

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA



**PROPOSED SECOND NEW KELANI BRIDGE PROJECT  
A PROJECT FOR TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT AROUND EXISTING  
NEW KELANI BRIDGE**



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN  
(Final Report)**

**October 2013**

**Road Development Authority  
Ministry of Ports and Highways**

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# 1. DEFINITIONS

The definitions used in this RAP are:

1. "Project" refers to the Traffic Improvement Project around New Kelani Bridge.
2. "Affected Person (AP)" or "Project Affected Person (PAP)" includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
3. "Displaced Persons", are people affected by the Project who have to relocate because: (i) the remaining lands or buildings are not sufficient for shelter or work place; or (ii) the remaining agricultural land is no longer adequate for cultivation.
4. "Replacement cost" is estimated compensation cost based on the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
5. "Land acquisition" means an activity by any level of Government to obtain land for the Project by means of compensation to parties who release land, buildings, tree crops and/or other assets related to the land.
6. "Compensation" means replacement of land at replacement value, either with land-for-land of equivalent size or productivity, or payment of cash equivalent to the full replacement value. If land is not available or the PAPs choose cash, compensation includes the replacement value of buildings, plants and/or other assets connected with the land impacted by land acquisition activities of the Project.
7. "Resettlement" means an effort or activity to relocate the Project Affected Persons to a new location that meets their requirements for settlement and that enables PAPs to develop a better or equal life compared to their previous living situation.
8. "Income Restoration Programme" means an effort/activity to improve the economic and social skills of PAPs so that they can improve their standards of living or at least achieve equal standards of living to their previous situation, as measured before Project implementation. The assistance includes efforts to handle difficulties during the transition period.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1. Background**

The Preparatory Survey on Traffic Improvement Project around New Kelani Bridge (herein after “the Project”) is to identify all the requirements necessary to execute the Project funded by a Japanese ODA Loan. The survey defines project objectives, prepares project summary including all necessary components, such as project cost, implementation schedule, implementation method (procurement, construction), implementation plan, operation and maintenance, project management system, environment and social considerations, etc.

This resettlement action plan (RAP) is developed with due compliance to “JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations” (April 2010, hereinafter “JICA Guidelines”). JICA guidelines clearly emphasize basic principles on involuntary resettlement as “People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner.”

The submission of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a requirement of JICA for projects that contain large scale involuntary resettlement prior to JICA appraisals of them. Accordingly, RAP has to meet the requirements of JICA Guidelines and World Bank OP.4.12 properly when borrowers seek development assistance from JICA. In addition, RAP has to fall in line with Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) policies and procedures related to involuntary resettlement, expressed by the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (2001).

### **2.2. Objective of the RAP**

The main objective of this RAP is to provide a framework for mitigating of adverse effects caused by the land acquisition associated with the Project. The RAP aims at improving Affected Persons’ (APs’) own capacity to restore, if not improve their living conditions and livelihoods by paying their due entitlements appropriately and in a timely manner, and by assisting them in identifying options and opportunities for livelihood restoration. This RAP is prepared as a framework for resettlement with official commitment from RDA to mitigate adverse effects, and rehabilitate/improve lives of APs affected by the project taking all fundamental principles related to involuntary resettlement in to consideration. The provisions made here for mitigating negative impact of the project is not limited to the impact identified for this exercise only. As a framework, it provides guidance for future actions to deal with any future case of negative impacts arising from any new land acquisition that can take place due to changes of project designs or surfacing of any negative impact arising from this land acquisition too, in addition to the incidents discussed here.

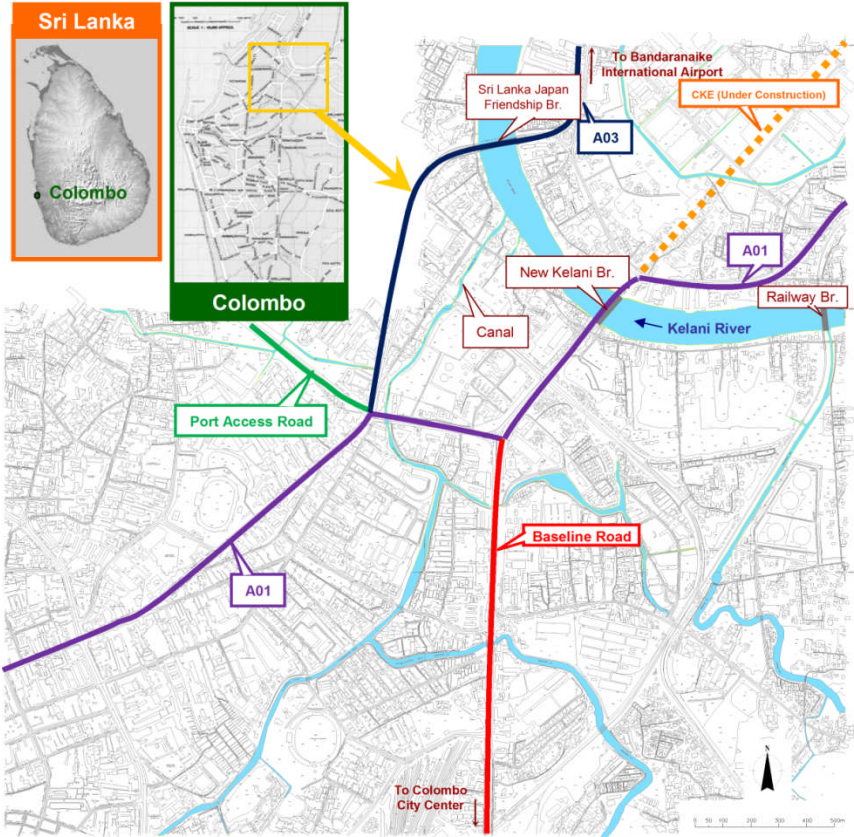
Further, this RAP is a strong reconfirmation of the established basic agreements and understanding on involuntary resettlement among related stakeholders including the project executing agency, the Road Development Authority (RDA), in terms of the basic compensation principles such as eligibility, compensation package, resettlement measures, methodologies of compensation calculation, and participatory approaches etc. It is an expression of commitment by the project executing agency towards the affected persons of the project.

### 3. POTENTIAL IMPACT

#### 3.1. Outline of the Project

Since the GOSL is requesting Japanese ODA Loan for the Traffic Improvement Project around New Kelani Bridge (hereinafter called the Project), the objective of this survey is to carry out all the requirements necessary to execute the Project in Japanese ODA Loan, such as defining the project objectives, and preparing project summary, project cost, implementation schedule, implementation method (procurement, construction), implementation plan, operation and maintenance management system, environment and social considerations, and so forth.

The location map of the survey area is shown in Figure 3.1.



Source: JICA Survey Team

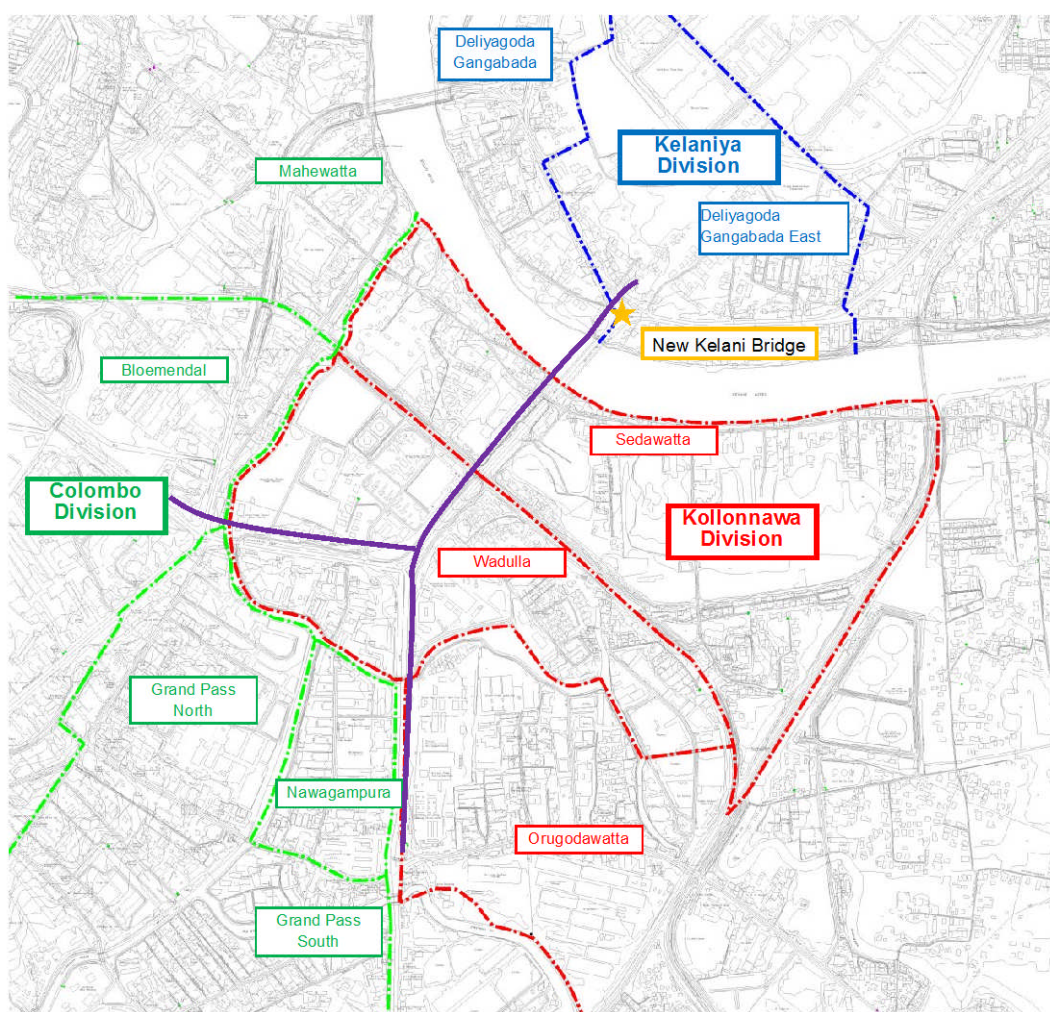
**Figure 3.1 Project Survey Area**

The Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSDs) and Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) to be affected by the Project are shown in the Figure 3.2.

**Table 3-1 Affected Divisional Secretariat Divisions and Grama Niladhari Divisions**

Divisional Secretariat Divisions	Grama Niladhari Divisions
Kelaniya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peliyagoda Gangabada East</li> </ul>
Colombo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloemendhal</li> <li>• Nawagampura</li> <li>• Grandpass</li> </ul>
Kolonnawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orugodawatta</li> <li>• Sedawatta</li> <li>• Wadullawatta</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

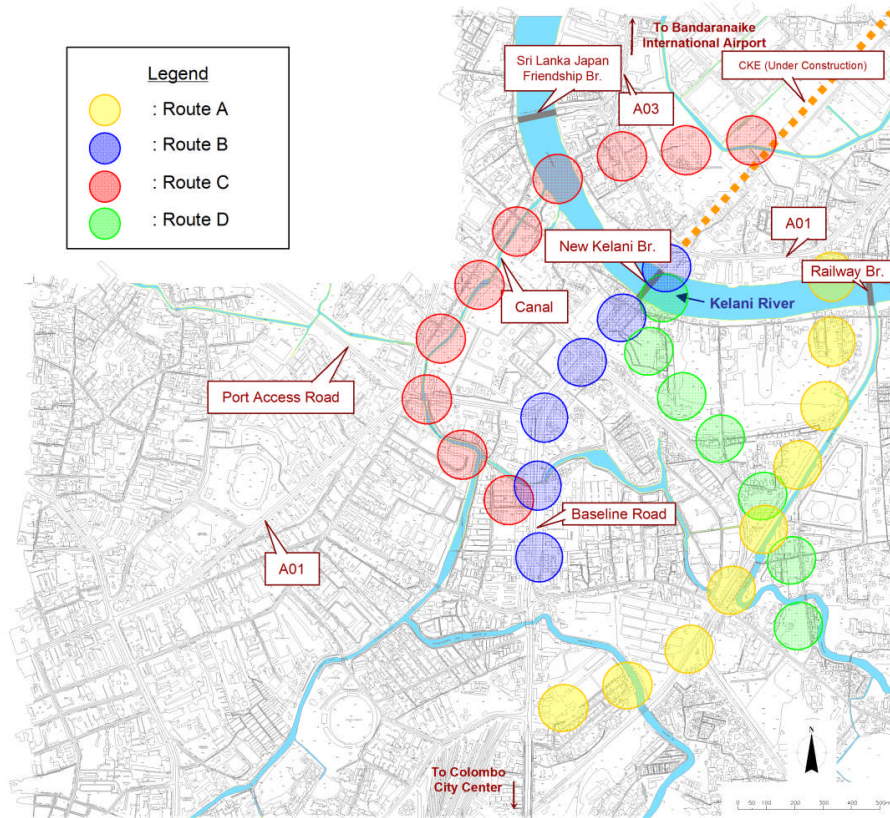


Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.2 Boundary of Each DS in Project Survey Area**

## 3.2. Alternative Routes and Minimizing Resettlement

Four alternative routes were studied during the prefeasibility level study. A schematic view for the alternative routes is shown in Figure 3.3



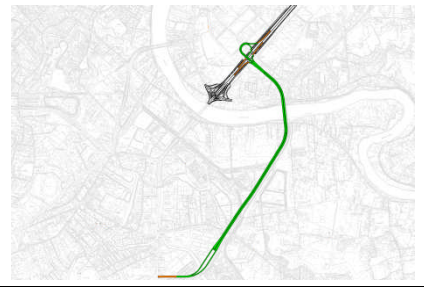

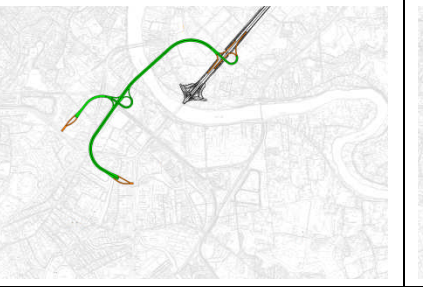

Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.3 Schematic view for the alternative routes**

Four alternative routes were evaluated based on multi-criteria. Summary of evaluation is shown in Table 3.2. As a result, “Alternative Route B” was selected as the most appropriate route for the Project Road as an urban expressway from the following viewpoints.

- Urban expressway connecting Colombo northern and southern areas is provided.
- The Project Road (first step of the urban expressway) is connected directly to CKE.
- Port access as a part of urban expressway is provided.
- Reduction of traffic congestion in the roads of project area such as A1, A3 and Baseline Roads is expected.
- Number of the affected large scale structure is fewer compared to other options

**Table 3-2 Summary of Evaluation of Four Route Alternates**

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Main line: along the existing railway</li> <li>● Junction: Main line - CKE</li> <li>● On/off ramp: from/to Baseline Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Main line: along and above the existing road</li> <li>● Port access: above the existing road</li> <li>● Junction: Main line - Port Access Road</li> <li>● On/off ramp: from/to Baseline Road</li> <li>● from/to port area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Main line: above the existing canal</li> <li>● Port access: in the commercial area</li> <li>● Junction: Main line - CKE</li> <li>● Main line - Port Access Road</li> <li>● On/off ramp: from/to Baseline Road</li> <li>● from/to port area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Main line: along the existing road and in new area</li> <li>● Port access: above the existing road</li> <li>● Junction: Main line - Port Access Road</li> <li>● On/off ramp : from/to vissawella Road</li> <li>● from/to port area</li> </ul>
Plan View				
Length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Main line: 2.2 km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Main line: 1.6 km.</li> <li>● New Port Access Road: 0.7 km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Main line: 2.3 km.</li> <li>● New Port Access Road: 0.5 km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Main line: 2.0 km.</li> <li>● New Port Access Road: 1.4 km</li> </ul>
Future Urban Expressway Network Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Project Road (first step of the urban expressway) is connected to CKE by a junction (not directly).</li> <li>● Port Access Road as a part of urban expressway is not provided.</li> <li>● Future extension to the south can be made but the distance would be longer (higher cost and increased land acquisition).</li> </ul> <p>Poor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Project Road (first step of the urban expressway) is connected directly to CKE.</li> <li>● Port Access Road as a part of urban expressway is provided.</li> <li>● Future extension to the south will be easily made.</li> </ul> <p>Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Project Road (first step of the urban expressway) is connected to CKE by a junction (not directly).</li> <li>● Port Access Road as a part of urban expressway is provided.</li> <li>● Future extension to the south can be made but the distance would be longer (higher cost and increased land acquisition).</li> </ul> <p>Poor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Project Road (first step of the urban expressway) is connected directly to CKE.</li> <li>● Port Access Road as a part of urban expressway is provided.</li> <li>● Future extension to the south can be made but the distance would be longer (higher cost and increased land acquisition).</li> </ul> <p>Poor</p>



	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Traffic Congestion on Existing Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in Baseline Road is expected since the vehicles running Baseline Road can easily access to the Project Road.</li> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in A01 (existing New Kelani Bridge and Roundabout at the end of CKE) is expected since most vehicles from/to CKE use the Project Road.</li> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in A03 road is limited in the project area, since the new road is far from A03 road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in Baseline Road is expected since the vehicles running Baseline Road can easily access to the Project Road.</li> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in A01 (existing New Kelani Bridge and Roundabout at the end of CKE) is expected since most vehicles from/to CKE use the Project Road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in Baseline Road is expected since the vehicles running Baseline Road can easily access to the Project Road.</li> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in A01 (existing New Kelani Bridge and Roundabout at the end of CKE) is expected since most vehicles from/to CKE use the Project Road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in Baseline Road is expected since vehicles moving towards the east side could use Project Road instead of Baseline Road.</li> <li>Reduction of traffic congestion in A01 (existing New Kelani Bridge and Roundabout at the end of CKE) can be expected but is limited since only those moving to the east side would use Project Road.</li> <li>Traffic congestion in Avissawella Road will worsen.</li> </ul>
	Fair	Good	Good	Poor
Construction Cost estimate at pre-feasibility stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24,543 million RS</li> <li>(0.89)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27,433 million RS</li> <li>(1.00)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30,590 million RS</li> <li>(1.10)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25,009 million RS</li> <li>(0.91)</li> </ul>
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
Construction Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 months</li> </ul>
	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Constructability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic control is not required in Baseline Road during construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic control is required in Baseline Road during construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic control is not required in Baseline Road during construction.</li> <li>Construct of the viaduct in the existing canal is required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic control is not required in Baseline Road during construction.</li> </ul>
	Good	Poor	Fair	Good

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Environmental Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on noise and air quality will be increased along the Project Road since the Project Road will be newly constructed in residential and commercial area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a possibility that impact on noise and air quality will be increased along the Project Road, although the Project Road will be constructed along and above the existing road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on water quality of the existing canal will be created during construction.</li> <li>Impact on noise and air quality will be increased along the Project Road since the Project Road will be newly constructed in residential and commercial area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on noise and air quality will be increased along the Project Road since the Project Road will be newly constructed in residential and commercial area.</li> </ul>
	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor
Social Impacts (No. of structures is based on preliminary estimates based on google maps only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>355 structures including 12 large scale structures are affected.</li> <li>Relocation of Automobile Engineering Training Institute is not required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>325 structures including 4 large scale structures are affected.</li> <li>Relocation of Automobile Engineering Training Institute is required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>404 structures including 9 large scale structures are affected.</li> <li>Relocation of Automobile Engineering Training Institute is not required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>394 structures including 3 large scale structures are affected.</li> <li>Relocation of Automobile Engineering Training Institute is not required.</li> </ul>
	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Evaluation		<b>Recommended</b>		

Source: JICA Survey Team

### 3.3. Project Impact

Infrastructure development projects generally displace people involuntarily from their places of work or residence or means of livelihood and thereby may create situations leading to physical, economic, social and environmental problems. Table 3.3 shows major impacts of losses that will be caused by the Project on the Affected Persons or Households.

**Table 3-3 Major Impacts of Losses Caused by the Project**

Impacts of Losses	
Social impacts	Physical assets impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of residences and business places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of houses, business premises</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of common property resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of trees, crops</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of tenants ( Business and residences)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of land, parking, bill board etc.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of income</li> </ul>	

Source: JICA Survey Team

To address all the above mentioned problems, the RAP was prepared incorporating some mitigating measures to encounter the negative social and economic impacts to be described in the following chapters.

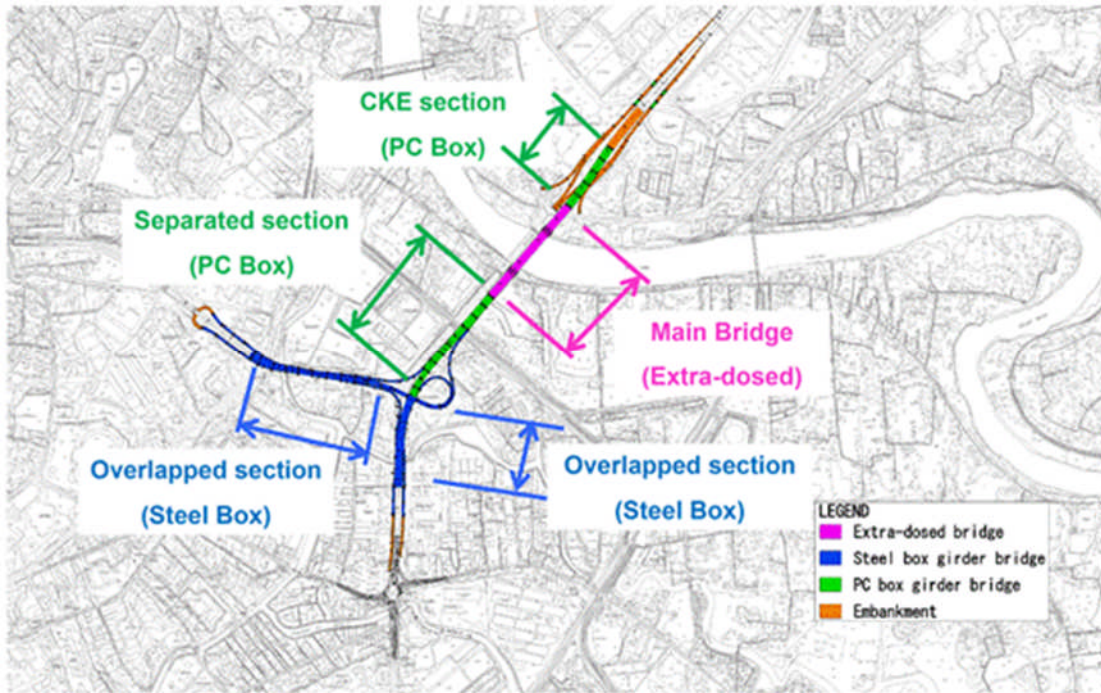
However this RAP is still of a tentative nature so that in the detailed design stage, a detailed review will be carried out on the RAP, when the losses caused by the Project will be more accurately quantified

The main structures which will be constructed under the Project are as shown in the Figure 3.4.

The access roads during construction period are shown in the Figure 3.5(1) to Figure 3.5(6). Note that the orange lines in the figures show the land acquisition areas. Therefore, the structures inside of the line will be affected. The affected large scale buildings are shown in the Figure 3.6.

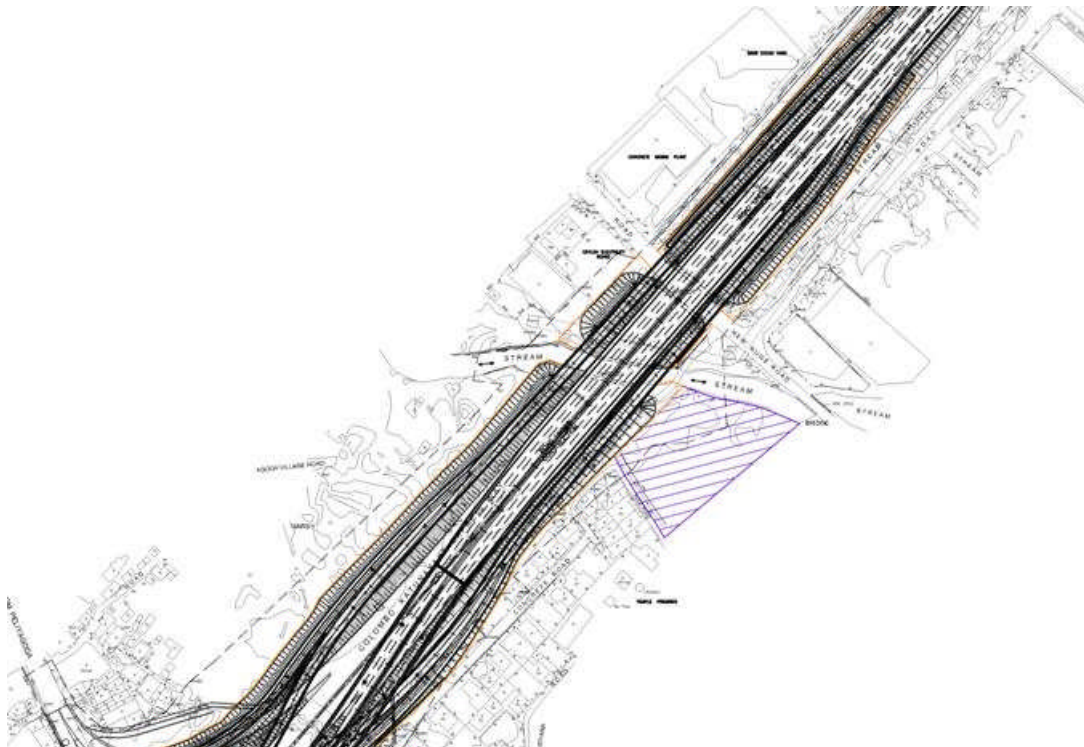
Blue lines indicate the areas required during construction (tentative) as working space. The access roads will be established inside the blue lines.

The proposed construction yards are three locations marked by purple hatching (referred to Figure 3.5(1)- Figure 3.5(3)).



