIU and Communication Team</p> <p>PMU and PIUs, PMDSC</p>
• July	06																
• August	04																
• September	07																
• October	12																
• November	10																
• December	13																

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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	<p>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>Total <u>52</u></p> <p>The 16 stakeholder awareness programs of NCPCP have been held during the period as given below. Most of the meetings conducted for the awareness programs on land acquisition, compensation, socio-economic surveys and access roads widening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 07 August 01 September 01 October 02 November 04 December 01 Total <u>16</u> <p>The Project website continues to be updated. The information on development activities and current issues has been shared with other parties through What's App. Messages by the PMU. The visuals and videos are also shared with other parties.</p>	<p>each stakeholder activity and its outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor the quality and quantity of stakeholder activities. Prepare Sinhala versions of the main reports and/or their executive summaries and disclose on the project webpage. NCPC-PIU office must maintain a register to enter event of stakeholder engagements. 	<p>PMU and PIUs, PMDSC Communication Team</p> <p>PMU and PIUs, PMDSC Communication Team</p>
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
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Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>The PMDSC has submitted a “RM&E Monitoring Plan and Manual”, which covers stakeholder engagement at all stages of the resettlement process. The PMU agreed to establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor the quality and quantity of stakeholder engagements as indicated in 10th monitoring report. However, this was not implemented.</p> <p>No progress achieved in this matter. Although at the 10 monitoring report stated to prepare the Sinhala version of main reports and the executive summaries, it is not implemented. Each RIP and DDR has a short Executive Summary that should be adjusted, translated and disclosed to affected communities.</p>		
6.7	Grievance Redress	6.7.1 Grievance Redress Resolution		
		While the GRM is functioning in most areas, there is room for improvements.	NWPCP: The entering of grievances in the registry started on 2016.03.29. The total grievances recorded up to 31.12.2021 are 188.	Most of the grievances are making appeals for the higher compensation. PMU/PIU/DS

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	<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 stock-piles (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 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 Monitoring.</p> <p>Regarding the wall cracks (NWPCP-ICB-2), due to construction activities, at Pallewela, PMU has taken action to relocate the household until the cracks are repaired. The house is owned by a farmer that was reported during the 9th internal monitoring,</p> <p>The grievance about a well that became dysfunctional after the construction start which was reported during the 9 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>According to the records of the registry 172 grievances have been resolved by the PIU with the support of DSs, REs-PMDSC and other relevant agencies. The 16 unresolved grievances are still remaining in the registry. But these grievances cannot resolve due to 2 reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Technically unfeasible requests and ii. Grievances are not within the mandate of the PMU/PIU. The reasons on inability to resolve those grievances have been recorded in the registry. During the reporting period 21 grievances were recorded in the registry. <p>During the reporting period, a drinking water issue was resolved. This issue was reported in the 10, 11 & 12 M&E reports under Para 182. However, the time to resolve grievances is excessive and an</p>	<p>should try to resolve those grievances amicably without making room to submit appeals.</p> <p>Each stakeholder – PMU, PIUs, PMDSC, Contractor should “focal point” that may be conducted by any of the GRMs at any level. Although not authorized to resolve a grievance, they will be responsible to direct the grievance to the appropriate persons.</p> <p>Often, grievances can be settled locally, with enough information awareness and discussion.</p> <p>Therefore, it is recommended that the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, in which more consultations and awareness activities with APs will be documented, will address this issue</p>	<p>Contractor, PMU, PIU, PMDSC</p> <p>PIU resettlement offices, GRCs</p> <p>PMDSC to prepare PMU/PIUs/PMDSC to implement.</p>

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	In MLBCRP, during the 9 internal monitoring, one person, had complained about rocks left on his land. PMU reported that the complaint was resolved. However, as of 10th Monitoring, the register of the grievance was not found in the records.	improved system of management of the GRM needs to be developed.	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. It takes long period to resolve minor issue. It is recommended that monthly visits to meet specifically with members of the GRCs at each level, be conducted by PIU and PMDSC Resettlement Specialists, in order to assist in resolving grievances as soon as possible.	PMU with PMDSC support PMDSC through monthly monitoring / PIU and PMU regular contact with GRCs
	6.7.2 Incentives to speed up the GRC Payments.			
	The incentive budget to speed up the GRC committee process has not been realized. It is still being discussed by authorities.	Incentive payments for committee members are not approved by the authority. This was proposed to speed up the process	Not approved. Issue is closed	Issue is closed

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	It is important that PMU realizes the incentive budget to speed up the GRC committee process as soon as possible.			
	6.7.3 Awareness and Access			
	All interviewed affected people had GRC brochures and responded that they knew about the GRC committees.	<p>It should be noted that in preparing RIPs, the meetings with APs amounted to just 1 per GND.</p> <p>In areas where "Final RIPs are prepared, there is often only evidence of meetings held some years ago, when resettlement activities were in their early stages.</p>	<p>A "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" will be prepared focusing on what activities should occur at different stages of the resettlement process.</p> <p>It will be expected that this be used as guide for consultation and awareness within affected communities throughout the resettlement process and after resettlement Plans are implemented.</p>	<p>Developed by PMDSC</p> <p>Use by PMU, PIUs and PMDSC.</p>
	6.7.4 GRM Registry			
	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. The registers did not include systematic data to allow analysis. There is a	NWPCP: The entering of grievances in the registry started on 2016.03.29. The total grievances recorded up to 31.12.2021 are 188. According to the records of the registry 172	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	PIU / Contractor / PMDSC

