

RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

**Supplementary Appendix to the
Report and Recommendation of the President
to the Board of Directors**

on the

NORTH EAST COASTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

in

SRI LANKA

Ministry of Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government

**This report was prepared by the Borrower
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NORTH EAST COASTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Resettlement Framework

Summary

1. The North East Coastal Community Development Project envisages the provision of community development, improvement of livelihoods, and the rehabilitation of two fisheries harbours.
2. Preliminary designs prepared during the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) and reviewed during project preparation do not suggest that these developments will involve involuntary resettlement. However, assuming that small resettlement impacts may be identified during detailed design of these facilities, a Resettlement Framework has been prepared setting out the policies and processes that will be applied in such instances.
3. Sri Lanka adopted a National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) in May 2001 and legislation is being introduced to give effect to this policy. Guidelines have been prepared giving detailed instructions on how the NIRP will be implemented. These have been translated into Sinhala and Tamil and will be available shortly. The Ministry of Lands (MOL) has been designated as the agency responsible for ensuring that the NIRP is implemented effectively. To this end the MOL has established a Resettlement Division headed by a Director and four support staff. ADB TA 3246-SRI and 3792-SRI provided technical assistance for this work. Over 130 persons have been trained in planning and implementing involuntary resettlement.
4. The NIRP meets international standards with respect to involuntary resettlement and its principles, objectives and scope are very similar to those of the ADB and the World Bank.
5. All development projects in Sri Lanka that have resettlement impacts are now required to conform to the NIRP. Resettlement Plans have to be approved by MOL before the Minister approves any land acquisition. Thus there are now good safeguards in place to ensure that impacts are mitigated. Amendments to the Land Acquisition Act that are now being drafted will make it mandatory to pay compensation at "replacement cost". APs of the STDP and RNIP (ADB funded) are being paid replacement cost for their acquired assets.
6. The sub-projects under the Project will also have to follow these same procedures to implement the Project. There are, however, limitations in terms of human resources to plan, implement and monitor resettlement. The MFOR, NEPC, CFHC and District and Divisional Administration staff in the project areas lack the required background and experience. Given the likelihood that there may not be any involuntary resettlement in the proposed sub-projects or that impacts will be minor, no attempt has been made to strengthen staff capacity in these agencies to handle resettlement. Instead, the strategy proposed is that experience and expertise available from the MOL and STDP will be drawn upon, along with outside consultants, to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate resettlement in the Project.

7. The Resettlement Framework sets out the policy guidelines, entitlements, and methodology for identifying various impacts. Procedures for dealing with (a) land acquisition; (b) consultations with APs; (c) valuation and payment of compensation at replacement cost; (d) budgeting; (e) implementation of sub-projects; and (f) monitoring and evaluation have been outlined. Institutional responsibilities for all aspects of resettlement have been identified.
8. The full text of the NIRP is attached and a questionnaire format is also included for the socio-economic survey and census.

1. Introduction

This Resettlement Framework (RF) sets out the policy principles to be adopted and the processes that will be followed in dealing with land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in the Eastern Province Coastal Community Development Project.

The pre-feasibility studies carried out under the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) suggest that there may be a few sites with small resettlement impacts in component 4 of the project: Fisheries Development. Under this component two main activities are envisaged: Rehabilitation of the Cod Bay and Valaichchenai Fisheries Harbours. At the request of the government, the Pudavaikattu fish landing site is being considered for upgrading to a fisheries harbour.

Preliminary designs prepared during the PPTA and reviewed during project preparation do not suggest that this infrastructure development will involve involuntary resettlement. It is therefore not possible to prepare Resettlement Plans (RPs) at this stage. However, a Resettlement Framework has been prepared setting out the policies and processes that will be applied in the event that small resettlement impacts are identified during detailed design of these facilities. It should be noted that the potential number of households that may be affected is small and would fall under the category of “insignificant resettlement” under the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Short Resettlement Plans will be prepared wherever the need is identified.

2. Policy Framework

2.1 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy

Sri Lanka adopted a National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) in May 2001 (Appendix A). Amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, that would provide the legal basis for the NIRP, have been submitted to the Cabinet. The Ministry of Lands (MOL) has the overall institutional responsibility for implementing the national policy and it has established a Resettlement Division to coordinate implementation. Four sets of guidelines have been prepared to assist the MOL and Project Executing Agencies (PEAs) in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating all involuntary resettlement impacts. These Guidelines are:

- (i) General Guidelines on Planning and Implementation of Involuntary Resettlement
- (ii) Guidelines for the Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan
- (iii) Process Manual for the Implementation of the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy – Ministry of Lands
- (iv) Guidelines for a Participatory Resettlement Process

Copies of these Guidelines are available from the Resettlement Division of the Ministry of Lands. Sinhala and Tamil translations of these documents will be available by the time the Project is ready for implementation.

Over 130 persons from government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, divisional and district administrations and local authorities have been trained in involuntary resettlement. Three Lecturers from the South Eastern University have attended this training program and are familiar with the requirements for addressing involuntary resettlement impacts on development projects. These officials could be engaged in preparing RPs for the sub-projects.

These activities were supported by the ADB through two technical assistance projects: TA 3246-SRI and TA 3792-SRI. The principles, objectives and scope of the NIRP are very similar to those of the ADB and are reproduced below:

2.2 Policy Principles

The resettlement impacts in the Project will be addressed according to the following policy principles:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout the policy.
- Affected persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.
- Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; in the absence of replacement land cash compensation should be an option for all affected persons
- Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs.
- Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.
- To assist those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities, participatory measures should be designed and implemented.
- Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to affected people.
- Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people.
- Affected persons who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and just treatment.
- Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards.
- Project Executing Agencies (PEA) should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.

2.3 Policy Objectives

Resettlement will be guided by the following NIRP policy objectives:

- To avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the affected people on a productive and self-sustaining basis. The policy should also facilitate the development of the project-affected people and the project.
- To ensure that people adversely affected by development projects are fully and promptly compensated and successfully resettled. The livelihoods of the displaced persons should be re-established and the standard of living improved.

- To ensure that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes by the State.
- To assist adversely affected people in dealing with the psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by compulsory land acquisition.
- To make all affected people aware of processes available for the redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive.
- To have in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed to by the PEA and the affected people.

2.4 Policy Scope

- The policy will apply to all development-induced land acquisition or recovery of possession by the State.
- A comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan will be required where 20 or more families are affected.
- If less than 20 families are affected the policy still applies but a plan can be prepared to a lesser level of detail.
- The policy will apply to all projects regardless of source of funding.
- The policy will apply to all projects in the planning phase on the date this policy comes into effect, and all future projects.

In one instance the national policy is more stringent than the ADB's policy; the cut-off point for a Short RP is 20 households (or 100 persons) in the NIRP whereas the ADB policy's cut-off is 200 affected persons (or about 40 households).

Conformity with the NIRP would also ensure that the ADB's requirements for involuntary resettlement are also met.

3. Entitlements

Table 1 sets out the entitlements for compensation for various categories of potential impacts in the EPCCDP, as required by the national policy as well as the ADB's policy. For each type of impact the table shows the nature of the loss, defines the entitled person(s), describes the entitlements, identifies the responsible agency and states the anticipated results of the compensation given.

The main categories of impact included in the table are loss of: (a) agricultural or non-agricultural land; (b) temporary loss of private land; (c) house plot / commercial or home garden and other structures; (d) crops and trees; (e) employment; (f) community facilities and resources. Also included are losses arising during construction and compensation for vulnerable households and those with special needs.

Some (cash) entitlements have not been quantified. They will be based on consultations with the affected persons as well as with community leaders and officials in the specific areas.

Eligibility for entitlements will be based on a census and inventory of assets to be acquired.

