

Resettlement Action Plan
Central Expressway Project

Final Report
Volume I

Stage I (Kadawatha – Meerigama)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BOI	Board of Investment
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
CEP	Central Expressway Project
DFC	Department of Forest Conservation
DOGP	Department of Government Printing
DOV	Department of Valuation
DS	Divisional Secretary
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Division
EA	Executive Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESDD	Environment and Social Development Division
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GIS	Geographical Information System
GN	Grama Niladhari
GND	Grama Niladhari Division
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HRC	Human Rights Commission
IEE	Initial Environment Examination
IRP	Income Restoration Program
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KII	Key-informant Interview
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Land Acquisition Regulation
LARB	Land Acquisition Compensation Review Board
LARC	Land Acquisition and the Resettlement Committee
LARD	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division
LDO	Land Development Ordinance
MOHEH	Ministry of Higher Education and Highways
MOL	Ministry of Land
NEA	National Environment Act
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHDA	National Housing Development Authority
NIRP	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
NRMP	National Road Master Plan
NWSDB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
PAHH	Project Affected Household Head
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCC	Project Coordinating Committee
PD	Project Director
PIC	Public Information Centre

PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Parliament Petition Committee
PPs	Preliminary Plans
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAs	Resettlement Assistants
RC	Resettlement Card
RDA	Road Development Authority
RF	Resettlement Framework
ROW	Right of Way
SD	Survey Department
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSO	Social Safeguard Officer
STDP	Southern Transport Development Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
UDA	Urban Development Authority
WB	World Bank

Glossary of Terms

Business Owner: A person who owns or conducts a business within the project-affected area, the operation of which may be disrupted by the construction work under the project. S/he can be a legal owner, non-titled structure owners, or tenant and will receive different compensation and R&R packages as per the EM.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind to replace an asset, resource or income source which has been acquired or affected by a or affected by a project for which the person affected is entitled to, and the amount of money required to keep a person in the same socio economic position that he held before acquisition.

Cut-off date: The cut-off date for eligibility for entitlement for the titleholders is the date of notification of section 2 notice under the LAA and for non-titleholders is the date of resettlement impact survey. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off-date are not entitled to claim compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and wood lots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed upon date, will not be compensated.

Displaced persons: In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access.

Economic Displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of involuntary acquisition of land, or obstructed access to resources (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Eligibility: The qualification criteria for receiving benefits under a resettlement program. These criteria serve as the basis for defining resettlement entitlements accrued to each eligibility category – affected residential or commercial property owners, renters, vendors, encroachers, squatters, and so on.

Encroacher: Someone who has illegally expanded, or extended the outer limit of his/her private premises beyond the approved building line or agricultural land and has occupied public space beyond his/her plot or agricultural land.

Entitlement: Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category. It includes a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Host Population/Community: People living in or around areas to which those physically displaced by a project will be resettled, who in turn may be affected by the resettlement. Special attention must be paid to the needs and concerns of the host population/community/hosts in a resettlement program in order to minimize social risks and avoid potential social conflicts.

Involuntary Resettlement: Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the consent of the PAPs or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Implementation Schedule: Timeframe of activities of the project

Income Restoration: Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.

Land Owners: Owners of land with or without trees, crops or structures affixed to the land with clear title in government records. In some exceptional cases, a person who owns land/s within the project-affected areas regardless of proof of such ownership will also be entitled, provided that such ownership is recognized under law. In such cases, special decisions will be taken by the LARC in consultation with the local authority, and the community.

Non-Resident Land and Structure Owners: Legal land owners who are not in possession of their land either because they have rented or leased out their said land and property affixed to it, or such land has been taken possession of by any other person.

Physical Displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access.

Project Affected Person (PAP): Any person who, as a result of the implementation of CEP, etc., loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (Residential, agricultural, commercial) annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or movable assets, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Protected Tenants: Tenants occupying a legal property, commercial, or residential and are protected under the Rent Act of 1972 or its later amendments which prevents the land owners from evicting them or increase the rent at their own will.

Relocation: Rebuilding housing, and assets including productive land and public infrastructure in another location.

Rehabilitation: Re-establishing incomes, livelihoods, living and social system.

Replacement Cost: Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelters, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resentment and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost works days.

Resident Land and Structure Owners: Owners of land and structures with clear title which they are currently occupying for their own use, residential or commercial purpose.

Socioeconomic Survey: A complete and accurate survey of the PAPs or population. Surveys focus on income-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators. Usually, the survey is taking place at the initial stage of resettlement planning.

Stakeholders: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations and institutions interested in and potentially affected or benefitted by a project having the ability to influence a project.

Squatter: Someone who has occupied public or private land has developed structures on it and has put such land to residential, agriculture or commercial use without obtaining development permission and formal title under law.

Tenants and Lessees: Occupants that have legally taken any land or properties or both on rent or lease for a specific period with registered papers recording agreed terms and conditions as permitted under law.

Vulnerable Groups: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. This category specifically refers to families supported by women and not having able bodied male members who can earn; families of physically or mentally challenged, very old and infirm persons, who are not able to earn sufficiently to support the family; and families that are very poor and recognized by the government as living below the poverty line.

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Executive Summary

01. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) plays a vital role in almost all development projects where people are required to be displaced involuntarily due to the implementation of project activities. It is essential that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are resettled before the commencement of the project construction activity. The RAP is an essential tool in managing the resettlement process and the potential for conflict and unrest that could have several negative impacts on the successful implementation of the project. It is also an important tool in engaging PAPs and communities in the project, especially in planning phase to solve their involuntary resettlement issues.

02. The Central Expressway Project (CEP) has been proposed as part of the Government of Sri Lanka's (GOSL) transport network upgrade. The CEP will eventually connect Colombo to Jaffna and also Trincomalee, in a long term, two phase process, commencing with a connection to the existing highway network at Kadawatha and extending up to Dambulla and Kandy under four stages of Phase 1 and later to Jaffna and Trincomalee in Phase 2. The four stages of the first phase Kadawatha to Meerigama, (Stage 1), Meerigama to Kurunegala (Stage 2) including the Ambeypussa link road starting from Meerigama to Ambeypussa connecting A 06 to cater the road users in Kegalle district, Pothuhera to Galagedara (Stage 3) and Kurunegala to Dambulla (Stage 4).

03. This RAP is for the CEP Phase 1 Stage 1. This has been prepared in compliance to the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) adopted by the GOSL, Environmental and Social Safeguards Manual of Road Development Authority (RDA), and to address other statutory requirements of the country.

04. The RAP identifies all the potential aspects of the resettlement process related to CEP Stage 1. All these identified factors are discussed under chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 especially covering possible socio-economic status of the PAPs and project impacts, exploring possible remedies to overcome adverse effects. Especially, all actions related to the land acquisition process of the project have been discussed.

05. The RAP is mainly constituted with primary data collected through a questionnaire survey for quantitative data collection, Geographical Positioning System (GPS) marking and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key-informant Interviews (KIIs) for qualitative data collection.

06. In addition, secondary data used from reliable sources where necessary to focus critical matters. The first hand data have been collected using technical data (Maps and drawings) at the ground and attempted to collect most accurate and reliable data on Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs) and PAPs. However, there are some PAHHs (321 in Stage 1 and 51 in 2A) who are not turned up to provide their information.

07. As revealed through the study, generally people interviewed have positive impacts about the proposed highway and they emphasized that the expressway will largely contribute to the economic development of the country at macro level as it is connecting active economic hubs in the middle of the country with commercial centres in coastal areas, especially with the centre - Colombo.

08. Further they pointed out that the travel efficiency will definitely be improved thus benefitting the commuters, private and commercial vehicle owners, accelerate the economic growth, developing tourism and industry adding value to local primary products and reduction in poverty cases in project influenced areas, especially in reduction of road accidents.

Table ES 01: Type of Land Affected by Number of PAHs and the Extent of Land

Type of Land	No. of PAHs	%	Total Area (Perch)	%	Affected Area (Perch)
Residential	810	37.2	36,020.61	20.9	25,632
Trade/Business	59	2.7	4,238.58	2.5	1,876
Non-Agricultural	155	7.1	6,283.76	3.6	4,228
Agricultural	1,151	52.9	126,075.25	73.0	92,930
Total	2,175	100	172,618.20	100	124,666

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

09. As highlighted in ES Table 01, Stage 1, the affected categories of people as identified during the study are mainly agricultural land owners (1,151) in the road corridor, resident living (810) and business entrepreneurs (59). The total number of PAHs identified in this Stage 1 is 2,175. All of these lands are located in the area belongs to six Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSDs) of the Gampaha District. In addition, there are 275 government and common properties identified. The total private land holding figure is slightly increasing (2,650) with the number of PAHs who have not turned up (475). However, majority of them are land owners not settled in their lands at the time of data collection. The majority of these groups will be permanently affected and will need to be relocated to new locations where they can fulfill their current socioeconomic and cultural needs. In addition, there are PAHs who are not adversely affected but may need to relocate for a certain period due to temporary displacements during construction. These PAHs are likely to experience a short term loss of livelihoods and disruption to daily life. Therefore, all of these PAHs expect a reasonable compensation for their assets and livelihoods in order to start a new life. However, most of the PAHs prefer to live in the same area with their neighbours and they have given details of such lands for resettlement during the data collection process.

10. Surveys undertaken during the preparation of the RAP identified that the majority of people along the road corridor are still not properly aware about the CEP and it has created an uncertainty among the people. A need for more awareness programs, in particular with regard to the land acquisition and compensation process with accurate project information.

Table ES 02: Impact on Resettlement and Livelihoods

Type of Structure	Partially Affected	Fully Affected but can be Resettled in Remaining Land	My Own in a New Land within the Same Area	My own Land in Other Area	Settle in RDA Resettlement Site	Not Decided Yet
Residential house	91	37	339	30	30	93
Rented house	14	0	3	1	0	11
Trade/business	63	3	9	2	1	0
Combined House Shop	14	0	3	1	0	0
Stores	26	0	1	0	0	0
Shed	88	0	2	0	0	0

Abandoned/not in use	17	1	3	0	0	0
Other	97		1	1	2	0
Total	410	41	361	35	33	104

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

11. The business entrepreneurs (144) fully affected and their staff are (247) concerned about their job security and income during the resettlement period and they also expect a reasonable compensation for living until they recover from losses especially due to loss of customer base and the working environment. The table ES 02 shows the entire picture of resettlement requirement of the Stage 1 while indicating the impact on livelihood of PAPs.

12. The total land area that will affect in the Stage 1 concerned in this RAP is 130,166 perches (813 acres). The figure represents both private land holdings and government and common properties. Major impact will extend toward paddy cultivation and about 39,522 perches (247 acres) will be affected. The second highest category of crop that will be affected is coconut 3,653 trees in 27,927 perches (174 acres). The full time and part time farmers also emphasized that they should receive alternate lands or livelihood restoration support for a certain period until normalcy is restored. However, they strongly believe that there are no alternatives for the paddy fields they lose.

13. About 275 common social facilities and infrastructures (such as community centers, common wells, cemeteries, roads and water facilities) that will be affected by the project are the other project impact concerned by the people. The Government and RDA have to look into this matter for restoring these facilities. The residents are also concerned about continuity of their social, religious and cultural linkages and business linkages as a result of relocation.

14. It is revealed that people are keen on a compensation process as a key remedial measure for project affected properties. It is noticed that there is a trend of expecting a high valuation for their assets as in other two expressway projects (Southern Expressway and Colombo-Katunayake Expressway) already completed. Based on all these facts and collected ideas from the community, a compensation process is formulated for a different category of property and is discussed under Chapter 7. The entitlement matrix includes all guidelines determined considering relevant factors developed for the compensation process. Therefore, compensation and resettlement activities will be identified, planed and implemented according to the Land Acquisition Act of Sri Lanka, the Extraordinary Gazette Notification (No. 1864/54 – Friday May 30, 2014) issued by the Minister of Land and Land Development under Section 63 (2) (E) of the Land Acquisition Act (Chapter 460) and approved by Parliament on 18th February 2014, and Cabinet Paper/14/0833/533/008 which includes the Central [then Northern] Expressway Project under this Extraordinary Gazette Notification. In addition, ADB Resettlement Framework is accepted by the RDA which is a combined document constituted with GOSL and ADB requirements.

15. Simultaneously, the RAP has estimated the cost for all affected assets by the project and it covers direct and indirect negative impacts that could be considered under the process of compensation. As per the cost estimation, it is essential to have Rs. 24.29 billion (US \$ 168.22 million at an exchange rate of SLR 145 for US \$ 1) approximately at the time of census taking place for Stage 1.

16. The fund/compensation money management also was discussed during the studies and there were some concerns from women about security of funds and possible misuse of funds. Thus, there were suggestions to release funds to joint accounts of both husband and wife and or a mutually agreed account of which both are aware of. However, there may be a few lands where many owners may stake claim and this also has to be taken into consideration. It was proposed to introduce several awareness programs to protect funds from unproductive investments especially from unstable private financial institutions.

