

Resettlement Implementation Plan

Project Number: 47381-002
April 2019

Sri Lanka: Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program – Tranche 1

North West Province Canal Project (Civil Works Package NWPCP-NCB-1)

Prepared by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment with the assistance of the Project, Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (Joint Venture Lahmeyer International GmbH – GeoConsult ZT GmbH) for the Democratic Socialist of Sri Lanka and the Asian Development Bank.

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

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



Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP): North West Province Canal Project (NWPCP)– National Competitive Bid Package 1 (NCB-1)

March 2019



Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant

© Joint Venture Lahmeyer International GmbH – GeoConsult ZT GmbH, 2019. The information contained in this document is solely for the use of the Client identified on the cover sheet for the purpose for which it has been prepared. The Joint Venture undertakes neither any duty to, nor accepts any responsibility towards, any third party who may rely upon this document. All rights reserved. No section or element of this document may be removed from this document, reproduced, electronically stored or transmitted in any form without written permission of the Joint Venture.

Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP): NWPCP-NCB-1

March 2019

Prepared for:

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program
Program Management Unit
No. 493 1/1, T.B. Jayah Mawatha
Colombo 10
Sri Lanka

Prepared by:

Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant
Joint Venture Lahmeyer International GmbH – GeoConsult ZT GmbH
in Association with NIRAS (Denmark), Engineering Consultants Ltd. (Sri Lanka), and
Infotechs IDEAS (Pvt.) (Ltd.) (Sri Lanka)
No. 493, T.B. Jayah Mawatha
Colombo 10
Sri Lanka

Lahmeyer International Main Office
Friedberger Str. 173
61118 Bad Vilbel
Germany

Distribution Register:

Distribution List:	Month of Issue	Number of Copies
MMDE	March 2019	4
ADB		2

Revision History:

Revision No.	Author	Approved by	Description of Revision
0	Y.G. Wijeratne R. McIntyre	M. Chegwin	Initial issue

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CAPC	Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
DPC	Department Procurement Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Entitlement Matrix
EOI	Expression of Interest
FAM	Facility Administration Manual
GBL	Geotechnical Baseline Report
GN	Grama Niladara
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
IA	Implementing Agency
ICTAD	Institute for Construction Training and Development
ID	Irrigation Department
ISEWP	Improving system efficiencies and water productivity
km	Kilometre
KMTC	Kalu Ganga-Moragahakanda Transfer Canal
m ³ /s	Cubic metres per second
masl	Metres above mean sea level
MASL	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
MCB	Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau
MCM	Million m ³
MDP	Mahaweli Development Program
MIWRM	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management
MLBCR	Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation
MFF	Multitranchise financing facility
MFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MMDE	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
MPC	Ministry Procurement Committee
MPP	Master Procurement Plan
MRB	Mahaweli River Basin
NCPCP	North Central Province Canal Project
NPA	National Procurement Agency
NWPC	North Western Province Canal
PD-MWSIP	Program Director Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program
PD-UEC	Project Director – Upper Elahera Canal
PMDSC	Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PSC	Program Steering Committee
GN	Resettlement Framework
RIP	Resettlement Implementation Plan
RPC	Regional Procurement Committee
SBD	Standard Bid Documents
SIWRM	Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management
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 hectares (ha)

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.

Jayabhoomi: Land entitlement granted for long-term use with limited outright to sell. Jayabhoomi was granted as part of land grant program between 1994 and 2002. The previous grant is known as "Swarnabhoomi" that was granted between 1978 and 1994, "Isurubhoomi" granted between 2002 and 2004 and the most recent grant program known as Jayabhoomi (2005 till today)

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 taken into account. 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.

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 resettlement decisions are decided

Squatter: A person who occupies a piece of land without a title or any recognizable legal rights to that land.

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

Vulnerable groups: Distinct groups of poor people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. Among them are the old, the young, the handicapped, the poor, isolated groups and female-headed of households.

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	PROGRAM AND NCB-1 PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	4
2.1	PROGRAM, PROJECT AND PACKAGE OVERVIEW	4
2.2	MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT	4
2.3	NCB-1 PACKAGE AND COMPONENT DESCRIPTION	5
2.3.1	<i>Component 1: Improvement and Widening of Existing Wemadilla - Dewahuwa Feeder Canals</i>	5
2.3.2	<i>Component 2: Sluice Structure and Tail Canal</i>	5
2.3.3	<i>History of Land Acquisition in NCB-1</i>	5
3	SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	9
3.1	IMPACTS OF THE CONTRACT PACKAGE	9
3.2	SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION	9
3.3	IMPACT ON STRUCTURES.....	11
3.4	IMPACT ON TREES.....	11
3.5	IMPACT TO COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES	12
3.6	LAND USE	12
3.7	LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD	12
4	SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	13
4.1	METHODOLOGY: CENSUS AND INVENTORY OF ASSETS LEVEL 2	13
4.2	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION	13
4.2.1	<i>Economically Active Population</i>	14
4.2.2	<i>Civil Status of Households</i>	14
4.2.3	<i>Ethnicity and Religion of Households</i>	14
4.2.4	<i>Education Level of Households</i>	15
4.2.5	<i>Employment Level of Households</i>	15
4.3	EXPECTED PROGRAM IMPACTS ON AFFECTED POPULATION AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS	15
4.3.1	<i>Impacts on Land Acquisition</i>	15
4.3.2	<i>Impacts on Ethnic Minorities and Vulnerable Groups</i>	16
4.3.3	<i>Gender Disaggregated Data</i>	16
5	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	17
5.1	INFORMATION SHARING AND MEANINGFUL CONSULTATION	17
5.2	INITIAL CONSULTATION WITH LINE AGENCIES AND REPRESENTATIVES	17
5.3	RESETTLEMENT PLAN DISCLOSURE	18
5.4	ON-GOING INFORMATION SHARING AND CONSULTATION.....	19
6	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	20
6.1	TYPES OF GRIEVANCE	20
6.2	LEVELS OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS IN THE PROGRAM	20
7	LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	22
7.1	LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND ALTERNATIVES	22
7.2	LAND ACQUISITION ACT (LAA)	22
7.3	NATIONAL INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY	22
7.4	NATIONAL POLICY ON PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION (2008) AND LA REGULATION (2008)	24
7.5	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT (NEA) 1980 AND 1988	24
7.6	POLICY AND PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY THE RP TO ENSURE COMPATIBILITY WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES.....	24

7.7	COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NIRP AND THE ADB POLICY PRINCIPLES LEVEL 2	25
7.8	LEGAL AND POLICY COMMITMENT	26
7.9	LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO COMPENSATE HOUSING WITH TITLE/WITHOUT TITLE.....	26
7.10	LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION TO BUSINESSES.....	27
7.11	LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO COMPENSATE CULTURAL SITES	27
7.12	LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION FOR TEMPORARY IMPACTS.....	27
7.13	VALUATION OF LANDS AND STRUCTURES.....	28
7.14	VALUATION OF TREES, CROPS, AND AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE	28
7.15	DAMAGE OCCURRING DURING CONSTRUCTION.....	29
7.16	ALLOWANCES FOR OWNERS OF LAND AND STRUCTURES	29
7.17	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR LAND ACQUISITION.....	30
8	ENTITLEMENTS: COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE.....	36
8.1	ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....	36
8.1.1	<i>Assessment of Replacement Cost</i>	<i>36</i>
8.2	COMPENSATION PACKAGE FOR LAND AND RESETTLEMENT	38
8.3	DAMAGES CAUSED DURING CONSTRUCTION.....	38
8.4	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	38
9	RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	47
9.1	IMPACT OF LOSS OF HOUSES AND OTHER STRUCTURES	47
9.2	COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF HOUSES AND OTHER STRUCTURES.....	48
10	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION.....	49
10.1	LIVELIHOODS IMPACTS.....	49
10.2	MULTI-DIMENSIONAL AND FLEXIBLE LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PROGRAM	50
10.2.1	<i>Skills Training</i>	<i>50</i>
10.2.2	<i>Institutional Arrangements for Training</i>	<i>50</i>
10.2.3	<i>Allowances for Vulnerable Households.....</i>	<i>50</i>
11	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	52
11.1	BUDGET FOR RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION	52
11.2	INVESTMENT BUDGET.....	52
11.3	COMPENSATION BUDGET FOR LOSS OF TREES AND CROPS.....	53
11.4	COMPENSATION FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS.....	54
11.5	OTHER ALLOWANCES	54
11.6	IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS.....	55
11.7	SUMMARY OF COSTS AND TOTAL BUDGET FOR RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION OF NWPC-NCB-1.....	55
12	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	57
12.1	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT UNIT.....	57
12.2	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU) NWPC.....	58
12.3	SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT.....	58
12.4	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, DESIGN AND SUPERVISION CONSULTANT (PMDSC).....	61
12.5	CIVIL SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANISATIONS	61
12.6	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.....	62
12.7	EXTERNAL MONITOR.....	62
13	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	63
14	MONITORING AND REPORTING	65

List of Figures

Figure 1: MWSIP Implementation Area	2
Figure 2: NWPC Canal Project.....	3
Figure 3: Map of NWPCP-NCB 01 Area	7
Figure 4: Canal Construction	8

List of Tables

Table 1: Overview of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts per Tranche (March 2018)	4
Table 2: Definitions of Structures	10
Table 3: Scope of Land Acquisition	10
Table 4: Loss of Structures.....	11
Table 5: Loss of Perennial Trees	11
Table 6: Loss of Timber Trees	11
Table 7: Loss of Fruit-Bearing Trees.....	12
Table 8: Age and sex disaggregated information of household Heads.....	13
Table 9: Age and Gender Disaggregated Information on Population	14
Table 10: Civil Status of the Households	14
Table 11: Ethnicity of households	14
Table 12: Religion of households.....	15
Table 13: Education Level of households.....	15
Table 14: Employment of Households.....	15
Table 15: Community Meetings Held in NCB-1	18
Table 16: Types of Grievances	20
Table 17: National Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	23
Table 18: Comparison of GOSL Legal Framework, the NIRP, and the	25
Table 19: Land Acquisition Process	31
Table 20: Entitlement Matrix	39
Table 21: Special Cash Grant to Purchase the Land	47
Table 22: Annual Average Household Income of Physically Displaced Households	49
Table 23: Budget Components	52
Table 24: Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land and Structures	53
Table 25: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance	53
Table 26: Compensation for Loss of Perennial Trees	54
Table 27: Compensation for loss of Timber Trees.....	54
Table 28: Compensation for Loss of Fruits Bearing Trees	54
Table 29: Budget for Vulnerability Entitlements	54
Table 30: Cost Estimate for Surveys	55
Table 31: Resettlement Budget and Cost Estimates	56
Table 32: Activities of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit	57
Table 33: Chart of Sri Lankan Land Acquisition Process (Activities, Responsibilities and Timing).....	58
Table 34: Roles and Responsibilities.....	62
Table 35: Implementation Schedule	63

Table 36: Monitoring Indicators	66
Table 37: Monitoring Framework.....	68

List of Annexes

Annex 1: Area where Land Acquisition Work has been Carried out in 1986

Annex 2: I. Improvements to Wemedilla LBMC up to Nabadagahawatte
 II. Wemedilla new sluice and tail canal

Annex 3: Decision to Recommence Land Acquisition Process

Annex 4: Minutes of the Meetings

Annex 5: Inventory of Resettlement Impact

Annex 6: GRM Brochure

1 INTRODUCTION

1. Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP) commenced in 2015 by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE) in order to implement the three investment projects (For more information about the three projects, see the Resettlement Framework (2019), section II.):
 - Minipe left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP);
 - Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP); and
 - North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP).
2. The Mahaweli Development Program (MDP) was initiated in the early 1960s with the objective of developing the water and land resources of Mahaweli River Basin and the dry zone of the northern provinces for irrigation and power generation. The North Central Province Canal Project (NCCP) is the final stage of the Mahaweli Development Plan, a multisector development of the water and land resources of Mahaweli River Basin and North Central Province. The NCCP has been split into two Phases (1 and 2) by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE), with the aim of implementing the final stages of the MDP. Phase 1 is the “Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program” (MWSIP) which is being financed through a Multi-Tranche Finance Facility (MFF) modality of 4 tranches from ADB ([Figure 1](#) shows the Program Area). Financed by the ADB and Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), this is the end point of an investment program that has spanned more than six decades. It is pivotal in meeting Sri Lanka’s national development goals of food security, social development, energy production and environmental protection.
3. The Executing Agency (EA) is the MMDE on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and the Implementing Agency (IA), responsible for day-to-day management, is the Program Management Unit (PMU), based in Colombo, and Project Implementation Units (PIU) for each of the three construction implementation component Projects.
4. This Draft Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP) of the NWPC-NCB-1 contract package has been compiled in compliance with the Loan Agreement signed between the GoSL and the ADB.¹ The Loan Agreement stipulates that the Program must comply with (i) the government’s relevant legislation and policies (legal framework of Sri Lanka); (ii) the existing Program Resettlement Framework, and (iii) The ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The ADB will only finance projects and programs that fully comply with its SPS (2009). It focuses on the area of the NWPC-NCB-1, (the Project) which is a part of the Tranche 1 approved as part of the PPTA Loan processing and approvals. This RIP covers the length of Wemedilla – Nabadagahawatta existing canal section starting from Wemedilla tank km 0+00 and up to km 5+250. [Figure 2](#) shows the project location.

¹ This RIP is a draft because the government is yet to finalize valuations for 8 lots. As such, the RIP can only be finalized once all valuations are completed. The RIP budget included within this RIP is an estimation only.



Page 2

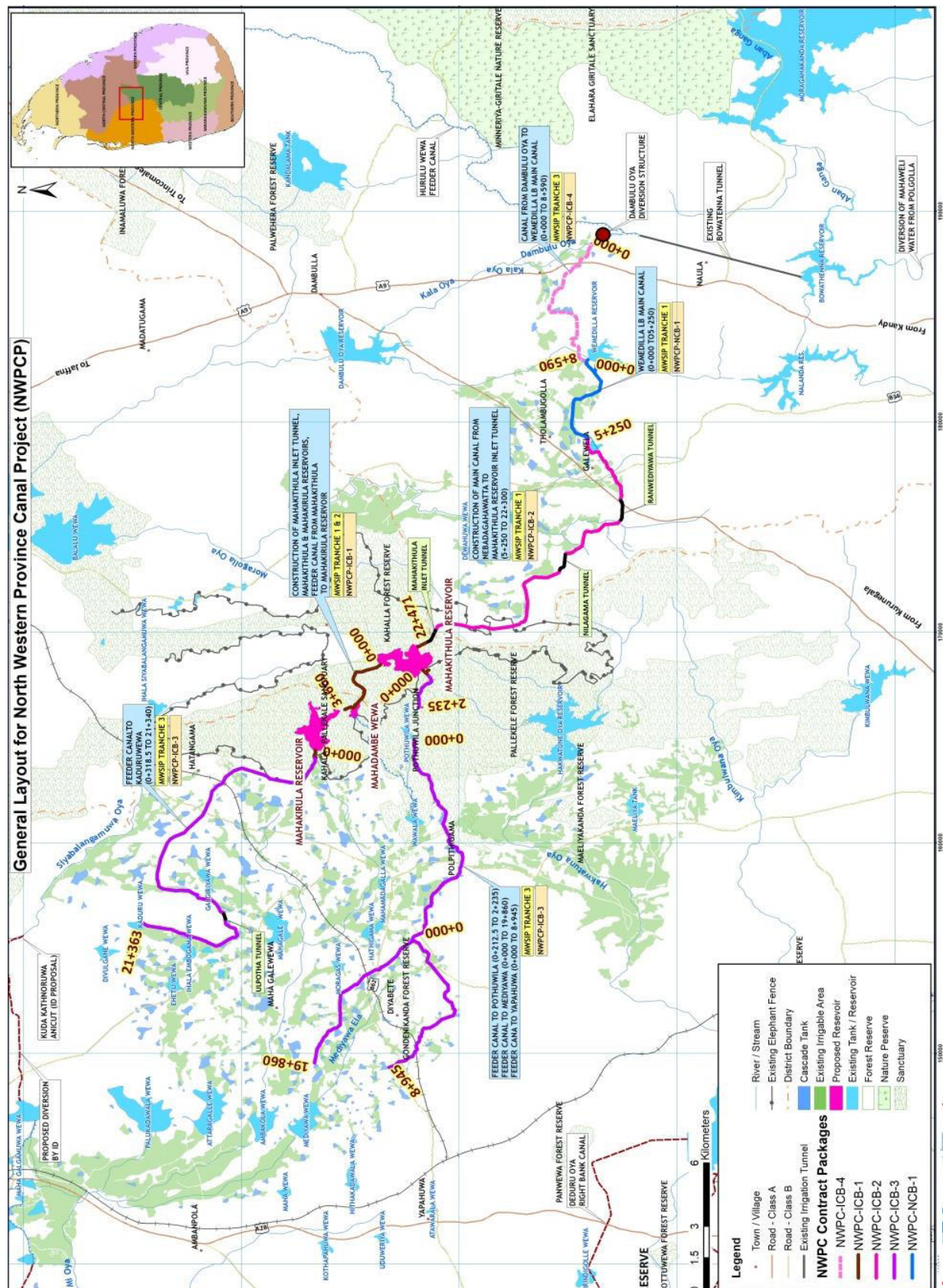


Figure 2: NWPC Canal Project

2 PROGRAM AND NCB-1 PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Program, Project and Package Overview

5. This Resettlement Plan focuses on the involuntary resettlement impacts - land acquisition and physical and economic impacts - to title and non-title holders in the North West Province – National Competitive Bidding 1 contract package (NWPC-NCB-1 package or NCB-1). The NCB-1 is a package of the larger North Western Province Canal Project (NWPC), one of three projects comprising the overarching Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP).
6. The following [Table 1](#) identifies sub-projects with involuntary resettlement impacts in the NWPC and UEC projects, as of March 2018, per tranche. Note that the table excludes sub-projects that have already been screened and demonstrated to not have any involuntary resettlement impact (i.e. no private land acquisition, economic or physical displacement).

Table 1: Overview of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts per Tranche (March 2018)

Tranche One		
Project	Sub-project /Package	Anticipated impacts
NWPC	NCB-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private land acquisition - Economic losses - Physical displacement
	ICB-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private land acquisition - Economic losses - Physical displacement
Tranche Two		
UEC	ICB-2A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic losses
Tranche Three		
UEC	ICB-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private land acquisition - Economic losses - Physical displacement
	ICB-4	TBC
	ICB-5	TBC
NWPC	ICB-3	TBC
	ICB-4	TBC

2.2 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

7. MWSIP has taken specific measures to avoid and minimize involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impacts. At the time of project design, the corridor of impact considered avoiding and reducing impact to private land owners and non-titled persons. For example, the use of tunnels instead of open canals greatly reduces the impact to people and the environment on the surface land. In accordance with ADB SPS 2009 requirements efforts were made to avoid or minimize negative impacts as much as possible. However, land has been vested to state in 1986/87 under the provision of 38A order of Land Acquisition Act (LAA).

8. Observations showed 37-40 metres wide (**Annex 1**) section of land has been acquired along the canal which was owned by the individuals under private deeds. But it was found during the construction, that except for land area occupied by the canal itself, most of the balance lands were encroached by the previous land owners or present land owners who have purchased those land plots after land had been vested to the state (Under 38A order of LAA). Therefore, no steps needed to be taken to acquire the land for widening the canal, but encroached state land (acquired land vested to state) needed to be released from the present land users. Social safeguard policies under NIRP and ADB SPS 2009 have to be implemented for the affected people. Ongoing construction works have been stopped in December 2018 due to non-compliance of ADB SPS 2009 policy principles. These resettlement impacts were not included in any RIP disclosed by ADB to date.

2.3 NCB-1 Package and Component Description

9. This Resettlement Plan focuses on the NWPC-NCB-1 contract package. NCB-1 package is comprised of two components: (i) Improvements to Wemedilla Left Bank Main Canal up to Nabadagahawatte and (ii) Wemedilla New Sluice and Tail Canal. Each component is described below (**Annex 2**).

2.3.1 Component 1: Improvement and Widening of Existing Wemedilla - Dewahuwa Feeder Canal

10. The location of the canal alignment is shown on the proposed Land Use Plan as shown in **Figure 3**. The 525 meters of new canal section has constructed from the new sluice of Wemedilla tank that is connected to existing Wemedilla – Dewahuwa canal. Existing canal 0 – 5+250 is being widened in order to improve its capacity to carry water for the proposed water conveyance system. The canal traverses through a number of Grama Niladari Divisions (GNDs) of Dambulla and Galewela Divisional Secretaries Divisions (DSDs) (See [Figure 3](#)).

2.3.2 Component 2: Sluice Structure and Tail Canal

11. The new Sluice is being constructed of Wemedilla tank where new tail canal starts to carry water to existing Wemedilla Dewahuwa Canal. The 520 meters long tail canal has already been connected to the existing Wemedilla Dewahuwa canal. A new sluice sill level is 115 M.S.L. and discharge capacity is 7 m³/s of water to tail canal. The tail canal bed width is 3.5 metres and land acquisition was completed in April 2017 for 11 land plots (4 APs). This section was covered under PPTA RIP.

2.3.3 History of Land Acquisition in NCB-1

12. The existing Wemedilla - Dewahuwa canal was constructed during late 1980s, where lands have been acquired under the provision of Section 38A order of the LAA in 1986/87 period, which was initiated by the Department of Irrigation. The land acquisition process was however not continued after taking over possession of the land under Section 38A, and compensation and allowances were not paid. However, during the PPTA study, this fact was not disclosed. Therefore, social impacts were not taken into consideration when preparing the RIP at the time of Project Preparation (PPTA). When construction works commenced in 2017, it was found that affected people were not compensated for the acquired land plots. This fact was conveyed to ADB as well as to the Sri Lanka authorities for further action.

13. The socio-economic and inventory surveys were conducted in early 2018 to identify the impacts incurred by the affected people (APs). It was observed that 75% of the affected land users have purchased the lands they are occupying at present, which included the acquired land plots that have been vested to state (land plots are presently used by the people). In this context PMU and PIU NWPC informed the APs that those state lands would be requiring for canal widening.



14. Taking this issue into consideration, the Sri Lankan authorities decided to recommence the land acquisition process in order to complete the land acquisition as well as payment of statutory compensation and other entitlements under Entitlement Matrix (EM) of Resettlement Framework (RF) (**Annex 3**). Given that this Project is under MWSIP ADB loan financing, this RIP and its implementation were prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009.
15. The land acquisition process was recommenced from the Section 7 step, appointing a special acquiring officer in order to complete the land acquisition with the objective of compensation payment. During a one-year period, 95% of the land acquisition process was completed by the PMU and PIU-NWPC with the assistance of Divisional Secretary (DS) Galewela. It was revealed that there are 181 land lots in total and 173 claimants for the lots and compensation payments were made at the end of February 2019. The balance of 8 land lots to be paid, may be completed before end of April 2019.



Figure 4: Canal Construction

3 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

3.1 Impacts of the Contract Package

16. The 5.25 km section of the Dewahuwa Canal in NWPC-NCB-1 traverses through lands belonging to APs under private deeds, state and temple lands. These lands have been identified as agricultural, home gardens and paddy lands, all of which affect the APs' livelihoods. During the construction period water issues have been stopped for the paddy fields where the existing canal is providing irrigated water for two seasons of the year. Construction works are being implemented without disturbance to the water issues for the cultivation.

3.2 Scope of Land Acquisition

17. This section offers a summary of the information generated from the socio-economic and inventory of losses survey of the households located in the acquired area of the contract package. It covers directly and indirectly affected households, including people that may suffer temporary impacts. NCB-1 will impact 248 land lots (26.62ha); 67 government land lots (1.70ha) and 181 private land lots (24.92ha) – see [Table 3](#). Total 178 households or 623 people are impacted by project activities, of which, 33 affected people (13 households) are vulnerable. Significant impacts will occur for 5 households (17 people) who will be physically displaced. The remaining 173 households or (606 people) will be insignificantly impacted through loss of non-residential structures and/or economic displacement amounting to less than 10% of the household productive assets. The project will also cause displacement of total 47 structures as shown in **Table 4** (5 residential houses; 4 tobacco storage sheds; 5 cattle sheds; 11 toilets; and 3 community wells)² and 1,382 trees (741 perennial trees, 121 timber trees and 520 fruit bearing trees).

18. The valuation department makes its valuation of an asset, considering the types of structure as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary as a basis. Therefore, reinstatement costs per square feet of floor area depends on the definition of the structure to be lost, as explained under Section 7 (Legal Framework). Accordingly, a higher cost per sq. ft. is given for the permanent structures whereas semi-permanent and temporary structures are valued at lower amounts per sq. ft. The lowest cost of sq. ft. is valued for a temporary structure. In view of the above compensation determination, affected households comprising semi-permanent and temporary structures will receive a comparatively low valuation. Five households under these two categories have been identified in the project area.

19. The occupants of houses located adjacent to the construction sites may also be indirectly affected during the construction period. They will suffer noise and dust pollution, and some buildings may be damaged, especially if pile driving is used to construct the canal structures. In these cases, it may be necessary to relocate people on a temporary basis, until the construction work has been completed.

² The definition of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary structures takes into consideration the materials used for the roofs, walls and floors of the structures. Accordingly, details of structures types, materials of each category of structures are shown under **Table 2**.

Table 2: Definitions of Structures**1. Permanent structure**

A building that has been constructed using permanent building materials for roof, walls and floor is defined as a permanent structure.

Permanent building materials include:

- **Roof** - Tiles, Asbestos or other types of sheets.
- **Walls** - Brick with cement plastering or cement Blocks.
- **Floor** - Cemented or Terrazzo

2. Semi-Permanent structure

A building that has been constructed using permanent building materials with semi-permanent (temporary) materials for roof, walls and floor are defined as semi- permanent structures.