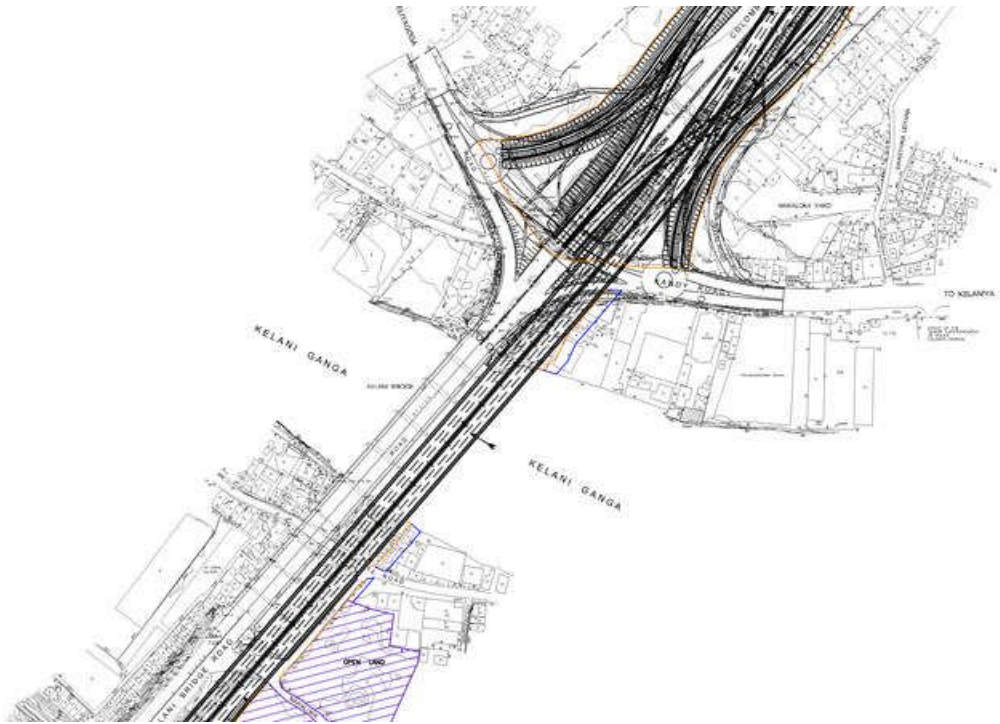
Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.4 Main Structures to be constructed in the Project**



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.5 (1) Access Road during Construction Period**



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.5 (2) Access Road during Construction Period**



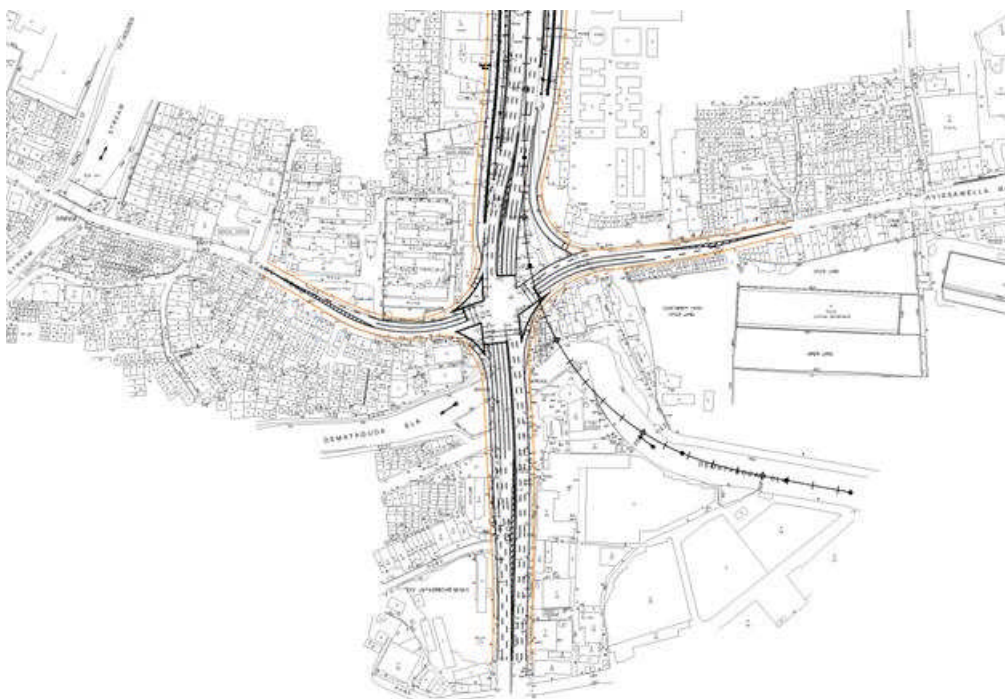
Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.5 (3) Access Road during Construction Period**



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.5 (4) Access Road during Construction Period**



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.5 (5) Access Road during Construction Period**



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.5 (6) Access Road during Construction Period**



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 3.6 Affected Large Scale Buildings**

## **4. CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC STUDIES**

### **4.1. Methodology for Census and Socioeconomic Survey**

Resettlement Plan is prepared to overcome adverse effects caused by land acquisition to the people living in project affected areas. This plan has to be based on a systematic assessment on the impact caused by the project to people and properties, representing their basic socioeconomic information. This assessment is made by conducting a census survey and a Socio Economic Survey (SES) simultaneously. The census and SES cover every person affected living in the area. Both, the census and the SES use structured questionnaires developed to suit specific objectives of the resettlement plan and to obtain the socioeconomic characteristics of the project area. The questionnaires used for these census and socioeconomic studies are annexed to this document.

Although census and SES are the main information sources for resettlement planning; yet, they are not the only sources providing information for resettlement planning. The RAP adopts a multi-pronged approach to build a data base sufficient to take rational decisions to mitigate adverse impact of involuntary resettlement. The additional information sources include stakeholders meetings held for dissemination of information of the project, DS level awareness creation and staff sensitization meetings, discussions with affected public sector and religious institutions, GND level public meetings and various focus group meetings held at community level. All these meetings were helpful in generating information for resettlement planning. The collection of secondary data is another data source used in this assignment mainly for (a) for validation of primary information and complement them, and (2) filling information gaps. The secondary information was mostly related to SES part of the survey. The discussions and meetings held with key stakeholders at national and divisional levels were also useful in generating information. The detail information on this series of meetings held is given in “Chapter 9 on Community Participation”, with attached minutes of the meetings. The discussions held with the Dept. Of Valuation, Registrar General and Divisional Secretaries and businessmen and real estate agents provided valuable information required for Replacement Cost Survey.

#### **4.1.1. Questionnaire Forms of the Survey**

The census and socioeconomic survey (SES) was conducted to collect all information on socio-economic information of all affected people (AP) and their movable and immovable properties in the project area. Identification of APs and their structures (houses and other buildings) for data collection were based on the preliminary designs provided by the JICA survey team.

The scope of data collection in the SES included the following;



- (1) Household head: name, sex, age, livelihood or occupation, income, education and ethnicity;
- (2) Household members: number, livelihood or occupation, school age children and school attendance, and literacy, disaggregated by gender;
- (3) Summary data on Affected Houses (AHs), by ethnicity, gender of head of household, household size primary and secondary sources of household income viz-a-viz poverty line, income level, whether household is headed by women, elderly, disabled, poor or indigenouspersons;
- (4) Living conditions: access to water, sanitation and energy for cooking and lighting; ownership of durable goods;
- (5) Legal status of affected land and structure assets, and duration of tenure and ownership;
- (6) AP knowledge of the project and preferences for compensation and, as required, relocation sites and rehabilitation measures;
- (7) Identify whether affected land or source of income is primary source of income;

An Inventory of Losses (IOL) Survey was also conducted based on the preliminary designs to identify the impact on the structures in the project area. During field survey, these data were re-checked to make approximate quantification with nature of materials used to construct such affected structures. And in case of tress and crops their sizes and maturity etc. were measured in order to value them in terms of replacement cost.

The data collected through the IOL survey included the following;

- (1) Total and affected areas of land, by type of land assets;
- (2) Total and affected areas of structures, by type of structure (main or secondary) including wells and other amenities;
- (3) Quantity and types of affected crops and trees;
- (4) Quantity of other losses, e.g., business or other income, jobs or other productive assets; estimated daily net income from informal shops, cottage industries, etc.;
- (5) Quantity/area of affected common property, community or public assets, by type.

The questionnaire forms consists of three parts as following (referred to Appendix 1).

Form1: Census & Socio-Economic Survey

Form 2: AP's Knowledge of the Project and Preferences for Compensation/Relocation

Form 3: Inventory of Losses Survey

A separate common property survey was carried out simultaneously to identify all affected common properties. All common properties were listed out with their location details.

**4.1.2. Preparatory Arrangement for the Survey**

The DS level awareness creation meetings were initiated by RDA in the course of the necessary preparatory arrangement for the field survey. The attendants consisted of the representatives from related Divisional Secretaries, GNDs, RDA (Chief Engineer’s Office<CEO> and Environmental and Social Division<ESD>), Department of Surveys and RAP consultant team and other stakeholders.

The meeting agenda was as following.

- Welcome speech (DS)
- Presentation of the Project (Chief Engineer’s office of RDA)
- Presentation on the necessity of environmental and social considerations in national development projects(ESD of RDA)
- Presentation on land acquisition(RAP Consultant)
- Presentation on survey procedures for national development projects (Survey Dept.)
- Question and answer session.

The meetings were held at all three Divisional Secretary Divisions and the h date of each meeting was agreed as “Cut-off date” respectively.

The summary of the meeting is shown in the Table 4.1. The minutes of meetings are referred to **Appendix 2.1(1)-(3)**.

**Table 4-1 Summary of Meetings Held in Three DSDs**

<b>Divisional Secretary</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>No. of Attendants</b>
Kolonnawa Divisional Secretary Division	8 April 2013	36
Colombo Divisional Secretary Division	9 April 2013	37
Kelaniya Divisional Secretary Division	10 April 2013	50

Source: JICA Survey Team



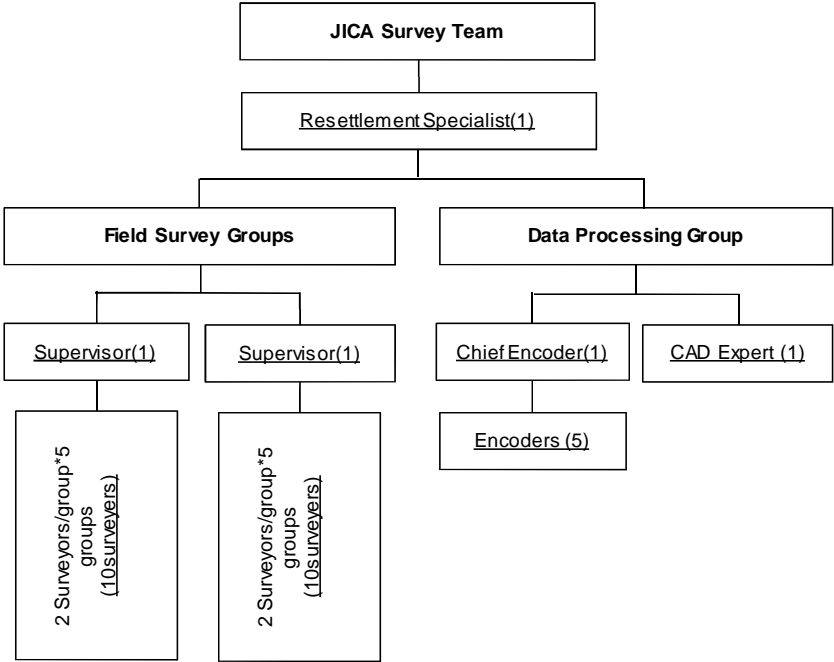
Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 4.1 Photographs taken at the DS D Meetings**

**4.1.3. Composition of the Survey Team**

Survey was conducted by a team of trained enumerators under close supervision of field supervisors and resettlement team of the consultant and ESDD (RDA). The structured survey questionnaire was filled through an in-depth interview with the head of affected household (HH)/or representative of HH. In addition, this interview made an opportunity to express AP’s views on effects of the project, necessary mitigation measures and their socioeconomic situation, through a consultative dialogue.

As estimated number of affected HHs is around 400 (As per initial information from JST), 20 trained enumerators were employed for the survey (2person/team\*10team). The composition of the survey team is shown in below.



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 4.2 Composition of the Survey Team**

The representatives from related GND and the member in charge of CAD of the RAP team visited the PAPs which were identified in advance based on the preliminary design drawing provided by JST. They confirmed the location of each structure affected by the project based on the drawing and pasted stickers on entrances to the structures showing that they will be counted as PAPs. The interview team followed them and interviewed PAPs. The census survey was carried out during the months of April and May of 2013. Leaflets prepared in local language which included project related information were distributed to the PAPs before starting the interview. The English version of this leaflet is annexed in **Appendix 3**.



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 4.3 Photographs taken during the Survey**

#### 4.1.4. Data Analysis

Completed and checked questionnaires were sent to data processing group for analyzing. During the SES and IOL survey inputs from all secondary sources of information related to the situation were also carried out. This include data of government sources at national, provincial and divisional levels ( Census and Statistics data, Central Bank and other financial institutions' reports and office records of provincial, district and divisional level offices.

In addition, information gathered through Community based public consultation and Focused Group Discussion (FGDs) with affected persons were used to analyze socio-economic situation of the area. These public consultations and FGDs were held during the conduct of SES survey, and immediately afterwards, if found necessary to fill gaps of information.

Data gathered through filtered questionnaires were put in MS-Excel sheets. Data was processed using an algorithm developed using SQL server package in order to obtain all necessary data tables of the RAP.

## 4.2. Results of the Census Survey

The definition of “affected household (AHs)” is a person who will be affected by the Project in terms of loss of land or structure. The compensation for the AHs will be different depending on the status of holding of land title. The definition of the AHs in the census survey is described in the Table 4.2.

**Table 4-2 Definition of AHs**

Affected Case	Affected Items	Affected Households(AHs)	
		Titleholder	Untitled-holder
Case I (Only land is affected)	Land	Compensation	-
	Structure	-	-
Case II (Land and Structure are affected)	Land	Compensation	-
	Structure	Compensation	Compensation

Source: JICA Survey Team

The residential people and business population were identified in the Project area. A total of 395 residential households and 54 business owners will be affected due to the project interventions as shown in Table 3.1. Note that the Table 4.3 contains the information on the status of land title.

**Table 4-3 The Number of the AHs and APs**

No of AHs					No of APs					No of AHs/APs				
Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	Sub-Total	Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	Sub-Total	Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	Total
35	10	346	4	395	11	28	13	2	54	46	38	359	6	449

Source: JICA Survey Team,

Note:

- "Rent" means titled properties and eligible for full compensation.
- "Others" include those who didn't answer and/or who were not clear of the status of ownership

Regarding the number of the project affected persons (PAPs) and business population, 1743 residential people and 172 business population (54 owners and 118 workers) will be affected due to the project interventions as shown in Table 4.4.

**Table 4-4 The Number of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Business Population**

Residential					Business Population							Total No. of PAPs/Business Population					
No. of PAPs					No. of APs(Business Owners)					Employees	Total						
Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	Total	Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	sub-total			Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	Employee	Total
189	51	1491	12	1743	11	28	13	2	54	118	172	200	79	1504	14	118	1915

Source: JICA Survey Team,

Given that the affected employees are not necessary to relocate, the number of those who are necessary to relocate is as shown in the Table 4.5.

**Table 4-5 The Number of Persons Necessary to Relocate**

	Total No. of PAPs/Business Population					
	Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	Employee	Total
Persons to be Relocated	200	79	1504	14	0	1797
PAPs without Relocation	0	0	0	0	118	118
Total	200	79	1504	14	118	1915

Source: JICA Survey Team,

### 4.3. Inventory of Losses

#### 4.3.1. Land

Total area of land surrounding the impact corridor and total land area affected in each GND are shown in the Table 4.6.

**Table 4-6 Total and Affected Land Area in Each GND**

GN Division	Total land area (Perch)	Affected land area (perch)
PeliyagodaGangabada east	26.61	26.61
Bloemendhal	67.28	66.06
Nawagampura	59.82	54.80
Orugodawatta	7.63	6.89
Sedawatta	150.21	150.18
Wadullawatta	308.81	308.05
Grandpass	8.36	7.85
Total area	628.72	620.44

Note: 1 Perch= 25.3 m<sup>2</sup>

Source: JICA Survey Team

The affected land area based on the status of land title is show in the table 4.7. This includes both residential and commercial lands.

**Table 4-7 Affected Land Area based on the Status of Land Title in each GND**

GN Division	Land under titleholder		Land with no title		Total	
	Affected land area of houses (Perch)	Affected land area of business (perch)	Affected land area of houses (Perch)	Affected land area of business (perch)	Total land area title holders (Perch)	Total land area no title holders (Perch)
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	27.61	0	0	0	27.61	0
Bloemendhal	2.3	32.271	865.659	0	34.57	865.659
Nawagampura	15.84	5.433	8.221	25.3028	21.27	33.5238
Orugodawatta	0	0	6.898	0	0	6.898
Sedawatta	52.499	9.015	87.253	1.45	61.51	88.703
Wadullawatta	3.565	44.842	227.45	8.083	48.41	235.533
Grandpass	0	4.0167	0	4.333	4.016	4.333
Total area	101.81	95.58	1195.48	39.17	197.39	1234.65

Source: JICA Survey Team

The compensation for land will be made to land under titleholder. The affected land area under titleholder depending on the use is shown in the Table 4.8.

**Table 4-8 Total Affected Area Under of land with titles (Residential and Commercial) in each GN Division**

GN Division	Total land area to be acquired (perch)		Total (perch)
	Residential	Commercial	
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	27.61	0	27.61
Bloemendhal	2.3	32.271	34.571
Nawagampura	15.84	5.433	21.273
Grandpass	0	4.0167	4.0167
Orugodawatta	0	0	0
Sedawatta	52.499	9.015	61.514
Wadullawatta	3.565	44.842	48.407
Total	101.81	95.58	197.39

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of the total land affected, nearly 80% of residential land and 47% of commercial are located in Sedawatta and Wadullawatta GNDs showing a high concentration of affected land in the two GNDs.

#### 4.3.2. Structures

Total area of structures within the impact corridor and the total structural area affected in each GND are presented in the below. This includes both residential and commercial structures.

**Table 4-9 Total and Affected Area of Structures in each GND**

GN Division	Residential structure		Commercial structure		Total	
	Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	984.909	984.909	0	0	984.909	984.909
Bloemendhal	810.31	810.31	990.028	990.028	1800.338	1800.338
Nawagampura	735.778	735.778	240.941	240.941	976.719	976.719
Orugodawatta	191.95	191.95	0	0	191.95	191.95
Sedawatta	3232.162	3232.162	246.31	246.31	3478.472	3478.472
Wadullawatta	4780.128	4780.128	399.575	399.575	6189.978	6189.978
Grandpass	0	0	228.826	228.826	228.826	228.826
Total area	10735.2	10735.2	2105.68	2105.68	12840.92	12840.92

Source: JICA Survey Team

Among the affected structures, 77.3% of residential structures and 51.4% commercial structures are located in Sedawatta and Wadullawatta GNDs. In Garandpass GND all structures are commercial while Orugodawatta and Peliyagoda Gangaboda East GNDs don't have any commercial structures.

The number of affected structures within the impact corridor is shown in the Table 4.10 and Table 4.11.

**Table 4-10 Number of Affected Structures (Residential) in each GN**

DS Division	GN Division	Total
Kelaniya	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	6
Colombo	Bloemendhal	33
	Nawagampura	14
Kolonnawa	Orugodawatta	9
	Sedawatta	93
	Wadullawatta	240
Total		395

Source: JICA Survey Team

**Table 4-11 Number of Affected Structures(Commercial) in each GN**

DS Division	GN Division	Total
Kelaniya	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	0
Colombo	Bloemendhal	11
	Nawagampura	12
	Grandpass	5
Kolonnawa	Orugodawatta	0
	Sedawatta	14
	Wadullawatta	12
Total		54

Source: JICA Survey Team



All affected residential and commercial structures could be broadly categorized in to the following five types based on the material used for construction. This categorization depicts the quality, value of structures and areas as shown in the Table 4.12.

**Table 4-12 Structure Type**

Structure Type	Material	Area (sq.m) Residential	Area (sq. m) Commercial
Type1	Asbestos, tiled or concrete roof, Brick wall with plaster, Tile or terrazzo floor, wooden doors and windows,ceilings	1588	1034
Type 2	Asbestos or tiled roof, Brick or cement brick wall with plaster, Cement floor, wooden doors and windows	4828	962
Type 3	Tin sheet roof, cement block wall with plaster, Cement floor, Doors and windows wood or plastic	292	48
Type 4	Tin sheet roof, cement block wall without plaster, Cement floor, Doors and windows wood or plastic	381	28
Type 5 (Other)	Tin sheet or cadjan roof, Wood plank walls, Cement or mud floor, Doors and windows plastic or other material	3646	34
Total		10735	2106

Source: JICA Survey Team

### 4.3.3. Public Utilities

**Table 4-13 Affected Public Utilities**

DS Division	G.N. Division	Type and No. of Public Utilities								
		Telecommunication posts	Electricity Transmission	Lamp posts	Manhole Telecom	Name Board	Sign Board	Manhole Water	Manhole	Telecom Cable Box
Colombo	Bloemendhal	3	0	10	0	2	0	0	3	2
	Nawagampura	11	5	30	13	29	4	7	9	4
	Grandpass	4	0	5	7	2	4	0	10	1
Kolonnawa	Orugodawatta	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Sedawatta	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wadullawatta	10	22	64	4	13	10	2	4	0
Kelaniya	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	3	4	6	1	2	4	0	0	0
Total		43	40	132	26	48	22	9	26	7

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### 4.3.4. Trees

As the project is located within a highly urbanized area, there were not many trees with timber value. Below is a list of trees found in the private gardens within land lots of project affected area.

**Table 4-14 Number of Trees Affected**

Name of Tree	Large	Medium	Small	Total
(Fruit)				
Banana			76	76
Mango	35	7		42
Home garden (small crop trees)			20	20
Orange		2		2
Guava		2		2
Almond		1		1
Sub-total				143
(Tree)				
Coconut	5			5
Total	40	12	96	148

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### 4.4. Business and Commercial Activities

Most of the business and commercial activities affected in the project area are confined in to small scale retail shops and workshops. As presented in the Table 4.15 out of 54 business/ shop owners, 28 of them are conducted in the rented or leased premises. A total of 118 people are employed in these shops/ commercial premises.

**Table 4-15 Affected Livelihood of Business Population Segregated by GND (including business owner and Employees)**

Position in business	GN Division					Total
	Bloemendhal	Grandpass	Nawagampura	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Owner	11(9)	5(3)	12(6)	14(7)	12(3)	54(28)
Manager	3	1	0	0	3	7
Supervisor	3	2	0	0	2	7
Accountant/ Cashier	11	2	1	3	2	19
Clerk	13	7	0	12	6	38
Sales agent	5	0	1	1	1	8
Other	28	0	7	3	1	39
Total	63	12	9	19	15	118

Note: No. of tenants is given in parenthesis.

Source: JICA Survey Team

There are a few large scale commercial institutions along “New Kelani” bridge road and Baseline road (within Grandpass and Wadullawatta GNDs) which provide employment for a number of persons. However, the initial designs have been developed to avoid acquisition of

these buildings. Only the front end parking area of these premises will be affected by the project. These business institutions are listed below;

- Sena Mills and Refiner
- Pala Auto Electricals
- Jayalath Multi Traders (Pvt) Ltd
- Ceylinco Insurance
- Central Engineering Fabric
- Holcim building
- Wijaya graphics

Out of these 3 businesses (Jayalath Building, Jetco and Sena Mills) are included in the survey as their land will be affected to a higher extent. The effects on others are only minor and whether the affected land is road reservation or titled land is not clear.

## 4.5. Impacts on Government and Other Common Properties

### 4.5.1. Impacts on Government Agencies and Institutes

Kelanitissa power station and a 132 kV high tension power transmission line belonging to Ceylon Electricity Board, The Atomic Energy Authority under the Ministry of Ministry of Technology, Research and Atomic Energy, Automobile Engineering Training Institute under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Skills Development, Vocational Training Institute also under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Skills Development, a sales depot of State Timber Corporation(now taken over by UDA for a housing project), A Ceylon Transport Board Unit, a unit of State Development & Construction Corporation and a depot and quarters of RDA are the government institutes and agencies located within the project area proposed for the new bridge across Kelani River. Impact on the buildings of these agencies and institutes could be summarized as follows;

**Table 4-16 Impacts on Government Properties**

<b>Government Property</b>	<b>Type of Impact</b>
Kelanitissa power station	The parapet wall along the side of "New Kelani Bridge Road" will be removed
132 kV high tension power line	The pylon and the power line needs to be shifted
Atomic Energy Authority	The entire building is affected.
Automobile Engineering Training Institute (AETI)	The main workshop needs to be relocated.
Vocational Training Institute	Only the access road is affected
Sales depot of State Timber Corporation	Only the access road is affected
Ceylon Transport Board unit	Only the access is affected
Unit of State Development & Construction Corporation	Entire unit is affected
RDA depot	Entire unit will be affected
RDA quarters	Land and some parts of the housing units will be affected

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### **4.5.2. Impacts on Centres of Worship (religious and cultural institutes)**

A Buddhist shrine located at the entrance of Nawaloka road, the Buddhist shrine located inside the RDA depot, a small Christian Prayer room located close to the Atomic Energy Authority (Wadullawatta), Sunanda temple located in Wadullawatta, Sanchi temple and Amman Kovil located adjacent to “New Kelani Bridge Road” Sri Somaloka temple and the shrine and Bo tree at Orugodawatta junction are the religious institutions located within the Project area.

Out of these institutes the impact of land acquisition will be significant on the Amman Kovil (around 40% will be affected), the praying room for christians (100% affected) and the Buddhist shrine (Statue) at the entrance of Nawaloka road (100% affected).

#### **4.5.3. Impacts on Other Common Properties**

According to the EIA report, three (3) sites (A: Nawaloka ground, B: Ground located on the right side of Colombo-Katunayaka expressway, and C: Open area located opposite to the Nawaloka ground) are identified for the construction yard, and out of these three (3) sites, two sites (Site A & B), are being frequently used by the surrounding communities. The people those who use the two grounds will be resettled because of the Project before construction starts, and few people will be inconvenienced by restriction of the access to the grounds. After construction ends, the grounds will be restored by the contractor in a way that would satisfy the users and the local authorities who own the land.

### **4.6. Results of Socioeconomic Survey**

The Socioeconomic survey covered 449 units consisting of 395 residential Households and 54 business units. The total project affected population, including household heads, family members, business owners and workers are 1915 of which 981 are males and 934 are female. Following sections describe the socio-economic background of the affected HHs and population disaggregated in to different categories.

#### 4.6.1. Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

The total affected population is 1915 of which 981 are male and 934 are female.

**Table 4-17 Affected Population by Age and Sex in Each GND**

Age Group	GN Division													
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east		Bloemendhal		Nawagampura		Grandpass		Orugodawatta		Sedawatta		Wadullawatta	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-5	2	0	11	6	0	4	0	0	3	2	20	31	61	45
6-10	0	2	7	6	2	1	0	0	1	1	18	17	47	58
11-17	1	0	6	4	6	2	0	0	3	3	33	28	62	75
18-30	7	0	46	26	18	9	6	1	5	8	77	61	113	116
31-40	2	3	26	8	8	6	7	1	4	3	40	39	89	87
41-60	4	4	31	24	16	12	1	0	6	5	53	61	96	98
61-70	0	2	5	2	3	6	1	0	0	1	6	15	15	26
Over 71	1	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	7	7	12
Total	17	11	134	77	54	44	15	2	22	24	249	259	490	517

Source: JICA Survey Team

This table shows age and gender distribution of affected population in all GNDs. As per this table, 79.1% of the affected population live in Sedawatta and Wadullawatta GNDs, and only less than 1.5% lives in Peliyagoda Gangaboda GND of Kelaniya DS division. Aged population over 60 years is 120, which represents only 6.3% of the total population while majority of the population falls between ages 6 and 60.

#### 4.6.2. Duration of Living in Project Area

According to the response to the questions in the survey, It is observed that some of the families in the project area have been living here for nearly three decades. Table 4.18 present the details of duration of living in Project area.

**Table 4-18 Duration of Living in Project Area Residential and Commercial Premises**

No. of years Living	GN Division							Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Nawagampura	Grandpass	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
< 5	15	8	6	3	9	15	42	98
6 – 10	12	4	7	0	0	8	62	93
11 – 25	6	3	5	2	0	35	84	135
> 26	0	2	8	0	0	49	64	123
Total	33	17	26	5	9	107	252	449

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 449 AHs and business owners living in the area, nearly 57% have been living in the area over more than ten years, and only 22 % have been living in the area for duration less than five years. This is an indication of socioeconomic integration of people with each other community members.

#### 4.6.3. Household Head by Ethnicity

**Table 4-19 Ethnicity of Household Head and Business owners by GND**

GN Division	Ethnicity				
	Sinhalese	Tamil	Moor	Other	Total
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	2	4	0	0	6
Bloemendhal	24	15	5	0	44
Nawagampura	16	7	3	0	26
Orugodawatta	2	3	4	0	9
Grandpass	4	1	0	0	5
Sedawatta	55	41	10	1	107
Wadullawatta	94	138	18	2	252
Total	197	209	40	3	449

Source: JICA Survey Team

The project area is a multi-ethnic area within the capital city of the country. Almost a half of the population (46.5%) are Tamils, 43.9% are Sinhalese (the country majority ethnic community) and 8.9% are Moors. There is a high degree of ethnic harmony in the area as commonly seen in highly urbanized areas. This is observed through the behaviour and conduct of the people shown in resettlement planning meetings, included in FGDs and ethnically mixed families.

**Table 4-20 Ethnicity of HH Members by GND (excluding HH head)**

GN Division	Ethnicity				
	Sinhalese	Tamil	Moor	Other	Total
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	7	15	0	0	22
Bloemendhal	44	47	13	0	104
Nawagampura	23	25	15	0	63
Orugodawatta	14	13	10	0	37
Sedawatta	187	146	46	3	382
Wadullawatta	244	445	49	2	740
Total	519	691	133	5	1348

Note: household heads are excluded.

Source: JICA Survey Team

In the total population, Tamils account for 51.2%, Sinhalese for 38.5% and Moors for 9.8%. Other ethnicities are negligible and account for less than 0.4%.

#### 4.6.4. Surveyed Population by Religion

Residential population (including household heads) belongs to different religions. Population distribution by religion is presented in Table 4.21.