17. The community has been requested to formulate a mechanism for receiving their grievances and taking prompt action on their issues. They prefer RDA direct involvement on this issue through a localized body as they have difficulties in travelling long distances especially during the construction period. Thus, a most effective grievances redress mechanism has been suggested to absorb their issues. The proposed Grievances Redresses Mechanism will address and meet PAPs expected levels.

18. Further, it is recommended to formulate an effective monitoring system to monitor and evaluate the project activities. These information can be used for the project progress review and for taking remedial measures in a timely manner and in the decision making process for delivering services efficiently and effectively.

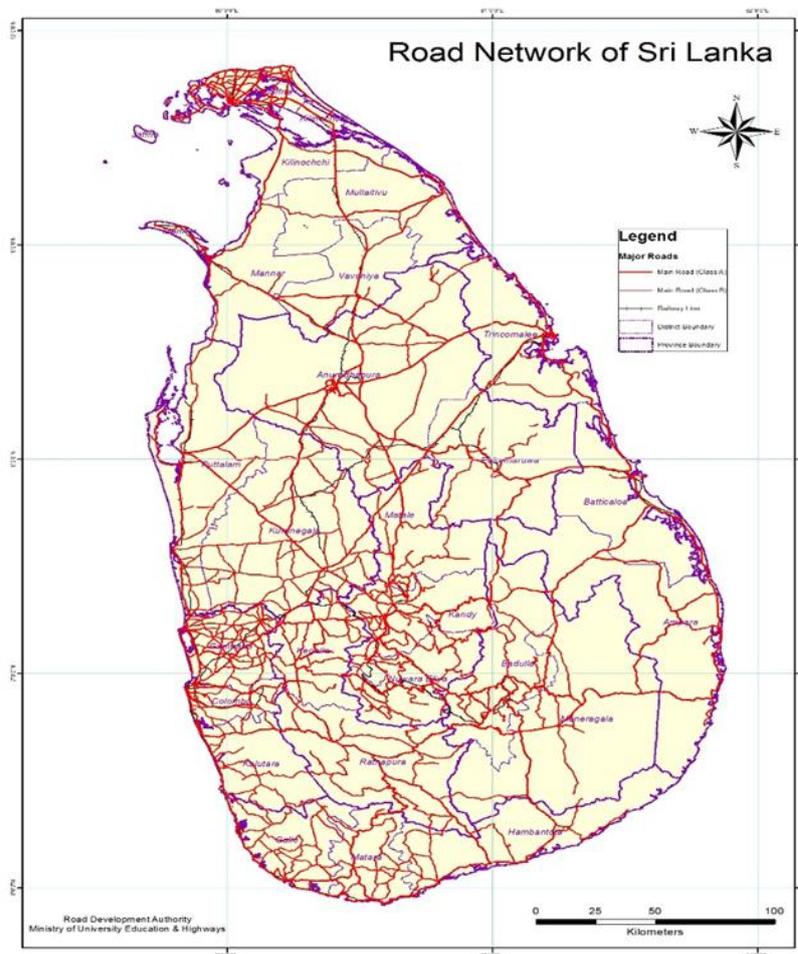
Chapter 1: Project Description

1.1 Introduction

01. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Central Expressway Project (CEP) Stage 1 has been prepared in compliance with the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) adopted by the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL), the Environmental and Social Safeguards Manual of the Road Development Authority (RDA), and to address other statutory requirements of the country.

02. The development of the roads infrastructure contributes to the acceleration of economic growth and balanced regional development. Roads improvement will also open up opportunities for national integration and political stability. Therefore, the Government has accorded the highest priority to improving the entire network of roads in the country (see Map 01) with modern technology. In 2007, the Road Development Authority under the then Ministry of Highways and Road Development, introduced the expressway network through National Road Master Plan (NRMP) 2007 - 2017 (Refer to Map in Appendix I).

Map 01: Road Network of Sri Lanka



Source: CEP/Stage 1/RAP/Maps

03. This document highlights the need for construction of expressways to link economic growth areas which will be constructed as a high- standard limited access road network linking

the major population and growth centers, will assist the development of the other economically weak regions by encouraging growth in manufacturing, tourism, fisheries and agriculture. By achieving the goals of government development policy, a network of expressways have been identified and some of them are constructed. The policy document further explained that Colombo – Katunayaka Expressway [E02], a section of Outer Circular Highway [E03] and Colombo – Matara Expressway [E01] have been completed by 2013. Further, the CEP is in progress and it will be further developed as the Dambulla – Trincomalee Expressway and Dambulla – Jaffna Expressway. This will be a prelude to a new era of connectivity between the regions of the country (Refer Appendix I: The Map of existing and proposed expressway network in Sri Lanka).

04. As identified, the priorities of expressways in the development policy of the GOSL will bring many changes in the economy, society and culture. Therefore, the MOHEH has decided to implement the CEP. It has been decided to encapsulate the Kandy Expressway into the CEP and designed as one project.

1.2 Description of the Overall Project

05. The proposed trace of the CEP starts at Kadawatha (248C Puwakwetiya Grama Niladhari Division - GND) of Mahara Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD), in Gampaha District where it is located at the center of the DSD. Also, the CEP connects the Outer Circular Highway (OCH) at Kadawatha and once the OCH fully completed the CEP connects all operating expressways in the country. From Colombo, it is about 16 km and it links with the existing Colombo – Kandy highway (A01) at Kadawatha.

06. The Stage 1 of the proposed expressway traverses through the Gampaha district passing Mahara, Gampaha, Attanagalle, Minuwangoda, and Meerigama DSDs. The Ambeypusa link road starts from Meerigama (system interchange) to Ambeypusa via Bothale and ends at Ambeypusa-Kurunegala-Trincomalee Road (A06). It mainly runs within Meerigama DSD, but ending in Mangedara GND of Warakapola DSD. Stage 2 starts from Hakurukumbura GND of Meerigama DSD and runs through Kurunegala district connecting Kurunegala city through the Katugastota-Kurunegala-Puttalum highway (A 10) in Theliyagonna GND of Kurunegala DSD. Stage 2 is passes through Meerigama DSD in Gampaha District and Alawwa, Narammala, Weerabugedara, Polgahawela, and Kurunegala DSDs in Kurunegala District.

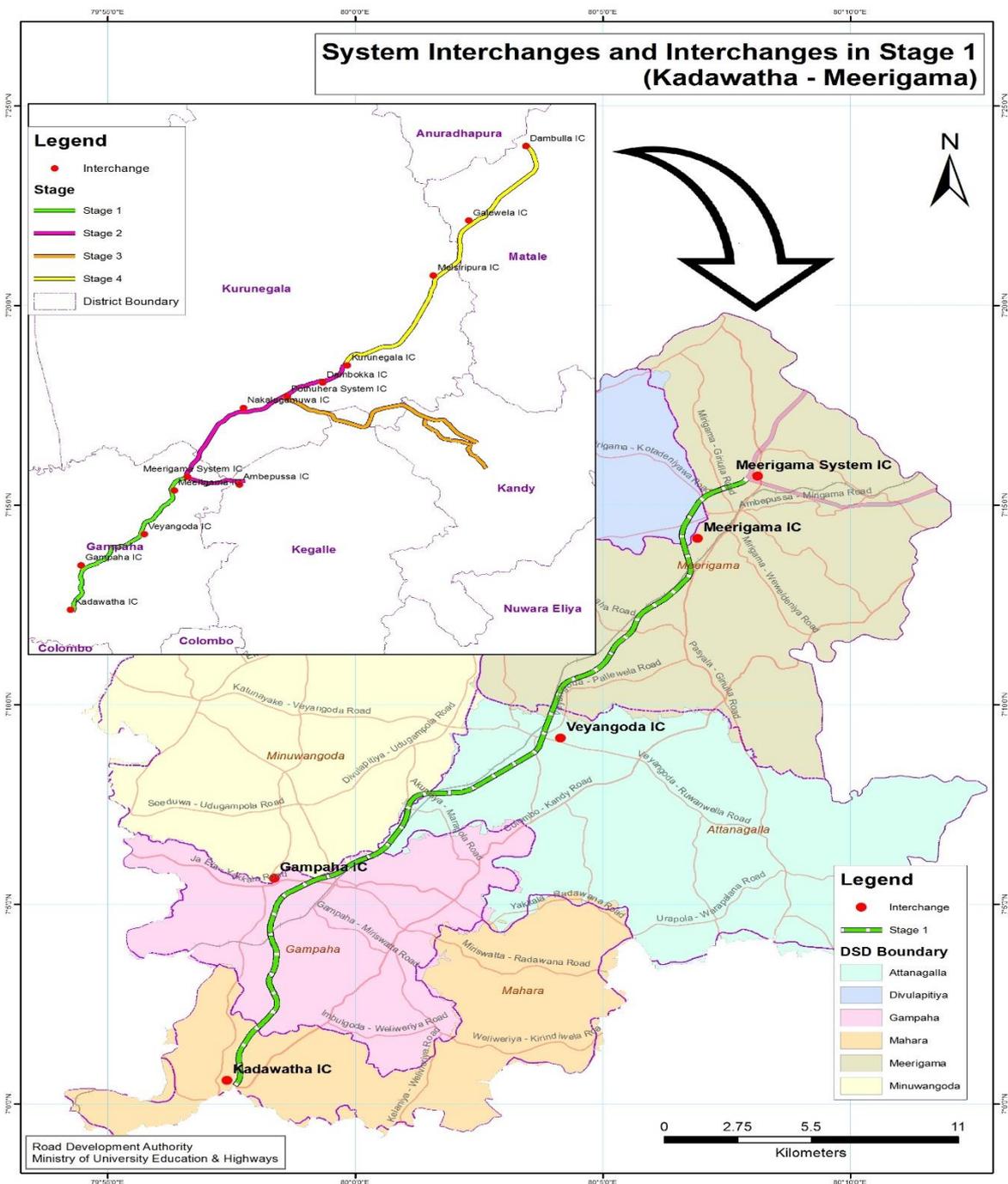
07. Stage 3 of the project starts from Hiripathwella GND of Polgahawela DSD and ends at Palu Kopiwatta GND of Tumpane (Galagedara) DSD. Again, Stage 4 of the project starts at Theliyagonna GND of Kurunegala DSD and it runs through DSDs Mallawapitiya, Ibbagamuwa, Mawathagama, Rideegama, Melsiripura, Galewela, and ends at Mirisgoniya Junction of Dambulla DSD (crossing A06). More details provided in Table 01 and Map 02 below.

Table 01: Stages and Length of each Stretches in Proposed CEP

S.N.	Stage	From	To	Length Km
1	Stage 1	Kadawatha	Meerigama	37.9
2	Stage 2A	Meerigama	Ambepussa	09.8
3	Stage 2	Meerigama	Kurunegala	39.2
4	Stage 3	Pothuhera	Galagedara	32.9
5	Stage 4	Kurunegala	Dambulla	61.1
	Total			180.9