Semi-permanent (temporary) building materials include:

- **Roof** – Cadjans, straw, or other grass
- **Walls** – Mud, timber planks or wattle and daub
- **Floor** – Mud or timber planks (Permanent materials have given under 1 above)

3. Temporary Structure

A building that has been constructed using semi-permanent (temporary) materials for roof, walls and floor is defined as a temporary structure.

20. There may also be impacts due to construction traffic and/or loss of access to some houses due to rehabilitation of bridges and canal service road.

Table 3: Scope of Land Acquisition

Land Type/Ownership	No. Lots.	Extent of Land (ha,)
Private Land with Title deeds	75	10.36
State Land	67	1.70
Encroached	82	11.32
Leased	24	3.24
Total	248	26.62

3.3 Impact on Structures

21. Forty-seven structures belonging to households are affected under this contract package. The structures affected include: houses, stores with tobacco drying yards, cattle sheds, wells and toilets (refer to [Table 4](#)). The affected structures were classified as 15% permanent, 57% semi-permanent and 28% temporary structures. The affected house structures that were identified as permanent belonging to five different households.

Table 4: Loss of Structures

SN	Structures	perma- nent	Semi-per- manent	Tempo- rary	Total
1	Houses	5	-	-	5
2	Stores with To- bacco drying yard	2	2		4
3	Cattle Sheds	-	3	02	5
4	Wells	-	15	07	22
5	Toilets	-	7	04	11
Total		7	27	13	47

3.4 Impact on Trees

22. The perennial, timber and fruits trees affected are shown in the [Table 5](#), [Table 6](#) and [Table 7](#).

23. The affected trees are located in APs' home gardens and agricultural high lands. It was observed that people harvest most fruits for domestic consumption. If the harvest is more than the consumption, the AP will sell the surplus. Accordingly, households will lose their earnings from the selling of fruits and timber as a result of removal of the trees for the canal construction.

Table 5: Loss of Perennial Trees

SN	Name of trees	Bearing Fruit	No. of Trees
1	Jackfruit	Yes	28
2	Coconut	Yes	443
3	Ariconut	Yes	197
4	Other	Yes	73
Total			741

Table 6: Loss of Timber Trees

SN	Name of trees	Matured	No. of Trees
1	Teak	Yes	85
2	Halmilla	Yes	36
Total			121

Table 7: Loss of Fruit-Bearing Trees

SN	Name of trees	Bearing Fruit	No. of Trees
1	Orange	Yes	30
2	Banana	yes	169
3	Pera	Yes	29
4	Lime	Yes	26
5	Murunga	Yes	214
6	Mango	Yes	39
7	Other	Yes	13
	Total		520

3.5 Impact to Common Property Resources

24. Three wells, belonging to the local authority (Pradesiya Saba) will be acquired. There are used by the people in the area for bathing and washing purposes. Some of those people are, and others are not, otherwise affected by land acquisition and resettlement. These wells are in close proximity to the canal.

3.6 Land Use

25. Irrigated paddy lands, highland agricultural lands and home gardens were affected by the contract package. In the highland agricultural lands, seasonal crops such as vegetables, tobacco, and maize during the rainy season were cultivated by the APs. In the home gardens, perennial and wood trees and medium-term fruits trees were planted by the APs.

3.7 Loss of livelihood

26. Most affected people are living from their paddy lands, agricultural high lands and home gardens. They cultivate paddy in the irrigated paddy fields during two seasons a year using water issues from the Wemedilla tank. The incomes deriving from the affected trees are a significant loss to the households. The construction activities have influenced residents along the canal negatively, due to road blocks that affect their day to day livelihoods and access. In some instances, service roads and bridges were closed due to rehabilitation works, preventing effective transportation of agricultural products to Dambulla markets.

4 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

4.1 Methodology: Census and Inventory of Assets Level 2

27. A socio-economic and inventory survey was conducted in early 2018 and under the GoSL process, the Section 6 survey plans prepared by the survey department also yielded some Socio-economic data. The gaps that were identified between the two data sources were corrected by analysis of both sources of data. Socio-economic and inventory survey was conducted by the PMDSC by deploying enumerators who had the necessary experience and academic qualifications, under the supervision of the PMDSC resettlement consultants. The enumerators were given training on how to interview the households and fill the questionnaire in order to ensure accuracy of the data collected. The enumerators were selected from the same area as the Project and would be familiar with communication with the people in the local environment.
28. Before conducting the survey, some consultation meetings were held with the village leaders in order to decide time period for the survey and appraise the types of data is collected (See **Annex 4**). During the consultation meetings, it was observed that majority of Aps are living in far away from the affected lands. When the survey was conducted, data was collected from the households or close family members on one to one meeting and discussion.
29. Extents of land were tallied with the extents recorded in the section 6 survey plans. It was observed that the Aps were unaware on the affected land extent. During the survey, it was identified that boundary stone were erected by the surveyors on the ground for the demarcation of acquired portion of the land. The structures and trees that were on the affected lands were confirmed with the details recorded in the tenement list of the survey plans in order to record correct data. The data base maintain by the PMU was taken into consideration producing aggregated data base for preparation this RP.

4.2 Socio-economic Profile of Affected Population

30. The total affected households were 178, of which 167 were male-headed, and 11 were female-headed households. The total affected population of the 178 households totalled 712 persons, of whom 349 were male and 363 were female as shown in the [Table 8](#) and [Table 9](#) below. It was identified that 178 people were of age below 18; 428 persons were of ages between 19 – 60 years, and 106 persons were over 60 years old. Therefore, 284 persons (40%) either below 18 years or over 60 years within affected households, are not economically active. The gender ratio of the affected populations are 51% female to 49% male.

Table 8: Age and sex disaggregated information of household Heads

Physically affected HH		Economically affected HH		Economically affected HH		Total	Households		Households		Total
Age 19-60	%	Age 19-60	%	Age above 60	%		Male	%	Female	%	
5	3%	158	88%	15	9%	178	167	94%	11	6%	178

Table 9: Age and Gender Disaggregated Information on Population

District	DSD	Population					Total
		Below 18 years	Age 19-60	Above 60	Male	Female	
Matale	Galewela	178	428	106	349	363	712

4.2.1 Economically Active Population

31. 177 people (25%) were identified as economically active in the affected area with 75% are either age below 18 years or over 60 years. There are also a group of unemployed women or vulnerable people who are depending on the economically active population. The affected people of age below 18 years, elderly citizens, female population in the age group of 19 to 60 years and vulnerable persons are considered as an economically inactive population. However, this definition needs to be reconsidered, as the segment of female population of age group of 19 to 60 is helping their families on farms development works informally. This segment of women work in the paddy lands and agricultural high lands belong to their families, they earn a “hidden” income.

4.2.2 Civil Status of Households

32. [Table 10](#) shows that 124 households are occupied by married people and 11 are widows. 31 households were not married and 2 were divorced. The number of unmarried households is significantly high.

Table 10: Civil Status of the Households

District	DSD	Civil status					Total
		Married	Not married	Divorced	Widow	Separated	
Matale	Galewela	124	31	2	11	-	178

4.2.3 Ethnicity and Religion of Households

33. Of the 178 APs, 37% are Sinhala, 42% Moors, 20% Malay and 1% Tamil ([Table 11](#)). Moors and Malay ethnic groups have a historically close relationship both culturally and socially. Both ethnic groups represent 62% of total affected households. It was also found that 62% of the affected persons are following Islam, 23% Buddhists, 14% Christian and 1% Hindu ([Table 12](#)). A total of 63% minority ethnic groups (Moor, Malay and Tamil) was affected in the contract package area.

Table 11: Ethnicity of households

District	DSD	Ethnicity				Total
		Sinhala	Tamil	Moor	Malay	
Matale	Galewela	65	2	74	37	178

Table 12: Religion of households

District	DSD	Religion				Total
		Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Islam	
Matale	Galewela	41	24	2	111	178

4.2.4 Education Level of Households

34. There were no affected households recorded with no level of educational achievement. 100% of affected households were found to have educational qualifications to some extent as shown in [Table 13](#). 27% have achieved GCE OL and 11% passed GCE AL Examinations. 61% households had an education level of year 5 (36) and year 6 to 11 (73). It was also found that there are 2 persons holding degree and 2 holding diplomas among the affected households.

Table 13: Education Level of households

District	DSD	Level of education						Total
		No school	Up to year 5	Year 6-11	GCE O/L	GCE A/L	Diploma/ Graduate	
Matale	Galewela	0	36	73	46	19	4	178

4.2.5 Employment Level of Households

35. It was identified that 6 affected households heads are employees of the state sector institutions, working as teachers, clerks and peons. However, 36% (64) of the households are employed as farmers. The farmers are self-employed, working in their owned paddy lands or agricultural high lands. The second largest employment group is 30% of households, who are working as carpenters, masons, technicians and labourers as shown in [Table 14](#). The unemployment rate is 16%, of whom most are in the elderly and vulnerable households category.

Table 14: Employment of Households

District	DSD	Government	Private sector	Farmer	Foreign Employment	Other	Unemployed	Total
Matale	Galewela	6	22	64	3	54	29	178

4.3 Expected Program Impacts on Affected Population and Marginalized Groups

4.3.1 Impacts on Land Acquisition

36. The process to acquire 26.62 hectares of land for the construction of existing Wemedilla – Devahuwa canal in late 1980s was not completed due to unknown reasons. However, affected people

were unaware that they are eligible to claim compensation for their acquired lands. Most original land owners have sold their remaining lands along with the acquired land plots to the present land owners, who do not know that they have purchased portions of the state lands (acquired lands).

37. In view of the above facts, present land users have benefited from the Project resettlement program because they receive a statutory compensation and other entitlements for the acquired lands which they are using. PMU has made attempt to resolve long overdue land acquisition issue into successful outcome.
38. If this project does not come into operation, state land users will cultivate the lands for ever. In view of the project implementation, land users have lost their income due to land acquisition.
39. The five displaced households are being relocated at present. Three households are constructing new houses in the same village while two households are building houses in the adjoining village, where land plots have been purchased. The three households belong to an ethnic minority group who purchased the lands in the same vicinity to continue the relationship with their relatives. These three households are devoted Islam followers who wanted to resettle where the Mosque is located. Therefore, they decided to resettle in the same village. The remaining two households are Sinhala who decided to purchase the land plots in the village close to their existing settlement.

4.3.2 Impacts on Ethnic Minorities and Vulnerable Groups

40. No indigenous people were found in the NWPC-NCB-1 area. Ethnic minorities of Moors, Malay and Tamil households were affected in the package area. The two ethnic groups (Moors and Malay) are living in the affected area over generations. Two Tamil households came to the area within the last 10 years. Physically affected three households of Moors, who decided to resettle in the same village, may continue social and cultural ties with their relatives and friends.
41. Thirty-three households were identified as vulnerable meaning that at least one family member is either: senior, disabled, household is female-headed or the household live below the poverty line. They have been paid Rs. 50,000 vulnerability allowance per family.

4.3.3 Gender Disaggregated Data

42. Eleven female headed households and 363 female family members were identified during the survey. The females became head of household as a result of the death of the husband. In a Sri Lankan household, the head is a male, even though ownership of the land, house and other properties may well belong to the wife of the household head.
43. Generally female headed households and female family members in the villages are considered as less employed category. Therefore, the livelihood restoration program should be formulated to provide training facilities for the affected female household heads and female family member as well as the males in order to find income earning self-employment in the same village or in the vicinity.

5 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 Information Sharing and Meaningful Consultation

44. **Objectives:** the main objectives of the consultations with people that may be affected by the contract package area and other stakeholders in the project area are:

- to provide clear information about Project entitlements and eligibility criteria, including the compensation package and resettlement assistance schemes;
- to obtain comments from local people and others on how to improve the resettlement process and specifically the draft Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP);
- to encourage open dialogue and to create an atmosphere of good will and trust between the affected people and the Project personnel;
- to clearly set out the facts and details about the Project and Project benefits, to ensure people living in the area and other stakeholders understand the Project. This will reduce the risk that vested interest or others will try to present a false or distorted versions of the Project and draft resettlement plan.

45. The PMU/PIU contacted people living in the NCB-1 potential land acquisition and resettlement affected project area and other associated stakeholders through the Divisional Secretaries and Grama Niladharis (GNs) in order to discuss the scope of the Project, its benefits, potential adverse impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. The PMU is actively engaged in examining approaches to expedite the land acquisition process to minimize time line of land acquisition.

46. The PMU conducted several Project awareness programmes in the Project area. The PMU and PIU-NWPC met with people that could potentially be displaced by the Project, including some of the more vulnerable households, local religious and community leaders, political representatives and other leaders, and some community-based organizations. In the meetings, they offered their views, opinions, and recommendations on the compensation packages, relocation programmes, and issues relating to the location. Representatives of relevant local government agencies (GNs, representative of the Divisional Secretary of the area) and the farmer community also participated in the meetings.

47. The local-level awareness meetings were organized by the GNs with the support of the Divisional Secretary of Galewela, GNs of Nabadagahawtta, Dambagolla, Kapuhena, Korakahawa, Walaswewa, Welamitiyawa and Officers from the Irrigation Department. Resettlement and Communication Officers of PIU and officers of the PMU also attended these meetings.

5.2 Initial Consultation with Line Agencies and Representatives

48. Two meetings were held at the PMU and Divisional Secretariat levels while 8 consultation meetings were held at the GN level for the Aps, stakeholders, officers and local representatives from affected GNs, as shown in [Table 15](#). The Deputy Commissioner, Department of Buddhist affairs, Divisional Secretary Galewela, Chief Valuer, Surveyor General, Program Director of PMU and Project Director of PIU NWPC and other officers of PMU and PIU attended the consultation discussions and meetings (**See Annex 4**).

Table 15: Community Meetings Held in NCB-1

Location	Date	Comments
PMU Office, Colombo	18.01.2018	Meeting was held to resolve the land acquisition issue. Meeting was attended by the Chief Valuer, Surveyor General, and all other relevant officers and consultants of PMU, PIU-NWPCP and PMDSC.
DS office Galewela	4.5.2018	Meeting was held to resolve compensation issue with the participation of Secretary MMDE, CV Valuation Dept, DD, DS Galewela. PD PMU, PD PIU and PMU, PIU, officers and APs and stakeholders.
Welamitiyawa	2016.08.08	Most of the APs are not aware that they are using the acquired land parcels. APs informed that they purchased the land after 2000. They were not opposed to take back their lands (acquired land parcels) for the canal construction. Officers informed them, they are entitled to obtain compensation for the acquired land parcels.
Wemedilla	2016.12.09	Requested not to rehabilitate the existing canal and not to build a new sluice. Water can be released from the outer sluice, they said. One priest told that new development should implement for the betterment of society and the country.
Pallewela	2017..07.11	Requested to build 2 bathing places in the area of the canal. They also requested to build a few bridges over the canal.
Walaswewa	2017.07.11	Requested to provide water to Epitawala tank and not to disturb the natural water ways and streams when canal rehabilitation is going on. Farmers requested to supply uninterrupted water issues to their paddy fields during the cultivation seasons. Representation was made on rehabilitation of all tanks located around the Dewahuwa canal.
Silwathgama	2017.07.18	Explained GRC mechanism and how to make complaints to the committee.
Walaswewa	2018.01.09	Requested information on how the compensation is paid. One AP has recently died, and he has 5 children and asked about method of compensation distribution among 5 children. Officers explained method of compensation distribution.
Nabadagahawatta	2018.01.09	80% of the present land owners purchased those lands after 1990. They asked whether they are eligible to obtain compensation. Officers explained the legal procedure and entitlements.
Welamitiyawa	2018.01.12	Requested to explain when they will receive compensation. Officers explained that following land acquisition procedure, compensation will be paid.

5.3 Resettlement Plan Disclosure

49. **Disclosure of RIP on the ADB Website.** This Draft RIP was disclosed on the ADB website in April 2019. The finalized RIP will be completed and disclosed online once the final budget is received from the Divisional Secretary.

50. **Disclosure of the RIP Executive Summary to Affected People in Local Language.** The Executive Summary of the Draft RIP was translated into both Sinhalese and Tamil and distributed to Affected People in the NCB-1 package in April 2019. When the NCB-1 RIP is finalized, the Executive

Summary of the finalized RIP will be disclosed with affected people. The summary of RIP will be disclosed in the DS office and Pradeshiya Saba office of Galewela.

5.4 On-going Information Sharing and Consultation

51. Continuous consultation with the affected people will be carried out in order to assess the improvement of livelihood particularly on physically displaced households. The economic rehabilitation of the displaced people needs to be improved with the delivery of assistance and technical advices. The PMU and PIU will continuously monitor the progress of the resettled people who were affected in the NCB-1 package area and report the same within the bi-annual safeguard monitoring reports. Vulnerable people and affected households are experiencing significant impacts (physical displacement/economic losses) and they will be continuously monitored through the income restoration program.
52. Any package or project-wise updates will be provided to affected people in community meetings and/or with information pamphlets. Affected people can access information about the project at any time when contacting the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Details of the GRM have been distributed to all affected households.

6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

53. In order to receive and facilitate the resolution of possibly affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances concerning the project's performance, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established for the Program. The GRM addresses potentially affected people's concerns and complaints proactively and promptly, using an understandable, communicated and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all community members at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

6.1 Types of Grievance

54. The GRM is has been set up by the PMU, with PMDSC support in the MLBRC, UEC and NWPC Project areas. The GRM is designed to resolve the legal and practical issues presented in [Table 16](#).

Table 16: Types of Grievances

Legal Issues	Practical Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Application of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) and its limitations to arrive at replacement cost of acquired property. ii) Difficulties in obtaining abstracts of deeds from Land Registry. iii) Rules and regulations determining the ownership of land and amount of compensation: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Lack of knowledge on the acquisition process and how to present claims. ii) Delays in payment of compensation iii) Delays in payments of resettlement assistance and provision of benefits. iv) Most contracts on leased land are verbal. Difficulty in transforming into written contracts. v) Inability to find new land for building new houses vi) Inability to construct new houses in a short period of time vii) During the construction period temporary disruptions viii) Cracks in structures ix) Noise pollution x) Environmental Pollution xi) Dust problems xii) Other environmental issues

6.2 Levels of Grievance Redress in the Program

55. This section outlines the four levels of grievance redress on the Project plus the additional systems through the Land Acquisition Act and the courts. Many grievances arise because of inadequate understanding of Program policies and procedures but can be promptly resolved by proper explanation of the situation to the complainant refer to **Annex 6 – Brochure**). The four levels of the Program's GRM are as follows:

- (i) **Grievance Redress Committee – Grama Niladari Level** - The complainant may submit a grievance³ either in writing or orally to the PIU's Resettlement Officer or the PIU's Environmental Officer or to the Grama Niladari (GN). The Grama Niladari is the closest community administrative representative to the affected household and is under the Divisional administration. It is expected that most complaints will be resolved at this level. A resolution will be determined within one week. However, if the complaint cannot be resolved through the Grama Niladari GRC, then the grievance is passed to the GRC – PIU level.
- (ii) **Grievance Redress Committee – Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Level** – A resolution will be determined within one week. If a resolution cannot be determined, then the complaint will be passed to the GRC - Divisional Secretary level by the Project Director.
- (iii) **Grievance Redress Committee – Divisional Secretary Level** - At this level the grievance is considered by representatives of Program-related Government agencies such as Land Registration Office, Inland Revenue Office, Forest Department, Wildlife Department, Samurdhi Officer, surveyor and PIU staff. A resolution is expected to be determined within one week. In case the Divisional Secretary cannot resolve the complaint, the Project Director will then bring the complaint to the Executive Agency GRC.
- (iv) **Grievance Redress Committee – Executing Agency (PMU) at Ministry Level** - In case the complaint cannot be resolved, a resolution could take up to four weeks (inclusive of GRC levels 1-iv). This is the final level of the GRM system. However, there are still the law courts, although this is time consuming, costly and not often used.

56. ADB's SPS 2009 requires that the Project level system should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative systems and thus the complainant has the right to access the legal court system at any time of the resolution process. Therefore, the four levels mentioned above are authorized under the Project to consider grievances in relation to land acquisition cases, compensation payments, resettlement issues, ownership disputes, delays of payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance programs and environmental concerns related to the Project.

57. The GRM does not cover matters pending in the courts or any disputes concerning compensation rates. However, compensation rate disputes do fall under the LAA. Under the LAA, an Appeal must be constituted to deal with appeals against compensation offers. This process will minimize the grievances. However, a person who does not agree with the decision of the Board of Appeal may still take the case before the Supreme Court claiming a higher amount of compensation. This option is costly and time consuming and is rarely used.

³ A grievance or complaint may be Project-related, environmental or social

7 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

58. This Chapter reviews the policy and legal framework informing all land acquisition and resettlement activities in the NCB-1 package and Program more broadly. The Chapter comprises four sections: Section One outlines the national and local laws and regulations that apply and identifies gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements and identifies how gaps will be addressed. Section Two describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons. Section Three outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and sets out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided. Finally, Section Four describes the land acquisition process and schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

7.1 Legal Framework for Land Acquisition and Alternatives

59. Land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and income and livelihood restoration of the Project will be guided by the Land Acquisition Act 1950 (LAA) and its amendments, the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy 2001 (NIRP), the National Policy for the Payment of Compensation 2008, the Land Acquisition Regulations 2008 (LAR 2008), the National Environmental Act 1980 (NEA) and amendments, and the ADB Policy principles on Involuntary Resettlement 2009.

7.2 Land Acquisition Act (LAA)

60. The LAA provides the legal framework for the acquisition of land for a 'public purpose'. It provides detailed procedures for land acquisition, public consultation, the calculation of compensation of land, structures, and crops at 'market value' and assistance packages. It guarantees that no person can be deprived of his or her land except under the provisions of LAA, and provides a compensation package for acquired land, structures, damaged crops and disturbances caused by the project. The normal procedure for land acquisition begins with a request from a government agency made to the Minister of Land and Land Development (MLLD) to acquire a plot of land for a public purpose. Once land acquired, the land is vested in the government agency. The LAA provides the legal framework for the acquisition of land.

61. The provisions of the LAA are inadequate to address all the adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and involuntary relocation. The LAA is indifferent to the socio-economic conditions of those whose land is acquired and any potential long-term adverse impacts on their incomes and livelihoods. The LAA prescribes that the market value of land should be paid as compensation, which amounts to the price a property owner could expect if the land were sold on the open market. However, the ADB 2009 policy principles stipulate that 'replacement cost' should be paid as compensation, which would cover the market value and other transitional (related to moving, legal fees and taxes) and related costs. The LAA does include provision for post-acquisition monitoring of the impacts of involuntary resettlement.

7.3 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy

62. The Government adopted the NIRP in 2001 to ensure that: (i) the people affected by development projects are fairly and adequately compensated, relocated, and rehabilitated; (ii) delays in project implementation and cost overruns are reduced; and (iii) better community relations are

established between people that are resettled and the host communities in the places they move to. NIRP was approved by the cabinet of ministers as a principal policy on social safeguards. However, NIRP is not a part of LAA, which covers entitlements other than statutory compensation.

63. The NIRP is based on the LAA and its amendments, the National Environmental Act 1980 and amendments, and several other applicable laws, such as the Urban Development Authority Act 1988, the Coastal Conservation Act 1981, and regulations created under the Acts. The NIRP is also based on court decisions relating to land acquisition, compensation, consultation, and income restoration – see [Table 17](#).

Table 17: National Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles

- Resettlement shall be avoided as much as possible by reviewing the alternative options as well as considering the alternatives within the project;
- If the resettlement is unavoidable, APs shall be fairly assisted to re-establish themselves in order to improve their quality of life;
- Gender equality and equity shall be ensured and adhered to throughout the program/project;
- Affected people are fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, design of livelihood restoration, compensation payment and alternative development options at the beginning of the program/project;
- Replacement land is an option for payment of compensation in the case of loss of land. Cash compensation is a priority for all project affected people for land acquisition;
- Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets, and income and livelihood losses is based on full replacement cost and shall be paid promptly. The transaction costs shall also be paid;
- Resettlement planning and implementation are to be carried out with the full participation of the provincial and local authorities;
- Participatory planning approach is necessary in order to help the people who are economically and socially affected and who need to be integrated with the host communities;
- Common property resources, community and public services shall be provided for the resettled families;
- Resettlement program shall be planned a development perspective;
- Non-title land holders are to receive treatment as fair as that received by title holders;
- Vulnerable groups shall be identified, and a special assistance package shall be drawn up to improve the living standards; and
- Project Executing Agencies (PEAs) are to bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.

The NIRP applies to:

- All development projects-induced land acquisition and involuntary resettlement initiated by the State;

- All projects regardless of the source of funding;
- All projects that were in the planning phase on the date of implementation of NIRP, and all future projects.

64. The MLLD is responsible for implementing the NIRP. This is done in collaboration with a wide network of public agencies, including the Central Environmental Authority (CEA), the Survey Department, the Valuation Department, relevant Ministries, and Divisional Secretariats.

65. The NIRP ensures that the people affected by a project are treated in a fair and equitable manner and that they are not impoverished by the process of land acquisition and resettlement. The NIRP also offers a framework for project planning and implementation that meets international requirements and best practices for involuntary resettlement, including the ADB safeguard policy principles.

7.4 National Policy on Payment of Compensation (2008) and LA Regulation (2008)

66. The Cabinet of Ministers approved the National Policy on Payment of Compensation (NPPC) in November 2008 in order to establish a uniform system for adequate payment of compensation, based on the LAA, the NIRP, and several other laws applicable to land acquisition and resettlement. The NPPC supersedes all other ad hoc and special compensation packages used by government agencies, such as the RDA. The Land Acquisition Regulations (LAR) 2008 are regulations created under the LAA. The LAR 2008 was approved by the Parliament of Sri Lanka in 2009 and give effect to both the NIRP and NPPC. The LAR 2008 incorporated the NIRP and the NPPC principles into Sri Lanka's legal framework on land acquisition and resettlement, thereby improving the incongruence between the local regulatory framework for land acquisition and resettlement and international best practices for involuntary resettlement.