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	<p>need to 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> <p>0.1 The date of action 0.2 Whether the grievance is closed 0.3 Upon completing the action whether the complainant agreed to the close the grievance.</p> <p>Include the below variables in the GRM register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Resolution status in a separate column (open, closed) – Date of action – Amount of compensation paid (if applies) – Type of closure (agreement, non-agreement) Duration of closure (total number of days between submission of complaint and information date of complainant) 	<p>grievances have been resolved by the PIU with the support of DSs, REs-PMDSC and other relevant agencies. The 16 unresolved grievances are still remaining in the registry. These grievances cannot be resolved in favour of the complainant due to 2 reasons:</p> <p>ii. Technically unfeasible requests</p> <p>iii. Grievances are not within the mandate of the PMU/PIU. The reasons on inability to resolve those grievances have been recorded in the registry. During the reporting period 21 grievances were recorded in the registry.</p> <p>The Drinking water issue that was reported in the 10, 11 & 12 RM&E reports under Para 182, was resolved during this reporting period</p>	<p>Contractors follow the instructions of the Engineer to log all the grievances and to resolve them timely and effectively.</p> <p>The PMDSC should regularly ask for the grievance registers of the contractor (every month) and make sure that these registers are kept robustly.</p>	PMDSC / GRM / PMU / PIUs

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		<p>No grievances recorded in the NCPCP during the period.</p> <p>On the request of farmers of stage 1,2,3 & 4 of MLBCRP during the monitoring period, 24 field canals were rehabilitated which were not in the scope of the project. Furthermore, farmers are requesting to rehabilitate at least another 10 field canals. The total of 56 field canals have been rehabilitated that were not in original scope of works for this project.</p> <p>It was found that structures are erected to avoid submerging the paddy fields during the rainy seasons that was reported in the 13 M&E report.</p> <p>Furthermore, the quality of the Bogahawewa and Marakawewa service road, as reported in the 13 RM&E report, has now been</p>		

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
		improved. Therefore, this grievance is closed		
6.8 Cultural Heritage	6.8.1 Cemeteries			
	<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 Secretary, relevant court, and relatives of the deceased for making arrangements on site. The 10 Monitoring visit included APs being consulted.</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.</p> <p>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 tomb is removed from the existing location of the cemetery and relocated it in</p>	<p>The issue of the relocation of one impacted grave has been completed.</p> <p>The contractor has agreed to build a boundary fence around the Cemetery. During the reporting period, this had not been completed.</p>	The Engineer of NWPC-ICB-2 shall provide an "Instruction" letter to the Contractor with a time-bound order to construct the boundary cemetery fence.	PMDSC

Topic	Key Findings, Recommendations and Progress from Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Reporting Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	<p>a different place in the same cemetery. All rituals were followed when the remains were re-buried in the new tomb.</p> <p>The 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</p>			

7 FINDINGS – SUMMARY OF NEW ISSUES EMERGING

34. This section presents a summary of newly emerging issues identified during the 14th Monitoring period. It should be noted that some of the issues discussed below may be repeats from previous sections because they highlight new achievements and issues from the recent reporting period.

Topic	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Period	Recommendations	Responsible
7.1 Resettlement Monitoring	7.1.1 Monitoring Reports Delays		
	<p>It was made clear by ADB that Resettlement Monitoring Reports were late for submission and that efforts should be made, with the PMDSC, to minimize this risk.</p> <p>The key reason for delayed reporting has been due to COVID reducing International Specialist' travel to work with the National Specialist and PMU/PIUs in the Internal Monitoring works.</p>	<p>A RM&E Monitoring Plan should be prepared to contribute to a more effective and timelier RM&E reporting process.</p> <p>The PMDSC National Specialist shall conduct more regular monitoring site inspections and data collection – on 2-weekly basis or, at minimum, a monthly basis. Each site shall be visited regularly. A briefing note, submitted for the PMDSC monthly report be prepared.</p> <p>The international specialist shall join the National specialist in-country to make inspections and/or draft the semi-annual monitoring reports.</p>	<p>PMDSC / PMU</p> <p>PMDSC / PMU</p>
7.2 Resettlement Database	7.2.1 Upgrading of Database for Consistency		
	During the reporting period, several RIPs were prepared, both Draft or Final. In preparation of these RIPs, it was noted that the Valuations Department compensation line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMU and PIU, with PMDSC specialist' support, shall discuss how to upgrade the current databases through which data is collected and recorded for the RIPs, followed 	PMU / PIU / PMDSC

