

Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report

#12 Semi-Annual Report
For the period covered July to December 2020
Project Numbers: 47381-002
May 2021

Sri Lanka: Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

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

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Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program

SEMI-ANNUAL RESETTLEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT No. 12 – (July - December 2020)



Ministry of Irrigation
Sri Lanka



May 2021
Final Report

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EVALUATION REPORT No. 12**

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report presents the findings of the 12th Bi-annual Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation task for July – December 2020 by the Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC) in collaboration with the Program Management Unit (PMU) for the 6 months ending 31 December 2020 and the report is prepared in accordance with the Consultant's Terms of Reference. It also covers progress of tasks and milestones agreed upon in the Aide Memoire of the 8th and 9th ADB Missions.

2. Since the 11th monitoring report, the progress in land acquisition is as below:

- (i) NWPCP-NCB-1: The 11th monitoring report indicated that the number of land lots was 2 that were taken for the preparation of Addendum of RIP-NCB1 where the extent of land was taken as 0.26 ha. At the Section 4 inquiry, the claims of ownerships for these two land parcels increased to 41 and it was decided to give consideration to those requests. Therefore the Survey Department sub-divided the 2 land lots into 41 land lots and this is indicated in the Section 6 survey plans. The RIP Addendum was approved and published by ADB in April 2019. The RIP has to be updated with the inclusion of valuation amounts for the 41 new land lots. Land acquisition of 41 new land lots was handed over to the Contractor, out of which the owners of 12 land lots were not paid the compensation due to non-availability of the relevant documents to prove their ownership. However, the owners of those 12 land lots voluntarily handed over the land parcels to the Contractor for the construction with the expectation of finding documents to prove their ownership. To-date the remaining owners of 21 land lots were paid compensation.
- (ii) NWPCP-ICB-2: Land acquisition of 17 lots (private) is still not completed due to various reasons. Six owners have made appeals for 12 land lots for higher valuation. Compensation for two land lots will need to be deposited at the court due to non-availability of owners. Compensation on one lot has not been received from the Valuation Department. One owner of a land lot has refused to accept the valuation as he considers his compensation is inadequate. Another land owner has a land dispute, where he claims his land as a high land and the DS has categorized it as paddy land. The updated RIP is to be prepared.
- (iii) UECP-ICB-2A: Land acquisition under servitude right is in section 7 stage during the monitoring period. The boundaries have been marked along the proposed road corridors for the widening of the access roads of northern and southern portals. Fresh agreements are signed by the 21 affected land owners of access roads for the voluntary donation of their lands.
- (iv) UECP-ICB-3: The land acquisition process in the majority of land lots is in the stage of Section 17. The payment in compensations is delayed until the Cabinet approval is granted based on the same entitlements paid to the APs of NWPCP. The draft RIP was sent to PMU for their comments. The preliminary database of affected people from Madethhawewa Dam Embankment has been completed. However the status of ownerships has not yet been determined for about 10 land parcels.

3. As advised during the 8th ADB mission (para 39 of the Aide Memoire) and 9th ADB mission (para 42 of the Aide Memoire), works are ongoing to improve the accuracy and completeness of the affected households and parcels database. Digitization of land survey and compensation data of NWPCP-ICB-3, UECP-ICB-2A and NCPCP-3 and NCPCP-4 are pending as PMU has not yet appointed a GIS officer. Due to Covid-19, SPSS, MS Access and MS Excel trainings have had to be delayed for the PMU and PIUs. However, these will be re-scheduled as soon as possible. PMU shared the Gantt charts of the planned land acquisition process for the NWPCP and UECP with ADB, which included packages for ICB-3 of NWPCP and ICB-2A, ICB-3A, ICB-4 and ICB-5 of UECP.

4. As advised in the 9th ADB Aide Memoire (para 41), an initial version of a land acquisition Gantt chart has been prepared for the NWPCP-NCB-1, NWPCP-ICB-3, UECP-ICB-2A, NCPCP-3, NCPCP-4 and NCPCP-5 and shared with ADB. But land acquisition process is not implemented according to the time line of Gantt charts. They will be further reviewed and updated based on actual progress with the LAA milestones.
5. PMU has not yet completed the task to identify the significantly affected PAPs (as advised in the 9th ADB Aide Memoire, para 42).
6. The livelihood restoration programs were not implemented since the 11th monitoring report due to the CoVID-19 pandemic situation. Therefore implementation of Livelihood Restoration Programs is delayed in MLBRCP, NWPCP and UECP. At present a total of 169 households are benefited from the income restoration activities. 14 of them are in MLBRCP, 129 of them are in NWPCP, and 56 of them are in UEC. The main income restoration activities include provision of sewing machines or equipment for animal husbandry, trainings for shoe and pottery making, gardening, driving and food processing. PIU - NWPCP had been distributed planting materials for Aps, but no record on the number of beneficiaries.
7. As reported in the 11th monitoring report beneficiaries of livelihood restoration were not entered in the main database. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain or report information on which the households have been benefiting from the programs and whether all the significantly affected households have been involved in these livelihood restoration programs. Likewise, as the beneficiaries are not indicated in the databases, the PMDSC cannot develop a proper strategy to monitor the efficiency of the activities.
8. The Business Development officer who covered the duties of livelihood development subject has resigned and no replacement officer has been appointed. Therefore, no progress is achieved in the subject of livelihood restoration during the monitoring period.
9. The printed grievance register was introduced by the PMU and is used by PIU/NWPCP but UEC has not used this printed register. Few grievances were found during the period. This may be due to the pandemic situation. During the 10th Monitoring and Evaluation period, it was observed that in NWPCP-ICB-2, where the construction activities were ongoing, some grievances which were under the responsibility of the Contractor were not registered to the GRM database and followed up effectively. PMDSC started to request the registries from the contractors to encourage proper registry.
10. There were few stakeholder engagements during the period. Although a few stakeholders' meetings and discussions have been held on many issues and subjects, a proper recording system has not been implemented.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope of the Report

11. This report presents the findings of the 12th Semi-annual Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation task conducted by Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC) in collaboration with the Program Management Unit (PMU) in January 2021 and in accordance with the Consultant's Terms of Reference. The objective of the internal monitoring is to inform ADB and other third parties of the land acquisition and resettlement progress, assess the project performance with regards to ADB Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, and identify and plan for improvement opportunities.

2.2 Project Description

12. The Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP) of Sri Lanka is a pivotal program in meeting Sri Lanka's national development goals of food security, social development, energy production and environmental protection and is financed by the ADB. It is executed by the Ministry of Irrigation on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL). The loan agreement between the GoSL and the ADB stipulates that any involuntary land acquisition and resettlement issues that arise as a result of MWSIP shall be dealt in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement, as well as National Laws and Regulations.

13. Phase 1 of the Program (MWSIP) outputs include three main projects: (i) Minipe Anicut Heightening and Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP), (ii) North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP), and (iii) Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP)¹. The Projects are split into 11 International Competitive Bidding (ICB) and 6 National Competitive Bidding (NCB) Contracts.

14. Earlier resettlement screening and due diligence studies suggest that, of the 17 competitive bidding construction packages, 9 do not cause any land acquisition that would trigger the ADB Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (2009), whereas 6 packages do have land acquisition/ resettlement aspects. The designs of two packages (NCPCP-6 and NWPCP-4) were completed during the period and resettlement impacts have been identified under land acquisition process, but inventory and socio-economic surveys need to be completed in order to access the magnitude of impacts and preparation of RIPs. This report concentrates mainly on the packages that have land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

Table 1: Resettlement Impacts of Competitive Bidding Contract Packages

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project	Resettlement Impacts	
Stage 1	MLBCRP	MLBCRP-ICB-1 - Heightening of the Minipe Diversion Weir (Anicut)	×	No permanent or temporary land acquisition is expected (DDR1, 2016, pg.28).
		MLBCRP-NCB-1 - MLBCRP Stage 1	×	
		MLBCRP-NCB-2 - MLBCRP Stage 2	×	According to DDR 2 (2017, pg.37) the feeder canal widening affects 4.65 ha of land permanently. All affected people (in total 55) donated their lands voluntarily.
		MLBCRP-NCB-3 - MLBCRP Stage 3	×	No temporary or permanent land acquisition required (2017, pg.37).

¹ Now the name of the UECP has been changed as NCPCP by the Ministry of Irrigation

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project	Resettlement Impacts	
		MLBCRP-NCB-4 - MLBCRP Stage 4	×	
		MLBCRP-NCB-5 - MLBCRP Stage 5	×	
	NWPCP	NWPCP-NCB-1 - Wemedilla Sluice and LBMC from reservoir to Nabadgahwatta	✓ (1)	The existing canal was expropriated in 1986/7s by the GoSL, however payments had not been made. In addition, new land is required in some sections of the existing canal. Acquisition of land required for the new sluice tail canal was completed prior to start of construction.
		NWPCP-ICB-1 - Mahakithula Inlet Tunnel, Mahakithula and Mahakirula Reservoirs and Feeder Canal	×	The widening of the existing road will affect surrounding lands permanently. 46 affected people have donated the necessary lands (DDR 3).
		NWPCP-ICB-2 - Main canal Nabadagahawatta to Mahakithula Reservoir	✓ (2)	Land acquisition has been completed 98% , remaining lots are 17.
		NWPCP-3 –Main canal from Mahakirala to Kaduruwewa Ehatuwewa	✓	Land acquisition process is in the Section 4 stage for the acquisition of 2100 land lots
		NWPCP –ICB 4 - Mahakithula to Pothuwila, Mediyawa and Yapa-huwa Canal	✓	Land acquisition process is in the section 4 stage.
		NWPCP-5 – Bowatenna tunnel 2 and canal up to Wemedilla Tank	✓	It has been identified the land acquisition impacts under servitude right and few lots of land acquisition.
		NWPCP-6 –Improvement of Wemedilla Reservoir, RB canal including power house	TBD	Yet to be assessed
	UECP KMTC NCPCP	UECP- ICB-1 – Stage 1 – Minneria-Girithala Wildlife Reserve.	×	None (Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report No.7, 2018, Table 14)
		UECP-ICB-2A - Tunnel 3 and 4 – 27+509 km - 55+600 km	✓ (3)	Servitude rights will be acquired for the tunnel. Voluntarily land donation was implemented for the widening and builds the Access roads.
		UECP-ICB-2B (KMTC) – Kalu Ganga – Moragahakanda Transfer Canal	×	None (DDR4, 2017)
		NCPCP-3- Kongetiya Reservoir-Bogahawewa-Madethhawewa 6+226 km to 27+509 km	✓ (4)	Land acquisition is in the Section 17 stage for the canal, widening of Madethhawewa Reservoir and rehabilitation of tank embankment.
		NCPCP-4		No impacts
		NCPCP-5 – Yakallla Hurulu Wewa to Tunnel No. 4 , 55+600km to 65+500 km	✓ (5)	Land acquisition is under section 4 stage for the 144 lots
		NCPCP-6 Transfer canal to Maminiyawa Oya- 0+000km -6+131km Improvement of Maminiyawa Oya 0+000 km– 13+278km	TBD	Land acquisition process is under proposal stage at present. The 66 land lots will be affected under construction of transfer canal to Maminiyawa Oya. The 223 land lots will be affected under improvement of Maminiyawa Oya whereas 37 land lots will be

Tranche/ Stage	Project	Sub-project	Resettlement Impacts	
		Improvement to Eruwewa right bank canal to Kanadara Oya – 0+000km – 10+941km		affected for the improvement of Eruwewa RB canal. Then total affected land lots are 326.