7.5 National Environmental Act (NEA) 1980 and 1988

67. The National Environmental Act 1980 (NEA) contains provisions relevant to involuntary settlement. The NEA created the Central Environmental Authority (CEA). Gazette Notification No. 859/14, dated 23 February 1995, stipulates the projects that require CEA authorisation, in terms of Part IV-C of the NEA. Item 12 in the Schedule requires the formulation of a Resettlement Action Plan to address involuntary resettlement of 100 or more households.

7.6 Policy and Principles Adopted by the RP to Ensure Compatibility with National Legislation and Procedures

68. The potential social impacts on the affected people will be mitigated through several measures adopted by the Project. The safeguard principles of the NIRP and ADB 2009 policy principles will be incorporated into the Project. The measures include a livelihood restoration programme and a program to help integrate the people that are being resettled with the host communities living near the new resettlement site. Conflicts between the host community and the resettled community could arise if the PMU assists only the resettled community. Common assistance measures include infrastructure and support services at the relocation sites being shared with the host community, to assist with economic development and social integration.

7.7 Comparison between the NIRP and the ADB Policy Principles Level 2

69. There are similarities and differences in the principles contained in the NIRP and the ADB 2009 safeguard policy. Further, the provisions of the LAA also affect the resettlement programme, in particular, the payment of compensation. A detailed comparison is given in [Table 18](#).

73. Both the NIRP and the ADB 2009 policy provide entitlements for affected people that are not covered by the LAA. These include compensation for non-titleholders; the requirement to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan; stakeholder consultations; participation of affected people in project planning, monitoring of involuntary resettlement; cut-off dates for eligibility; rehabilitation, livelihood restoration, and income restoration; grievance redress mechanisms; payment of compensation at replacement cost; and special assistance for vulnerable people. The provision of alternative resettlement sites is envisaged in both the NIRP and the ADB 2009 policy principles. However, the identification of affected people through a baseline survey for title and non-title holders and the disclosure of the Resettlement Plan are only contained in the 2009 policy principles. Options for taking possession of land and other property before payment of compensation are contemplated in the LAA.

Table 18: Comparison of GOSL Legal Framework, the NIRP, and the ADB SPS 2009 Policy Principles

Aspect	GOSL legal framework	GOSL NIRP	ADB 2009 policy principles
Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement	No provision	Avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts	Avoid where feasible or minimize involuntary resettlement
Compensation for non-titleholders	No provision	Non-titleholders are entitled to fair compensation	Fair entitlements must be offered to allow non-title holders to improve or at least recover their standard of living
Requirement for a RAP	No provision	Where 20 or more families are affected by a development project, a full RAP is required. Where less than 20 families are affected, a less-detailed RAP is sufficient.	A comprehensive RAP is required for any project that requires resettlement of more than 200 people. Where impacts are minor and less than 200 people are affected, an abbreviated RAP (A-RAP) is required.
Stakeholder consultation	No provision	Required.	Consultation is required with PAPs and stakeholders
Participation of PAPs in project planning, implementation, and monitoring of involuntary resettlement	No provision	Required.	Required.
Identification of affected people through baseline survey for title and non-titleholders	No provision	Not stipulated.	Required

Aspect	GOSL legal framework	GOSL NIRP	ADB 2009 policy principles
Cut-off date	No provision	Required under Appendix 13 of guidelines for the preparation of a resettlement plan	Eligibility cut-off date is required
Information disclosure to public as well as disclosure of RAP	Acquisition of land to be disclosed	Information dissemination is a requirement (figure 5.2 of appendix G: guidelines for a participatory resettlement process), no provision on disclosure of RAP	Public disclosure is required
Rehabilitation, livelihood restoration, and income restoration	No provision	Required under 6.8 of the guidelines for the preparation of a RAP	Income should be restored
Taking over the possession before payment of compensation	LAA contains provision	Not permitted	Not permitted
Grievance redress mechanism	Limit to compensation amounts under legally established appeal process	Required under RAP recommendations	Required
Replacement cost	LAR 2008 contains a provision	Required	Full replacement cost for acquired land and assets
Assistance to Vulnerable people	No provision	Required	Special assistance scheme is a required
Provision of alternative resettlement sites	No provision	Required	Alternative resettlement sites to be considered

7.8 Legal and Policy Commitment

70. The legal and policy commitment ensure that the project affected people receive payment of compensation, special assistance, income restoration and rehabilitation. Accordingly, the executing agency is responsible to apply the provisions of LAA and its regulations and NIRP policy principles for the benefit of the affected people of the projects.

7.9 Legal Framework to Compensate Housing with Title/Without Title

71. Under the provisions of the LAA and LAR 2008, replacement value should be paid for structures on the land that is acquired, including houses. Valuation amounts are to be determined by the Chief Valuer based on the condition reports prepared by officers of the Valuation Department. At the Section 9 inquiry under the LAA, the acquiring officer decides on the ownership status of the buildings. If it relates to private property with a deed and is owned and occupied by the owner, he or she is entitled to receive compensation at replacement value. If the property is leased or rented out, the compensation should be divided between the owner and lessee/tenant according to the conditions of the lease agreement or the provisions of the Rent Act, 1972, respectively.

72. The LAR 2008 provides authority to pay compensation to non-title holders of buildings at replacement value. If the occupants are living on State land without any legal document, they are entitled to receive compensation only for the building/s at replacement value. An encroacher is not entitled to compensation for the area of State land that he or she is occupying. Where the occupant is settled on private land, compensation for the land is not permitted in the absence of a court decision.

7.10 Legal Framework for Compensation to Businesses

73. Under the LAA, businesses are entitled to receive compensation for the loss of income due to land acquisition. However, there are limitations on the payment of such compensation. Formal business owners are required to produce the last three years of tax returns as evidence of tax paid to the Inland Revenue Department (IRD). Based on the tax paid to the IRD, the Valuation Department determines the annual turnover of the business and pays the loss of business compensation accordingly.
74. An informal business is defined as a business that is not registered with the Registrar of Companies, nor registered with the Divisional Secretary's office in the division where the business has been established and does not pay tax to the IRD. Informal businesses that have not paid taxes to the IRD are not entitled to receive loss of business compensation under the LAA. Under the LAR 2008 and the entitlement matrix of the RF, informal businesses are eligible for some moderate compensation. However, the amount of compensation paid out will be less than is paid formal business owners.
75. All businesses (formal and informal) are entitled to receive compensation for affected land, structures, and any trees on the acquired land under the provisions of the LAA.

7.11 Legal Framework to Compensate Cultural Sites

76. Temples are entitled to receive compensation according to the LAA. Temples are categorised into: (i) old temples (Rajamahaviharaya) established during the period of the Sinhala kingdom; and (ii) temples established after Sinhala kingdom, which are not considered as Rajamahaviharaya. Compensation for Rajamahaviharaya is paid to the Public Trustee under the provisions of Temple Land Ordinance. Other temples are entitled to receive compensation directly from the acquiring officer. In practice, the temple committee (Dayakasabawa) receives the compensation on behalf of the temple.
77. The Pradeshiya Sabhas are the custodians of cemeteries and community facilities that are entitled to compensation under the LAA. In the Project, however, construction on cemeteries is prohibited.

7.12 Legal Framework for Compensation for Temporary Impacts

78. The RPF specifies that the temporary adverse impacts of civil works, such as the loss of access, damage to property or land, safety hazards, and impact on mobility need to be adequately compensated. Such impacts will be identified by the PD-PIU and details of the impact will be recorded before the civil work starts. PD-PIU should inform DS and PMU for their intervention to resolve issues. DS and Resettlements Specialists of PMU should discuss with the AP for resolving the issue amicably.

7.13 Valuation of Lands and Structures

79. The Divisional Secretary is responsible for issuing a Section 7 notice under the LAA requesting the production of documents as evidence of the ownership of the land/property to be acquired and compensation for those who seek it. Once a claim is made, the DS/acquiring officer is responsible for calling a Section 9 acquisition inquiry in order to determine the ownership of the land/property to be acquired. The inquiry is similar to the court procedure that determines owners/co-owners of the property. Owner/s of land and property are responsible to submit the ownership claims and compensation claims within the stipulated time period of 21 days. If the owner of the land does not make the claim on ownership, the compensation acquiring officer is responsible to inquire and report to the district court. This may lead to a delay of the acquisition process.
80. The DS/acquiring officer issues a decision on ownership under Section 10.1A of the LAA and sends a copy to the Chief Valuer. The DS also sends a copy of the inquiry proceedings and the compensation amounts claimed to the Valuation Department.
81. The valuation officers identify the land plots and structures, using the Section 6 survey plans prepared by the Survey Department. Land plots subject to the acquisition are marked in the Section 6 plan. Other features are also given under a tenement list, which is attached to the survey plan. In the tenement list, the extent of the land and its boundaries, the structures available on the land plot, and other details are recorded.
82. Based on these details, the valuation officer prepares a condition report on the land, taking into consideration the status of the buildings and their floor area, materials used, and other features. The land value for a property with full legal ownership is assessed considering the potential value of the land, following international standards and direct comparison with other, similar plots or properties. The concept of potential value is that a plot subject to acquisition is considered as being offered for sale. For example, if rubber land is converted to real estate land, the price of such land will increase. The value of the structures is determined according to the rate per square foot for permanent, semi-permanent, and temporary buildings based on the condition reports prepared by the valuation officer. Compensation is determined according to the replacement value. Once the valuation officer prepares a valuation report for land and structures, it is sent to a higher officer in the department to be checked and rechecked. Once the Valuation Department determines the amount to be paid, the valuation reports are sent to the DS/acquiring officer. The DS/acquiring officer is responsible for offering compensation under Section 17 of the LAA. If the claimant disagrees with the amount, he or she can appeal to the Board of Review for higher compensation. The Board of Review has the right to increase or decrease the amount of compensation offered.

7.14 Valuation of Trees, Crops, and Agricultural Infrastructure

83. The identification of trees, crops, and agricultural infrastructure follows the same procedures as described above. However, the methodology for valuation of trees, crops, and agriculture infrastructure must take their condition into account.

84. **Trees:** Based on the preliminary plan and tenement list, information, including the tree species, the number of trees, the annual production, and the age of each tree are recorded by the valuation officer. Timber and fruit trees are recorded separately. For fruit trees, compensation is determined according to the annual production of fruit. Data is collected from sources, such as the Agriculture Department and the Coconut Cultivation Board, to determine the value of fruit. For timber trees, data is collected from the Forests Department and State Timber Corporation. The valuation officer collates all the collected data and makes an assessment for compensation for each category of tree species.
85. **Crops:** The assessment of crops is based on annual production per acre and whether the crop is rain fed or irrigated and is collected from the Agrarian Services Department and the Agriculture Research and Training Institute. An assessment is made based on the average or expected yield of the crop on rain fed as compared to irrigated land, and the market prices paid for the crops and are determined by the Valuation Department.
86. **Agricultural infrastructure:** Data is collected from sources that include the Agriculture Department and the Department of Census and Statistics. Based on the data and information collected, valuation officers determine the amounts of compensation to be paid.

7.15 Damage Occurring During Construction

87. Compensation for damages during construction may need to go through the process under GRC. The Contractor is responsible for compensation payments under such circumstances. The Contractor can apply for a negotiated settlement for compensation payment under mutually agreed terms.

7.16 Allowances for Owners of Land and Structures

88. The statutory compensation for land and structures is determined by the LAA and LAR 2008. It includes the following:
- Replacement value for structures;
 - Market value for land, trees, and crops;
 - Cost of attending the Section 9 inquiry;
 - Cost for selection of alternative sites;
 - Cost for transportation to new sites;
 - Cost incurred for publicity of commercial establishments;
 - Cost for fixing of furniture (this is a cost for re-fixing furniture once HH move to new house);
 - Cost of travelling, where relevant;
 - Cost of loss of business;
 - Cost of working capital for re-establishment of business;
 - Cost of assessment tax and rent; and
 - Costs incurred by the claimant for acquiring of land.
89. The replacement value paid for structures and the compensation paid for land, trees, and crops, and the loss of business are included in the statutory compensation. The amount varies according to the status of the structures, land, trees, and crops, and the value of the business. The loss of business is also entitled to receive compensation. An additional entitlement is the use of materials salvaged from the structures that have been compensated.

7.17 Organizational Structure for Land Acquisition

90. Land acquisition is assigned to Divisional Secretaries (DS), who operate as acquiring officers. The DS is responsible for carrying out the land acquisition procedures in respect of the land to be acquired in his or her Divisional Secretary Division (DSD). The procedures are cumbersome and involve several agencies, including the MLLD, the Survey Department (SD), the Valuation Department (VD), and the Government Printing Department (GPD). The minimum timeframe for the completion of the land acquisition is approximately 70-75 weeks.

91. [Table 19](#) illustrates the process, activities, timeframes, and responsible agencies for land acquisition.

Table 19: Land Acquisition Process

SN	statutory provisions of land acquisition act	statutory Activities	Agencies Responsible	Time frame-weeks
1	Section 2	<p>Preparation of acquisition proposal on land/property to be acquired.</p> <p>Authorization to start acquisition.</p> <p>Publication of section 2 notice indicating particular land/property is subject to acquisition.</p> <p>Issue of survey requisition by Divisional Secretary (DS) to survey superintendent in the District where particular land/property is located for preparation of an advance tracing on land/property to be acquired.</p> <p>Survey the land/property and prepare an advance tracing to send to the DS.</p>	<p>Executing agency (Department/Institution/project and ministry).</p> <p>Minister of Land and Ministry of Land.</p> <p>Ministry of Land and Divisional Secretary</p> <p>(Sec. 2 notice published at the land by Grama Niladhari).</p> <p>Divisional secretary (DS)/Acquiring officer.</p> <p>Survey Department.</p>	12
2	Section 3	<p>Claims for damages caused to the land during the Section 2 surveys.</p>	<p>Landowner must initiate the claim.</p> <p>Payment made by Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer.</p> <p>Fund released by Executing agency</p>	01

SN	statutory provisions of land acquisition act	statutory Activities	Agencies Responsible	Time frame-weeks
3	Section 4	<p>Decision to acquire the land/property. Divisional Secretary to inform the owner(s) of land/property.</p> <p>Publication of a notice providing the details of the advance tracing on land/property needing to be acquired and calls for objections.</p> <p>Making objections.</p> <p>Conducting inquiries into any objections.</p> <p>Making recommendations to the Land Ministry on the outcome of the objection inquiry and whether the land/property should be acquired or not.</p>	<p>Minister of Land and Ministry of Land</p> <p>Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer.</p> <p>Land/property owner(s).</p> <p>Executing agency (Secretary or his/her nominee should conduct the objection inquiry).</p> <p>Secretary of line ministry.</p>	17
4	Section 5	<p>Make decision to acquire land/property and direct acquiring officer to start the acquisition process.</p> <p>Preparation of Section 5 notice to inform those who have claimed to the land/property</p> <p>Printing the notice on decision to acquire land/property</p> <p>Publication of the notice on decision to acquire land/property</p>	<p>Minister of Land and Ministry of Land.</p> <p>Divisional Secretary.</p> <p>Government Printing Department.</p> <p>Divisional Secretary.</p>	02
5	Section 6	<p>Instruct survey department to prepare preliminary plan (PP)</p> <p>Preparation of PP.</p>	<p>Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer.</p> <p>Survey Department.</p>	16
6	Section 7	<p>Call for claims on ownership and compensation by Gazette Notification and newspapers in Sinhala, Tamil, and English</p>	<p>Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer.</p> <p>Government Printing Department and press.</p>	04

SN	statutory provisions of land acquisition act	statutory Activities	Agencies Responsible	Time frame-weeks
7	Section 8	Direct person(s) to submit documentation on their ownership status to the land/property to the acquiring officer.	Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer.	01
8	Section 9	Conduct inquiry.	Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer.	07
9	Section 10	Determination of ownership on land/property and inform claimant(s). Provide a copy to the Valuation Department. If claimants are not satisfied with the decision of the acquiring officer, they should inform the acquiring officer that they do not accept the decision.	Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer. Claimant(s) of land and property.	04
10	Sections 11 to 14	If the decision of the acquiring office is challenged, the appeal process is to the District Court in the first instance. If the claimants is dissatisfied on the decision of the district court he can appeal to Supreme Court	Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer. Claimant(s). District Court and Supreme Court.	-
11	Section 15	Summon person(s) relevant to the inquiry, if they do not present voluntarily.	Divisional Secretary /acquiring officer	-
12	Section 16	Acquiring officer can conduct an inquiry at any time on ownership claims before he or she makes a decision on the ownership status of land/property.	Divisional Secretary/Acquiring officer. Claimant(s).	-
13	Section 17	Award of compensation. Payment of compensation.	Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer. Valuation Department. Claimant(s).	04

SN	statutory provisions of land acquisition act	statutory Activities	Agencies Responsible	Time frame-weeks
14	Section 18	Restart inquiry before making payment under section 17, if errors occurred by acquiring officer.	a Claimant(s). Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer.	02
15	Sections 19 to 28	Appeal procedure for higher compensation.	Claimant(s). Board of Appeal under LAA. Supreme Court (if the claimants dissatisfied on appeal board decision he can appeal SC) .	-
16	Section 29	Payment of compensation after appeal procedure.	Board of Appeal. Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer Claimant(s).	-
17	Sections 38 and 38A	Request to issue a Section 38 order to take possession. Decision to take possession of land/property. Preparation of Section 38 order notice. Printing of Section 38 order notice. Take possession of land/property. Hand over the land/property to the executing agency.	Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer. Minister of Land and Ministry of Land. Ministry of Land. Government Printing Department Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer.	04

SN	statutory provisions of land acquisition act	statutory Activities	Agencies Responsible	Time frame-weeks
		Under urgent situations, possession of land/property can be acquired under section 38A. This provision applies immediately after the publication of the Section 2 notice.	Divisional Secretary and officer in charge of the executing agency. Divisional Secretary and owner of land/property.	
18	Section 44	Issue vesting order/release acquired land to executing agency. Preparation of plan for vesting order. Registration of vesting order.	Divisional Secretary/acquiring officer. Survey Department. Secretary to line ministry/head of line agency. Land Registration Department.	02
			Total	76

** Please note that the time period cannot be defined to complete the sections 11 to 14 and 19 to 29.

8 ENTITLEMENTS: COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

92. This Chapter presents the entitlements (compensation and assistances) for people affected by involuntary land acquisition and resettlement in NCB-1. The chapter is structured into three sections. Section one defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, describes all resettlement assistance measures and includes an entitlement matrix. Section two specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups. Section three outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

8.1 Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

93. The LAA, NIRP and LA Regulations 2009, outlined above constitute the resettlement regulatory framework for determining the replacement cost. Replacement cost comprises fair market value of the property and other compensation packages that are elaborated in NIRP and LA Regulations 2009 (see below). The valuation of acquired property will be executed by the Valuation Department on the request of the Divisional Secretary of the area where the land is located. The DS is the land acquiring officer. The compensation package has two components: compensation package under the LAA, and special assistance scheme under the LA Regulations 2009. The latter is given regardless of the type of land tenure of the affected households. Both packages together amount to the replacement cost of a property acquired. In some cases, such as annual permit holders, the amount exceeds the replacement cost. The entitlement matrix reflects these compensation packages and the party responsible for distributing these packages to APs.

8.1.1 Assessment of Replacement Cost

94. LAA provides for determining compensation based on 'market value'. It defines market value as 'the amount which the land might be expected to have realized if sold by a willing seller in the open market as a separate entity on the date of publication of that notice in the Gazette' ... [Section 46(1)]. The NIRP states that compensation will be based on 'replacement cost' of acquired land and structures. 'Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs' [Principle 6].

95. The LA Regulations of 2009 under section 63(2) (f) of the LAA did not adopt 'replacement cost' as the basis for compensation as LAA does not use the concept; instead it used 'market value' as defined in LAA together with several safeguard provisions to eliminate inequities arising from methods of valuation and determining 'market value', thereby upgrading compensation to the level of replacement cost.

96. The current IR regulatory framework ensures that persons affected by land acquisition receive replacement cost, so that they could maintain the same socio-economic status that they enjoyed prior to land acquisition, or that their living standards are raised to a higher level compared with the pre-acquisition level particularly in the case of the poor. As outlined above, LA Regulations of 2009 under 'Disturbances' make the necessary provisions for compensating every possible cost incurred by an AP during the acquisition of their properties. Section 3.11 of the LA Regulations 2009 provides a range of compensation for 'disturbances' that are caused by land acquisition. The total package of compensation and other payments would bring compensation

to the level of 'replacement cost', which is also best international practice in involuntary resettlement. The LA Regulations 2009 provides the following compensation packages to those who lost land to a public project.

- Where part of a land is acquired and when its value as a separate entity deems to realize a value proportionately lower than the market value of the main land, the compensation will be proportionate to the value of the main land.
- For a building used for occupation or for business purpose, or that was intended to be used for occupation or business purpose on the date the intention to acquire was published, the difference between the cost of re-construction and the value of building based for determination of market value will be paid as additional compensation.
- The value based on 'development potential' is considered in determining the value of land when a paddy land plot is acquired if the Agrarian Services Commissioner General's approval has already been obtained to convert it into non-agricultural land.
- Where an acquired building is occupied by a tenant/statutory tenant protected under the provision of the Rent Act No 7 of 1972 (as amended thereafter) compensation will be ascertained in proportion having regard to the provisions of Rent (amendment) Act No 26 of 2006.

97. Damages caused by injurious affection and severance should be allowed fully. Compensation for disturbance based on the "value to owner" will be paid based on written claims:

- Expenses incurred during appearing under LAA section 9 Inquiry: maximum payment is Rs. 10,000.
- Expense of finding an alternative accommodation: maximum rental of Rs. 15,000 per month for the period of six months. If the anticipated physical displacement is temporary, monthly rent of Rs. 15,000; if the anticipated physical displacement is permanent, a maximum of 6 months' rental of Rs. 15,000 per month is payable for a house.
- Cost of advertising: permanent displacement of informal business establishment will get Rs. 5,000 and a formal business establishment Rs. 20,000.
- Re-fixing cost of fixtures and fittings; transport expenses: Rs. 25,000 for a house/residence. In case of business premises or any other structure of specific nature, the amount should be based on actual expenses.
- Loss of earnings from business: Rs. 5,000 a month for informal businesses. For formal businesses compensation amount is based on accounts and tax returns pertaining to preceding three years or Rs. 20,000.
- Increased overhead expenses: will be paid according to the circumstances.
- Double payments, for example, rent or rates: this is to be calculated based on actual expenditure; all other expenses incurred by the owner in relation to the acquisition: losses sustained because of the compulsory sale of the business due to the acquisition, for example, sale of livestock.
- Other additional expenses for disturbance or compensation not considered under any other compensation item above. Disturbance experienced by tenants falls into this category. A payment is made in respect of vulnerable persons such as old and disabled people who are dependent on affected persons. Another category is self-employment. The maximum payment for any of these disturbances is Rs. 15,000.
- When an owner of a house or of an investment property is displaced, additionally 10% of the market value is paid as compensation. This is conditional upon leaving the acquired property on the stipulated date.
- When the value of a piece of acquired land is based on its agricultural potential, the displacement cost and loss of income will be taken into consideration in determining its value.

- For the purchase of relocation land, a cash grant is paid on a disaggregated basis according to the extent of land acquired, which can vary from Rs. 750,000 to Rs. 2,000,000 as per 2.1 of EM.
- For the construction of a temporary hut at a relocation site Rs. 50,000 is paid for the physically displaced household.
- Additionally, 50% of the statutory compensation can be paid.
- Disaggregated monthly food ration of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 is received by a physically displaced household for a year.
- Statutory compensation is paid for acquired land that includes structures, trees and crops.

98. Having considered the above regulatory framework and the desire of the Cabinet of Ministers to provide adequate assistance to all APs of the Project, the compensations packages described in the following sections were approved for the Project.

8.2 Compensation Package for Land and Resettlement

99. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) were established in each affected GN to assist affected households and APs in compensation determination, payment, appeals, housing and income restoration programmes. GRCs are also helping affected households to find alternative lands and in re-investment of cash compensation in productive activities, especially in income-generating programmes (see also Grievance Redress Mechanism below).

100. The five households who lost their houses fully, were considered as severely affected households. These households are entitled to a compensation package under Land Acquisition Act and the Special Assistance Scheme at least to restore their livelihood at pre-project status. These entitlements were given to them on a priority basis. Therefore, compensation and special cash grant to purchase replacement lands were released to them on priority basis.

101. The five households opted to rebuild their new houses on the newly purchased residential allotments. During stakeholder consultation workshop, these five households were requested and agreed to find suitable lands to construct their new houses.

8.3 Damages Caused During Construction

102. Project Contractors will avoid damaging public and private property during the construction work.

8.4 Entitlement Matrix

103. The entitlement matrix ([Table 20](#)) makes provision for compensation and entitlements as described in the updated Resettlement Framework as is relevant for the NWPC-NCB-1 contract package of the Project.