TABLE 1. NORTH-EAST COASTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX**1. Agricultural and Non-agricultural Land**

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
1.1	Full or partial loss of land by owner	Land required for project	Person(s) cultivating the land with proof of ownership	<p>1. For marginal impact, cash compensation at full replacement cost; compensation for crops at market value.</p> <p>2. Those losing more than 75% of land holding and others whose land parcel is severed due to land acquisition, will have the right to relinquish the remainder of that holding if they felt that the remaining portion would be unviable. Such person will be entitled to assistance in the identification and purchase of replacement land or cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire land holding.</p> <p>3. Where the impact is severe, help in identifying and purchase of replacement land as a priority, or cash compensation at full replacement cost AND compensation for lost crops at market rates.</p> <p>4. Where replacement land is not possible: - assistance to increase productivity on remaining land if any; - help with setting up income generating schemes; - training in appropriate skills;</p> <p>5. Severely affected households (HH) will be entitled to a livelihood restoration grant to be determined in consultation with affected people.</p>	MoFOR CFHC	Compensation for lost assets and income restoration

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
1.2	Full or partial loss of agricultural land by sharecropper	Land required for project	Registered sharecropper cultivating the land	1. Help in identifying and purchasing replacement land as a priority; or cash compensation at full replacement cost according to the sharecropping agreement with the landowner, and compensation for lost crops at market value. 2 to 5: Same as for 1.1 above.	MoFOR CFHC	Compensation for lost assets and income restoration.
1.3	Full or partial loss of agricultural land by tenant.	Land required for project	Tenant cultivating the land	1. Compensation for crops at market value. 2. Compensation (cash) for future production losses equivalent to average annual income for the preceding three years up to a maximum of.....		Compensation for lost assets and income restoration during transition.
1.4	Full or partial loss of privately owned agricultural land by encroacher	Land required for project	1. Person(s) cultivating land for 10 years or more, compensation as for 1.1 above. 2. Those cultivating for less than 10 years	1. As for 1.1 above 2. (i) Compensation for crops lost at market value AND (ii) Cash compensation for future production losses as for 1.3 above, AND (iii) Compensation for improvements made to the land at replacement cost; (iv) if affected person(s) has no other land will be entitled to crown land with full title, if available, the extent depending on local conditions. If land is not available, compensation will be as in 1.1 (4) and (5) above.		

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
1.5	Full or partial loss of crown agricultural land by encroacher	Same as above	Person(s) who has been cultivating the land.	1. Compensation for lost crops at market value AND 2. Cash compensation for future production loss equivalent to average annual income in the preceding three years to a maximum of Rs..... 3. Compensation for improvements made to the land at full replacement cost. 4. If affected person(s) has no other land will be entitled to crown land with full title, if available, the extent depending on local conditions. If land is not available, compensation will be as in 1.1 (4) and (5) above.	Same as above	Compensation for losses; improved living standards; restoration of income.
1.6	Full or partial loss of crown agricultural land by regularised encroacher	Same as above	Person with formal permit to cultivate land	Entitlements as for 1.1 above.	Same as above	Compensation for losses; improved living standards; restoration of income

2. Temporary Loss of Private Land

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
2.1	Temporary loss of private land	Loss of land during construction phase	Titleholder(s)	<p>CFHC may acquire an easement for the duration of the project. APs will sign a temporary occupation contract with the CFHC specifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - period of occupancy - terms and compensation amounts - compensation for any losses - compensation for disturbances and damage caused to property - frequency of compensation payment - rehabilitation/restoration measures <p>Land to be returned to the owner restored to its original condition or improved, as agreed with the AP.</p>	Same as above	Compensation for losses and improved land use

3. House Plot / Commercial and Home Garden Land and Structures

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
3.1	Loss of own houseplot and structure	Houseplot / structure in the project area	Titleholder of the land and owner of the structure	1. Help in identifying and purchasing a replacement house plot or cash compensation for plot at full replacement cost AND 2. Cash compensation for structure at full replacement cost without deducting depreciation or salvageable material AND 3. Shifting allowance of Rs..... per HH 4. Incentive (ex-gratia) payment of ...% of value for vacating premises at the stipulated time. 5. For partial loss, recognize injurious effect, if the remaining land and assets are not considered a "block" for development, and pay additional 20% of the compensation 6. Vulnerable APs or informal dwellers will be entitled to reconstruction of structures. 7. HHs whose livelihoods are permanently affected will be entitled to a livelihood restoration grant to be determined in consultation with them and professional help to reinvest the compensation to generate income.	Same as above	Full compensation for losses Compensation rates will be determined by the CFHC in consultation with the APs

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
3.2	Loss of own commercial establishment	Commercial establishment affected by project	All relocating commercial establishments	1. Help in identifying and purchasing a replacement house plot or cash compensation for plot at full replacement cost AND 2. Cash compensation for structure at full replacement cost without deducting depreciation or salvageable material AND 3. Shifting allowance of Rs. per HH 4. Incentive (ex-gratia) payment of ...% of value for vacating premises at the stipulated time. 5. HHs whose livelihood from informal sector business is affected by relocation will be entitled to livelihood restoration grant of Rs. and professional help to reinvest the amount and to set up a business elsewhere. 6. HHs whose livelihoods are affected by relocation of registered formal sector businesses will be entitled to loss of income compensation for three years and professional help to reinvest in a business elsewhere. 7. Vulnerable APs or informal dwellers will be entitled to reconstruction of structures as required.	Same as above	Full compensation for losses. Restoration of income.
3.3	Loss of rented space for residential and commercial purposes	Required for project	Tenants renting or leasing property	1. Rent for 12 months in advance. 2. Moving allowance of Rs.	Same as above	Accommodation restored during transition period.

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
3.4	Loss of residence or residential commercial property by informal dweller on crown land	Required for project	Informal dweller on land and owner of structure	1. House plot of 20 perches on a fully serviced resettlement site AND 2. Constructed house or compensation for structures at full replacement cost without deducting depreciation or salvageable material AND 3. Shifting allowance of Rs..... per HH. 4. A relocation allowance of Rs...AND 5. A livelihood restoration grant of Rs.... If livelihood is permanently affected and professional assistance to reinvest the funds and set up a business.	Same as above	Ownership of house on a plot with civic amenities; improved living standards. Income restoration
3.5	Loss of tombs	Tombs located in construction area.	Owners of the tombs	Cash compensation to cover the cost of relocation and reconstruction.	Same as above	Restoration of cultural assets
3.6	Loss of business income due to relocation of business establishment	Structure affected by project	Owner/operator of the business	1. Income restoration assistance of a lump sum of Rs.....(informal businesses). 2. Compensation of three years income for registered businesses 3. Help in identifying and purchasing replacement land. 4. Assistance to reinvest compensation, training in small businesses and income generating activities 5. Training for one person I severely affected HHs to gain skills for which there is a demand locally.	Same as above	Income restoration during transition

4. Crops and Trees

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
4.1	Loss of trees and perennial crops	Affected by project	Land owner	1. Advance notice to harvest crops 2. Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible. 3. Compensation at market value based on land productivity and age of trees. 4. Rights to all other resources from privately owned trees. 5. Compensation to be apportioned between owner and sharecropper. 6. For land under tenancy, compensation for crops to be paid to the tenant.	Same as above	Compensation for losses. APs will be fully involved in arriving at the market values.
4.2	Loss of annual/seasonal crops	Affected by project	Person(s) growing the crops	1. Give advance notice to harvest crops. 2. Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible. 3. Compensation at market value. 4. Compensation apportioned between owner and sharecropper. 5. In tenancies, compensation to be paid direct to tenants.	Same as above	Compensation for losses. Restoration of income. APs will participate fully in determining compensation.

5. Special Needs of Vulnerable Households

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
5.1	Female headed, disabled, elderly, below poverty line, own very small plots of land	Affected by project's land acquisition.	Any APs requiring special attention	1. House construction; assistance with building material, labour, other assistance requested. 2. Livelihood restoration if required.	Same as above	Restoration of living standard, construction of alternative housing, income during transition.

6. Loss of Employment

6.1	Loss of employment	Affected by land acquisition	Affected wage earners.	1. Employment compensation for six months at Rs..... per month 2. Preferential access to jobs in the project. 3. Training of at least one family member in relevant skills.	Same as above	Compensation for income lost during transition.
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7. Community Facilities and Resources

7.1	Schools, temples, fences, clinics	Community owned structures affected by project	Local community	1. Restoration / compensation at full replacement cost in consultation with APs. 2. Restoration / replacement before project commencement.	Same as above	Full restoration of vital community facilities
7.2	Roads, trails, footpaths, bridges, irrigation systems, water points	Community owned infrastructure	Local community	Contractor to restore all affected infrastructure in consultation with APs and relevant authorities. All costs to be borne by the project.	Contractor based on detailed designs	Full restoration of community infrastructure
7.3	Common resources; water supply, forests, firewood supply...	Affected by project	Local community	Contractor will restore these in consultation with APs and authorities. Project responsible for funding.	Contractor based on detailed designs	Full restoration of community services

8. Public Utilities

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
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8.1	Electricity, drainage, water supply, telephones	Utilities affected	Owners of the utilities	Project to meet the full replacement cost of relocating the utilities which is to be done by the owners of the utilities	CFHC and Utility Owners	Full restoration of services
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9. Damage Caused During Construction

Item No.	Nature of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Results of Action
9.1	Public and private infrastructure, land crops, trees ...	Damaged during construction	All categories of entitled persons as defined above.	1. Extreme care by contractors to avoid damaging public and private property. 2. Where damage occurs to private or public property the affected HHs, groups, communities or government agency shall be compensated immediately for damage to crops and trees, land. Structures and infrastructure will be restored immediately to their former condition.		