Topic	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	<p>items were inconsistent with the database of resettlement impacts, the RF, and socio-economic survey data. The survey format, developed by the PMDSC with the PMU, was designed to collect relevant information required for a RIP in compliance with ADB requirements as well as considering the requirements of the GoSL legal framework.</p> <p>The resettlement database held by PMU and PIUs, have been developed in such a way that there is no longer a single part of the database which records impacts against each compensations item.</p>	<p>by upgrading the database designed to reconcile impacts to compensation valuations distributed, compensation complete/incomplete and budget and impacts corresponding with compensation first offers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grievance regarding entitlements should also be connected to the database. 	
7.3 Resettlement process – Sri Lanka & ADB Compliance	7.3.1 Submission of Documents Agreed with PMU and ADB		
	<p>Eight documents relating resettlement have been prepared between July and December 2021, including RM&E report, several RIPs, an RM&E Plan and a Screening Report.</p> <p>It is necessary that all RIPs and RM&E Reports are submitted to ADB for approval and subsequently to be disclosed on ADBs website and to MWSIP website.</p> <p>Only the RM&E Report #13 has been submitted to ADB, approved and disclosed. It is understood that no other</p>	<p>All parties (PMU, PIUs, PMDSC) should follow the protocol agreed between ADB and PMU during a specific Social Mission in December 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft RIPs be prepared and submitted to ADB for review and approval followed by disclosure on ADB website. This will trigger, from social side, contract award. However, construction works can only occur in areas where resettlement and compensation are completed and areas vacated 	<p>PMU / PIU / PMDSC</p> <p>PMDSC / PMU</p>

Topic	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	submitted reports have been forward to ADB for approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the Valuations first offer compensation is completed, a "Final RIP" shall be prepared and submitted to ADB for approval and then disclosed on ADB website. In-between times, a checklist of land acquisition (format already agreed by donor), shall be shared with ADB for concurrence and then land may be handed over to contractor for construction to commence. 	<p>PMDSC / PIU / PMU</p> <p>PMDSC</p>
7.4 Direct Resettlement and Land Acquisition issues	7.4.1 Farmer water resources interruption NWPCP-ICB-1		
	<p>On the NWPCP-ICB-1 Contract Package, there is an existing dam. As part of the Scope of Works, this project plans to remove the existing dam and replace it with a new taller dam.</p> <p>Impacts on downstream communities is known to farmers, that water supply will be affected. However, it is noted that timing and extent of the impacts may be much higher than originally forecast, as the construction contractor is far behind schedule and the risk remains that disruptions to water supply for multiple cropping seasons may extend longer than anyone perceived.</p>	<p>The PMU / PIU is in discussions with the affected farmers. However, there is a high risk that the water resources interruption shall last longer than the one cropping season.</p> <p>Monitoring of this contract package shall include to ensure that farmers affected have all the information about their rights; they fully understand what they agree to; and they will not lose their livelihood because of the Project (even as "volunteering" accepting no cropping for a season).</p> <p>Losing a season of cropping will negatively affect the farmers, and ADB safeguards will not accept without an alternative being offered.</p>	<p>PIU / PMU with PMDC support</p> <p>PMDSC / PIU with Contractor</p> <p>PMDC / Contractor</p>

Topic	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	<p>ADB policy requires that common natural resources should not be blocked from their normal users, without a replacement source offered.</p> <p>The Construction Contractor is required to obtain alternative water supply for affected farmers</p> <p>The Employer's Requirement - Technical Specifications - Section 1 - General requirements it is agreed that the contractor shall supply undisturbed water flow to farmers unless other arrangements is agreed with the employer and other parties (including the affected farmers).</p>		
	7.4.2 Additional APs identified in ICB-2 at Pibidurugama GND		
	<p>During the Reporting period, there were 6 households that had a grievance in which they had land ownership documents, but were not compensated, while at the same the Contractor was wanting to enter the area for construction. This was not possible.</p>	<p>The Employer is currently reviewing and has commenced the Land Acquisition process. This will lead to a delay in construction completion in NWPC-ICB-2 in the Pibidurugama GND.</p> <p>After valuations of compensation are prepared by the Valuation Department, an "Addendum to the Final NWPC-ICB-2 RIP" shall be prepared. This shall then be submitted for PMU followed by ADB approval followed by disclosure.</p>	<p>PMU / PIU with PMDSC support</p> <p>PMDSC / PIU / PMU</p>