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedures
1. Agricultural land					
1.1 Permanent loss of agricultural land	Land involuntarily acquired for the canal and related facilities such as service roads	Owner of private titled land or state grant land	a) Compensation for land at replacement cost (statutory compensation) based on LAA, Regulations, 2008 under LAA and NIRP. b) 50% of statutory compensation as additional payment. c) Compensation for land developments (trees and structures) d) Additional payment for document collection	MMDE/PMU/PIU	
		Lease holder of private titled land or state grant land	Compensation for land developments (trees and structures)		
		User/leaser of public trust (temple) land	a) 50% of value of statutory compensation. b) Compensation for land developments (trees and structures) d) Additional payment for document collection		
		Users of private and state grant lands without title-deed or users of government lands (i.e. lands of Wildlife or Forest Departments, Divisional Secretaries, etc)	a) Compensation for land developments (trees and structures)		

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedures
		without title deed.			
1.2 Temporary loss of agricultural land	Land involuntarily acquired for the canal and related facilities such as service roads	Owner, Lessee, Sharecrop tenant, non-titles land user	a) Compensation for land development losses (see entitlements 2-7). b) Loss of income (crop value) during the temporary acquisition c) Restoration of land to original state	MMDE/ PMU/ PIU	
1.3 Loss of access to agricultural land (temporary)	Land involuntarily acquired for the canal and related facilities such as service roads	Owner, Lessee, Sharecrop tenant, non-titles land user	a) Alternate access to agricultural land will be provided for duration of civil works b) Restoration of land to original state c) Loss of income (crop value) during the temporary loss of access	MMDE/ PMU/ PIU	
2. Residential and Commercial Land and Structures					
2.1 Full and partial loss of Residential land and primary structure	Land involuntarily acquired for the canal and related facilities such as service roads	Owner of private titled-land	Compensation for residential land based on LAA Regulations 2008 under LAA and NIRP (statutory compensation). 50% of statutory compensation as additional payment. Compensation for structure/s at replacement cost. Physically displaced households will receive cash grant to purchase land plot according to the following basis of portion of land acquired: 0-20 perch – SLR 750,000.00 21-40 perch – SLR 1,250,000.00	MMDE PMU/ PIU	

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedures
			41-60 perch – SLR 1,750,000.00 61+ perch – SLR 2,000,000.00 If partial loss of structure or land will deem remaining structure and/or land unusable then full replacement cost will be provided Salvage materials free of charge (structures and trees)		
		User/leaser of public trust (temple) land	50% of statutory compensation for land. Physically displaced households will receive cash grant to purchase land plot according to the following basis of portion of land acquired: 0-20 perch – SLR 750,000.00 21-40 perch – SLR 1,250,000.00 41-60 perch – SLR 1,750,000.00 61+ perch – SLR 2,000,000.00 Salvage materials belonging to the leaseholder/tenant free of charge (structures and trees)	MMDE PMU/ PIU	
		Users of private or state grant lands without title-deed or users of government lands (i.e. lands of Wildlife or Forest Departments,	No compensation for land value Compensation for all land development, including: Replacement cost of primary and secondary structure(s) Replacement value of crop and trees		

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedures
		Divisional Secretaries, etc.) without title deed.	Physically displaced households will receive cash grant to purchase land plot according to the following basis of portion of land acquired: 0-20 perch – SLR 750,000.00 21-40 perch – SLR 1,250,000.00 41-60 perch – SLR 1,750,000.00 61+ perch – SLR 2,000,000.00 If partial loss of structure will deem remaining structure unusable then replacement cost for full structure will be provided Salvage materials free of charge (structures and trees)		
3. Secondary Structures					
3.1 Loss of secondary structure	Land acquired for canals, related facilities that result in loss of secondary structures	Owners of structures regardless of land titles	Replacement cost for secondary structure (i.e. sheds, wells, outdoor latrines, rice stores, animal pens, tombs etc.) Salvage materials free of charge	MMDE PMU/PIU	1. Compensation rates are determined based on NIRP, LAA, and LA Regulations, 2008 2. Other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
4. Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance					
4.1 Materials Relocation Allowance	Loss of house and other primary and secondary structures	Physically displaced households	One-time lump sum transport allowance SLRs, 25,000 per household	MMDE PMU/PIU	1. As determined with MLLD, MMDE and approved by ADB

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedures
4.2 Resettlement Rehabilitation Allowance	Permanent displacement	Physically displaced households	<p>One-time lumpsum of SLRs. 50,000/- per affected household to construct a temporary house and a toilet.</p> <p>One-time lumpsum of Rs. 450,000 per sub-family (excluding the main family) for transitional support (as per 3.1.7 Approved Cabinet Paper)</p> <p>Maximum six months' rental allowance of Rs. 15,000/- per family (including sub-family) calculated from displacement date.</p> <p>One monthly food coupon for a period of 12 months per family (including sub-family):</p> <p>A monthly food coupon of Rs. 5000/- for a family with two adults and one child.</p> <p>A monthly food coupon of Rs. 6000/- for a family with two adults and two children.</p> <p>A monthly food coupon of Rs. 7000/- for a family with two adults and three children.</p>		2. Other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
	Temporary displacement	Physically displaced households	Monthly rent of Rs. 15,000/- per sub-family from the date of commencement of construction works.		
5. Livelihood Restoration					
5.1 Crops	Affected crop	Cultivator /Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<p>Compensation for loss of crops at replacement value</p> <p>Notice to harvest (at least 30 days)</p>	MMDE PMU/PIU	

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedures
5.2 Trees	Affected trees	Cultivator /Parties to sharecrop arrangement	Compensation for loss of crop at replacement value Notice to harvest (at least 30 days)		
5.3 Permanent loss of livelihood	Partial or full loss of agricultural or commercial land	Owner, Lessee, Sharecrop tenant, non-titles land user	a) Benefiting from livelihood restoration activities b) Preference for work at project sites	MMDE PMU/PIU	
5.4 Businesses	Temporary business loss due to project activities	Owner of business (registered and informal) established before cut-off date	Monthly rental allowance from time of shifting the business into another place: Registered business Rs. 20,000/ Informal business Rs. 5,000/-	MMDE PMU/PIU	1. As determined with MLLD, MMDE and approved by ADB 2. Other assistance outlined in RIP will also be provided by PMU/PIU
	Permeant business loss due to project activities	Owner of business (registered and informal) established before cut-off date	Compensation to restore business in another location Compensation amount is subject to a maximum of Rs. 600,000/- to purchase a land and re-open the business.		
5.5 Employment	Temporary employment loss due to project activities	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	a) Benefiting from livelihood restoration activities b) Preference for work at project sites		
	Permanent employment loss due to project activities without possibility of re-employment	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	a) Benefiting from livelihood restoration activities b) Preference for work at project sites		
6. Public Services and Facilities					
6.1 Loss of community assets,	Permanent or temporary loss of local roads,	Divisional Secretary's Division, Local Authority and	All lost community facilities and services will be rehabilitated and/or replaced		1. As determined with MLLD, MMDE and approved by ADB

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedures
services and facilities	footpaths, bridges, irrigation, wells, water ways, community facilities (e.g. hall), cemetery / tombs	local community	Temporary and/or alternate access to facilities and services (i.e. drinking water, electricity, community hall) will be provided during the interrupted period.	MMDE PMU/ PIU	
7. Special Provisions					
7.1 Vulnerable Affected People	Economic and physical displacement	Households living below the national poverty line (4752 rupees/month /person as of Jan 2019) People over 60 years' old Female-headed households Disabled people	a) SLRs 50,000/= cash grant per vulnerable person (can be more than one person per household) b) Priority in membership in Income restoration and improvement programs c) Assistance in official document search and registration. d) For female-headed households all compensation will be provided in the name of the female	MMDE PMU/ PIU	Affected households will demonstrate eligibility for the disability allowance with medical records or a certificate. The PMU will assist an affected person with logistics and/or financial assistance to obtain a medical certificate if required by the affected person.
8. Unforeseen Impacts					
8.1 Update of the Resettlement Plan	Unanticipated identified impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All displaced people	To be determined in accordance with the IR safeguard requirements of the ADB SPS and local legal framework Resettlement Plan and specific sub-project to be updated and disclosed on ADB website and with affected people	MMDE PMU/ PIU	As per above entitlement categories

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation Agency	Implementation Procedures
			Standards of this entitlement matrix not be lowered.		

HH = household; PIU = Project Implementation Unit, EA = Executive Agency

9 RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

9.1 Impact of Loss of Houses and Other Structures

104. The Entitlement Matrix stipulates the special cash grant to purchase a plot of land for physically affected household based on the extent of acquired land. Accordingly, disaggregated cash grants have been recommended for the different extents of land acquired from the physically displaced households as shown in the **Table 19**. Cash granted varies from Rs. 750,000 to Rs. 2,000,000 depending on the extent of land acquired.
105. This formula has been recommended under EM in consideration of the physically affected households that need to be relocated in the same village close to existing affected land, due to other commitments they have in the same displaced village. An example is where they have lost small plots of land with a house where remaining land of the acquired land and other properties are located in the same village and their source of livelihoods, such as farming, trading or animal husbandry, are in the same village.
106. The five physically displaced households are expected to self-relocate in difference places. The calculation of land replacement values has taken into consideration the availability of infrastructure facilities such as electricity, water, and access roads. Therefore, those who relocated have to cover expenses for such facilities when rebuilding their houses.
107. It was revealed that under this contract package five households are physically displaced who are rebuilding their new houses at present. PMU is allocating special cash grants to purchase a plot of land close to their existing settlement. PMU has paid Rs. 2,250,000 to three households for the purchase of 10 perches of land plots, since the extent acquired was below 20 perches from each physically displaced household. Each household was paid Rs. 750,000 for the purchase of a 10 perches land plot. One household has purchased a 10 perch land plot close to his affected house and new house is being constructed. Two other households have purchased two land plots away from the existing settlement and are constructing houses there. The other two households will have to be paid for the purchase of two land plots. When they find suitable land plots a fund will be released by the PIU through DS.

Table 21: Special Cash Grant to Purchase the Land

SN	Extent ac- quired	Special Cash Grant Rs.
1	0-20 perches	750,000
2	21-40 perches	1,250,000
3	41 – 60 perches	1,750,000
4	61 and above	2,000,000

108. The Project has provided technical assistance for house reconstruction, such as designing house plans, and supervision of construction works by a Technical Officer.

9.2 Compensation for Loss of Houses and Other Structures

109. Owners of acquired houses and other structures, such as sheds, wells, water tanks, retaining walls and fences were compensated for full or partial losses at full replacement cost. This entitlement applies to title holders, lease holders, tenants and encroachers occupying state land at the time of the cut-off date. Furthermore, structures that are partly affected will be entitled to compensation at full replacement cost.

110. Owners of the structures have received salvaged materials of the affected structures. The value of salvaged materials was not deducted from the final compensation amount.

111. In case of partial loss, in order to recognize its injurious effect, the remaining land and other property, if rendered useless or uneconomical, will also be acquired applying the relevant compensation package to other land and property.

112. Re-locating households had trees removed on their lands without cost when they vacated the premises at the stipulated time. All entitlement will be paid before the householder is required to move out from the affected area.

10 INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

10.1 Livelihoods Impacts

113. In the contract package area, the majority of APs are rural agriculturalists who depend on small plots of paddy and highland to earn their living. Such land cultivation does not provide them sufficient income to live above the poverty threshold. As a result, they engage in various other supplementary employments to augment their household incomes. In the contract package area, the affected households are nuclear households and no household has sub-families living with it. As a result, husband and wife earn the living of the household.

114. Some small plots of encroached land (acquired land plots) need to be released for the construction works by the present users of acquired land. Only five households have relocated who are rebuilding their new houses in different places. PMU has paid them rent allowances to find rented houses until completion of their new houses. At present they are living in the rented buildings.

115. Some APs lose a part of their household income because of the acquisition of agricultural land.

- (i) They have lost income because of their engagement in house reconstruction and movement.
- (ii) They lose day-to-day income as they will have to find time to attend to administrative requirements, such as filling applications, searching for legal documents, and meeting officials and bank managers to collect their compensation packages.
- (iii) Temporary disturbances to their environment, dust and heavy vehicle movement in the vicinity and the requirement to use alternative routes affect their living condition during the construction period of the canal.

116. [Table 22](#) indicates that no physically affected households are falling within the poverty line of the country. One household's annual income was in the range Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 120,000 and the other four households' income is Rs. 120,000 to Rs. 500,000. Therefore, they are not qualified to obtain Government Samurdhi assistance.

Table 22: Annual Average Household Income of Physically Displaced Households

Income	Below Rs.60,000	Rs.60,000 to Rs.120,000	Rs.120,000 to Rs.500,000	Above Rs.500,000
No. of Households	-	1	4	-

Source: PMDSC Resettlement Census – February 2018

117. In the displaced households, 46 persons passed GCE (O/L) and of these four are degree/diploma holders. Others are engaged in casual labour work and especially the youth with poor educational qualifications aspire to obtain vocational training so that they could improve their socio-economic status.

118. In formulating an income restoration and improvement program for their benefit, several findings among the affected households are relevant. Among them are:

- Lack of institutional support
- Lack of entrepreneurship attitude
- Lack of working capital

- Lack of marketing support, and
- Lack of opportunity for skill development

10.2 Multi-dimensional and Flexible Livelihoods Restoration Program

119. To overcome these constraints, the program designed under the RIP is expected to be multi-dimensional and flexible. It also aims to broaden the socio-economic benefits of the target group of people who will be provided with training, working capital and institutional support. The main features of these programs are:

- (i) Provision of capacity building training programs;
- (ii) Development of entrepreneurship skills;
- (iii) Development of managerial skills among the selected APs;
- (iv) Formation of societies among women, youth and low-income groups;
- (v) Provision of skill training facilities for youth;
- (vi) Provision of employment opportunities.

10.2.1 Skills Training

120. It has recommended that training be providing for one person from an affected household regardless of physical or economical impact. Accordingly training cost is Rs. 8,900,000 (Rs. 50,000 x 178). The training fields could include:

- Computer literacy and computer-based programmes;
- TV and radio repairing programmes;
- Motor mechanics;
- Vehicle driving;
- Heavy machine operation;
- Masonry and carpentry;
- Sewing machine training; and
- Any other fields which are available in the area, as identified by the PMU.

10.2.2 Institutional Arrangements for Training

121. Prominent training institutions in the country include the Vocational Training Authority, the Department of Technical and Education Training and the Territory and Educational Commission. There are also several NGOs that conduct vocational training programmes. These sources will be contacted by the project and the details of the training courses worked out based on their educational profiles, skills and experience.

10.2.3 Allowances for Vulnerable People and Households

122. Thirty-three affected people were identified as being vulnerable; 1 female headed, 1 disabled person, 13 people living below the poverty line and 14 persons of 60 years and over. Vulnerable persons will receive a special allowance of Rs. 50,000 - see 7.1 of the EM for vulnerable people. Vulnerable persons will also be provided other assistance as specified in the RF. The households with vulnerable people represent 3 per cent of the total number of affected households. The vulnerable households that do not own land or houses will be assisted to construct new houses at new sites, including by arranging building materials and preparing house plans. The vulnerable households are distributed throughout the affected GNs. Those that require new

relocation sites are probably best located close to the areas where they presently live, in order to maintain their income earnings and networks of personal ties.

123. Vulnerable households are defined as containing elderly (over 60 year) or physically and mentally disabled people, women headed households and households below the poverty line. A special programme is required for households with vulnerable persons and should be implemented in close coordination with the local authorities. In addition, the special allowance for the vulnerable households would require a total of Rs. 1,650,000 (Rs. 50,000 x 33). The houses for households with members who are physically disabled or elderly must be adapted to their requirements. A Technical Officer will assist in the planning and construction of the houses, as well as obtaining the necessary permits and raw materials. Each relocated household will be allowed sufficient time to rebuild its new house so that the vulnerable persons do not have to move out of the existing house until the replacement house is ready.
124. Other households with vulnerable persons requiring special assistance may be identified by the Community Consultative Groups (CCGs) during the implementation of the resettlement plan. Any other vulnerable households that are identified would also be entitled to receive the assistance scheme under the economic rehabilitation and income restoration programme. The project will carry out an evaluation before selecting vulnerable households for special assistance schemes. Vulnerable households will be given priority for the skills and vocational training programs organized by the PMU.

11 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

11.1 Budget for Resettlement and Land Acquisition

125. **Estimated costs** - The costs of the lands, structures, and trees that will have to be acquired were estimated from the rates prevailing in the Project area during the socio-economic survey. This information was gathered from the Divisional Secretary, GNs, and from informal sale agreements signed between land buyers and sellers in the area. In preparing the cost estimates, a qualified licenced valuer should be deployed by the Consultants to determine the values of land, structures, and trees. During Project implementation, the actual value of the land, structures, crops, and trees will have to be determined by the Chief Valuer from the Valuation Department. Once the 10.1.A notice has been received from the Acquiring Officer, the Valuation Department will prepare the valuation reports.
126. **Actual valuation** - Apart from eight land lots, compensation for all other land lots have been received by the Divisional Secretary office of Galewela. Therefore, for preparation of the budget, valuation reports sent by the Valuation Department were taken into consideration. However, those valuation reports have not specified separately the valuation of land, structures and trees. Therefore, the composite valuation of land, and structures was included in the budget. The estimated valuation of trees was also included in the budget. The Chief Valuer has informed that normally the department does not issue separate valuation for land, structures and trees.
127. Since the valuation amounts have been received from the Valuation Department and allowances recommended under RF, 5% contingency allocation was made in the budget as it is anticipated that no high additional costs will be required for the land acquisition and resettlement. The costs for the income restoration programmes have been prepared based on the current costs of each item. The cost estimates for institutional development were not included as those are already available.
128. Sufficient funds will have to be available from the beginning of the Project to cover the cost of land acquisition, compensation, and rehabilitation. The actual costs of the livelihood restoration and income generation programmes have been included, as parts of those were already paid to the APs. The resettlement and livelihood restoration programmes have already started and will continue during the Project implementation phase.

11.2 Investment Budget

129. The total investment budget for land acquisition and resettlement has been divided into four components, as shown below in [Table 23](#).

Table 23: Budget Components

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation for land, structures, and trees. 2. Costs of special allowance for purchase of relocation lands and other entitlements specified in EM. 3. Livelihood and income restoration programs, including consultancy. 4. Cost of Inventory and Socio-economic survey. |
|--|

130. The estimated costs of compensation for land, structures, and trees of physically and economically affected households are shown below in [Table 24](#) and allowances recommended under RF and income restoration grants and Census survey cost are shown in [Table 25](#), [Table 29](#) and [Table 30](#).

Table 24: Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land and Structures

Item	Unit	Unit rates	Total Quantity	Total Cost Rs.
Agriculture Land	Ha	4,351,453	50173	21,832,550
Homestead Land for Residential/Commercial	Ha	3, 822,388	21.6	82,563,600
Residential Structures 05	Sq. feet	1202	Sq. Feet 4700	5,651,009
Other Structures (wells 11, cattle sheds, Toilets 7 sheds 31) 42	Sq. feet 800 & cubic feet 150	250,000 950,000	Sq.800 C.F. 150	1,200,000
Total				111,247,159

Table 25: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

Item	Unit	Unit Rates	Total Quantity	Total Cost
2. Cash Grant to Purchase a Residential Land	Household	750,000	05	3,750,000
5. 50% additional compensation		-	-	52,198,075
6. Transitional Allowance (Transport Allowance)	Household	25,000	05	125,000
7. Shifting Allowance (For Temporary Shed)	Household	50,000	05	250,000
8. Training Assistance		50,000	178	8,900,000
9. Socio-economic survey		-	-	400,000
10. Additional Support to Vulnerable Households	Household	50,000	33	1,650,000
Total				67,273,075

11.3 Compensation Budget for Loss of Trees and Crops

131. Compensation for trees and crops, except for paddy, is calculated based on the current market value of timber for timber trees, the annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years for perennial and fruit trees. The value for each tree is based on rates provided by the Department of Agriculture. [Table 26](#), [Table 27](#), and [Table 28](#) present the compensation budget estimates for loss of perennial, wood trees and short term fruit trees due to the project development.

Table 26: Compensation for Loss of Perennial Trees

SN	Name of trees	Unit cost Rs.	No. of Trees	Total Value Rs
2	Jackfruit	15590	28	436,500
5	Coconut	3740	443	1,656,000
6	Apricot	1295	197	255,000
7	Other	2290	73	167,200
Total 3395			741	2,514,700

Table 27: Compensation for loss of Timber Trees

SN	Name of trees	Unit cost Rs.	No. of Trees	Total Value Rs
3	Teak	14720	85	1,251,200
4	Halmilla	10280	36	370,080
Total 13400			121	1,621,280

Table 28: Compensation for Loss of Fruits Bearing Trees

SN	Name of trees	Unit cost Rs.	No. of Trees	Total Value Rs
1	Orange	1970	30	59,000
2	Banana	380	169	64,000
3	Pera	1600	29	46,500
4	Lime	135	26	3,450
5	Murunga	800	214	172,600
6	Mango	3820	39	149,000
	Other	730	13	9,500
Total			520	504,050

11.4 Compensation for Vulnerable Persons

132. Based on the various categories of vulnerability, and ensuring that there is no “double counting”, if they indeed fall into more than one category of vulnerability, the entitlements budget for vulnerable persons, totalling Rs 1,650,000, is presented in [Table 29](#).

Table 29: Budget for Vulnerability Entitlements

Total No. of Vulnerable Households	Unit Cost per vulnerable Household Rs.	Total Value Rs
33	50,000	1,650,000

11.5 Other Allowances

133. APs shall be eligible for compensation for expenses related to the GoSL land acquisition processes. This includes the following:

- Expenses incurred during appearing under LAA Section 9 Inquiry for each household were included in the statutory compensation: maximum payment is Rs 10,000.

11.6 Implementation and Administration Costs

134. The Resettlement Plan shall be updated, implemented and monitored (internal monitoring) using human resources through budget allocated to the NWPC-PIU, PMU and PMDSC in accordance with the Specialist roles on each team. Additionally, budget for carrying out internal monitoring is also already included in the Project implementation budget, therefore, not included in this RP budget. Nevertheless, funds already utilized for the census survey (Socio-economic and Inventory survey) are included in the budget.

Table 30: Cost Estimate for Surveys

Item	Number	Days	Unit	Unit Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Fees for enumerators	5	10	50 days	3,000	150,000
Food & lodging for enumerators	5	10	50 days	1,000	50,000
Data tabulation	5	5	25 days	2,000	50,000
Transport			10 days		100,000
Stationary					25,000
Preparation of final data tables					25,000
Total					400,000

11.7 Summary of Costs and Total Budget for Resettlement and Land Acquisition of NWPC-NCB-1

135. The summary of costs and total Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget Value is presented in **Table 31**.

Table 31: Resettlement Budget and Cost Estimates

Item			Unit	Unit Rates Rs.	Total Quantity	Compensation (in SLRs)
A: Compensation for Acquisition of Private Properties						
1	Agriculture Land		ha	4,351,453	5.0173	21,832,550
2	Homestead Land for Residential/Commercial		ha	3, 822,388	21.6	82,563,600
3	Residential Structures		Sq. feet 4700	1,202	5	5,651,009
4	Other Structures (wells, cattle sheds, toilets etc)		Sq. feet 800 & cubic feet 150	1,200	42	1,200,000
5	Trees	Fruit-bearing	Tree	970	520	504,050
		Timber	Tree	13,400	121	1,621,280
		Perennial Crops	Tree	3,395	741	2,514,700
6		Special payments (if any) 6 Months Rental allowance (Rs. 15000x6 = 90000x5= Rs.450,000 & Food assistance, Rs.7000x12 months= 84,000x5= Rs.420,000				870,000
7		Interest accrued for delays in compensation payment				191,624,184
				Sub-total		308,381,373
B: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance						
2. Cash Grant to Purchase a Residential Land			Household	750,000	05	3,750,000
5. 50% additional compensation				-	-	52,198,075
6.Transitional Allowance (Transport Allowance)			Household	25,000	05	125,000
7. Shifting Allowance (For Temporary Shed)			Household	50,000	05	250,000
8. Training Assistance				50,000	178	8,900,000
9. Socio-economic survey				-	-	400,000-
10. Additional Support to Vulnerable People			Household	50,000	33	1,650,000
Sub-Total						66,873,075
C: Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources						
1. Community Infrastructure Improvement / Installation (3 Wells)			Well	100,000	03	300,000
2. Religious Structures				-	-	-
3. Government Buildings				-	-	-
Sub-total						300,000
Sub-total (A+B+C)						375,554,448
D: Support Implementation of RIP						
1. Internal monitoring			Lump sum (2% of (A+B+C))			7,519,088
2. NGOs Assistance for RP Implementation			-	-	-	-
Sub-Total						7,519,088
TOTAL (in SLRs)						383,073,536
Contingency (5% of the total)						19,153,677
Grand total (in SLRs)						402,227,213
Grand total (in USD @ 1 USD = 180 SLR)						2,234,596

12 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

12.1 Program Management Unit

136. The investment program will have a Program Management Unit (PMU) established at the MMDE. It will oversee social safeguard compliance during social impact assessments, formulation of RPs/RIPs, their implementation and monitoring of implementation progress. The PMU will have Resettlement Unit or Cell with (a) full-time specialist(s) who will assist the formulation of RIPs, resettlement due diligence reports and resettlement monitoring reports. The PMU will develop the specialists' terms of reference (TOR) and forward them to ADB for review. The specialist(s) key activities include:

- (i) Screening project components and sub-components for potential resettlement impacts and risks with the support of PMDSC;
- (ii) Review of Project alternatives with the engineers, engineering consultants, and others to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts;
- (iii) Assessing potential social impacts of the Project, including impacts during the construction phase;
- (iv) Formulating the strategy for public consultations and disclosure of information;
- (v) Preparing RPs with support from specialist resettlement consultants; and
- (vi) Establishing the GRM and monitoring its activities. The responsibilities of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit are summarized in [Table 32](#).