4. Resettlement Impacts

Resettlement impacts for each sub-project will be identified through a carefully structured socio-economic survey. Appendix B provides a sample questionnaire for conducting such a survey. This will be translated into Sinhala and Tamil. Table 2 provides a basic framework that will be used for a preliminary assessment of the likely scope of resettlement impacts for each sub-project. Since the number of households (and persons) likely to be affected in each sub-project is small it is proposed that 100% of the affected households be surveyed. This survey will also provide the information required to compile a census of the affected persons. The census and inventory will provide the foundation for establishing baseline information on household income, livelihood patterns, living standards and productive capacity. The baseline is the basis on which the effectiveness of rehabilitation and income restoration measures will be assessed.

Particular attention will be paid to special groups such as vulnerable persons (women-headed households, the elderly, people with disabilities, the extremely poor). People who may not occupy a site required by a sub-project at the time of enumeration should be accounted for in the census. There may be internally displaced people who are unwilling or unable to return to a location to exercise their land claims.

Table A5.1
Assessing Potential Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Not known	Yes	No	Likely Scope – expected number of people, area of land, types of structures
Is land acquisition necessary?				
Are the sites for land acquisition known?				
What is the ownership status of the land?				
Are non -titled persons present?				
Have any landowners been internally displaced?				
Will tenants be affected?				
Will there be loss of housing?				
Will there be loss of crops, trees and other fixed assets?				
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?				
Will access to facilities, services or resources be lost?				
Will any social or economic activities be affected?				

5. Land Acquisition

The precise extent of land acquisition for the sub-projects has not been identified at this stage. However, the extent of land acquisition that may be required is very small. At the Pudavaikattu site all land is state owned and current occupants of the village – about 150 households – have been given permits by the government under the Land Development Ordinance. At Valaichchenai land in the immediate vicinity of the harbour is privately owned. Preliminary plans for these sites, prepared by the PPTA consultants and reviewed by the Fact Finding Mission, indicate that the proposed development works may not require land acquisition. This is also the case for the fish landing sites.

Nevertheless, should land acquisition become necessary, the basic steps that will be followed in assessing the scale of land acquisition after the sub-project designs are finalized are given below. A land acquisition assessment will be conducted and it will address the following:

- How much land area is required for the project?
- Who owns the land?
- If it is State-owned land, is it subject to customary claims, squatters or encroachers?
- How is the land being currently used?
- What is the estimate of resettlement impacts that will result from land acquisition?

Table 3 shows the information needed and the sources from which the data will be obtained.

Table 3: EPCCDP: Information Requirements for Land Acquisition and Sources of Information

Land Acquisition Assessment Indicators	Information Sources
1. Quantity of land required	Planning documents, including engineering designs and maps: NEPC, CFHC
2. Location and ownership of land required	Field verification and Divisional Secretariat
3. Use of land	Land acquisition laws and regulatory procedures
4. Determining necessity of involuntary land acquisition	Information from project implementing agencies – NEPC, CFHC
5. Legal process of asset acquisition	Ministry of Lands (MOL) and D.S.
6. Proposed timing of land acquisition, including details regarding land already acquired	Project planning documents from NEPC and CFHC
7. Land Use	Secondary data (government statistics; social or demographic research)
8(a) Productive use (e.g., agricultural or commercial), including present use of public lands designated for the project, and including seasonal or periodic use s; estimated number of households affected in each category. 8(b) Estimated number of residential households affected, sorted by category of structure (e.g. by construction materials).	Field verification and socio-economic survey (SES)
8(c) Tenurial status of present users. 8(d) Presence of squatters or encroachers. 8(e) Presence of public or community infrastructure. 8(f) Presence of cultural, historical, or sacred sites. 8(g) Presence of natural conservation sites or programs	Field verification and SES
Institutional Capacity	Information Sources
9. Which administrative entities are to be involved in land acquisition?	Project planning documents
10. Which personnel are responsible for RP preparation and implementation?	NEPC and CFHC
11. What is the current capacity of these entities and personnel to manage land acquisition and resettlement implementation?	Sub-projects will require special arrangements for both land acquisition and resettlement.

Land acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act generally takes around 72 weeks or longer. This is a serious impediment to project implementation. Under the ADB-JBIC funded Southern Transport Development Project (STDP) special measures have been approved by the Cabinet to reduce this period. These include appointment of special acquiring officers, incentive payments to divisional staff including surveyors and valuers, and assistance to affected persons through the appointment of resettlement officers and assistants. Special arrangements have also been made to appoint Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committees at Divisional Administration level to determine compensation payment on the basis of replacement cost (as required under the NIRP and the ADB policy) and to expedite payment of compensation. Table 4 presents the steps in this fast-track land acquisition process under the Land Acquisition Act where it has been possible to reduce the period to about 37 weeks or half the normal time.

Project Management staff in the EPCCDP will familiarize themselves with this procedure and adapt it to the sub-projects where land acquisition is required.

TABLE 4: ACCELERATED PROGRAMME FOR ACQUIRING LAND UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT (LAA) BASED ON ROAD SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Action Under LAA	Responsibility	Process	Duration (weeks)	Potential delays
Publish notice under Sec.2 and issue survey requisition	Divisional Secretary (D.S)	Prepare notice in three official languages; publish notice; prepare survey requisition; report to Ministry of Lands (MOL)	2	Translation, capacity in the divisional administration.
Survey land and prepare advanced tracing (AT)	Survey Department	AT to facilitate issue of Sec. 38 (a) order and Sec. 5 declaration	4	Work load in the Survey Department and number of lots involved
Section 38 (a) order	MOL	Prepare order; have it signed by the Minister; get gazette printed; issue to D.S	4	MOL capacity, obtaining Minister's signature.
Issue Sec. 5 declaration	MOL	Prepare declaration; get Minister's signature; issue to D.S.	2	Same as above.
Gazette Sec.5 declaration	D.S.	Prepare declaration in three languages; get gazette printed and published.	5	Translation, gazette publication
Prepare acquisition plan	D.S. Survey Department	Issue survey requisition; survey land; prepare final plan; landmark the land; issue plan to the D.S.	4	Survey delays; divisional administration capacity
Issue Sec. 7 notice	D.S.	Prepare notice in 3 languages; get gazette published; call for Sec.9 inquiries	5	Translation, gazette publication
Ownership and compensation inquiries under Sec. 9 and issue of ownership determination	D.S.	Conduct inquiries; determine title; issue Sec. 10 (1) notice; request and obtain valuation report from Chief Valuer; Issue Sec. 17 notices (award of compensation)	5	Divisional administration workload and priorities; valuation reports,
Payment of compensation	D.S.	Request funds from MOL; release funds through District Secretary to D.S.	3	Availability of funds and procedural delays.
Payment of interest	D.S.	Calculate interest soon after compensation payment and pay both at the same time. Procedure for obtaining funds same as for compensation.	3	Same as above
Take possession of land	D.S.	After compensation and interest are paid		
Total weeks (estimated)			37	

6. Consultations with Affected Persons

All relevant stakeholders will be included in the participatory process. However, participation will not be entirely structured, planned and stage-managed. The process will use flexible forms of communication and structure in order to achieve greater acceptance of resettlement and rehabilitation efforts.

Proposed Actions

The six actions that will be adopted are as follows.

- Identify the stakeholders who will be involved in identifying, planning and implementing resettlement.
- Prepare a plan for disseminating information to the stakeholders.
- Identify participation mechanisms to facilitate the consultation process.
- Prepare a detailed plan for consultation and participation.
- Identify institutional and financial provisions for continuing consultation.
- Identify the grievance redress framework setting out the time frame and mechanisms for resolution of complaints about resettlement.

Each of the above actions is explained in detail below.

A. Identify the various stakeholders who will be involved in identifying, planning and implementing resettlement

The first step will be to identify and decide who should be involved in the consultative process. Stakeholders who have a direct interest in project development will be involved in the consultative process, and will include any individual or group affected by, or believes it is affected by, the project; and any individual or group that can play a significant role in shaping or affecting the project, either positively or negatively, including the host community / population.