Topic	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	7.4.3 NCP-3		
	There are some physically displaced households in this package who are not satisfied with the present compensation package to be offered. This may cause an appeal against the compensation offered by the DS. The problem is that the time from the Section 7 notice, when recorded assets commence valuation process, was conducted such a long time ago that at the present time, high inflation because of COVID has led to a heavy mark-up rate for building materials.	There is a need for the PMU, DS and Valuations Department to arrange a supplementary allowance or compensation to equal the level of replacement cost of the building structures in new land areas of the APs.	
7.5 Stakeholder Engagement	7.5.1 Awareness, Consultation and Disclosure		
	<p>It should be noted that in preparing RIPs, the meetings with APs amount to 1 per GND. In areas where "Final RIPs are prepared, there is often only evidence of meetings held some years ago, when resettlement activities were in their early stages. However, from Section 5 above, it is understood that stakeholder engagement and awareness is occurring but may not be recorded.</p> <p>ADB SPS 2009, requires that meaningful consultation and awareness be conducted as early as possible, continuing throughout the Program of Project. In general,</p>	<p>To guide the supplementation of Stakeholder Engagement, the following is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A stakeholder engagement plan specifically covering stages of resettlement should be prepared to guide PMU, PIUs and PMDSC in consultation, awareness and disclosure. – Develop an activity schedule for each contract package covering how affected people will be consulted, materials to be provided/. 	<p>PMDSC / PMU</p> <p>PIUs with PMDSC / PMU support</p>

Topic	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	when reviewing plans and documents for ADB approval, evidence of consultations is required to be incorporated as part of the reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a process and format of recording formal meetings and informal consultations among all stakeholders and approach for sharing these records between PMU/PIUs and PMDSC. 	PMDSC / PMU / PIUs
7.6 Submissions during the 14 Semi-Annual Period	7.6.1 The following draft RIPs were prepared by PMDSC, with the PMU:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWPCP-NCB-1 Final RIP NWPCP-NCB-1 Final RIP Addendum NWPC-ICB-1 Final RIP NCPCP -3 Draft RIP NCPCP -5 Draft RIP RM&E Monitoring Plan and Manual 13 Semi-Annual RM&E Report <p>Only the 13 Semi-annual RM&E has been submitted and approved by ADB. The remaining documents – NWPC- NCB-1, NCB-1 Addendum and ICB-2 Final RIPs - have all been completed, reviewed by PMU and comments incorporated by PMDSC. NCPC-3 and 5 “Draft RIPs” have been submitted to PMU by the PMDSC and are awaiting submission by PMU for ADB approval. These</p>	<p>It is recommended that the submitted reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be reviewed by the PMU / PIUs, and a 2-week timeframe be set for this review. Any comments from the PMU review be provided to the PMDSC to respond or incorporate. The PMU review again, if necessary Submit to ADB for their review/comment/approval followed by disclosure. 	<p>PMU / PIUs</p> <p>PMU / PMDSC</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU / ADB</p>

Topic	Key Findings of the 14 Monitoring Period	Recommendations	Responsible
	RIPs should now be submitted by the PMU to ADB for approval and disclosure.		
7.7 Cultural Heritage	7.7.1 Statue of Rambukwella Disawe	–	
	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. The committee had a meeting and decided to reinstall inscription at a suitable site when the construction will be completed on an advice of the archeological department. The statue of Rambukwelle Disawa has been removed from the existing site and keeps it at a safe place until reinstall the statue at new site.	PMU/PIU should monitor the progress in order to protect the statue of Rambukwella Disawa and inscription.	PIU / PMDSC

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

34. As stated in the 12th and 13th Semi-annual M&E reports, the recommendations that have been given in the previous monitoring reports, which are consistent with the RF, have not been adequately implemented due to various reasons. Although that the recommendations are repeatedly mentioned in the monitoring reports, many are not being operationalized in the Program. Further, it was found that largely the recommendations made by ADB as part of their mission findings, and which were included in the Aide Memoires, are in the 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 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.
 - Recruitment of a livelihood development officer for each PIU.
 - Development of a comprehensive target-oriented livelihood program.
 - Development of a clear comprehensive database for easy access to identify APs, land lots, compensation payments, and other entitlements paid etc.

35. In addition to the above recommendations, some new issues have emerged during the 14th RM&E period. These with recommendations include the following:

- (i) Process of Submission of RIP Documents: Draft RIP with estimates and Final RIP with real valuations data from Valuers Department and DSD
- (ii) Documents submitted include: 13th RM&E Report; Final RIPs for NWPC-ICB-1, NCB-1 and NCB-1 Addendum; RM&E Plan and Manual; Draft RIPs: NCPCP-3, NCPCP-5; and Screening Report for NWPCP-6 roads accesses. Only the 13th RM&E Report has been submitted by the PMU to, and approved by, ADB, while the others have yet to be submitted by PMU to ADB.
- (iii) Direct Resettlement issues identified during the Reporting period include
 - Concern by Farmers regarding NWPCP-ICB-1 construction interrupting water resources availability will significantly affecting farmers livelihoods.
 - Additional APs identified on NWPCP-ICB-2, that will be covered in an Addendum to the Final NWPC-ICB-2 RIP.
 - APs in NCPC-3 are not satisfied with the compensation offer, due to valuation occurring prior to the fast increase of inflation – compensation no longer equals replacement cost.
- (iv) Monitoring Report Delays – Late submission of monitoring reports was noted. The National Resettlement Specialist conduct monthly morning inspections, with the International Specialist conducting an input to prepare the semi-annual reports on-time.
- (v) Upgrading of Resettlement Databases for consistency/ congruence between GoSL systems and ADB requirements. Discussions will be held between PMDSC and PMU/PIUs to adjust databases to cover impacts and estimates with actual compensation and grievances.
- (vi) Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Awareness needs to be increased in frequency covering all stages of each package covering design to post-construction completion re-reporting.