Table 32: Activities of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the Resettlement Framework (RF) and Resettlement Plan (RP)s for the NWPC and UEC Projects, with support from PMDSC (local and international consultants). • Co-ordination with national and local government agencies in the Projects areas, to inform them about the Project and to analyse potential impacts on public infrastructure. • Consultation, outreach, and awareness programs for affected households, businesses, and others that may be directly or indirectly affected by the Projects, as well as other stakeholders, leaders and representatives in the general Projects areas. • Co-ordination with the agencies involved in the land acquisition, including the Lands Ministry, Divisional Secretaries, Survey Department, Valuation Department, and Government Printer and others. • Co-coordinating the land acquisition and payment of compensation to affected households and businesses. • Direct negotiations with landowners to agree on alternative arrangements to ensure access to the sites needed for the canal, tanks and any other structures. • Developing alternative resettlement programs for non-owners that will not be eligible for compensation for the land where their houses and/or businesses are located. This may involve the development and implementation of special resettlement programs for specific groups of residents and/or business people. • Providing vocational and skills training for specific groups of people affected by the Project • Post resettlement programs for households and business and that have been relocated. • Develop options to compensate or reinstate public buildings and cultural heritage, including temples, mosques, cemeteries, and others. • Develop and manage the Project databases and monitoring systems. • Monitor the database for the Grievance Redress Mechanism. |
|---|

- Provide regular quarterly and annual progress reports using consolidated information from the databases to the Program Director of PMU and Project Director of PIUs, the MMDE, and the ADB.

12.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU) NWPC

137. The PMU will be supported by PIUs in the field. Each project will have a PIU working under the supervision of the PMU. The PIU-NWPC office, headed by a Project Director, was established in the Polpithigama DSD of Kurunegala District in the Wayamba Province for implementation of the civil works as well as land acquisition, resettlement and environment components of the Project. PIU has recruited two resettlement officers for implementation of resettlement, land acquisition (only for coordination), income restoration aspects. The role of the resettlement staff is to identify the physically and economically affected people, assist divisional secretaries with the land acquisition process and payment of compensation and allowances, full implementation of income restoration program and provide assistance to find relocation sites (land plots) for the physically displaced households. Resettlement staff implements the GRM in each GN where affected people are living. They prepared the monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual monitoring reports that are sent to PMU.

12.3 Sri Lankan Government Institutions Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

138. [Table 33](#) presents the stages of the GoSL process along with the agencies involved and average number of weeks each part of the process takes to complete (also refer to Section 6).

Table 33: Chart of Sri Lankan Land Acquisition Process (Activities, Responsibilities and Timing)

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
01	Section 2	Preparation acquisition proposal on lands/property to be acquired Authorization to start acquisition Publication of section 2 notice indicating particular land/property is subject to acquisition Issue of survey requisition by DS to survey superintendent in the district where particular land/property is located for preparation an advance tracing on land/property to be acquired Survey the land/property and prepare an advance tracing which sends to DS	Executing agency (Department/Institution/project and ministry) Minister of land and ministry of land Ministry of land and divisional secretary (Sec. 2 notice published at the land by Gramaniladari) Divisional secretary(DS)/Acquiring officer Survey department	12
02	Section 3	Claim for damage caused to the land during section 2 surveys.	Land owner Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer	01

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
			Executing agency	
03	Section 4	Decision to acquire the land/property and direct to divisional secretary for inform to owner/s of land/property Publication a notice which is given details in the advance tracing on land/property need to be acquired and call for objection Making objection Conducting objection inquiry Making recommendation to land ministry on outcome of objection inquiry whether land/property should acquire or not	Minister of land and Ministry of land Divisional secretary/acquiring officer Land/property owner/s Executing agency (Secretary or his nominee should conduct the objection inquiry) Secretary of line ministry	17
04	Section 5	Make decision to acquire land/property Printing notice on decision to acquire land/property Publication the notice on decision to acquire land/property	Minister of land Government printing department Divisional secretary	02
05	Section 6	Issue survey requisition for prepare a preliminary plan (PP) Preparation of PP	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Survey department	16
06	Section 7	Call for claims on ownership and compensation by gazette and newspapers in Sinhala, Tamil and English Publication of notice in gazette and newspapers on ownership claim/s	Divisional secretary/acquiring officer Government printing department and press	04
07	Section 8	Direct person/s for submit the ownership status for the land/property	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer	01
08	Section 9	Conducting inquiry	Divisional secretary/acquiring officer	07
09	Section 10	Determination of ownership and inform to claimant/s with a copy to valuation department	Divisional secretary/acquiring officer Claimants of land and property Valuation department	04

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
		If claimants are not satisfied with the decision of acquiring officer, they should inform to acquiring officer on not acceptance of ownership determination		
10	Section 11 to 15	Appeal procedure (once objection made on decision of ownership of land/property by claimant/s, acquiring officer should be filed a case before district court.	Divisional secretary/acquiring officer Claimant/s District court and supreme court	-
11	Section 16	Acquiring officer can entertain and conduct an inquiry at any time on ownership claims before he concluded the ownership status of land/property	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Claimant/s	-
12	Section 17	Award of compensation Payment of compensation	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Claimant	04
13	section 18	Restart inquiry before making payment under section 17 If lapses occurred by acquiring officer	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer	02
14	Section 19 to 28	Appeal procedure for higher compensation	Claimant/s Board of appeal Supreme court	-
15	Section 29	Payment of compensation after appeal procedure	Board of appeal Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Claimant/s	-
16	Section 38 Section 38 A	Request to issue 38 order for take over possession. Decision to take over possession of land/property. Preparation of 38 order notice Printing of 38 order notice Taken over of possession of land/property Hand over the land/property to executing agency Under urgent situation possession of land/property can take over under section 38 A provision	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Minister of land and ministry of land Ministry of land Government printing department Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Divisional secretary and Officer in charge of executing agency Claimant/s	04

SN	Acquisition Process	Activity/Step	Responsible Institution	Time frame (weeks)
17	Section 44	Issue vesting order/release acquired land to executing agency Preparation of plan for vesting order	Divisional secretary/Acquiring officer Survey department Secretary to line ministry/Head Line agency	02
			Total	76

* Please note that time period cannot be defined for complete the sections 11 to 16 and 19 to 29

12.4 Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC)

139. The PMDSC will assist the PMU and PIU in updating as needed implementation, supervision, internal monitoring and evaluation of the RP. In particular, the Consultant will assist the PMU and PIU in:

- (i) Implementation of the final LARP, as approved by ADB and MMDE;
- (ii) Ensure complete relocation or reconstruction of affected structures, business before civil works commencement and that payments for compensation has occurred prior to displacing of APs;
- (iii) Monitoring LARP implementation process, provide data and support to PIU during preparation of quarterly monitoring reports on LARP implementation and monitoring activities;
- (iv) Informing the PIU on the issues and bottlenecks that arise during LARP implementation and monitoring and provide recommendations and suggestions on solutions to such issues;
- (v) Control of the activities of the Contractor and sub-contractors, including implementation of mitigation measures, temporary land acquisition etc.;
- (vi) Providing advice to PIU on LAR issues and grievance redress;
- (vii) Studying, communicating to PIU and implement immediate remediation in case of any non-compliance with the LARP.

12.5 Civil Society and Community-based Organisations

140. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive process. In order to facilitate good rapport with affected communities and oversee resettlement implementation, experienced, well qualified civil society organizations should be recruited, as required to assist in RIP and DDR preparation and implementation. Such organization may be effective in assisting by:

- (i) playing the role of facilitator and as a link between community and the Project;
- (ii) assisting in community consultation and awareness raising;
- (iii) acting as third-party for sensitive issues such as Grievance redress, negotiated land settlements and assets acquisition for the project etc.;
- (iv) providing income restoration assistance through training skills development and accessing government programs in SME development.

12.6 Asian Development Bank

141. The function of the ADB regarding this Resettlement and Land Acquisition Plan is, through regular monitoring missions, to:

- (i) Review, consider and provide approval of the Resettlement Plans, ensuring compliance with ADB SPS (2009) and other requirements;
- (ii) Review, consider and provide approval of Internal Resettlement Monitoring, through Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Reports ensuring compliance with ADB SPS (2009);
- (iii) Providing No Objection Letter, indicating concurrence with contract award and construction commencement.

12.7 External Monitor

142. An External Monitor is not necessary for Category B Projects with such a small number of potentially affected people and no APs with potentially severe impacts. External monitoring is not recommended for this Program, unless unforeseen circumstances are subsequently observed that warrant a change in IR Category (i.e., to a Category A). However, internal monitoring is recommended.

143. 152. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in [Table 34](#).

Table 34: Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies in Resettlement Planning and Implementation	
Activity	Agency Responsible
Establishment of Resettlement Unit at EA and appointment of a Resettlement Specialist (RS)	MMDE
Hiring of resettlement consultants (RC), external monitors (EMs)	MMDE
Organizing resettlement training workshop (optional)	MMDE, RC
Screen project affected area for resettlement effects	RS, RC
Determine the scope of RIP	MMDE in consultation with ADB
Social Assessment and preparation of land acquisition plan, Census, Socio-economic Surveys, RIP	MMDE/PMU, RS and RC
Hiring of Civil Society Organizations (NGOs)	MMDE
Public consultation and disclosure of RIP	RS, RC, NGO/CBO
Co-ordination with divisional administration for land acquisition	MMDE, PMU/PIU, RS and RC
Declaration of cut-off date	MMDE, DS, RS
Review and obtaining of approval of RIP from ADB	MMDE
Appointment of GRC	MMDE/PMU/PIU
Submission of land acquisition proposals to MLLD	MMDE/ PMU/PIU
Compensation award and payment of compensation	DS, PMU/PIU, RS
Payment of replacement cost and allowance	DS, PIU
Taking possession of acquired land and structures	DS
Handing over the acquired land to contractors for construction	DS/PIU
Notify the date of commencement of construction to PAPs	RS, RC, PMU/PIU, NGO
Assistance in relocation, particularly for vulnerable groups	RS, PMU/PIU, NGO, DS
Internal monitoring of overall RP Implementation	PIU, RS, RC, NGO
External Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	EM

MMDE = Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, MLLD= Ministry of Land and Land Development

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

144. The Construction works were stopped in January 2019 due to lack of disclosed Resettlement Plan and incomplete compensation process. Based on ADB policy and operational procedures the following Project implementation conditions related to this RP have been established:

- (i) **RP implementation:** disclosure of draft RP;
- (ii) **100% completion of compensation:** Full delivery of the compensation/rehabilitation program detailed in this RP;
- (iii) **Signature by the Program Director of a checklist confirming that all processes set out in the Entitlement Matrix have been completed.**

145. Construction in affected areas will be conditional to the full implementation of the compensation/rehabilitation program detailed in this RP. Release of canal alignment to the Contractor for continuation of construction can be made segment by segment.

146. The key involuntary resettlement-related activities, such as the census and socio-economic and inventory of assets survey, cut-off-date publication, and public consultation have already been completed. Disclosure of information on the land acquisition, compensation payment, relocation, income restoration and improvement, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation are to be detailed in the implementation schedule ([Table 35](#)).

147. The Project will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of affected households will occur until (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for Project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to PAPs; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation programme, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

Table 35: Implementation Schedule

Resettlement Activity	Time Schedule	Progress
Screen project areas to identify potential resettlement impacts	2017	Completed
Determine the scope of resettlement planning and resources required	2018	Completed
Declaration of the cut-off date	2014	Completed
Socioeconomic and inventory of assets Survey	February/March 2018	Completed
Census	October/November 2018	Completed
Determine land acquisition plan (by segment or as a whole)	2017/ 2018	In progress
Preparation of RAP	March 2019	In progress
The hiring of Civil Society Organizations (NGOs), if required	Not applicable	-
Public consultation and disclosure of RAP	April/May 2019	
Co-ordination with divisional administration on land acquisition	2017 to 2019	In progress
Approval of RAP by ADB	April/May 2019	

Resettlement Activity	Time Schedule	Progress
Submission of land acquisition proposals to the ministry of land and land development	February 1986 to 2017	
Compensation award and payment of compensation	2018/2019 1 st quarter	
Payment of replacement cost and other IR allowances	2018/2019 1 st quarter	
Taking possession of acquired land and structures	1986/87	
Handing over of acquired land to contractors	2017	
Notify the date of commencement of construction to PAPs		
Assistance to PAPs, especially to vulnerable groups	2018/2019 1 st quarter	
Internal monitoring of RP Implementation	From 2019	
External Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), if applicable	From 2019	
Project Completion Report	2024	

14 MONITORING AND REPORTING

148. The PMU/PIU will monitor the RIP's implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved and livelihood and living standards have been restored, and to recommend how to further improve implementation. For this, each project will elaborate specific, relevant and detailed monitoring indicators.⁴ The PMU/ PIU will prepare half-yearly monitoring reports to submit to MMDE and ADB. The reports will focus on whether resettlement activities have complied with IR safeguard principles and loan covenants of the project. The report will also document consultations conducted with PAPs and summaries of issues identified and actions taken to resolve them. It will also provide a summary of grievances or complaints lodged by PAPs and actions taken to redress them and the specific activities conducted to restore and improve income sources and livelihoods of PAPs.
149. A fundamental requirement in monitoring RP/ RIP implementation is to compare the actual compensated amount and details of what assets were actually compensated, comparing to the RIP foreseen measured compensation valuations and asset inventory losses. Any discrepancies in this shall be investigated and justified as part of the internal monitoring processes.
150. The scope and frequency of resettlement monitoring will commensurate with the degree of significance of resettlement impacts and risks. Resettlement monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring including income restoration and improvement during and after any resettlement impacts, utilizing baseline information established during socio-economic surveys; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess the socio-economic status of PAPs. If any deviations from resettlement loan covenants or safeguard principles are reported in monitoring reports, the MMDE will prepare a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and will submit this to ADB for review and approval. The monitoring reports and CAP will be posted on the ADB website.
151. In case a project is categorized as "A" for involuntary resettlement impacts or a significant IR impact is found, which was not envisaged at the time of RIP formulation as a category "B" project, the MMDE will engage a qualified and experienced External Monitor who is not associated with the project planning and implementation to examine it and to suggest how to address the issues. In such a situation, the need to prepare an addendum to the RIP will be considered.
152. In addition, the External Monitor will document good practices as well as difficulties encountered in implementing the RIP. This document will provide guidance for subsequent projects. A sample monitoring format is given below which needs to be elaborated during the RIP implementation stage. Tranche 1 of MWSIP has not required an External Monitor and Tranche 2 and 3 is foreseen to not need an External Monitor appointed.
153. [Table 36](#) recommends some key monitoring indicators, used in Tranche 1 and 2 RIPs, designed for monitoring in accordance with ADB SPS (2009).

⁴ Please see (<http://www.adb.org/documents/involuntary-resettlement-safeguards-planning-and-implementation-good-practice-sourcebook-d>) for sample internal and external monitoring indicators.

Table 36: Monitoring Indicators

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Identification of compensation recipients	Verify the list of compensation recipients against eligibility criteria for compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients, who do not like eligibility criteria (included by mistake).
	Identification of persons who may claim eligibility for compensation, but are not included in the lists of compensation recipients. Separate verification should be performed on each type of compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who meet the criteria, but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake).
Verification of affected area	Confirmation of the areas of affected assets (including land plots and real property) against the LARP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of land subject to acquisition, for which compensation has been paid.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of structures subject to acquisition for which compensation has been paid.
Verification of compensation amount, processing and payment	Examination of financial documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types.
	Identification and analysis of reasons for compensations not being paid in full amount and in time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensation.
	Identification of reasons for which funds for compensations have been under/over-spent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of spending allocated compensation, percentage of amount envisaged in the LARP.
Verification of compensation timeline	Identification of reasons for which payment of compensation was delayed (e.g. due to legal process, law courts decisions, inheritance etc).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who received compensation that was delayed – disaggregated by compensation types, reason for delay, changes in amount of compensation (if any) should also be noted.
Verification of consultation and participation	Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons of inadequate participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition.
	Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content; and resolution of conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of complaints received. Number of complaints resolved.
Verification of income restoration	Socioeconomic survey of affected households and businesses (after implementation of LARP is completed) to indicate if APs are socioeconomically better off than pre-project status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in household income / livelihood.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in business, profit and income.

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Agreement to use specific sites	Measure numbers of those impacted, but volunteering land/assets areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Affected encroacher households Number of affected encroachment plots Area of Land to be taken from each encroacher. Crops areas and number of each type of tree to be lost permanently from each encroacher. Additional area and assets requirement for footprint, compared to that agreed. Decision to go to RIP (further monitoring of this is separate, if situation eventuates). 154.
	Verify agreement with owners volunteering land/assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-out footprint of affected areas Verification of land area being taken is within that identified in agreements Verification of crop and tree losses being same or less than that measured Changes in measured areas and assets/crops/trees affected. 155.
	Socio-economic- the affected household must be the same or better off than prior to the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop yields Income changes and poverty levels Changes in livelihood status. Land area existing for livelihood.

156. A draft monitoring framework for resettlement issues is given in [Table 37](#).

Table 37: Monitoring Framework

Activity	Progress	Remarks
Assessment of IR impacts of changes in project design, if any,		
Updating of RP/RIP based on changes in project design, if any.		
Approval of updated RP/RIP by ADB		
Appointment NGO, if required		
Disclosure of updated RP/RIP		
Establishment of GRM/Committee		
Capacity building of EA/IA, if required		
Verification of Census; assessment on compensation and assistance, and readjustment		
Land Acquisition		
Payment of compensation at replacement cost of land & assets to PAPs		
Disbursement of resettlement assistance to title holder PAPs		
Disbursement of assistance to non-title holder PAPs		
Disbursement of special assistance to vulnerable groups		
Number of vocational training provided to PAPs		
Linking PAPs with local, provincial Development schemes		
Planning for resettlement sites as per RP/RIP		
Shifting PAPs to resettlement sites as per RIP		
Replacement/ shifting of community property resources		
Reinstallation of public utilities		
Preparation/ updating of Indigenous Peoples Development Plan based on changes in project design		

Annex 1: Area where Land Acquisition Work has been Carried out in 1986

Area where Land Acquisition Work has been Carried out in 1986				
Chainage	Available Width (m)			Land Ownership
(km+m)	LB	RB	Total	
100	18	20	38	Welamitiyawa GND - Lands belong to Asgiriya Raja Maha Viharaya
200	15	20	35	
300	23	20	43	
400	23	22	45	
500	21	22	43	
600	19	22	41	
700	17	21	38	
800	19	21	40	
900	20	22	42	
1000	19	20	39	
1100	18	19	37	
1200	19	17	36	
1300	20	13	33	
1400	18	15	33	
1460	Malawa Oya			Private Lands
1500	15	21	36	
1600	14	26	40	
1700	14	24	38	
1800	21	23	44	
1900	20	21	41	
2000	16	20	36	
2100	22	19	41	
2200	16	20	36	
2300	15	22	37	
2400	23	17	40	
2500	20	22	42	
2600	18	22	40	
2700	15	23	38	
2800	17	17	34	
2900	21	13	34	
3000	20	18	38	
3100	19	21	40	
3200	23	20	43	
3300	22	20	42	
3400	20	20	40	
3500	20	20	40	
3600	21	21	42	
3700	21	22	43	
3800	21	22	43	
3900	22	23	45	
4000	21	17	38	
4100	24	16	40	

Area where Land Acquisition Work has been Carried out in 1986				
Chainage	Available Width (m)			Land Ownership
(km+m)	LB	RB	Total	
4200	20	21	41	
4300	22	19	41	
4400	22	17	39	
4500	22	22	44	
4600	21	19	40	
4700	20	22	42	
4800	17	22	39	
4900	19	23	42	
5000	20	20	40	
5100	17	24	41	
5200	19	21	40	
5300	22	14	36	
5400	24	14	38	
5500	22	16	38	
5600	22	16	38	
5700	22	12	34	
5800	21	13	34	
5900	19	16	35	
5960	17	20	37	

Annex 2:

- I. Improvements to Wemedilla LBMC up to Nabadagahawatte**
- II. Wemedilla new sluice and tail canal**

I. IMPROVEMENTS TO WEMEDILLA LBMC UP TO NEBADAGAHAWATTE

No	Item Description	Station (km+m)	Rectification Category	Work Description
1	Clearing, Preparation and Earth Work in Canal Construction	0+135 to 5+250		<p>(A) Clearing vegetation and secondary growths. Felling and uprooting trees. Removal of ant hills. Demolition and removal of redundant / damaged structures. Disposal of all waste as directed by the Engineer.</p> <p>(B) Removing top soil and earth fill on embankments on both sides to the Design BTL of the canal. Right Bank 5000 mm wide road and Left Bank 2000 mm wide Bund. Providing gravel wearing surface of average 150 mm thickness on top of road. Planting grass sodding on newly formed slopes.</p>
2	TO: Dekinda Yaya - (RB)	0+030	EM	Attend minor improvements to existing TO structure with 450 mm dia opening; - as directed by the Engineer.
3	TO: Dekinda Yaya - (RB)	0+036	EM	Attend minor improvements to existing TO structure with 600 mm dia opening; - as directed by the Engineer.
4	TO: Welamitiyawa - (RB)	0+057	EM	Attend minor improvements to existing TO structure with 2 No. 600 mm dia openings; - as directed by the Engineer.
5	Drop Structure	0+120 to 0+165	N	Construction of Inclined Chute Drop Structure (2000mm Fall)
6	Trapezoidal Open Canal	0+165 to 1+424	N	Canal excavation and spoil to waste or fill material to the designed profile and construction of 100 mm thick canal lining. (BW = 3.5m, Q = 10m ³ /s)
7	Gabion Wall	0+183 to 0+235	D	Demolition and removal of existing gabion wall and debris along RHS. Disposal of all waste as directed by the Engineer.
8	Provision for Confluence	0+185		Provision for Confluence of the Canal from Dambulu Oya
9	T.O: Wile Yaya - (RB)	0+226	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure. Construction of new TO structure with 300 mm dia opening with gated control.
10	Cross Regulator	0+242 to 0+257	N	Construction of new Cross Regulator.
11	Existing Bridge	260	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure. Construction of new bridge. Span = 13500 mm, carriageway width = 3600 mm.
12	Bathing Steps along RB	0+280	DR	Demolition and removal of existing damaged structure. Construction of new bathing steps along RB of the Canal.
13	Drainage Over Crossing	0+720	DR	Demolition and removal of existing drainage over crossing and Construction of new drainage over crossing.
14	Confluence of the tail canal	0+820	N	Confluence of the Tail Canal from New Sluice

No	Item Description	Station (km+m)	Rectification Category	Work Description
15	TO: Akkara 80 - (RB)	1+049	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure. Construction of new TO structure with 300 mm dia opening with gated control.
16	TO: Akkara 80 - (RB)	1+270	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure. Construction of new TO structure with 600 mm dia opening with gated control.
17	Drainage Under Crossing	1+280	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure and Construction of new drainage under crossing structure.
18	Bathing Steps along LB & RB	1+300	N	Construction of bathing steps at both banks of the canal.
19	TO: Halmillagolla yaya - (RB)	1+345	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure. Construction of new TO structure with 300 mm dia opening with gated control;
20	Existing Bridge	1+393	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure. Construction of new bridge. span = 13500 mm, carriageway width = 3600 mm.
21	Aqueduct	1+424 to 1+493	N	Close existing aqueduct and repair bridge as engineer's instructions. Construction of aqueduct across Malawa Oya with U/S & D/S Transitions
22	Trapezoidal Open Canal	1+493 to 3+043	N	Canal excavation and spoil to waste or fill material to the designed profile and construction of 100 mm thick canal lining. (BW = 3.5m, Q = 10m ³ /s)
23	TO: Pallewela yaya - (RB)	1+630	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure and Construction of new TO structure with 300 mm dia opening with gated control.
24	Bathing Steps along LB & RB	1+900	N	Construction of bathing steps at both banks of the canal.
25	Foot Bridge	1+940	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure and Construction of new footbridge.
26	Drainage Over Crossing	2+039	D	Demolition and removal of existing drainage over crossing with 1 row of 225 mm dia pipes and the damaged culvert in RB. Removal of debris from the site.
27	Drainage Over crossing	2+150	N	Construction of new drainage over crossing.
28	Causeway Structure	2+160	D	Demolition and removal of existing causeway structure. Removal of debris from the site.
29	Bathing Steps along LB & RB	2+305	N	Construction of bathing steps at both banks of the canal.
30	TO: Pallewela Yaya - (RB)	2+343	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure and Construction of new TO structure with 225 mm dia opening with gated control.
31	Existing Bridge	2+352	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure. Construction of new bridge. span = 13500 mm, carriageway width = 3600 mm.

No	Item Description	Station (km+m)	Rectification Category	Work Description
32	TO: Pallewela Yaya - (RB)	2+490	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure and. Construction of new TO structure with 300 mm dia opening with gated control.
22	Causeway Structure	2+630	D	Demolition and removal of existing causeway structure. Removal of debris from the site.
24	Drainage Under Crossing	2+630	N	Construction of new drainage under crossing structure.
35	Foot Bridge	2+643	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure. Construction of new footbridge {width of the Passeral = 2000 mm}.
36	TO: Kapuhena Yaya - (RB)	2+668	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure. Construction of new TO structure with 300 mm dia opening with gated control;
37	TO: Silwathgama - Dissawage Cascade - (RB)	2+995	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure and Construction of new TO structure with 300 mm dia opening with gated control.
38	Bathing Steps (RB)	3+025	D	Demolition and removal of existing damaged structure.
39	Bathing Steps along LB & RB	3+025	N	Construction of bathing steps at both banks of the canal.
40	Existing Bridge	3+030	D	Demolition and removal of existing structure.
41	Existing Bridge	3+040	N	Construction of new bridge.span = 13500 mm, carriageway width = 3600 mm.
42	Rectangular Conduit	From 3+043 To 3+497	N	Construction of Rectangular Conduit (W = 3.5m, Q = 10m ³ /s)
43	Trapezoidal Open Canal	3+497 to 5+250	N	Canal excavation and spoil to waste or fill material to the designed profile and construction of 100 mm thick canal lining. (BW = 3.5m, Q = 10m ³ /s)
44	Drainage Over Crossing with Culvert at RB across O&M Road	3+573	D	Demolition and removal of existing drainage over crossing with 2 rows of 900 mm dia pipes and the damaged culvert in RB. Removal of debris from the site.
45	Drainage Over Crossing	3+573	N	Construction of new drainage over crossing
46	Bathing Steps along LB & RB	3+990	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure. Construction of new bathing steps at both banks of the canal.
47	TO: Gamewewa (Epita Wewa) - (RB)	3+996	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure. Construction of new TO structure with 450 mm dia opening with gated control.
48	Existing Bridge	4+003	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure. Construction of new bridge.span = 13500 mm, carriageway width = 3600 mm.