Primary stakeholders include:

- Project authorities (generally administrative and political leadership- NEPC, CFHC, elected officials...
- Donor representatives (ADB)
- Approving and implementing agencies – NEPC, CFHC
- Consultants
- Affected persons (covered by the RP) and potential beneficiaries
- Local communities
- Host population at any planned resettlement sites
- Other government officials who have a direct interest in the project or who are in a position to determine project design and outcome
- NGOs and academic institutions with responsibilities to plan and implement resettlement.

Secondary stakeholders- those with an interest in the project outcome but who are not directly involved or affected; for example, national or local government, policy makers, advocacy groups, and other NGOs will also be involved.

The stakeholder analysis will help to identify persons who would be adversely affected by the project, potential beneficiaries, vulnerable groups who would need special treatment, host populations, approving and implementing agencies, government and local organizations, and NGOs with responsibilities to plan and implement resettlement.

B. Prepare a plan for disseminating information to the stakeholders

Information gathering – The preliminary information relating to affected persons will be gathered by a census survey. The census combined with an inventory of fixed assets will enumerate and verify the persons who will be affected and assets to be expropriated.

Initial dissemination – After completion of the census and assets survey, the results and information will be disseminated.

The initial dissemination campaign will include the following information:

- Description and justification of the proposed project
- Preliminary assessment of the proposed project's resettlement-related impacts
- Awareness on laws, regulations and guidelines relating to the expropriation of assets - NIRP and the land Acquisition Act
- Procedures for assessing compensation – payment of compensation at replacement cost, special measures to assess compensation (LARC)
- Timetable for displacement and relocation (if necessary).

Information unit – The dissemination of information will be done through the establishment of a public information unit that will be easily accessible. Mobile units may be needed to serve the affected people located in distant or inaccessible areas. Information will be disseminated in varying forms, such as print, visual or oral media.

Delay in disclosing information – Every effort will be made for timely disclosure of project information in order to reduce the likelihood of misinformation. Uncertainty, distrust and possible hostility among affected persons could be avoided if there is less delay in disseminating initial information. The initial dissemination campaign will include host communities, if these have already been identified.

Information media – Local and familiar media will be used for dissemination. The project authorities will print the information in Tamil and Sinhala, and disseminate in rural areas to include groups generally marginalized in local deliberative processes, such as, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and women. Oral or visual presentations will be used to inform the illiterate.

C. Identify participation mechanisms to facilitate the consultation process

Consultation strategy – Initial consultation will begin as soon as practicable. Once prerequisite project information has been disseminated, mechanisms to promote consultation and participation will be considered.

Legitimate representation – The project authorities will formally or informally consult with leaders and representatives of the affected groups or communities. Particular attention will be paid at this stage to determine the legitimacy of the leaders and representatives to ensure that they are accepted spokespersons of the project-affected persons.

Socio-economic survey – The survey will identify and develop a range of preliminary resettlement options. Socio-economic information is gathered to understand the social dynamics that are likely to hinder or facilitate the effectiveness of resettlement-related options.

D. Prepare a detailed plan for consultation and participation

Initial consultation – Initial consultation will solicit early reactions to the project and to tentative resettlement arrangements.

Public meetings will be held at village or community centres, schools, places of worship or other places where people usually gather. The purpose of these discussions is to begin a process of re-examining the preliminary concepts and premises of project design so that local preferences are addressed, displacement is minimized and adverse social impacts are reduced within the parameters permissible by the project design. Minimizing the impacts must balance and consider the benefits and trade-offs of alternative technical, economic, and social criteria.

Social assessment, preliminary resettlement plans, options, and entitlements – At this stage the consultation with affected persons will assist in formulating the options regarding replacement land, community resettlement sites if needed, and income restoration measures, among others.

Replacement land – Consultation in terms of replacement land may lead to options that allow the affected person to identify desirable parcels on the basis of fertility, location, or other preferred attributes.

Resettlement sites – Identifying community resettlement sites, by contrast, requires community consultations and site visits, as well as consultation with host communities.

Income restoration – Consultation regarding income restoration measures are crucial in identifying the range of alternative opportunities and the skills required to make these opportunities viable. More significantly, consultation regarding options will diminish dependency and risk aversion, increasing responsiveness and commitment to income restoration measures, once chosen.

Vulnerable groups – they very often are vulnerable to impoverishment because they are socially or politically marginalized, and because their relationships to each other and their physical environment are not understood. Consultation with such groups will be conducted.

Consultation to participation – Consultation will shift gradually into participation as the project evolves. Every effort will be made to avoid the "blueprint" approach where project affected persons simply choose from presented options, or are provided no options at all. A more participatory approach that incorporates project affected persons preferences into formulation of options will be adopted since this is important to the formulation of a functional and implementable RP.

Preliminary preferences not binding – Since the RP can be executed much more effectively when it reflects choices made by the affected persons themselves, sufficient time will be allowed for them to formulate their own choices. This is because choices they might make at the earliest point of project dissemination are likely to be more risk-averse or ill-founded, than choices they might make following community consultations and identification of alternatives. Preliminary indications of preferences, in other words, should not be taken as final and binding choices.

RP preparation – Information collected through the steps above leads to preparation of a draft RP. If the resettlement process is to be responsive to the concerns of affected persons, all aspects of the resettlement and rehabilitation process cannot be fully addressed prior to project appraisal or negotiations.

RP Finalisation – The final RP will reflect the final range of options presented to affected persons and, usually, their final choices. If final choices have not been made, the RP will indicate how and when choices are to be finalized. Preliminary consultations will be group-based but final resettlement options will be chosen by individual affected persons, the head of a household or, in the case of community entitlements, affected communities.

Such choices always involve elements of risk and responsibility. Before Resettlement Plans are submitted to the Project Approving Agency for clearance, project authorities will ascertain that affected persons are:

- presented with options providing opportunities reasonably consistent with the objectives of the policy
- adequately informed about the range of options available to them, and that options have not been misrepresented
- aware that formal acceptance of options is generally irreversible, and
- aware of the responsibilities they assume along with acceptance of options.

Acceptance of options – In the case of payment of compensation or taking possession of replacement land, for example, formal acceptance will extinguish the liability of the project proponent. In the case of alternative income restoration measures, responsibility is likely to remain shared and more complex. The RP will describe procedures for altering income restoration provisions during implementation, and for extending protective measures when failure to achieve income restoration is attributable to factors beyond the control of the affected persons.

The RP will ensure the restoration or improvement of income and living standards, and concerted efforts will be taken to provide options allowing affected persons to achieve those objectives.

RP clearance – The RP will be submitted to the Project Approving Agency (PAA) – Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean Resources - to check adequacy. Since the Ministry does

not have the expertise, assistance will be sought from the MOL's Resettlement Division to evaluate the RP. Prior to submission for clearance it will have been shared with project management, as well as local level institutions and community leaders.

RP clearance by the MoFOR binds the project proponent to meet contractual obligations. The final RP, accordingly, will reflect the final range of options presented to affected persons and, usually, their final choices. If final choices have not been made, the RP will indicate how and when choices are to be finalized.

Participation in implementation – Efforts will be made to enlist affected persons in actual implementation. Local institutions and representative organizations will be utilized. At the divisional level, local organizations including NGOs accepted by affected persons that have a deeper understanding of local social and environmental conditions, and that enjoy the support of the affected population will be co-opted. At the level of individual affected persons, incentives will be made available that allow them to reconstruct their own housing where desired, and affected persons will be hired to assist in preparing resettlement sites or project infrastructure to encourage greater local "ownership." Following preparation of resettlement sites, incentives will be provided to encourage maintenance of community services or facilities.

Participation committees – Project authorities will consult systematically with affected communities throughout implementation. Affected persons will be represented in formal committees established for land valuation or purchase, grievance redress, or for other purposes.

Participation in project monitoring – RPs cleared by the MoFOR will include mechanisms for systematic external as well as internal project monitoring. Affected persons will be included in monitoring so that they can provide project management with a more accurate reflection of their reactions and perceptions.

Participation in evaluation – Affected persons will be involved in the planning and implementation of ex-post project evaluation, especially with regard to fundamental resettlement objectives such as restoration of income and living standards, and especially if follow-up plans or remedial actions are likely to be known.

E. Identify institutional and financial provisions for continuing consultation

Participatory institutions – A participatory resettlement strategy will be adopted through local institutions for implementation. Formal institutions include divisional administration, extension services like agriculture, integrated rural development agencies, and resettlement offices. Informal institutions include local resettlement committees, land purchase committees, village advisory groups, and project information centres.

Informal institutions are more effective for implementation purposes, because they are locally constituted with representatives from various stakeholder groups, and are task-specific. The participatory methods used by these institutions can help to facilitate quick resolution of any problem.