2.3 Completion Status

15. Since the 11th report, the progress in land acquisition is as below:

(i) NWPCP-NCB-1: Land acquisition is completed which was started in 1986/87 period. Acquisition of 2 new land lots has been sub-divided into 41 lots due to increase in the number of owners and for other reasons. The 33 lots are owned by the APs and balance 8 lots are belonging to the state. The compensation payments have been completed on 21 lots out of 33 privately owned land lots. The owners of balance 12 lots have not been paid. The 8 state land lots need not be paid or to follow the acquisition procedure. However, all 41 lots were handed over to the Contractor with the consent of owners including unpaid 12 lots. Construction works have been in progress in the remaining sections of the package. The draft RIP which was approved and published by ADB (in April 2019) is to be updated to inclusion of compensation payments and cover the newly identified land lots.

(ii) NWPCP-ICB-2: Since the 11th ME Report, the land acquisition has been completed on 579 lots out of 596 private land lots (state 14). The owners of the balance 17 land lots have not been paid due to following reasons,

- Owners of 12 lots are made the appeal for higher valuation
- Owners of 2 lots are not found and money will be deposited at the district court
- Owner is disputing on the condition of the land whether it is a high land or paddy land
- Owner is not satisfied with the valuation but he has not appealed for higher valuation
- Valuation report was not received during the period

16. The PMU requested PMDSC to update the RIPs- NWPC-NCB-1 and ICB 2 and it is in progress.

(i) NWPCP-3 & -4: The land acquisition process is in Section 4 stage for the 2100 land lots.

(ii) NWPCP-5: this contract package is for the construction of Bowetenna Tunnel 2. The servitude land acquisitions of few lots have been identified. The few land parcels located in the Tunnel inlet and out let areas and the land parcels affected for the construction of access road to tunnel out let will have to be acquired. The stream coming from proposed tunnel outlet to Wemedilla tank should be widened in order to take the water from the tunnel. The paddy lands are located on the left side of the stream and parts of those lands may be acquired.

(iii) NWPCP-6: this package comprises improvements to, and raising of, Wemedilla dam and the construction of two mini-hydro power stations to be operated by MASL. Land acquisition impacts have yet to be assessed.

(iv) UECP-ICB-2A: The servitude land acquisition is under Section 6 stage for total land lots of 165.

(v) NCPCP-3: The draft RIP was prepared and sent PMU for the comments. The land acquisition for total land parcels is in different stages. Accordingly, total lots are 264, out of which

212 privately owned land parcels, 52 are state owned lots. The ownerships declaration certificates were issued for the 211 land lots. Still compensation was not paid for the single lot. PMU is expecting cabinet approval for the amounts recommended under entitlement matrix other than statutory compensation. Land acquisition process is implemented for the canal alignment from 10+500 to 14+500 km., Widening of the Madettewa tank and rehabilitation of the tank embankment.

- (vi) NCCP-4: No land acquisition is required.
- (vii) NCCP-5: The acquisition process is in a section 5 stage where total lots are 104 private and 40 state owned lots will be affected. The inventory of assets and socio-economic surveys should be conducted to assess the impacts of the land acquisition and preparation of RIP.
- (viii) NCCP-6: The 615 land parcels have been identified for the acquisition and acquisition proposal is finalized.

Table 2: Completion Status of Major Activities in MWSIP as of 31 December 2020

Stg.	Construction Package	De-sign	Land Acq. Database	RIP Preparation or DDR preparation	Land Acquisition	Construction	Livelihood Restoration
Phase 1, Stage 1	UECP-ICB-1	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	In progress	N/A
	NWPCP-NCB-1	✓	✓	✓ (draft)	Completed	In progress	In progress
	NWPCP-ICB-1	✓	N/A	N/A	In progress	Not started	N/A
	NWPCP-ICB-2	✓	✓	✓ (draft)	98% completed	In progress, No construction is proceeding in areas where land compensation is not complete.	In progress
	MLBCRP-ICB-1	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	In progress	N/A
	MLBCRP-ICB-1	✓	N/A	DDR 1	N/A	In progress	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-2	✓	N/A	DDR 1	N/A	In progress	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-3	✓	N/A	DDR 1	N/A	In progress	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-4	✓	N/A	DDR 2	N/A	In progress	N/A
	MLBCRP-NCB-5	✓	N/A	DDR2	N/A	In progress	N/A
	UECP-ICB-2A	✓	✓	✓	In progress	Postponed	Not started
	UECP-ICB-2B	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	In progress	N/A
	NCCP-3	✓	In progress	In progress	In progress	Not started	In progress
	NCCP-5	✓	Not started	Initial stage	In progress	Not started	Initial stage
Phase 1, Stage 2	NCCP-6	In progress	Not started	Initial stage	In progress	Not started	Not started
	NWPCP-3 & 4	✓	N/A	Not started	In progress	Not started	N/A
	NWPCP-5	In progress	N/A	Not started	Not started	Not started	N/A
	NWPCP-6	Not started					

Table 3: Status of Land Acquisition in NWPC-ICB-2 as of 31 December 2020 (as reported by PMU)

No	GN Division	Chainage (km.)	No. of HHs		# of state land plot		# of private land plots	
			Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
01	Nabadagahawatta	5+250 - 6+100	6	4	6	Does not arise	10	9
02	Danduyaya	6+100 - 7+200	36	**	14	do	66	55
03	Pahala Bambawa	7+200 - 8+420	32	**	12	do	46	46
04	Ranwediya	8+420 - 9+940	26	**	26	do	31	31
05	Kospotha	9+940 - 12+320	51	**	13	do	100	97
06	Hombawa	12+320 - 15+440	53	**	46	do	122	122
07	Aluthwewa	15+440 - 18+460	37	**	18	do	53	51
08	Pibidunugama	18+460 - 20+250	18	**	14	do	30	30
09		20+250 - 22+300						
Total			259	241	149	do	458	441

** The data for paid households by GN was not available from PMU. It can be collected from the DSD Galewela after the current travel restrictions related to COVID-19 are lifted, and will be included in the next monitoring report.

Table 4: Status of Land Acquisition in NWPC-NCB-1 as of 31 December 2020 (as reported by PMU)*

No		GN Division	No. of HHs		# of state land plots		# of total private land plots	
			Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
1		Walamitiyawa (Tail canal)	3	3	5	Does not arise	11	11
2		Walamitiyawa	36	36	0	do	1	1
3		Nikawahara/ Weragalawatta/ Bam-bagolla**	17	17	1	do	12	12
4	Affected by 38A*	Pallewela	58	58	7	do	38	38
5		Walaswewa	105	105	32	do	71	71
6		Nabadagahawatta	79	79	29	do	68	68
7		Kapuhena	10	10	0	do	7	7
8		Walamitiyawa(Recently acquired land parcels)	41	29	0	-	41	29
Total			349	337	74	Do	249	237

* Land acquisition of these lands had been done in 1986-1987 using Section 38A (urgent expropriation). However, compensation had not been paid to date. Although recently paid by PMU, the parcels mentioned in this Table are those which had been expropriated in 1986-1987. There are 2 newly identified land lots, for which the land acquisition is expected to be completed in June 2020.

** In this area, expropriation need of 2 new parcels was identified. These parcels (which are located in Weragalawatta/ Bambagolla) had not been expropriated earlier in 1986-1987.

2.4 Methodology of the Internal Monitoring

17. The 12th Semi-annual internal monitoring and evaluation mission was carried out by PMDSC in March 2021; however due to the CoVID-19 situation, the international resettlement specialist could not join the field trips as usual. Field works were undertaken by the national resettlement specialist. The methodology of the monitoring included:

18. Request of progress data from PMU and subsequent compilation and analysis.

19. Review of the monthly resettlement coordination meeting notes between PIUs and PMU on October 2020.

20. Desktop review of relevant documentation, databases and registries.
21. Meetings with PMU resettlement specialist and PIUs resettlement officers.
22. Interviews with 1 affected person.
23. Detailed registers and notes of the field works are provided in **Annex 1** and data obtained from PMU is presented in **Annex 2**. The grievance redress register cost is presented in **Annex 3**.