No	Item Description	Station (km+m)	Rectification Category	Work Description
49	Drainage Over Crossing	4+054	D	Demolition and removal of existing drainage over crossing. Removal of debris from the site.
50	Drainage Over Crossing	4+054	N	Construction of new drainage over crossing.
51	TO: Bannakgama - Damunu mullegama Cascade - (RB)	4+415	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure. Construction of new TO structure with 450 mm dia opening with gated control;
52	Existing Bridge	4+420	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure. Construction of new bridge. span = 13500 mm, carriageway width = 3600 mm.
53	Drainage Over	4+602	D	Demolition and removal of existing drainage over crossing. Removal of debris from the site.
54	Drainage Over	4+602	N	Construction of new drainage over crossing.
55	TO: Kamilawewa - Damunu mullegama Cascade - (RB)	4+800	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure and construction of new TO structure with 450 mm dia opening with gated control.
56	Drainage Over Crossing	4+867	D	Demolition and removal of existing drainage over crossing. Removal of debris from the site.
57	Drainage Over	4+867	N	Construction of new drainage over crossing.
58	TO: Pansalawewa - Damunu mullegama - (RB)	4+954	DR	Demolition and removal of existing TO structure and Construction of new TO structure with 600 mm dia opening with gated control;
59	Existing Bridge	4+996	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure and construction of new bridge. span = 13500 mm, carriageway width = 3600 mm.
60	Bathing Steps along LB & RB	5+002	N	Construction of new bathing steps at both banks of the canal.
61	Drainage Over Crossing	5+128	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure and construction of new drainage over crossing.
62	Existing Bridge	5+220	DR	Demolition and removal of existing structure and construction of new bridge. span = 13500 mm, carriageway width = 3600 mm.

II. WEMEDILLA NEW SLUICE AND TAIL CANAL

No	Item Description	Station (km+m)	Rectification Category	Work Description
1	New sluice Structure	0+000 to 0+093		Construction of tower sluice with 2 No. 1500 x 1850 mm opening with steel slide gate including 3 No. 1700 x 1830 mm bulk head gates.
2	Clearing, Preparation and Earth Work in Canal Construction	0+093 to 0+562		<p>(A) Clearing vegetation and secondary growths. Felling and uprooting trees. Removal of ant hills. Demolition and removal of redundant / damaged structures. Disposal of all waste as directed by the Engineer.</p> <p>(B) Removing top soil and forming embankments on both sides of the canal and improve the existing road to new sluice .Providing gravel wearing surface new and existing road to new sluice of average 150 mm thickness on top as engineers instruction and Planting grass sodding on newly formed slopes.</p>
3	Rectangular Open Canal	0+093 to 0+200	N	Canal excavation to profile and construction of lined rectangular Open Canal (BW = 4m, Q = 7m ³ /s) with RB Road
4	Rectangular Open Canal	0+200 to 0+310	N	Canal excavation to profile and construction of lined rectangular Open Canal (BW = 4m, Q = 7m ³ /s) Road
5	Drop Structure	0+310 to 0+319	N	Construction of Inclined Chute Drop Structure (1900mm Fall)
6	Rectangular Open Canal	0+319 to 0+425	N	Canal excavation to profile and construction of lined rectangular Open Canal (BW = 4m, Q = 7m ³ /s) Road
7	Drop Structure	0+425 to 0+435	N	Construction of Inclined Chute Drop Structure (2000mm Fall)
8	Rectangular Open Canal	0+435 to 0+505	N	Canal excavation to profile and construction of lined rectangular Open Canal (BW = 4m, Q = 7m ³ /s) Road
9	Drainage Over Crossing	0+440	N	Construction of Drainage Over Crossing
10	Existing Bridge	0+460	N	Construction of new bridge.span = 13500 mm, carriage-way width = 3600 mm.
11	Drop Structure	0+505 to 0+517	N	Construction of Inclined Chute Drop Structure (2200mm Fall)


No	Item Description	Station (km+m)	Rectification Category	Work Description
12	Rectangular Open Canal	0+517 to 0+562	N	Canal excavation to profile and construction of lined rectangular Open Canal (BW = 4m, Q = 7m ³ /s) Road

Abbreviations:

BW	:	Bed width
D	:	Demolition and Removal of Existing Entity
DR	:	Demolition & Removal of Existing Entity and Construction of New Structure
D/S	:	Downstream
FB	:	Freeboard
FSD	:	Full supply depth
EM	:	Minor Improvements to Existing Entity
LBMC	:	Left Bank Main Canal
N	:	New Construction
O&M	:	Operation & Maintenance
RB	:	Right Bank
RHS	:	Right Hand Side
S/S	:	Side slope
TO	:	Turnout
U/S	:	Upstream

Annex 3: Decision to Recommence Land Acquisition Process

FROM : FAX NO. : **Res-03-V-2** (46)
27 Nov. 2017 11:44AM P1

 **ප්‍රාදේශීය මහ ලේකම් කාර්යාලය - ගලේවෙල**
பிரதேச செயலகம் - கலேவெல
DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT - GALEWELA

මගේ අංකය
எனது இல
My No. 4/3/23/வ.ச.ஆ.ப.உ
உமது අංකය
உமது இல
Your No.
දිනය
திகதி
Date 2017.11.27

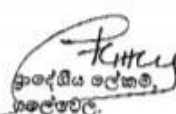
ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂ,
වයඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය,
නුවර පාර,
කුරුණෑගල.

දේවනුවර ප්‍රදේශීය ඇළ සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳ
මහජනතා ලබා ගැනීම - වයඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය

උක්ත කාරුණික අදාළවීමේ අංක PD/NWPC/PIU/LA/Devahuwa හා 2017.11.24 දිනැති ලිපිය හා බැඳේ.

02. ඒ අනුව දේවනුවර පුරාණ ඇළ ඉදි කිරීම සඳහා සිදු කර ඇති ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීමේ පනතේ 10:1 හා 17 කීරණ නිකුත් කර නොමැති බවත් එම ඉඩම් සඳහා වන්දි ප්‍රදේශයේ මෙවා නොමැති බවත් අප කාර්යාලයේ ඇති ලිපියෙහි පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේදී අනාවරණය විය.

03. ඒ අනුව අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සිදු කරන මෙන් කාරුණිකව දන්වා සිටිමි.


ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,
ගලේවෙල.
ඩී.එම්.සී.එම්. හරිචන්
සහකාර ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්
ප්‍රාදේශීය ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්
பிரதேச செயலாளர்
Divisional Secretary } 066 2289308
කාර්යාලය
காணியலம்
Office } 066 2289238
සහකාර ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්
உதவி பிரதேச செயலாளர்
Asst. Divisional Secretary } 066 3084282
ෆැක්ස්
பெயர்
Fax } 066 2289238
ගණකාධිකාරී
கணக்காளர்
Accountant } 066 2288032
E-Mail : ds@galwela@stnet.lk
Web : www.galewela.ds.gov.lk

මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතකා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන 081-2388160

මහවැලි ජල සුරක්ෂිතකා ආයෝජන වැඩසටහන
மகாவலி நீர்ப் பாதுகாப்புக்கான முதலீட்டுத் திட்டம்
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme

මහවැලි සංවර්ධන හා පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය
மகாவலி அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைச்சு
Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

වැඩසටහනේ කළමනාකරණ ඒකකය
திட்ட முகாமைத்துவப் பணிமனை
Programme Management Unit

MWSIP

නො. 493/1/1, ටී. ඩී. ජය මාවත, කොළඹ 10. இல 493/1/1, டி. பி. ஜெயா மாவத்தை கோட்டை 10. No. 493/1/1, T. B. Jayath Mawatha, Colombo 10.

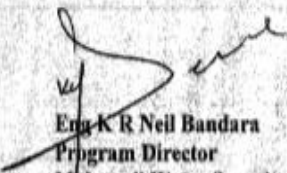
Programme Director: 0112 875811 Consultant: 0112 General Office: 0112 875818 Office Fax: 0112 875227 @ psadbproject@gmail.com

මගේ අංකය எனது இல My No	MMDR/MWSIP/PMU/RES/03	ඔබේ අංකය உம Your	දිනය திகதி Date	30/01/2018
------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	------------

- Eng. K R Neil Bandara - Program Director
- Mr Micheal Chegwin - Team Leader (PMDSC)
- Mr Y G Wijeratne - Resettlement Specialist - PMDSC
- Eng. G M R A Perera - Project Director - NWPCP
- Eng W M D Wijeratne - Irrigation Engineer - NWPCP
- Mr P M P Udayakantha - Surveyor General
- Ms M M Gunathilake - SRO - NWPCP
- Mr W T M S B Tennakoon - Dy Surveyor General - Central Province
- Mr R H T Herath - Provincial Surveyor General - NWP
- Mr J A L Rajapakse - Suptd. of Surveys - SSO (Maha)
- Mr W M S K Walisundara - District Valuer - Valuation Dept.
- Ms A C Jayasinghe - Regional Valuer
- Mr Raju Yoganadan - Deputy Chief Valuer
- Ms Anoma Batagalla - Resettlement Specialist
- Ms K M T Lakmali - Snr. Communication Officer
- Ms W R Wijetunaga - MA

Meeting Minutes of the Land Acquisition - NCB 1 of NWPCP

Please find the attached Minutes of the Meeting on Land Acquisition - NCB 1 of NWPCP held on 18th January 2018 at Conference Room, Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program for your reference.


Eng. K R Neil Bandara
Program Director
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

PMU Office : (RSCRP) Upper Mahesa Canal Project Address - UEG Project Office Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Mahalagana. Telephone No. 025-3248604 Fax No. 025-3248604 e-mail - damasat.2006@mahaweli.gov.lk	PMU Office : (NWPCP) North Western Province Canal Project Address - Irrigation Department P.O. Box. 44, Kurunegala. Telephone No. 037-3970780 Fax No. 037-3222332 e-mail - mjanika20@yahoo.com	PMU Office : (MABCRP) Maha Jir Canal Rehabilitation Project Address - Civil Office Irrigation Department, Mahalana. Telephone No. 015-2257285/ 0718149519 Fax No. 095-2257288 e-mail - mnd@mahaweli.gov.lk	PMU Office : (PMDSC) Improving System Efficiency & Water Productivity Improvement Project Address - 11, Jewetta Road, Colombo 03. Telephone No. 0718-101628 Fax No. 0112-894063 e-mail - den@mahaweli.gov.lk
---	--	--	--

Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program
Minutes of the Meeting on Land Acquisition – NCB 1 of NWPCP

Date : January 18, 2018
Time : 10.00 a.m.
Meeting No : PMU/Resettlement and land Acquisition/01/2018
Venue : PMU - Conference Room

Participants

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Eng. K R Neil Bandara | - | Program Director |
| 2. Mr Micheal Chegwin | - | Team Leader (PMDSC) |
| 3. Mr Y G Wijeratne | - | Resettlement Specialist - PMDSC |
| 4. Eng. G M R A Perera | - | Project Director – NWPCP |
| 5. Eng W M D Wijeratne | - | Irrigation Engineer - NWPCP |
| 6. Mr P M P Udayakantha | - | Surveyor General |
| 7. Ms M M Gunathilake | - | SRO -NWPCP |
| 8. Mr W T M S B Tennakoon | - | Dy Surveyor General – Central Province |
| 9. Mr R H T Herath | - | Provincial Surveyor General – NWP |
| 10. Mr J A L Rajapakse | - | Suptd. of Surveys – SSO (Maho) |
| 11. Mr W M S K Walisundara | - | District Valuer -Valuation Dept. |
| 12. Ms A C Jayasinghe | - | Regional Valuer |
| 13. Mr Raju Yoganadan | - | Deputy Chief Valuer |
| 14. Ms Anoma Batagalla | - | Resettlement Specialist |
| 15. Ms K M T Lakmali | - | Snr. Communication Officer |
| 16. Ms W R Wijetunaga | - | MA |

The Program Director welcomed the participants and gave a brief description of the purpose of this meeting. He further emphasized the program's objectives and activities which will be fulfilled during the projected period that need the support and co-operation from the line agencies such as Survey Department, Valuation Department, and Divisional Secretaries etc. Eng. Asoka Perera, PD-NWPCP, stated that he is very much thankful to the Survey General and his staff and the Chief Valuer and his staff for the co-operation rendered by those departments.

It was brought to the notice of the gathering on land acquisition and encroachment issues which have identified on NWPCP - NCB 1 area are to be resolved at this meeting with the support of Survey Department and Valuation Department as given below.

1. Re-demarcation of boundaries of 40 meters acquisition line along the Wemedilla - Devahoowa existing canal. The land acquisition has been occurred during 1986/87 period and 250-300 land allotments were vested to state under 38A order of Land Acquisition Act. It was stated that acquisition process has stopped at the Section 6 stage and no compensation was paid to owners of the lands. It was identified that farmers have encroached the acquired land for the

Page 1

canal reservation from both sides where no land marks can be identified at present on the ground. Therefore, it is needed a re-demarcation of acquisition line erecting land marks along the canal in order to protect the acquired land (state land) for the canal reservation.

2. It was brought to the notice of the gathering that land acquisition procedure from Section 7 onward to be implemented by the Divisional Secretary of Galewela with the assistance of the project. It was stated that recently concluded Inventory of Asserts Survey revealed the reserved land and canal area also sold by the previous land owners (schedules of the deeds indicate the acquired land also sold to new owners and money taken by previous owners for state land) with their land and present owners have developed and processed the reserved area. It was pointed out that original land owners are entitled to make compensation for acquired land which have been affected under 38A Order in 1985/87 period who handed over possession to the state. However, resolving compensation entitlements is a matter entrusted to Acquiring Officer under LAA. Taken all these facts into consideration, following decisions were made:

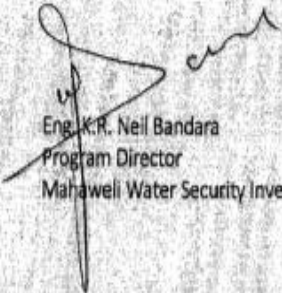
1.0 Matters discussed on 18.01.2018 - Meeting No: 1

Min. No	Matters Discussed	Action taken	Responsibility
01	Re-demarcation of acquisition boundaries along the canal.	Survey General agreed to re-demarcate the boundaries. He requested to send a survey requisition by Divisional Secretary Galewela to Survey Superintendent, Matale.	PD/NWPCP, DS-Galewela, Survey Superintendent, Matale
02	Conducting Section 9 inquiries by Acquiring Officer and Issuing Valuation Reports from Valuation Department.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pay compensation for original land owners who have handed over land to state based on the Section 9 inquiries and Section 10.1.A. Decisions. ii. Encroachers are entitled for payment of development value for the developments in the land who are not eligible for valuation of the land. However, this is a very critical issue which few houses may 	PD/NWPCP – DS-Galewela/ Acquiring Officer, Valuation Department

Page 2

Min. No	Matters Discussed	Action taken	Responsibility
		be located at the reserved land (state land) that purchased by new owners whom paid the consideration for the houses also. Therefore, this type of issues should be resolved by Acquiring Officer on case by case basis.	

The Meeting adjourned at 11.35 a.m.


Eng. K.R. Neil Bandara
Program Director
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant

No	Name	Designation & Organization	Email/ Telephone	Signature
1.	K. A. Meel Banden	PDD (PNU)		[Signature]
2.	C.M.R.A. Pereira	PD - NWRPC		[Signature]
3.	P.A.P. Udagalaontha	Sungai Canal - SD	077 264 2365	[Signature]
4.	M.S.M.S.D. Jernanthon	Deputy Surveyor General - SD Central Pnu	0714574830	[Signature]
5.	R.H.T. Henry	Provincial Surveyor General NWRPC	071 4474936	[Signature]
6.	J.A.L. Rajapakse	Supt. of Surveys - D.S.O. Maha	077 9073181	[Signature]
7.	D.K. Jayaratne	Asst. Hltht & Spw. Asst. Private	077-8052748	[Signature]
8.	K. M. T. Lakmal	Senior Communication Officer		[Signature]



Annex 4: Minutes of the Meetings

Mahaweli Security Investment Program

Minutes of the Meeting Land Acquisition – NCB 1 of NWPCP

Date : 18th of January 2018
 Time : 10.00 am.
 Meeting No : PMU/Resettlement Land Acquisition
 Venue : PMU – Conference Room

Participants

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Eng. K R Neil Bandara | - Program Director |
| 2. Mr. Micheal Cheqwin | - Team Leader |
| 3. Mr. Y G Wijerathne | - Resettlement Specialist (PMDSC) |
| 4. Eng. G M R Perera | - Project Director(NWPCP) |
| 5. Eng. D W D Wijerathne | - Irrigation Engineer – NWPCP |
| 6. Mr. P M P Udayakantha | - Surveyor General |
| 7. Ms. M M Gunathilake | - Senior Resettlement Officer- NWPCP |
| 8. Mr. W T M S B Tennakoon | - Deputy Survey General – Central Province |
| 9. Mr. R H T Herath | - Provincial Surveyor General – North Western Province |
| 10. Mr. J A L Rajapaksha | - Superintend of Surveys- Matale |
| 11. Mr. W M S K Walisundara | - District Value – Valuation Dept. |
| 12. Ms. A C Jayasinghe | - Regional Value – Central Province |
| 13. Mr. Raja Yoganadan | - Deputy Chief Value |
| 14. Ms. Anoma Batagalla | - Resettlement Specialist (PMU) |
| 15. Ms. K M T Lakmali | - Snr. Communication Officer |
| 16. Ms. W R Wijetunga | - Management Assistant |

Program Director welcome the participant and give a brief description of the purpose of this meeting. He further emphasized the program's objectives and activities which will be fulfilled during the projected period that need the support and co-operation from the line agencies Survey Department, Valuation Department, and Divisional Secretaries etc. Eng. Ashoka Perera, PD-NWPCP stated that he is very much thankful to the Survey General and his staff and the Chief Value and his staff for the co-operation rendered by those departments.

It was brought to the notice of the gathering on land acquisition and encroachment issues which have identified on NWPCP - NCB 1 area are to be resolved at this meeting with the support of Survey Department and Valuation Department As given below.

1. Re-demarcation of boundaries of 40 meters acquisition line along the Wemedilla – Devahoowa existing Canal. The land acquisition has been occurred during 1986/87 period and 250-300 land allotments were vested to state under 38A order of land acquisition act. It was started that acquisition process has stopped at the section 6 stage and no compensation was paid to owners of the lands. It was identified that farmers have encouraged the acquired land for the canal reservation from both sides where on land marks can be identified at present on the ground. Therefore, it is needed a re-demarcation of acquisition line erecting land marks along the canal in order to protect the acquired land (state land) for the canal reservation.
2. It was brought today notice of the gathering that land acquisition procedure from section 7 onward to be implemented by the Divisional Secretary of Galewela with the assistance of the project. It was stated that recently concluded Inventory of Assets Survey revealed the reserved land and canal area also sold by the previous land owners (schedules of the deeds indicate the acquired land also sold to new owners and money taken by previous owners for state land) with their land and present owners have developed and processed the reserved area. It was pointed out that original land owners are entitled to make compensation for acquired land which have

been affected under 38A order in 1986/87 period who handed over possession to the state. However, resolving compensation entitlements is a matter entrusted to Acquiring officer under LAA. Taken all these facts into consideration, following directions were made:

Mattes Discussed

Se. No	Matters Discussed	Action taken	Responsibility
01	Re-demarcation of acquisition boundaries along the canal.	Survey General agreed to re-demarcate the boundaries. He requested to send a survey requisition by Divisional Secretary Galewela to Survey Superintendent, Matale.	PD/NWPCP, DS-Galewela, Survey Superintendent, Matale
02	Conducting section 9 inquiries by Acquiring Officer and issuing valuation reports from valuation department	i. Pay compensation for original land owners who have handed over land to state based on the section 9 inquiries and Section 10.1. Decisions. ii. Encroachers are entitled for payment of development value for the departments in the land who are not eligible for valuation of the land. However, this is a very critical issue which few houses may be located at the reserved land (state land) that purchased by new owners whom paid the consideration for the houses also. Therefore, this type of issues should be resolved by Acquiring Officer on case by case basis.	PD/NWPCP, DS-Galewela, Acquiring Officer, Valuation Department

Awareness Program – NWPC- NCB- 1- Development of Dewahuwa Feeder Canal

Date – 09.01.2018

Time – 2. 00. pm

Venue – Walaswewa Community Centre.

- Officers of Participated –
1. Eng. Dulanjan Wijesingha – Irrigation Engineer. - PIU
 2. Mrs. Anoma Batagalla - Resettlement Specialist - PMU
 3. Mrs. Malani Gunathilaka – Senior Resettlement Officer –PIU
 4. Mr. M. Thilakarathne – Land Acquiring Officer.
 5. Mr. Nalaka Wehalla – Senior Communication Officer.
 6. Ms. Thamara kumara – Grama Niladari – Walaswewa
 7. K. Subasini – Development Officer - Walaswewa
 8. 80 Affected persons – List is attached.

Matters Discussed.

- Affected Community Members of the Walaswewa, Weragala, Nikawewa and Pallewela participated in the meeting.
- the community was made aware of the land acquisition process.
- There was no awareness meeting conducted for the affected community in 1988. Hence the participants appreciated the awareness program conducted by NWPCP.
- The community was made aware that 20 meters from center line to either side of canal has been acquired under 38 (a) order during 1985 – 1987.

Awareness regarding the payment of compensation.

Problems raised by the affected community members	Solutions given by the Officers.
The original owner of the land has passed away and the land is possessed by 5 children. Are all 5 children being eligible for compensation?	Mr. Thilakarathne Yes, all will receive compensation. But the ownership should be proved by providing all the required documents. If these 5 children are possessing land under one deed the compensation amount will be divided among the 5 children reasonable.
An inquiry was made whether there is a list of land owners proposed to be acquired in Walaswewa Grama Niladari Division?	Mrs. Malani Gunathilaka and Mr. Thilakarathne Yes, detail have been obtained from the Socio Economic Survey conducted by PMDSC.
Praveni land is being possessed by few members of the family. Will they be paid compensation?	Mr. Thilakarathne Yes, compensation will be paid, only on submission of the required document.
One community member stated that that The new owners are possessing the lands from Walaswewa to Nabadagahawatta	

Awareness Program – NWPC- NCB- 1- Development of Dewahuwa Feeder Canal

Date – 09.01.2018

Time – 10.30. am

Venue – Nabadagahawatta Community Centre.

Officers of Participated –

1. Eng. Dulanjan Wijesingha – Irrigation Engineer. - PIU
2. Ms. Anoma Batagalla - Resettlement Specialist - PMU
3. Mr. Y.J.Wijerathne – Resettlement Specialist – National - PMDSC
4. Ms. Malani Gunathilaka – Senior Resettlement Officer – PIU
5. Mr. M. Thilakarathne – Land Acquiring Officer.
6. Mr. Nalaka Wehalla – Senior Communication Officer.
7. 58 Affected persons – List is attached.

Matters Discussed.

- Explained land acquisition process conducted in 1986-1987
- Awareness of the compensation for the affected community

Problems raised by the affected community members	Solutions given by the Officers
Out of the land to be acquired 80% of the land is possessed by the new owners. All documents related to ownership of previous owner are available. Will the new owner be eligible for compensation ?	Mr. Wijerathne Entitled to receive compensation if the ownership of land is confirmed by the submission of relevant documents. We will inform you the documents needed to confirm the ownership.
If a person carryout a construction within the land proposed to be acquired not knowing the facts, Does the relevant Government officers inform to the person regarding the acquisition?	Mr. Wijerathne and M. Thilakarathne The ownership of the land has been vested with the Department of Irrigation in 1986. The Irrigation Department has acquired a section 20 m either side from center line of the canal. 20 m of either side of the canal is owned by the Department of Irrigation. Therefore, no person is entitled to carry out any construction within the acquired area and relevant officers should educate the person. Mr. Wijerathne also explained the legal procedures on that matter.
Will compensation be paid if both sides of the Canal is owner to the one person ?	Mr. Wijerathne Compensation will be paid for acquired land irrespective of the side.
Will acquisition be done only to the length of 20 m on either side of the center line from the Canal?	Mr. Wijerathne & Mrs. Anoma Baragalla Yes, only 20 m from center line to either side of Canal.
Payment of compensation will be informed to the owner as mentioned in the Deed, will he convey the message to new owner?	Mrs. Anoma Batagalla & Mrs. Malani Gunathilaka Stated that all parties will be informed and already the Socio economic survey has been done to identify new owner. The gazette notification of the section 7 will be

Problems raised by the affected community members	Solutions given by the Officers
	displayed at all public places and steps will be taken to individually inform all parties. All parties will be informed by this process.
Participants consented to release land for the project and they requested a reasonable compensation package for land.	

Awareness Program – NWPC- NCB- 1- Development of Dewahuwa Feeder Canal

Date –12.01.2018

Time – 10.30. am

Venue –Walamitiyawa Temple.

Participants –

1. Ms. Anoma Batagalla - Resettlement Specialist – PMU
2. Bandara – Agriculture inspector - Walamitiyawa
3. 34 Affected persons – List is attached.

Matters Discussed.