Financial Provisions – An important component of resettlement plans is the provision of adequate budgets to ensure compliance with RP provisions.

F. Identify the grievance redress framework setting out the timeframe and mechanisms for resolution of complaints about resettlement

Grievance redress procedures – The timeframe and mechanisms for resolution of complaints about resettlement from affected persons will be established. Grievance redress will be provided through informally constituted local committees with representation from key stakeholder groups. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be chaired by the District Secretary and comprise representatives from the MoFOR, CHFC, EPCCDP and three respected community leaders.

Terms of Reference for Grievance Redress Committees

- Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) are established for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement implementation in order to deal with problems, grievances or disputes that arise at the village level.
- Any dispute or problem arising with APs considers may be referred to the GRC.
- As far as possible the GRC should deal with any issues presented to them at the earliest possible opportunity. For more complex issues, every attempt should be made to resolve them in 2-3 weeks
- The GRC has no authority to deal with cases pending in a court of law. While the GRC can deal with complaints relating to the apportionment of compensation among joint owners, it cannot challenge the legal entitlements of APs.
- APs dissatisfied with awards may appeal to the GRC.
- When required, the GRC can seek the assistance of other persons.
- Any decision taken by the GRC should be on the basis of a majority vote.
- The GRC's decision on relevant matters will be final. However, there is no bar to APs going to the Compensation Review Board or to courts on issues that they cannot resolve with the GRC.
- The GRC should refrain from making decisions on issues relating to design and related engineering matters, and on pending compensation cases.
- Only appellants or others specifically authorized may attend GRC meetings.

Venue of GRC Meetings

- The GRC will meet at the project site. GRCs should give at least one week's notice of meetings.
- For the convenience of APs, the GRC may hold its meetings at other locations.
- The GRC may have to visit the field to deal with issues relating to establishing title to lands, delays in payment of compensation and to learn about compensation and resettlement matters.

Procedure for Appealing to the GRC and for Resolution of Disputes

- Affected persons should be able to present their grievances without fear or pressure from government officials. APs should be encouraged to submit

their grievances in writing. However, if APs wish to verbally present their grievances, assistance should be given to record and present them to the GRC. The GRC should convey their decisions in writing to the APs.

- The GRC should ensure that its decisions conform to the resettlement policy of the EPCCDP.
- APs not satisfied with GRC decisions can appeal to higher authorities in the NEPC, MoFOR and in extreme cases to the Compensation Review Board or to courts.
- The GRCs mandate and procedures should be given wide publicity. Through this APs will gain an understanding of their rights, responsibilities and entitlements.
- Three copies of GRC decisions should be provided; one for the AP, one for the Project Office and the other for the Divisional Secretary.

General Structure

The following general structure summarizes the stages that will be followed in the consultation process:

- a Stakeholder identification
- b Disseminating project information and other relevant documents
- c Information gathering
- d Consultation: socio-economic survey
- e Consultation: social assessment, preliminary resettlement plans and options, and entitlements
- f Participation in RP preparation
- g Participation in RP finalization and dissemination of information
- h Participation in review
- i Participation in monitoring
- j Participation in evaluation

Figure 1 illustrates the steps in a general participatory process in resettlement for both prescribed and non-prescribed projects.

Figure 1: General Structure of a Participatory Resettlement Process in Development Projects

Participatory Resettlement Process	Prescribed Development Projects (Prescribed under the NEA)		Non-Prescribed Development Projects
a Stakeholder identification.	Site selection, screening & preliminary assessment		Site selection, screening & preliminary assessment
b Preliminary assessment: disseminate project information and other relevant documents	EIA process applicable? Involves acquisition of land? Common property affected? Loss of livelihoods? Requires resettlement?		Involves acquisition of land? Common property affected? Loss of livelihoods? Requires resettlement?
c Information gathering (census) and	Initial Social Assessment (create socio-economic profile)		Initial Social Assessment (create socio-economic profile)
	Inform PAA (Preliminary Information)		
	EIA scoping of significant issues		
d Consultation (socio-economic survey)	Identify magnitude of environmental impacts; Identify IR impacts		Identify IR impacts
	Decide on IEE or EIA Level of IR/RAP [incorporating ToR for Social Assessment]		Level of IR/RAP
	ToR for IEE or EIA Report [incorporating ToR for Social Assessment]		
	EIA Report		
e Consultation: social assessment, preliminary resettlement plans and options, and entitlements	Detailed assessment of significant impacts; Identification of mitigation needs	Social assessment: assess social impacts of IR; Examine alternatives to avoid minimize IR; Propose measures to avoid minimize IR	Social assessment: assess social impacts of IR Examine alternatives to avoid minimize IR; Propose measures to avoid minimize IR
	Review EIA; Conduct public review/ comments/public hearing		
	EIA Approval (PA A)		
	EIA Monitoring Report	[LAND ACQUISITION]	[LAND ACQUISITION]
	TOR for RAP		TOR for RAP
f Site and income restoration options explored in RAP preparation	RAP Preparation		RAP Preparation
g RAP finalization and dissemination of information	Review & comment on RAP; Revise RAP		Review & comment on RAP; Revise RAP
h Participation in review	Determine adequacy of RAP		Determine adequacy of RAP
i Participation in monitoring	Monitoring & Evaluation		Monitoring & Evaluation
j Participation in evaluation			

Scope of Consultation and Participation in Resettlement

Figure 2 provides a guide to the scope for consultation and participation by affected persons, hosts and NGOs at various stages of resettlement planning and implementation.

Figure 2 – Scope of Participation by Affected Persons, NGOs and Hosts in the Resettlement Process

Resettlement Process	Affected persons	Non-Governmental Organisations	Hosts
Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Participate in public meetings b Identify alternatives to avoid/minimize resettlement c Assist in developing and choosing alternative options for relocation and income restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Assist in impact assessment b Assist in census and survey c Participation in meetings and groups d Participation in coordination committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Provide information on various aspects of host communities b Assist in data collection and design c Provide inputs to site selection d Identify possible conflict areas with resettlers.
Resettlement Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Help to choose resettlement site b Participate in survey c Contribute to formulating relocation and income restoration options through public meetings, groups, household survey d Participate in meetings with host population e Provide inputs to entitlement provisions f Assist in the RAP preparation. g Suggest mechanisms for grievance redress and conflict resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Design and implement an information campaign b Support-group formation, problem identification and planning APs and hosts c Design a participatory process d Design social preparation phase e Assist in RAP preparation f Participate in coordination meetings g Suggest mechanisms for grievance redress and conflict resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Identify social and cultural facilities needed at resettlement site. b Assist APs in identifying income restoration options a resettlement site c Help develop a process of consultation between hosts and resettlers d Suggest mechanisms for grievance redress and conflict resolution.
Resettlement Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Join local groups to take part in implementation support activities b Join local decision-making committees c Decide on management of common property d Use established mechanisms for grievance redress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Assist the implementing agency b Provide support to RAP implementation c Train community workers d Assist vulnerable groups e Evaluate community processes and social preparation f Implement a social preparation phase g Provide advice on grievance redress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Assist APs in relocation b Manage common property at site c Take part in local committees d Assist in integration with the host communities e Use established mechanisms for grievance redress.

7. Valuation of Assets and Payment of Compensation at Replacement Cost

The mechanism set up for ensuring compensation payment according to the NIRP and the ADB Policy under STDP and RNIP, both supported by ADB funding, is the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC). LARC is chaired by the Divisional Secretary and is comprised of representatives from the Survey Department, Valuation Department and the Road Development Authority (RDA). For each case the affected person is also on the LARC.

Currently the Land Acquisition Act has no legal provision to pay “replacement cost” to affected people. However, LARC discusses compensation with the affected party and arrives at a payment that would be adequate to replace lost assets. This procedure has worked well and will be adopted by the EPCCDP. In place of the RDA representative (in the STDP and RNIP) either an official of the Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Corporation CHFC (for the fisheries harbours) and a nominee of the NEPC for the fish landing sites will join the LARC.

Relevant officials from CFHC and NEPC will study the procedure adopted by STDP before the project begins any land acquisition.

Neither Trincomalee nor Batticaloa has Valuation Officers and this work is currently being handled from Kurunegala and Badulla respectively. For the EPCCDP the Valuation Department will be requested to assign special officers for this work.

8. Resettlement Planning

The rehabilitation of the fisheries harbours and the construction of the fish landing sites will only involve the preparation of Short Resettlement Plans. Key components of such a RP are:

- Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
- Policy Framework and Entitlements
- Public Participation and Grievance Redress
- Compensation, Relocation and Income Restoration
- Institutional Framework
- Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan
- Implementation Schedule
- Monitoring and Evaluation

These components are presented below in greater detail.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

- Describe alternative options, if any, considered for minimizing land acquisition and its effects, and why the remaining effects are unavoidable.
- Summarise key effects in terms of land acquired, assets lost, and people displaced from homes or livelihoods.