3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Topic	Key Findings and Recommendations from the Earlier Monitoring Reports	Key Findings of the 12 th Monitoring	Recommendations	Responsible
3.1 Resettlement Staffing and Management	<p>3.1.1 Organization and Coordination</p> <p>24. In order to expedite the land acquisition and resettlement matters, it was strongly recommended by ADB under aide Mamore Of 11-22- March 2019 that MWSIP will recruit five additional staff to support the PMU: (i) Deputy Program Director (Resettlement), (ii) GIS and Database Officer, (iii) Monitoring & Evaluations Officer, (iv) Grievance Redress Officer and (v) Management Assistant for PIU. MWSIP will recruit four Land Acquisition Officers, two Livelihoods Officers and two Management Officers to be split equally between the UEC and NWPC projects. PMU agreed to complete the recruitment process by 30 June 2019.</p> <p>25. The 11th monitoring report highlighted that PMU reported that 2 land acquiring officers will be recruited for 2 land acquisition units in Polpithigama and Elahara. These appointments have been approved by the Management Service Department.</p> <p>26. On the 3rd of June, PMU had gazetted to employ one Deputy Project Director to be based in Colombo and to employ 4 resettlement officers for PMU (M&E Officer, Grievance Redress Officer, Database and GIS Officer, Social Safeguard Officer) and 10 resettlements, land acquisition and livelihoods officers for NWPC and UEC PIUs. However, later on PMU has reported that it could not fill the positions</p>	<p>27. Organization and Coordination – Although ADB continuously insisted to recruit land acquiring officers to expedite land acquisition matters, no single officer is appointed. But Land acquisition and resettlement consultant has been appointed and one land officer is appointed to the PIU office of NWPCP. The job profile of the consultant is overall supervision of land acquisition and resettlement while job profile of land officer is to liaise with DS office (Polpithigama) on land acquisition and resettlement works of the ICB 1 contract package area. The business development officer who was working as Livelihood development officer of the NWPCP has resigned and no new officer is recruited.</p> <p>28. The deputy program director post is not filled as this post was not approved by the department of management services.</p> <p>29. The applications have been called for the recruitment of new Resettlement Specialist of the PMU in place of present Resettlement Specialist.</p> <p>30. 8. Monthly Coordination Meetings - As advised during the 8th ADB mission (para 40 of the Aide Memoire, PMU continues to facilitate coordination meetings with PMU, PIU, PMDSC</p>	<p>31. Organization and Coordination - Employment of the DPD for Safeguards and the PMU/PIU officers need to be expedited as agreed in during the 8th ADB mission.</p> <p>32. At least one livelihood development officer should be appointed for the NWPCP and UECP.</p> <p>33. It is recommended to appoint 2 acquiring officers for NWPCP & UECP in order to expedite land acquisition. These officers should be gazetted for the respective divisional secretaries' divisions of NWPCP &UECP.</p> <p>34. Monthly Coordination Meetings - PMU/PIU should continue the coordination meetings every 2 months as agreed with ADB.</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p>

	<p>announced in the gazette on the 3rd of June as these positions were not approved by the Management Services Department of the Ministry of finance.</p> <p>4. Monthly Coordination Meetings - As per the agreement on 8th ADB Mission PMU and PIUs started to conduct monthly coordination meetings. As advised during the 8th ADB mission (para 40 of the Aide Memoire), PMU continues to facilitate coordination meetings with PMU, PIU, PMDSC resettlement, environment and stakeholder communications staff. Minutes of the meetings are taken and followed up by PMU. PMDSC was present in the December meeting. PMU has decided that it would be more effective to conduct the meetings every two months.</p>	<p>resettlement, environment and stakeholder communications staff. The 2 meetings were conducted during the reporting period. It was expected to hold 3 such meetings within 6 months' period. But only 2 meetings were held due to COVID-19 Pandemic situation.</p>		
	<p>3.1.2 Resettlement Plans</p> <p>35. The Access Roads RIP of UEC-ICB-2A is completed and accepted by ADB. The remaining reports are pending. The preliminary database UEC-ICB-3 has recently been completed.</p>	<p>38. The RIP of UEC-ICB-3 is yet to be completed with the comments made by the PMU.</p> <p>39. The draft screening report of UEC-ICB-2A was sent to ADB in December 2020. The report consist of fresh consent letters of owners of voluntary land donations, consent letters from wild life and forest departments to release the land to camp site and disposal site. The approval letter of provincial road development authority has been annex in the report on widening of the Palugaswewa-Pandikaramaduwa road.</p> <p>40. The addendum to the RIP of the NWPCP-NCB-1 was prepared and sent to ADB in August</p>	<p>41. Complete the UEC-ICB-3 RIP as soon as possible.</p> <p>42. Update of the RIPs of NWPC-NCB-1 and NWPCP-ICB-2 as soon as possible.</p>	PMDSC

	<table><tr><th>T</th><th>Construction Package</th><th>Database</th><th>RIP</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">1</td><td>NWPCP-NCB-1</td><td>Completed</td><td>Approved draft published by ADB.</td></tr><tr><td>NWPCP-ICB-2</td><td>Completed</td><td>Approved draft published by ADB.</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">2</td><td>UECP-ICB-2A</td><td>Completed</td><td>Under review</td></tr><tr><td>UECP-ICB-3</td><td>Preliminary database completed</td><td>In progress</td></tr><tr><td>UECP-ICB-4</td><td>Not started</td><td>Not started</td></tr><tr><td>UECP-ICB-5</td><td>Not started</td><td>Not started</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td>NWPCP-ICB-3</td><td>Not started</td><td>Not started</td></tr><tr><td>NWPCP-ICB-4</td><td>Not started</td><td>Not started</td></tr></table> <p>36. UECP-ICB-3: Land survey data has not yet been digitized. The RIP has completed and sent to PMU.</p> <p>37. The approved draft NWPCP-ICB-2 is published by ADB. The valuation of assets has been completed by PMU and Valuation Department. PMDSC is expecting the approval to update the RIP from PMU.</p>	T	Construction Package	Database	RIP	1	NWPCP-NCB-1	Completed	Approved draft published by ADB.	NWPCP-ICB-2	Completed	Approved draft published by ADB.	2	UECP-ICB-2A	Completed	Under review	UECP-ICB-3	Preliminary database completed	In progress	UECP-ICB-4	Not started	Not started	UECP-ICB-5	Not started	Not started	3	NWPCP-ICB-3	Not started	Not started	NWPCP-ICB-4	Not started	Not started	<p>2020. This was prepared for the 2 new land lots acquired for the canal.</p> <p>The RIP of NWPCP-NCB-1 should be updated with the inclusion of valuation data and 41 new land lots. The RIP of ICB 2 is to be updated with the valuation data.</p>		
T	Construction Package	Database	RIP																																
1	NWPCP-NCB-1	Completed	Approved draft published by ADB.																																
	NWPCP-ICB-2	Completed	Approved draft published by ADB.																																
2	UECP-ICB-2A	Completed	Under review																																
	UECP-ICB-3	Preliminary database completed	In progress																																
	UECP-ICB-4	Not started	Not started																																
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3	NWPCP-ICB-3	Not started	Not started																																
	NWPCP-ICB-4	Not started	Not started																																

	<p>3.1.3 Information and Data Management Household data</p> <p>43. There has been some improvement in household data, but it not yet complete. The information below has been added to the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reason for being considered vulnerable. - Whether the payment is partially or entirely complete. - The land parcels on which there is a land dispute (case filed to the court), - The land parcels for which there an Appeals Board case was filed - Total amount of compensation entitlement - Date of last payment - Inventory of losses <p>44. It was recommended in the 10th ME Report that PMU included in the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project component (e.g. access road, tail canal) and chainage affecting the parcel for the future databases. - The livelihood restoration supports received by the household. <p>45. Although requested in the 9th ADB Aide Memoire (para 42), the detail of development cost could not be added to the database as the valuation department is used to issue composite valuation amounts. Therefore, it is not possible to add the development cost into data base.</p>	<p>Household data</p> <p>50. Since 11th monitoring report no progress has been achieved on the database as most of officers were not reported to the offices due to Pandemic situation. The data below remains to be added to the databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWPCP-NCB 1 & ICB2 data base need to be completed inclusion of valuation amounts. <p>51. The below items also be included into the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project component (e.g. access road, tail canal) and chainage affecting the land parcels for the future databases. • The livelihood restoration supports received by the households. 	<p>Household data</p> <p>54. Include in the database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project component (e.g. access road, tail canal) and chainage affecting the parcel for the future databases. - The livelihood restoration supports received by the household. 	PMU

	<p>46. The socio-economic survey, census and inventory are revised and combined to collect the required information more effectively.</p> <p>47. In order to improve the databases, PMU is planning to start using MS Access. But this was not implemented during 2020.</p> <p>Land acquisition data</p> <p>48. This is remain as reported in the 11th monitoring report (The database manager is no longer working for the resettlement maps). Land acquisition maps of UECP-ICB-2A and UECP-ICB-3 are still pending.</p> <p>Capacity Building</p> <p>49. PMSDC has conducted MS Office trainings for PIUs as of May 2019. In order to upgrade the database and maintain/use it more efficiently there is need for further training on Advanced level MS Excel, MS Access and SPSS.</p>	<p>Land acquisition data</p> <p>52. The land acquisition maps of UECP-ICB-2A and UECP-ICB-3 are still pending.</p> <p>Capacity Building</p> <p>53. This is remain as reported in the 11th monitoring report (The Advanced level MS Excel, MS Access and SPSS trainings were postponed due to the CoVID-19).</p>	<p>Land acquisition data</p> <p>55. Complete the land acquisition GIS maps for all contract areas as soon as possible. This data should be presented as part of RIPs as requested by ADB.</p> <p>Capacity Building</p> <p>56. Organize MS Access, SPSS and Advanced MS Excel trainings for all PMU and PIU resettlement and communication staff.</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU/ PMDSC</p>
	<p>3.1.4 ADB SPS Capacity Building</p> <p>57. An ADB SPS Capacity Building Training was conducted with the resettlement staff of Divisional Secretaries on the 10th December 2019.</p>	<p>60. A single training program on land acquisition was held for the officers of Polpithigama DS office. The officers of the provincial land commissioner's department attended the program. The Participants were</p>	<p>61. Strengthen the knowledge of acquiring officers on land acquisition procedure and solving related practical issues.</p>	