**Table 4-21 Surveyed Population by Religion in GNDs (including HH heads)**

GN Division	Religion				
	Buddhist	All Christian denominations	Muslim	Hindu	Total
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	9	0	0	19	28
Bloemendhal	57	35	16	29	137
Nawagampura	30	0	17	30	77
Orugodawatta	14	7	14	11	46
Sedawatta	226	89	56	104	475
Wadullawatta	295	147	67	471	980
Total	631	278	170	664	1743

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of the total population of 1743, Hindus accounts for 38.1%, Buddhists for 36.2%, Christians for 15.9% and Moors for 9.7% respectively. Hindus are exclusively Tamils and Buddhists are Sinhalese. Christians includes Tamils and Sinhalese both. Muslims are exclusively Moors. In practice, there are no religious conflict situations between two major religions of Hindu and Buddhism. As Christians include Sinhalese and Tamils alike, it serves as leverage for ethnic harmony. Muslim religion is synonymous with Moor ethnic community, and has specific religious discipline respected by others.

#### 4.6.5. Distribution of Residential household and Business Heads by Education Level

**Table 4-22 Distribution of HH Head and Business Owners by Level of Education**

Level of education	GN Division							Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Grandpass	Nawagampura	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Illiterate	0	3	0	0	1	10	38	52
Can place Signature	0	3	0	0	1	13	19	36
Pre- School	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grade 1- 5	0	12	0	4	2	27	65	110
Grade 6- GCE O/L	5	21	1	13	3	51	111	205
Pass GCE O/L	1	2	2	4	2	4	15	30
GCE (A/L)	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	6
Pass GCE (A/L)	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Graduate/University	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	5
Diploma	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Post graduate degree/ diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>449</b>

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 449 family and business heads, 52 (12%) are illiterate, showing that they have never been schooling. This is a higher percentage value in comparison to national level status of education. This occurs among marginal population groups in urban areas living in close and congested locations.. Out of the total number of family heads and business owners, 110 (24.5%) have only primary level education indicating a handicap to achieve a good standard of living in a competitive society. Out of the total number of family and business heads, 250 (55.6%), have secondary and higher levels of education. The higher level education achievements, i.e. graduate and above levels of education, are noticeably low (1.3%) in this population, despite the them living close to good educational.



**Table 4-23 Distribution of Population of HH members and Employees of Businesses by level of education**

Level of Education	GN Division							Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Grandpass	Nawagampura	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Illiterate	2	21	0	6	6	47	110	192
Can place Signature	1	3	0	0	1	12	15	32
Pre- School	1	2	0	0	2	14	34	53
Grade 1- 5	3	49	1	15	5	71	194	338
Grade 6- GCE O/L	6	69	7	25	17	199	349	672
Pass GCE O/L	5	4	2	12	3	21	31	78
GCE (A/L)	1	6	2	9	0	24	10	52
Pass GCE (A/L)	0	11	0	3	3	10	10	37
Graduate/University	3	2	0	2	0	2	1	10
Diploma	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Post graduate degree/ diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	167	12	72	37	401	755	1466

Note: household heads and business owners are excluded

Source: JICA Survey Team

Showing similar trends in education status of HHs, in the population of households (excluding their heads) 192 (13.0%) are illiterate, and have not been schooling. Among them, more than a half (57.2%) is found in Wadullawatta GND. This is predominantly a multi-racial and multi-religious GND. In this population, 338 (23.0%) have primary education while 851 (58.0%) have secondary and above levels of education. The university graduates account for only 10 (0.6%) of the population.

Since the younger members consisting of school children are being educated, the average literacy rate will increase with time.

#### 4.6.6. Distribution of the Households and Population by Occupation

**Table 4-24 Distribution of HH Heads and Business Owners by Occupation**

Occupation	GN Division							Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Nawagampura	Grandpass	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Salary Employment	0	1	2	0	1	1	4	9
Salary Employment (skilled labour)	0	0	0	0	2	4	13	19
Salary employment (Un skilled)	2	3	1	0	0	4	15	25
Daily paid labour	0	7	0	0	3	27	89	126
Contract labour	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
Self employed	2	10	3	0	3	18	58	94
Retried /Old/ Disabled	2	0	3	0	0	8	15	28
house wife	0	7	1	0	0	19	23	50
Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Un employed	0	3	2	0	0	9	14	28
Commercial/ business	0	11	12	5	0	14	12	54
Other	0	1	2	0	0	3	5	11
Total	6	44	26	5	9	107	252	449

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 449 heads of households and Business owners 53 (11.8%) have salary employment opportunities. This is a more permanent income source. 131 people (29%) are reported as casual Labourers whose income is low and irregular, depending on many external factors like weather conditions, business fluctuations, seasonal work etc. Twelve percent (12%) are involved in business. There are 94 (20.9%) self-employed persons, mainly with boutiques, home-based small scale manufacturing ventures, saloons, dress making and food preparations etc. They are managed with family labour. The unemployment rate among heads of household is 28 or 6.2%. The retired/old and disable people are also number around 28 (6.2%); and they require special attention of resettlement planners due to their vulnerability.

**Table 4-25 Distribution of HH Heads, Members, business owners and workers by occupation**

Occupation	GN Division							Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabadaast	Bloemendhal	Nawagampura	Grandpass	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Salary Employment	3	1	7	0	7	16	13	47
Salary Employment (skilled labour)	2	3	4	0	2	21	36	68
salary employment (Un skilled)	3	5	2	0	2	22	40	74
Daily paid labour	2	29	9	0	8	97	196	341
Contract labour	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	9
Self employed	3	14	5	0	4	48	103	177
Retried /Old/ Disabled	4	1	6	0	1	15	35	62
house wife	3	17	10	0	6	49	89	174
Student	6	26	16	0	8	103	237	396
Un employed	2	36	12	0	6	91	196	343
Owners and Employee of businesses	0	74	21	17	0	33	27	172
Other	0	3	6	0	2	13	28	52
Total	28	211	98	17	46	508	1007	1915

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 1915 total APs, 189 (10%) have more regular income with salaried employment opportunities.. There are 341 Daily paid labor providers in this population with less income security compared to regular employment. The self-employed persons are 177; representing only 9.2% This population consists of 396 students (20.7%) of the total population, showing nearly 1/3 of the population are students. RP planning has to pay attention for the requirements of these specific groups when mitigating adverse impacts of the project. The unemployed population is 343 (17.9%) showing an acute unemployment situation compared to 6.2% unemployment among heads of households.

#### 4.6.7. Distribution of Residential Population by Health status

**Table 4-26 Distribution of household heads and population by health**

GN Division	Type of disease							
	No disease	Communicable	HIV	Non-communicable	Respiratory	Food and water	Vector Borne	Other
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	115	0	0	0	5	0	17	0
Bloemendhal	24	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Nawagampura	64	0	0	0	2	0	11	0
Orugodawatta	40	0	0	0	2	0	4	0
Sedawatta	410	2	0	0	13	4	46	0
Wadullawatta	867	3	1	3	30	3	71	2
Total	1520	5	1	3	52	7	153	2

Source: JICA Survey Team

During the Socio economic Survey 1520 persons reported that they did not suffer from any serious diseases during the last year. Remarkably only 5 people reported communicable diseases and 7 people were affected by diseases due to food or water. The highest proportion of diseases at 152 were Vector borne such as Dengue while 52 people were affected by respiratory diseases. Non communicable diseases such as diabetics were very low at only 3 affected people while one HIV patient was also reported. These figures indicate a generally healthy population and the figures may be skewed due to respondents reluctant to admit about their diseases.

#### 4.6.8. Marital Status of Affected Population

Table 4-27 Marital Status of Household Head and business Owners

Marital Status	GN Division														Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east		Bloemendhal		Nawagampura		Grandpass		Orugodawatta		Sedawatta		Wadullawatta		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Married	5	0	24	16	16	3	3	1	6	2	42	35	121	72	346
Unmarried < 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unmarried > 18 years	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	8	5	23
Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Separated	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	12	22
Widow/ Widower	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	17	4	26	56
Total															449

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 449 HH heads and Business Owners, 346 (77%) are married. 23 are unmarried who are above 18 years of age representing 5.1% of the total.. Number of divorced is very minimal as 2 (0.4%) of the population. Separation accounts for 22 cases (4.9%) showing a very low figure with regard to breakdown of marriages. These are noticeable social characters indicating respect for conventional social values even though people are from a low income group living under poor housing conditions.

**Table 4-28 Marital Status of HH members**

Marital Status	GN Division												Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east		Bloemendhal		Nawagampura		Orugodawatta		Sedawatta		Wadullawatta		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Married	1	6	24	24	12	16	7	8	75	83	107	161	524
Unmarried < 18 years	4	2	24	18	9	8	8	5	64	77	171	177	567
Unmarried > 18 years	7	0	11	1	13	4	4	3	47	20	56	41	207
Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Separated	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	5	17
Widow/ Widower	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	7	3	13	29
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total													1348

Note: HH heads, Business Owners and employees are excluded

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 1348 household members (excluding HH heads, Business Owners and employees), 524 (38.8%) are married. This figure includes the spouses of HH heads. A break down of unmarried age groups indicate 207 persons (15.3%) over 18 years and 567 persons under the age of 18 are not married.. Since the legal age for marriage in Sri Lanka is 18 years all of the population in this category should be unmarried. As in the case of HH heads and business owner population, here also divorce incidents take a lower value as at 4 (0.2%), and separation is reported as 17 (4.3%),.

#### 4.6.9. Distribution of the Households by Monthly Income

**Table 4-29 Distribution of Monthly Income of Residential Households**

Income level (LKR)	GN Division						Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Nawagampura	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
< 10000	0	3	0	0	2	10	15
10001-15000	0	4	0	0	3	19	26
15001- 20000	0	4	1	3	5	42	55
20001- 25000	0	3	0	2	4	37	46
25001- 30000	1	5	3	0	15	26	50
30001- 35000	2	2	0	1	13	21	39
35001- 40000	0	3	2	1	9	19	34
40001 -45000	0	1	2	0	6	14	23
45001-50000	0	0	3	0	4	10	17
50001- 55000	0	2	0	0	8	13	23
55001- 60000	0	1	1	1	6	5	14
60001- 65000	1	2	0	1	0	3	7
65001- 70000	0	1	0	0	4	3	8
70001- 75000	0	0	0	0	1	6	7
75001 -80000	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
80001- 85000	0	0	1	0	3	1	5
85001- 90000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
90001- 95000	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
95001- 100000	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
> 100001	1	2	0	0	7	2	12
No response	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total							395

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 395 HHs, 15 families (3.7%) receive income less than Rs. 10,000 per month, and 342 families (82.7%) receive income between Rs. 15,000 - Rs. 60,000/- per month, and 53 (13.4%) HHs receive a monthly income between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 100,000/-. There are 12 HHs receiving a monthly income more than Rs. 100,001.

Since the Survey was carried out around April/May festive season of Sinhala and Tamil New Year the income (i.e bonus payments) and expenditure are both higher than other months. People also tended to give higher figures in the belief that they will somehow be better compensated through the project.

**Table 4-30 Distribution of Monthly Income of Business Owners**

Income level (SLRs)	GN Division					Total
	Bloemendhal	Grandpass	Nawagampura	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
< 20,000	0	0	3	0	0	3
20,001-50,000	3	1	3	2	0	9
50,001- 75,000	1	0	2	0	1	4
75,001-150,000	2	0	2	5	1	10
>150,001	5	4	2	5	9	25
No response	0	0	0	2	1	3
Total	11	5	12	14	12	54

Source: JICA Survey Team

**4.6.10. Distribution of Households by Monthly Expenditure****Table 4-31 Distribution of Monthly Expenditure of Residential Households**

Income level (LKR)	GN Division						Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Nawagampura	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
< 10000	0	3	1	0	1	4	9
10001-15000	0	3	0	0	3	20	26
15001- 20000	0	1	0	2	11	39	53
20001- 25000	0	10	1	1	10	48	70
25001- 30000	1	4	2	1	8	36	52
30001- 35000	2	2	2	1	14	27	48
35001- 40000	0	2	0	1	14	16	33
40001 -45000	0	3	1	0	6	14	24
45001-50000	0	0	4	0	6	11	21
50001- 55000	2	2	2	1	3	5	15
55001- 60000	0	1	0	1	2	4	8
60001- 65000	0	0	1	1	3	3	8
65001- 70000	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
70001- 75000	0	0	0	0	3	4	7
75001 -80000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
80001- 85000	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
85001- 90000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
90001- 95000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
>95001	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
No response	1	1	0	0	1	5	8
Total							395

Source: JICA Survey Team



Out of 395 families, only 9 have monthly expenditure less than Rs. 10,000/-. Out of total families, 342 (86.5%) have expenditure between Rs. 10,001/- and Rs. 55,000/- per month, 36 families have expenditure between Rs. 60,001/- and Rs. 95,000/- per month while the monthly expenditure of 4 families exceed Rs. 95,000.

#### 4.6.11. Household Assets

**Table 4-32 Moveable Assets of Households Segregated in to GNDs**

Type of asset	GN Division						Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Nawagampura	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
1. Television	5	21	14	6	72	161	279
2. Radio / CD player	5	16	9	4	47	106	187
3. Sewing machine	1	4	6	2	25	42	80
4. Fan	3	9	4	2	40	135	193
5. Refrigerator	5	8	10	3	32	37	95
6. Gas cooker	3	12	10	4	43	71	143
7. Kerosene cooker	1	21	9	6	60	171	268
8. Air conditioner	1	1	0	0	3	0	5
9. Motor cycle	0	0	2	1	16	14	33
10. Bicycle	1	3	1	3	17	39	64
11. Three wheeler	0	2	1	3	14	23	43
12. Car / cab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Bus /van	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
14. Water pump	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
15. Washing machine	0	1	3	1	10	6	21
16. Other	0	2	0	0	3	17	22

Note: Plural answers were allowed.

Source: JICA Survey Team

Category "other include items such as computers, electric blenders, microwave ovens, etc which are in small numbers. Among electrical appliances, TV and Radio/CD Players were most common, and owned by a majority of households. . 279 households (70% of total households) own TVs and 187 HHs(47.3%) have radio/CD players. Refrigerators are used by 95 HHs, representing one-fourth of the population. There are 411 gas cookers and kerosene cookers, exceeding the total number of 395 households. Some HHs may own more than one of them. Motor cycles, bicycles and three wheelers together account for 140 units covering 395 households. Regarding other automobiles, there are 5 buses/vans privately owned and no one owns cars or cabs. The use of washing machines is limited to 21 households, representing only 5.3% of the total households.

#### 4.6.12. Distribution of the Households by Access to Electricity

**Table 4-33 Accessibility to Electricity Segregated by GNDs**

GN Division	Availability of Electricity		Total
	connected	Not connected	
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	4	2	6
Bloemendhal	30	14	44
Nawagampura	19	7	26
Grandpass	5	0	5
Orugodawatta	6	3	9
Sedawatta	101	6	107
Wadullawatta	214	38	252
Total	379	70	449

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 449 households, 379 HHs (84%) have electricity supply, and only 70 HHs (16%) do not have electricity connected.

#### 4.6.13. Distribution of the Households by Access to Other Sources of Energy

It is observed that all affected households who have access to electricity use it as the main energy source for lighting purposes. However, those who do not have electricity depend on Kerosene as the energy source for lighting purposes. Gas, Kerosene and fire wood are the main energy sources used for cooking. Table 4.34 presents energy sources used by households in the project affected area.

**Table 4-34 Energy Sources Used by Households Segregated by GND**

GN Division	Energy Source for						
	Lighting		Cooking				
	Electricity	Kerosene	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Fire wood	Other
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	4	2	0	5	1	0	0
Bloemendhal	20	13	0	9	16	8	0
Nawagampura	12	2	0	10	4	0	0
Orugodawatta	6	3	0	4	4	1	0
Sedawatta	87	6	1	46	39	7	0
Wadullawatta	203	37	0	55	143	37	5

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### 4.6.14. Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water

All affected households use reticulated water supplied from National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS & DB). Most of the households have direct access to the water supply through house connections. Those who do not have direct access to such facilities use water

from public stand posts near their dwellings or from nearby houses that have access to piped water.

Although the project area is located mainly within the flood plain of Kelani river, very few water wells were observed during the field visit. Water from these wells are not used for drinking (even after boiling) or washing purposes. This is mainly due to the availability of pipe borne potable water in the area. Table 4.35 presents the access to water sources in the project area.

**Table 4-35 Water Sources Available in Project Area**

GN Division	House connection	Public stand post	Other sources	Total
Gangabada east	6	0	0	6
Bloemendhal	16	16	1	33
Nawagampura	14	0	0	14
Orugodawatta	0	9	0	9
Sedawatta	85	4	4	93
Wadullawatta	173	63	4	240
Total	294	92	9	395

Source: JICA Survey Team

This shows that 294 (74.4%) have safe drinking water from national supply, and 92 HHs (23.2%) obtain them from public stand post. Only 10 houses (2.5%) use other water sources.

#### 4.6.15. Distribution of Households by Source of Waste Removal

As the project area is located within Colombo and Gampaha districts, there is a satisfactory system for collection of solid waste. Table 4.36 below presents access of residential households to removal of solid waste.

**Table 4-36 Availability of Waste Collection Method**

GN Division	Waste collection system available	Waste collection system not available
Gangabada east	6	0
Bloemendhal	32	1
Nawagampura	13	1
Orugodawatta	9	0
Sedawatta	92	1
Wadullawatta	238	2
Total	390	5

Source: JICA Survey Team

Out of 395 HHs, formal waste collection is available for 390 HHs as reported in the survey. While 5 HHs have responded negatively this could not be the case as they are among the vast majority whose waste is collected from the road side.

#### 4.6.16. Number of Vulnerable Households

The vulnerable household heads include; people over 60 years of age, households headed by women, physically disabled persons, chronically ill persons and widows/widowers. Table 4.37 present the distribution of such vulnerable families based on the vulnerable character segregated by GND.

**Table 4-37 Vulnerable Households and Population by GND**

GN Division	HH Head Male >60 years		HH Head Female >60 years		Disabled		Chronically ill		Widow		Poor		Total	
	No. of AHs	Population	No. of AHs	Population	No. of AHs	Population	No. of AHs	Population	No. of AHs	Population	No. of AHs	Population	No. of AHs	Population
Gangabada east	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	4	0	0	4	21
Bloemendhal	1	4	0	0	4	13	4	14	3	8	0	0	12	39
Nawagampura	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	21	2	6	0	0	6	43
Orugodawatta	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	9	1	8	0	0	3	25
Sedawatta	1	6	2	15	13	64	9	74	17	88	3	11	45	250
Wadullawatta	0	0	0	0	3	28	1	8	25	83	3	12	32	131
Total	3	15	3	23	22	112	19	138	49	197	6	23	102	508

Source: JICA Survey Team

There are 102 vulnerable HHs among 395 household heads, representing 24.3% of the total number of family heads. A half of the vulnerable persons are widows. Next is the physically disabled persons (22), and the chronically ill (19) persons. There are only 6 HHs over 60 years of age.

#### 4.6.17. Information on Tenants (rental fee)

Eleven (11) numbers of residential households live as tenants while there are 28 businesses occupying commercial structures as tenants. Table 4.38 presents the monthly rental amounts paid by residential and commercial tenants.

**Table 4-38 Monthly Rental Fee by GND (including residential and business)**

Monthly Rental (LKR)	GN Division							Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Grandpass	Nawagampura	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
<1,000				2				2
1,001 – 2,000					0	2	2	4
2,001 – 3,000				2	0			2
3,001 – 5,000		4		3		3		10
>5,001	2	5	3	4		4	3	21
Total	2	9	3	11	0	9	5	39

Source: JICA Survey Team

The monthly rental fee is less than Rs. 5000/- for 18 rented units, and only 21 units have to pay over Rs. 5000/-month.

#### 4.6.18. Information on Livelihood Losses

The most common livelihood activities of the project affected population are daily paid labour and self-employment. It was revealed during the field survey that many occupants in the project area travel to Pettah and Peliyagoda to work as daily paid labourers. Under the self-employed category, it was observed that some of the residential population is engaged in small home based industries, such as dressmaking, sewing doormats from scrap material, , manufacturing incense sticks, running beauty salons, home made food and boutiques etc. The project will also affect the commercial activities of 54 Business Owners and 118 employees working in these commercial establishments. Table 4.39 presents a summary of affected livelihood of residential population, while table 4.40 summarizes the affected livelihood of business population.

**Table 4-39 Occupation including Livelihoods of Residential Population by GND**

Occupation of Households							
Type of asset	GN Division						Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada East	Bloemendhal	Nawagampura	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Salaried employment (gvt/pvt/white collar jobs)	3	1	7	1	16	12	40
Salaried employment (skilled labour)	2	3	4	0	21	36	66
Salaried employment (unskilled labour)	3	5	2	2	22	40	74
Daily paid labour	2	29	9	11	99	196	346
Contract labour	0	2	0	0	0	7	9
Self employment	3	14	5	6	47	104	179
Retired/old/disabled	4	1	6	1	15	35	62
Housewife	3	17	10	5	48	88	171
student	6	26	16	7	104	238	397
Unemployed	2	36	12	11	90	197	348
Foreign employments	0	3	6	2	13	26	50
Others (religious services, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	28	137	77	46	475	980	1743

Source : JICA survey Team

This table presents livelihood of residential population that may lose their livelihood partially or completely, depending on the changes that may occur in the physical environment of the project area. Daily paid labourers and self-employed population are the high risk category with potential for losing income opportunities with the commencement of the project. With the land acquisition, affected residents have to move out of the project area, and people have to start their life newl in new settlements. The current arrangements are for resettlement of the affected population at Orugodawatta within one kilometre of their present dwellings. Any effect on the livelihood of salary and wage earners numbering 350 will only be temporary. However the self employed may be affected to various degrees depending on the circumstances., 177 self-employed people may lose their self-employment potentials in the project area with the loss of and weakening of their business networks. This includes supplies of raw materials and marketing arrangements mostly done through informal personal arrangements.

However, displacement due to the project will have only minor effects on the employed residential population working in the formal sector. They include government service and private sector employment, and their operations are not confined to the project area. For this type of employees, there is less impact on livelihood compared with the people working in the informal sector.

**Table 4-40 Status of Business Population by GND (including business owner and Employees)**

Position in Business	GN Division					Total
	Bloemendhal	Grandpass	Nawagampura	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Owner	11	5	12	14	12	54
Manager	3	1	0	0	3	7
Supervisor	3	2	0	0	2	7
Accountant/ Cashier	11	2	1	3	2	19
Clerk	13	7	0	12	6	38
Sales agent	5	0	1	1	1	8
Other	28	0	7	3	1	39
Total	74	17	21	33	27	172

Source: JICA Survey Team

There is a likely loss of livelihood for 172 persons engaged in business activities in the project area. Out of the affected 172 individuals, 54 are owners of the businesses carried out in the area. A majority of their employees, around 104, is holding subordinate positions at junior level. Nearly a half of the business related population operates in Bloemendhal GND.

The income restoration policy of the project should address business losses of owners and other staff taking both temporary and permanent losses in to consideration.

**4.6.19. Information on Micro Credit Support Taken by Households**

People in the Project area have taken micro credit facilities from various financial organizations. Table 4.41 summarizes the households who have taken credit facilities segregated by GND.

**Table 4-41 Households Supported by Micro Credit by GND**

GN Division	Sources of financial assistance						Total
	Bank	Private money lender	Relatives/ friends	Societies	Govt. Agencies	Other	
Gangabada east	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Bloemendhal	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Nawagampura	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Orugodawatta	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Sedawatta	7	6	0	1	0	1	13
Wadullawatta	11	21	6	6	0	1	32
Total	23	31	10	7	1	2	54

Source: JICA Survey Team

For residents, banks, private money lenders and relatives/friends are the main sources of credit. The majority has depended on private money lenders. Lending societies are operative only in Sedawatta and Wadullawatta GNDs.

#### 4.6.20. APs Perceived Social and Economic Advantages of the Project

**Table 4-42 Perceived Social Advantages of the Project**

Social Advantages	No. of HH
Improve road security	128
Improve the quality of environmental conditions	128
Develop transportation facilities	177
Develop social infrastructure	110
Convenient for travelling for basic needs	46
Safety from natural disasters like winds/floods	124
Increase social status under planned development	40
Better living condition	229
Better health condition	102
Other (e.g. develop new social ties, develop new societies, etc)	0

Note: Plural answers were allowed.

Source: JICA Survey Team

Among social advantages, developing transport facilities, improved living condition and improvements to social infrastructure are attractive to residents. They expect better health situation with less congestion, smoke and dust.



**Table 4-43 Perceived Economic Advantages of the Project**

<b>Economic Advantages</b>	<b>No. of HH</b>
Generate additional income due to proposed project	137
Reduce cost of living	134
Develop business premises and work place	56
Create higher demand for land and land value increases	119
Improve tourism	133
Develop transportation facilities	196
Others	209

Note: Plural answers were allowed.

Source: JICA Survey Team

APs expect several economic advantages based on improved transport facilities.

#### 4.6.21. APs Perceived Social and Economic Impacts of the Project

**Table 4-44 Perceived Social Impacts of the Project**

<b>Social Impacts</b>	<b>No. of HH</b>
Lose contact with relatives and neighbours	220
Lose contact with friends	69
Lose access to religious places	80
Affects children's' education	203
Remaining land not convenient for resettlement	35
Increase air and noise pollution	67
Disturbance of family life temporarily	264
Generate dust and mud during the construction	31
Lose support from benefactors	22
Lose acces to existing entertainment venues	7
Decrease protection to the house during construction	30
Disturbance to access to homes and other sub roads	15
Lose social relations like society memberships	38
Increase risk due to unknown workers at the construction site	6

Note: Plural answers were allowed.

Source: JICA Survey Team

Among the negative impact perceived by APs, loss of contacts with relatives and neighbours, disturbance to family life (temporarily) and effect on children's education ranked higher.

**Table 4-45 Perceived Economic Impacts of the Project**

<b>Economic Impacts</b>	<b>No. of HH</b>
Loss of income	207
Increase cost of living	187
Disturb self - employment	35
Inconvenient due to parting business premises and work places	108
Limitation and distancing of social infrastructure	228
Temporary disruptions on transportation	54
Higher travelling cost for schooling, health, marketing, occupation etc.	1
Temporary disruptions on tourism allied activities	9
Loss of goodwill	1
Damaged to properties	125

Source: JICA Survey Team

Among adverse economic impact perceived by APs, loss of income, increased cost of living, inconvenience caused by the separation of business and work place, disturbance to social infrastructure and damage to properties were the more important impacts for APs.

## **5. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1. Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950**

The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 is the most important legal provision which spells out the Land acquisition process in Sri Lanka. It provides for the payment of compensation at market rates for lands, structures and crops.

The operational procedures of the LAA (1950) are as follows;

**Table 5-1 Procedures for Land Acquisition**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Agency in Charge</b>
Preparation and submission of land acquisition proposal	Project executing/implementing agency
Issuance of order to survey (LAA S. 2)	Ministry of Land and Land Development
Preparation and posting of notices (S. 2)	Divisional Secretary
Preparation of advance tracing	Survey Department
Issuance of order to acquire the land (S. 4)	Ministry of Land and Land Development
Section 04 posting and publication of notices(S. 4)	Divisional Secretary, Government Press
Objection inquiries	Project executing/implementing agency
Gazette notification (S. 5)	Divisional Secretary, Department of Government Printing
Preparation of preliminary plan	Survey Department
Gazette notification (S. 7)	Divisional Secretary
Inquiries (S. 9)	Divisional Secretary
Decision (S. 10-1)	Divisional Secretary
Valuation	Valuation Department
Award (S. 17)	Divisional Secretary
Payment of compensation	Divisional Secretary
Order (S. 38a)	Ministry of Land and Land Development, Department of Government Printing
Provision (S. 38a)	Ministry of Land and Land Development, Department of Government Printing
Taking over the vacant possession	Divisional Secretary, Project executing/implementing agency
Registration of land	Divisional Secretary, Project executing/implementing agency

Source: Social Assessment and Involuntary Resettlement Compliance Manual, Road Development Authority of the Ministry of Highways and Road Development, 2009

## 5.2. LAA Regulations in 2008

Although, LAA valuation of properties is based on market value, there was a widespread general opinion that compensation paid for land through LAA process was very much less than the prevailing market values. This perception was undesirable to the land acquisition process and negatively affected the progress of development projects in the country.