Policy Framework and Entitlements

- Describe key national and local land compensation and resettlement policies, laws, and guidelines that apply to the project.
- Explain how the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy will be achieved.
- Explain how the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement will be applied.

Public Participation and Grievance Redress

- Describe consultation processes and procedures for the redress of grievances.
- Compensation, Relocation and Income Restoration
- Describe arrangements for valuing and disbursing compensation.
- Describe arrangements for housing relocation, including transfer and establishment.
- Describe income restoration measures to be implemented.

Institutional Framework

- Identify main tasks and responsibilities in planning, managing and monitoring land acquisition and resettlement.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

- Identify land acquisition and resettlement costs and funding sources.

Implementation Schedule

- Provide time schedule showing how affected persons will be provided for before demolition begins.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Specify arrangements for monitoring and evaluation.
- Establish database with good baseline data on affected persons, asset inventory and payments.

9. Resettlement Budget and Financing

The MoFOR will confirm costs and funding sources for all aspects of resettlement activities before the detailed design stage. This includes commitment by the CFHC and the NEPC to carry out resettlement satisfactorily. The following decisions regarding financial and budgetary issues will be made:

- Provisions for and sources of funding for compensation and resettlement – to include public consultation, surveys, resettlement plan preparation, compensation at replacement rates, expenses related to LARCs and GRCs, development of any relocation sites that may be necessary, payments for monitoring and external evaluation of resettlement.
- Provisions for contingency funds in resettlement budget
- Annual budget allocations and provisions for budget modifications, and
- Head of the appropriate agency will have the necessary financial and administrative authority for disbursement of funds.

Estimate all costs carefully

Details of actual costs will be included in the RP budget. The budget will be itemized for all resettlement activities including compensation for land acquisition.

Resettlement costs will be itemized by categories of impact, entitlement, and other resettlement expenditures, such as project management, training, and monitoring.

Justification for all assumptions

The RP budget will include a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates.

Identify source of funding

The RP budget will clearly indicate the source of funding.

Figure 3 presents a sample format that will be used to present the resettlement budget.

Figure 3: EPCCDP: Sample Resettlement Budget for Sub-projects

Item	Cost (Rs.)	Comment	Timing	Source of Funds	Channel of Disbursement
Operations					
Salaries					
Office/Administration					
Surveys					
LARC / GRC					
Transportation					
Miscellaneous					
Compensation					
To landowners for agricultural land					
For crop production for landowners and tenants					
For dwellings and structures					
For house -plots					
For trees					
For enterprises					
For moving					
Land acquisition & resettlement planning					
Land acquisition					
Site planning					
Infrastructure					
Monitoring & evaluation					
RP monitoring					
RP evaluation					
Community development					
Agricultural extension services					
Small enterprises					
Credit					
Common facilities					
Contingency					
TOTAL					

10. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Figure 4 is the proposed planning and implementation schedule for sub-projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. This schedule assumes that detailed design work can commence at the start of the project and that design staff can interact with resettlement staff and potential affected persons to finalize the designs. If, however, there is delay in mobilizing the design engineers then the whole schedule will have to move to the right, which would in turn delay the start of civil works. ADB resettlement policy requires that all compensation payments must be made and, where relocation is involved, that they are resettled in their new locations before construction work starts. Based on recent project experience in Sri Lanka and a realistic assessment of the time required for the various stages in the land acquisition and compensation process under the current Land Acquisition Act, the earliest that construction work can commence is about two years. An alternative approach would be to consider purchasing the land through negotiation with affected people which will obviate the need for the lengthy process that can take over twelve months.

The budget will be linked to the implementation schedule for all activities. The schedule has been synchronized with the project schedule for civil construction works.

The implementation schedule covers all aspects of resettlement activities. Agreement will be reached among all stakeholders on the chronological steps in implementation of the various activities.

The RP will carefully assess realistic time frames for the key actions such as public participation and consultation, socio-economic surveys, land acquisition, relocation wherever necessary, payment of compensation and restoration of any community services affected by the project.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement

The Project will establish an internal monitoring system in the Project Office and engage the services of an external agency to evaluate resettlement.

Monitoring and evaluation will consist of three components:

- Performance monitoring
- Impact monitoring
- External monitoring and evaluation

The EPCCDP office will carry out these functions as described below:

Performance monitoring

This will assess progress against milestones in the RP to identify issues and to deal with them in a timely manner. The following key activities will be monitored and reported on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis:

- Consultations held with APs
- Surveys, asset inventories and census surveys completed
- Land acquisition progress
- Funds allocated for resettlement
- Progress of compensation payments
- Comparison of resettlement compensation with entitlements in RP
- Alternative land allocated to APs
- Houses completed
- Relocation completed
- Income restoration activities initiated
- Grievance redress committees appointed
- Monitoring reports submitted

Impact monitoring

Impact monitoring will be carried out to measure the effectiveness of the RP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. Project management, through an NGO or a University, will carry this out. Both quantitative and qualitative indicators will be compared against baseline conditions established through the initial census/socio-economic survey. The following aspects will be studied:

- Changes in income levels, occupations, housing etc., compared to the pre-project situation
- Changes that have occurred to vulnerable groups
- Satisfaction of APs regarding compensation
- Unforeseen consequences of resettlement

External Evaluation

An independent agency will be appointed to evaluate resettlement implementation. This agency will carry out the following:

- Review the results of internal monitoring
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met – especially housing, living standards, compensation levels
- Assess general efficiency of resettlement and formulate lessons for future guidance
- Determine the overall adequacy of entitlements to meet the objectives.

12. Institutional Capacity and Resource Capability of the CFHC and NEPC to Implement Resettlement.

Although resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring will be the responsibility of the NEPC for the Fish Landing Sites and by the Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Corporation for the fisheries harbours, the expertise needed for this work is currently not available in these institutions. District and divisional administrative staff have experience with land acquisition but the process generally takes its normal course with cases dragging on for several years.

However, the anticipated scale of land acquisition and resettlement in the EPCCDP is not significant and does not justify the creation of a separate unit with staff and resources.

Hence the key resettlement activities will be carried out as shown in Table 5. The Resettlement Division of the Ministry of Lands will guide the CFHC and NEPC in planning and implementing resettlement. MOL will assist in preparing the terms of reference for the RP and also review and provide appropriate comments on it. MoFOR will obtain the assistance of resettlement staff from the Road Development Authority's Southern Transport Development Project, through the Ministry of Highways, especially to (a) determine compensation at replacement rates; (b) set up and facilitate functioning of LARCs and GRCs; (c) speed up the land acquisition process; (d) simplify the payment of compensation; (e) conduct surveys/census and record data, and (f) assist APs in relocation where necessary.

MoFOR will obtain copies of the Guidelines on resettlement planning and implementation that are available with the MOL in all three languages for use by the EPCCDP. Here detailed instructions are given on how to proceed with land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts in development projects.

Table 5: Institutional Responsibilities for Resettlement in the EPCCDP

Resettlement Activity	Responsibility	Execution
Resettlement Plan preparation	CFHC / NEPC	Consultants SE University with MOL guidance
Socioeconomic survey	CFHC /NEPC	Consultants / University with MOL guidance
Approval of RP	MoFOR/MOL	
Land Acquisition	CFHC/NEPC	Special Acquiring Officer
Funding for Resettlement Activities	MOF/MoFOR	NEPC/CFHC
Assessing Compensation	CFHC / NEPC	LARC Committee
Payment of Compensation	CFHC / NEPC	Project Office
Monitoring	Project Office	Project /NGO/Consultants
Evaluation	Project Office	Academic institution

Appendix A
Sri Lanka
National Involuntary Resettlement
Policy (NIRP)

1. Rationale

Public and private sector development projects increasingly involve acquisition of land. People whose homes and lands are acquired then have to move elsewhere and resettle in locations that may be unfamiliar. In general, resettlement has not been very successful and there are several recent examples in Sri Lanka where people have shown resistance to projects that cause displacement. Among the significant consequences of poor resettlement have been impoverishment of affected people due to landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, relatively higher mortality and morbidity, food insecurity, lack of access to common property and public services, and disruption of the existing social organization. International, regional and national experience with resettlement has generated considerable knowledge on the planning and implementation of involuntary resettlement and this experience if used effectively can ensure that adverse impacts on affected people are fully addressed in terms of established policy objectives.