- Explained land acquisition process conducted in 1986-1987 under section 38 (a) and explained present situation of the land acquisition. Presented the gazette published in 1986- 1987
- Explained the Grievance Redress Committee already establish in Walamitiyawa Grama Niladari Division and explained the
- methodology to forward the Grievances through the Grama Niladari.

Problems raised by the affected community members	Solutions given by the Officers
The affected person inquired regarding the assurance for payment of compensation.	Mrs Malani Gunathilaka. Stated that compensation is already being paid to the Walamitiyawa Division Further she stated that in other divisions construction work started only after the payment of compensation. But in this area it is difficult to stop the construction. Compensation will be paid along with the construction activities.
Mrs. Mallika – Community member Stated that she received compensation during the stage 1 construction. She said that she is confident that compensation would be paid. She also stated that wall crack and floor crack have appeared in the newly constructed house.	Mrs. Anoma Batagalla and Malani Gunathilaka The site inspection can be done today itself and your matter can be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee for further action.
Coconut trees have been felled during construction. Then there was no development work to be show to the valuation officers.	Mrs. Malani Gunathilaka Stated that this is not possible since it is compulsory that a condition report be prepared prior to construction. Further she said she would look into the matter and provide solution.
Affected person requested to avoid obstacles to house and farming activities during construction.	Mrs. Malani Stated contracting organization would not be permitted to Cause harassment to person during construction. The contracting organization would not be advised by us.

Grievance Redress & Awareness Meeting Conducted at NWPC NCB- 1 from January to June 2018

S.N.	Date	Grama Niladari Division	Venue	Reason	Number of participants	Remarks
01	2018.01.09	Nabadagaha-watta	Nabadagaha-watta Community Centre.	To make aware the land acquisition process of the Devahuwa feeder canal	58	Minutes available
02	2018.01.09	Pallewela, Walaswewa	Walaswewa Community Centre	To make aware the land acquisition process of the Devahuwa feeder canal	60	Minutes available
03	2018.01.12	Walamitiyawa	Walaswewa Community Centre	To make aware the land acquisition process of the Devahuwa feeder canal	33	Minutes available
04	2018.03.02	Walaswewa	Walaswewa GN office	To discuss about the grievances raised by the affected parties.	28	The meeting was conducted to solve the grievances raised by the affected parties. The solution given were included to Grievance Registry.
05	2018.03.13	Nabadagaha-watta	Nabadagaha-watta GN Office	To discuss about the grievances raised by the affected parties.	35	
06	2018.03.17	Pallewela, Weragalawatta	Walaswewa Community Centre	Awareness meeting	24	Made aware the community required documents for section 9 inquiry of Land Acquisition.
07	2018.06.21	Pallewela, Weragalawatta	Weragalawatta GN office	To discuss the grievances raised by the community.	29	The meeting was conducted to solve the grievances raised by the affected parties. The solution given were included to Grievance Registry.

Awareness Meeting Conducted for the officers NWPC NCB- 1 from January to June 2018

S.N.	Date	Participants	Venue	Reason	Number of participants	Remarks
01	2018.01.18	Survey, PMU officers	PMU Office MWSIP	To make aware the Line agencies officer regarding land acquisition NWPC – NCB-1	16	Minutes available
02	2018.05.04	Chief Value, secretary MMDE, Program Director, Resettlement Specialist	Secretary Office - MMDE	To expedite the valuation NWPCP	05	Minutes available
03	2018.06.13	Survey officers, PMU	District Survey Office - Matale	To discuss the survey issue NWP- NCB-1	07	Minutes available
04	2018.06.14	Survey, Valuation , PMU and PMDSC officers	Resident Engineering office - Galewela	To discuss the survey plane issue NWPC- NCB-1	12	Minutes available

Awareness Meeting and Appointing Committee Member- Divisional Secretariat Galewela
Silwathgama Grama Niladari Division - Devahuwa Feeder Canal

Date - 18.07.2017

Time - At 9.30 am

Venue - At Grama Niladari Division – Silwathgama

Subject - Made aware the MWSIP and NWCP and appoint the Grievance Redress Committee

Participants -

1. Resettlement Officer – PIU
2. Environment Officer – PIU
3. Communication Officer – PIU

Members of GRC -

1. Hemaloka Thero – Silwathgama temple
2. Secretary - Slwathgama Grama Niladari Division
3. S.V.L.S.Samarasinghe – Member
4. Seela Adhikari - Member
5. Secretary of the Silwathgama Farmer Society - Member
6. Secretary of the Paranagama Farmer Society - Member

Matter Discuss - Made aware the MWSIP and NWCP
Made aware the GRM and appointed the GRC

Conclusion - All the participants appreciated proposed new canal project.

**Minutes of the Meeting for GRC Formation of North Western Province Canal (NWPC) Project
NCB 1: Main Canal from Wemedilla to Nabadagahawaththa (0+000 to 5+250) and Wemedilla New
Sluice Tail Canal (0+000 to 0+520 km)**

Date : **2016.08.08**
Time : at 9.30
Venue : Private Residence, Welamitiyawa

Participants

See Annex 01

01. Grama Niladari (440D Welamitiyawa) welcomed all the participants to the meeting and he invited PIU staff to continue the programme
02. First, Irrigation Engineer, NWPC Project explained the objective of the meeting. Then Communication Officer, NWPC Project gave a brief introduction on the project and Grievance Redress Mechanism.
03. Then Resettlement Officer, NWPC Project described
04. about the Land Acquisition procedure and Grievance Redress Committees and explained the duties of GN Division level GRC members.
05. The participants to the meeting unanimously appointed the members indicated in Table 01 for GRC.

Table 01: Names of the Appointed Members for GRC under Welamitiyawa GN Division

No	Name	Designation	
01	Mr.K.P.B.Madegedara	Grama Niladhari (440D Welamitiyawa)	Chairman
02	Mr.H.M.K.A.S.Bandara	Agriculture Research and Production Assistant	Member
03	Mr.K.P.R.C.Ranasinghe	Economic Development Officer	Member
04	Mr.N.A.S.L.Neththasinghe	Chairman of the Sport Club	Member
05	Ms.L.H.G.Karunawathi	Represent Community Base Organization	Member
06	Mr.G.G.N.Siriwardhana	Represent Community Base Organization	Member

06. The quarries and proposals raised during the meeting are as follows,
 - Compensation Procedure
 - Providing additional water from the project for the Farmalands fed by a small tank in the area
 - Making adequate provisions to function existing small irrigation system in the area without any interruption.

07. Then Resettlement Officer stated that all the grievances and proposals can be submitted in the standard Grievance Redress Forms available with Grama Niladhari. She also mentioned that all grievances submitted will be recorded in the Grievance Registry and they will be solved as soon as possible.

08. All the Participants appreciated the awareness developed by the present meeting and the meeting adjourned at 11.15 a.m

Minutes taken by,

M.M. Gunathilaka,
Resettlement Officer (NWPC Project)

දේවනුව පෝෂක ඇළ දෙපස ගොවීන් දැනුවත් කිරීම - පල්ලේවෙල ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම

දිනය - 2017.07.11

වේලාව - ප.ව. 1.30

ස්ථානය - පල්ලේවෙල ප්‍රජා ශාලාව

කරුණ - දේවනුව පෝෂක ඇළ දෙපස පිහිටි ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම් වල ගොවි ජනතාව දැන්වත් කිරීම සහ ගැටලු විසඳීමේ කමිටු පිහිටුවීම

සහභාගී වූ අය -

නම	තනතුර
ඉංජි. ඩබ්.එම්.විජේසිංහ	වාර්මාර්ග ඉංජිනේරු, වයඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය
ටී.එම්.ආර්.තෙන්නකොන් මහතා	පරිසර නිලධාරී, වයඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය
ආයතන සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී	වලස්වැව ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම
ඩබ්.එන්.වේහැල්ල මහතා	සන්නිවේදන නිලධාරී, වයඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය
එම්.එම්.ගුණනිලක මිය	නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ නිලධාරී, වයඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය

සාකච්ඡා කල කරුණු

1. ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ දැනුවත් කිරීම
2. ගැටළු විසඳීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණය පිළිබඳ දැනුවත් කිරීම
3. ඇළ මාර්ගය ඉදි කරන අතර තුර රක්ෂිතයේ ඇති ගස් ඉවත් කිරීමේ දී පුද්ගලික ඉඩමේ ඇති ගස් ද ඉවත් කර ඇති බවත් එය පරීක්ෂා කර විසඳුම් ලබා දෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලීමක් කරන ලදී. (ක්ෂේත්‍ර පරීක්ෂණයක් කිරීමට තීරණය කරන ලදී)
4. රක්ෂිතයේ ඇති ගස් ඉඩම් හිමියන්ට ලබා දෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලීමක් කරන ලදී.
5. නාන තොටුපලවල් දෙකක් ඉදි කර දෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින ලදී.
6. ඇළ හරහා මාරු වීමට පාලම් ඉදි කර දෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින ලදී.

3. අනතුරුව වලස්වැව ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසමට අදාළ කමිටු සාමාජිකයින් තෝරා පත් කර ගන්නා ලදී

නම	තනතුර
වේරගල- ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී	සභාපති
කේ.ජී.ප්‍රියන්ත පුෂ්පකුමාර මහතා	සමෘද්ධි නිලධාරී
ඒ.එම්.ඉබ්‍රාහිම් මහතා	ගොවි සංවිධානයේ සභාපති
ඒ.ජී.ඒ.අශීෂ් මහතා	සාමාජික
ටී.එම්.ආර්.තෙන්නකොන් මහතා	පරිසර නිලධාරී, වයඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය
එම්.එම්.ගුණනිලක මිය	නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ නිලධාරී, වයඹ පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය

.....
 නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ නිලධාරී

**Awareness of the farmers either the side of the Devehuwa Feeder Canal
Walaswewa Grama Niladari Division**

Date – 11.07.2017

Time – 9.00 am

Venue – Walaswewa Community Centre

Subject - Awareness of the farmers either the side of the Devehuwa Feeder Canal Walaswewa Grama Niladari Division and form the GRC.

Participants –

1. Eng. Dulanjan Wijesigha – Irrigation Engineer.
2. T.M.R. Thennekoon – Environment Officer.
3. Nalaka Wehalla- Communication Officer.
4. Malani Gunathilaka – resettlement Officer.
5. Institutional Development Officer – Walawewa Grama Niladari Division

Appointed GRC committee members -

1. Suneetha Thro – Rajamaha Viharaya, Walaswewa.
2. Gram Niladari- Walaswewa (President of the RGC)
3. N.W. Thissa bandara – Farmer Organization
4. N.W. Abeyaraja Nugahapola - Farmer Organization
5. Institutional Development Officer - Grama Niladari Division, Walaswewa.
6. T.M.R.Thennakoon - Environment Officer , PIU
7. Malani Gunathilaka – Resettlement Officer, PIU

Matters Discussed –

1. Discussed after completion of the project how to get the water to Epitawewa Tank.
2. If happened some damages to the natural water ways due to construction they requested to rehabilitate those natural water ways after construction.
3. During the season cultivation water issue time duration for first paddy land preparation is 5 days. They requested more 2 days for water issuing time.
4. They requested to rehabilitate all the Tanks around the Dewahuwa Main canal.
5. The Seasonal meeting (kanna rasvima) promised to release water 8 days for first water issue. But it was not happening. The irrigation department told this was happed due to construction of the canal. But GRC told it is wrong statement.

Awareness Meeting and Appointing Committee Member- Divisional Secretariat Galewela
Silwathgama Grama Niladari Division - Devahuwa Feeder Canal

Date	2017.07.18
Time	at 9.30 a.m
Venue	at Grama Niladari Division - Silwathgama
Theam	Awareness for the Affected persons and Appointing committee Members
Participants	Resettlement Officer - PIU
	Communication Officer - PIU
	Environment Officer - PIU
points of the discussion	* Awareness about the Project
	* Awareness about the Grievance Reader Mechanism and appointed the Committee members
Committee Members	Hemaloka Thero - Silwathgama Temple
	Secretary - Slwathgama Grama Niladari Division
	S.V.L.S.Samarasinghe - Member
	Seela Adhikari - Member
	Secretary of the Silwathgama Farmer Society - Member
	Secretary of the Paranagama Farmer Society - Member
Remarks	All the participants were happy about the canal

Resettlement Officer

**Minutes of the Meeting conducted at the NWPC- NCB-1 Devahuwa Feeder Canal on 9th of
January 2018.**

Date	2018.01. 09
Time	10.00 pm
Venue	Nabadagahawatta Community Centre
Purpose of the meeting	To explained the land acquisition of Devehuwa Feeder Canal
No. of officers participated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eng. Dulanjen Wijesingha – Irrigation Engineer 2. Mrs. Anoma Batagalla- Resettlement Specialist 3. Mrs. Malani Gunathilaka – Senior Resettlement Officer 4. Mr. M. Thilakarathne- Land acquiring officer – gazette 5. Mr. Nalaka Wehalla- Sen. Communication Officer 6. Y.J Wijerathne – Resettlement Specialist - PMDSC 7. PIU office staff and affected community. - List attached
Matters discussed.	<p>Community Member</p> <p>This area 80% land occupants are new. But document evidence can be submitted to prove the old occupation. Can we take the compensation for new occupants?</p> <p>Mr. Wijerathne – Res. Specialist - PMDSC</p> <p>If you prove the ownership of the land the compensation can be taken. Future we will inform you what are the necessary documents.</p> <p>Community Member</p> <p>Proposed area of the acquired land, without informing some people will do the constructions. At that situation will aware us by the government officers.</p> <p>Mr. Wijerathne & Mr. Thilakarathne Res. Specialist & LA officer</p> <p>40 meters of the Land vested to the government in 1986 under the 38 (a) order to construct the Canal. Therefore, no one can do the construction within the acquired area. The community should be made aware by the relevant officers. The legal situation also describes by the above officers.</p> <p>Community member</p> <p>Either side of the canal lands belongs to one person. So can he get the compensation for both lands.</p> <p>Mr. Wijerathne - Res. Specialist - PMDSC</p> <p>Anywhere either side of the canal, if it is acquired compensation will be paid.</p> <p>Community member</p> <p>Does land acquire only 20 meter from center to of the canal?</p> <p>Mr. Wijerathne and Anoma Batagalla - Res. Specialist</p> <p>Yes, only necessary areas will be acquired.</p>

	<p>Community member</p> <p>The deed owner is old person. Will you will aware the old deed owners. So we have doubt will they aware the new occupants in the land.</p> <p>Anoma Batagalla & Malani Gunarhilaka - Res. Specialist & officer</p> <p>All affected parties will be made aware. Section 7 gazette will notice everywhere is the field and all affected parties will receive section 7 gazette individually.</p> <p>Due to Construction is ongoing all the affected parties gave their consent to continue the construction.</p>
--	---

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Phone No.	Remarks
01	Dr. J. S. S. S. S.	Dr. J. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	Dr. J. S. S. S.
02	Dr. J. S. S. S. S.	Dr. J. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	Dr. J. S. S. S.
03	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	M. S. S. S.
04	Y. M. S. S. S.	Y. M. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	Y. M. S. S.
05	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	M. S. S. S.
06	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	M. S. S. S.
07	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	M. S. S. S.
08	A. S. S. S. S.	A. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	A. S. S. S.
09	K. S. S. S. S.	K. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	K. S. S. S.
10	S. S. S. S. S.	S. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	S. S. S. S.
11	S. S. S. S. S.	S. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	S. S. S. S.
12	A. S. S. S. S.	A. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	A. S. S. S.
13	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	M. S. S. S.
14	P. S. S. S. S.	P. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	P. S. S. S.
15	S. S. S. S. S.	S. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	S. S. S. S.
16	S. S. S. S. S.	S. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	S. S. S. S.
17	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	M. S. S. S.
18	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	M. S. S. S.
19	M. S. S. S. S.	M. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	M. S. S. S.
20	S. S. S. S. S.	S. S. S. S. S.	077 222 2222	S. S. S. S.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್				
ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ವಿಭಾಗ - ೨೦೧೭-೧೮				
ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ನಾಮ	ವಸತಿ/ವಿಳಾಸ	ಫೋನ್ ನಂ.	ತಾ. ಪಂ.
೦೧	ನಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೦೨	ಮ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೦೩	ಎ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೦೪	ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೦೫	ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೦೬	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೦೭	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೦೮	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೦೯	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೦	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೧	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೨	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೩	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೪	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೫	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೬	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೭	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೮	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೧೯	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦
೨೦	ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಕೆ.	೨/೨, ಹಾವೇರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು	೦೭೭೨೨೨೨೨೨೨	೨೦

Minutes of the Meeting Conducted at the NWPC- NCB-1 Devahuwa Feeder Canal on 9th of January 2018.

Date	2018.01. 09
Time	2.00 pm
Venue	Walaswewa Community Centre
Purpose of the meeting	To explained the land acquisition of Devehuwa Feeder Canal
No. of officers participated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eng. Dulanjen Wijesingha – Irrigation Engineer 2. Mrs. Anoma Batagalla- Resettlement Specialist 3. Mrs. Malani Gunathilaka – Senior Resettlement Officer 4. Mr. M. Thilakarathne- Land Acquiring Officer 5. Mr. Nalaka Wehalla- Sen. Communication Officer 6. PIU office staff and affected community. - List attached
Matters discussed.	<p>Resettlement Officer - PIU</p> <p>Explained the land acquisition process of the Devehuwa Feeder Canal. Because, this land has been acquired in 1986. But compensation not paid. And also before construction it has not identified this area need to be done construction. Therefore, we have to have the acquire the land for construction.</p> <p>Community Member</p> <p>This Devahuwa Feeder Canal constructed in 1986. But we did not receive any compensation amount. We thank to you because we were aware about the land acquisition done in 1986 and now you are going to pay the compensation for acquired land.</p> <p>Some members raised the quarries how we are going to pay the compensation due to it has passed 30 year of the land acquisition process.</p> <p>One community member</p> <p>Our land owner was our father in 1986. Now this land used by 5 children. So my question is 5 children will receive the compensation.</p> <p>Land acquiring Officer, M Thilakarathne</p> <p>Compensation will be paid. But If you need to get the compensation documentary evidence should be submitted to prove the ownership. If you have occupation under one deed all will receive fair compensation amount.</p> <p>Community Member</p> <p>Is there any name list to acquire the lands in Walaswewa Grama Niladari Division?</p> <p>Malani Gunathilaka & M. Thilakarathne - Res. Officer and LA officer</p> <p>Yes, there is a list land acquisition done 1986. But present occupant list is taken from the Social Survey.</p>

වයඹ පළාත් ආල ව්‍යාපෘතිය

ඉඩම් අත්කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳ ඇතුළත් කිරීම රැස්වීම - NCB 01 පැනත්තම

දිනය 2018-01-07
පිටුව 08 ව. 0.0.0
රටාවත වලාංගය 09

අනු අංකය	නම	නගරය / පිහිටීම	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
01	අනුමා සමාජ	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0713206541	-
02	M. සමාජ	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0774231110	MV
03	M.M. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		
04	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	071-9696400	
05	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0771899689	
06	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		
07	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		
08	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0766792725	
09	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0778233940	
10	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		
11	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0662289840	
12	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0770468420	
13	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		
14	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0662289510	
15	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0665687293	
16	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		
17	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0662289726	
18	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	078475983	
19	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	077059289	
20	අ. අ. ප්‍රසාද	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0728963041	

වයඹ පළාත් ආල ව්‍යාපෘතිය

ඉඩම් අත්කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳ ඇතුළත් කිරීම රැස්වීම - NCB 01 පැනත්තම

දිනය 2018-01-07
පිටුව 09 ව. 0.0.0
රටාවත වලාංගය 09

අනු අංකය	නම	නගරය / පිහිටීම	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
01	U.M. Sabarathna	Pallawala, Kalamulla	0776553285	
02	W.A. Samarathna	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		
03	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0762347226	
04	A.W. Samarathna	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0667918174	
05	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0662289888	
06	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0771317408	
07	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		
08	M.N.M. Musari	Pallawala, Kalamulla	0663905444	
09	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	076150357	
10	A.W. Samarathna	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0665687293	
11	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0771246590	
12	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0761642493	
13	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0776351301	
14	M. P. M. FERNAN	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0772567366	
15	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0777424412	
16	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0777656246	
17	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0771968667	
18	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0772614993	
19	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	0771141135	
20	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය	අනුමා නිවෙස් සමාජය		

විශේෂ පළාත් භාෂා ව්‍යාපෘතිය
ඉඩම් ලබාදීම සඳහා පිළියෙලි කළුමනේ ඉඩම් වාර්ෂික - 1980 වසරේ

අංක අනුයාත	නම	කාන්ත/පිරිමි	දුරකථන අංකය	සේවය
01	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	ඉස්මායිල්, කොට්ටොල	07-6202571	මිනිසා
02	L. HAYWARD	ඇල්බට්-පීටර් ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ප. / ට. කපා
03	P. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
04	A. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
05	L. S. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
06	T. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
07	T. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
08	T. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
09	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
10	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
11	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
12	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
13	A. M. Hilmy	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
14	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
15	S. Farzana	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
16	S. I. Farzana	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
17	කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
18	M. N. H. S.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
19	B. M. N. S. W. A.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
20	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්

විශේෂ පළාත් භාෂා ව්‍යාපෘතිය
ඉඩම් ලබාදීම සඳහා පිළියෙලි කළුමනේ ඉඩම් වාර්ෂික - 1980 වසරේ

අංක අනුයාත	නම	කාන්ත/පිරිමි	දුරකථන අංකය	සේවය
01	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	ඉස්මායිල්, කොට්ටොල	07-6202571	මිනිසා
02	L. HAYWARD	ඇල්බට්-පීටර් ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ප. / ට. කපා
03	P. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
04	A. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
05	L. S. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
06	T. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
07	T. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
08	T. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
09	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
10	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
11	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
12	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
13	A. M. Hilmy	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
14	සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
15	S. Farzana	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
16	S. I. Farzana	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
17	කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
18	M. N. H. S.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
19	B. M. N. S. W. A.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්
20	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	P. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉස්මායිල්	07-1507356	ඉස්මායිල්

Minutes of the Meeting Conducted at the NWPC- NCB-1 Devahuwa Feeder Canal on 12th of January 2018.

Date	2018.01. 12
Time	10.30 pm
Venue	Walamitiyawa Temple
Purpose of the meeting	To explained the land acquisition of Devehuwa Feeder Canal
No. of officers participated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mrs. Anoma Batagalla- Resettlement Specialist 2. Mrs. Malani Gunathilaka – Senior Resettlement Officer 3. Community Member – List Attached
Matters discussed.	<p>Mr. Malani Gunathilaka – Resettlement Officer</p> <p>Explained the land acquisition done under the 38 (a) in 1986 and present situation of the Devehuwa Feeder Canal. Furthermore, she explained the future land acquisition process also. Already Grievance Redress Committee has been established in Walamitiyawa GN division. If you have and grievances, you can forward it to GRC.</p> <p>Community member will Compensation pay for the land acquired in 1986?</p> <p>Malani Gunathilaka – Resettlement officer. Already compensation has been paid to acquired land for new tail canal. But this area was identified during the construction period. Hence construction will continue but compensation will be paid after completion of the land acquisition process.</p> <p>Mrs. Mallika – community member I received the compensation for the acquired land for new tail canal. So I have confidence the NWPCP will pay compensation for this land also. I have built a new house and it has small crack due to movement of heavy vehicle front of the road. How can I solve that issue?</p> <p>Malani Gunathilaka & Anoma Batagalla- Res. officer and Res. Specialist Agreed to visit the house and come to decision.</p> <p>Community member During the construction period some coconut trees removed for construction. So how can we show those tree to the valuation department.</p> <p>Malani Gunathilaka – Resettlement officer. This land acquired in 1986 for the construction of new Dewahuwa Feeder Canal. But compensation has not paid. This was identified to paid compensation due to the renovation of the canal. After this, the condition report will be taken by the value before remove the trees and every structures.</p>

වයඹ සළාත් ආලි ව්‍යාපෘතිය

මුළු අත්කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳ දැනුවත් කිරීමේ රැස්වීම - NCB 01 සැකස්ම

Attachment - 01

දිනය 12/01/2018
සවස 6 ප.ව. 10.30
ස්ථානය වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප. ශාලාව

අනු අංකය	නම	සහකාර/ලිපිනය	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
01	K.P.S. සුමනසේන	ප්‍රධාන උපදේශක - වැලිගොඩ	071 8569229	
02	H.M.K.A.S. සුමනසේන	ප්‍රධාන උපදේශක - වැලිගොඩ	075 9721860	
03	සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	071 5206541	
04	M.M. අනුකුලක	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	-	
05	R.M.D.D. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	-	
06				
07	U.G.T.S. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	0777-948063	
08	T.G. අනුකුලක	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	077 3846424	
09	J.H. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	076 7633984	
10	R.M.M. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	077 3453028	
11			071 2697106	
12	සුමනසේන		-	
13	සුමනසේන		-	
14	L.L. සුමනසේන		0769854635	
15	U. සුමනසේන		-	
16	N.A. සුමනසේන		-	
17	M.A. සුමනසේන		071 2614993	
18	A.M. සුමනසේන		072 6632864	
19	D.A. සුමනසේන		072 6632864	
20	S.K. සුමනසේන		071 8083698	

වයඹ සළාත් ආලි ව්‍යාපෘතිය

මුළු අත්කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳ දැනුවත් කිරීමේ රැස්වීම - NCB 01 සැකස්ම

Attachment - 01

දිනය 12/01/2018
සවස 6 ප.ව. 10.30
ස්ථානය වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප. ශාලාව

අනු අංකය	නම	සහකාර/ලිපිනය	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
01	A.W.D. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	077 6151 804	
02	A.H.S. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	077 6151 804	
03	සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	072 3846-5389999	
04	සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	076 3489163	
05	සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	072 538999	
06	සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	076 6971495	
07	සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	077 941 53 135	
08	H.D. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	071 5316 809	
09	N.A. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	077 32 83 467	
10	N.A. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	070-2398430	
11	M.M. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	076 - 87 30267	
12	සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	072 5225386	
13	සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	071 913 1095	
14	M.M. සුමනසේන	වැලිගොඩ වි.වි.ස.ප.	077-4684943	
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

Minutes of the Meeting Conducted at the Secretary Office 4th of May 2018.