The regulations made by Hon. Minister of Land and Land Development in 2008(herein after “LAA 2008 regulations”) is an attempt to resolve underpayment for land and structures.

The LAA 2008 regulation has following considerations;

- 1) In case of land, when a part of land acquired, it has to be assessed considering the market value of the total land, and give proportionate value to the acquired portion.
- 2) When a building is used for residential or business purpose or intended to do so, difference between the cost of re-construction and the value of building based on market value has to be paid.

- 3) For paddy lands, development potential could be considered if permission to use paddy lands for development purposes is given by the Commissioner General of Agrarian services.
- 4) In case of buildings occupied by tenants protected by the provisions of Rent Act, tenants will have proportion of compensation
- 5) Injurious affections and severance- damages caused by any severance and injurious affection are fully paid
- 6) Payment to Disturbances and other Expenses
  - Compensation for disturbances based on the “value to the owner” disturbances;
  - 1) Expenses incurred for appearing for section 9 inquiry
  - 2) Expenses for finding alternative accommodation
  - 3) Cost incurred in change of residence
  - 4) Cost of advertising
  - 5) Re-fixing cost of fixtures and fittings
  - 6) Expenses incurred for transport
  - 7) Loss of earnings from business ( within the limit given in prevailing Act)
  - 8) Increased overhead expenses
  - 9) Double payments
  - 10) All other expenses to the owner due to the acquisition
  - 11) Any other additional expenses for disturbances or compensation not connected under any other Sub section of this act which is directly not connected to market value of the land
  - 12) When the owner of a house or an investment property is displaced additional 10% based on market value.

### **5.3. National Environmental Act No 47 of 1980 (NEA)**

There are some provisions in the NEA Act No.47 of 1980, which refers to Involuntary Resettlement. The Act stipulates the types of projects which need the approval under the terms of the NEA. The schedule includes item 12 which refers to “involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families” that will require preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment.

### **5.4. National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) 2001**

Land Acquisition Act provides compensation only for land, structures, and crops and provisions are not available to address key resettlement issues to mitigate or avoid impacts on people resulting from land acquisition. In addition people without titles to the land and other dependents on land cannot be assisted under the LAA.

To address the current gaps in the LAA in addressing the key resettlement issues such as exploring alternative project options that avoid or minimize impacts on people the

government of Sri Lanka (through the cabinet of Ministers) adopted the National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (NIRP) on the 24th May 2001. The NIRP also highlighted the need for consultation of APs and their participation in the resettlement process actively.

The basic principles of the NIRP are as followings.

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.
- b) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- c) Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout the policy.
- d) Affected persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.
- e) 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
- f) 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.
- g) Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.
- h) To assist those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities; participatory measures should be designed and implemented.
- i) Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to affected people.
- j) Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people.
- k) Affected persons who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and just treatment.
- l) Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards.
- m) Project Executing Agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.

NIRP requires that a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) be prepared where 20 or more families are displaced. In case where less than 20 families are displaced, the NIRP still requires a RAP with lesser level of detail. NIRP applies to all projects irrespective of source of funding.

## **5.5. JICA Policies on Involuntary Resettlement**

Regarding the involuntary resettlement, the JICA guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010) indicates the following principles.

- It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.
- Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be taken upon with the people who will be affected.
- People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner. Compensation at full replacement cost and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites.
- Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their means of livelihood. In addition, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.
- For projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people
- Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.

## **5.6. Operational Policy of World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement (OP.4.12)**

The JICA requests that the borrower follows the OP.4.12 of World Bank for addressing individual issues on involuntary resettlement.

The World Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks. The policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks. Following are the key principles in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement.

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b) Displaced persons are to be provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- c) Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs
- d) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- e) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- f) The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to WB policy entitlements.
- g) Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.
- h) The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project.
- i) Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey.
- j) Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.

## **5.7. Existing Gaps of Sri Lankan Laws and JICA Policies (WB.OP.4.12)**

There are differences between LAA and the NIRP and WB.OP.4.12 in relation to approach to land acquisition and payment of compensation. Although the WB.OP.4.12 and NIRP are more or less similar, there are differences when compared with the LAA and WB.OP.4.12. Even though the LAA is not subordinate to the NIRP, for the payment of compensation the NIRP and WB.OP.4.12 are being followed. The gaps between the Sri Lankan Laws and the WB.OP.4.12 are analyzed in the Table 5.2.



**Table 5-2 Comparative Analysis on the Gaps in the GOSL Laws/Policies and the WB.OP.4.12**

Aspect	GOSL Laws/Policies	WB.OP.4.12	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Requirement of a RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not require under the LAA, NIRP requires that a comprehensive RAP for projects exceeding displacement of more than 20 families.</li> <li>A project affecting 100 families is considered as a prescribed project under the NEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RAP is required for the project exceeding displacement of more than 200 people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Unit (PMU) for the Project follow the NIRP which spell out the type of RAP to be prepared.</li> </ul>
Minimizing involuntary resettlement with exploring alternative project designs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not require under the LAA, NIRP requires to avoid involuntary resettlement by reviewing alternatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU follow the NIRP and OP.4.12 indicated in the RAP</li> </ul>
Encouragement of compensation of “land for land” base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU follow the NIRP and OP.4.12 indicated in the RAP</li> </ul>
Compensation for non-title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAA consider only titleholders and tenants protected under Rent Act 1972</li> <li>NIRP policy principles states that affected persons who do not have documented titles to land should receive fair and just treatment.</li> <li>It is government policy to pay rehabilitation assistance to the replacement cost of structures owned by non – title holders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entitlements will be provided to those who have no-title for the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date for eligibility or resettlement assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Unit (PMU) for the Project follow the NIRP Entitlement matrix is a part of RAP</li> </ul>
Consultation with stake holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not require under LAA, it is a requirement under NIRP,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation is required with displaced persons (Same as NIRP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU follow the NIRP and OP.4.12 indicated in the RAP</li> </ul>

Aspect	GOSL Laws/Policies	WB.OP.4.12	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Participation of PAPs to planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntarily resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not require under LAA, the full participation of the provincial and local authorities in the planning and implementing process is a requirement under NIRP ,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of PAPs to planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntarily resettlement is encouraged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU follow the OP.4.12 and NIRP as indicated in the RAP</li> </ul>
Identification of affected people through initial baseline survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NIRP states the importance for identification of APs at initial stage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of affected people through initial baseline survey is required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU follow the NIRP and OP.4.12 indicated in the RAP</li> </ul>
Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No stipulation for the cut-off date</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The establishment of the eligibility cut-off date is required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU follow the OP.4.12 indicated in the RAP</li> </ul>
Public disclosure including RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAA statutorily imposes all communication to be publicly announced through legal notifications in print media, and through GN officers</li> <li>Provided in the NIRP If the project is subject to an IEE or EIA, the report should be available for the information of the public or public comments respectively.</li> <li>No stipulation on the public release of RAP is found.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public disclosure is required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RAP will be disclosed to the public and will be available in the web site of RDA and JICA.</li> <li>The entitlement matrix will be translated in local language and distributed to PAPs.</li> </ul>
Income Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAA regulation 2008 has considerations for transition period, like paying expenses for finding alternative accommodation etc and other payments for disturbances</li> <li>NIRP Provides. Income should be restored and livelihood be re-established and standard of living improved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income should be restored</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU follow the NIRP and OP.4.12 indicated in the RAP</li> </ul>
Taking over possession before Payment of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAA provide, NIRP does not allow</li> <li>RDA's customary practice is not to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not allow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU follow the NIRP and OP.4.12 indicated in the RAP</li> </ul>

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>GOSL Laws/Policies</b>	<b>WB.OP.4.12</b>	<b>Measures to Bridge the GAP</b>
compensation	remove APs before paying compensation and other concessions.		
Grievance Redress Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAA has provisions for formal appeals in the country's legal system.</li> <li>• Establishment of a project based GRM is an explicit objective of NIRP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement under the OP.4.12</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided in the RAP</li> </ul>
Replacement Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAA new regulations (2008) have provisions</li> <li>• Provided in the NIRP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land such as dwellings and also for any other improvements to the land at the full replacement cost.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will follow the NIRP and entitlement matrix provided in the RAP.</li> </ul>
Assistance for vulnerable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAA is silent on this aspect. NIRP require special treatment for the vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OP.4.12 requires a special assistance for the vulnerable people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision is available in the RAP.</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

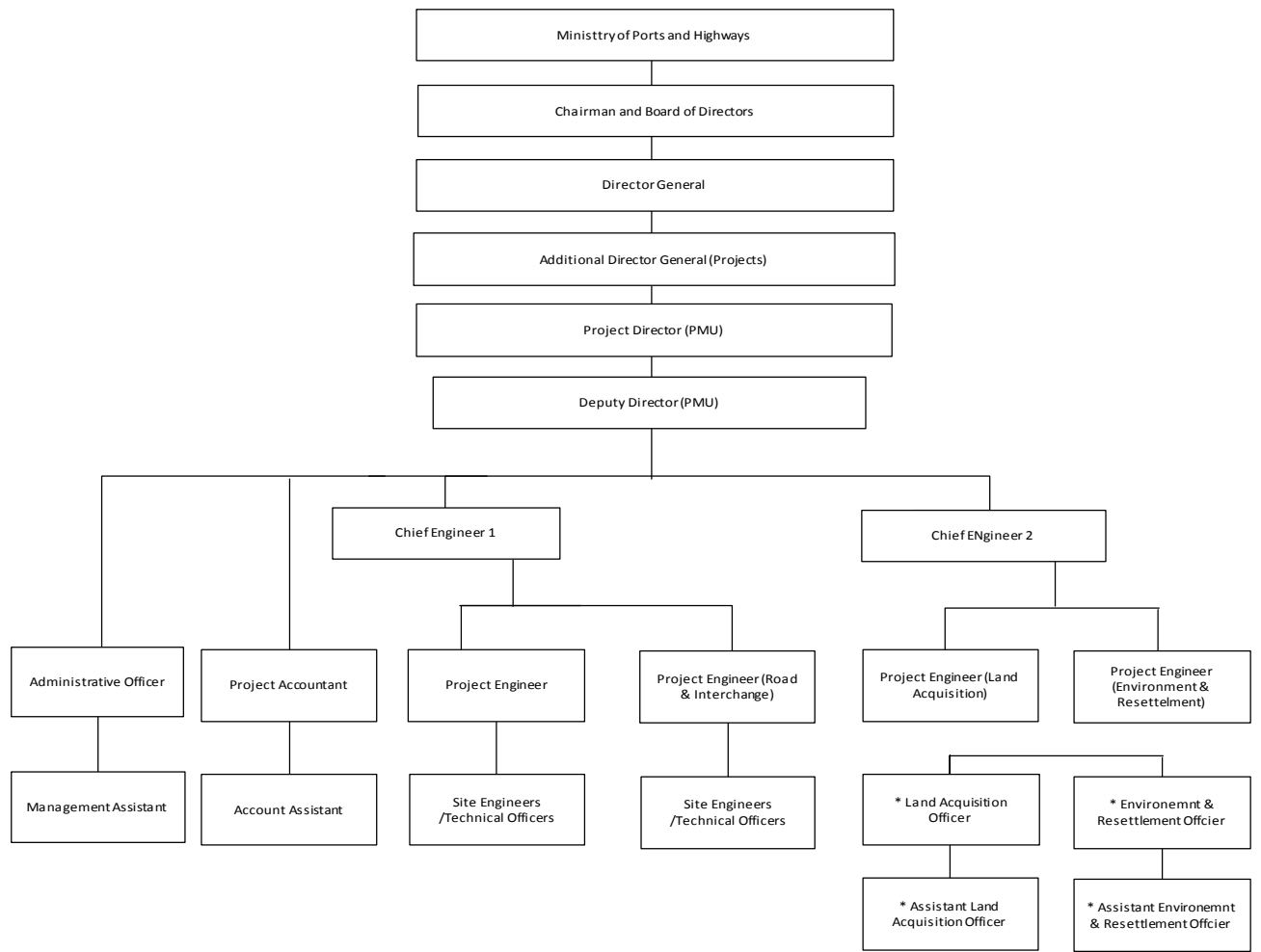
## **6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

### **6.1. General**

Involuntary resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring involve various ministries and agencies. The Land Division (LD) of RDA headed by a director is the main division that deals with land acquisition and payment of compensation as per the RAP. However, under certain conditions Project Management Units (PMUs) responsible for specific projects are entrusted to carry out land acquisitions related to their projects in consultation with LD, to expedite the land acquisition process. It is therefore necessary that PMU effectively and efficiently coordinate with these agencies, so that land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities are carried out properly and expeditiously.

Presently, the Chief engineer's office (CEO), Colombo, in addition to its normal work, has been attending to the Preparatory Survey as a counterpart of the JICA Survey Team. In the near future, the CEO will face the serious capacity issues with increase of Project work. In order to handle the Project work after establishment of the loan agreement with JICA, the PMU for the Project will be established. The tasks which are conducted by the CEO will be shifted to the newly established PMU.

The organization chart of RDA is shown in the Figure 6.1.



\* Only during preparation

Source: RDA

**Figure 6.1 Organization Chart of RDA**

## **6.2. Road Development Authority(RDA)**

### **6.2.1. Project Management Unit (PMU) for the Project**

The responsibility of implementing the RAP will rest with the RDA, and its direct responsibility lie with the PMU established for implementation of the Project. The PMU operates as a time-bound project office headed by a project director and staff consisting of engineering, resettlement, land acquisition, environmental and other supporting grades.

A Resettlement Unit (RU) will be established in the PMU under Project Director. The Land Division of RDA will assign staff to the PMU as Land Acquisition Officers (LAO) and assistant LAOs to be entrusted with day-to-day monitoring and implementation of projects' land acquisition and resettlement activities. The RU will provide monthly progress/monitoring reports to LD, PMU, and ESD.

Regarding resettlement planning and implementation, the PMU(This task is currently being undertaken by Chief Engineer, Colombo) attends to following;

#### (1) Preparation of RAP

- Assist resettlement consultant/team to develop RAP for the project through facilitating to trace the ROW, identification of APs, assist to conduct social and environmental assessments in the area through surveys and collection of other primary and secondary information, assist and participate in awareness creation meetings at Divisional Secretaries level, support stake holder meetings and Focus Group Discussions (FGD)s and review processes of draft RAP

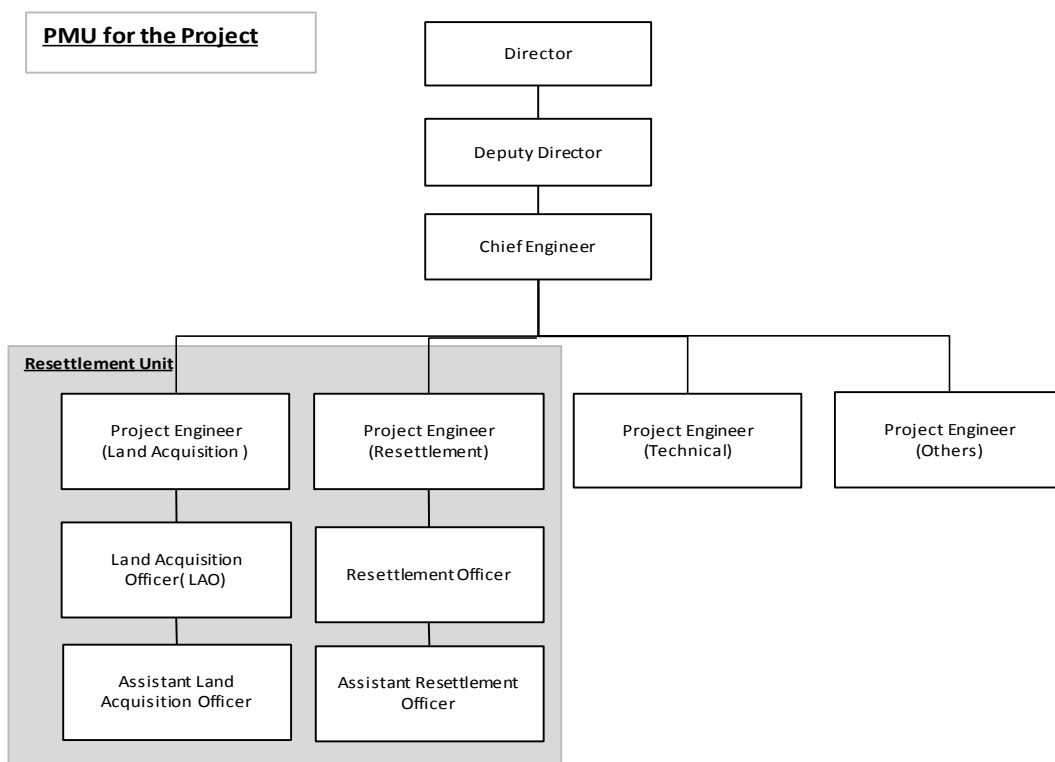
#### (2) Land Acquisition

- Preparation of land acquisition application and submit to MOPH who will submit it to Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLLD) with RAP as an attachment
- After accepting the Land Acquisition application by MLLD, with the appointment of DS as the Acquisition Officer, support implementation of land acquisition. This includes preparation of necessary papers for each stage of land acquisition, translation of them in to all three languages, maintain a close support up to the end of the land acquisition process ending with the taking over of the possession of land in to RDA ownership
- Coordinate with UDA for procurement of the accommodation for non title holders
- Coordinate with Consultant in hiring the NGO to obtain assistance for planning and implementation of income restoration program (IRP)
- Support APs to receive compensation for land, structures and crops as per the RAP by assisting them to prepare for land ownership inquiries (including Section 9 inquiries)with necessary documents and proofs, provide, if needed, transport facilities especially for vulnerable people to attend to inquiries.
- Make sure that funds are adequately available with PMU/DS/RDA to pay compensation without delays as applicable.

(3) Resettlement benefits

- Initiate information disclosure on formal approval of RAP
- Pay cash resettlement benefits as per Entitlement Matrix
- Pay special attention when cash benefits are given to vulnerable persons, women and sick persons ensuring that they receive proper amounts and use them properly
- Maintain highest transparency in cash payments
- Ensure availability of funds with PMU/RDA for issuing resettlement benefits. (Resettlement benefits are not paid through DSs).
- Replace community and religious properties damaged by the project without undue delays.
- Implement agreed income restoration projects for selected APs
- Support self- relocation APs when they need support
- Initiate resettlement sites if they are included in the proposal with the approval of the RAP. This involves acquisition/purchase of suitable lands, beneficiary participation, host community concurrence, infrastructure development, housing construction etc.
- Implementation of internal monitoring with assistance of CSC and external monitoring by EMA(external monitoring agency) on RAP implementation respectively

The organization of the PMU including RU is as shown in the Figure 6.2.



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 6.2 Organization Chart of PMU**

### **6.2.2. Environmental and Social Division (ESD)**

The ESD oversees land acquisition and resettlement planning and monitoring and the implementation of safeguards compliance under various RDA projects. The ESD helps to prepare terms of reference (TORs) for RAP preparation, orients RAP preparers, reviews RAP, prepares quarterly internal resettlement monitoring reports, helps prepare TORs for external monitoring agencies, and conducts spot checks at various stages of preparation and implementation of resettlement plans. However, in the absence of skills and expertise in most PMUs, the ESD may provide the necessary expertise to the respective division or PMUESDD assist all projects in RDA currently to maintain land acquisition database.

All damages caused during construction will be compensated by the contractor. This activity will be monitored by the Social and Environmental Impact Monitoring Officers attached to the ESD.

### **6.3. Divisional Secretaries (DS)**

This Project spread over three DS divisions, namely, Colombo, Kolonnawa and Kelaniya divisions. DSs and their staff have important roles in the implementation of bridge project. In the first instance, their involvement is related to preparation RAP and the land acquisition. For administrative requirement, application for land acquisition has to accompany an approved RP from MoPH when it is submitted to MLLD.

The PMU/RDA will have a responsibility to make DSs are aware about the Project, and subsequently have a formal awareness meeting with relevant DS officers including Grama Niladaries, poverty alleviation officers, women development offices, land officers and staff of relevant government agencies operating in the division, NGOs, religious leaders, community leaders, members of local councils etc. In this awareness meeting, resources persons drawn from subject specific agencies make presentations on introduction of the project, resettlement planning, land acquisition procedures and property valuation etc. It has plenary sessions to discuss matters important to audience. In all three DS level meetings held on this project, respective cut-off dates were announced for resettlement benefits.

After approving proposed land acquisition by MLLD, DS is appointed as the acquisition officer for the DS division, and he/she initiates land acquisition process as per the RAP until possession of land taken. This include initial notification and formal surveys by Dept. of Surveys, title inquiries by acquisition officers, valuations by Dept. of Valuations, appeals by prescribed review boards etc.

Land Acquisition is a routine function of DS offices and they are geared to undertake land acquisition with laws, procedures, systems and resources, including manpower. However, at certain times, there may be resource gaps with regard to preparation of statutory documents in three stipulated languages and staff mobility due to limited financial resources. In these



occasions, as mentioned earlier, PMU/RDA supports DS office to increase its capacity where it has shortfalls, because this is an important event for PMU/RDA as they have a time bound project before them.

In case of RAP implementation, DS is an important position as he/she is the coordinator of all development programs in the division. The RAP is prepared on the information collected through resettlement survey and social and economic survey. With completion of land acquisition, the information collected for the resettlement plan will be verified, and this information will be incorporated in to the revision of RAP. Information available at DS office could be used to verify AP profiles with regard to their encroacher, tenant or lessee situation, vulnerability, income levels, employment etc. This is useful when PMU is paying cash and other resettlement assistance suggested in the RAP.

PMU can draw assistance of DS and his subject specific staff in the areas of poverty alleviation, gender development, youth officers., Nearly 40-60 development officers are available to support PMU's resettlement plans in general, and income generating programs and resettlement sites/village programs with particular attention. Resettlement site operation needs strong coordination among its stakeholders for establishing utility services and future maintenance responsibilities. The collaboration with respective DSs in this area strengthens PMU's coordination and implementation of resettlement sites. DS holds the responsibility of coordinating all government development programs in the division.

PMU is responsible for assisting displaced APs to find suitable lands (including APs who wish self-resettlement) if they requires, for schooling of displaced children in nearby schools, approval for new housing construction from local councils etc. For this assistance PMU has to work closely with DS. In addition, when land is required for resettlement sites, DS is in a good position to help PMU as he is the custodian of government land not allocated to specific institutions.

#### **6.4. Survey Department**

In the land acquisition process, Survey Department has a statutory role as per the RAP to survey land and prepare survey plans. On the formal request issued to Surveyor General by the acquisition officer (DS), Survey Department employs its licensed surveyors to survey lands and show them with the names of claimants. In the final survey plans ( primary plans) prepared by the Department of Surveys, survey plans of all land plots required to be acquired are given with tenement list (list of persons claiming ownership for land/structures) to the acquisition officer following standard survey techniques and procedures. This survey plans and list of names are important reference information for the acquiring officer when he/she holds ownership inquiries.

In certain circumstances, there is a shortage of licensed surveyors in the department and lack of resources for surveyors to mobilize soon, especially when they are occupied with

previously arranged assignments. In these circumstances, PMU assists Dept. of Surveys to hire licensed surveys to work under the direction of Surveyor General with necessary resources for mobilization and other assistance at field level.

## **6.5. Dept. of Valuation**

The highest official position of the Department of Valuation is titled as “Chief Valuer”. This is similar to the post of Director General or Commissioner General in other Government organizations. As per the RAP, Chief Valuer or any other officer authorized by him/her only can attend to valuation of properties expected to be acquired.

As per LAA, valuation of properties is based on market price approach conventionally. The LAA regulation 2008 will help Valuation Department to make reasonable assessments close to realistic market prices. On the request of Acquisition Officer, Valuation Department assigned their staff to value properties to be acquired and report to acquisition officers through Chief Valuer. The Chief Valuer’s endorsement is the expression of statutory commitment of the Department of Valuation for its valuation, and readiness to go to any review board or court of law.

In the case of valuation of properties, officers assigned by the Valuation Department visit the property, individually or jointly and make their assessment based on following;

- field conditions and surrounding environment of the property
- purpose of the use of the property ( residential, commercial or agricultural purposes etc.)
- available documentary evidence related to values of properties: deeds, valuation certificates, loan documents, income earning evidence etc. if available
- consultation of people
- study secondary information available in DS offices, Provincial and Central Tax offices etc.

The valuation of properties by Valuation Department is property specific, site specific and user specific. It gives individual values for each and every property.

The PMU can support Dept. of Valuation to attend to the work of the project as per the schedules, providing mobilization support to the visiting valuation officers to visit expected sites.

## **6.6. RAP Approval Process**

The Ministry of Ports and Highways (MOPH) is the national agency responsible for approving RAPs prepared for road development projects of RDA. Although NIRP has assigned approval of RAPs to CEA in its section on ‘Institutional Responsibilities’, in practical terms

this has become a mere policy level broad statement. This has to be taken as an implicit approval rather than a formal approval by CEA. As per present practice, when RAP is submitted to CEA along with environment clearance application, if it is accepted by CEA, this acceptance is considered as the approval of CEA for all practical purposes.

The Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLLD) holds the responsibility of implementation of the NIRP and Project Executing Agency has been assigned with the responsibility for 'compiling with all the requirements for planning and implementing resettlement according to the NIRP'. Thus the Ministry of Land and Land Development becomes the premier agency responsible for overall implementation of resettlement plans in the country, as they are within the scope of NIRP. As in the case of CEA, MLLD too doesn't issue formal approval for RAPs and shows its explicit approval by accepting it for initiating land acquisition process. All land acquisition applications submitted by project implementing agencies have to annex a copy of RAP prepared along the guidelines of NIRP. MLLD doesn't accommodate land acquisition applications without a RAP approved by the project approving authority, the Ministry of Ports and Highways in case of road development projects of RDA.

The reason for MLLD and CEA to keep away from granting administrative level of approval to RAPs is understandable. RAPs are prepared by PMUs/PIAs following guidelines of NIRP and other GOSL policies and procedures. In addition, when projects are funded by external agencies, PMUs/PIAs have to consider donor requirements also in RAP planning process. The RDA manual referred to above has instructions to submit RAP to 'donor agency' to seek its concurrence (informally) at ESD level, before it is submitted to MoPH as the approving agency. To an extent, formal approvals require intervening in to internal systems of PMUs/PIAs through checking, supervising and guiding etc. As PMUs/RDA have the resources and knowledge base for RAP implementation, MLLD and CEA don't wish to narrow down the scope of RAP implementation by taking operational approval responsibility to them. If this responsibility is taken out of subject specific approving agencies like MoPH, RAPs may be prepared to satisfy minimum level required for formal approving agency ( like MLLD or CEA), instead of becoming a fully fledged document with undivided commitment to implement by PMU/PIA and MOPH finally. MLLD and CEA wish to hold a broader responsibility by staying at policy level, and influence the effective implementation of resettlement principles in the country. If and when resettlement planning and implementation deviate from accepted policies and principles MLLD and CEA will have authority to correct them through their monitoring processes.

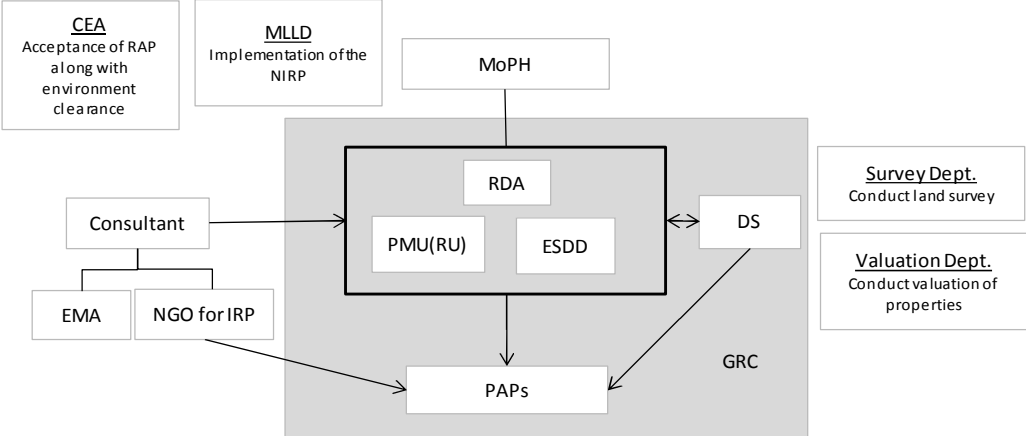
The institutional responsibilities in resettlement process are shown in the Table 6.1.