36. The progress on completion of compensation payments under land acquisition is 29% in terms of no. of lots in the NWPCP, while NCPCP progress is 0%. Please note that it was taken no. of lots for the evaluation purposes rather than consideration of land extent due to the fact that land acquisition process is implementing based on the land lot. The progress of relocation of physically affected households is 14% in the NWPCP, while NCPCP has no progress achieved.

37. 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. The land acquisition progress is usually slower than planned and the progress does not tally with the forecasted achievements of the Gantt charts.

38. Although much was achieved during the 14 Monitoring Reporting period, there remains considerable Land Acquisition and Resettlement works to be completed on most construction packages in all three Projects. **Table 8-1** presents a summary of status for each construction package in terms of land acquisition and resettlement activities and reporting.

Table 8-1 : Resettlement Impacts and Required Deliverables of the Contract Packages of MWSIP

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project/Con- tract 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	Completed
		MLBCRP-NCB-1 - MLBCRP Stage 1	Resettlement Impacts identi- fied	DDR	DDR1	Has compliance been reported? <i>Immediate or upon comple- tion of contract</i>
		MLBCRP-NCB-2 - MLBCRP Stage 2	Resettlement Impacts identi- fied	DDR	DDR2	Has compliance been reported? <i>Immediate or upon comple- tion of contract</i>
		MLBCRP-NCB-3 - MLBCRP Stage 3	Resettlement Impacts identi- fied	DDR	DDR2	
		MLBCRP-NCB-4 - MLBCRP Stage 4	Resettlement Impacts identi- fied	DDR	DDR2	
		MLBCRP-NCB-5 - MLBCRP Stage 5	Resettlement Impacts identi- fied	DDR	DDR2	

			Resettlement	Status of deliverables
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Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project/Con- tract package	Impacts	Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
	NWPCP	NWPCP-NCB-1 - Wemedilla Sluice and LBMC from reservoir to Nabadgahwatta	Resettlement Impacts identified	RIP	Completed documents submitted to PMU: - Final RIP and Addendum to RIP	Still require submission to ADB for approval and disclosure; and Continue RM&E Monitoring
		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 Nabadagahwatta to Mahakithula Reservoir	Resettlement impacts identified	RIP	Final RIP completed with real valuation amounts submitted to PMU and still require submission to ADB for approval and disclosure	Still require submission to ADB for approval and disclosure; and Continue RM&E Monitoring
		NWPCP-3 –Main canal from Mahakirala to Kaduruwewa Ehatuwewa	Resettlement impacts Identified	RIP	Socio-economic and inventory survey and inventory of losses are completed.	Draft RIP preparation underway and completed in January <u>TBA:</u> Final RIP
		NWPCP-ICB-4 - Mahakithula to Pot-huwila, Mediyawa and Yapahuwa Canal	Resettlement impacts Identified	RIP	Socio-economic and inventory survey and inventory of losses are completed.	Draft RIP preparation underway and completed in January

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project/Con- tract package	Resettlement Impacts	Status of deliverables		
				Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
						<u>TBA:</u> Final RIP
		NWPCP-5 – Bowatenna tunnel 2 and canal up to Wem- edilla Tank	Resettlement impacts identi- fied	RIP	Yet to be completed. Socio- economic and inventory sur- vey has to be conducted and RIP should be prepared	<u>TBA:</u> Resettlement Screening form – June 2021 Draft RIP Final RIP
		NWPCP-6 –Improve- ment of Wemedilla reservoir , RB canal including power house	Resettlement impacts yet to be assessed	RIP	Yet to be completed. Socio- economic and inventory sur- vey has to be conducted and RIP should be prepared	<u>TBA:</u> Resettlement Screening form Draft RIP Final RIP

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project/Con- tract package	Resettlement Impacts	Status of deliverables		
				Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
	UECP	UECP- ICB-1 – Stage 1 – Minneria-Girithala Wildlife Reserve.	No resettlement impacts identified	-	Resettlement Screening form submitted as part of RM&E Reporting	Completed
	KMTC NCPCP	UECP-ICB-2A - Tunnel 3 and 4 -27+509 km - 55+600 km	Resettlement impacts identified	RIP	Draft RIPs completed – in 2018 for access roads and 2020 covers servitude, both with budget estimates and both approved by ADB and disclosed	<u>Final RIP</u> to be prepared with the <u>inclusion of valuation amounts</u> Date: TBA
		UECP-ICB-2B (KMTC) – Kalu Ganga – Moragahakanda Transfer Canal	Resettlement Impacts identified on the access roads widening	DDR4	DDR4	Has compliance been reported? Immediate or upon completion of contract
		NCPCP-3- Kongetiya Reservoir-Bo- ga- hawewa-Ma- de- thhawewa 6+226 km to 27+509 km (formerly UEC-ICB-3) + remainder of UEC ICB-1	Resettlement impacts identified	RIP	Draft RIP completed and submitted to PMU- with budget estimates	Still require submission to ADB for approval and disclosure; and Continue RM&E Monitoring <u>Final RIP</u> to be prepared with the <u>inclusion of valuation amounts</u>
			Resettlement	Status of deliverables		