	<p>58. ADB SPS Capacity Building Trainings could not be realized for PMU and PIUs due to health reasons of the PMDSC staff. The trainings will be rearranged.</p> <p>59. 37. Schedule ADB SPS Capacity trainings for the line agencies and PMU and PIU staff.</p>	<p>assistant DS, land officers, Gramaniladaris, development officers and subordinate staff of the DS office.</p>		
	<p>3.1.5 Resettlement Budget Land acquisition and resettlement</p> <p>62. As of January 2020, the budget used for land acquisition is as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NWPC-NCB-1 used LKR 138.5 million out of LKR 400 million. This is below the amount that was announced as spent in the 9th Monitoring Report. - NWPC-ICB-2 used LKR 415 million out of LKR 375 million (the actual amount exceeded the budget). - UEC-ICB-3 used LKR 0 out of LKR 125 million <p>Livelihoods</p> <p>63. According to the information received from PMU, as of end June 2020, the budget used for livelihood restoration is as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MLBCR-NCB-2 used LKR 0.5 million out of LKR 2.5 million (this is remaining as 11th monitoring report) - NWPC-NCB-1 and NWPC-ICB-2 used LKR 0.675 million out of a total of LKR 8.39 million budget 	<p>Land acquisition and resettlement</p> <p>67. As of January 2021, the land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood expenditure are given below. (See Annex 2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost incurred by the NWPCP- • The Rs.31, 487,911 was spent as given below. <p>NCB 01 -- Land acquisition Rs: 1,804,150.00</p> <p>ICB 02 - Land acquisition Rs: 24,254,477.00</p> <p>NCB 1, & ICB 2 - Resettlement - Rs: 4,618,703.00 These expenses incurred under EM, other than statutory compensation</p> <p>NCB 1, & ICB 2 Livelihood development Rs. 810,581.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost incurred by the UECP <p>Rs. 3,186,379.38 has been incurred for the payment of land acquisition surveys to the survey</p>	<p>Livelihoods</p> <p>69. A comprehensive livelihood development program still needs to be designed for the APs of the NWPCP and NCPCP. This should include adequate budgetary provisions for each contract package that need to be included in the annual budget of the PMU as</p>	PMU

	<p>- UEC used LKR 1 million out of LKR 6.57 million (This is remaining as 11th monitoring report)</p> <p>64. The calculations for the livelihoods were based on earlier information, which has been modified since the start of Project; however, the budgets have not been updated accordingly. Therefore, it is estimated that the availed budgets will not be sufficient for livelihood restoration. The adopted policy for income restoration is to provide goods worth LKR 50,000 per person. This amount is paid in cash or in kinds (Sawing machines purchased and distributed) The necessary budget for this support only is expected to reach more than LKR 9 million, which is higher than the presently allocated budget (LKR 8.39 million) for NWPC-ICB-2 and NWPCP-NCB-1. However, it should be noted that an agricultural appraisal has not been conducted yet and it cannot be assured that LKR 50,000 will be enough to support the livelihoods of all people and especially the ones who are more severely affected (e.g., who lose 100 perches or more). In addition, an effective livelihood restoration plan would necessitate an agricultural assessment. However, the existing budget, being already short for the basic payments, would not be sufficient for these. Furthermore, as explained in Section 3.4, the payments of newly identified people (LKR 50,000) is made from the same livelihood budget which will further restrain the resources. The budget has not been increased by July 2020.</p>	<p>department. No payment has been made for the compensation and livelihood development during the period</p> <p>Livelihoods</p> <p>68. MLBCR - During the period, no single payment was made for the livelihood development. Rs. 2.5 million has been allocated to face the emergency situation if funds are required. Therefore, as reported in the 11th monitoring report Rs. 0.5 million has already been spent for the livelihood development. Rs. 1840,167.83 out of the balance Rs. 2 million incurred for the provision of drinking water to Aps due to prevailed drought condition. Therefore, balance Rs. 159,000 is available for the livelihood development activities in future.</p>	<p>well as PIUs. This is a long-standing open issue.</p>	
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	<p>65. The issues explained in paragraph 56 also apply to UEC-ICB-3.</p> <p>66. As explained in Section 3.3, it is estimated that the available budgets will not be sufficient for all the affected people who would like to receive support and trainings.</p>			
3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement	<p>3.2.1 Compensation Payment Schedule</p> <p>70. As advised in the 9th ADB Aide Memoire (para 41), initial Gantt charts has been prepared for the NWPCP-NCB-1, NWPCP-ICB-3, UECP-ICB-2A, UECP-ICB-3 and UECP-ICB-4 and shared with ADB. The 11th monitoring report highlighted that Gantt charts need to be updated.</p> <p>71. NWPCP-NCB-1: Except for the newly required 2 land parcels, the compensation payments are 100% complete in and the construction activities started. It is expected that the 2 land parcels will have been acquired by June 2020.</p> <p>72. NWPCP-ICB-2: Land acquisition is 96% complete. As advised in the 9th Monitoring Report 38A Notice is gazetted for the transfer the possession of lands on the Project. Between chainages 5+250 m–17+075 m (from a total of 17,075 m, construction activities are pending in 1,784 m due to delays in payments including 6 appeals board cases. The unpaid parcels create 10 lots along the 17,05 km.</p> <p>73. NWPCP-ICB-3: Land acquisition has started.</p>	<p>Compensation Payment Schedule</p> <p>78. The Gantt charts were updated in November 2020 and shared with ADB.</p> <p>79. Land acquisition progress is given below,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWPCP-NCB-1 – Completed and all Aps were paid compensation. The 2 land lots have been newly sub-divided into 41 lots in which 33 are private and 8 are state land lots. These 33 private land lots are owned by 15 households and compensation paid is for 21 land lots. The all 41 lots including unpaid 12 lots were handed over to contractor on 15.09.2020. The owners of 12 land lots have given their consent to release those land lots to contractor until they will be paid compensation. NWPCP-ICB-2 – The valuation was not paid for the owners of 17 land lots. The 6 owners of 12 land lots have made the appeal for higher valuation. But board of review is not reappointed within the monitoring period. Therefore, making decision on appeals get 	<p>80. The land acquisition process has been commenced on the 8 contract packages out of which 98% completed on 2 packages of NWPC. In consideration of volume of the acquisition work and completion within the schedule time period, recommended to appoint 2 acquiring officers for the NWPC and UEC (each officer for a PIU) to assist the DSs.</p> <p>81. Recommended to hold a progress review meetings at least once a month at PIU level in order to speedy implementation of acquisition works.</p>	<p>PMU/PIU</p> <p>PMU/PIU</p>

	<p>74. UECP-ICB-2A: The process for servitude right acquisition is on-going but the payments have not yet started.</p> <p>75. UECP-ICB-3: The process for land acquisition is on-going but payments have not yet started.</p> <p>76. UECP-ICB-4: Land acquisition has started.</p> <p>77. The proposal to avail payment for each Grievance Redress Committee member was not approved.</p>	<p>delayed. The balance 5 land parcels have not been paid due to reasons given below,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation report not received for a lot Owner is not satisfied on the valuation Owner/s cannot find for the 2 land lots An owner is disputing on the high land classification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWPCP-ICB-3 – The acquisition process has started and it is in the section 4 stage during the monitoring period. Estimated total lots are 2100. NWPCP-ICB-4 (Bowetenna tunnel2) – Land acquisition process is not started. The identification of lands to be acquired is being assessing for the tunnel ailment, widening and construction of access road to tunnel outlet, for the widening of stream that starts from tunnel outlet and private lands located within the tunnel outlet area. The servitude right will be acquired for the tunnel ailment. UECP-ICB-3 – Total affected land lots are 264 which includes 52 state and 212 Private land lots(This includes 31 lots of Madettewa tank embankment area). The valuation reports received for 117 lots and compensation is not paid. The 10.1. A. notices (ownership determination) are issued for 144 lots. The ownership declaration certificates have not been issued for the balance 68 lots. The acquisition of 17 land 		
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		<p>lots under widening of the Madettewa tank is in section 7 stage. Land acquisition under tank rehabilitation is in section 6 stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UECP-ICB-2A – Total lots are 165 which include 75 private and 90 state owned land lots. Land acquisition process is in Section 7 stage under servitude right. • UECP-ICB-4 – Land acquisition process is in sections 4 and 5 stages at the end of 2020. A total of 102 land lots are distributed among 3 DS divisions as given below, • Palugaswewa - 52 lots that are in section 9 stage. • Kekirawa - 40 lots that are in section 4 stage • Galenbindunuwewa – 10 lots that are in section 4 stage • UECP- ICB 5. - Land acquisition proposal was submitted to the ministry of land. 		
	<p>3.2.2 Payment Certificates and Transaction of Land Ownership (17 Award letter)</p> <p>82. The section 17 award letters were prepared to send the claimants who were proved their ownership status for the lands of UECP-ICB-3. The DS office is the authority to make the payments.</p> <p>83. The payment registers are maintained by the DS offices. Therefore compensation payments of</p>	<p>Payment Certificates and Transaction of Land Ownership (17 Award letter)</p> <p>84. UECP-ICB-3 - Even though valuation amounts received for the 117, no single payment has been made. This is due to 50% additional compensation was not approved by the authority. This 50% payment has been made to APS of NWPC.</p>	<p>86. PMDSC verified the procedure on entering the valuation amounts into the data base of PMU. Few samples collected from PMU database and verified with the payment register of Galewela DS office. No discrepancy was found.</p>	PMU

	NWPCP-NCB-1 & ICB-2 are entered into the payment register by the DS office of Galewela.	85. Only one payment register is maintained by the DS office for the compensation payment for NWPCP-NCB-1 & ICB-2 which is in line with the financial regulation of the country. PIU resettlement officers should be taken the compensation payment amounts from this register. Later PMU should enter these data into its database. However PMU have been entered valuation data into the main data base in respect of NCB-1 & ICB -2.		
	<p>3.2.3 MLBCRP</p> <p>87. PMU reported that the GRM is fully functioning in MLBCRP, although they are not receiving many complaints. It was also reported by PMU that the waste rock problem identified during the 9th Internal Monitoring had been addressed. PMDSC had not yet verified this information as the area could not be visited during the 11th visit.</p> <p>88. PMDSC visited MLBCRP during the 12th Monitoring to verify the resolution of the complaint.</p> <p>89. Continue to engage with people to ensure that they are aware of the GRM.</p>	90. PMDSC visited the MLBCRP area to observe the removal of waste materials from the private land. It was confirmed that the waste materials (Rubbles) have been removed from the private land.	91. PMDSC satisfied the grievance resolved by the PIU.	PMDSC
	<p>3.2.4 NWPCP-ICB-2</p> <p>Resettlement of physically displaced people</p>	<p>Resettlement of physically displaced people</p> <p>93. NWPC-ICB 2 - From the 10 physically displaced households, 8 have resettled in newly</p>		PMU/PIU