**Table 6-1 Institutional Responsibilities in Resettlement Process**

<b>Related Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
Setting up Resettlement Unit and placement of staff	PMU/RDA
Arrangement of relocation for AHs	PMU/RDA
Arrangement of relocation for Government Agencies/Institutes and Kovil	PMU/RDA
Securing resettlement site (Acquisition/purchase of suitable land)	PMU/RDA
Implementing consultation with the host community	PMU/RDA
Develop basic infrastructure in resettlement site	PMU/RDA
Construction of houses in resettlement site	PMU/RDA
Preparation of land acquisition application to be submitted to MOPH	PMU/RDA
Submission of land acquisition application and RAP to MLLD	MOPH
Acceptance of the land acquisition application	MLLD
Appointment of DS as the Acquisition Officer	MLLD
Formal request issued to Survey General	DS, Acquisition Officer
Employment of NGO for preparation and implementation of Income Restoration Program	PMU/RDA
Employment of External Monitoring Agency	PMU/RDA
Establishment of GRC	PMU/RDA
Request for valuation to valuation department	DS, Acquisition Officer
Formal surveys	Dept. of Surveys,
title inquiries	DS, acquisition officers,
valuations	Dept. of Valuations (Chief Valuer)
Updating RAP and submit it to JICA	PMU/RDA
Assist APs to in preparation of land ownership inquiries with necessary documents and proofs	PMU/RDA
Pay cash compensation and/or other assistance to APs	PMU/RDA
Assist displaced APs to find suitable lands if necessary	PMU/RDA with assistance of DS
Assist displaced APs to get approval for new housing construction from local councils	PMU/RDA with assistance of DS
Support physical relocation of APs when necessary	PMU/RDA
Support APs in schooling of displaced children in nearby schools	PMU/RDA with assistance of DS
Implement income restoration programs	PMU/RDA with assistance of DS
Implement day to day monitoring on land acquisition and resettlement activities	PMU/RDA
Implement monitoring on damages caused during construction	ESD/RDA
Prepare monthly progress/monitoring reports and submit them to LD and ESD	PMU/RDA
Prepare quarterly internal resettlement monitoring reports	ESD/RDA

Source: JICA Survey Team

The RAP implementation mechanism for the Project is shown in the Figure 6.3.



CEA: Central Environmental Authority  
 MLLD: Ministry of Land and Land Development  
 MoPH: Ministry of Port and Highways  
 RDA: Road Development Authority  
 PMU: Oriject Management Unit  
 ESDD: Environmental and Social Development Division  
 DS: Divisional Secretaries  
 EMA: External Monitoring Agency  
 IRP: Income Restoration Programme

Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 6.3 RAP Implementation Mechanism**

# 7. ELIGIBILITY

## 7.1. Basic Principles of the RAP

As shown in the Table 5.2, the WB.OP.4.12 and NIRP are more or less similar in terms of the approach to land acquisition and payment of compensation. Therefore, the RAP for the Project will be prepared based on the NIRP.

## 7.2. Cut-off Date of Eligibility

The cut-off-date of eligibility refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as PAP and be eligible to Project entitlements. The establishment of the eligibility cut-off date is intended to prevent the influx of ineligible non-residents who might take advantage of Project entitlements.

For this Project, the cut-off date was discussed at “DS Level Awareness Creation Meeting” held in the related DS offices from 8th to 10th April before the commencement day of the socioeconomic survey.

The chief engineer’s office of RDA issued the request letter to the related DS offices to declare “Cut –off date” based on the results of the meeting. (refer to Appendix 2.1(1) to (3))

**Table 7-1 Cut-off Date in Each DS**

<b>Divisional Secretary</b>	<b>Date</b>
Kolonnawa Divisional Secretary Division	8 April 2013
Colombo Divisional Secretary Division	9 April 2013
Kelaniya Divisional Secretary Division	10 April 2013

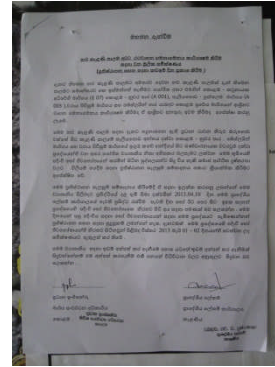
Source: JICA Survey Team

Based on the request, each DS issued an official announcement in local language on the cut-off date for the Project. The official announcement was posted at DS offices and GN offices.

It is indispensable to conduct systematic and continuous dissemination of “Cut-off date” information for prevention of further population influx into the Project area.



Source: JICA Survey Team



**Figure 7.1 Posting of cut-off date notice at Kelaniya DS Division**

### 7.3. Replacement Cost Survey

Replacement costs are the method of valuation of assets which helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

The replacement cost survey (RCS) was carried out in parallel with Socio-Economic Survey and Inventory of Loss (IOL) surveys during May 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> June 2013.

The RCS team consisting of the member of JST and local RAP consultants met officials to



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 7.2 Meeting with Deputy Chief Valuer**

obtain the information of replacement cost for land and structure from Dept. of Valuation. Based on the official request by RDA, the preliminary discussion with the Deputy Chief Valuer of the Department was made on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2013 as shown in the Figure 7.2.

At the meeting, it was revealed that at this stage of the project (Feasibility study), actual valuation figures can't be taken from the Dept. of Valuation without an official request made under LAA.

#### (1) RCS for Land Value

Land values for the area was obtained from two real estate and property developers. One company which did not wish to reveal their company name indicated the land value for Orugodawatta(Kolonnawa DS) as Rs.1, 600,000/Perch. And the information from other company being "Prime Lands" is as shown in the Table 7.2.

**Table 7-2 Land Value for Each GN**

Location	Residential	Commercial
Orugodawatta	390,000-650,000	
Bloemandal	750,000-10,500,000	1,600,000 – 2,200,000
Wadullawatta /Sedawatta	650,000 – 850,000	1,000,000 -1,600,000

Source: JICA Survey Team

In order to obtain land values for Peliyagoda Gangabada East, the RCS team did a study on paper advertisements on real estate where land values with extent (in perches) shown in the Figure 7.3.



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 7.3 Advertisement of land located in Kelaniya DS**

According to the information, the reference land value in Kelaniya DS can be considered as Rs.400,000 - 570,000/perch. The locations advertised were somewhat away from the Peliyagoda junction and the prices nearer to the project site would be more expensive.

The RCS team also made informal references to land acquisition of CKE (especially close to Peliyagoda Gangabada East) which revealed a land value of about Rs. 800,000 /perch.

Then the RCS team visited the Grama Niladaris of respective GNDs to obtain their data of land values. The land values stated by the GNs are based on the actual transaction in the area as listed below.

**Table 7-3 Land Values Stated by the GNs**

GN Division	Minimum land value (LKR/ perch)	Maximum land value (LKR/ perch)
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	550,000	1,500,000
Bloemandhal	800,000	1,650,000
Nawagampura	900,000	1,500,000
Grandpass	900,000	1,500,000
Orugodawatta	850,000	1,600,000
Sedawatta	750,000	1,000,000
Wadullawatta	750,000	1,000,000

Source: JICA Survey Team

The RCS team made sure that these values were checked with the three divisional secretaries; 1) Colombo, 2) Kolonnawa and 3) Kelaniya. Their interpretation on tentative land values were more or less the same to the values stated by GNs. However, they indicated that the commercial land values may be 5-10% more than the average residential land values of the area.



Finally the RCS team prepared replacement cost for residential and commercial land with comprehensive considerations into the results of the RCS as shown in the Table 7.4.

**Table 7-4 Land Value in Project Area based on RCS**

Location / GN Division	Land value obtained in the RCS(LKR/Perch)		Average value (LKR.)	Value of commercial land (LKR)
	Minimum	Maximum		
Peliyagoda Gangabada east	850,000	1,100,000	975,000	1,073,000
Bloemandhal	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,125,000	1,237,000
Nawagampura	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,125,000	1,237,000
Grandpass	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,125,000	1,237,000
Orugodawatta	950,000	1,250,000	1,100,000	1,210,000
Sedawatta	750,000	1,000,000	875,000	963,000
Wadullawatta	750,000	1,000,000	875,000	963,000

Source: JICA Survey Team

(2) Rates for calculation of approximate replacement cost of affected structures

The types of buildings are broadly categorized to 5 types based on the construction materials used and the quality of construction. Irrespective of the current facilities the replacement structure was assumed to have basic facilities such as electricity, water and a proper toilet. A 20 ft X 15 ft (300 sq. m) building was considered and the cost was calculated using the Building Schedule of Rates (BSR) of the Engineering Organization of the Western Provincial Council, 01.08.2010. The rate per sq. meter was then calculated and adjusted upwards by 20% to obtain 2013 rates.

The RCS team also inquired relevant local councils (Kelaniya Pradesiya Saba, Kolonnawa Town Council and Colombo Municipal Council) for values per sq. foot of such structure type.

It was stated by these authorities that they are not in a position to provide such details until a detailed measurement is carried out in the project area (this is same as the case of Valuation Department where the valuation officers will inspect each and every affected structure and value the property once LAA process is enacted for the project).

The Table 7.5 shows rates to be used for preparing the resettlement budget.

**Table 7-5 Rates to be used for calculating approximate replacement costs of structures**

Structure Type	Material	Unit	Amount (LKR)
Type1	Asbestos, tiled or concrete roof, Brick wall with plaster, Tile or terrazzo floor, wooden doors and windows, Ceilings	Square meter	33,000
Type 2	Asbestos or tiled roof, Brick or wall with plaster, Cement floor, wooden doors and windows	Square meter	29,000
Type 3	Tin sheet roof, Brick or cement block wall with plaster, Cement floor, Doors and windows wood or plastic	Square meter	20,000
Type 4	Tin sheet roof, Brick or cement block wall without plaster, Cement floor, Doors and windows wood or plastic	Square meter	17,000
Type 5 (Other)	Tin sheet or cadjan roof, Wood plank walls, Cement or mud floor, Doors and windows plastic or other material	Square meter	16,000

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: Above rates are based on Building Schedule of Rates (BSR) of the Engineering Organization , /western provincial Council effective 01.08.2010 escalated by 20% for 2013.

During the Land Acquisition Process all valuations will be undertaken by the Chief Valuer based on the current market values fixed annually by the Valuation Department. The Valuation Department updates the market value based on the prices obtained from several sources including real estate agents and the land registration department where transaction values of lands are recorded and thus it is equivalent to the replacement cost which JICA requires.

The LAA Regulations of 2008 have following provisions to ensure , compensation for Disturbance based on the “value to owner” basis should be paid under following Sub-headings, after taking into consideration the written claims made.

- 1) Expenses incurred for appearing for Section 9 inquiry ;
- 2) Expenses for finding alternative accommodation ;
- 3) Cost incurred in charge of residence ;
- 4) Cost of advertising ;
- 5) Refixing cost of fixtures and fittings ;
- 6) Expenses incurred for transport ;
- 7) Loss of earnings from business (within the limits given in prevailing Act) ;
- 8) Increased overhead expenses ;
- 9) Double payments ;
- 10) All other expenses to the owner due to the acquisition ;
- 11) Any other additional expenses for disturbance or compensation not connected under any other
- 12) Sub-Section of this act which is directly not connected to market value of the land ;

When an owner of a house or of an investment property displaced, additional 10% payment based on market value.

In addition National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) includes provision under 4. Policy Principles,

- 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.

Hence JICA requirements for applying the tly. This shoCostincludetransaction current legislation and policies.

#### **7.4. Entitlement Matrix**

The project entitlements were developed and presented in the entitlement matrix corresponding to the potential impacts identified during the census, socio-economic survey and inventory of loss survey. The entitlement matrix for the Project is given in Table 7.6.

Since the resettlement entitlements for people encroaching on government land should follow a standard policy, the Road Development Authority and the Ministry of Highways are discussing with relevant government organizations including the Ministry of Land, Valuation Department and the Urban Development Authority for adopting a suitable compensation policy for the affected people.

The compensation proposal to be submitted to the approval from the cabinet of ministers. A Ministry committee will be appointed to determine the adequacy of payment under each entitlement in the approved compensation proposal.

**Table 7-6 Project Entitlement Matrix**

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
<b>A. Residential Land and Structures</b>					
A1	Loss of residential land and structure	Titled owner with deeds	<p><b>Option 1</b>(Self – Relocation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All (cash) payments for land at replacement cost (section 17).</li> <li>2. All (cash) payment for the structure OR minimum payment of Rs. 550,000. whichever is higher.</li> <li>3. Expenses incurred for section 9 inquiry (The amount to be allowed should not exceed Rs. 10,000.)</li> <li>4. The cost incurred in change of residence - shifting (For houses where floor area is less than 1000 sq.ft. - Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>5. Re fixing cost of fixtures and fittings (For houses/residences Rs. 5000.)</li> <li>6. Expenses for electricity facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>7. Expenses for water facility - Rs. 20,000.</li> <li>8. Expenses for telecommunication facility - Rs.10,000</li> <li>9. Expenses for finding alternative accommodation for maximum of 6 months. (Maximum rental Rs. 10,000 per month for Municipal Council Areas) - Rs. 60,000.)</li> <li>10. Self relocation allowance (within Municipality area) - Rs. 500,000.</li> <li>11. Payment for handing over possession of properties before the deadline. 25% of the statutory payment for building (section 17).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CV Assess all Valuations</li> <li>2. DS Act as Acquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments</li> <li>3. RDA/PMU provide funds</li> </ol>	Minimum payment based on the estimate for construction of a 550 sq.ft single story dwelling prepared by NHDA

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			<p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p>RDA will give around 6 acres for UDA from Attidiya land and request an apartment from UDA for less than Rs. 3.5 million (cost of land will be deducted from the housing unit cost.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All (cash) payments for land at replacement cost (section 17).</li> <li>2. All (cash) payment for the structure OR minimum payment of Rs. 550,000 whichever is higher.</li> <li>3. Expenses incurred for section 9 inquiry (The amount to be allowed should not exceed Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>4. The cost incurred in change of residence - shifting (For houses where floor area is less than 1000 sq.ft. - Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>5. Re fixing cost of fixtures and fittings (For houses/residences Rs. 5000.)</li> <li>6. Expenses for electricity facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>7. Expenses for water facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>8. Expenses for telecommunication facility - Rs.10,000</li> <li>9. Expenses for finding alternative accommodation for maximum of 6 months. (Maximum rental Rs. 10,000 per month for Municipal Council Areas) - Rs. 60,000.)</li> <li>10. Payment for handing over possession of properties before the deadline. 25% of the statutory payment for building (section 17).</li> </ol> <p>Total compensation amount Rs. 685,000. (Item2-9) This will be the initial payment for the UDA Housing Unit and the balance payment will</p>		

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			be compensated by Attidiya land to UDA.		
A2	Loss of residential land and structure	Non Titled owner	<p><b>Option 1</b>(Self – Relocation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All (cash) payment for the structure OR minimum payment of Rs. 550,000 whichever is higher.</li> <li>2. Expenses incurred for section 9 inquiry (The amount to be allowed should not exceed Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>3. The cost incurred in change of residence - shifting (For houses where floor area is less than 1000 sq.ft. - Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>4. Re fixing cost of fixtures and fittings (For houses/residences Rs. 5000.)</li> <li>5. Expenses for electricity facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>6. Expenses for water facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>7. Expenses for telecommunication facility - Rs.10,000</li> <li>8. Expenses for finding alternative accommodation for maximum of 6 months. (Maximum rental Rs. 10,000 per month for Municipal Council Areas) - Rs. 60,000.)</li> <li>9. Self relocation allowance (within Municipality area) - Rs. 500,000.</li> <li>10. Payment for handing over possession of properties before the deadline. 25% of the statutory payment for building (section 17).</li> </ol> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p>RDA will give around 6 acres for UDA from Attidiya land and request an apartment from UDA for less than Rs. 3.5 million (cost of land will be deducted from the housing unit cost)</p>		Minimum payment based on the estimate for construction of a 550 sq.ft single story dwelling prepared by NHDA

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All (cash) payment for the structure OR minimum payment of Rs. 550,000 whichever is higher.</li> <li>2. Expenses incurred for section 9 inquiry (The amount to be allowed should not exceed Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>3. The cost incurred in change of residence - shifting (For houses where floor area is less than 1000 sq.ft. - Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>4. Re fixing cost of fixtures and fittings (For houses/residences Rs. 5000.)</li> <li>5. Expenses for electricity facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>6. Expenses for water facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>7. Expenses for telecommunication facility - Rs.10,000</li> <li>8. Expenses for finding alternative accommodation for maximum of 6 months. (Maximum rental Rs. 10,000 per month for Municipal Council Areas) - Rs. 60,000.)</li> <li>9. Payment for handing over possession of properties before the deadline. 25% of the statutory payment for building (section 17).</li> </ol> <p>Total compensation amount Rs. 685,000 (Item 2-9). This will be the initial payment for the UDA Housing Unit and the balance payment will be compensated by Attidiya land to UDA.</p>		
A3	Loss of residential land and structure	Sub family	<p><u>Finding a alternative accommodation</u> 50% of the cash grant as applicable to self relocates- Rs. 275,000.</p>		
<b>B. Commercial Land and Structures</b>					
B1	Loss of commercial land and structure	Titled owner with deeds	<p><b><u>Only option</u></b>(Self Relocation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All (cash) payments for land at</li> </ol>		

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			<p>replacement cost (section 17).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. All (cash) payment for the structure OR minimum payment of Rs. 275,000 whichever is higher.</li> <li>3. Expenses incurred for section 9 inquiry (The amount to be allowed should not exceed Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>4. The cost incurred in change of commercial establishment - shifting(For business place where floor area is less than 1000 sq.ft. - Rs. 10,000)</li> <li>5. Re fixing cost of fixtures and fittings (For houses/residences Rs. 5000.)</li> <li>6. Loss of earnings - Rs. 15,000</li> <li>7. Expenses for electricity facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>8. Expenses for water facility - Rs. 20,000</li> <li>9. Expenses for telecommunication facility - Rs.10,000</li> <li>10. Self relocation allowance (within Municipality area) - Rs. 500,000.</li> <li>11. Payment for handing over possession of properties before the deadline. 25% of the statutory payment for building (section 17).</li> </ol>		
B2	Loss of commercial land and structure	Non Titled owner	<p><b>Only option</b>(Self Relocation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All (cash) payment for the structure OR minimum payment of Rs. 275,000 whichever is higher.</li> <li>2. The cost incurred in change of commercial establishment - shifting(For business place where floor area is less than 1000 sq.ft. -</li> </ol>		



	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			<p>Rs. 10,000)</p> <p>3. The cost incurred in change of commercial establishment - shifting (For business place where floor area is less than 1000 sq.ft. - Rs. 10,000)</p> <p>4. Re fixing cost of fixtures and fittings (For houses/residences Rs. 5000.)</p> <p>5. Loss of earnings - Rs. 15,000</p> <p>6. Expenses for electricity facility - Rs. 20,000</p> <p>7. Expenses for water facility - Rs. 20,000</p> <p>8. Expenses for telecommunication facility - Rs.10,000</p> <p>9. Self relocation allowance (within Municipality area) - Rs. 500,000.</p> <p>10. Payment for handing over possession of properties before the deadline. 25% of the statutory payment for building (section 17).</p>		
B3	Loss of business	Affected business owners with registration for business (regardless of the ownership of land)	<p>For temporary loss of business (in case the commercial structure is affected partially or temporary, and being rebuilt on site):</p> <p>1. Payment for any associated loss net average adjusted profit while commercial structure is being rebuilt based on the accounts and tax returns pertaining to preceding three (3) years</p> <p>1. A payment for increased overhead expenses would be recommended by CV as per the circumstances. (Regulations 2008)</p> <p>For permanent loss of business (in case the commercial structure needs to be relocated):</p> <p>1. Cash payment not exceeding the average annual net profits from business, as shown by the books of accounts, for three calendar</p>	<p>1. CV Assess all Valuations</p> <p>2. DS Act as Aquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments</p> <p>3. RDA/PMU provide funds</p>	

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			<p>years immediately preceding acquisition or Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is higher;</p> <p>2. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months net income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher;</p> <p>3. Materials transport allowance G1.2 AND</p> <p>4. Transition subsistence allowance G2 AND</p> <p>5. Livelihood restoration allowance G3</p> <p>6. An allowance to be assessed by the CV will be paid for advertising the new premises, printing of notice boards</p>	DS will assist the Chief Valuer for assessment of the business loss	
B4	Loss of business	Affected business owners without registration for business (regardless of the ownership of land)	<p>1. Cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher</p> <p>2. Materials transport allowance G1.1 or G1.2 AND</p> <p>3. Transition subsistence allowance G2 AND</p> <p>4. Livelihood restoration allowance G3</p> <p>5. An allowance to be decided by the Chief Valuer will be paid for advertising the new premises, printing of notice boards</p>	<p>1. CV Assess all Valuations</p> <p>2. DS Act as Acquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments</p> <p>3. RDA/PMU provide funds</p> <p>4. .</p>	
B5	Loss of business	Tenant of the affected commercial structure with registration for business	<p>For temporary loss of business (in case the commercial structure is affected partially or temporary, and being rebuilt on site):</p> <p>1. AP has the option to stay with the owners agreement OR to move out with compensation described below (See the description under "for permanent loss of business")</p> <p>2. A Payment assessed by the Chief Valuer would be paid for any associated loss of income while commercial structure is being rebuilt.</p> <p>3. A payment for increased overhead expenses would also be recommended by CV as per the circumstances.</p>	<p>1. CV Assess all Valuations</p> <p>2. DS Act as Acquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments</p> <p>3. RDA/PMU provide funds</p> <p>4. .</p>	

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			4. Material transport allowance G1.1 AND 5. Transition subsistence allowance G2 AND 6. Livelihood restoration allowance G3  For permanent loss of business (in case the commercial structure needs to be relocated): 1. Cash for the value of the remaining lease OR cash assistance to cover rental arrangements for minimum period of 6 months of equivalent standard and advance payments as determined by the CV to owner on a case to case basis whichever is higher AND; 2. Assistance in finding new affordable rental premises to operate business; 3. For losses of income a cash payment not exceeding annual average net profit from business, as shown by the books of accounts, for three calendar years immediately preceding acquisition or livelihood restoration grant, whichever is higher; 4. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher; 5. Material transport allowance G1.2 AND 6. Transition subsistence allowance G2 AND 7. Livelihood restoration assistance G3 6. Project will also assist in recovering any advance payments made by the tenant to the owner, if there is a complete loss of the structure.		
<b>C. Rental Accommodation</b>					
C1	Loss of rental accommodation	Person renting in a residential structure owned by a titled owner	Finding alternative accommodation 1. Expenses for finding alternative accommodation for maximum of 3 months. (Maximum rental Rs. 10,000/= per month	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS Act as Aquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make	

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			for Municipal Council Areas) - Rs. 30,000 2. The cost incurred in change of change of resident - shifting(For houses where floor area is less than 1000 sq.ft. - Rs. 10,000) Total compensation amount <u>Rs. 40,000</u>	payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	
<b>D. Other Private Properties or Secondary Structures</b>					
D1	Partial or complete loss of other property or secondary structure (i.e. shed, outdoor latrine, warehouse, storage facility, cold storage facility, animal pen etc)	Owners of structures (regardless of the ownership of land)	All payments for affected structure at replacement cost (market value of the structure plus cost for transporting building materials, any labor, contractors' fee and any registration taxes)	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS Act as Aquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	
<b>E. Loss of Income of Employees or Hired Labourers</b>					
E1	Loss of Income of Employees or Hired Labourers	People losing wage employment	1. An allowance of Rs. 15,000/= OR 3 months basic salary whichever is higher	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	
<b>F. Trees with Timber Value and Standing Crops</b>					
F1	Loss of crops, fruit trees and trees with timber value	Person who cultivates crops and/or owns trees (regardless of the ownership of land)	1. An advance notice to harvest crop shall be displayed at GN office and informed to AP by GN in advance; 2. Where harvesting is not possible the market value for lost cash crops and timber trees will be paid;  For owner, payment for crops will be paid to the owner.;  For landless tenant farmer, payment for crops will be paid to the tenant;  For sharecropper, payment for crops shall be shared between owner and sharecropper	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS Act as Aquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	For timber trees, the value of a tree equals that of the lumber.

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			according to the sharecropping agreement;  Payment of cash will be for fruit tree, Rs.2,000/tree, Timber Rs.5,000/tree		
<b>G. Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation Assistance</b>					
<b>G1. Materials Transport Allowance</b>					
G1.1	Materials Transport Allowance	APs reorganizing or rebuilding residential / commercial structures on site	Cash assistance up to an amount assessed by the Chief valuer would be paid for each affected household.	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS will make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	
G1.2	Materials Transport Allowance	Households or business owners who will be relocated (regardless of the ownership of land)	Cash assistance (relocation allowance) would be paid to household based on floor area of the house in occupation before relocation; and assessed by the Chief Valuer Rs. If there are subfamilies, above payment should be divided proportionately.	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS will make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	
<b>G2. Transition Subsistence Allowance</b>					
G2	Transition Subsistence Allowance	Each member of severely affected household	Subsistence allowance for the transition period for each member of affected household as assessed by the Chief valuer for a period of 3 months. However this assistance could be further extended (up to a maximum of 6 months) as assessed on a case to case basis, with a written concurrence from Divisional Secretary.	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS will make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	"
<b>G3. Livelihood Restoration (Grant and Training)</b>					
G3	Livelihood restoration assistance	Household having permanent effect on livelihood (those who are resettled, lose job, etc.)	A cash assistance per household as assessed by the Chief Valuer would be paid as Livelihood restoration grant, with written concurrence of Divisional Secretary.  If requested by household, RDA will assist in obtaining professional assistance and advice, to invest funds or to set up a business at a commercially viable location.	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS will make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	Consultant will hire a NGO to conduct livelihood restoration assistance for the project RDA will provide funds for the training

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
			RDA would assist the household to obtain Micro Credit facilities to obtain production assets.  Training for up to two members of AP households to receive skills and vocational training, to an amount of assessed by the chief valuer per member.		
<b>H. Special Assistance/ Allowances</b>					
H1	Special Assistance / Allowances for Vulnerable APs	Households having vulnerable APs (poor, elderly APs, , female-headed households, Cronically ill and disabled)	A special grant as assessed by the Chief Valuer per household to improve living standards of vulnerable APs and households; - Rs. 15,000.	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS Act as Aquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds	
<b>I. Community Assets</b>					
I1	Loss of small scale community buildings and other structures such as shrines, temples, Kovils etc.	Divisional Secretary division, urban ward, local community or local authority owning or benefiting from community property.  Chief priest of the religious place.	Restoration in existing location of affected community buildings, structures, infrastructure and common property resources to original or better condition;  OR replacement in alternative location identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities;  OR cash payment at full replacement cost; AND Restoration of access to community resources.	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS Act as Aquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds 4. Local Authority will carry out the works	
I2	Loss of local infrastructure such as local roads, play grounds, footpaths, bridges, irrigation, water points or communal hand pumps etc.	Divisional Secretary division, urban ward, local community or local authority owning or benefiting from community property.	Restoration in existing location of affected local infrastructure and common property resources to original or better condition;  OR replacement in alternative location identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities;  OR Cash payment at full replacement cost; AND Restoration of access to community resources.	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS Act as Aquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds 4. Local Authority will carry out the works	

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsible Agency	Remarks
I3	Shifting of common resources such as High tension and distribution electricity power lines, water supply lines, telecommunication lines.	Utility agency who owns the facility	Relocation in alternative location identified in consultation with relevant authorities; OR Cash payment at full replacement cost.	1. CV Assess all Valuations 2. DS Act as Aquiring officer manage the acquisition process and make payments 3. RDA/PMU provide funds 4. Local Authority will carry out the work 5. Respective Utility Service Agency (e.g. CEB, NWS&DB, SLT) will carry outthe work	
<b>J Unanticipated Adverse Impacts</b>					
J1	Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this RAP			

Source: JICA Survey Team

## **7.5. Income Restoration Program (IRP)**

A large-scale infrastructure development project could adversely affect livelihoods and income sources of populations living in the project area. The effect on livelihood is severe when project areas are located in urban areas; this project is located in the densely populated capital city of the country, at its entry point in the North.