Source: RDA and SMEC International, Project Details

Map 02: Stages of Proposed CEP and Interchanges of Stage 1



Source: CEP/Stage 1/RAP/Maps

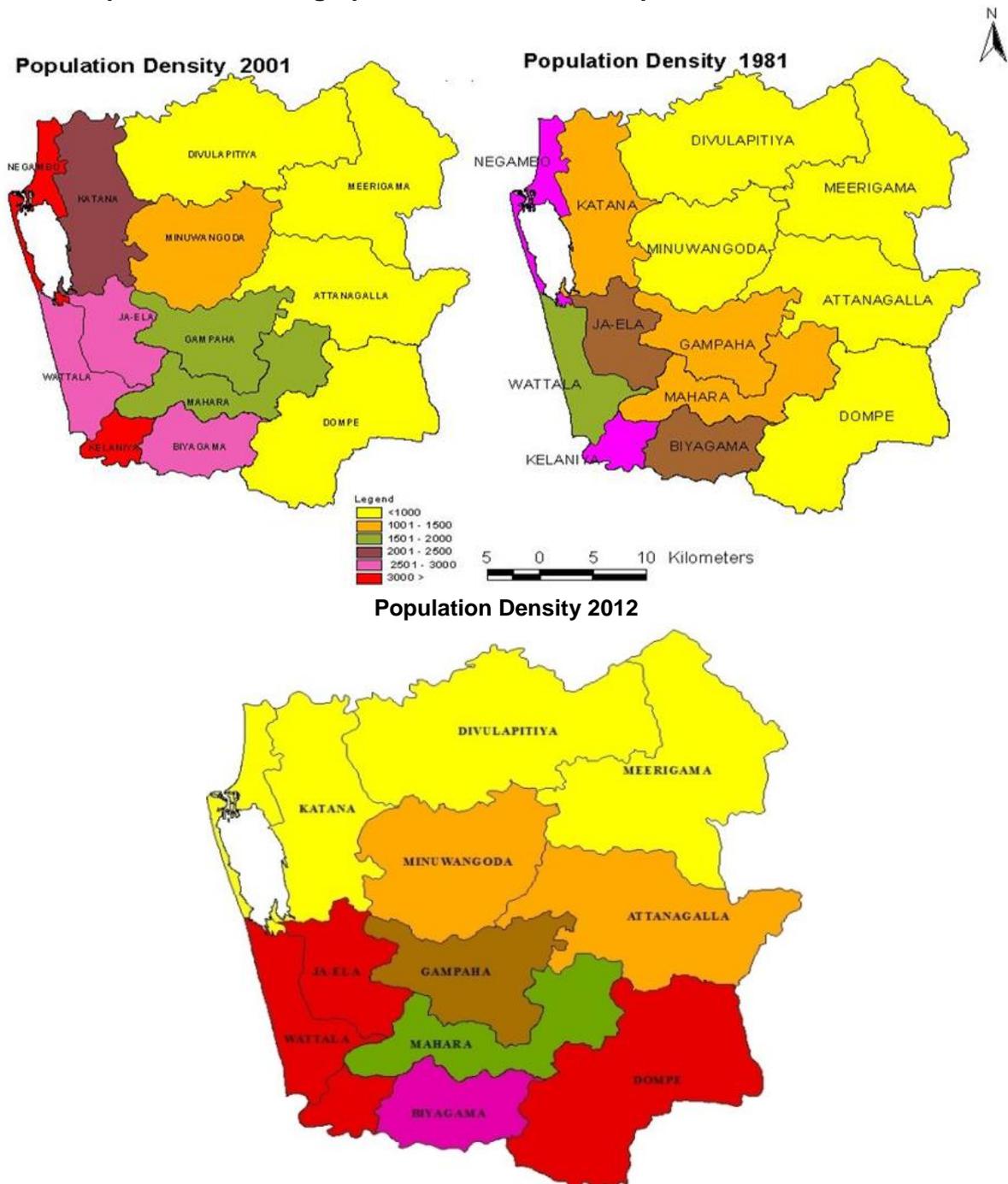
1.3 Profile of the Project: Stage 1

08. As highlighted in Map 02, Stage 1 extend from Kadawatha (00+500 km) of Puwakwetiya GND (Mahara DSD) to Meerigama (37+090 km) of Hakurukumbura GND (Meerigama DSD). Kadawatha is a planned city under the Urban Development Authority (UDA) and road infrastructure is one of prominent development activity carried out during last decade. Moreover, Kadawatha is one of selected city under the Megapolis project of the current government. Kadawatha existing township connects with two DSDs namely Mahara and Biyagama. The entire area of these two DSDs is located in south end of the Gampaha district. Meerigama is a small

town as well as a DSD and is situated in the North-Eastern direction of Gampaha District. The town is located in the middle of Pasyala-Giriulla Road (AB 029). The total length of Stage 1 is about 38 km.

09. The Gampaha district is popular as a region for residential purposes with having clear sectors in urban, peri-urban and rural. The latest census data (2012) reveals that the district has become a major hub of demographic, socioeconomic and industrial production of the country. The maps 1-3 provide the demographic transition patterns took place within the district.

Maps 03 – 04: Demographic Transitions of Gampaha District, 1981 - 2012



Source: NEP/Stage 1 and 2/RAP/Census Data and Department of Census and Statistics

10. As emphasized above Gampaha district deserves to have a major road development requirement to cater to the existing and future developments in the district. Especially, three industrial zones (Katunayake, Biyagama, Wathupitiwala, and Meerigama) located in the district have direct benefits with the CEP. The proposed road links with OCH and the road accessibility will further enhance the connectivity with these industrial zones in the district. This stretch of the expressway crosses six DSDs (Mahara, Gampaha, Minuwangoda, Attanagalla, Divulapitiya, and Meerigama). As stated above, the starting GND is Puwakwetiya GND of Mahara DSD and ending GND is Hakurukumbura of Meerigama DSD. Among these DSDs, there are 60 GNDs that the expressway crosses. More details are provided in Appendix II A.

11. The selected Right of Way (ROW) up to Meerigama is less populated and lands are not highly fragmented due to residential and commercial purposes. Most of the lands are paddy lands. These are genuine fertile lands and the number of abandoned lands is less. However, there are some paddy lands already abandoned due to various socioeconomic and climatic reasons. Overall, these plots of lands are fairly large in size (as an average size 46.2 perches).

12. The proposed road which crosses the ROW/corridor has the following features as listed in Table 02.

Table 02: Specific Project Details

S. N.	Design Details	Number/Description
1	Length of trace (km)	37.9
2	Width of ROW/corridor (m) approximately	70-80
3	No. of lanes	
	Initial (First round of construction)	4
	Ultimate (Possible maximum lanes in future)	6
4	No. of service interchanges	3 (Gampaha, Veyangoda, and Meerigama)
5	No. of system interchanges	1 (OCH at Kadawatha)
6	No. of bridges	60
7	Length of viaduct km	7.640
8	No. of underpasses	2
9	No. of overhead bridges	15
10	Drainage box culverts	5

Source: SMEC International, Feasibility Report, Stage 1 and 2

13. Furthermore, the entire proposed CEP has 15 interchanges connecting several regional cities and the provincial cities of 4 provinces (Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central and North-Western). Thus, the CEP will bring a magnitude regional development in these provinces. Map 02 provides more details about Stages and its interchange locations.

14. When, the information is analyzed, Kadawatha is a system interchange. All other interchanges (Gampaha, Veyangoda, and Meerigama) are service interchanges. The nature of linkages with these cities is further elaborated in Table 03 below.

Table 03: Proposed Interchanges – Locations and other Information

Location of interchange	Distance from Kadawatha	Distance to Nearest Town
Kadawatha (OCH)	00+000	Kadawatha 0.5 km, Wattala 4 km
Gampaha	11+300	Gampaha 0.5 km
Veyangoda	22+400	Veyangoda 0.5 km, Nittambuwa 3.6 km
Meerigama	34+400	Meerigama 1.8 km

Source: SMEC International, Feasibility Reports and Alignment Drawings

1.4 Objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

15. The main objective of this RAP is to set out the process by which support will be provided to PAPs to overcome adverse effects of the proposed CEP Stage 1, primarily in relation to the land acquisition process. This RAP aims to improve PAPs' own capacity to rehabilitate themselves by paying their due entitlements appropriately and in a timely manner and by assisting them in identifying options and opportunities for livelihood restoration.

16. This first draft version of the RAP has been made with the use of information from preliminary feasibility studies and alignment drawings based on available ROW/corridor boundaries identified by the Department of Surveys. In the coming few months, with the commencement of the land acquisition process, Advanced Traces and Preliminary Plans (PPs) will be available with more accurate information on land plots and their owners. In these subsequent stages, the RAP will be reviewed and updated to reflect more accurate information.

17. This RAP has been prepared as a framework or guideline for resettlement, outlining the official commitment of the RDA and NIRP. 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 or guideline, 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.

18. The actual number of PAPs and the quantity of land and assets will be identified after establishing the demarcating marks on the actual boundaries (centre, left and right side boundaries). At the time of data collection, the centre line was established in most stretches of the ROW/Corridor. However, there are certain locations where the centre line is slightly changed from time to time due to design requirements. When the Advance Traces and Preliminary Plans are produced by the EA it will help to filter the affected and non-affected land owners in the ROW.

1.5 Methodology of the RAP Preparation

19. The RAP has been adopted through multiple approach of data collection using secondary and primary data. It encompasses secondary data collection from Urban Councils, Divisional Engineer's Office, Divisional Secretariat Offices in respective divisions, Pradeshiya Sabhas, Government Hospitals, and Government Department of Census and Statistics. It also contains primary data collected from various stakeholders using quantitative and qualitative techniques.

Both primary and secondary data have been collected on the basis of given TOR for the assignment by the EA.

20. The planning task of the data collection was mainly based on the Environmental and Social Safeguard Manual of the Environment and Social Development Division (ESDD), RDA. The questionnaires (Socioeconomic and Assets Verification Survey Questionnaire and Questionnaire for Affected Common Properties, Government Offices and Utilities) have been developed through following the ESDD Manual and their approval. The research assistants have been carefully selected on their academic background and through an interview. Group leaders were selected from the research assistants who have displayed some leadership qualities and organizational capacity. Field coordinator is a postgraduate scholar in Sociology. All of them have undergone a one-day institutional training and two days field training at the beginning. After the training, they have been deployed in data collection with a continuous monitoring process. In addition, they have been given an interim training on specific technical matters.

21. The initial data collection commenced on 27 October 2013 to 03 April 2014 in two consecutive phases. In addition, another phase of data collection was conducted in the month of May 2016 to collect the data from Kadawatha to Gampaha (10 km new stretch of the CEP design) capturing the PAPs and fill certain gaps due to slight design change in Gampaha interchange. The 10 km new stretch data collection was ended on 27th March 2016. Before the data collection, relevant officers such as the District Secretary, District Commissioner of Agriculture, DS, Divisional Officer of Agriculture, GN, and Agricultural Research and Production Assistants have been consulted and their direct involvement solicited at the village or GND levels. In addition, some knowledgeable villagers too spontaneously came forward to support the field team. All team members were equipped with necessary technical details such as area maps with road corridor, detailed maps with the road centre line, interchange drawings, etc. Furthermore, all Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates have been collected on each and every plot of land which comes under private use, common use, or government use. The GPS equipment used have 3-5 meters accuracy level. In addition, the study team has made a revisit to Stage 1 for verification purposes of the previous set of data collected and identified some gaps, mainly due to design changes and conducted new data collection on such cases of potential PAPs.

22. Stakeholder consultation is very important since different types of stakeholders can contribute their constructive ideas, suggestions in their capacity, which will be able to support the success of the project tasks. It focuses on different stakeholders (primary and secondary) adopting a specific methodology. The techniques that come under the methodology are scientific and methodical. All information collected from the PAPs have been recorded and retained until the project tasks are completed. The techniques utilized in this whole effort can be listed as follows:

1.5.1 Observation on the Corridor of Expressway and Other Important Issues:

23. The investigation team comprised a Sociologist (Consultant), one field coordinator, two group leaders, and thirty (30) Research Assistants. The team has done a preliminary observation on different issues related to the project.

24. It included identifying links (interchanges) for national road network, topographical features, nature of settlements and livelihood patterns of PAPs, their assets, possible other

infrastructural developments, resettlement issues, direct and indirect impact on non-affected persons, etc.

1.5.2 Socio-Economic and Assets Verification Survey of Households/Land Owners:

25. The methodology comprised a highly technical verified questionnaire (See Appendix III A and B) that was used to gather information from all potential PAPs in the road corridor. The centre line was established at the time of survey. In addition, technical details (1: 10000 and 1: 2000 satellite images) of road corridor have been used to identify different locations of the stretch. All enumerators and the field coordinator worked under direct observation of the consultant throughout the period of data collection. The team of data collection including the consultant walked the entire stretch of the corridor.

26. Many respondents were having very complicated perceptions about the road corridor and ROW due to lack of sufficient information. All respondents were given project description (brochure developed by the RDA and consultant's request letter with details of the RAP. For details see Appendix IV and V). Moreover, satellite images were shown when requested by the respondents.

1.5.3 Affected Common Properties, Government Offices and Utilities Survey:

27. The expressway crosses through certain government lands and structures. In addition, there are some community owned land and structures, especially these properties are developed by community organizations. Relatively, the number of government institutions, lands and properties are less when compared with private properties. A separate questionnaire has been prepared for this purpose. See Appendix VI A and B for details.

1.5.4 Collection of GPS Information on Private, Common and Government Properties:

28. The technical information on land and structures are very vital in a planning purpose. The study team comprised 8 members who have undergone training on Geographical Information Systems (GIS) just before commencing the field data collection. As highlighted above, they were given high accuracy GIS instruments to collect all GPS coordination with a given code number per each plot of land. All these information were recorded in each questionnaire filled for each plot of lands. For more details see Maps 1-28 for Stage 1 in Appendix VII, Volume II of the report.

1.5.5 Focus Group Discussion:

29. A focus group discussion (FGD) is a carefully planned discussion, with the objectives such as studying the perception, feeling, attitudes, and ideas of the group participants in the discussion with respect to a defined area of interest (for details see Appendix VIII). Focus groups can be selected from a homogenous community such as female-headed households, truck drivers, bus drivers, residents of deprived clusters, wage labourers, traders or members of Chamber of Commerce and Traders' Associations, petty businessmen, youths, students, farmers, women (housewives), politicians (parliamentary, provincial and local councils), Grama Niladharis, Agricultural Research and Production Assistants, etc.

30. Before conducting a FGD, the study team had developed checklists unique to the participants. The number of participants in a FGD was between 6–12 members from the concerned group, and consideration had been given to utilize visual techniques on many

occasions using drawing plan and actual demonstration by the consultant along with the road stretch. Altogether, there were 64 FGDs conducted in both stretches.

31. The consultant conducting FGDs has paid more attention to identify negative and positive impacts of the project. All these facts are written and subsequently these reports will be submitted to the project director of the EA. All discussions conducted in local language (Sinhala) and in some cases English medium was used on the basis of the participants (for instance Chamber of Commerce, Heads of institutions, large scale business owners, etc.).