	<p>92. Of the 10 physically displaced households, all of them have received their money and 6 have moved to their new houses. 4 people have recently bought their land and started constructing their houses.</p>	<p>built houses at the same GND or nearby GND. A person of Danduyaya GND did not move out due to the incompleteness of his new house. Garage owner of Bambawa GND was not moved to his new house. However, court issued an ejectment order to vacate the house and the garage. This land was handed over to contractor with the existing garage. This is a very irregular process as the land must be taken for the construction without any encumbrances.</p>	<p>94. Continue the follow up with resettlement. PIU should monitor the livelihood development of resettled households in order to evaluate their living standard and their earnings are better after the resettlement. .</p>	
	<p>3.2.5 NWPCP-NCB-1</p> <p>95. There are 6 people who were physically displaced. 1 person constructed a new house and moved, 1 person temporarily rented a house and 2 people moved in with their relatives. 1 person is still living in the same house.</p> <p>96. One AP's house was initially considered as partially affected. However, after further investigations it was understood that the entire house had to be removed as the house would become unstable after the constructions. The house is located at both acquired portion of the land as well as non-acquired portion of the land. Accordingly, PMU had agreed to pay compensation for the entire house and the payment is done accordingly. But she was not moved out from the house. PMU was informed that they had informed the AP to move out.</p>	<p>97. The 6 households were physically displaced. One household is still living in a part of the house while constructing her new house. But she can't complete the new house due to unavailability of sufficient funds. Balance 5 households have moved to their new houses,</p> <p>98. PMU has reported that they have informed to a person move out who is living on the part of the land that was not acquired. A part of her house and land was acquired and paid the compensation. Later compensation has been paid for the balance part of the house which was on the land that was not acquired. So legally she has the right to occupy in this part of house which was not acquired. The PMDSC RE is insisting to vacate and to destroy the balance part of the house considering safety of the residents of the house. She has not completed the new house as she has misused her compensation that she received. It is not possible to eject her legally as</p>	<p>99. PMU/PIU should find a solution to resettle the person at her new house who was mentioned under Para 97.</p>	PMU/ PIU

		she is living in the non-acquired portion of the land.		
	<p>3.2.6 UECF-ICB-3</p> <p>100. In UECF-ICB-3, there are 90 economically and 19 physically displaced HHs whereas no of lots are 212. The Mdetewa dam area is inundated even though the land ownership in this area has not been completed. This area has long been unused and uncultivated and therefore it is particularly difficult to verify the ownership status in this area.</p> <p>101. The valuation process for land acquisition is ongoing and the payments have not yet started. According to the Gantt Chart Time Schedule of UECF- ICB-3 presented to ADB in Nov 2019, the land acquisition process will be completed by June 2020 (except for Madethewewa Level Crossing and Dam Embankment).</p> <p>102. The land survey, GIS data has not been completed and therefore it is not possible to show each affected household on a land map and/or verify that the database is complete. The preliminary database for Madethawewa Dam Embankment has been prepared.</p>	<p>103. The 117 valuation reports have been received, but no single payment has been made. The reason for non-payment of compensation is waiting for a cabinet approval for the additional 50% compensation payment as paid for the Aps of NWPCP-NCB1 & ICB-2. The land acquisition process of Madettewa level crossing and tank rehabilitation is on progress.</p> <p>104. Of the land survey, GIS data has not been completed and therefore it is not possible to show each affected household on a land map and/or verify that the database is complete.</p> <p>105. At present the land acquisition process is in the section 7 stage of Madethawewa tank rehabilitation. There are 17 lots to be acquired which was implemented by the Moragahakanda project office. The land owners of these lots are residing in kandy and other places. The ownership of the land lots will be determined at the section 9 inquires. These land lots are unused and uncultivated as owners of the land are not residing at the land or nearby villages.</p>	<p>106. The land ownership should be determined at the section 9 inquiries of the Madettewa tank rehabilitation. Payments should be made before the inundation..</p> <p>107. Complete the GIS map as soon as possible.</p> <p>108. Prepare and disclose the RIP (with ADB concurrence).</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU, PMDSC</p>
	<p>3.2.7 Temporary Land Rentals</p> <p>109. According their contracts, the construction contractors should make all preparations before they determine to enter into a temporary land rental</p>	<p>111. For the newly required land in NWPC-ICB-2 canal trace, after the approvals of PMDSC, a tri party agreement is signed between the PD-PIU,</p>		<p>PMDSC/ PIUs</p>

	<p>agreement and receive the approval of the Engineer. It was reported in NWPC-ICB-2, however, that the Contractor does not make a written agreement every time they rent lands for temporary uses. This may pose a risk as, without any written proof, the Contractor may leave the lands without reinstatement.</p> <p>110. The contractor should be warned that they should not start using any temporary lands before approval by PMDSC. PMDSC should tighten control over the construction contractor not to enter into any temporary land rentals agreements without written agreement. PMDSC should make sure all lands are adequately reinstated before the constructor leaves site.</p>	<p>landowner and the contractor witnessed by Grama Niladari before handing over the additional land for temporary access purposes. This land was handed over to contractor for the temporary use.</p>	<p>112. PMDSC should continue to monitor the agreements for temporary land rentals.</p>	
3.3 Income Restoration	<p>113. The programs are based on what the affected people “want” and what can be provided for LKR 50,000 budget limit per person. However, the program lacks the expertise view on whether the agricultural measures would be adequate to restore the livelihoods in the affected areas.</p> <p>114. PMDSC is of the view that the offered livelihood packages may not fully function as expected. For example: PAPs who are interested in milk-production are going to be given LKR 50,000 to buy a milk-cow. However, the most affordable milk-cow is LKR 90,000 and these are not in-calf (pregnant) or with-calf cows. Considering that the gestation period of cattle is around 10 months, it would take at least 1 year for the PAP to start to earn from milk with these cows. In the meantime, PAPs</p>	<p>131. The databases of NCB-1 and ICB-2 of NWPCP and ICB-3 & ICB2-A of UEC have not been updated to identify significantly, moderately and minor affected people. PMU of the view that it is not practical to do that as there is no clear criteria for the identification of such groups.</p> <p>132. The only business development officer who covered-up the duties of livelihood development and was attached to PIU office of NWPCP has resigned. So far no single livelihood officer has been appointed for the NWPCP and UECP.</p> <p>133. As reported in the 11th monitoring report, a total of 169 people are benefited from the income restoration activities at the end of year 2020. 14 of</p>	<p>141. It is necessary determine the categorization criteria of the APs regarding significant, moderate and minor status at the next Resettlement Progress meeting as representatives of ADB, PMU, PIUs and PMDSC will participate.</p> <p>142. Expedite the employment of livelihood officers for UEC and NWPC.</p> <p>143. Update the data-bases to show which households receive lively-hood support.</p>	<p>PMU</p> <p>PMU/PIUs</p> <p>PMU/PIUs</p> <p>PMU/PIUs/PMDSC</p>