Date	2018.05.04
Time	10.00 pm
Venue	Secretary's Office - MMDE
Purpose of the meeting	To expedite the valuation process in NWPCP
No. of officers participated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Anura Disanayaka – Secretary – MMDE 2. Mrs. Pushpa Muthukumarana – chief Value 3. Eng. Neil Bandara – Program Director – MWSIP 4. Mrs. Anoma Batagalla- Resettlement Specialist - MWSIP 5. Mrs. Chandani Wijesingha – value- Central Province
Matters discussed.	<p>Secretary</p> <p>Welcome all participants and appreciated the help given by the valuation department to do the valuation quickly Moragahakanda and Umaoya Project. further he said the NWPCP also should be expedite due to procurement process is final stage to handover the site for construction. As well as he advice to project staff to provide necessary facilities to do valuation quickly.</p> <p>Chief value.</p> <p>We have concentrated to the valuation of NWPCP and try to give as soon as possible. And also there are another project also launching in this area. Simultaneously, we have to have cover all the projects. She pointed out the survey plan should be completed in Devehuwa Feeder Canal to expedite the valuation.</p> <p>Resettlement Specialist</p> <p>Already nearly 450 land lots are available in valuation department to do the valuation.</p> <p>Program Director</p> <p>We seek your fullest corporation to expedite the valuation in NWPCP and appreciated their service rendered to the project.</p>

Minutes of the meeting conducted on 09.12.2016

Land Acquisition of the Walimitiyawa Gram Niladari Division 0+000 – 0+525)	Walamitiyawa NWPCP- NCB-1 (0+000 – 0+525) Commence the Construction before paying the compensation
Date	09.12.2017
Venue	Community Centre – Wamadilla farmer Organization
Officer Participated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thero – Ambagaswewa Rahula Himi 2. Eng. G.M.R.A.Perera – Project Director – NWSIP 3. Eng. L.H.M.T. Bandara – Irrigation Engineer – PMDSC 4. Eng. H.M.M.B.Herath – Irrigation Engineer – Dhambulla 5. Eng. W.M.G.Wijesingha – Irrigation Engineer – PIU 6. Mr. K.W.jayathilaka- Engineering Assistant – PIU 7. Mr. W.H.A.Amarakoon – Engineer Assistant – Dhambulla 8. Ms. H.G.H.madushani - Engineer Assistant – Dhambulla 9. Ms. M.M.Gunathilaka – Senior Resettlement Officer- PIU 10. Mr. T.M.R.A.Thennakoon – Senior Environment Officer – PIU 11. Mr. W.N.K.Wehera – Senior Communication Officer – PIU 12. Ms. M.B.T.I.Wijesekara – Development Officer – Dhambulla Divisional Secretary Office. 13. Mr. K.P.B.madegedera – Gram Niladati- Walamitiyawa 14. President and secretary – Farmer Organization and farmers (List attached)
Matter Discussed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of a new sluice to transfer water from Wamadilla Reservoir to Dewehoowa Feeder Canal
Suggestions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To get spill water from wemedilla without constructing new sluice. 2. Not to dredge the Left Bank canal
Ven. – Ambagaswewa Rahula Thero	Stressed on the need of projects of the nation for the development of this country. He also stated that problems encountered should be resolved and development activities should continue.
Conclusion	Decided to implement the project under an agreement agreeable to both parties.

අනුවත් කිරීමේ රැස්වීම
වැඩි පළාත් ඇළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය

දිනය 2014.12.09
වේලාව 2.30 (ප.ව)
ස්ථානය වැලිපිටිය

පැමිණීමේ ලේඛණය

අනු අංකය	නම	තනතුර	දුරකථන අංකය	අත්සන
01	අනුවත් කිරීමේ රැස්වීම	නමැති	0711337574	
02	අනුවත් කිරීමේ රැස්වීම	නමැති		
03	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 1	නමැති	071 443736	
04	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 2	නමැති	071 4099884	
05	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 3	නමැති	071-8099790	
06	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 4	නමැති	071 8144821	
07	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 5	නමැති	0714712131	
08	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 6	නමැති		
09	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 7	නමැති	071958378	
10	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 8	නමැති		
11	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 9	නමැති	071-6826639	
12	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 10	නමැති	076 7918797	
13	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 11	නමැති	0779765463	
14	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 12	නමැති	072488379	
15	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 13	නමැති		
16	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 14	නමැති	075-941902	
17	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 15	නමැති	077 203040	
18	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 16	නමැති		
19	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 17	නමැති	0717185540	

20	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 18	නමැති		
21	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 19	නමැති		
22	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 20	නමැති		
23	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 21	නමැති		
24	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 22	නමැති		
25	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 23	නමැති		
26	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 24	නමැති		
27	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 25	නමැති		
28	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 26	නමැති	077 6756110	
29	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 27	නමැති		
30	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 28	නමැති	0773360395	
31	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 29	නමැති	077 5355078	
32	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 30	නමැති		
33	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 31	නමැති		
34	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 32	නමැති	0779151530	
35	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 33	නමැති	060 5617109	
36	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 34	නමැති	077 8069401	
37	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 35	නමැති		
38	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 36	නමැති	077203145	
39	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 37	නමැති	071823227	
40	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 38	නමැති		
41	අ.ම.ප.ප. අංක 39	නමැති	0713647353	
42				
43				
44				

Minutes of the Discussion on NCB1 Land Acquisition Issue, North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP)

Date: 15.01.2018
 Time: 11:00 hours
 Venue: Project Director's Office, Kurunegala

Participants

1. Eng. G.M.R.A. Perera, Project Director, NWPCP
2. Mr. M. Thilakaratne, Acquisition Officer
3. Eng. Y.A.C.R. Kumara, Irrigation Engineer, NWPCP
4. Eng. W.M.D. Wijesinghe, Irrigation Engineer, NWPCP
5. Mr. K.W. Jayatilake, Technical Officer, NWPCP
6. Mrs. M.M. Gunathilaka, Resettlement Officer, NWPCP
7. Mr. T.M.R.K. Thennakoon, Environment Officer, NWPCP
8. Mr. W.N.K. Wehalla, Communication Officer, NWPCP
9. Miss R.M.D.D. Rathnayake, Support Staff, NWPCP

Current Status of NWPCP-NCB1 Land Acquisition Issue

01. Land Acquisition Procedure had been started for Dewahuwa Feeder Canal (Wemedilla Left Bank Main Canal) and the procedure had been continued during 1985-87 period up to Section 7 Gazette Notification and had not been continued up to compensation payment. As per the Gazette Notification the possession of the land (approximately a 40m strip) had been taken by Assistant Government Agent under 38A Order and handed over to the Irrigation Department during 1985-87 period.

02. Survey Department Supplements of Final Village Plans (FVP) are available for the entire canal and the sections covered by each Plan are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Details of FVP along Dewahuwa Feeder Canal

Chainage (km+m)	FVP		No. of Lots
0+000 to 1+453	949	Welamitiyawa	1
1+453 to 2+067	412	Nikawehera	16
2+067 to 3+116	410	Pallewela	44
3+116 to 3+842	411	Kapuhena	4
3+842 to 4+870	409	Walaswewa	86
4+870 to 6+040	386	Nabadagahawatta	76
6+040 to 6+720	346	Galewela	22
6+720 to 8+000	343	Dambagolla	6

03. Canals and Roads have been constructed within this approximately 40m wide strip and however, there are new developments, including buildings and cultivations within the remaining part. This entire strip has to be released for enable construction work of the canal under NCB1 and ICB2. Construction work of NCB1 has already been commenced and land from 0+000 to 5+250km has to be released immediately for carrying out construction work without any delay.

Plan for Releasing the Land

04. Section 7 Gazette Notifications published in 1980s has to be cancelled and it has to be published again for the subjected lands. Drafts of the Section 7 Gazette Notification are now ready for the FVPs shown in Table 2 and scheduled dates for Section 9 Inquiry are also indicated in the same table.

Chainage (km+m)	FVP		Scheduled Date for Section 9 Inquiry	No. of Lots
0+000 to 1+453	949	Welamitiyawa	12th and 13th March, 2018	1
1+453 to 2+067	412	Nikawehera	12th and 13th March, 2018	16
2+067 to 3+116	410	Pallewela	1st and 2nd March, 2018	44
3+116 to 3+842	411	Kapuhena	12th and 13th March, 2018	4
3+842 to 4+870	409	Walaswewa	5th, 6th and 7th March, 2018	86
Total				151

05. Deviation of canal from the existing canal takes place at 5+963km and Off-Take Structure will be located along the existing canal up to 6+100km (Approximately). Lands along the strip shall therefore be released up to 6+100km.

06. Survey Department has prepared a Final Plan, in 2017 for the Section from 5+231km to 5+963km, indicating a 30m Acquisition Strip along the existing canal. (See Figure 1) In order to avoid duplication of Land Acquisition, this 30m strip along the exiting canal shall not be gazetted.

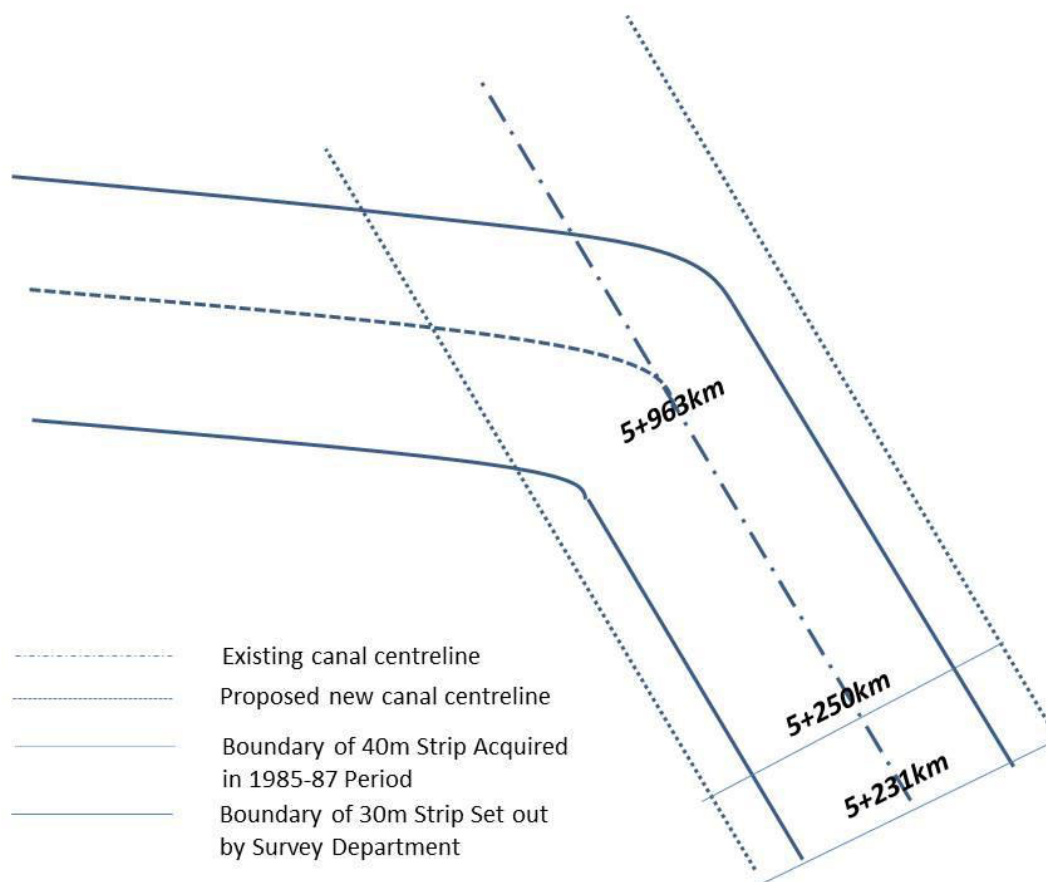


Figure 1: Location of 30m Strip Established in 2017 within the 40m Strip

07. To facilitated the construction work of NCB1, consent letters from the land owners shall be taken immediately. Resettlement Officer was instructed to start taking the Consent Letters from land owners (PAPs) immediately.

08. In order to expedite the land acquisition works pertaining to this section (0+000 km – 6+100 km), three (3) Data Entry Operators (one for PIU and two for Divisional Secretariat, Galewela) have to be recruited on daily wage basis, under the covering approval of the Programme Director, MWSIP.

Minutes Taken by
Eng. W.M.D. Wijesinghe
Irrigation Engineer

Eng. G.M.R.A. Perera
Project Director
NWPCP

The Project Director
North Western Province Canal Project
Kurunegala

Request for compensation for land acquisition for the construction the Dewahoowa Feeder Canal

1. Land has been acquired for the construction of Dewahoowa Feeder Canal in the Walamitiyawa Grama Niladhari Division of the Galewela Divisional Secretary area. The acquisition has been done prior to 1980.
2. Thereafter, we were made aware of the development of the Dewahoowa Feeder Canal under the North Western province Canada project in 2017
3. The original owners of these land and owners of our ancestors and we possess deeds for the land.
4. Compensation has not been paid for the land during acquisition. Even though notices for acquisition were displayed during several occasions, the acquisition process was not carried out.
5. After the construction of the Canal these lands have been vested from generation to generation and the present owners are resident in close proximity of the canal. We have developed and cultivated this land belonging to us after the construction of the canal. We are not clear of the boundaries of the canal and state that development work has been done.
6. Presently the North Western Provincial Canal Project has demarcated these boundaries of this land belonging to the canal in the section marked as according to this demarcation we are made aware of that we have developed the land belonging to this canal.
7. However we agreed to support the process of National Development. Compensations have not been paid during the previous acquisitions and we request that a reasonable compensation if it is decided to acquire the land.
8. I place my signature below and state that I have no objection for the construction work even though this land has been developed.

Handover of compensation



Annex 5: Inventory of Resettlement Impact

1. INVENTORY OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACT**(For the land acquired in 1986/87 period/Encroached land within acquired limit of existing canal)****NWPCP-NCB 1- Contract Bidding Section of Wemedilla to Dewahoowa Canal, 0- 5.250 KM.**

The following is an Inventory for the resettlement impacts in the Project of the NWPC-NCB-1, 0-5.250 KM. This inventory should be conducted covering 100% of affected households/entities and land. The survey is designed to collect data from which impacts may be identified in detail and compensation calculations, prepared by Sri Lankan Government valuers, may be identified.

A separate Census and Socioeconomic Survey is also to be conducted to cover 100% of effected households/entities will provide data about the socioeconomic situation and losses for the household members.

Primary Information:			
Survey Form No.		Kilometre Chainage	
Name of the Village		Name of District	
Divisional Secretary Division		Gramaniladari Division (GND)	
Name of Household Head (or business head)		ID Card No.	
Age		Gender	
Marital Status of Household head (Single, Married, Divorced, Widowed, other (specify...))			
Name of Spouse (if married)		Age of Spouse	
Address			

Summary of Impacts ("X" yes/no)

SN	Detail	Yes	No
A	Ownership of Properties		
A1	Owner		
A2	Leaseholder		
A3	Tenant		
A4	Encroacher		
B			
B1	House		
B2	Other Structures		
B3	Land		
B4	- Paddy Land		
B5	- High land		

B6	- Trees and Crops		
B7	- Producing Fruit trees		
B8	- Non-producing (old) fruit trees		
B9	- Wood trees		
C	Business and Income		
C1	Business		
C2	Employees jobs and/or income		
D	Vulnerability		
D1	Poverty		
D2	Women headed household		
D2	Other (specify)		

What type of effect will be caused by the canal/project works

SN	Detail	Yes	No
E1	Fully effected house		
E2	Partly effected house		
E3	Effect to other structures		
E4	Effect to lands		
E5	Business temporarily affected		
E6	Business permanently affected		
E7	Impact on employees		

2. LAND LOSSES:

Total Land Holding

Description of Lands	Extent A.R.P.	Private Deed A.R.P.	Swarna-boomi Grants A.R.P.	Jayaboomi Grants A.R.P.	L.D.O Permits A.R.P.	Annual Permits A.R.P.	Lease	En-croached Lands A.R.P.	Grand Total A.R.P.
High Lands									
Paddy Lands									
Chena Lands									
Forest area									
Total extent									
Total value Rs.									

Area has been acquired in 1986/87 period where non Payment of Compensation/Encroached Land within the Acquired Limit of Land (Please delete inappropriate heading)

Descript- tion of Lands	Extent A.R.P.	Private Deed A.R.P.	Swarna- boomi Grants A.R.P.	Jayaboomi Grants A.R.P.	L.D.O Permits A.R.P.	Annual Permits A.R.P.	Lease	En- croached Lands A.R.P.	Grand Total A.R.P.
High Lands									
Paddy Lands									
Chena Lands									
Forest area									
Total ex- tent									
Total value Rs.									

Categorization of lands has been acquired/Encroached Land (Residential, farmland etc)

Type	Length	width	area (A.R.P)
Residential			
Farmland			
Commercial			
Temple			

3. CROPS AND TREES: THESE DATA AND INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED FROM CONDITION REPORTS PREPARED BY VALUATION DEPARTMENT

Type of Crop

Type of ownership	Unit (ARP)	Type of Crop and area of Cultivation					
		Paddy
Private Deed	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Swarnaboomi Grants	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Jayaboomi Grants	total						
	amount to be acquired						
LDO Permits	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Annual permits	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Leased	total						
	amount to be acquired						
Encroached	total						
	amount to be acquired						

Average yield of crop

Crop (Acres)	Paddy
Yield					
Price per Acre (Rs)					
Price per Kg (Rs)					

Trees

Total on plot - No. Trees (Long term)

Name of Trees	Age Below 05 Years	Age 05-10 Years	Age 11-15 years	Age 16-20 Years	Age Above 21 Years
Teak					
Satin wood					
Jack					
Halmilla					
Mango					
Coconut					
Other A.					
B.					
C.					
D.					
Total					

No. Trees (Long term) to be removed

Name of Trees	Age Be- low 05 Years	Age 05-10 Years	Age 11-15 years	Age 16-20 Years	Age Above 21 Years	Total Number of Trees	Annual Yield (kg) per tree	Total Value of Trees Rs.
Teak								
Satin wood								
Jack								
Halmilla								
Mango								
Coconut								
Other A.								
B.								
C.								
D.								
Total								

Total on plot - No. Trees (Mid Term)

Name of Trees	Below 03 Years	04-05 Years	Above 05 Years
Lime			
Orange			
Banana			
Delum			
Pomegranate			
Other A.			
B.			
C.			
D			
Grand Total			

No. of Trees (Mid Term) to be removed

Name of Trees	Below 03 Years	04-05 Years	Above 05 Years	Total Num- bers of Trees	Annual Yield (kg) per tree	Total Value of Trees
Lime						
Orange						
Banana						
Delum						
Pomegranate						
Other A.						
B.						
C.						
D						
Grand Total						

4. STRUCTURES:

Description of Structure

Structures	Permanent			Semi-Permanent			Temporary			
Name of structure	Yes/No	Square Feet	Value Rs.	Yes/No	Square Feet	Value Rs.	Yes/No	Square Feet	Value Rs.	Grand Total Rs.
House										
Boutique										
Rice mill										
Stores										
cattle Shed										
Well										
Other-Please named										
A.										
B.										
C.										
Total Value										

Description of Structure

Type of structure	Permanence (Permanent / Semi-Permanent / Temporary)	Area m2 or m3		Full acquisition Y/N	Severe Yes/No	Description of structure (materials)	Value Rs
		Total	to be acquired				

Compensation Payment

- Do you received compensation yes/no
- If you received compensation, please fill following
- Date of payment -----
- Amount received Rs.

Original land ownership

- Are you the land owner when land acquired in 1986/87 period yes/no
- If no please answer the following
- What is your relationship with original land owner?

d. When did you become the owner of the remaining land of acquired land?

Seek Compensation by encroachers

- a. Are you expecting compensation for encroached land yes/no
- b. If yes please fill following
- c. Expected compensation Rs.

Choice:

- a) Do you seek a housing plot from the project? Yes/no
- b) Can you find a plot of land to rebuild the house? Yes/no
- c) Can you rebuild the house at remaining portion of the acquired land? Yes/no
If yes what are the assistance expect from the project
- d) Do you seek the funds to buy a plot of land? Yes/no
If yes please indicate the expected extent of land and amount. Perches----- Rs. -----

General Consultation & Observations:

- a. Have you heard about this MWSIP Project before Today?

Please state what information you know about the Project, including resettlement?

Any further comments, complaints or views on the project?

Name of the Enumerator:

Signature:

Date:

Annex 6: GRM Brochure

GRC at Executing Agency (PMU) (Ministry level) :-Members

1. Program Director (Chairman)
2. District Secretary
3. Divisional Secretary
4. Resettlement Specialist, Environment Specialist
5. Project Director for respective project
6. Four members of CBO or representatives of PAPs (two should be women)
7. Two Representatives (Contractor, Consultant)

❖ GRC meeting will be held once a month at PIU office



❖ All complaint will be recorded in GRM Registry Book, and all steps taken to resolve the complaint will be recorded in the GRM file that will be kept in the PIU or PMU and Divisional Secretary



The Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program is giving a win-win solution for PAPs. PAPs are the most important people of the project. Hence we are in a position to solve your issues at any time.

For More Information:-

1. Project Director,
Minipe Left Bank Canal Project,
Divisional Irrigation Engineer's
Premises,
Hasalaka.
055-2258977
2. Project Director,
Upper Elahera Canal Project,
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka,
Madatugama.
025-2054896
3. Project Director,
North Western Province Canal Project,
Department of Irrigation,
P.O.Box 44, Kurunegala
Tel. 037 - 3970783, Mobile No. 0714432826
4. Resettlement Specialist,
PMU, MWSIP.
Tel: 011-2675810
Mobile No: 0715206541
5. Environment specialist,
PMU, MWSIP.
Tel: 011-2675810
Mobile No: 0771035020

Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program
No. 493 1/1, T.B. Jayah Mawatha,
Colombo 10
Tel. - 011-2675810
Fax - 011-2675227

MAHAWELI WATER SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM (MWSIP)

MINISTRY OF MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

**GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)****About MWSIP**

Asian Development Bank supports the government of Sri Lanka to implement the Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program through the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment by financing the following three projects

- ❖ Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP)
- ❖ North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP)
- ❖ Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP)

The investment program will accelerate the economic activities of Sri Lanka's Northern Dry Zone region by transferring surplus water of the Mahaweli River basin for irrigation, drinking and commercial purposes.

**What is GRM ?**

The GRM provides an avenue for adversely project affected people (PAPs) to raise their concerns and to seek solutions to their problems. There will be no cost for PAPs to bring their concerns and it is accessible for all PAPs.

What concerns or complaints are eligible to be brought under the GRM?

1. Land acquisition cases.
2. Compensation payment packages
3. Resettlement issues
4. Ownership disputes
5. Delay of payment of compensation
6. Rehabilitation assistance Program
7. Social Environment concerns related to the project

What concerns that are not going to be dealt by GRM

1. Matters pending in the court
2. Disputing the agreed compensation rate

How to file complaints or submit concerns to GRM

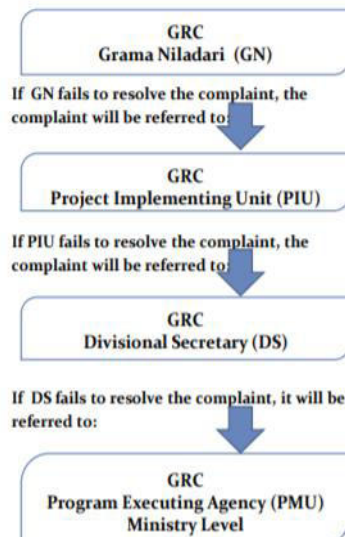
Grievances can be presented either in writing or verbally to the Project Resettlement Officer (PRO) or Project Environment Officer (PEO) or to the Grama Niladari (GN). Complaint forms are available with GN and Project Office.

The PRO or PEO with the guidance of the Project Director, will resolve the PAP's complaints within one week. However, if the problem cannot be solved, the Project Director will bring the complaint to the Executing Agency.

In this case, the whole process to provide a solution will take a maximum of 4 weeks.

Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will be established at all levels mentioned below.

Complaints from the PAPs could be submitted to PIU staff, PMU staff, GN or Divisional Secretary
Complaints will be recorded and filed in PIU office (PAP)

**COMPLAINT HANDLING PROCEDURES****GRC at Grama Niladari Level:- Members**

1. Grama Niladari (Chairman)
2. Village Level Officers
3. Village Level Priest (Buddhist, Hindu, Christian, Islam)
4. Resettlement Officer, Environment Officer
5. Community Leaders
6. Two Representatives (Contractor, consultant)

GRC at Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Level:- Members

1. Project Director (Chairman)
2. Secretary - Pradesiya saba
3. Resettlement Officer and Environment Officer
4. Grama Niladari
5. Four members of CBO or representatives of PAPs (two should be women)
6. Two Representatives (Contractor, consultant)

GRC at Divisional Secretary Level:- Members

1. Divisional Secretary (Chairman)
2. Secretary - Pradesiya saba
3. Surveyor
4. Grama Niladari (relevant area)
5. Resettlement Officer and Environment Officer from PIU
6. Four PAPs (two should be women)
7. Two Representatives (Contractor, consultant)