1.5.6 Key-Informant Interviews and Stakeholder Analysis:

32. Key-informants are important since most of them are the people who represent various government and private institutions. Others are civil society leaders/representatives such as Buddhist monks, Catholic priests, CBO leaders/members. The person concerned is usually responsible for an area or division of administration. For example, the DS fits into this description, as s/he is the person, who is responsible for all administrative matters of the DSD and in handling land acquisition on behalf of the RDA. In-depth discussions with DSs have helped to clarify several issues related to social impacts. As in the case of FGDs, a unique checklist for each key-informant is used (For details see Appendix IX). Completed key-informants were DS, Mayor of Urban Council and Chairman, Chairman of Pradeshiya Saba, head of police stations and traffic divisions, School Principal, owners of industrial establishments, land officers, MOH/Superintendent of Hospital, religious leaders, leaders of CBOs/NGOs, agricultural officer, etc. A summary of facts elicited at the discussions have been submitted to the project director of the EA. The total number of KIIs conducted is 39 in both stretches.

1.5.7 Review of Legal Framework and Policies:

33. The consultant has further examined the laws and regulations of Sri Lanka, which will be applied to the project along with the national social safeguards policies. Furthermore, the review assists in identifying social operational policies that will be triggered during the project along with suggested mitigation measures to respond to these policies.

1.5.8 Analysis of Data

34. Among the collected set of data, quantitative data was huge and not easy to manage. Therefore, a particular interfaced program was developed in association with MS Access and SPSS. The main purpose of this interlinked program was to minimize the data entry errors and maintain the high accuracy level of the findings. Before starting the data entry, each questionnaire has been checked by trained persons and if there are any gaps of data or doubt, they had a telephone discussion to fill the gaps and verify the data collected by research assistants. The telephone numbers of PAPs are collected in most cases. All analyzed quantitative and qualitative data have been used to develop the report while focusing on expected social issues of the project activity.

35. All qualitative data has been analyzed using Atlas.ti, a qualitative data analysis (tool) software. The analysis is essential to identify most critical factors related to respondents' livelihood, risk level, attitudes, perceptions, resettlement issues, etc. Especially, the program helped to filter such social facts from a mass set of data. Especially, the software helped to understand the network view of these critical factors as well as co-occurrences. Such analyses

are important to gauge the gravity of social and cultural matters that can erupt as a result of the project impact.

1.6 Dimensions of Social Safeguard Requirements

36. As highlighted above, the main objective of a RAP is to avoid or minimize adverse impacts towards the people or the community as a result of the designed project implementation. If not, the EA of the project should address all of the identified and unforeseen incidents within the country's legal and policy framework. However, planning of these activities is not a simple task for the EA and it also depends on the gravity of the development project. Usually, all these activities are socioeconomic and cultural in general. Thus, social dimensions of developing a RAP are vital. Therefore, such dimensions considered in this RAP can be listed as follows. They are:

- Type of lands
- GPS information of land plots including private, government and common
- General information of the property owner or user (name, address, village, GND, DSD, District, national identity card number, ethnicity, etc.)
- Family information
- Business information (if the occupant is involved in any business activity)
- Land ownership details
- Crops and cultivation details
- Types and details of affected property
- Legal or individual issues related to land ownership if relevant
- Characteristics of affected structures and magnitude of the impact
- Current income and expenditure patterns of the land owner and family
- Bank account and loan facilities taken
- Number of nuclear families living in the dwelling affected
- Resettlement options of the house and structure affected
- Social network information
- PAP's opinion on environment and social impact (positive and negative) of the project
- PAP's understanding of existing laws and policies related to land acquisition and resettlement; and
- Rough sketch of the land affected

Chapter 2: Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1 Introduction

37. As described in Chapter A, Stage 1 starts at Kadawatha (00+000 km) and ends at Meerigama (37.9 km). It mainly traverses through home gardens, paddy fields and coconut fields. In addition, there are many natural water bodies and local roads crosses by the proposed road.

2.2 Impact on Lands

38. The total number of all affected plots of private lands in Stage 1 is 2,288 belonging to 2,175 Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs). Total extent of these private lands is 172,618.20 perches (1,079 acres). Among these total extent of private lands 124,666 perches (779 acres) are affected by the project (95.8 %). In addition, there are 275 plots of lands under government or community organizations and the total number of affected land extent is 5,500 perches (34 acres). The lists of PAPs in Stage 1 under the private property/land owners (See Appendix X for full list of PAPs with primary details) and 275 government lands and commonly used land (See Appendix XI for details of government and common properties affected) for different purposes are attached. Among these private land owners there are 475 who are not turned up or could not find to take their land and socioeconomic information due to unavailability.

2.2.1 Impact on Private Lands and Use

39. The highest impact of land acquisition in CEP Stage 1 is on private lands (124,666 perches) and it represents 95.8 % of the total lands to be acquired. The rest 4.2 % is government land and common/public lands. The private lands identified in the survey can be classified into four major categories as shown in Table 04. According to the Table 73 % (52.9 % of PAHHs) are agricultural lands while 20.9 % (37.2 % of PAHHs) represents residential lands. About 3.6 % of the plots of lands are not used for either agricultural or other purposes (barren lands). The least category is commercial lands 2.5 % used for different trade and business purposes.

Table 04: Private Lands Affected as per the Type of Lands

Type of Land	No. of PAHHs	%	Total Area (Perch)	%	Affected Area (Perch)
Residential	810	37.2	36,020.61	20.9	25,632
Trade/Business	59	2.7	4,238.58	2.5	1,876
Non-Agricultural	155	7.1	6,283.76	3.6	4,228
Agricultural	1151	52.9	126,075.25	73.0	92,930
Total	2175	100	172,618.20	100	124,666

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

40. The total number of land plots is higher than the total number of PAHHs indicating a high tendency of land ownership. Especially, there are many paddy land owners who are having more than one plot of paddy land. All these figures clearly imply that the ROW crosses rural areas of affected districts.

41. The all lands affected in Stage 1 are belongs to Gampaha district. Stage 1 is distinct from other stages of CEP due to the level of population density and the type of land use. Highest affected private lands are situated in peri-urban areas (1,623 PAHHs). Majority of these lands are

coconut and paddy fields. Second highest is located in rural areas that mostly located in Meerigama, Attanagalla, Minuwangoda, and Diwulapitiya DSDs (408 PAHs). In addition, there are some lands located in urban areas such as Kadawatha, Gampaha and Veyangoda townships (144 PAHs). Table 5 illustrates more details on the basis of types of land.

Table 05: PAHs as per the Location of Private Land in Stage 1

Types of Land	Number of PAHs			Total
	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Residential	52	621	137	810
Trade/Business	10	46	3	59
Non-Agricultural	7	130	18	155
Agricultural	75	826	250	1151
Total	144	1623	408	2175

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

42. DSD level impact assessment is vital to understand the land acquisition process as well as resettlement process of the project. There are 6 DSDs in the districts connect with Stage 1. The type of lands on DSD basis is given in Table 06. According to the Table, Gampaha DSD of Gampaha district is having the highest number of PAPs (33.7 %). The second highest is Meerigama DSD which is 27.9 %. The third highest (23.1 %) is Attanagalla. Relatively Diwulapitiya and Minuwangoda DSDs are having low impact and low representation due to less GNDs and is a less affected area. For details see Table 06.

Table 06: DSD Basis Distribution of Affected Private Lands and PAHs

DSD	Residential	Trade/Business	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural	Total	%
Mahara	173	6	28	81	288	13.2
Gampaha	274	19	74	365	732	33.7
Attanagalla	186	15	27	275	503	23.1
Minuwangoda	0	0	0	42	42	1.9
Meerigama	176	19	26	386	607	27.9
Diwulapitiya	1	0	0	2	3	0.1
Total	810	59	155	1151	2175	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

43. The pattern of ownerships in these affected lands has been identified. As usual, the patterns are very complex and very critical when this information is collected. Table 07 illustrates the nature of land holding status of PAHs in this Stage. It shows that the highest number of land holding is owned and operated (individually owned). However, there are other patterns such as shared, mortgaged, leased, and rented. Among these patterns, shared and leased lands are higher than the other sub type of holdings. The complexity of the status of land holding is reflecting through the 'other' category and it is relatively large than a few main categories.

44. As depicted in the table 07, there 2,006 plots of land under the owned and operated category. The second highest is shared lands by family members which is 126 plots of land. Third highest is other category that indicates problematic land holdings including encroachers and squatters. It is a common characteristic that people are having land disputes at different scales. They also settle in these lands until a legal action taken by the actual owner or the government. However, it is a lengthy process as usual and these occupants can continue their stay in these lands and also they could develop their land during the stay. However, they could not claim for the land related compensation since they do not have a ownership for the land.

Table 07: Land Holding Status and Affected Area in Perches

Land Holding Status	Total Area	Affected Area	No. of Land Plots
Owned and operated	146,873.02	103,433.44	2,006
Shared in*	11,885.70	11,506.70	126
Shared out**	1,003.00	1,773.00	8
Mortgaged in	160.00	154.00	2
Mortgaged out	33.00	33.00	1
Leased in	1,875.24	1,639.24	21
Leased out	115.00	112.00	4
Rented in	1,057.00	948.50	40
Rented out	321.10	312.35	4
Other	9,295.14	4,753.55	76
Total land holding (perch)	172,618.20	124,665.78	2,288

* Taken from other source

** Given to other source but having ownership

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

45. The ownership of land is a prestigious status in the rural society of Sri Lanka. Whether the land is cultivated or not, the ownership indicates the social rank within the locality. Therefore, many of them are keeping their ownership irrespective of the nature of land. However, most of the lands affected by the CEP are cultivated.

46. Table 08 highlights that the majority of them are having individual deeds (*Sinnakkara*) in Stage 1 and the total extent of affected land under this category is 75,627 perches. The second category is lands under the control of parents (17,162) which is a common method of land inheritance in Sri Lanka. The third highest (12,145 perches) form of land ownership is undivided, shared use among siblings. Furthermore, sharing a land as a group of family members is also a common feature in rural Sri Lanka.

Table 08: The Type of Ownership and Acreage in Perch

Ownership	Total Area	Affected Area
Individual deed	114,014	75,627
Undivided shared use	13,409	12,145
Gifted/under control	19,609	17,162
Permit pending	1,867	1,812
Jayaboomi/Swarnaboomi	345	142
Rental	3,038	2,477
Permit issued	883	653
Leasing deed	3,138	2,488
No deed or permit	2,968	2,035
Other	13,330	10,124
Total land holding (perch)	172,601	124,665

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

47. Therefore, children who are living with them as a sub/nuclear family may face some issues in dividing the compensation and also in the resettlement process. The other categories such as Jayaboomi/Swarnaboomi and permits are also having a substantially high representation. See Table 08 for details.

48. The Stage 1 shows that there are 1,803 who are having a legal title to prove their ownerships. The second highest (179) category is Tenants. Almost all tenants are related to paddy lands. The number of shared owners is fairly less in this stage which is 124. There are 11 of them identified as squatters. Lessee and rented numbers are also relatively low. Details are given in Table 09.

Table 09: Type of Land Ownership by Legal Clarity

Type of Land	Category						Total
	Legal Title	No Title but Claims Ownership	Tenant	Squatter	Lessee	Rented	
Residential	711	60	5	4	8	24	812
Trade/Business	39	1	1	1	4	20	66
Barren land	142	11	4	0	0	0	157
Agricultural	911	52	169	6	2	0	1,140
Total	1,803	124	179	11	14	45	2,175

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

49. The majority of land owners in Stage 1 do not have issues related to land holding or ownerships. However, a tiny number is identified as having different issues. According to Table 10, there are 20 legal cases already progressing in courts. In addition, there are some family and individual matters pertaining to the land ownership. As described above, land disputes are a salient feature in rural Sri Lanka. Therefore, this situation will cause some negative impacts on land acquisition.

Table 10: Land Related Matters Identified

Type of Land	Matter of Issue					
	Legal Inquiry	%	Family Dispute	%	Individual Dispute	%
Individual deed	10	50	5	55.6	6	75
Gifted/under control	0	0	1	11.1	0	0
Undivided shared use	8	40	3	33.3	2	25
Other	2	10	0	0.0	0	0
Total	20	100	9	100.0	8	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

50. The land acquisition process will affect the crops cultivated on these lands. When compared to the affected quantity, it will make a direct impact on the PAPs livelihood as well as some indirect impact on the regional and national economy. Table 11 illustrates the number of quantity and affected land areas in Stage 1. Again, the project makes a considerable impact on paddy cultivation in the district. The total quantity (Approximately) losing in a season is 19,313 kg. About 247 acres will be affected by the project. The second highest impact is coconut cultivation where the district has been identified as being under the country's coconut triangle. The third highest impact is perennial crops. As shown in the table the number of perennial and fruit trees are higher and also it will make negative effect PAPs food security. However, the extent of land used for each crop unit is duplicated when there are inter-cropping systems. It is common in many home gardens. Compared to other stages, there is a less number of home garden bushes, because the homesteads are relatively small in size than the homestead in rural areas.