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project/Con- tract package	Impacts	Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
						<u>Date: TBA</u>
		NCPCP-4	No resettle- ments impact identified	Resettlement Screening form	No impacts	Continue regular monitoring
		NCPCP-5 – Yakallla Hurulu Wewa to Tun- nel No. 4, 55+600km to 65+500 km	Resettlement Impacts identi- fied	RIP	Draft RIP completed and submitted to PMU - with budget estimates	<p>Still require submission to ADB for approval and disclo- sure, before Contract award.</p> <p><u>Final RIP to be prepared with the inclusion of valuation amounts</u></p> <p><u>Date: TBA</u></p>
		NCPCP-6 Transfer canal to Ma- miniyawa Oya- 0+000km -6+131km	Resettlement Impacts identi- fied	RIP	Screening Study completed	<p><u>TBA:</u></p> <p>Socio-economic and inventory survey to commence in January 2022</p> <p>Draft RIP</p>

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project/Con- tract package	Resettlement Impacts	Status of deliverables		
				Required deliverables	Completed deliverables	Outstanding deliverables
		Improvement of Ma- miniyawa Oya 0+000 km– 13+278km Improvement to Eru- wewa right bank ca- nal to Kanadara Oya– 0+000km – 10+941km				Final RIP

Annex A Registers and Notes of Interviews with Affected People During Field Works

Table A1-1. Register of Interviews with Affected People

Date	Project	Contract	DSD	Number and category of affected people					
				Physically Disp.		Econ. Disp.		Vulnerable	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
03.12.2021	NWPC	ICB-2, 3 & 4	Galewela and Polpithigama	02	01				
Total				3					

Table A1-2. Key Interviews with Affected People (03 December 2021)

Date, status of PAP	DS D	Construc- tion Pack- age	Findings and Solution given
03.12.2021- Resettled House- hold	Galewela	NWPC-ICB-2	This household has been built a very large house who spent the compensation as well as his earned income for this construction. He was purchased a private land plot that is one KM. away from his affected house and built this house. The house is shown under figure 1.
03.12.2021 – Garage owner	Polpithigama	NWPC-ICB 3	This is a large garage where all type of vehicles is repairing. The structure is semi-permanent type that is located at the centre of Polpithigama town. The young garage owner is running this garage in the rented land. Few workers are employed in this enterprise. He requested to provide a land to re- establish his garage close to existing location. The garage is shown under figure 2.
03.12.2021 – Small scale gar- ment business Owner	Polpithigama	NWPC-ICB 4	The small-scale garment business is running a lady entrepreneur where the structure will be affected that is located close to her residence. This industry has provided few employment opportunities. The residence house is not affected and adequate land area is available to re- establish her business close to the house. The Business place is shown under figure 3.

Annex B **Resettlement Progress**

DATA PROVIDED BY PMU (31 December 2021)**2. 1 Resettlement Staffing and Management****Table A2.1. Resettlement Staffing**

	Resettlement Specialist/Resettlement Consultant	Resettlement and Land Acquisition Of- ficers	Livelihood Of- ficer	Communica- tion Specialist and Officers
PMU	1	0	0	1
PIU MLBCR	0	0	0	0
PIU NWCP	1	2	0	1
PIU NCPC	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	3	0	3

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

Tr .	Con- struc- tion Pack- age	Database Completion Status	Land Ac- qui- sition Process	RIP status	Compen- sa- tion Pay- ment Com- pletion (%)	Sched- uled con- struc- tion starts	Notes
1	NWP C NCB- 1	Completed	Completed. Payment made. Sec- tion 38 De- clared. Compensa- tion amounts of Claimants of 09 lots have been depos- ited at the court. Claim- ants of bal- ance 03 lots will be de- pos- ited at the court	Final RIP and final addendum Completed	100%	Jan 2017	Construction are in progress