In Sri Lanka the Land Acquisition Act of 1950 as amended from time to time only provides for compensation for land, structures and crops. It does not require project executing agencies (PEA) to address key resettlement issues such as (a) exploring alternative project options that avoid or minimize impacts on people; (b) compensating those who do not have title to land; (c) consulting affected people and hosts on resettlement options; (d) providing for successful social and economic integration of the affected people and their hosts, and (e) full social and economic rehabilitation of the affected people.

The National Environmental Act (NEA), No. 47 of 1980, amended by Act, No. 56 of 1988 has some provisions relevant to involuntary settlement. The Minister has by gazette notification No. 859/14 of 23.2.1995 determined the projects and undertakings for which Central Environmental Authority (CEA) approval is needed in terms of Part IV C of the NEA. The schedule includes item 12, which refers to *involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families*, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations. However these provisions do not adequately address key resettlement issues mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

To ensure that people affected by development projects are treated in a fair and equitable manner, and that they are not impoverished in the process, it is necessary that Sri Lanka adopts a NIRP. Such a policy would establish the framework for project planning and implementation. Subsequently, it will be necessary to prepare guidelines on resettlement planning and implementation to be used by PEAs.

People have moved voluntarily, mainly to the dry zone, starting from colonial days. These were state sponsored settlement programmes aimed at developing and exploiting land resources in that region, while relieving pressure on land in the wet zone. There are many commonalities in the objectives and implementation of voluntary and involuntary settlement and re-settlement programmes.

Nonetheless, the policy proposed here refers only to development-induced involuntary resettlement, where the option to stay behind does not exist. It does, however, also apply to cases where people do not have to be physically relocated.

2. Objectives of the Policy

- To avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the affected people on a productive and self-sustaining basis. The policy should also facilitate the development of the project-affected people and the project.
- To ensure that people adversely affected by development projects are fully and promptly compensated and successfully resettled. The livelihoods of the displaced persons should be reestablished and the standard of living improved.
- To ensure that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes by the State.
- To assist adversely affected people in dealing with the psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by compulsory land acquisition.
- To make all affected people aware of processes available for the redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive.
- To have in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed to by the PEA and the affected people.

3. Scope

- The policy will apply to all development-induced land acquisition or recovery of possession by the State.
- A comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan will be required where 20 or more families are affected.
- If less than 20 families are affected the policy still applies but a plan can be prepared to a lesser level of detail.
- The policy will apply to all projects regardless of source of funding.
- The policy will apply to all projects in the planning phase on the date this policy comes into effect, and all future projects.

4. Policy Principles

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout the policy.
- Affected persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.
- Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; in the absence of replacement land cash compensation should be an option for all affected persons
- Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs.
- Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.

- To assist those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities, participatory measures should be designed and implemented.
- Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to affected people.
- Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people.
- Affected persons who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and just treatment.
- Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards.
- Project Executing Agencies (PEA) should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.

5. Institutional Responsibilities

- The Ministry of Lands (MOL) will be responsible for the implementation of the NIRP.
- The PEAs will be responsible for complying with all the requirements for planning and implementing resettlement according to the NIRP.
- The PEAs (like the Road Development Authority) that have significant resettlement in their projects will establish Resettlement Units with adequately trained staff.
- The CEA will be responsible for the review of impacts and mitigating measures of projects involving involuntary resettlement.
- The CEA's capacity will be strengthened so that it could provide the necessary guidance to public and private sector agencies undertaking projects that have involuntary resettlement impacts.
- The MOL will prepare regulations and guidelines on involuntary resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring.
- The MOL and the CEA will conduct training courses in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring.
- The CEA will review and approve the Resettlement Action Plans prepared by PEAs, and make plans publicly available.
- The MOL will draft amendments to the Land Acquisition Act in order to bring the law in line with NIRP
- Following consultations with stakeholders, MOL will submit a final draft of the amended Land Acquisition Act for government approval
- MOL will prepare the necessary implementation guidelines based on the amended LAA
- A Steering Committee will be formed comprising the MOL, CEA, PEAs and other relevant agencies to exchange experience on resettlement, and coordinate and oversee the implementation of the policy

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

- A system of internal monitoring should be established by PEAs to monitor implementation of Resettlement Action Plans, including budget, schedule, and delivery of entitlements, consultation, grievances and benefits.
- PEAs should make adequate resources available for monitoring and evaluation.

- A further system of external monitoring and evaluation by an independent party should be established to assess the overall outcome of resettlement activities.
- Monitoring and evaluation reports should be reviewed by the PEA, CEA and MOL and action taken to make improvements where indicated.
- Affected persons and other stakeholders should be consulted in monitoring and evaluation.
- Lessons thus learned from resettlement experiences should be used to improve resettlement policy and practice.

Summary of Institutional Responsibilities for Involuntary Resettlement

Function	Responsibility
Overall Policy Implementation	Ministry of Lands (MOL)
Preparation (Planning)	Project Proponent (can be contracted to consultants, Universities, NGOs)
Review of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP)	Project Approving Agency (PAA) and CEA
Approval of RAPs	PAA and CEA
Implementation	(PEA), Divisional Administration, Provincial Administration and Local Government
Monitoring	PEA, with review by CEA and MOL
Evaluation	Independent organization on behalf of MOL, PEA and CEA

7. Definitions of Terms Used

- **Affected Person** – person affected by changes to use of land, water or other resources caused by development projects
- **Compensation** – cash or payment in kind made to affected persons to replace assets, resources or income.
- **Emergency Situation** – natural disasters, civil and political conflict situations.
- **Expropriation** – government taking possession of property or changing property rights in order to execute or facilitate development projects.
- **Entitlements** – a variety of measures including compensation, income restoration and interim support, transfer assistance, relocation and other benefits that are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to improve their economic and social base.
- **Gender Equity** – recognition of both genders in the provision of entitlements, treatment and other measures under the Resettlement Action Plan.
- **Host Population** – households and communities residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.
- **Income Restoration** – reestablishing income sources and livelihoods of people affected.
- **Involuntary Resettlement** – unavoidable displacement of people arising from development projects that creates the need for rebuilding their livelihoods, incomes and asset bases in another location.
- **Rehabilitation** – reestablishing and improving incomes, livelihoods, living, and social systems.
- **Relocation** – moving affected persons and their moveable assets and rebuilding housing, structures, improvements to land, and public infrastructure in another location.
- **Replacement Cost** – the level of valuation for expropriated property sufficient to actually replace lost assets, or to acquire substitutes of equal value or comparable productivity or use; transaction costs are to be included
- **Resettlement Action Plan** – a time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, options, entitlements, actions, approvals, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Resettlement Budget** – a detailed breakdown of all the costs of a resettlement action plan phased over the implementation period
- **Resettlement Effect** – loss of physical and non physical assets including homes, communities, productive land, income earning assets and sources,

subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms.

- **Settlement** – voluntary movement of people to a new site where they reestablish their livelihoods as in the case of the Mahaweli Scheme
- **Social Preparation** – process of consultation with affected people undertaken before key resettlement decisions are made; measures to build their capacity to deal with resettlement, taking into account existing social and cultural institutions.
- **Vulnerable Groups** – distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects such as the old, the young, the handicapped, the poor, isolated groups and single parent households

Appendix B
Socioeconomic Survey and Census Form

EASTERN PROVINCE COASTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT Socioeconomic Survey of Affected Households

Divisional Secretary Area.....

Village.....G.N. Division.....