Table 11: Crops Cultivated, Affected Quantity and Affected Area

Crop	Total Quantity	Affected Quantity	Total Area (perch)	Affected Area (perch)
Home Garden (Flower Plants)	1,027	920	809	780
Paddy (Kg.)	22,509	19,313	46,190	39,522
Teak (Trees)	720	200	949	279
Cinnamon (Bushes)	3,775	2,175	1,449	910
Banana (Bushes)	1,777	400	1,657	1,011
Coconut/ King coconut (Trees)	6,204	3,653	35,151	27,927
Mango (Trees)	22	22	30,749	20,603
Bread Fruit (Trees)	107	17	147	105
Jak (Trees)	79	61	1,428	904
Lemon/Lime (Trees)	1,558	891	2,409	1,481
Orange (Trees)	30	23	44	22
Fire Wood (Trees)	3,423	2,019	1,678	737
Timber (Trees)	298	196	4,155	3,638
Other 1 (perennial crops)	4,369	3,730	5,245	2,147
Other 2 (fruits - other)	1,259	835	1,953	1,456

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

51. In addition to the land, cultivation and crops that are affected by the project, there are 144 of business establishments also being affected by the project. The business owners as well as workers who are currently engaged in active and productive tasks will be affected by the project. Table 12 provides the types of business activities in Stage 1. The complexity of business establishments is very high. Thus, there are 44 under the other category. As highlighted above, the Stage 1 is connecting urban and peri-urban areas which are having many business activities. There are 26 retail shops affected by the project, in addition, 20 service centres that provide vehicle repairs are other services. Furthermore, 32 small scale factories identified with few workers. The 3 large factories affected are having high impact on the production sector as well as for the workers occupied.

Table 12: Type of Business Establishments Affected by the Project

Type of Business	No. of Businesses
Retail shop	26
Wholesale shop	1
Small shop	9
Garage/tyre shop/service centre	20
Vehicle yard (selling)	2
Hardware shop	1
Hotel /restaurant/bar	5
Fruit Shop	1
Small scale factory	32
Large scale factory	3
Other	44
Total	144

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

52. There are about 247 workers including the business owner identified in these business establishments. Among them, there are 183 male workers and 64 female workers. The majority of them (194) are getting a decent monthly salary between Rs. 15,000-50,000. All of them are between the 17-70 age category. It seems that all of them are losing their employments and gainful income as a result of the project impact. Table 13 illustrates further details on the

occupational categories who involve in these business activities affected by the proposed project (CEP Stage 1).

Table 13: Occupational Categories Identified in Business Establishments

Relationship to Businessman	No. of Persons
Businessman/Owner	142
Manager	9
Cashier	4
Permanent Employee	39
Casual Employee	46
Security Guard	4
Other	3
Total	247

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

2.2.2 Impact on Government Lands and Common (Public Purpose) Lands and Use

53. There are 275 government and common properties identified in Stage 1. The total number of acres is 34 (5,500 perches). About 72 properties will be damaged fully and other properties will face moderate or minor damages as a result of the project. The Pradeshiya Saba roads (52) and communal water systems (33) are the highest figure among public utilities, but they are having partial impact due to the project. In addition, there are 49 natural canals and streams will be damaged. Furthermore, there are 5 irrigation canals identified that are having major impact while 12 of them are having partial impacts. More details are given in Table 14.

Table 14: Project Impact on Government and Common Properties

Common Facility	Major/ Completely	Partial	Minor	Total
Community Hall	12	-	-	12
Public Well - Drinking Purpose	17	-	-	17
Public Well - Bathing	10	-	-	10
Playground	2	-	-	2
Water Taps or Communal Water System	-	33	-	33
Community Signboard	2	-	-	2
Irrigation Canal	5	12	-	17
Pradeshiya Saba Roads	-	52	-	52
RDA roads	-	-	9	9
Urban Council Roads	-	3	-	3
Provincial Council Roads	-	7	-	7
Other roads (rural)	-	16	-	16
Railway line	-	3	-	3
Natural canals and streams	-	49	-	49
Land dedicated to the temple or church	-	1	-	1
Budu Medura	2	1	-	3
Agricultural farm	-	3	-	3
Cemetery	3	-	-	3
Government estate	-	2	-	2
Land dedicated to Pradeshiya Saba, Grama Niladhari Office, Samurdhi Office, Agricultural Research and Product Assistant office, Development officers' office	5	-	-	5
Anicut	11	-	-	11
Terminals for public vehicles	-	3	-	3
Other utilities	3	6	3	12
Total	72	191	12	275

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

54. All these government and common properties are identified on the basis of DSDs. Higher number of these properties is identified in Meerigama DSD. The second highest is Gampaha DSD. Both these DSDs are having many GNDS and areas influenced by the project. Table 15 provides more details.

Table 15: Locations of Government and Common Properties, DSD Levels

DSD	Number	Percent
Minuwangoda	4	1.4
Attanagalla	59	21.5
Diwulapitiya	11	4.0
Meerigama	83	30.2
Gampaha	78	28.4
Mahara	40	14.5
Total	275	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

2.3 Impact on Private Land and Structures

55. Many affected lands are having different structures constructed by PAPs for social and cultural requirements. As illustrated on Table 16, there are 984 structures enumerated in Stage 1. Among them, houses (649) which are the highest figure (620 owned used residential houses and 29 rented houses) are among the different structures. The second highest category is other (101) that represent well, toilets, water storage tanks, bathing places, etc. The third highest category is sheds (90) constructed for economic and storage purposes. In addition, there are 78 shops that constructed for business purposes. Furthermore, there are 18 structures that are used for both trade and residential purposes.

56. About 541 structures are made using cement for floor, bricks or cement blocks for walls, and tile roof or asbestos. The second highest type of construction (81) is cement/brick or cement block/GI sheet roof. However, there is a similar figure comes under other category which is representing various types of constructions materials. The third highest category (69) is cement/brick or cement block/concrete roof. The table 16 illustrates that there are substantially high numbers of category that comes under the modern architectural methods. It implies the urban and peri-urban nexus in the project influenced areas. Especially, there are a substantial number (55) of thatched simple huts identified and some of them are houses occupied by poor families. For details see Table 16 below.

Table 16: The Type of Structures and Type of Constructions

Type of Materials Used for Floor/Wall/Roof	Type of Structures								
	Residential House	Rented House	Shop	Combined House Shop	Store	Shed	Abandoned/ Not in Use	Others	Total
Thatched simple hut	21	2	7	1	3	17	1	3	55

Mud/brick/tiled roof	19	2	4	0	0	10	1	4	40
Cement/brick or cement block /tiled roof or asbestos roof	417	22	34	12	10	10	10	26	541
Cement/brick or cement block /GI sheet roof	21	1	11	1	8	22	2	15	81
Cement/ brick or cement block/concrete roof	30	0	9	2	3	1	3	21	69
Tiled/brick or cement block /tiled roof or asbestos roof	51	0	5	2	0	2	0	2	62
Tiled/ brick or cement block/concrete roof	49	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	55
Others	12	2	5	0	3	27	4	28	81
Total	620	29	78	18	27	90	21	101	984

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

57. The number of affected structures and size of these structures in Stage 1 have been analyzed and the findings presented in Table 17. Total number in Sq. Ft. is 815,046. As highlighted above, most affected type of structure is residential houses. Among them, highest number of Sq. Ft. shows cement/brick or cement block /tiled roof or asbestos roof structures. The total number of Sq. Ft. is 375,863. The second highest number of residential structure (198,820) is tiled/brick or cement block /tiled roof or asbestos roof structures. Except thatched simple houses and mud/brick/tiled houses other housing structures are well constructed. For details see Table below.

Table 17: Type of Materials Used for Floor / Wall/ Roof" as "Size of Structure (Sq. Ft.)

Type of Materials Used for Floor/Wall/Roof	Type of Structures								
	Residential House	Rented House	Shop	Combined House Shop	Store	Shed	Abandoned/ Not in Use	Others	Total
Thatched simple hut	25,992	1,925	2,860	780	480	315		460	32,812
Mud/brick/tiled roof	30,381	1642	43880	0		164	2877	207	79,151
Cement/brick or cement block /tiled roof or asbestos roof	375,863	12,218	13,537	3,316	442	397	3,694	1,400	410,867
Cement/brick or cement block /GI sheet roof	9,980	300	3,490	480	430	50	1,657	225	16,612
Cement/ brick or cement block/concrete roof	33,799	0	2844	566	660	20	0	879	38,768
Tiled/brick or cement block /tiled roof or asbestos roof	198,820	0	21141	1800	0	100	0	0	221,861
Tiled/ brick or cement block/concrete roof	9,285	0	1200	0	0	120	0	0	10,605
Others	1,690	400	170	0	890	680	540	0	4,370
Total	685,810	16,485	89,122	6,942	2,902	1,846	8,768	3,171	815,046

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

58. The size of the structure is very vital in compensation and resettlement purposes. Among the affected structures in Stage 1, the majority of residential structures (279) are having between 501 – 1,000 Sq. Ft. space while the other highest numbers are having more than this space. The second highest (190) residential structures is having 1,001 – 2,000 Sq. Ft. Third highest is (80) residential structures having less than 500 Sq. Ft. There are about 71 residential structures having over 2,001 Sq. Ft.

59. Apart from houses, the highest number of key category of structures is sheds (90) and the majority of shops (78) are having less than 500 Sq. Ft. There are 24 shops are having 501-1,000 Sq. Ft. Furthermore, 101 structures identified as other and most of them (93) are having less

than 500 Sq. Ft. among shops, there are different sizes representing all categories. Details are given in Table 18.

Table 18: The Type of Structures and Size

Size of Materials Used for Floor/Wall/Roof	Type of Structures								
	Residential House	Rented House	Shop	Combined House Shop	Store	Shed	Abandoned/ Not in Use	Others	Total
Less than 500	80	4	37	12	26	80	14	93	346
501 – 1000	279	6	24	2	0	10	3	1	325
1001 – 2000	190	19	7	0	0	0	4	3	223
2001 – 3000	39	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	47
3001 – 4000	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	12
4001 – 5000	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
5001 – 10,000	20	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	25
Total	620	29	78	18	27	90	21	101	984

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

60. According to Table 19, the affected structures are having basic utilities for many structures. The current situation can be elaborated using the following Table. It reveals that the majority of the houses are having electricity supply which is 95.6 %. Especially, fixed land line telephone facilities are very less in these affected houses. Overall, pipe borne water facility is relatively high in all type of structures, because this stage mainly runs through urban and peri-urban areas.

Table 19: Available Facilities to Affected Structures

Utility	Availability	Type of Use								
		Residential House	Rented House	Shop	Combined House Shop	Store	Shed	Abandoned/ Not in Use	Other	Total
Telephone	Yes	278	8	15	3	0	0	2	2	308
	No	266	13	28	1	3	8	7	3	329
Electricity	Yes	565	23	43	6	1	3	8	5	654
	No	26	1	4	0	2	5	3	29	70
Pipe borne water	Yes	426	13	25	6	0	2	6	8	486
	No	126	9	18	0	3	6	3	27	192

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

61. The replacement cost has been identified on the basis of PAPs perspective. It reveals that the majority of them are not having a very clear idea about the replacement cost. Some of them have not responded due to lack of knowledge and confidence. Thus, they have given relatively low estimates for their structures.

62. Table 20 indicates 731 PAHHs information of replacement cost of their affected structures. The rest is not replied due to inability to give an approximate figure. However, among the residential houses, the majority of them (161) trust that they may get less than Rs. 5 – 10 million to replace their housing structures. Many of them are having this opinion due to the nature of their structures located in urban and peri-urban areas. The second highest number of PAHHs (110) who are on the opinion that they will get Rs. 500,001 – 1,000,000. However, there are some land property owners (91) who are expecting very high compensation (over Rs. 10 million) for their affected lands and properties. More details are given in Table 20.

Table 20: Replacement Cost Estimated by PAPs for their Structures

Replacement Cost	Type of Use								
	Residential House	Rented House	Shop	Combined House Shop	Store	Shed	Abandoned/ Not in Use	Other	Total
Less than 50,000	8	1	3	0	0	5	2	16	35
50,001 – 100,000	9	2	2	0	0	2	3	4	22
100,001 – 200,000	16	2	3	0	2	0	1	3	27
200,001 – 500,000	25	1	4	0	1	0	3	3	37
500,001 – 1,000,000	91	4	7	0	0	1	0	7	110
1,000,001 – 2,000,000	60	1	8	0	0	0	1	1	71
2,000,001 – 3,000,000	51	2	5	1	0	1	2	1	63
3,000,001 – 4,000,000	48	3	2	1	0	0	1	3	58
4,000,001 – 5,000,000	52	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	56
5,000,001 – 10,000,000	150	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	161
10,000,001 – 20,000,000	41	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	43
20,000,001 and above	41	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	48
Total	592	24	46	5	3	9	14	38	731

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

63. As highlighted above there are many structures already having impacts due to the project. However, it is not clear to PAPs since there is no very clear ground demarcation yet and this situation may be the cause for the existing complex situation. Though there is such ambiguity, the level of impact is measured using the indicative boundary of the ROW. Thus, the following figures have been identified as fully affected and partially affected in Stage 1. For details see Table 21.