	<p>will have to continue spending from their own budget for the maintenance, veterinary and feed costs of the cow, which may become a burden as families have already lost part of their income due to land loss. There is always a risk that the animal may die if optimal conditions cannot be provided.</p> <p>115. The PAPs are provided with pepper and jackfruit saplings. However, the PAPs are complaining that pepper trees (given as livelihood support) necessitate irrigation and therefore are not suitable for everyone and jackfruit saplings would take at least a few years to provide some income. Therefore, it is crucial that an agricultural appraisal is undertaken to identify the livelihood restoration measures that would be most effective in each contract bid and to re-calculate the necessary budget.</p> <p>116. The Livelihood Restoration Programs treat the affected people who have only lost 40 perches same with people who have lost 200 perches. PMDSC is of the view that this represents a weakness of the program, as people who lose more lands are more likely to lose a larger portion of their livelihoods.</p> <p>117. According to the Entitlement Matrix, all affected people who lose their income are entitled to livelihood restoration programs. Given the number of affected people and high interest level for the livelihood programs, the available budget does not seem to be sufficient to attend all entitlement holders</p>	<p>them are in MLBRC, 129 of them are in NWPC, and 56 of them are in UEC. 24 beneficiaries have been assisted during the period.</p> <p>134. During the monitoring period livelihood program was implemented in the NCB 1 (1 beneficiary) and ICB-2 (23 beneficiaries) of NWPCP.</p> <p>135. The need assessment was not done for the selection of suitable beneficiaries under livelihood development program of NWPCP, UEC & MLBCR. The beneficiaries were selected on an arbitrary basis. They were provided sewing machines or equipment for animal husbandry, trainings programs were conducted for the shoe and pottery making, gardening, driving vehicles and food processing.</p> <p>136. The 11th monitoring report stated that "while lists are prepared for people who receive livelihood support and this information is not entered in the main database". Now this requirement has been fulfilled.</p> <p>137. RIPS recommended all the affected Aps to receive some kind of income restoration assistance and also for the unaffected villagers to received few planting materials. This recommendation was made in the RIPS in consideration of obtaining goodwill from the villagers for the projects. But this recommendation was not implemented due to lack of funds.</p>	<p>144. Make sure all significantly affected people are benefitted at least from one program.</p> <p>145. Closely monitor the efficiency of the livelihood restoration programs to make sure that the affected people can earn the same or better levels of income.</p>	
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	<p>as per the Entitlement Matrix. PMU should avail more budget for income restoration activities.</p> <p>118. Expedite the employment of livelihood officers for UEC PIU and PMU.</p> <p>119. Update the databases to show which households receive livelihood support.</p> <p>120. The necessary agricultural investigations should be conducted by PMDSC to ensure sufficient grounding for the livelihood measures and livelihood restoration plan.</p> <p>121. It is strongly advisable that the provided livelihood support programs are proportional to the income losses of each household (i.e. a household that loses 200 perches of land should receive more than a household who loses 40 perches of land).</p> <p>122. There is need to make a detailed calculation to estimate the required livelihood restoration budget (considering agricultural appraisal, number of PAPs, amount of land loss and interest of affected parties etc), and this budget should be availed for a successful implementation of the livelihood restoration activities.</p> <p>123. It is suggested that these points be taken up during the next ADB review mission for further discussion and clarifications.</p>	<p>138. It was found that some agricultural programs selected are not suitable for the area as consideration were not given for the agro-climatic condition of the area when designing the agricultural program. For an example pepper creepers were given to the Aps in the Galewela DSD where the rainfall is inadequate for the pepper cultivation. Pepper creepers were destroyed due to non- availability of sufficient water and pepper is a wet zone crop.</p> <p>139. It was identified that no extension program was implemented after giving agricultural inputs. The farmers are unaware on how to maintain the crops as those crops are not cultivated before in the area. For an example, it was found that pepper creepers were not properly maintained due to lack of knowledge of the farmers.</p> <p>140. As reported in the 11th monitoring report the names of the beneficiaries of livelihood assistance received have not been entered into the main database. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain information on which household have been benefitted from the programs and whether the significantly affected households have been involved in these livelihood restoration programs. Likewise, as the beneficiaries are not indicated in the databases, the PMDSC cannot develop a proper strategy to monitor the efficiency of the activities.</p>		
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	<p>124. The databases have not yet been updated to identify significantly, moderately and minor affected people.</p> <p>125. The 2 livelihood officers of UEC and 1 livelihood officer of PMU has not yet been recruited.</p> <p>126. So far in total 169 people have benefited from the income restoration activities. 14 of them are in MLBRC, 129 of them are in NWPC, and 56 of them are in UEC.</p> <p>127. The main income restoration activities include providing sewing machine or equipment for animal husbandry, trainings for shoe and pottery making, gardening, driving and food processing.</p> <p>128. While lists are prepared for people who receive livelihood support, this information is not entered in the main database.</p> <p>129. PMU reported that an agricultural assessment would not be conducted (by PMDSC or any external party) as the livelihood officer is undertaking the programs in coordination with the Department of Agrarian Development. It was noted however, there are no official reports or meeting notes to show the contribution of the Department of Agrarian Development in the livelihood programs and decisions. PMDSC still recommends that an agricultural assessment be carried out.</p> <p>130. While lists are prepared for people who receive livelihood support, this information is not entered in the main database. Therefore, it is not</p>			
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	possible to obtain information on which households have been benefiting from the programs and whether all the significantly affected households have been involved in these livelihood restoration programs. Likewise, as the beneficiaries are not indicated in the databases, the PMDSC cannot develop a proper strategy to monitor the efficiency of the activities.			
3.4 Vulnerable People	<p>146. The vulnerability data was updated for UEC-ICB3 where 63 households and a total of 67 people (in 109 households) were identified to be vulnerable.</p> <p>147. PMU acknowledges that there may have remained some vulnerable people who have not been identified in NWPC-NCB-1, NWPC-ICB-2 and UEC-ICB-2A. reportly there has been no new claims of vulnerability in these areas. However, as the RIPs of these packages are already complete, re-conducting surveys may result in problems. Therefore, the vulnerability cases in these packages will be assessed on a case by case basis, in case by case claims are made to the grievance redress mechanism. The efficiency of this implementation will be re-assessed during the 12th Monitoring Mission.</p> <p>148. The NWPCP-ICB-2 suggests only 14 vulnerable exist in 259 affected households as the surveys only considered the vulnerability of the household head at the time of survey. When the vulnerability of all households is considered, this number is expected to increase significantly and may reach around 130 people.</p>	<p>152. The vulnerability data is updated for UEC-ICB-3 where 63 households and a total of 67 people (in 109 households) were identified as vulnerable. At present the vulnerable allowances were not paid due to the non-payment of compensation.</p> <p>153. During the monitoring period no payments are made for the new vulnerable Aps. Already the selected vulnerable Aps were paid this allowance.</p> <p>154. The 11th monitoring report stated the necessity of the reassessment of the vulnerability status of all households of NWPCP-ICB-2 and it is not done by the PMU/PIU</p>	<p>155. PMU will assess the Vulnerability status of the claimant households to make necessary payments if their vulnerability is confirmed.</p> <p>The selection criteria of the vulnerable APs has to be re-assessed in order to prevent omission of the eligible vulnerable persons. Accordingly, conducting by socio-economic surveys, it is proposed to identify vulnerable APs under each household base on the definition given in the RPF and RIPs. After selection of vulnerable APs, selection list should be published at the GNDs offices in the area. Then unselected eligible vulnerable APs can make the appeals for the reselection under this category. This process leads to avoid the omission of such eligible APs.</p>	PMU/PIUs

	<p>149. The combined and updated census, inventory and socio-economic survey (which will be implemented for the remaining RIPs) will facilitate collection of necessary data regarding vulnerability.</p> <p>150. In case claims are made for vulnerability (to the grievance redress mechanism), PMU will assess the vulnerability status of claimant household and make necessary payment if their vulnerability is confirmed. The efficiency of this implementation will be re-assessed during the 12th Monitoring Mission.</p> <p>151. Budget necessary to make vulnerable payments should be calculated accordingly and availed by PMU.</p>			
3.5 Stakeholder Engagement	<p>156. The projects started to register the stakeholder engagements events as of January 2020. In the last six months, there has been 31 engagements activities in 11 MLBCRP, 20 in NWPCP.</p> <p>157. The Project website continues to be updated. Sinhalese versions of the main reports have not been published yet.</p> <p>158. In general, there is no monitoring on the quality and quantity of the stakeholder engagement activities. Lack of records and a registry system prevents any measures in this context.</p> <p>159. Establish an internal mechanism to register each stakeholder activity and its outcomes.</p>	<p>162. During the monitoring period all the scheduled discussions and meetings were not held as usual due to the pandemic situation, but few such meetings and discussions were held.</p> <p>163. The Project website continues to be updated.</p> <p>164. Although PMU agreed to establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor the quality and quantity of stakeholder engagements as indicated in 10th monitoring report, it is not implemented.</p> <p>165. Although at the 10th monitoring report stated to prepare the Sinhala version of main reports and the executive summaries, it is not implemented.</p>	<p>166. Continue to monitor the quality and quantity of stakeholder activities.</p> <p>167. Prepare Sinhala versions of the main reports and/or their executive summaries and disclose on the project webpage.</p>	<p>PMU and PIUs, PMDSC Communication Team</p> <p>PMU and PIUs, PMDSC Communication Team</p>

	<p>160. PMU has agreed to establish an internal mechanism to monitor the quality and quantity of stakeholder activities. This monitoring should be conducted at least bi-annually and the results (relating to resettlement) should also be presented as part of the resettlement internal monitoring report.</p> <p>161. Prepare Sinhala versions of the main reports and/or their executive summaries and disclose on the project webpage.</p>			
3.6 Grievance Redress	<p>Grievance Redress Resolution</p> <p>168. While the GRM is functioning in most areas, there is room for improvements.</p> <p>169. PMDSC visited the site where (NWPC-ICB-2) a woman-headed household and claims to have a daughter who has a hole in her heart. Upon consultations, it was understood that 5 of her grievances had not been registered and remained unresolved. These include (1) lack of water as her water-well is contaminated with wash-off silt from stockpiles (2) lack of dust barriers (3) cracks on walls (4) access road damage due to wash-off from stock pile (5) silt accumulation on paddy land due to wash-off from stock pile.</p> <p>170. During the 9th Internal Monitoring, PMDSC had raised 2 grievances regarding unrecognized status of vulnerable households of 2 ladies. These cases had not been registered or attended during the 10th Monitoring.</p>	<p>Grievance Redress Resolution</p> <p>181. NWPCP- During the reporting period no single grievance was recorded due to the prevailing Covid 19 situation which has severely restricted movement of the people. There are 20 unresolved grievances recorded in the registry where most of them have requested to increase their compensation, cleaning of wells and livelihood assistance etc.</p> <p>182. The dig well which was provided to the person, (NWPC-ICB-2) complains about the poor quality of water in the well. This is usually a common issue of the water in the area. The quality of water in the destroyed well is also as same as the water in the new well. She was given a milking cow under income restoration program.</p> <p>183. Incentive payment for committee members are not approved by the authority. This is proposed to speed up the process.</p>	<p>Grievance Redress Resolution</p> <p>188. PMU/PIU should try to resolve the minor grievances such as cleaning the wells and to provide livelihood assistance etc.</p> <p>189. Delay in resolving the grievance is due to the inexperience and lack of knowledge of the committee members on the issues. It is proposed to conduct an awareness program for the members of the committees.</p> <p>190. PMU should make sure that a reliable and permanent source of drinking water shall be provided to the lady mentioned under Para 182.</p> <p>Registry</p> <p>191. There is a need for PIUs to work closely with the Community</p>	<p>PMU/PIUs</p> <p>Contractor, PMU, PIU, PMDSC</p> <p>PMDSC</p>