### **7.5.1. Livelihood and Income Restoration Strategies**

The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP), World Bank OP.4.12 and JICA guidelines on resettlement recognizes the need for re-establishing livelihoods of displaced persons and improving their standard of living; avoiding impoverishment of people as a result of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes; and providing livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity to APs.

Internationally recognized best practices propose a set of principles that guide the planning and implementation processes of income restoration programmes. In terms of these guiding principles, livelihood and income restoration should be integrated into on-going community development processes. The NIRP recognizes and acknowledges this approach by stating that resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people' based on the principle that APs should be engaged in planning and implementation of income restoration programmes.

There are different types of livelihood and income restoration strategies. For example, such a strategy could take the form of a short-term or a long-term strategy; or it could be a land-based or non-land based or enterprise-based strategy. International best practices recognized three types of key income restoration strategies.

- a) Cash-based assistance: Cash-based assistance is primarily a short-term strategy. It could take different forms according to the context within which it is applied. For example, people who lose their livelihoods and incomes can be offered temporary paid work (e.g. cash-for-work) by the project until they re-establish their livelihoods or initiate new livelihoods. APs can also be given a cash grant to restore their livelihood and income sources.
- b) Other forms of assistance: A variety of assistance can be provided to APs under non cash based income restoration strategy which is usually a long-term strategy. It could provide technical and vocational skills development training; access to micro-finance; business development support services such as assistance for product development and quality improvement, business planning, financial management and accounting; support for accessing markets; and placements in suitable employment in both government and private sector.



## 7.5.2. Livelihood and income restoration Program for the Project

As per initial studies made through SES surveys, residential population do not engage in agriculture or other land based livelihood activities sensitive to the changes of the environment, with risk of losing APs income . The public meetings held with APs in Wadullawatta and Nawagampura, and the FGD discussions confirm this situation. In the residential population, two segments of populations have been found with risk of losing livelihood opportunities by the project. They are; 1) Daily paid laborers and contract labourers and 2) self-employed persons mostly with small scale economic ventures.

The table below shows the situation with regard to this category of population in project area.

**Table 7-7 Affected Livelihood of Residential Population Segregated by GND (including household head and population)**

Occupation	GN Division							Total
	Peliyagoda Gangabada east	Bloemendhal	Grandpass	Nawagampura	Orugodawatta	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Business Owners	0	11	5	12	0	14	12	54
Employees	0	63	12	9	0	19	15	118
Daily paid labour	2	29		9	8	97	196	341
Contract labour	0	2		0	0	0	7	9
Self employed	3	14		5	4	48	103	177

Source: JICA Survey Team

### (1) Income Restoration of daily paid workers and self employed

The populations listed in this table; 1) daily paid labourers and contract labourers and 2) self-employed persons totalling to 527, have risk in losing their income earning from respective means due to their likely displacement from project area.. There will be two likely events that can occur regarding relocation and livelihood losses; 1) relocation of affected families with above livelihood losing population elsewhere and 2) self-relocation efforts may reduce the population needing livelihood assistance. The effect on labourers will only be minor as they are working outside the project area. However Self employed, business owners and employees will have major effect on their livelihoods as the business premises f all will be affected.

As revealed in FGDs and the meetings held with APs, the above labour population finds work in Pettah and Kiribathgoda where transport is easy and work also is available.. It takes time for this labour force to settle in new locations and be familiar with the working arrangements

in new labour markets. The income restoration program targeting this labour population, 350 persons, has to pay attention on following;

- (1) Assessment on income loss taking affected time durations in to consideration
- (2) Changes in residence of affected population due to relocation; caused by self-relocation and RDA resettlement sites with distance to present living areas
- (3) Need for temporary cash assistance as guided by the entitlement matrix and provided in the budget
- (4) Need for training to enhance skills to suit new situations
- (5) Opportunities for employment in the project during construction phase

The income restoration programs (IRP) will be conducted as follows.

- 1) The NGO will be hired under the Consultant after establishment of L/A for the Project
- 2) PMU/RDA with assistance of the NGO will carry out the preference survey of the AHs in terms of contents of the program and establish the detailed IRP based on the results of the updated RAP. The IRP will be undertaken based on the detailed IRP.

## (2) Income Restoration of self-employed persons

As per SES survey information 177 persons of the residential population are self-employed with various small scale enterprises. Gender wise self employed people are equally distributed Self-employed businesses includes small boutiques and sale points, cottage industries( such as producing incense sticks –a popular home industry in Wadullawatta GND), beauty salons, private tuition classes, home made food, paper-bag making etc. All these self-employed businesses run by heads of households or members of households are oneperson businesses, with occasional use of family labour.

These self-employment ventures will lose their business as they will have to vacate their premises with the project land acquisition. They have to move away from project area and have to relocate elsewhere. This self-employment is possible only in their own environment, and change of the environment will affect their livelihood, at least in the short-term. The residents will have options to select self-relocation or resettled in a government sponsored relocation site. Irrespective of the option they choose, their loss of income caused by the project needs to be compensated. The LAA revision of 2008 supports supplementation of the loss of income, and this is included in the entitlement matrix.

Similar to the assistance to employed APs discussed earlier, a program for income restoration for self-employed people also needs to be formulated commencing from feasibility studies. These studies should pay attention to following;

- (1) Temporary and permanent losses of self-employment income
- (2) Actual relocation requirements with time schedules
- (3) Potential for reestablishment of self-employed business/ or alternative employment in new locations
- (4) Possible alternative employments for self-employed persons with training and other resources

The realistic IRP will be prepared based on the same manner with the IRP for labourers as follows.

- 1) The NGO will be hired under the Consultant after establishment of L/A for the Project
- 2) PMU/RDA with assistance of the NGO will carry out the preference survey of the AHs in terms of contents of the program and establish the detailed IRP based on the results of the updated RAP. The IRP will be undertaken based on the detailed IRP.

The Project will not adversely affect the residential population working in the formal sector. They include government service and private sector employment, and their work places are not confined to project area.

**Table 7-8 Affected Livelihood of Business Population Segregated by GND (including business owner and population)**

Position in Business	GN Division					Total
	Bloemendhal	Grandpass	Nawagampura	Sedawatta	Wadullawatta	
Owner	11	5	12	14	12	54
Manager	3	1	0	0	3	7
Supervisor	3	2	0	0	2	7
Accountant/ Cashier	11	2	1	3	2	19
Clerk	13	7	0	12	6	38
Sales agent	5	0	1	1	1	8
Other	28	0	7	3	1	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>172</b>

Source: JICA Survey Team

There is a likely loss of livelihood for 172 persons engaged in business activities in the project area. Out of the affected 172 individuals, 54 are owners of the business carried out in the area. A majority of the business staff, around 104, is holding subordinate positions at junior level. Nearly a half of the business related population are from Bloemendhal GND.

Income restoration for business owners (54) is a straight forward activity looked after by LAA. The LAA 2008 revision provides compensation for business losses, including losses to land,

structure and business good will etc. This is included in the resettlement budget. Regarding 118 persons attached to these business ventures as staff in different grades, they should be compensated for their loss of salaries and wages caused by the project. PMU should work out operational plans to make necessary compensation for personnel who lose their jobs. This resettlement plan provides a frame work for future operations of PMU in resettlement planning.

### (3) Assistance for Vulnerable Persons

This is a very sensitive group of people whose capacity to adjust to changes is limited in competitive societies. They need additional support to restore their situation if they are affected adversely by an external intervention like land acquisition. There are accepted definitions on the vulnerability in resettlement planning agreed by NIRP and international development agencies. Following are the affected vulnerable populations in the project area.

**Table 7-9 Vulnerable Households Segregated by GND**

GN Division	Vulnerable Category					Poor	Total
	HH Head Male >60 years	HH Head Female >60 years	Disabled	Chronically ill	Widow or widower		
Gangabada east	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Bloemandhal	1	0	4	4	3	0	12
Nawagampura	0	0	2	2	2	0	6
Orugodawatta	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Sedawatta	1	2	13	9	17	3	45
Wadullawatta	0	0	3	1	25	3	32
Total	3	3	22	19	49	6	102

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: There are 19 Samurthi (government welfare payments) Recipients who can be categorized as Poor. 13 HHs fall under other vulnerability categories and only 6 remain under category "poor" only

There are 96 vulnerable HHs among 395 household heads, representing 24.3% of the total number of family heads. A half of the vulnerable persons are widows/widowers. Next is the physically disabled persons (22), and the chronically ill (19) persons. There are only 6 HHs over 60 years of age.

These vulnerable people receive a special restoration allowance in addition to other entitlements. In addition to this, PMU will support them to prepare for land acquisition inquiries and other assistance they need for smooth transition. PMU will maintain close contact with vulnerable populations throughout the project implementation.

### (4) Employment Opportunities on Construction Works

Several new employment opportunities will be created during construction period. Some of these will be: drivers (light vehicles), drivers (heavy vehicles), masons, carpenters, welders, computer operators, clerks, labourers. The PMU can ensure that the construction company

provides jobs first to affected persons on a preferential basis. The Project also can ensure that women are not discriminated and that their wages are not lower than those for men for equivalent work.

(5) Future planning requirements for income restoration

In principle, PMU needs to view the resettlement planning as a development opportunity for the displaced. As a priority matter, project benefits should flow to the displaced through associated institutional interventions such as adequate and timely compensation, income restoration, rehabilitation of vulnerable groups, and employment opportunities in construction related activities etc. The most important requirement at this time for PMU is to develop a dialogue with APs to improve consensus and confidence building processes to lay a foundation for forthcoming resettlement planning.

The IRP will be prepared as follows;

- 1) The NGO will be hired under the Consultant after establishment of L/A for the Project.
- 2) PMU/RDA with assistance of the NGO will carry out the preference survey of the AHs in terms of contents of the program and establish the detailed IRP based on the results of the updated RAP. The IRP will be undertaken based on the detailed IRP.

Some of the strengths visible among the displaced persons and the environment include; reasonably high level of literacy, access to credit facilities, diversity of businesses, and macro-economic climate prevailing in the area. These desirable features emerged through socioeconomic profiles of the area were further confirmed during the meetings and FGDs held with APs.

### **7.5.3. Organization to Implement IRP**

PMU will act as a facilitator and a coordinator for the APs to obtain the services and inputs available from the respective state and private institutions in the area of entrepreneur development. NGOs and CBOs will play a key role in planning and implementation of income restoration programme, as it is necessarily a community level programme. PMU provides logistic support and initial funds required to implement the programme. The Land Acquisition Officer(LAO) attached to the PMU will be the focal person of PMU with regard to income restoration. Whenever required, expertise services for specific areas will be drawn from outside sources to assist APs. The restoration plan will have linkages with following institutions.

- Banks and other financial institutions
- Vocational Training Authority
- National apprentice and Industrial Training Authority
- Assistance of the NGOs such as Chambers of Commerce

- All income restoration programs will be undertaken in consultation with individual APs and their associations

Categories of APs entitled to Income Restoration Benefits in the Project area;

- ✓ APs losing income from employment/self-employment.
- ✓ APs losing businesses.
- ✓ Vulnerable categories

## 8. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

The NIRP indicates that “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.” In order to ensure the principle, it is necessary to consider the mechanism for providing relocation site for all AHs.

### 8.1. Basic Information Resulting From SES

#### 8.1.1. Project Impact

According to the results of Socio-economic Survey (SES) conducted for preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project, No. of affected households are 395 while 54 businesses are affected. Affected populations are 1,743 residents and 172 in business units which include 54 owners and 118 workers. Thus the total affected persons are 1,915. With regard to title, among the HHs 35 have title while 11 businesses have title. Distribution of Households and businesses according to land ownership status is shown in Table 8.1. The Number of Aps under each category is also given in the Table.

**Table 8-1 No. of Affected Households, business units and Populations**

No. of AHs & Businesses					No. of PAPs					Total
Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	Total	Title Holder	Rent	Untitled Holder	Others	Employees	
46	38	359	6	449	200	79	1,504	14	118	1,915

Source: JICA Survey Team

The 46 title holders will be compensated for their land and structures by way of cash compensation.

As per the entitlement matrix for the project, the non title holders are not eligible for land compensation but they are entitled for receiving compensation for their affected structures.

This means that the non title holders have nowhere to go without any cash compensation for land or provision of alternative land even if they receive compensation for affected structures.

Therefore, the Project Executing Agency (RDA) will take all efforts to provide cash and land based resettlement assistance to Aps.

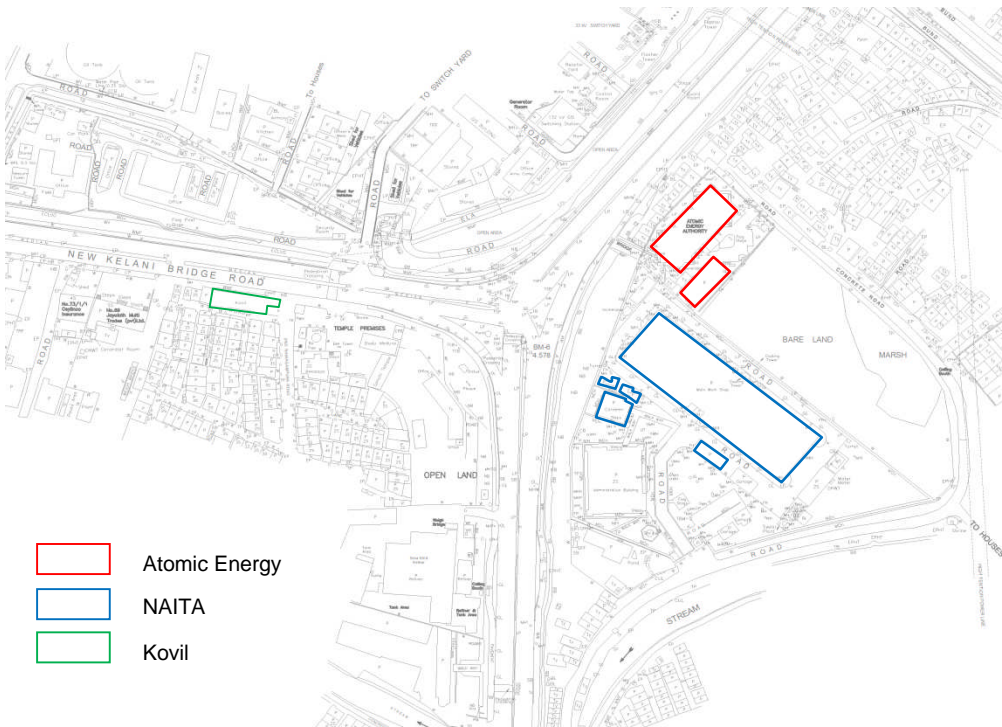
In addition, the SES revealed that following large scale buildings belong to Government Agencies/Institutes and Centres of Worship will be severely affected as shown in the Table

8.2 and Figure 8.1. Considering the magnitude of the impact, the relocation of these structures is not avoidable.

**Table 8-2 No. Government Agencies/Institutes and Centres of Worship**

Structures	Magnitude of Impact
Atomic Energy Authority	The entire building is affected.
Automobile Training Institute under National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA)	The main workshop is affected.
Kovil(Hindu Temple)	Around 40% of the structure will be affected

Source: JICA Survey Team



Source: JICA Survey Team

**Figure 8.1 Affected Large Scale Buildings**

**8.1.2. Attitudes of AHs for the Resettlement**

During the socio-economic survey the willingness of affected households to relocate was questioned. The method of compensation was also inquired. Finally two resettlement options with respect to location was asked (i.e. resettle in a resettlement village or in a settlement scheme as an apartment). The responses of household heads are summarized below.

- (1) Household of compensati to Relocate

The Table 8.3 shows that more than 90% of AHs are willing to relocate for the Project.



**Table 8-3 Household's Willingness to Relocate**

AP category	GN Division	Willingness to relocate			Total
		Yes	No	No idea	
Residential/ Residential cum commercial	Paliyagoda Gangabada East	4	1	1	6
	Bloemendhal	33	0	0	33
	Nawagampura	11	3	0	14
	Orugodawatta	0	0	9	9
	Sedawatta	90	3	0	93
	Wadullawatta	228	12	0	240
	Sub-total	366	19	10	395
Commercial	Bloemendhal	9	1	1	11
	Grandpass	3	1	1	5
	Nawagampura	11	1	0	12
	Sedawatta	12	1	1	14
	Wadullawatta	8	3	1	12
	Sub-total	43	7	4	54
Total		409	26	14	449

Source: JICA Survey Team

(2) Household's Preferred Method of Compensation

The Table 8.4 shows that approximately 80% of AHs prefer the "House to House" compensation.

**Table 8-4 Household's preferred method of compensation**

AP Category	GN Division	Method of Compensation					Total
		Land for land	Cash	House to house	Not decided	Other	
Residential/ Residential cum commercial	Paliyagoda Gangabada East	0	1	3	0	2	6
	Bloemendhal	0	1	32	0	0	33
	Nawagampura	0	0	11	0	3	14
	Orugodawatta	0	0	0	0	9	9
	Sedawatta	0	23	68	1	1	93
	Wadullawatta	3	5	216	5	11	240
	Sub total	3	30	330	6	26	395
Commercial	Bloemendhal	1	5	3	1	1	11
	Grandpass	1	3	0	0	1	5
	Nawagampura	0	1	10	0	1	12
	Sedawatta	0	2	10	0	2	14
	Wadullawatta	0	4	4	0	4	12
	Sub total	2	15	27	1	9	54
Total		5	45	357	7	35	449

Source: JICA Survey Team

(3) The Option of Resettlement

The AHs of Residential/ Residential cum commercial were inquired on the preference of resettlement option. Two resettlement options were considered, i.e. option one to resettle at

a fully developed resettlement village and second to resettle at a fully developed housing scheme as a “Flat”. AP household head’s response is shown in the Table 8.5.

**Table 8-5 AP household head’s Preferred Method of Resettlement**

AP category	GN Division	Willingness to settle at a			Total
		Resettlement village	Flats type scheme	No idea	
Residential/ Residential cum commercial	Paliyagoda Gangabada East	1	2	3	6
	Bloemendhal	8	24	1	33
	Nawagampura	6	5	3	14
	Orugodawatta	0	0	9	9
	Sedawatta	49	20	24	93
	Wadullawatta	97	131	12	240
Total		161	182	52	395

Source: JICA Survey Team

## 8.2. Proposed Compensation Package

The methodologies for reocation of AHs have been discussed with stakeholders at length. RDA has considered three options for the relocation, i.e. (i) cash compensation, (ii) providing a plot of land at Attidiya and (iii) providing housing unit from the UDA housing projects closer to the current settlements. The option of providing a plot of land from Attidiya was dropped as this will result in relocating the affected people in a distant place and they will find difficulties in carrying out their livelihoods as well as the schooling of the children.

Consequently RDA prepared the proposal on the compensation policy mainly consisting of two options as following. (referred to Appendix-9)

Self Relocation(Option 1)RDA will pay to PAPs compensations for “self- relocation” as detailed in the compensation policy in addition to the compensation for land and structures they are entitled in accordance with the relevant legislation and other government policy. Note that the compensation cost for land and structures calculated in the RAP was based on the replacement cost survey done in the process of RAP preparation.

The compensation policy has identified different schemes for title holders and non-title holders. The entitlements will also vary depending on whether the premises is residential or commercial.

For commercial premises only option considered is cash compensation for self relocation as the Government does not have any projects which provide commercial space.

### (1) Housing unit from the UDAhousing schemes (Option 2)

The affected residents will have the option of moving to housing unit built by the UDA close to the project site as part of the “Urban Regeneration Project”. RDA will transfer part of their

land at Attidiya to UDA as payment to UDA and also make the APs relocation entitlements and allowances direct to UDA as initial payments towards the housing unit.

(2) Public Meeting for Establishment of Basic Agreement on the Compensation Policy with Stakeholders

A public meeting with stakeholders was organized and held at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and attended by a majority of the affected people, Elected Representatives at National and Provincial Levels relevant to the project area, Project Minister for Ports and Highways, Secretary to the Ministry of Ports and Highways and Officials from RDA, Valuation Department and other relevant agencies. Representatives from JICA office in Colombo were also invited and attended this meeting.

The basic agreement on the compensation policy with related community was established through the discussion at the meeting.(referred to Appendix 2.6) Note that This policy will need approval of the Cabinet of Ministers before being adopted.

**8.3. Buildings belonging to Government Agencies/Institutes and Centres of Worship**

**8.3.1. NAITA**

The part of the workshop of NAITA will be affected by the Project. It was decided to relocate them to the part of the land of “Vocational Training Center”. The area of Vocational Training Center consisting of training facilities, accommodation for students, canteen and so on is approximately 6 acres.

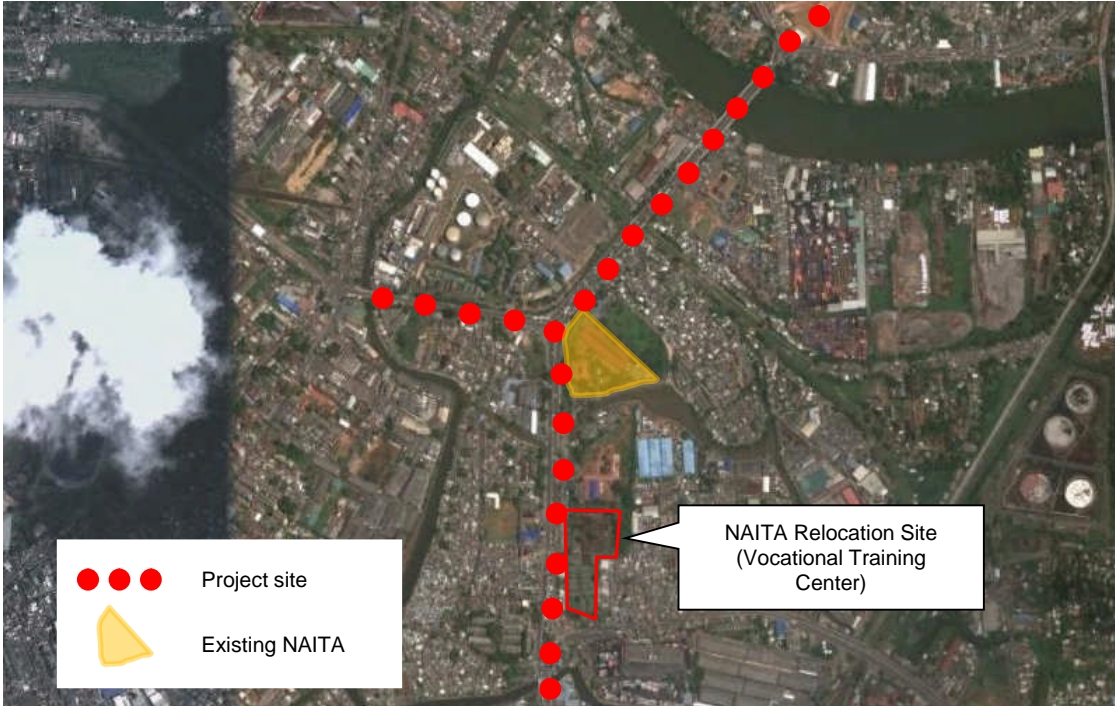
RDA has entered in to a Memorandum of Understanding with National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) , the institution to be relocated, and The Vocational Training Authority (VTA), the institution providing the land for relocation. A copy of the MOU is given as Appendix10.1. The location of the relocation site is shown in the Figure 8.2. The cost of reconstruction and relocation of NAITA is LKR 850 million. The breakdown of the cost is shown in the Table 8.6.

**Table 8-6 Relocation of NAITA**

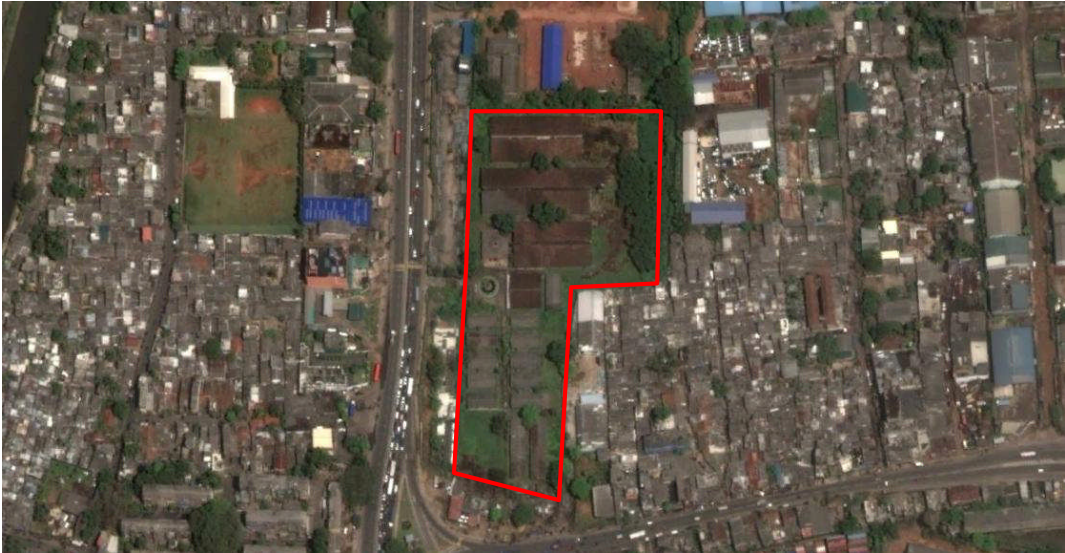
Items	Amount(LKR)
Building Construction	778,945,000
Relocation of Machinery	13,970,000
Miscellaneous	60,400,000
Total Cost	853,315,000
(Rounded)	850,000,000

Source: JICA Survey Team

The source of funds will be based on the agreements reached during the JICA Fact Finding Mission (Minutes of the Meeting JICA Fact Finding Mission August 2013) and it is proposed to construct the necessary facilities before the facilities existing structures are demolished so that there will be minimal disturbance to the students and trainees.



**Figure 8.2 Location of the Relocation Site for NAITA**



**Figure 8.3 Location of the Relocation Site for NAITA**

**8.3.2. KOVIL**

A focus group meeting regarding the relocation of the Hindu Kovil was held on 19th July 2013 at the Kalibadra Amman Hindu Kovil premises attended by all devotees of the surrounding area. At this meeting it was decided not to shift the Kovil to any new premises but retain the balance portion after renovating. The Minutes of the Meeting is referred to Appendix 2.2.

The chief priest of the Kovil issued the official letter to RDA to express agreement for the arrangement on 24th July (referred to Appendix 2.3)

The cost for the reconstruction of the Kovil is approximately LKR 13 million as shown in the Table 8.7. Actual rehabilitation assistance will be based on the valuation by the Chief Valuer and will be met from GOSL funds. Since only about 40% of the structure is affected the Kovil can be rehabilitated in the balance premises. It is proposed to release funds progressively during construction to the legal entity in charge of the Kovil.

**Table 8-7 Reconstruction Cost for KOVIL**

Items	Original Cost for new Kovil	Reconstruction Cost
Cost of new building and services	LKR. 16,907,510	50%= LKR 8,453,755
Cost of New statue moulding	LKR. 20,591,700	25% = LKR 4,118,340
Total cost for reconstruction		LKR 12,572,095

Source: JICA Survey Team

The source of funds will be based on the agreements reached during the JICA Fact Finding Mission (Minutes of the Meeting JICA Fact Finding Mission August 2013)

**8.3.3. Atomic Energy Authority**

(1) Outline of AEA

1) Outline of organization

- Enforcement: Established by the Atomic Energy Authority Act No.19 of 1969
- Major Work: Promotion of peaceful applications of nuclear technology conforming to international standards on radiation safety and security
- Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Technology Research and Atomic Energy
- Location: Orgodawatta ,Wellampitiya

2) Number of Staff

- 80 (As of end of 2010 citing from Annual Report and Organization Chart)

**Table 8-8 Divisions and their Work in Charge**

No.	Division	Work in charge
1	R.P (Radiation Protection) & Regulatory	Implementation of regulations of radiation protection and licensing and inspection for facilities where radiation is used.
2	General Scientific Service	Management of radiation monitoring devices. Monitoring of radiation environment in Sri Lanka.
3	Life Sciences	Provision of Analytical Services to Customers, R&D.
4	NCNDT	Non-Destructive Testing (NDT). Preparation for establishment of National Center for NDT (NCNDT).
5	Industrial Applications	Provision of radiation processing services.
6	MGIF (referred as Radiation Processing Section in Annual Report)	Management of Multi-purpose Gamma Irradiation Facility (MGIF) to be built in Biyagama, the Export Processing Zone.
7	International Cooperation	To liaise with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)..