Table 21: Level of Impact to the Private Structures Affected in Stage 1

Type of Structure	Number of Fully/Major Affected	Number of Partial Affected	Total
Residential House	529	91	620
Rented House	15	14	29
Shops	15	63	78
Combined House Shop	4	14	18
Store	1	26	27
Sheds	2	88	90
Abandoned/ Not in Use	4	17	21
Other	4	97	101
Total	574	410	984

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

64. According to the table 21, there are 574 structures fully or significantly damaging due to the project. Among the identified number there are 529 residential houses settled by the land owners and 15 rented houses. In addition, there are 15 shops and 4 combined house and shops.

2.4 Impact on Government Properties and Common Properties and Structures

65. The government and common properties and structures affected by the project are highly complicated and difficult to get cost estimates in terms of replacement cost. It is a highly technical matter and need expertise in quantity survey as well as engineering. There are some government and common properties such as forest, canal, streams, with no structures available. In other cases, it is difficult to do estimates on properties like sacred trees, religious statues, cemeteries, etc. Therefore, replacement cost estimation has not been done on government and common properties. For details see Tables 14 – 15 indicated above.

Chapter 3: Socioeconomic Information and Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

3.1 Overview of Regional, District and Divisional Socioeconomic Status

65. Sri Lanka is a country with a High Human Development Level (Human Development Report, 2015. UNDP). It implies that the majority of them are well off and enjoying an affordable livelihood. However, it can vary according to the region, and the location where the targeted group is living.

67. When focusing on Stage 1, there are several key urban and peri-urban settlement areas; namely, Kadawatha, Gampaha, and Veyangoda. The CEP Stage 1 are designed with interchanges in four locations (see Table 03 for more details). Therefore, these urban centres will get more benefits. Many of these urban areas are predominantly having an agricultural base that provides specific commercial agricultural products. Based on these commercial agricultural products, the inhabitants have organized their livelihood patterns. However, there are some industrial and services segments in the vicinity of these urban centres. Especially, Meerigama is having a BOI industrial centre. Also, there are many potentials to initiate such industrial zones in these urban and peri-urban centres connecting CEP interchanges.

68. Therefore, almost all settlements are having their own agricultural setup enriched with long traditional socio-cultural customs. However, it has a high trend of commercial engagements. Table 22 shows the number of households and other structures in all DSDs of the ROW/corridor in Stage 1.

Table 22: The Number of Available Structures in DSDs Influenced by the Proposed Expressway

District	Total Number of Building Units	Total Percentage	Housing Units		Collective Living Quarters	Non-housing Units
			Occupied Units	Vacant Units		
Sri Lanka	6,003,009	100.0	86.5	11.9	1.5	0.1
Gampaha	765,172	100.00	646,907		18222	100,043
Mahara	65410	8.5	56945		561	7904
Gampaha	66268	8.7	55456		506	10306
Attanagalla	57891	7.6	48840		502	8549
Minuwangoda	58655	7.7	50581		448	7626
Divulapitiya	49223	6.4	42041		326	6856
Meerigama	53475	7.0	46648		262	6565

Note: Building units reported here are only occupied units during the census taking period
* Total Percentage is given to the entire country and the districts; however, DSD cases percentage represent within the district.
Source: Census of Population and Housing of Sri Lanka 2012 (Provisional data based on the 5% sample)

69. Furthermore, Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic country and two districts and DSDs coming under the project influenced area is also having multi-ethnic backgrounds. The majority represents the Sinhalese and the Moors represent the second highest ethnic group. Other ethnic groups are also having a substantial representation in these DSDs. More details are given in Table 23.

70. When compared with the official poverty level in Gampaha district in 2002, it appears to be Rs. 1,508. It has increased up to Rs. 3,978 in April 2014 (Department of Census and Statistics, 2014).

Table 23: Ethnic Representation in Project Influenced Area

District	Total Number of Persons	Ethnic Group								
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Sri Lanka Chetty	Bharatha	Other
Sri Lanka	20,263,723	15,173,820	2,270,924	842,323	1,869,820	37,061	40,189	6,075	1,688	21,823
Gampaha	2,294,641	2,079,115	80,071	10,879	95501	9,898	11,658	4,093	552	2,874
Mahara	207,230	194,637	2,326	275	5,488	774	3,548	65	23	94
Gampaha	196,445	194,292	942	205	359	431	119	17	4	76
Attanagalla	178,816	154,969	927	528	21,389	247	657	10	7	82
Minuwangoda	178,401	171,254	827	161	5,633	204	243	11	0	68
Divulapitiya	143,871	142,420	1,003	177	80	96	34	15	1	45
Meerigama	164166	155,469	885	1,935	5592	100	99	8	4	74

Source: Census of Population and Housing of Sri Lanka 2012

77. As highlighted above, Gampaha district is having an agricultural base and paddy and coconut cultivation are the major activities. In 2013, Gampaha district cultivated paddy in 4,813 Hct. in the Yala season and yielded 11,753 Mts. The proposed project affects the paddy cultivation in the district and the project may influence the extent of future paddy land cultivation.

3.2 Socioeconomic Status of Project Influenced Area

72. The ROW/corridor examined in Gampaha District of Stage 1 cover about 60 GNDs and there are about 101,484 population identified in the 2012 National Census. The figure includes 48,963 males and 52,512 females. The number of females is a bit higher than the males as it matching national figures. For details see Table 24.

Table 24: Total Population in each GNDs

GND	Total Population	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	> 15 Years	15 - 59 Years	60 years <
Puwakpitiya	1,058	499	559	272	658	128
Ihala Karagahamuna East	2,209	1,058	1,151	456	1,424	329
Sooriyapaluwa South	3,800	1,796	2,004	761	2,529	510
Sooriyapaluwa East	4,929	2,398	2,531	1,164	3,218	547
Sooriyapaluwa North	5,094	2,477	2,617	1,289	3,252	553
Parakandeniya	2,232	1,088	1,144	519	1,373	340
Parakandeniya North 2	1,742	884	858	424	1,144	174
Katuwalamulla South	1,717	836	881	458	1,081	178
Kossinna West 2	2,299	1,093	1,206	608	1,364	327
Katuwalamulla North	1,801	894	907	472	1,146	183
Kossinna West 1	1,799	883	916	397	1,151	251
Parakandeniya North 1	2,095	1,024	1,071	495	1,339	261
Kossinna East	2,148	1,048	1,100	518	1,357	273
Ganemulla South	5,539	2,658	2,881	1,374	3,417	748
Mahena	2,968	1,426	1,542	732	1,887	349
Pahala Yagoda	2,547	1,247	1,300	560	1,623	364
Makilangamuwa	1,184	594	590	267	753	164
Kirindivita	972	483	489	209	619	144
Kosovita	1,322	636	686	288	870	164
Akaravita	1,676	795	881	337	1,073	266

Pahalagama	1,488	725	763	303	934	251
Medagama II	2,073	986	1,087	431	1,300	342
Ihalagama West	1,996	970	1,026	520	1,173	303
Ihalagama East	2,037	960	1,077	527	1,177	333
Daraluwa	723	344	379	165	453	105
Bandarabatawala	1,025	528	497	214	665	146
Bemmulla	1,299	657	642	295	804	200
Kandaoluwawa	1,517	730	787	373	945	199
Heendeniya	791	355	436	220	453	118
Dadagamuwa	1,180	576	604	245	712	223
Dadagamuwa East	1,122	554	568	272	681	169
Wataddara South	1,506	717	789	326	950	230
Pitiyegedara	1,117	516	601	269	671	177
Danvilana	652	322	330	125	427	100
Magalegoda South	1,506	717	789	326	950	230
Paththalagedara	2,331	988	1,343	384	1,611	336
Hiripitiya East	1,353	644	709	317	848	188
Talgasmote	746	362	384	183	420	143
Madagamuwa	1,020	493	527	219	655	146
Talgasmote West	711	332	379	148	442	121
Doranagoda South	1,888	908	980	456	1,172	260
Doranagoda East	1,263	607	656	278	687	298
Vigoda	1,926	945	981	396	1,181	349
Maligatenna Central	1,735	842	893	445	1,064	226
Maligatenna	2,298	1,145	1,153	564	1,485	249
Galgamuwa West	1,452	701	751	333	886	233
Kumbaloluwa	534	263	271	111	334	89
Galgamuwa East	973	475	498	210	606	157
Weragoda	829	421	408	173	532	124
Pallewela	838	401	437	177	516	145
Midellawala	537	253	284	137	309	91
Pahala Bokalagama	2,127	1,028	1,099	501	1,338	288
Ihala Bokalagama	1,030	519	511	249	653	128
Hiriwala	1,642	745	888	415	1,002	225
Ganegoda	1,024	508	516	266	646	112
Indiparape	1,004	479	525	288	628	148
Vijayarajadahana	923	427	496	177	614	132
Thilinagama	1,203	583	620	250	799	154
Kossetadeniya	627	294	333	132	386	109
Hakurukumbura	2,307	1,126	1,181	484	1,478	345
Total	101,484	48,963	52,512	23,504	63,865	14,175

Source: Census of Population and Housing of Sri Lanka 2012

73. When the population data is analyzed with the project affected population, there are about 9,169 members who will get direct impacts as a result of the project in Stage 1. Thus, about 9 % of the total population in these GNDs is affected by the project.

3.3 Socioeconomic Status of Project Affected Persons: Household Heads

74. The project impact can be analyzed in two ways while focusing on household heads (PAHHs) and family members (PAPs). Where land acquisition and compensation is concerned, primarily the household head is essential in many aspects. Therefore, there are 2,175 PAHHs already identified in this Stage 1 that will be affected by the land acquisition process. They belong to different ethnic groups and the Sinhalese are the majority (99.4%). Tamil and Moor representation is relatively low. More details are given in Table 25.

Table 25: Ethnic Representation of PAHHs

Ethnicity	Residential	Trade/Business	Barren	Agricultural	Total	%
Sinhala	805	57	154	1,147	2,163	99.4
Tamil	0	0	0	1	1	0.0 (0.05)
Moors	2	2	2	1	7	0.3
Other	3	0	0	1	4	0.2
Total	810	59	156	1,150	2,175	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

75. Among the PAHHs in Stage 1, there are 16.5 % females (female headed families) which is identified as category of vulnerable PAHHs. In addition, the divorced and separated number is high among male than the females. For details see Table 26.

Table 26: Marital Status of PAHHs

Sex	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Widow	Separated	Total	%
Male	1,710	57	1	31	5	1,804	83.5
Female	211	23	1	119	3	357	16.5
Total	1,921	80	2	150	8	2,161	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

76. Disability is a critical fact when they are encountering a process of resettlement. In this context males are more vulnerable than females. The situation in Stage 1 is given in Table 27 below. According to the table there are 58 major disability PAHHs. In the meantime, the number of minor disabled PAHHs (91) shows a bit higher than the major category.

Table 27: Current Condition of Disability of PAHHs

Sex	Major disabled	Minor disabled	Non	Total	%
Male	47	68	1,688	1,803	83.5
Female	11	23	323	357	16.5
Total	58	91	2,011	2,160	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

77. It is noticed that many PAHHs in Stage 1 about 38 % of them are having a normal educational background (up to G.C.E. O/L). Relatively, a small number of PAHHs (1.1 % - illiterate and can place signature) are not having a sufficient education. However, the rest are having a good education. Males' and Females' education background is depicted in Table 28 for details.

Table 28: Educational Background of PAHHs

Educational Level	Male	Female	Total	%
Illiterate	5	3	8	0.4
Can place signature	12	4	16	0.7

Class I-V	100	33	133	6.2
Class VI-G.C.E. (O/L)	668	152	820	38.0
G.C.E. (O/L) Pass	529	93	622	28.8
G.C.E. (A/L) Pass	363	53	416	19.3
Undergraduate/Graduate	92	18	110	5.1
Post Graduate	19	0	19	0.9
Other (specify)	16	0	16	0.7
Total	1804	356	2160	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

78. Occupational pattern is a vital social fact that decides their livelihood pattern. As shown in Table 29, about 15.9 % of PAHHs are retired persons in Stage 1. There are two categories represent the second highest category (10.6 %), namely farmers doing in their own land and private sector non-executive grade workers. Third highest category is merchants engage in commercial activities (10.5 %). The farmers and retired persons are very crucial in terms of resettlement. Unspecified occupational patterns also show a significant representation (5 %). There are 124 persons who are representing as housewife among female HHs. Details are given in Table 29 below.