<p>171. Regarding the wall cracks (NWPC-ICB-2, at Pallawela, where the house is owned by a farmer due to construction activities that was reported to PMDSC during the 9th internal monitoring, PMU has taken action to relocate the household until the cracks are repaired.</p> <p>172. The grievance about a well that became dysfunctional after the construction start which was reported during the 9th Monitoring was registered and the PMU decided to open a new tube well. (NWPC-ICB-2, Kospotha). She reported that she was not informed when the well would be drilled.</p> <p>173. In MLBCRP, during the 9th internal monitoring, one person, had complained about rocks left on his land. PMU reported that the complaint was resolved. However, as of 10th Monitoring, the register of the grievance was not found in the records.</p> <p>Incentives to speed up the GRC Payments.</p> <p>174. The incentive budget to speed up the GRC committee process has not been realized. It is still being discussed by authorities.</p> <p>175. It is important that PMU realizes the incentive budget to speed up the GRC committee process as soon as possible.</p> <p>Awareness and Access</p>	<p>184. NWPCP -The GRM register is updated on the recommendation of 10th report. The grievances are not recorded during the monitoring period. The UEC has not used the new printed register for updating.</p> <p>185. PMDSC could not check the grievance registers of the contractors in the field due to the Covid-19 situation. The written registers are requested from the contractors. However, the contractors have not replied at the time of this report is submitted.</p> <p>186. The private and common wells in the stage 1,2 & 3 of MLBCRP were dried up due to the prevailed drought condition within the period of July to October. Therefore during period bowsers were used to distribute water for the families of stage 1. 2 & 3, to temples and public places. GI tanks were provided to restore the water. The total cost incurred for this water distribution is RS. 1,840,167.83.</p> <p>187. A complaint was lodged on 02.12.2020 relating to the non-completion of the removal of soil in the canal area of stage 3. Now this issue is resolved by removing the soil from that area in December 2020.</p> <p>It is observed when the site was made that the rubble stock filed at the land belong to a person had been removed.</p>	<p>Liaison Officers of the Construction Contractors. This is to make sure that the Contractors follow the instructions of the Engineer to log all the grievances and to resolve them timely and effectively.</p> <p>192. PMDSC should regularly ask for the grievance registers of the contractor (every 3 months) and make sure that these registers are kept robustly.</p>	
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	<p>176. All interviewed affected people had GRC brochures and responded that they knew about the GRC committees.</p> <p>Registry</p> <p>177. It was observed that some of the registers in the PIUs did not exist in the database of the PMU (i.e. Registers of UEC PIU) and it was not clear whether all grievances (including irrelevant or rejected ones) are registered in the database. The registers did not include systematic data to allow analysis. Ensure that all PIU registers are transferred to the PMU central registry.</p> <p>178. Make sure all received complaints are registered to the system. Encourage PIUs to make more entries rather than informally resolving grievances. Number of grievances recorded in each PIU should be considered as a performance indicator (the more, the better).</p> <p>179. The GRM register was updated to include (see Annex 3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The date of action - Whether the grievance is closed - Upon completing the action whether the complainant agreed to the close the grievance. <p>180. Include the below variables in the GRM register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Resolution status in a separate column (open, closed) 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Date of action – Amount of compensation paid (if applies) – Type of closure (agreement, non-agreement) – Duration of closure (total number of days between submission of complaint and information date of complainant) 			
3.7 Cultural Heritage	<p>193. In NWPC-ICB-2, the canal passes through a graveyard in Aluthwewa Grama Niladari Division chainage km 17+950 to 18+125. The land belongs to the government. After discussions, it was decided to make a small ceremony to replace the graveyards. As per Law, PMU and PIU is also coordinating the Police Department, Divisional Secretary, relevant court, and owners of the coffin for arrangements on site. The affected PAPs should be visited in the 10th Monitoring Visit.</p> <p>194. Cemeteries and Burial Ground Ordinance of 1899 (Act No. 9 amended in 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931, 1937, 1939, 1946 1947, 1979 and 2005) of Sri Lanka does not allow relocation of graveyards. Therefore, PMU has been corresponding with the Attorney General and Provincial Authority regarding the issue. It was recently understood that the graveyard is not a registered one. Recently PMU is expecting the final opinion the Attorney General to proceed with the issue. The affected people do not object to the relocation of the graveyard. Per their request, necessary ceremonies will be conducted to respect the deceased. The site has not been visited by PMDSC due to lack of time during 10th Monitoring. Issue will be followed up on during the 11th Monitoring.</p>	<p>195. A tomb is removed from the existing location of the cemetery and relocated it in a different place in the same cemetery. The rituals were followed when the remains buried in the new tomb. PMU/ PIU obtained the necessary approvals from the authority and relatives of remains of the person. PIU has agreed to assist to build a fence around the cemetery. The land is ready to hand over to the contractor.</p>	<p>196. PMDSC visited the site in order to assess the progress and confirmation of the progress is reported under Para 195.</p>	PMU/PU

4 CONCLUSIONS

197. The recommendations that have been given in the previous Semi-annual Monitoring Reports, which are consistent with the RF, have not been adequately implemented due to various reasons. Although that the recommendations are repeatedly mentioned in the monitoring reports, many are not being operationalized in the Program. Further, it was found that largely the recommendations made by ADB as part of their mission findings, and which were included in the Aide Memoires, are in a very poor state of compliance. These main recommendations are given below.

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

198. One critical area to be cleared is the total resettlement budget of Phase 1 and the corresponding annual resettlement budgets. The annual budgetary allocation for each PIU is not clear. It is also not possible to find out the budget for land acquisition, other entitlements under the EM, or livelihood restoration activities of each PIU separately. Proper allocation of resources would be another option to consider. The land acquisition progress is usually very slow and the progress does not tally with the forecasted achievements of the Gantt charts. One important observation made is that most of the grievances recorded in the registers, made by the APS have not resolved even after a few months have passed.

Annex 1: REGISTERS AND NOTES OF INTERVIEWS WITH AFFECTED PEOPLE DURING FIELD WORKS**Table A1-1. Register of Interviews with Affected People**

Date	Project	Contract	GN	Number and category of affected people					
				Physically Disp.		Econ. Disp.		Vulnerable	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
16.02.2021	NWPC	ICB2	Bambawa	1					
Total				1					

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

Date, status of PAP	GND	Construction Package	Findings and Solution given
16.02.2021- Garage Owner	Bambawa	NWPC-ICB-2	Even though this PAP was legally handed over his land plot, he still occupies the acquired land where he is running a garage. He purchased a plot of land close to the Devahoowa road where he started constructing a house and is not completed. At the interview he said that he has no other alternative site to reopen his garage close to the existing site which was a convenient place to his clients. This is a three wheelers repair garage which was benefitted to the three wheel owners in the Galewela town. However he said that when the site is required for the construction, he will hand over this land to the contractor. PIU should facilitate to find out a suitable site to relocate his garage with an easy access to his clients.
Farmer	Stage 2	MLBCR	The rubbles have stockpiled by the contractor at the land belong to the farmer and he made a complaint to remove debris. This issue was solved when PMDSC visited the site.

Annex 2 : RESETTLEMENT PROGRESS**DATA PROVIDED BY PMU (30 June 2020)****2. 1 Resettlement Staffing and Management**

Table A2.1. Resettlement Staffing

	Resettlement Specialist	Resettlement and Land Acquisition Officers	Livelihood Officer	Communication Specialist and Officers
PMU	1	0	0	1
PIU MLBCR	0	0	0	1
PIU NWCP	0	4	0	1
PIU UEC	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	1	5	0	4

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

Tr .	Construction Package	Database Completion Status	Land Acquisition Process	RIP status	Compensation Payment Completion (%)	Scheduled construction start	Notes
1	NWPC NCB-1	Completed	Completed. Payment made. Section 38 Declared. Claimants of 12 lots have to be paid.	Completed	96.5%	Jan 2017	Construction re-started
	NWPC ICB-2	Completed	Except 17 lots, all payments completed	Completed	98%	Nov 2018	Started in Nov 2019 but there are delays as some land lots has not been handed over to the contractor. 16.05 km out of 17.05 km RoW has been handed over.

Tr	Construction Package	Database Completion Status	Land Acquisition Process	RIP status	Compensation Payment Completion (%)	Scheduled construction start	Notes
2	UEC ICB-2A	Completed	Section 7 stage	Completed & awaiting ADB approval	Expected completion by Jul 2020	TBD	Land acquisition process is being implementing
	UEC ICB-3	Completed	Section 17 stage	In progress	Expected completion by September 2021	TBD	
	UEC ICB-4	Preliminary completed	Section 4, and 5 stages		Expected completion by May 2022	TBD	
	UEC ICB-5	not started	Land acquisition proposal prepared	not started	-	TBD	-
	NWPC ICB-3	Not started. Identified the no. of lots	Section 4 stage	not started	Expected completion by Nov 2021	TBD	Land acquisition is being implementing.
3	NWPC ICB-4	Not started	Proposal prepared	Not stated		TBD	

Table A2.3. Resettlement Budget

Tranche	Project	Sub-project	Land acquisition (mil) Rs		Livelihood Restoration budget (mil) Rs	
			Available	Used	Available	Used

1	MLBCR	NCB-2 (waiving of LA rights)	0	0	2.5	2.340
	NWPC	NCB-1	400	144.9	8.39	0.675
		ICB-1 (waiving of LA rights)	0	0		
		ICB-2	375	439.2		
2	UEC	ICB-2A	TBD		6.57	1
3	UEC	ICB-3	TBD	3.18		
		ICB-4	TBD			
		ICB-5	TBD			
	NWPC	ICB-3	TBD			
		ICB-4	TBD			

2. 2 Land Acquisition

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

No	GN Division	No. of HHs		# of state land plots		# of total private land plots*	
		Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
1	Walamitiyawa (Tail canal)	3	3	5	NA	11	11
2	Walamitiyawa	36	36	0	NA	1	1
3	Nikawahara/ Weragalawatta/ Bambagolla	17	17	1	NA	12	12
4	Pallewela	58	58	7	NA	38	38
5	Walaswewa	105	105	32	NA	71	71
6	Nabadagahawatta	79	79	29	NA	68	68
7	Kapuhena	10	10	0	NA	7	7
8	Welamitiyawa	41	29	0	-	41	29
Total		349	337	74		249	237

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

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

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

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

No	GN Division	Chainage (km.)	No. of HHs		# of state land plot		# of private land plots	
			Total	Paid	Total	Paid	Total	Paid
01	Kottapitiya South		4	0	6	-	4	0
02	Dhamanayaya		74	0	45	-	180	0
03	Elahara		1	0	1	-	2	0
	Total		79	0	52		186	0

2.3 Resettlement and Income Restoration

Table A2.7. Status of Physically Displaced People

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	# of physically displaced HHs	# of physically displaced HHs receiving rental help	# of physically displaced HHs who have bought land for house construction	# of physically displaced HHs who have moved to their new houses
1	NWPC NCB-1	308(178)	6	-	6	1 person is still living in part of the house while constructing his new house
	NWPC ICB-2	257	10	0	9	8 people moved to their houses, 2 people have started construction
2	UEC ICB-2A	75	NA	NA	NA	NA
	UEC ICB-3	90	19	No	0	0
	UEC ICB-4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	UEC ICB-5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	NWPC ICB-3	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
3	NWPC ICB-4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

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

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

	UEC ICB-5	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	NWPC ICB-3	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
3	NWPC ICB-4	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Table A2.9. Income Restoration Activities for the period ending , December 2020