Tr .	Con- struc- tion Pack- age	Database Comple- tion Status	Land Ac- qui- sition Process	RIP status	Compen- sa- tion Pay- ment Com- ple- tion (%)	Sched- uled con- struc- tion starts	Notes
	NWP C ICB-2	Completed	Except 11 lots, all pay- ments com- pleted	Final RIP complet- ed	99%	Nov 2018	Started in Nov 2019 but there are delays as some land lots have not been handed over to the contrac- tor. 16.05 km out of 17.05 km RoW has been hand- ed over. Still 11 lots to be hand- ed over to con- trac- tor.
2	NCPC ICB- 2A	Completed without com- pensation amounts	Section 9 stage	Dis- closed at ADB web site	Although it was ex- pected to complete in end of 2021, that was not completed	Tender Awarded and con- struction started dur- ing the pe- riod	Land acqusi- tion process is being imple- menting
	NCP C ICB-3	Completed without com- pensation amounts	Section 17 stage	RIP com- pleted	Although Expected to comple- tion by Septem- ber 2021, it was not yet completed.	TBD	Reviewing both entitle- ments of EM and LARC.
	NCP C ICB-4	No land ac- quisition im- pacts	-	--	--	TBD	--
	NCP C ICB-5	Land acqusi- tion started	Section 9, 6, and 5 stag- es	RIP com- pleted	-	TBD	Reviewing both entitle- ments of EM and LARC
	NCP C ICB-6	Land Acqui- sition started	Section 5 stage	Not com- pleted.	Land hand- ing over date is	TBD	Reviewing both entitle- ments of EM and LARC

Tr	Con- struc- tion Pack- age	Database Comple- tion Status	Land Ac- qui- sition Process	RIP status	Compen- sa- tion Pay- ment Com- ple- tion (%)	Sched- uled con- struc- tion starts	Notes
	NWPC ICB-3	Not started. Identified the no. of lots	Section 5 stage	Socio-eco- nomic and inventory survey completed.	Expected completion by 31.06.2022	TBD	Land acquisition is being imple- menting.
3	NWP C ICB-4	Not Started	Section 5 stage	Socio- econo- my c and in- ventory survey complet- ed. Not started	Expected to complete by 31.06.2022	TBD	Land acquisi- tion is being imple- menting.
	ICB-5	Not started	Section 5 stage	Socio- econo- my c and in- ventory survey complet- ed. Not started	Expected to complete by 31.06.2022 -	TBD	- Land acquisi- tion is being imple- menting
4	ICB-6	Not relavant	No land ac- quisition im- pacts	-	-	TBD	--

Table A2.3. Resettlement Budget

Tranche	Project	Sub-project	Land acquisition (mil) Rs		Livelihood Restoration budg- et (mil) Rs	
			Available	Used	Available	Used
1	MLBCR	NCB-2 (waiv- ing of LA rights)	0	0	2.5	2.340
	NWPC	NCB-1	140.55	139.54		

Tranche	Project	Sub-project	Land acquisition (mil) Rs		Livelihood Restoration budget (mil) Rs	
			Available	Used	Available	Used
		ICB-1 (waiving of LA rights)	0	0	8.39	810581
		ICB-2	494	458		
2	NCPC	ICB-2A	TBD		6.57	1
3	NCPC	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		Nikawahara/ Weragalawatta/ Bam- bagolla	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
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 subdivided into 41 lots according to the increase of claimants of these land parcels.

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

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-ICB-3 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
02	Dhamanayaya	10+500-14+500	74	0	45	-	175	0
03	Elahara	10+500-14+500	1	0	1	-	2	0
04	Puwakgaha Ulpotha-GND- kottapitiya- south		17	0	12	-	17	0
05	Madettewa dam im- provement- 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.	Construc- tion Pack- age	# of af- fected HHs	# of phys- ically dis- placed HHs	# of physi- cally dis- placed HHs re- ceiving rental help	# of physi- cally dis- placed HHs who have bought land for house construc- tion	# of physically dis- placed 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 con- struct- ing 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 sub- fami- ly	No	0	0
	UEC- ICB-4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	NCPC-ICB-5	61	no	--	---	--
	NWPC-ICB-3	271	15	-	-	-
3	NWPC-ICB-4	619	54	-	-	-

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

Tr.	Construc- tion Pack- age	# of af- fected HHs	# of HHs who lose their busi- ness	# of HHs who re- ceived support for busi- ness loss	# of HHs who have re- ceived/bought land to recon- struct their busi- ness	# of HHs who have moved to their new business place
1	NWPC-NCB-1	308(178)	No	-	-	-
	NWPC-ICB-2	259	2	2	-	2
2	UEC-ICB-2A	No.	NA	NA	NA	NA
	UEC-ICB-3	90	No	-	-	-
	UEC-ICB-4	No Im- pacts	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	UEC-ICB-5	61	No	-	-	-
	NWPC-ICB-3	271	09	-	-	-

Tr.	Construc- tion Pack- age	# of af- fected HHs	# of HHs who lose their busi- ness	# of HHs who re- ceived support for busi- ness loss	# of HHs who have re- ceived/bought land to recon- struct their busi- ness	# of HHs who have moved to their new business place
3	NWPC-ICB-4	619	14	-	-	-

Table A2.9. Income Restoration Activities for the period ending December 2021 (No new in- come restoration payments or Items given during the period)

Tr.	Construc- tion Pack- age	# of af- fected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of ben- eficiaries for each liveli- hood program	Comple- tion 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
			Providing equipment for Ani- mal 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 & bread- ing Material for Animal Hus- bandry	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

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

Table A2.10. Income Restoration Activities for the period of July - December 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		