Table 29: Primary Occupational Patterns of PAHHs

Primary Occupation Category	Male	Female	Total	%
Farming own land	198	30	228	10.6
Agricultural labour	94	8	102	4.8
Non-agriculture labour (skilled)	206	12	218	10.2
Non-agriculture labour (unskilled)	55	3	58	2.7
Fishing	0	1	1	0.0
Weaving	4	1	5	0.2
Animal Husbandry	5	1	6	0.3
Commercial activities	204	21	225	10.5
Vendors	18	4	22	1.0
Government Services/ Executive	52	6	58	2.7
Government Services/ other grades	188	20	208	9.7
Private Sector/ Executive	46	2	48	2.2
Private Sector/ other grades	210	16	226	10.6
Armed forces	22	0	22	1.0
Police, Homeguard/Private Security Services	24	1	25	1.2
Housewife	0	124	124	5.8
Retired person	305	35	340	15.9
Unemployed	72	46	118	5.5
Other (unspecified)	85	22	107	5.0
Total	1,788	353	2141	100.0

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

79. Animal husbandry or livestock farming is a common occupation in the rural society of Sri Lanka. In this project influenced area, there are a substantial number of PAHHs who are doing animal husbandry as their primary and secondary occupation. The nature of their contribution is highlighted in Tables 30 below. According to the table, there are 157 PAHHs doing animal husbandry.

Table 30: The Nature of Livestock Farming among Identified PAHHs

Type of Animal	Number of Families	Number of Animal	Total Value Rs.
Cows	83	58	4,448,000
Buffalos	15	18	1,540,000
Goats	5	5	86,000
Fowls	49	257	231,300
Pigs	5	5	35,000
Total	157	343	6,340,300

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

80. Among the PAHs in Stage 1, there are 1,078 (49.8 %) of them representing the 51-70 age group which is the highest representation. In addition, there are 53 elderly persons (81 and above) who are standing as household heads and they are considered as a vulnerable group. Table 31 provides sex disaggregated information.

Table 31: Age Structure of PAHs

Age Category	Male	Female	Total	%
19-30	60	8	68	3.1
31-50	672	99	771	35.6
51-70	898	180	1078	49.8
71-80	139	55	194	9.0
81 and above	38	15	53	2.4
Total	1,807	357	2,164	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

3.4 Socioeconomic Status of Project Affected Persons: Family Members

81. The details of socioeconomic status of family members presented here include PAHs information too. Here, the family details have been collected as a family unit. Therefore, in Stage 1; there are 9,169 family members within the 2,175 family units identified. Among these families, there are 166 extended family constituted with a few nuclear families. Of 166 extended families, there are different categories of nuclear families as highlighted in Table 32 below.

Table 32: The Number of Nuclear Families within the Extended Family

Number of Nuclear Families	Total Affected Residential Units
1	131
2	42
3	11
No Nuclear families	2,009

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

82. The educational background of the family members in Stage 1 is depicted in Table 33 and it reveals that the majority of them are having a good educational background. Though, the majority of them are from rural backgrounds their education level is satisfactory. There are a significant number of undergraduates/graduates and postgraduate degree holders (601) among these PAPs. Relatively, the total number of illiterate PAPs is less in Stage 1. When compared with household heads, the younger generation educational level is high. Details given in Table 33.

Table 33: Educational Background of Family Members

Educational Level	Sex		Total	%
	Male	Female		

Illiterate	98	127	225	2.5
Can place signature	26	47	73	0.8
Waiting for schooling	208	184	392	4.3
Class I-V	435	497	932	10.2
Class VI - G.C.E. (O/L)	1433	1438	2871	31.3
G.C.E. (O/L) Pass	1150	1124	2274	24.8
G.C.E. (A/L) Pass	833	930	1763	19.2
Undergraduate/Graduate	231	319	550	6.0
Post Graduate	25	26	51	0.6
Other	21	17	38	0.4
Total	4460	4709	9169	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

83. The majority of family members in Stage 1 are representing three age groups (19-30, 31-50, and 51-70) and the total representation of these groups is 70.1 %. It is a positive factor for the resettlement aspect since the young people can undertake many family responsibilities at the time of relocation. Especially, they can provide much more social security to weaker/vulnerable individuals or groups of their families. The most particular feature is the low representation of children among PAPs. The total number of economically inactive elderly persons (70 and above) is 520 and there is no big difference in gender among this age group. For details see Table 34.

Table 34: Age Structure of Affected Family Members - Stage 1

Age	Male	Female	Total	%
0-4	254	225	479	5.2
05-9	274	293	567	6.2
9-16	433	473	906	9.9
17-18	131	136	267	2.9
19-30	862	833	1695	18.5
31-50	1210	1357	2567	28.0
51-70	1056	1112	2168	23.6
71-80	179	200	379	4.1
80 and above	61	80	141	1.5
Total	4460	4709	9169	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

84. The occupational patterns of family members are very important in the process of resettlement planning. It will help to identify more appropriate actions towards different categories of PAPs. Especially, categories such as men, women, unemployed people, students, children not attending schools, etc. are essential to identify introduction of livelihood and income restoration programs. Details are given in Table 35.

Table 35: Occupational Patterns of Affected Family Members - Stage 1

Primary Occupational Pattern/Category	Sex		Total	%
	Male	Female		
Farming Own Land	212	52	264	2.9
Agricultural Labour	107	22	129	1.4
Non-Agriculture Labour (Skilled)	369	57	426	4.7
Non-Agriculture Labour (Unskilled)	114	30	144	1.6
Fishing	8	2	10	0.1
Weaving	9	11	20	0.2
Animal Husbandry	6	1	7	0.1
Commercial Activities	305	101	406	4.5
Vendor	24	14	38	0.4

Government Services/ Executive	87	104	191	2.1
Government Services/ Other Grades	293	265	558	6.1
Private Sector/ Executive	95	38	133	1.5
Private Sector/ Other Grades	507	234	741	8.1
Armed Forces	95	2	97	1.1
Police, Homeguard/ Private Security Services	56	9	65	0.7
Housewife	0	1,634	1,634	18.0
Retired Person	347	158	505	5.5
Student	982	1,029	2,011	22.1
Child (0-5 Age)	254	259	513	5.6
Unemployed	357	554	911	10.0
Other	158	139	297	3.3
Total	4,385	4,715	9,100	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/ADB/Census Data

85. According to the Table 35, students represent 22.1 % as the highest category. Second highest category is housewife which is 18 %. Third highest category is unemployed PAPs (10 %) and among them women are higher than the men. Among the key occupational categories, farming and government services/other grades are representing a considerable proportion.

86. Income and expenditure of the PAHHs related to Stage 1 is presented in Table 36. When compared, there is not much difference between income and expenditure. The highest income and expenditure category is Rs. 25,001– 50,000 which is representing 38.6 % and 43.7 % respectively. However, the majority of them are having a good income level.

Table 36: Monthly Income and Expenditure Pattern of PAHHs

Category Rs.	Income		Expenditure	
	No. of PAHHs	Percent	No. of PAHHs	Percent
< 5,001	36	1.7	26	1.2
5,001 – 7,500	13	0.6	10	0.5
7,501 – 10,000	34	1.6	28	1.3
10,001 – 15,000	66	3.1	107	5.0
15,001 – 25,000	351	16.4	407	19.1
25,001– 50,000	826	38.6	933	43.7
50,001 – 100,000	580	27.1	473	22.2
100,001 – 200,000	163	7.6	108	5.1
> 200,000	71	3.3	41	1.9
Total	2140	100	2133	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

87. The high income groups in this Stage 1 show low expenditure patterns than income patterns. However, there are many PAHHs who did not give highly accurate income and expenditure information due to many reasons. The majority of these PAHHs are having a perception that providing these information will cause a negative impact to their compensation expected for the affected land and properties.

88. When compared with household income and expenditure, it is a vital factor to identify the relationship with banks and indebtedness level of the family. Among the PAHHs in Stage 1, many of them are having a bank account. When compared with their indebtedness, the number of families who have taken a loan is 504. It reveals that the majority of them are in a self-reliant level of their livelihoods. On the other hand, it reveals their conventional life style which is reluctant to

engaged in modern commercial activities. Table 37 furnishes the reasons for taking loans from financial institutions.

Table 37: Purpose of Loan Taken by PAHs

Purpose/Description	No. of PAPs	%
Buy a vehicle	70	13.89
Buy a Land	38	7.54
Cultivation purpose	61	12.1
For high education	7	1.39
For wedding	14	2.78
For a business	72	14.29
House repairing	119	23.61
Private purpose	98	19.44
To cover another loan	24	4.76
Medical purpose	1	0.2
Total	504	100

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

89. Many PAPs in Stage 1 are living in close proximity to a main road and religious places. It is a common feature that many villages are having at least one Buddhist temple. The majority of them are Buddhists and they usually maintain their religious relationship in regular manner. Among the places highlighted here, the nearest hospital is the longest place to reach for many PAPs. Table 38 provides some more details about their essential services and places that they use regularly.

Table 38: Distance to Essential Service Centres and Locations

Place	Distance Km			
	< 1.00	1.00–1.99	2.00–2.99	3.00 & Above
Temple/Church/Mosque	632	152	33	20
School	460	200	45	69
Dispensary	331	177	85	88
Nearest Hospital	71	66	88	616
Market	360	196	125	160
Railway Station	290	93	104	357
Main Road Access	566	141	69	179
Community Centre	259	26	2	108

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

3.5 Affected Vulnerable PAPs

90. It is vital to identify the vulnerable PAHs due to the proposed project. As highlighted in table 39 below, there are 2,006 PAHs which have already been identified in each stage under various categories. The major category is poor families identified under the Official Poverty Line (OPL) of May 2016. OPL is minimum expenditure per person per month to fulfill the basic needs (Definition by the Census and Statistics Department, Government of Sri Lanka). The latest May 2016 definition shows that OPL is Rs 4,038.00. When it adjusts to the average size of the PAHs which is 5 members, the total value is Rs 20,190. The second highest category is elderly PAHs which is also a significant number 812. As per the Sri Lankan government standard age 60 and above is considered as old age. Third highest is broken families due to different reasons. As per the table 39, widow/widowers, divorce and separated incidents come under this category. Altogether, there are 160 PAHs.

Table 39: Vulnerable Categories Identified

Category	Male	Female	Total	%	No. of Single Vulnerability	%
Widow/widower PAHHs	31	119	150	7.7	150	14.5
Divorced and separated PAHHs	6	4	10	0.5	10	1
Old age 60 and above PAHHs	627	185	812	41.8	439	42.4
Monthly income* less than Rs. 20,190	899		899	46.5	412	39.8
Major disability PAHHs	47	11	58	2.9	23	2.2
Landless PAHHs	11		11	0.6	2	0.2
Total	1621	319	1,940	100	1,036	100

* Monthly Income adjust to the Official Poverty Line (Rs. 4,038) of May 2016.

Source: CEP/Stage 3/RAP/Census Data

91. In addition to these main categories, there are few more categories such as disabled (58), landless/squatters (11), etc. These various categories have been socially defined and recognized in resettlement purposes. Thus, thorough attention should be given to these special vulnerable categories in the process of resettlement. Though there are different vulnerabilities identified, some PAHHs are having multiple vulnerabilities. When it is re-analyzed the total number of vulnerable PAHHs will reduce up to 1,036. For details see Table 39 above. Apart from these PAHHs, there are several PAPs (family members) having major and minor disability conditions.

3.6 PAPs Opinion on the Proposed Project Impact

92. The entire expressway concept is a new matter to many PAPs and they need an explanation on this new concept since the majority of them do not have any experience in using an expressway in Sri Lanka or any other country.

93. However, after a general introduction given by the enumerators and awareness gained from the two leaflets given, they have expressed their opinion on the proposed expressway project; especially on its positive and negative impacts on social and environmental spheres. According to Table 40, the majority of them in Stage 1 are having a fear about their income sources. As highlighted above, the main source of income is agriculture. If they lose their lands and relocate to another place not in close proximity, then they will face this uncertainty level in their future life. The second highest concern is breaking their social networks.

Table 40: PAPs Opinion on Negative Social Impact of the Project - Stage 1

Option	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Uncertainty in our social network with neighbours	272	219	243
Uncertainty in our social network with relatives	192	324	250
Distance from our village/indigenous community	105	143	295
Children's education will be disrupted	142	168	124
Uncertainty in our food security and access	281	425	171
Uncertainty in our income sources	873	344	153
Undergoing hardship during the project construction period	154	163	269
Other	30	15	4
Not Responded	145	245	456

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

94. While they are responding to negative impacts, the positive impacts too are discussed with them. Though they do not have any experience of expressways, they believe that the proposed road will help the national road development process. Their second priority is also emphasizing it properly. In addition, they trust the accelerating the national development as a result of the CEP. The other priorities are given in Table 41.

Table 41: PAPs Opinion on Positive Social Impact of the Project

Option	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
We can own a modern housing structure	173	29	42
Will get good road access to area	302	283	251
National road development	666	460	267
Regional development	305	533	309
Accelerate national development	396	362	371
Reduce in our vehicle maintenance cost	55	96	144
Reduce our travel time and travel/fuel cost	12	89	152
Other	52	60	85
Not Responded	312	182	263

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

95. When PAHHs opinion on negative environmental impact as a result of the proposed project is examined, the majority of them are of the opinion that they will experience flooding frequently. The second highest first priority is change their green environment due to the project construction works. The highest second priority is dust and air pollution. Many of these impacts are expected during or after the construction. See Table 42 for details on both stretches.