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
1	MLBCR (waiving of LA rights)	0	Providing sewing Machine	14	Completed
	NWPC NCB-1	308(178)	Driving license	02	1 completed 1 processing
			Providing equipment for Animal Husbandry	02	completed
			Providing sewing Machine	01	processing
	NWPC ICB-2	257	Pepper cultivation	15	completed
			Materials for Small tea shop	01	completed
			Providing equipment & bread-ing Material for Animal Husbandry	01	completed
			Home Garden training	50	completed
			Exposure visit and Demonstration	50	completed
			Providing wadai cart and other Equipment	01	completed
			Brick Hut	01	completed
			Driving License	05	4 completed 1 processing
2	UEC ICB-2A				

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
	UEC ICB-3		Home garden and plant nursery	6	completed
			Made ladies foot wear	5	completed
			Milk production	10	completed
			Food product	10	completed
			Animal husbandry	4	completed
			Brooms production	10	completed
			Flower pots production	10	completed
			Beauty culture	1	completed
	UEC ICB-4				
	UEC ICB-5				
	NWPC ICB-3				
3	NWPC ICB-4				

Table A2.10. Income Restoration Activities for the period of July to December 2020

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
1	MLBCR (waiving of LA rights)	0	Providing sewing Machine	-	
	NWPC-NCB-1	308(178)	Driving license	-	
			Providing equipment for Animal Husbandry	-	
			Providing sewing Machine	-	
			Water pump	01	completed

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
	NWPC-ICB-2	257	Water pump	12	completed
			Cow	01	completed
			Sewing machines	04	completed
			Issuing asbestos	01	completed
			Vegetable garden		
			Providing equipment for making wade		
			Brick Hut		
			Driving License	05	completed
2	UEC-ICB-2A				
	NCPCP-3		Home garden and plant nursery		
			Made ladies foot wear		
			Milk production (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	10	completed
			Food product (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	10	completed
			Animal husbandry (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	4	completed
			Brooms production (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	10	completed
			Flower pots production (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	10	completed
			Beauty culture (1.1.2020-30.6.2020 period)	1	completed
	NCPCP-5				
	NCPCP-6				
	NWPCP-3&4				

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	Livelihood Programs	Number of beneficiaries for each livelihood program	Completion status of program
3	NWPCP-5				
	NWPCP-6				

2.4. Vulnerable People

Table A2.11. Payment status of vulnerable people, period ending July 2020

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected HHs	# of vulnerable people	# of vulnerable people who received their payment
1	NWPC-NCB-1	308(178)	52	5
	NWPC-ICB-2	257	8	6
2	UEC-ICB-2A	75	-	-
	NCPCP-3	109	50	0
	NCPCP-5			
	NCPCP-6			
	NWPCP-3&4			
3	NWPCP-5			

2.5 Stakeholder Engagement

Table A2.12. Stakeholder Engagement Data (activities since 30 November 2019)

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected GNDs	Brochures distributed	Posters distributed	Number of GND meetings & other meetings (for the entire project time)
1	MLBCR (waiving of LA rights)	NA	3000(DDR booklets 2000 & GRC leaflets 1000)	4000(GRC poster & inform the water distribution time scheduled)	24
	NWPC-NCB-1	3	25	34	7

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

Tr.	Construction Package	# of affected GNDs	Brochures distributed	Posters distributed	Number of GND meetings & other meetings (for the entire project time)
	NWPC-ICB-1 (waiving of LA rights)	NA	5	5	2
	NWPC-ICB-2	8	25	21	5
2	UEC ICB-2A	TBD	-	-	5
	NCPCP-3	3	-0	3	9
	NCPCP-5	TBD			
	NCPCP-6	TBD			
	NWPCP-3 & 4	TBD			
3	NWPCP-5	TBD			
	NWPCP-6	TBD			

ANNEX 3: GRIEVANCE REDRESS REGISTRY (This is a same list which was annex with the 11th monitoring report as no change during the July to December 2020 period)

Grievance No.	Date of Grievance Raised	Location	Description of Grievance	Issue Resolved		Describe the Solution Given	How the Solution was Inform ed	Date of solution Given (Date of action)	Amount of compens ation given (if applies)	Grieva nce closed or open yet	Dura tion of Clos ure	Type of closure (Agreement or non agreement)	If not Resolved , Forwarded to (Officer & Date/ Not Applicable)	Level of Handling GRC
1	28.03.2016	Nikadalupotha	Proposed to provide water for Kalugalla area down stream of Hakwatunawa Oya		No	This is a Tranche -3 activity.	Through letter	30.03.2016			Open		Forwarded to PMDSC	PIU
2	28.03.2016	Moragollagama	This person's land happened to be devided in to 3 lots due to the proposed canal route. Therefore, he suggested to change the canal rout to minimize the effect to his land		No	This is a Tranche -3 activity.	Through letter	30.03.2016			Open		Forwarded to PMDSC	PIU
3	09.11.2018	NWPCP-ICB2	Did not agree with Valuation amount		No	88 perches acquired from his land. He compensation package is Rs. 1,660,000.00. Explained about the valuation and the extra payment included in the compensation package. But PAP did not agree. He decided to go to appeal board. But he has not yet gone to the appeal board	Through letter	03.12.2018			Open			DS
4	09.11.2018	NWPCP-ICB-2	Did not agree with Valuation amount		No	158 perches acquired from his land. His compensation package is Rs. 3,722,490.00. Explained about the valuation and the extra payment included in the compensation package. But PAP did not agree. He decided to go to appeal board.	Through letter	03.12.2018			Open			DS
5	09.11.2018	NWPCP-ICB-2	Did not agree with Valuation amount		No	52 perches acquired from her land. Her compensation package is Rs. 977,500.00. Explained about the valuation and the extra payment included in the compensation package. But PAP did not agree. She decided to go to appeal board.	Through letter	03.12.2018			Open			DS
6	09.11.2018	NWPCP-ICB-2	Did not agree with Valuation amount		No	166 perches acquired from his land. His compensation package is Rs. 3,471,875.00. Explained about the valuation and the extra payment included in the compensation package. But PAP did not agree. He decided to go to appeal board.	Through letter	03.12.2018			Open			DS
7	09.11.2018	NWPCP-ICB-2	This PAP grievance was - 6 land lots acquired for the project and out of those, 3 lots has considered as encroachments. Her request was - to consider those 3 lots as private land lots.	Yes		This issue was not only of her, but there are another 20 lots in Daduyaya with the same type of issue. Hence, Special request was made to land the Tittle Department by MMDE to solve these issues. They are of the opinion to do valuations considering those as tittle land owner.	Through letter	03.12.2018			Open			PMU

Grievance No.	Date of Grievance Raised	Location	Description of Grievance	Issue Resolved		Describe the Solution Given	How the Solution was Inform ed	Date of solution Given (Date of action)	Amount of compens ation given (if applies)	Grieva nce closed or open yet	Dura tion of Clos ure	Type of closure (Agreement or non agreement)	If not Resolved , Forwarded to (Officer & Date/ Not Applicable)	Level of Handling GRC
8	09.11.2018	NWPCP-ICB-2	This PAP grievance was - land lot No.1000 is acquiring for the project. She requested total land value only to her. And also requested vulnerability payment for children	Yes		The GRC decided to give development cost to Renuka and Statutory compensation to her children.	Through letter	03.12.2018			Open			DS
9	13.06.2019	NWPCP- ICB-2	Her water-well will be seperated from the house by the canal and be on the other side of the canal. She will not be able to get water to her house from that well anymore. She has complained to the grievance redress committee and she has vulnarable daughter. she claimed for it.	Yes		This was addressed by the project. Now she is taking water from the well using a rubber hose. During the construction period, access to her house too, is to be facilitated by the contractor. After discussing with her and contractor we came to a decision to provide temporary access during construction period and through the temporary access water line too can be laid. She agreed with the above solution. After the completion of the construction she can return to the normal because this canal section is cut and cover type.	Through letter	08.07.2019			Open			PIU
10	30.07.2019	NWPCP- ICB-2	The common water well destroyed due to construction		No						Open			
11	10.09.2019	NWPCP- ICB-2	drought well, due to construction		No						Open			
12	01.03.2017	NWPC- ICB-3	Requested water through a canal from Mahakithula Dam		No		Through letter	02.03.2017			Open		Forwarded to Technical section This can be consider during the construction period	PIU
13	21.03.2017	NWPC- ICB-3	Requested water to Pahala Diggala Grama Niladari Division		No	Forwarded to Technical section	Verbally	21.03.2017			Open		Forwarded to Technical section	PIU
14	17.05.2017	NWPC - ICB-3	Requested water to Irrigation system		No	Forwarded to Technical section	Verbally	17.05.2017			Open		Forwarded to Technical section Decision can be taken after construction.	PIU
15	28.07.2017	NWPC - ICB-3	Requested water from Gorowwa tank to Galkiriyakanda		No		Verbally	28.07.2018			Open		Forwarded to Technical section	PIU
16	01.04.2019	NWPCP- ICB-3	Requests earth from the project		No	Not relavent/ Requests earth from the project	Verbally	01.04.2019			Open			PIU

Grievance No.	Date of Grievance Raised	Location	Description of Grievance	Issue Resolved		Describe the Solution Given	How the Solution was Inform ed	Date of solution Given (Date of action)	Amount of compens ation given (if applies)	Grieva nce closed or open yet	Dura tion of Clos ure	Type of closure (Agreement or non agreement)	If not Resolved , Forwarded to (Officer & Date/ Not Applicable)	Level of Handling GRC
17	03.04.2019	NWPCP- ICB- 3	They have a land near the Bogolla Tank. Wanted to get clarified whether this land will be acquired for the project.		No	Informed That should be checked	Verbally	03.04.2019			Open			PIU
18	08.05.2019	NWPCP- ICB-3	3 months earlier one team has visited Anulawathi and told that her land is selected to be acquired for the Wayamba project. Again, 3 weeks earlier another team has visited to tell her that acquisition of her land is not necessary. She needs to clarify the information, whether her land would acquired or not for the project.		No.	Will be discussed	Verbally	08.05.2019			Open			
19	03.06.2019	NWPCP- ICB-3	This land belongs to M.B.Wijewardhana. Name should be changed as B.M.Sanjeewa Manel Basnaya.		No	This will be considered after a section 9 Inquiry	Verbally	03.06.2019			Open			PIU