Tr.	Construc- tion Pack- age	# of af- fected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each live- li- hood pro- gram	Comple- tion status of program
			Providing equipment for mak- ing wade		
			Brick Hut		
			Driving License	-	
2	UEC-ICB-2A				
	NCP-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)	-	
	NCP-5				
	NCP-6				
	NWPCP-3&4				
3	NWPCP-5				
	NWPCP-6				

2.4. Vulnerable People

Table A2.11. Payment status of vulnerable people, period ending December 2021 (No new payments were made during the period)

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 July - December 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	--	--	--
	NWPC-ICB-1 (waiving of LA rights)	NA	-	-	-
	NWPC-ICB-2	06	03	03	57
2	UEC ICB-2A	-	-	-	-
	NCPCP-3	-	04	-	38

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 Pack- age	# of affected GNDs	No of meetings of issues on land acquisition	No of meetings of is- sues on construction	Total no of attendants for the meetings
	NCPCP-5		05	-	135
	NCPCP-6		02	-	09
	NWPCP-3	13	05	-	92
3	NWPCP-4	04	04	-	92
	NWPCP-5	11	01		14

Annex C

GRIEVANCE REGISTRY

Grievance no	Location	Date and no. of complaints	Description of grievance	Is issue resolved	Describe the solution given	How the solution was informed	Date of solution give (Date of action)
1	Kospotha – ICB- 2	2021.07.21 No.89	Requested to reconstruction of Agri-well at suitable place due to affected well	No	Not yet re- solved	pending	-
2	Nikawewa – ICB 3	2021.08.02- no.90	Requested to put her name in the acquisition documents	yes	Resolved	In- formed by a letter	-
3	Aluthwewa – ICB-2	2021.08.16 – no.91	Requested to consider acquired land as a private land and pay the compensation.	no	In- formed to DS	pending	-
4	Bambara- gaswewa ICB- 2	2021.08.17 No.92	Damage caused to the house due to rock blasting	no	action has been taken	pending	-
5	Dambagolla – ICB-2	2021.09.02 No.93	Requested lay a pipe from the canal to his paddy land	yes	Turn downed the request	In- formed by a letter	-
6	Pahala Bam- bawa –ICB-2	2021.09.12 No.94	Requested to protect his paddy land due to erosion by the canal	no	Action has been taken	pending	
7	Pahala bam- bawa- ICB-2	2021.09.05 No.96	Requested to provide self- employment equipment	no	Action has been taken to resolve the request	pending	
8	Pahala bambawa –ICB-2	2021.09.14 No.97	Requested to provide drinking water	no	Not re- solved	pending	
9	Pahala bambawa –ICB-2	2021.09.14 No. 98	Requested to provide drinking water	no	Not re- solved	pending	
10	Hombawa – ICB- 2	2021.09.14 No.99	Requested to provide drinking water	no	Not re- solved	pending	
11	Hombawa – ICB- 2	2021.09.14 No.100	Requested to provide drinking water	no	Not re- solved	pending	

12	Pahala bambawa -ICB-2	2021.09.14 No. 101	Requested to provide drink- ing water	no	Not re- solved	pending	
13	Danduyaya - ICB- 2	2021.10.15 No.102	Requested for the sufficient time to remove harvest from her acquired land.	no	Resolved	--	--

Grievance no	Location	Name of person	Description of grievance	Is issue resolved	Describe the solution given	How the solution was informed	Date of solution give (Date of action)
14	Ranwediya-ICB-2	2021.10.04 No.103	Requested to operate a boutique at acquired land that was paid compensation	no	Rejected the requested due to reasonable grounds.	-	
15	Pahala bambawa-ICB-2	2021.10.04 No.105	Damage to walls of the house due to rock blasting and water level went down of the well	no	Not resolved	pending	
16	Ranwediya-ICB-2	2021.10.11 No.106	Requested to issue a letter on repair the damage houses due to blasting of the tunnel	no	Action has been taken	Pending	
17	Ranwediya-ICB-2	2021.10.11 No.107	Requested to repair damaged pipelines due to rock blasting	yes	Action has been taken	Pending	
18	Moragollagama-ICB-2	2021.10.15 No.108	Requested to narrow of the canal from 40 feet to 30 feet that will go through his land.	no	Turned down the request due to technically not feasible	--	-
19	Moragollagama-ICB-3	2021.10.15 No. 109	Requested to provide access to his land across the canal	no	Action will be taken	pending	
20	Moragollagama-ICB-3	2021.10.15 No.110	Requested to provide access to his land across the canal	no	Action will be taken	pending	
21	Ranwediya-ICB-2	2021.10.17 No.111	Requested to repair damaged house due to rock blasting		Action has been taken	Pending	

Annex D **Photographs During Monitoring**



Figure 1: Newly Built House of Displaced Household of NWPCP-ICB-2



Figure 02: Displaced Garage of NWPCP-ICB-4



Figure 03: Displaced small-scale garment business entity of NWPCP- ICB-4