Source: AEA

### 3) Equipment List

- Equipment lists of the AEA are shown in Appendix 6.

#### (2) How Radioactive Materials Stored

- The radioactive materials that AEA now stores are shown in Appendix 7. They are radioactive wastes originated from medical, research and industrial use. No wastes from power generation and military use are stored.
- All radioactive materials are stored in the storage facility which is situated inside the AEA's premise. Radiation dose at the right front of the storage is 0.28 $\mu$ Sv per hour, which is below the standard value for tolerance dose regulated in Sri Lanka. The Japanese standard value for tolerance dose regulated by Ministry of Environment of Japan is set 0.23 $\mu$ Sv per hour estimating 8 hours daily outdoor for 365 days. Conversion of 1mSv per year. Although the value exceeds the Japanese standard, it meets the Sri Lankan standard (0.5 $\mu$ Sv per hour, 1.0mSv per year).
- Radioactive materials are stored in storage cell with containers which is placed in the storage room of the storage facility (see Photo 8.2, Photo 8.3). These containers are made from lead and kept in hollow shape concrete. In this way, double wrapped structure for sealed containers in the storage is adopted to prevent radioactive materials from diffusing to its surrounding. At this moment, there are no radioactive materials except for waste are stored in the storage room where radiation level is 7.9 $\mu$ Sv per hour.
- Spent radioactive materials are stored in containers in storage room in storage facility (see Photo 8.4). Radiation dose was 16 $\mu$ Sv per hour at the room door of the storage room, 75 $\mu$ Sv per hour at the right above the container.



**Photo 8.2 Storage Facility**



**Photo 8.3 Storage Container**



**Photo 8.4 Inside Storage Facility**



### (3) Relocation Site

AEA will be relocated to a site within the Information Technology Park in Malabe provided by the Urban Development Authority. A copy of the MOU is given as Appendix 10.2. The area proposed covers an area of 3 acres (1.2 Ha.) and is barren land. There are no houses or buildings in the vicinity.

Other Institutions already established at the IT Park include Neville Fernando Sri Lanka Russia Friendship Teaching Hospital, CINEC Maritime Campus of the Colombo International Maritime Engineering College and South Asian Institute of Technology and Medicine.

A location map is shown in Figure 8.5. A survey plan of the area prepared by the Department of Surveys is shown in Fig. 8.6. Photographs of the site are given in Photos 8.5 and 8.6



**Figure 8.4** Location of the Relocation site for AEA in Malabe







Photo 8.5



Photo 8.6

#### (4) Facilities after Relocation

- As for facilities after relocation, likewise the existing facilities, office building, laboratory, and storage facility for radioactive wastes are to be constructed in the relocation site. The storage facility for radioactive wastes will conform to Atomic Energy Regulations No.1-O-1999, in which the facility clear all requirements pertaining to storage process, thickness of concrete, distance to boundary of the premise. Provisions for newly build facilities conform to “Reference design for a centralized spent sealed sources facility (IAEA 1995)” and “Reference design for a centralized waste processing and storage facility (IAEA 1994).

- All existing radioactive wastes stored in AEA are to be transferred to the newly constructed storage facility. Radioactive wastes after transfer will be properly managed in accordance with “Atomic Energy Authority Act of 1969” and “WS-G--6.1. Storage of Radioactive Waste” by IAEA.
- Domestic laws or regulations setting standard value for annual space radiation dose at normal period outside the premise are 1mSv per year. The standard value set by International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) is also 1mSv per year. At the boundary of the premise the standard value will be cleared.
- At the relocation site any effluents containing radioactive materials will not drain outside of the premise. Final disposal of radioactive materials will not be carried out as well.

#### (5) Methods of Transportation of Radioactive Materials

- Transportation of the materials will appropriately be carried out by AEA in accordance with the IAEA standard. Special security arrangements will not be required for the transportation. Domestic laws/ regulations require special security arrangements at transport when the amount of radioactivity is more than 10,000 curie. Since AEA facilities only contain less than 5 curie, no special security arrangement is required for the transportation.
- Regarding the transportation of the materials, in addition to domestic laws or regulations, IAEA’s “TS-R-1 Regulation for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material 2009” will be applied.

#### (6) Demolition of Existing Facility

- Radioactive materials are stored in double encapsulated seal sources and are not emitted outside of sources. As the materials are strictly managed by AEA, it is unlikely that radioactive materials adhere to the buildings and facilities in AEA. Therefore on the demolition of the existing facilities, generation of radioactive waste will not be expected.
- Before demolition of existing facilities, AEA will survey contamination at existing facilities. Survey includes background radiation level outside area of facilities and radiation tests of existing soil and building materials of the storage facility as well as other facilities, to compare those values with the ones after demolition to check contamination. Only after the confirmation of safety from result of survey will allow AEA to transport radioactive materials.
- If no contamination is found by the survey, scrap from demolition will be disposed to dumping sites selected by contractor on approval from municipal government in charge.
- If contamination is found by the survey, in accordance with “Handling conditions and Storage of spent sealed radioactive sources (IAEA 2000)”, decontaminate it in

accordance with IAEA. After decontamination the materials as radioactive wastes are stored in the storage of AEA in accordance with IAEA's "WS-G--6.1. Storage of Radioactive Waste". Also water and chemicals used for decontamination will be treated as radioactive wastes and stored in the storage of AEA.

- For the site after demolish, AEA will conduct a survey for soil contamination. If the soil is found to have radioactive dose more than standard value, AEA will decontaminate the soil and water used for decontamination and treat them as radioactive wastes and store them in the storage of AEA in accordance with procedures suggested by IAEA's standard.

(7) Relocation Schedule

- Confirmation of relocation site: by 30th Oct. 2013
- Design: July 2014 to December 2014
- Construction: July 2015 to June 2016
- Completion of facilities: June 2016
- Relocation: August 2016 to September 2016
- Survey at demolition and after demolition: October 2016 to November 2016

(8) Necessity of EIA for Relocation of AEA

Central Environmental Authority in Sri Lanka (CEA) confirmed that according to Sri Lankan laws it is not necessary to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) pertaining to relocation of AEA including construction of new facilities in the relocation site and demolition of existing facilities.

(9) Relocation Cost

The relocation cost estimated is LKR 500 million. Breakdown of the cost is shown in Table 8.9.

**Table 8-9 Relocation Cost for AEA**

	Year	Book Value (LKR)	Current Cost
Land Value	1996	9,800,000.00	Land to be provided
Buildings	2001	100,000,000.00	389,597,599.25
Specific Structures	2001	25,000,000.00	97,399,399.81
Machinery Equipment	2008	5,000,000.00	Existing machinery to be shifted
Cost of Relocation mf Machinery and Equipment			4,000,000.00
Total Replacement Cost			490,966,999.07 -> 500 million

Source: JICA Survey Team

The source of funds will be based on the agreements reached during the JICA Fact Finding Mission (Minutes of the Meeting JICA Fact Finding Mission August 2013)

#### (10) Conclusion

From the description aforementioned, radioactive materials that AEA possesses are used for medicals, research and industrials with limited small amounts, it is not anticipated that adverse impact on environment and society as relocation of AEA facilities will be conducted in accordance with domestic law and regulations which conform to international standards suggested by IAEA and ICRP.

### **8.4. Relocation of other Public Utilities and Payment for disturbance**

RDA will meet the relocation cost of all public utilities destructed, while respective state agencies that are specialized in such functions undertake construction/relocation responsibility of them under PMU's monitoring to ensure continuation of such utilities.

As for the shifting two transmission lines, the cost is estimated as LKR 500million. The detailed cost was estimated by CEB as LKR 1,240million earlier as shown in Appendix 8 based on underground crossing. However CEB is exploring the possibility of relocation over the proposed road and the cost may change.

All damages caused during construction will be compensated by the contractor. This activity will be monitored by the Social and Environmental Impact Monitoring Officers attached to the ESD Division, RDA.

The budget for relocation is presented under chapter 12 on "Costs and Budget". The source of funds will be based on the agreements reached during the JICA Fact Finding Mission (Minutes of the Meeting JICA Fact Finding Mission August 2013)

### **8.5. Environmental Protection and Management**

The project is located within the flood plain of Kelani river and a lot of man made changes have modified the natural environment in the area. However, RDA has prepared a Basic Information Questionnaire and submitted to the CEA. CEA has issued a Term of Reference (TOR) to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment Study (EIA Study).

Draft EIA has been presented to the Central Environmental Authority and a meeting of the Technical Evaluation Committee was held on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2013. The final Report after including comments voiced at the meeting will be submitted to CEA within the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of August.

It should be noted that the roof of the some type of structures to be demolished due to relocation are sometime made of asbestos cement sheets which might pose health risks in

the process of demolition. The mitigation measures for handling asbestos in demolition activities will be incorporated into the TOR for Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) in the course of environmental management plan (EMP).

## **9. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **9.1. Consultation Process with Related Agencies**

Information dissemination, consultation and participation process involved with APs and other stakeholders maintained transparency throughout the RAP process. This openness reduces potential conflicts; minimize risk of project delays and help RDA/PMU to formulate resettlement and rehabilitation to suit the needs of APs.

The affected people and other stakeholders were consulted in the process of RAP preparation. Focused group discussions were held with different groups among the affected people, especially businessmen, residential households, labourers, women, etc. The people actively participated in the discussion giving their views and opinions about resettlement relocation and environmental issues.

#### **9.1.1. 1<sup>st</sup> Stakeholder Meeting**

In line with the above approach, prior to land acquisition and resettlement process commenced, RDA/PMU launched a series of public awareness creation and stakeholder consultation meetings at national, divisional and field levels addressing appropriate audiences. This series of meetings commenced first with the national level stakeholder information sharing meeting held on 25th March 2013 at Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, Independent Square, Colombo 7, In addition to official communication, an invitation for the meeting was made by a public newspaper announcement in prominent daily newspapers on 23rd March 2013 under the name of Director General/RDA. By this advertisement, RDA invited all interested parties and members of public to attend the meeting and express their views on the proposed project.

An information flyer written in Sinhala and English was circulated at the meeting which included a brief description of the project, its objectives, mitigating of adverse environmental and social impact, identification of affected persons, and compensation policy and contact details of PMU/RDA officers if need arises to contact them. A copy of the leaflet is attached to **Appendix 3**.

This meeting was attended by senior officers of RDA ( Director General, Officials of Planning Division , Environmental and Social Development Division , Chief Engineer's Office Colombo ) , Officers from Central Environmental Authority, Provincial Council MP's, Municipal Council MP's, Divisional Secretaries, Grama Niladari's , Representatives from Government MP's , Officials from JICA Office, JICA Survey Team and Local Consultants, Director General/RDA chaired the meeting. Minutes of the meeting is referred to **Appendix 2.4**.

Mr. G.B.Bandara, Director/Planning and Mr. S H U de Silva, Director/Environment and Social Division of RDA made two well-prepared power point presentations to explain the status of the project. They covered following areas;

- (1) Project background
- (2) Project area
- (3) Surveys
- (4) Affected buildings
- (5) Environment
- (6) Resettlement planning

After the presentation, question and answer session was conducted. The summary of the discussion is as shown in the Table 9.1.

**Table 9-1 Summary of the Discussion**

Comments and/or Questions	Replies by RDA Officials	Points reflected to the RAP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I am often asked by local people about the compensation package for land acquisition applying to this Project.</li> <li>● Most of the people living in Wadullawatte are working in Pettah, Colombo, so they hesitate to move to remote place from the original location.</li> <li>● There should be some action to preserve the acquired land for the project. If not people will encroach the acquired site according to past experience</li> <li>● Also the people ask about the width of the affected areas for the road Project in terms of land acquisition? (GN of Wadullawatte of Kolonnawa DS.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Feasibility studies have just been started and exact widths of the roadway has not been decided as yet. Surveys will be conducted to obtain information to arrive at decisions. Access is needed for surveys.</li> <li>● Socio economic data will be collected with the help of GN.</li> <li>● Resettlement method will be decided after socio economic surveys which will be done house to house.</li> <li>● Further discussions will be held with the affected parties after socio economic data collection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consideration on the daily paid workers was made in the IRP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I use the bridge daily.</li> <li>● I think that the reason of traffic congestion from Dematagoda to Kiribathgoda is due to poor road condition which induces the decreasing vehicle speed.</li> <li>● Given that the project will be completed at least 2 years ahead, short term mitigation measures for the traffic jam should be proposed, for example the introduction of passage control by "One way operation".  (Local resident)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RDA has been already conducting study on solutions for traffic congestion under JICA's assistance to formulate short, medium and long term plans.</li> <li>● Land acquisition for widening of Mattakkuliya Bridge is underway.</li> <li>● At present any container truck that goes to the ports have to move along this road section twice as the weigh bridge is located on Orrugodawatte – Ambatale road.</li> <li>● This is greatly affecting the traffic movement along this road.</li> <li>● A plan is discussed to shift this weigh bridge to a location close to Colombo port.</li> <li>● The road condition at the Peliyagoda side will be improved immediately.</li> </ul>	



Comments and/or Questions	Replies by RDA Officials	Points reflected to the RAP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is important to consider loss of employment as there could be pavement hawkers etc.</li> <li>● It is important also to consider the construction of the Lake line Road which will connect with the Project road ahead in order to avoid additional traffic congestions.. (A representative from Dematagoda Gana Saba and Secretary of Independent Self-employed Persons Organization)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The survey and initial work for constructing the Lake line road is being done and the project will be implemented according to the finances available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consideration on the daily paid workers was made in the IRP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The some affected people are renting their shops or bearing a load of debt for their small business. The Project should consider the restoration of the livelihood of those people. Sedawatte timber mill operators should be especially considered.</li> <li>● The local transportation of surround area of the Project road is in very dangerous condition presently, especially for pedestrians. So, the safety of pedestrians should be considered, for example, the establishment of pedestrian way at the side of the road.</li> <li>● Municipality Counsels will help to implement the project but trust should be established. Many people are squatters and may not have formal land deeds. There are also a number of people who are tenants and they will be severely affected. (representing Kolonnawa, Municipal Council)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Resettlement will be done based on JICA and Government Policy. Voter's list will be examined to ascertain the nature of residents. Help from GN is needed in this regard. Loss of business etc. will be studied case by case.</li> <li>● The necessity of having a pedestrian crossing was noted and will be included in to the designs.</li> <li>● A series of pocket group meetings will be held within the project influence area with the assistance from local politicians and community leaders to socialize the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The restoration of the livelihood of small scale self-employed was considered in the IRP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● According to the notions of the President of the Country all resettlers will have better living condition after resettlement than before as was done in past projects.</li> <li>● Discussion with AP's and line agencies before finalizing the project is an excellent measure on the part of RDA.</li> <li>● Better to resettle people at a closer location to the original site in a flat etc. or provide money to resettle at a place on their own choice. A market complex a new city is needed in parallel with the proposed project.</li> <li>● It is appropriate to do social consultations in a place closer to their residences. (Member of Provincial Council, Western Province)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No party will be let down in the process of resettlement. RDA will take all steps towards ensuring better living conditions to all affected communities.</li> <li>● Resettlement options will be discussed with affected communities, local politicians and community leaders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The livelihood and income restoration was considered in the IRP.</li> <li>● In order to avoid inconvenienced of PAPS, their preference on resettlement method was interview in the SES.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I would like to propose that the RDA coordinates closely with DSs and GNs when the socio-economic field survey will be carried out to avoid unnecessary social friction with local people. (Member of Provincial Council, Western Province)</li> </ul>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The SES for the RAP was conducted through close cooperation with related DSs and GNs.</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

### 9.1.2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Stakeholder Meeting

The second stakeholders meeting was held on 11th July 2013 at Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, Independent Square, Colombo 7, In addition to official communication, an invitation for the meeting was made by a public newspaper announcement. This meeting was attended by senior officers of RDA ( Director General, Officials of Planning Division , Environmental and Resettlement Division , Chief Engineer's Office Colombo ) , Officers from Central Environmental Authority, Provincial Council MP's, Municipal Council MP's, Divisional Secretaries, Grama Niladari's , Representatives from Government MP's , Officials from JICA Office, JICA Survey Team and Local Consultants, Director General/RDA chaired the meeting. Minutes of the meeting is referred to **Appendix 2.5**.

Mr. G.B.Bandara, Director/Planning and Mr. S.H.U de Silva, Director/Environment and Social Division of RDA made two well-prepared power point presentations to explain the results of the survey on Traffic Improvement Project around New Kelani Bridge. They covered following areas;

- (1) Project background
- (2) Project area
- (3) Project Design
- (4) EIA study
- (5) Resettlement Action Plan

After the presentation, question and answer session was conducted. The summary of the discussion is as shown in the Table 9.2.

**Table 9-2 Summary of the Discussion**

Views Expressed by Participants	Replies by RDA Officials etc.	Points reflected to the RAP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is said that extra 25 houses will be affected because of the shifting of Amman Kovil.Has a decision been taken yet regarding this?.</li> <li>● People will be inconvenienced because of this later development.</li> <li>● In the affected area there are title holders, persons with no land titles, rentees etc. and all of them should be suitably considered.</li> <li>● Rentees should be especially considered as they are very innocent people. Residents of Navagampura Stage 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No firm decision has been taken yet regarding the demolition of extra 25 houses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Although an idea to resettle surrounding 25 houses to set back Kovil was considered once, taking into account the comments obtained from the stakeholder meeting, it was changed to rebuild Kovil on site without relocation of surrounding houses.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● We do not know exactly how many houses will be affected in Kamkarupura.</li> <li>● Resettlement should be at close proximity. If resettled at a far off place our livelihood will be affected. Please relocate us around Orugodawatte Junction. Residents Kamkarupura</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● None will be resettled at far off places. All will be resettled at close proximity according to the decision taken by the Ministry of Port and Highways.</li> </ul>	-

Views Expressed by Participants	Replies by RDA Officials etc.	Points reflected to the RAP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need resettlement at a nearby place. If we will be resettled at Homagama (according to unconfirmed information) our livelihood would be affected our children's schooling will be affected. Some houses are divided houses running up to 4 divisions and those should be considered. We need resettlement in Kollonnawa electorate itself. We need facilities like electricity, toilets ware supply etc.</li> </ul> <p>Residents Wadullawatte</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None will be resettled at far off places. All will be resettled at close proximity according to the decision taken by the Ministry of Port and Highways. Title holders and non-title holders will be suitably considered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FGD with PAPs was conducted continuously in the process of RAP preparation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many fuel bowzers ply this road and wanted to check whether there is a solution for that from this road improvement. Ceylon petroleum corporation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However this matter has to be taken up in the District Development Meeting</li> </ul>	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We would like to be relocated in the land at Malabe and not in Homama Atomic Energy Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This has to be resolved through UDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultation with AEA was conducted continuously in the process of RAP preparation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They wanted to know approximately when the project start. If the affected area could be marked it will be better. Affected Businessman</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only preliminary designs are available now. Exact boundaries will be marked after the detailed designs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preliminary project information was informed with distribution of project leaflet when SES study was conducted.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twenty one houses will be affected. Land titles will be available. Wanted to know the starting date of construction and compensation payment time. Residents Sedawatte 3rd Stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No concrete answer could be provided as the project is still in feasibility stages. Address of RDA Environmental and Resettlement Division was provided to the participants to direct any grievance or a complaint regarding any issue affecting them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preliminary project information was informed with distribution of project leaflet when SES study was conducted.</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note : Although an idea to resettle surrounding 25 houses to set back Kovil was considered once, taking into account the comments obtained from the stakeholder meeting, it was changed to rebuild Kovil on site (making its size half) without relocation of surrounding houses.

### 9.1.3. Third Stakeholder Meeting

The Third stakeholders meeting was held on 28th September 2013 at Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, Independent Square, Colombo 7, In addition to official communication, public notices were displayed in the project areas. The meeting was attended by over 300 affected people, Elected Representatives at National and Provincial Levels relevant to the project area, Project Minister for Ports and Highways, Secretary to the Ministry of Ports and Highways and Officials from RDA, Valuation Department and other relevant agencies. Representatives from JICA office in Colombo were also invited and attended this meeting. Minutes of the meeting is referred to **Appendix 2.6**.

The summary of the comments and/or magnitude of Impact expressed from the affected organization are shown in the Table 9.3

**Table 9-3 Summary of views expressed by the participants and responses agencies**

Views Expressed by Participants	Replies by RDA Officials etc.	Points reflected to the RAP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether Kamkarupura flat will be affected for this project ? Resident of Kamkarupura Flats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kamkarupura flats will not be largely affected according to the project design . However RDA will conduct a detailed site inspection and the status will be made known.</li> </ul>	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I want to minimise the effects on Sanchi Viharaya, the Buddhist Temple. Resident</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the parapet wall and the entrance structure will be affected which will be compensated by the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concern has been already incorporated into the RAP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement house will be preferred to cash compensation as they are working, schooling and conducting business in the area. Resident of Wadullawatte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected parties will be given the option of obtaining a house from one of the proposed UDA Housing Complexes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alternatives for the compensation were prepared in the RAP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the amount of compensation be paid at once? Resident of Sedawatte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All amounts of compensation will be paid in one instalment after assessment except for the additional 25% incentive payment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The payment procedure will be conducted base on the LAA.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I will lose his business, how will they be treated. Businessman from Sedawatte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected businesses will be compensated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The compensation for income loss was incorporated into the RAP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We badly need replacement houses as at present we do not have proper toilets or garbage disposal facilities in some of our houses. We will not be able to self relocate. Resident of Wadullawatte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option for a housing unit with good basic facilities from UDA housing complexes will be available for affected people.</li> </ul>	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have given my house on rent and information regarding my house has been taken from my tenant. Will I get any compensation? Resident of Wadullawatte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the ownership could be proved compensation will be offered to the landlord. Tennants will also receive assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The compensation for rent was incorporated into the RAP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the 25% incentive be assessed ? Resident</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will be paid based on the legal compensation amount for the structure and this will be paid only when the possession of the cleared land was handed over to the project before the designated date.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process will be monitored through monitoring proposed in the RAP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide good explanations regarding the compensation package . Please conduct a house to house campaign in this regard Private Secretary , of Honourable MP Duminda Silva</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A form will be distributed among the affected parties in Sinhala and Tamil indicating the compensation payment options and the Affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The explanations will be conducted continuously in the process of RAP updating.</li> </ul>

Views Expressed by Participants	Replies by RDA Officials etc.	Points reflected to the RAP
	parties will be given an opportunity state their preference.	

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### 9.1.4. Meeting on Impacted Properties of Public Sector and Religious Organizations

The following few important public sector and religious institutions are located within the new ROW.

- Atomic Energy Authority (AEA) Sri Lanka,
- State Timber Corporation (Now taken over by the UDA for a housing project),
- Automobile Engineering Training Institute of National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA),
- Sri Lanka Development and Construction Corporation (SD&CC),
- Sri Badra Kali Amman Hindu Kovil
- Sanchi Buddhist temple of Nawagampura.

The consultative meeting was held on 10th May 2013 at the Ministry of Ports and Highways with the participation of key government and most affected two religious institutions, and presided by the Secretary of the Ministry of Ports and Highways.

The main purpose of the meeting was to make affected public sector agencies and religious institutions aware about the ongoing road development planning exercises centered on the proposed Second New Kelani Bridge Project, and to share information with everyone to have best possible solutions to overcome hardships caused by the project, based on reliable information.

RDA officers explained the project, its scope, proposed new ROW and planning and implementation methodologies of future operations, including land acquisition and resettlement processes. Secretary, Ministry of Ports and Highways requested all public and religious institutions to work together to solve problems encountered by them in a collaborative manner. Minutes of the meeting is referred to **Appendix 2.7**.

The summary of the comments and/or magnitude of Impact expressed from the affected organization are shown in the Table 9.3.

**Table 9-4 Summary of the Comments and/or Magnitude of Impact**

Organization	Comments/Magnitude of Impact
NAITA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This training institute has been established with a grant aid of the Government of Japan costing of Rs. 500 million approximately.</li> <li>● The project impact will be severe for this location. Training centre will lose almost all workshop area.</li> <li>● Most appropriate solution for NAITA is to find an alternative site somewhere else.</li> </ul>
Atomic Energy Authority (AEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● AEA is completely affected and has to be relocated elsewhere.</li> <li>● The representatives of AEA wished to shift the premises to alternative site, even away from congested city limits, like Battaramulla or Malabe.</li> </ul>
State Timber Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The impact on State Timber Corporation Depot located in Orugodawatta is limited to access road.</li> <li>● State Timber Corporation is in the verge of changing its location as its area is needed by UDA for a construction project. Representatives of State Timber Corporation suggested discussing this matter with UDA too.</li> </ul>
State Development and Construction Corporation(SD&CC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The affected land is limited to a staff quarters. SD&amp;CC wished to have an alternative land for this lost in Colombo or suburb area.</li> </ul>
Kovil(Hindu temple)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Around 95% of the premises of the Kovil will be affected for this project.(The alignment of the proposed viaducts were shifted after these meetings so that only 40% of the area is now affected)</li> <li>● Rev. Shiwasri. K.L.M. Sarma, the incumbent priest of the Kovil stated that he has no objection of taking up the rest of the Kovil for this project as long as the shrine stone in the center could be saved.</li> <li>● Rev Sarma requested to rebuild a Kovil in nearby premises where alternative accommodation is provided for the people who need relocation elsewhere.</li> </ul>
Buddhist temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The impact on the temple is limited to a smaller area and the boundary wall including the gate. In case of buildings, it will affect only the building under construction now.</li> <li>● The chief incumbent, Rev. Heenipelle Ariyadhamma thero, the chief incumbent agreed with the situation and expects reasonable compensation to make necessary adjustments.</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

## 9.2. Community Participation

### 9.2.1. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at Wadullawatta GND

The first focus group discussion (FGD) was held at the Community Hall of Wadullawatta GN division of Kolonnawa DSD on 25th April 2013. This was attend by mixed group of population consisting of all ethnic groups, men and women, people of different income levels and employment, title holders and non-title holders and people of different occupations etc. The total attendance exceeded 100 persons.

In general, meeting took a supportive stand towards the project. Grama Niladari and community leaders played a key role to promote the understanding of ordinary APs making necessary linkages between RDA officers and APs in the dialogue. The minutes of the

Wadullawatta GND focus group meeting is referred to **Appendix 2.8**. The summary of question and answer session is as shown in the Table 9.4.