Location

Project Office

Name of household head

Sex of household head**1. male**☐**2. female**☐

1. Characteristics of household

Sl. No.	Relation to household head	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	
						Primary	Secondary
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Code:

Occupation	Relationship to household head	Education
1. Agriculture	1. Household head	1. Illiterate
2. Agri-labour	2. Wife/Husband	2. Can place signature
3. Farmer-cum-fisherman	3. Son	3. Class I-V
4. Non-agriculture labour (skilled)	4. Daughter	4. Class VI-VIII
5. Non-agriculture labour (unskilled)	5. Father	5. Class IX-X
6. Fisherman	6. Mother	6. G.C.E. (O) Level
7. Horticulture	7. Brother	7. G.C.E. (O) Level
8. Weaving	8. Sister	8. Graduate
9. Livestock	9. Daughter	9. Post Graduate
10. Poultry	10. Other (specify)	10. Other (specify)
11. Craftsman		
12. Trade, Business, Shop-keeper	Marital Status	
13. Fish Trader	1. Married	
14. Services (Government & Private Sector)	2. Unmarried	
15. No occupation (housewife/retired person)	3. Widow/Widower	
16. Student	4. Divorced	
17. Unemployed	5. Separated	
18. Other (please specify)	6. Others (specify)	

2. Status of affected homestead

Legal Title	No Title but Claims Ownership	Tenant	Squatter	Lessee in Rented Accommodation

3. Do you have land title deeds with you? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

4. If tenant, squatter or lessee, provide full name and address of the owner

5. Please provide information about your household's land holding status

Ownership Status of land	Area (Acres)						Private Forest	Affected	Others	Affected	Total Affected
	High	Affected	Medium	Affected	Low	Affected					
1. Owned and operated											
2. Shared in											
3. Shared out											
4. Mortgaged in											
5. Mortgaged out											

6. Ownership of land (acres) by type:

	Homestead			Agriculture			Horticulture			Other		
	Own	Lease	Other	Own	Lease	Other	Own	Lease	Other	Own	Lease	Other
Quantity												
Value												
Affected quantity												
Value												

7. Properties affected (please tick)

Properties	Total Affected Land and Number	Not Affected	Partially Affected	Value Rs	Fully Affected	Value Rs
1. House only						
2. Shop Store only						
3. Combined House Shop						
4. Cultivated Land						
5. Shed						

6. Others (Specify)						
---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

8. Land lost as a percentage of total land holding

9. Remaining land holding of the household

10. Crops cultivated

Crops	Production in kg		Value in Rupees	
	Present	Post	Present	Post
1. Paddy				
2. Fruits				
3. Vegetables				
4. Others				

(Surveyor: Calculate the % of crop production income lost on affected land as a percentage of total crop production).

11. If there are trees in the affected land, please provide the following information

Sl. No.	Types of trees/plants	Age		Total No.	If fruit bearing Annual Production (kg)	Annual Sold (last year)	
		Fruit Bearing	Non fruit Bearing			Amount (kg)	In come (Rs)
FRUITS							
1.	Lemon/Lime						
2.	Orange						
3.	Mango						
4.	Banana						
5.	Others						
6.							
7.							
OTHER TREES							
8.	Fire wood						
9.	Timber						
10.	Others (specify)						
11.							
12.							
13.							

12. Non-land assets

Type	Total		If Affected	
	No/Quantity	Value/Price	No/Quantity	Value/Price
Cattle				
Buffalo				
Goats				
Poultry				
Agricultural equipment				
Non-agricultural equipment				
Household materials/utensils				
Boat				
Cycle				
Radio				
TV				
Trade and Business				
Others (Specify)				

13. Information on Family Expenditure (Monthly)

Heads of Expenditure	Present Rs	If Affected Rs	
		Loss	Gain
Food			
Clothing			
Firewood			
Dwelling house and other accommodation			
Fuel			
Medical			
Education			
Equipment/inputs			
Communication/Transportation			
Debt payment/Interest festivals			
Other (please specify)			
Total			

14. Information on Family Income (Annual)

Heads of Income	Present Amount Rs	If affected Rs	
		Loss	Gain
Agriculture			
Wage			
Salary/Allowance			
Remittance			
Rent			
Trade and Business			
Non Farm			
Fishing			
Boat/Van			
Trees/Gardening			
Other (please specify)			
Total in Rupees			

15. Have you obtained any loans?

If yes, please specify 2. No

1. Yes

Source: Bank=1, NGO=2, Cooperative Society=3, Money Lender=4, Relative=5

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Friends=6, Other (please specify)=7

16. Sources of water for household use

Type	Source		Distance (km)	
	Present	Post	Present	If affected
Drinking				
Washing				
Cooking				
Other				

Tap=1, Well=2, Pond=3, Canal=4, River =5, Other =6

17. Problems faced to get water:

Present					
If affected					

Far off = 1, Depth of water label is low = 2, Maintenance/Repairing problems =3, Lack of awareness = 4, Other (please specify)=8

18. Types of toilet facilities

Present					
If affected					

Water Seal = 1, Pit = 2, Open Space=4, others (specify) = 5

19. Types of medicare used when members of family fall sick

Type	Western		Ayurvedic		Other	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Source						

Source: Government Hospital/Clinic/Health Center=1. NGO=2. Village Doctor 3. Traditional Doctor 4. M.B.B.S Doctor = 5, Pharmacy 6. Own 7. Other (please specify) = 8

20. Problems with health services availability:

Present					
If affected					

Security of physicians = 1, Scarcity of health center/Hospital/Clinic = 2, Poverty=3, Transportation/Communication = 4, Ignorance = 5, Other (please specify)=6

21. Mode of transportation to get health care

Present			
If affected			

Code: on foot =1, 3 WheelerVan, Bus =2, Other (please specify)=3

22. Status of household from food security point of view

1. Deficit ☐ 2. Subsistence ☐ 3. Surplus ☐

26. Food sufficiency months of the household from own production:

Present ☐
If affected ☐

27. How do you make up the deficit?

1. Wage labour (local)

2. Wage labour (outside the village)

3. Sold cattle/other household property

4. Credit

5. Others (specify)

Present

If affected

BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES AFFECTED (Only affected houses/assets)

28. Do you own this house? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

29. If no, who owns this house?

Name : Address:

30. On what conditions are you living in this home?

1. As house caretaker ☐ 2. On rent ☐ 3. Others (Specify) ☐

31. Do you have another house that is not affected by the project?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

32. If yes, where located?

33. Is there any space for your family's accommodation in case this house is taken by the project?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

34. Please give the following information about the house (s) affected by the project

Description	House 1	Value Rs	House 2	Value Rs	House 3	Value Rs
Stories						
Rooms						
Area (L x W) (in feet)						
Year built						
Replacement cost Rs						

Code for type of house

1. Thatched simple hut
2. Mud wall with thatched roof
3. Brick wall with thatched roof
4. Brick wall with C.I. sheet roof
5. Brick wall with tile roof
6. Others (specify)

35. Present use of affected house (s)

Residential	Business only	Residential and business	Other

36. In case this building/house is acquired by the project, what kind of loss would you face

1. Loss of regular income ☐
2. Loss of house/land ☐
3. Access to kin/neighbor ☐
4. Difficult to acquire/build the property ☐
5. Others (specify) ☐

37. Will your other physical structures be affected by the project?

1. Yes | 2. No | |

38. If yes, provide the following information

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	Area (in feet)	Year built	Current Estimated Price Rs

PREFERENCES FOR COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

39. If your land or property is acquired by the project what type of compensation do you prefer (select two in your priority and write 1 and 2)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cash Payment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Land for land | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. House for house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. House for house and land for land | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Others (specify.....) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

40. If you prefer cash compensation, please specify the reason.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. To purchase land | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. To build house | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. To pay debt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. To start business | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

41. If the project could offer you cash compensation only for the land you have lost, is it acceptable to you?

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|

42. What kind of resettlement do you expect in case your house is affected by the project?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Resettle by self | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Resettle as Community | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

43. Have you made up your mind about your resettlement location?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1. Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|

44. If yes, where?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Near this site | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Far away | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|

45.....Place :
Distance (k.m.)

46. Could you specify the reason/s for selecting the above location for resettlement?

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Because relatives are there | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Own house/Land/Business there | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Better facilities available are there | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Others (Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

47. Are you aware of the Government's policy on house/land acquisition by offering compensation to affected families?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1. Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|

48. What is your opinion if your land/property is acquired according to the Land Acquisition Act?

49. If yes how much land could you contribute? | | perches

50. As a project affected household what kind of opportunities/benefits do you expect from this project?

1. Employment ☐ 2. Skill training ☐ 3. Soft loan ☐ Others (Specify) ☐

51. If you lose your main source of household income, would someone in your household be interested in training to learn another livelihood or improve present skills?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

55. Type of training preferred 1. Enhance existing skills ☐ Learn new skills (specify) ☐

SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

56. Do your relatives live in this village 1. yes ☐ 2. No ☐

57. How many families live in your village Nos.

58. Out of these families, how many families are your relatives?

59. If you or your family members have membership in local/community organizations. Please give the following information.

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Type of Membership*
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

Code: 1) Officer bearer 2) Active member (paid membership attend meeting) 3) General member 4) Others (specify)

60. What are the problems that you/your family might have to face as a result of the implementation of the project? (please specify)

Sl. No.	Social	Economic
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

61. What are the advantages that you/your family would get as a result of the implementation construction of this project?

i)

ii)

iii)

62. What are your suggestions to minimize/losses of income and property?

Comments of the Interviewer

.....

Surveyor's Name : Date :

Name of the Supervisor :