**Table 9-5 Summary of the Discussion**

Comments and/or Questions	Replies by RDA/GN Officials	Points reflected to the RAP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I see road congestion is due to the location of four container yards operating with Colombo port and also act as bonded warehouses for customs purposes in Orugodawatta. The large number of container trucks plying between the Colombo port and the Orugodawatte junction is the main culprit causing traffic congestion in the area.</li> <li>● This problem can be easily solved by relocating these container yards to the large empty space in Bluemendal area earlier used as a rubbish tip.</li> <li>● The resident also requested that the facilities, such as access roads, for residents who live outside the affected area should also be improved A resident of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● People who lose access roads or other infrastructure as a result of the implementation will be provided with alternative facilities.</li> </ul>	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There are people who pay taxes but do not live here. They also should be benefited. President of the Tax payers' association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GN explained that the survey is to take a census of people living and carrying out livelihoods in the affected area. The purpose is to identify those affected by the project.</li> </ul>	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I wish to know, when physical resettlements are done, do we get permanent settlement in a single step or temporary settlements first, till permanent settlement are made later Chairman, New Kelanipura Community development Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This depends on many factors such as availability of new lands, need for urgent evacuation, availability of funds and construction requirements etc. Project Planners prefer to support permanent resettlement, if physical resettlement is needed, if other conditions permit to do so. It is too early to give a definite answer.</li> </ul>	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stated that they support development. When needed, we have no objection to demolishing our houses as long as we are provided with better facilities Chairman, Mosque, New Kelanipura</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The aim of the Resettlement Plan is to provide new and better facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The livelihood and income restoration was considered in the IRP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I have a cleaning service. I need a place, especially an office in addition to an alternative house. A resident</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Questionnaire has specific questions related to self-employment and small businesses. If correct answers are given these issues can be considered when preparing the Resettlement Plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The livelihood and income restoration was considered in the IRP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Myself and a number of people make incense sticks as a cottage industry. We need space for drying this product. If we are shifted to a flat there will be no space to carry out our livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Please inform your requirements when the enumerators visit you and you answer the questionnaire. Suitable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The framework of livelihood and income restoration was considered in the IRP</li> </ul>

Comments and/or Questions	Replies by RDA/GN Officials	Points reflected to the RAP
A resident	provisions can be made in the Resettlement Plan.	
Same as above Chairperson Samurdhi beneficiary group, Wadullawa watta	See above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The framework of livelihood and income restoration was considered in the IRP.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project is commendable and warrants every ones' support. Today's meeting is successful and all present got a good idea of the project and had opportunity to state their views.</li> <li>Rev. Thero also wanted to know as the elevated road will be constructed on piers, whether the piers can be located in a way to avoid demolition of any features of the temple. <u>Rev. Seenipelle Ariyadamma</u> thero</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This can be considered in the detailed design stage and precautions taken to minimize effects on the temple structures when possible.</li> </ul>	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the buildings close to the site be affected by construction work, especially pile driving?.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">A resident</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether there will be any effects on close by structures due to construction activities will depend on a number of factors.</li> <li>The Contractors will be taking insurance. There will be procedures in place to ensure any damages to building close to the site are identified properly compensated.</li> </ul>	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have a small shop in my premises. How can I continue my livelihood.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">A resident</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will be taken in to notice in the ongoing Census and Resettlement Plan will include income restoration provisions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The framework of livelihood and income restoration was considered in the IRP.</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

### 9.2.2. FGD at Amman Hindu Kovil

This Hindu temple is the only religious structure affected substantially by the project related land acquisition. The chief priest of the Kovil, Shiwasiri K.L.M.D.Sarma, participated at the meeting held on “ Impacted properties of public sector and religious organizations by the project” on 10th May 2013 at the Ministry of Ports and Highways. Chief priest wished to discuss this matter with his devotees and convey their views also in a subsequent meeting. Chief Engineer (CE), Colombo arranged this meeting with Kovil devotees based on the request of the chief priest.

The FGD meeting for Kovil devotees in consultation with the Chief priest, on 26th May 2013. The meeting was attended by RDA and CE office staff, and nearly 100 of Kovil devotees, men and women.



Director/Environment and Social Division, Director/ Highway Designs and Chief Engineer, Colombo of RDA and the JICA Survey Team participated at the meeting and made their presentations about the project, its impact, and issues related to resettlement and relocation.

The chief priest explained to RDA and JICA representatives that they do not object for the development but to reconsider all available options to avoid damage to the Kovil.

After official welcome addresses and presentations, an open discussion session was conducted. The summary of the discussion is shown in the Table 9.5.

**Table 9-6 Summary of the Discussion**

Comments and/or Questions	Replies by RDA/GN Officials	Points reflected to the RA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In case of religious place, it can't move without its devotees.</li> <li>After taking affected areas, the remaining space in the Kovil is not sufficient for kovil functions.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">a Kovil devotee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are going to consider on the appropriate methodology for relocation of Kovil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The appropriate relocation was considered in the RAP</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is necessary to remain the kovil in the present premises.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">MC Member, Kolonnawa Municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are going to seek better solution for this issue through discussion with all of you.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultation with PAPs was encouraged in the process of RAP preparation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All steps have to be taken to prevent trlocation of the temple.</li> <li>The temple is performing its religious functions for last 22 years. If a religious place is destroyed without proper replacement arrangements, it creates a bad impression, and damages to the country's good name.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Chief priest</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are going to discuss about this issue with Kovil devotees continuously</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The appropriate relocation was considered in the RAP</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are confident that government will not damage the kovil without a proper solution. They don't object to the Bridge Project.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Devotee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We didn't come here with predetermined plans. We respect the views of devotees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultation with PAPs was encouraged in the process of RAP preparation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kovil is like my mother, and mother shouldn't be damaged.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Devotee</p>	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I came to this area around 1991 and temple was developed little by little from those days with contribution of devotees living nearby. "This is the soul of the people",</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Devotee</p>	-	-

Source: JICA Survey Team

Following key decisions were taken as relocation options in the process of the discussion;

1. If only a portion of Kovil is acquired, the government should provide all budgetary requirements to rebuild the remaining portion to the satisfaction of all devotees. This option is agreed only if there is space to go around the Kovil.

2. If the Kovil is relocated, it should be relocated at a place in the near vicinity and the government should provide all budgetary requirements to build a new kovil having at least the present facilities.

The minute of the FGD meeting held at Hindu Kovil is referred to **Appendix 2.9**.

### 9.2.3. FGD with Women in Wadullawatta GND

This meeting was held on 11th June 2013 with women in the GN of wadullawatta to discuss adverse impact of the project affecting on women as house wives, mothers and care givers, youth and adolescent girls. The meeting was attended by over 100 women in the area, representing all ages, ethnic communities and income groups.

Mr. R.T.Wijenayaka, GN of wadullawatta welcomed all participants. He stated that RDA is making great care to mitigate adverse impact of the project and is in the process of developing a resettlement plan with the participation of all stakeholders, including the affected persons of the area. He requested support of all participants through active participation and communication their views and ideas freely as inputs for resettlement planning.

The members of the RAP team, the facilitators for the meeting, mentioned following points.

- women is a specific group necessary to participate in the exercise of making a resettlement plan to overcome adverse impact of the land acquisition caused by the Project.
- For resettlement planning, women are very important as they have good knowledge about the area and the need of people, and importantly they care for others and have more humanitarian values.
- Women are a better group to understand changing situations and adjust to such circumstances. This meeting may add many innovative inputs for resettlement planning.

The summary of the responses and/or comments on the above issues from the participants are shown in the Table 9.6. The minutes of the meeting is referred to **Appendix 2.10**.

**Table 9-7 Summary of the Discussion**

Name	Response/issue
Resident of GN of wadullawatta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage in a retail business. She has a three wheeler. If resettlement is made elsewhere with housing flats, she wants a ground floor house to keep her business going continuously. Upper floors are not suitable for her business</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaged in a retail business, &amp; requested a place on ground floor</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She sells vegetables to the families in Wadullawatta area, using the space in front of her house. Also she wants to continue the same, so she wants a suitable place for her business.</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She conducts English tuition Classes. She has around 25 students. Class is still not registered. She wants to improve her knowledge also. She wants to</li> </ul>

Name	Response/issue
	continue her class after the resettlement.
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● According to her knowledge the three wheel park at Wadullawatta may be affected &amp; her husband has already registered as a Three Wheel driver at this Three Wheel Stand. If three wheel Stand is removed, they have to face many difficulties , including risk of losing income.</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A resident. Schools and the hospital areas very close to their current resident places. Travelling expenses may increase if resettlement is going to be away. This increases travelling cost. . Hope to get very close place after the resettlement</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She sells fruits .Request is same as Leelawathie and Chandrika</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She makes paper bags. Request is same as Leelawathie &amp; Chandrika</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She has lost her husband. Sells betel with borrowing money daily. She wishes financial assistance to continue her business after the resettlement, or she wants to facilities &amp; knowledge to start new business.</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She prepares flowers for the Hindu devotees. Her market place (Hindu Kovil) is near by her house. She wishes to get a place with water &amp; Electricity facilities and it should be in walking distance because she can't afford travelling expenses</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She manufactures incense sticks. Especially she wish to get a place with space to make drying yard necessary for making incense sticks in the manufacturing process</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She cooks string hoppers for the neighbors. After the resettlement she may lose her business . She wants facilities to continue the employment</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Health clinics for mothers &amp; children are very close to current resident places. She requested to arrange these facilities within the area of resettlement schemes</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is very difficult to transfer children from a school to another school. Surrounding school should be ready to register their children without unnecessary cumbersome procedures</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She used to go to the clinic at Sedawatta because she is suffering from Diabetes .She requested a place close to the clinic facilities</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She is a widow. Has school going children. She wish to get a settlement close to these schools. (Maradana/ Dematagoda) . The traveling expenses are on the increase. She can't spend more money for travelling.</li> </ul>
Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● They are not agreed to move to a transitional site. They wish to have a permanent place at once. So they want to know is the resettlement plan activate before the construction work commences</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

## **10. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES**

The LAA provides a limited grievance redress mechanism whereby certain grievances of the affected persons relating to compensation can be referred to the Board of Review established under the LAA. This is a limited redress mechanism that only addresses issues pertaining to compensation. The NIRP recommends the establishment of an internal monitoring system by project executing agencies to monitor the implementation of Resettlement Action Plans and handling of grievances. One of the key policy objectives is making all affected persons aware of processes that are easily accessible and immediately responsive for grievance redress. Each project should have its own Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) formally instituted by the project authorities with the support of the Divisional Secretaries of the project area. The Southern Transportation Development Project and many other road projects of RDA have shown a great success of project tied-GRM mainly due to its exclusive use for project related grievances and reduction in time and cost of APs in solving grievances.

The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to support genuine claimants to resolve their problems through mutual understanding and consensus reaching process with relevant parties. This is in addition to the available legal institutions for resolving unsatisfied appeals from public against the disagreeable decisions with a project focus approach.

### **10.1. Proposed Grievance Procedures**

#### **(1) Grievance Redress Committee**

The best practice for resolving grievances is to settle issues in the first instance at the community/village or the Grama Niladai level through consultative process. This community based approach is an informal setup that can be tried at lower levels with the initiatives of PMU and its extension staff. However, issues that can't be addressed at this level informally have to be taken at a higher level formally for regularization and endorsement. RDA has considerable experience in handling grievances of public especially with the implementation of Southern Expressway Project, which is incidentally the first major expressway of the country. With the experience gained on grievance redressing approaches during the implementation of "Southern Transport Development Project", road development projects of RDA have adopted a similar approach with GRCs keeping some uniformity in resolving grievances. Grievance Redress Committee established by the RDA has well defined functions, composition, and a procedure to redress grievances. The proposed GRC system for 2nd New Kelani Bridge is based on this conceptual understanding and experience gained through practical application of the system over a decade.

GRC approach gives an opportunity for public to bring their unsolved grievances caused by the project implementation to the committee established for the said purpose at divisional level. The innovative intervention of this approach is the establishing of a GRC at a divisional level consisting of key official partners involved in land acquisition, and a representative from public as committee members to find solutions for unsolved grievances. Any disagreed person can bring his/her case to this committee, free of charge (not even stamp duty), for hearing of his/her case. GRC is not the only body which public can approach to solve their grievances. There are series of formal bodies; some are with special focus on certain matters, available for persons to take their unsolved grievances, problems and issues. PMU's responsibility is to make all persons in the project area familiar and knowledgeable with these institutional arrangements, and play the role of a facilitator if any person wishes to process their grievances and claims through those institutions for better judgments. A GRC can deal with complaints relating to unaddressed losses or social and environment issues resulting from project implementation. It cannot challenge the statutory entitlements of persons and should refrain from making decision relating to designs or engineering matters or on any compensation matters that are pending before the Compensation Review Board or courts.

## (2) Composition of GRC

The GRC will be a five member committee headed by the Assistant Divisional Secretary of the relevant division, Project director /Resettlement Officer, Site Engineer and two civil society representatives (who may be chosen from among the recognized NGOs/CBOs, clergy, persons representing DPs groups and women). The Resettlement Officer/ Resettlement Assistant of the RDA/ PMU will function as the Secretary of the GRC and will be responsible for keeping record of all grievances registered and action taken on them. When required, the GRC can seek the assistance of other persons/institution. For the Project, three GRCs will be established for Colombo, Kolonnawa and Kelaniya divisions.

Three of these committees will be established for GRM system in the project area to cover all DSDs: Colombo, Kolonnawa and Kelaniya.

## (3) Operational Aspects of GRC

**For Whom:** Any person may approach the GRC to seek its assistance in resolution of any problem, complaint or dispute concerning environment and social issues that can arise due to road construction. Further, if any land acquisition and resettlement is needed in the future APs can appeal to the GRC. Only appellants or others specifically authorized may attend the GRC meetings.

**Functions:** The function of the GRC is to resolve grievances, settle disputes of all persons regarding environment and social issues. The GRC mandate and procedures will be given wide publicity so that the people in the project area have a better understanding of their

entitlements, rights, and responsibilities. Grievances relating to land titles, which is a legal issue, will remain outside the purview of this Committee, and persons with such grievances will be advised to approach appropriate courts of laws to settle such disputes. Persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees associated with the grievance settlement procedure, except for cases filed in courts.

**Venue of the GRC Meetings:** The GRC will meet at the project site keeping in view the convenience of the displaced persons. But it will be free to hold its meetings at any other locations in the best interest of the convenience of the complainant.

**Working System:** The GRC will deal promptly with any issue relating to environment and social that is brought before it. The GRC will make all efforts to see that these issues are also resolved within 2-3 weeks. The GRC will take decisions on the basis of a majority vote.

**Powers:** The GRC has no authority to deal with cases pending in a court of law. It cannot challenge the legal entitlements of APs. The GRC will also refrain from making decisions on issues relating to design and related engineering matters, and on pending compensation cases. The GRC will invite the contractor and the engineer to clarify issues concerning to construction impacts.

**Procedure for Resolution of Disputes:** Persons will be free to present their grievances without any fear or pressure from government authorities. They can present their grievance verbally. They can also present their grievances in writing, for which assistance will be provided if so required.

The decisions of the GRC will be conveyed to complainant in writing. Three copies of the decisions will be provided: one for the AP, second copy for the Project office and the third copy for the Divisional Secretary. The decisions of the Grievance Redress Committee will be in conformity with the resettlement policy and the entitlement matrix.

**Appeal against GRC Decisions:** Affected persons not satisfied with the GRC decisions can appeal to higher authorities in the Project, the Ministry of Ports and Highways, or to even Courts of Law. The persons who are aggrieved by the decision of GRC will be free to approach higher authorities for grievance redress.

## **11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

A time bound implementation plan is envisaged to be implemented for each activity of land acquisition and resettlement. This implementation schedule is based on the assumption that project related construction work will commence in year 2017 by which time all resettlement activities need to be completed.

The Implementation Schedule for the Project is presented in the Table 11.1





ITEM	Responsibility	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		
		8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
contingency provision for construction and commencement	RDA																	
Land acquisition of the existing Kovil's land	RDA																	
Payment of construction fee and compensation	RDA																	
Design and Construction of new Kovil	Kovil																	
Relocation	Kovil																	
<b>■ Relocation of APs</b>																		
Setting up RU in PMU and placement of staff	PMU/RDA																	
<b>Development of resettlement site (Orugodawatta)</b>																		
signing of contract																		
Design																		
Construction of housing structures	UDA																	
Development of basic infrastructure	UDA																	
Securing the budget to purchase housing units	RDA																	
Purchase of housing units from UDA	RDA																	
<b>Development of resettlement site (Kolonnawa)</b>																		
Construction of housing structures	UDA																	
Development of basic infrastructure	UDA																	
Securing the budget to purchase housing units	RDA																	
Purchase of housing units from UDA	RDA																	
<b>Development of resettlement site (Sahamulla)</b>																		
Construction of housing structures	UDA																	
Development of basic infrastructure	UDA																	
Securing the budget to purchase housing units	RDA																	
Purchase of housing units from UDA	RDA																	
Information dissemination and mobilization of PAPs	PMU/RDA																	
Consultation with host community	PMU/RDA																	
Preparation of Tracing	RDA																	
Submit land acquisition application to MLLD	MoPH																	
Issue the order under section 2 (Give authority to DS to acquire the land)	MLLD																	
Preparation of the Advance Tracing	Survey Dept. requested by DS																	
Issue Provision under 38(a) (Gazette notice) (to start land acquisition)	MLLD																	
Preparation of the Condition Reports (preparation of inventory of assets, and consent of owner regarding the ownership)	Chief Valuer																	
Issue the declaration under section 5 (Gazette notice) (Giving authority to prepare the Preliminary Plan)	PMU/RDA																	
Preparation of the Preliminary Plan	Survey Dept./DS																	
Publish notice under Sec7 in the Gazette and Newspapers (To allow people to claim under Sec 9 inquiry)	DS																	

ITEM	Responsibility	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020								
		8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sec9 inquiry (People including non-title holders can claim their ownership)	DS																														
Issue 10-1 notice (informing eligibility)	DS																														
Issuance of Sec17 (informing the compensation amount)	DS																														
Payment of compensation and interest	DS																														
Register the ownership of the land as a state land	DS																														
Updating RAP	RDA/PMU																														
JICA's Concurrence on Updated RAP	JICA																														
Securing Budget for Implementation of RAP (Including compensation)	RDA/PMU																														
Regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers	DS																														
Physical relocation of APs	RDA/PMU																														
Establishment of GRC	RDA/PMU																														
Grievance Redressing	RDA/PMU																														
Employment of NGO/Specialist for IRP	Consultant																														
Preparation and Implementation of IRP	NGO for IRP																														
Implementation of Internal Monitoring	PMU/RDA																														
Employment of EMA	Consultant																														
Implementation of External Monitoring	EMA																														

RU: Resettlement Unit  
 PMU: Project Management Unit  
 IRP: Income Restoration Program  
 AH: Affected Household  
 MoYA: Ministry of Youth Affairs & Skills Development  
 MoTRA: Ministry of Technology, Research and Atomic Energy  
 AEA: Atomic Energy Authority  
 GRC: Grievance Redress Committee  
 BIQ: Basic Information Questionnaire  
 MLLD: Ministry of Land and Land Development  
 DS: Divisional Secretariat  
 EMA: External Monitoring Agency

\* Physical relocation of APs shall be started only after compensation and other kind of assistance required for relocation are provided.  
 \* Physical relocation of APs shall be started only after resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided.

Source: JICA Survey Team

## 12. COSTS AND BUDGET

### 12.1. Rates Used in the Resettlement Budget

The cost of land and structures used in the resettlement budget has been based on the results of the RCS. During the survey the areas of all affected buildings were measured and is entered in the data base. The total areas of each type of building under residential and commercial categories were calculated and is given in Table 12.2

The cost for structure was estimated based on the following structure types.

**Table 12-1 Categories of Structure Type**

<b>Structure Type</b>	<b>Material</b>
Type1	Asbestos, tiled or concrete roof, Brick wall with plaster, Tile or terrazzo floor, wooden doors and windows, ceilings
Type 2	Asbestos or tiled roof, Brick wall with plaster, Cement floor, wooden doors and windows
Type 3	Tin sheet roof, cement block wall with plaster, Cement floor, Doors and windows wood or plastic
Type 4	Tin sheet roof, cement block wall with or without plaster, Cement floor, Doors and windows wood or plastic
Type 5 (Other)	Tin sheet or cadjan roof, Wood plank walls, Cement or mud floor, Doors and windows plastic or other material

Source: "Pradeshiya Sabha" (municipal counsel of village level)

Other allowances and incentives were based on the project entitlement matrix presented in chapter 7.

A sufficient provision for an Income Restoration Programme is another aspect that needs to be considered in the resettlement budget. The resettlement budget presented below has an item for developing an IRP which is welcomed by many Residential and commercial APs.

### 12.2. Total Cost for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Total cost of land acquisition and resettlement will be approximately LKR 2,599million equivalent to US\$20.5million (at an exchange rate of LKR 127 for 1US\$). This amount includes provisions for income restoration including training and contingencies.

In preparing the budget it was assumed that 50% of the titled Residents and 20% of the non titled residents will opt for cash compensation. This figure is subject to change after the individual public consultation the RDA plans to undertake by distributing forms to the APs and getting their preference for mode of compensation.

**Table 12.2 Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

Item No.	Item	No.	Unit	LKR/unit	Total LKR
Compensation for Lands	Residential Lands (by GND)		Perch		
	Peliyagoda Gangabada East	13.8		975,000	13,455,000
	Bloemendhal	1.2		1,125,000	1,350,000
	Nawagampura	7.9		1,125,000	8,887,500
	Orugodawatta	0		1,125,000	0
	Sedawatta	26.3		875,000	23,012,500
	Wadullawatta	1.8		875,000	1,575,000
	Residential land				48,280,000
	Commercial land (by GND)		Perch		
	Bloemendhal	32.3		1,237,000	39,955,100
	Nawagampura	5.4		1,237,000	6,679,800
	Grandpass	4		1,237,000	4,948,000
	Sedawatta	9		963,000	8,667,000
	Wadullawatta	44.8		963,000	43,142,400
	Commercial land				103,392,300
Sub-total				151,672,300	
Resettlement/Relocation	KOVIL	1	set		13,000,000
	NAITA	1	set	-	850,000,000
	AEA	1	set		500,000,000
	AH titled Op 1 (50%)	23	No.	1,322,500	30,417,500
	AH titled Op 2 (50%) (Pay UDA)	23	No.	685,000	15,755,000
	AH No Title Op 1(20%)	70	No.	1,322,500	92,575,000
	AH No Title Op 2 (80%) (Pay UDA)	279	No.	685,000	191,115,000
	Sub Family	29	No.	275,000	7,975,000
	Comm with title/no title	54	No.	933,750	50,422,500
					1,751,260,000
Loss of Income:	Business Income	54	No.	15,000	3,240,000
	Loss of Wage/Salary	118	Worker	15,000	1,770,000
	Sub-total				2,580,000
Trees:	Fruit Trees	143	No	2,000	286,000
	Timber	5		5,000	25,000
	Sub-total				311,000
All allowances	Vocational Training Grant	100		15,000	1,500,000

	Special grants for VP	102		15,000	1,530,000
	Temporary Accommodation (Tenants)	38	No	45,000	1,710,000
	Sub-total				4,740,000
Shifting of Utility Services	Transmission lines	1	set	-	500,000,000
	Telecommunication posts	43	Nos.	50,000	2,150,000
	Electricity posts	40	Nos.	50,000	2,000,000
	Lamp posts	132	Nos.	75,000	9,900,000
	Name boards and Sign boards	70	Nos.	50,000	3,500,000
	Manholes	61	Nos.	45,000	2,745,000
	Telecom cable box	7	Nos.	70,000	490,000
	Sub-total				520,785,000
External Monitoring		36	Months	250,000	9,000,000
Total					2,440,348,300
Administration Cost & IRP Planning (1.5%)					36,605,225
Contingency 5%					122,017,415
<b>TOTAL (LKR)</b>					2,598,970,940
<b>TOTAL (LKR.)-Rounded</b>					2,599,000,000

## 13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 13.1. General

The NIRP indicates about monitoring and evaluation as follows,

- A system of internal monitoring should be established by PMU/RDA to monitor implementation of Resettlement Action Plans, including budget, schedule, and delivery of entitlements, consultation, grievances and benefits.
- PMU/RDA 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 PMU/RDA, CEA and MLLD 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.

It is proposed to implement (1) internal monitoring by RDA and (2) external monitoring by an independent party such as local/international consultants, NGO or university hired by RDA.

The RAP implementation will be supervised by the Project Director of PMU. Resettlement Unit(RU) under PMU will conduct the day to day activities regarding the RAP implementation with assistance of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). RU, with assistance of CSC will prepare and submit reports on monthly basis as a part of the progress report of whole project.

The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to:

- Collect, analyze, report and use information about progress of resettlement;
- Ensure that inputs are being provided, procedures are being followed and outputs are monitored and verified;
- Ensure timely management action if there appears to be any failure in system due to management lapse; and
- Ensure necessary corrective measures at policy level, if it is seen that there is a failure in system due to flaw in the design i.e. wrong theory, hypothesis or assumption, to ensure necessary corrective action at policy level; and

- To build a benchmark database for the purpose of evaluation; both during course and exposit facto.

## **13.2. Internal Monitoring**

Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU/RDA through Resettlement Unit (RU) with the assistance from Resettlement Expert of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC).

Indicators of the internal monitoring will include but not limited to the followings;

### **Process Indicators:**

- Setting up RU and placement of staff
- Training of RU staff
- Census, IOL, baseline socioeconomic survey
- Placement of funds for land acquisition and resettlement
- Deployment of independent monitoring agency
- Procedure of identification of eligible affected persons
- Procedure of determining loss and entitlements
- Development of livelihood and income restoration program
- Preparation of disclosure instruments
- Disclosure and consultation events
- Formation of GRC
- Grievance redress procedures in-place and functioning
- Level of public awareness on RAP policy and provisions
- Cost of compensation collection by APs
- Monitoring reports submitted

### **Output Indicators**

- Number of households relocated
- Number of households compensated and assisted
- Number of businesses relocated
- Amount of compensation disbursed
- Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed
- Number of eligible persons identified for training
- Number of vulnerable households resettled
- Number of vulnerable households brought under IRP
- Number and contents of received complaints and status of solution
- Implementation of livelihood restoration assistance

### **Impact Indicators**

- Changes in housing

- Changes in water and sanitation
- Changes in land holding
- Changes in occupation
- Changes in income and expenditure
- Pace of income against change in expenditure
- Changes in attending health problems
- Nutrition of women and children
- Gender balance and women empowerment
- Changes in vulnerable households and women headed households.

Internal monitoring reports on RAP implementation will be included in the monthly Project Progress Report (PPR). The report of RU will contain:

- (i) Accomplishments to-date;
- (ii) Objectives attained and not attained during the period;
- (iii) Challenges encountered; and measures to be taken
- (iv) Targets for the next quarter

The internal monitoring report will then be integrated by the PIU with the overall PPR submitted to JICA and/or other agencies associated with implementation. The CSC will assist PIU in preparing the overall PPR for JICA.

### **13.3. External Monitoring**

External monitoring will be carried out periodically by an independent party such as local/international consultants, NGO or university for review and assessment of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field and recommending adjustment in delivery mechanisms and procedures, as necessary. The external monitoring will be carried out four time during the implementation period (refer to Table 11.1). Further, mid-term and final evaluations will also be undertaken to assess the achievement of the RAP objectives against the performance impact indicators.



**Table 13-1 External Monitoring Proposed**

Activities to be monitored	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Possible Input and Output Indicators
Basic information on AP households	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Composition and structure <input type="checkbox"/> Ages <input type="checkbox"/> Educational and skill levels <input type="checkbox"/> Gender of household head <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic group <input type="checkbox"/> Access to health, education, utilities and other social services <input type="checkbox"/> Housing type <input type="checkbox"/> Land and other resource owning and using patterns <input type="checkbox"/> Occupations and employment patterns <input type="checkbox"/> Income sources and levels <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in neighbourhood or community groups <input type="checkbox"/> Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement <input type="checkbox"/> entitlements	
Compensation Payments and entitlements	<input type="checkbox"/> Was compensation as described in the RP paid on time? <input type="checkbox"/> Were other entitlements distributed on time, relocation grants, loss of income support? <input type="checkbox"/> Were there additional costs AP's had to bear? <input type="checkbox"/> Were adequate funds available to meet the costs of resettlement?	<u>Output Indicators:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> The difference / delay of resettlement activities compared to the original time frame. <input type="checkbox"/> The difference of cost of resettlement activities per PAHs compared to the original budget.
Restoration of living standards	<input type="checkbox"/> Were income restoration activities appropriate to restore or improve living standards? <input type="checkbox"/> Were vulnerable groups adequately assisted to improve living standards? <input type="checkbox"/> Are the livelihood schemes as described in the RAP being implemented satisfactorily?	<u>Input Indicators:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Number and type of income and livelihood restoration trainings and other activities being implemented. <u>Outcome Indicator:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of PAHs who answer that their income have increased after relocation, compared to the total number of PAHs relocated
Levels of AP Satisfaction	<input type="checkbox"/> How much do APs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? <input type="checkbox"/> Do APs know their entitlements? <input type="checkbox"/> Do they know if these have been met? <input type="checkbox"/> How do APs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? <input type="checkbox"/> How much do APs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? <input type="checkbox"/> How many AP's/households were impoverished as a consequence of resettlement?	<u>Outcome Indicators:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of the grievance redress procedures filed. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of the conflicts resolved, compared to the number of the grievance redress procedures filed

Source: JICA Survey Team

Monitoring of RAP implementation will be based on desk review and field visits, meetings with various ministries and local officials, and affected households. Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable households.

Between 9 months of the design stage till the end of the project, the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will conduct an evaluation study to determine whether or not the objectives of resettlement have been achieved. The methodology for the evaluation study will be based mainly on a comparison of the socioeconomic status of severely affected households prior to and following displacement. If the findings of the study would indicate that the objectives of the RAP have not been achieved, EMA will propose appropriate additional measures to meet the RAP objectives.