Table 42: PAPs Opinion on Negative Environmental Impact of the Project

Option	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Will experience flooding frequently	476	98	91
Will experience poor water quality	300	322	236
Noise pollution	338	490	428
Dust and air pollution	188	566	463
Damages to our remaining property	272	197	187
Change in our green environment	475	274	353

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

96. The majority of them are expecting minimum or reduction in road traffic congestion as a result of modern transport networks that will appear as a result of the expressway. The second highest priority is reduction in road accidents. Almost all PAPs are using B 029, B 322, B 308, and A 06 national roads for their main travel purposes and they do have experience on current conditions of the road and situation. Therefore, the majority of them are thinking that this expressway will help reduce the road traffic issues. Highest second priority shows the same result. For details see Table 43.

Table 43: PAPs Opinion on Positive Environment Impact of the Project

Option	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Reduce road accidents	477	207	272
Reduce fuel consumption	268	458	180
Reduce road traffic congestion	822	477	257
New scenic beauty as a result of expressway	181	274	222
Improvement in tourism	173	260	314

certain claims that need special attention of the EA during the land acquisition process. A summary of these claims is given in Table 45 below.

Table 45: Summary of PAPs Major Claims Related to Social Safeguard

S.N.	Person/Group	Claim	Comment
1	KASH Kalugalla	Isolation two houses in the location once others will relocate due to the project impact	Need institutional support to relocate them with the neighbours
2	KAAC Kalugalla and KAA Kalugalla,	Isolation of their houses and possible flood impact due to earth filling for the expressway constructions.	Need further observation and institutional support to relocate them in a suitable place
3	WP Rupasinghe	Reasonable compensation for developed land plots for sales	Needs institutional attention on land development
4	SR Priyantha Sudasinghe	Getting sheer Payment of compensation by the RDA under her name since her husband is dead	Needs institutional attention on compensation payment
5	Rohan Walhena	Avoiding his land and property	Changed the ROW by the RDA under design changes
6	SP Seetha Sandagiri	Isolating her resident house due to displacing and resettling other houses (neighbouring) by the CEP. Thus, inability to live alone in a distance place/location	Need institutional support to resettle her family in a suitable place accruing her land and property.
7	M. A. Kolith Wijeratne	Possibility to avoid impact on their residential properties through changing the expressway trace/ROW	
8	Land owners and buyers of Araliya Garden in Katuwalamulla GND, Gampaha DSD	Incomplete deal with the Araliya Land Sale and uncertainty of their paid moany to land seller.	Needs institutional attention at the time of land acquisition

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

Chapter 4: Public Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure

4.1 Public Consultation Process and Levels

101. Meaningful consultations will be undertaken with all affected persons, their host communities, if any, and the civil society for every project identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. The consultation process established for the program will employ a vast range of formal and informal consultative methods.

102. Information dissemination process needs to maintain transparency of the project. This reduces potential conflicts, minimize the risk of project delays, and enable the project to design the resettlement and the rehabilitation programs as a realistic achievable plan conceived through a coordinated attempt of all parties in a democratic participatory manner to suit the needs and priorities of the PAPs.

- The actions that need to be undertaken for inclusive participation in the various stages of resettlement planning are as follows:
- Identification of stakeholders who will be involved in resettlement planning and implementation (PAPs, local officials, host communities at resettlement sites, project authorities, donor representatives, elected officials, approving and implementing agencies, NGOs);
- Dissemination of information (including project entitlements) and identification of appropriate mechanisms for feedback and facilitating the consultation process; and
- Identification of a grievance redress mechanism (Grievances Redress Committee) and procedure (see Chapter 5 for more details).

103. EA/PMU would also ensure that the resettlement plan is made public and its copies should be made available to the website of RDA, respective District Secretary's and Divisional Secretary's Office, Public Information Centres established under the project, etc. The RAP should be translated into two other languages (Sinhala and Tamil).

104. As highlighted under Chapter 1 (sub section 1.5), there are 534 individuals (primary and secondary stakeholders) consulted through FGDs (47), KIIs (49). List of consulted stakeholders is summarized in Appendix XII A and B. Furthermore, a list of photographs has been attached related to the public consultation process (see Appendix XIII).

105. Part from this consultation and participation process there were two other mechanisms already disseminating necessary information to the direct and indirect PAPs. First, the Environment Impact Assessment team has conducted several FGDs and KIIs in the corridor. Second, EA/PMU has conducted public awareness meetings in several places covering all affected GNDs and DSDs. Such awareness meetings were conducted in a structured manner with key addresses by Project Director/Deputy Project Director and the PMU staff. In addition, district and divisional level politicians too participated in this process.

106. This was followed by multimedia presentations made by PMU staff on the project showing proposed road trace, selection criteria of the road trace, likely environmental and social impact

caused by the project, mitigation measures adopted to mitigate negative environmental and social impact, and the exiting land acquisition and resettlement processes.

107. Particularly, these public meetings provided an opportunity for meeting participants, to raise their questions, issues and express their views in a consultative manner. This opportunity was used by MPs of Parliament, Provincial Council and other Local Council Members in a constructive manner; representing views and concerns of their voters. In general, almost all speakers viewed the project as a key development project of the country that has to be accomplished, and wished that necessary mitigation measures are adopted to safeguard environmental and social impacts. They emphasized the need to expedite project preparatory work including land acquisition and compensation for acquired properties so that difficulties encountered by PAPs would be reduced to a minimum level. As expressed by participants, it is necessary to minimize changes in road trace and acquisition boundaries which cause confusions and uncertainties. This creates prolonged disturbances for PAPs in taking firm and timely decisions to overcome negative impact caused by the project.

108. The participation of peoples' representatives at this level has many advantages to the project. At present peoples' representatives are good entry points to go to the people at community level, and they are influential in forming public opinion. At community level, people first come to their representatives when they have problems. By this time, if legislators are aware of the project only they can respond to their voters appropriately and effectively, and help the project too in its implementation. In addition, legislators have some coordination responsibilities and potential resources to support project implementation, as some of them are ministers at national or provincial levels.

109. In addition to legislators, all key public officers, representatives of NGOs, district religious leaders and others who were interested with public affairs also attended district and divisional level public awareness meetings, and supported the consultation process. District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries drew attention to likely environmental and social issues that have to be addressed appropriately in consultation with all relevant project stakeholders. Similarly, they emphasized the need for adherence to the conditions stipulated in contract agreements regarding waste disposal and other safety requirements during construction phase of the project. In this regard, it was suggested to have regular follow-up and progress review meetings at district and divisional levels during project implementation stage.

4.2 Disclosure and Dissemination of Information

110. Public disclosure of information and maintenance of transparency by the EA/PMU with all stake holders, especially the displaced persons are basic policy requirements of the NIRP. When EA/PMU approaches become transparent and open, the chances for establishing mutual trust between the PMU and the stakeholders are greater. This process will have salutary effects on all activities of the road project unlike the suspicion and mistrust caused by closeness of affairs that will end up with serious negative effects on project implementation. In addition to the presentations made in awareness creation sessions, a well prepared brochure on the project profile and compensation payments was distributed among the participants.

111. This information brochure distributed among the participants contains the description of the proposed improvement to the highway, entitlements, and the addresses and telephone

numbers of persons to be contacted for further clarifications and information (A copy of this brochure is annexed to this report as Appendix IV).

112. Moreover, it is necessary to continue the public consultation process further, because many PAPs are not highly aware about the land acquisition and resettlement process. Therefore, it is suggested to continue following public consultation process in the project. See Table 46 for details.

Table 46: Proposed Future Public Consultation Plan

Activity	Objective	Timing	Responsible Unit
Visit to PAPs Residences	Distribute the Section 2 Notice	With the publication of the SEC notices	DS, GNs, PMU
Distribution of the Sinhala version of the Entitlement Matrix to PAPs.	Support PAPs to understand their entitlements	Simultaneous to the distribution of final RAP	PMU and ESDD
Consultation with PAPs	Explain the process leading to the taking over possession of lands	Before publication of the Sec 38 (a) notice	DS, ESDD, PMU
Meeting PAPs in groups GN Division level	Prepare them to face the title determination inquiries Sec. 9(1) and brief them on the documents to be submitted at the inquiry	Before Sec.9 (1) inquiries	GNs, RAs and PMU
Meeting with PAPs and host community, on selection of relocation sites, it available to be developed by the PMU	Discuss options of relocation	Before relocation	DS, GNs, RAs, PMU and ESDD
Meeting with the PAPs	Post resettlement Issues and formation of societies by the PAPs	After resettlement	DS, GNs, RAs, PMU and ESDD
Meeting with PAPs and host community, on selection of relocation sites, it available to be developed by the PMU	Discuss options of relocation	Before relocation	DS, GNs, RAs, PMU and ESDD
Meeting with the PAPs	Post resettlement Issues and formation of societies by the PAPs	After resettlement	DS, GNs, RAs, PMU and ESDD

Note: The consultation is an ongoing process and there will be a continuous dialogue between the project staff and the PAPs.

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

4.3 Public Information Centres

113. The proposed Public Information Centres (PICs) will be established in key locations where that many PAPs are displaced and the places where the remaining communities will be affected due to construction related to activities. PICs should constitute a Communication Assistant who has undergone a thorough training about the project goals, designing, land acquisition,

resettlement, GRM, GRC, and construction process. EA/PMU needs to provide necessary project information including the RAP.

4.4 Awareness on HIV/AIDS and Other Social Safeguard Policies

114. It is important to ensure the safety (health) of all parties who involve in construction works in each road in this road improvement project. There are two major groups in this project, namely the inhabitant settled in the urban setup and project staff (labourers, technicians, and officers). Especially, the selected road stage is situated in rural areas of North-Western Province and Central Province. As identified in the field survey the knowledge of risk behaviour among rural settlers and labourers are relatively low. Though Sri Lanka is a low risk country where HIV/AIDS is concerned, there may be certain risk factors arising from some outsiders being migrated to the urban social set up to engage in road construction works. The risk is for both counter parties and therefore it is recommended holding few awareness programs for these focused groups (inhabitants, labourers, technicians, and officers) in the project. These awareness programs should cover a few important factors as highlighted in Table 47.

Table 47: Factors need to be highlighted in the Awareness Programs

Target Group	When and Where to Conduct	Factors Need to be Highlighted	Remarks
Urban settlers/inhabitants	It should be conducted before commencement of road construction and in each main residential clusters of the ROW.	Importance of ensuring health seeking behaviour. National policies in this regard. Possible threats to each group of people. Safety measures.	This should be conducted without any harm to their social and cultural identity. The participation to these programs should not be mandatory for the inhabitants.
Labourers	It should be conducted before commencement of road construction to cover each group of labourers related to each contractor.	Importance of ensuring health seeking behaviour. National policies in this regards. Possible threats to each group of people. Safety measures. Child rights and abuses. Ensure villagers' livelihood minimizing construction related disturbances.	The participation to these programs is mandatory for all labourers.
Technicians and Officers	It should be conducted before commencing road construction covering each group of labourers employed under each contractor.	Importance of ensuring health seeking behaviour. National policies in this regards. Possible threats to each group of people. Safety measures. Child rights and abuses. Ensure villagers' livelihood minimizing construction related disturbances. Labour laws and rights.	The participation to these programs is mandatory for all technicians and officers.

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

115. Apart from the human risk behaviour including HIV/AIDS, all labourers and office staff should be aware of all national policies and regulations and also as per the other project related requirements. Especially, PD is responsible to inform each and every such policies and project requirements to all contractors.

Chapter 5: Grievance Redress Mechanisms

5.1 Need of Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

117. Large scale development projects affect people in different ways. The problems arising from land acquisition and resettlement process may relate to social, economic, cultural, and environmental matters. These problems are very complex due to the drastic change of PAPs livelihoods. Some problems may emerge due to construction related activities like site clearing, excavation, compaction and blasting. Such issues cause grievances among the public who are adversely affected by the project. Preventive measures need to be taken to minimize grievances rather than going through a redress system. The system of grievance handling was first introduced by the RDA during land acquisition and construction of the Colombo–Matara section of the Southern Expressway (Known as STDP) in year 2002. The system was later included in many other road development projects executed by the RDA. One main reason for such an approach was that the grievance redress system helped to resolve many public issues at site (itself) and avoided unnecessary delays in construction due to public criticisms and protests.

118. The LAA provides a limited grievance redress mechanism whereby certain grievances of the PAPs 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 PAPs aware of processes that are easily accessible and immediately responsive for grievance redress.

5.2 Proposed Grievance Mechanism for the Project

119. Care shall always be taken to prevent grievances rather than following a redress system. Grievances can be minimized through careful project design and implementation by ensuring full and true participation and in consultation with PAPs, establishing rapport between the community and the EA/PMU through frequent interactions, transparency, management, and monitoring.

120. According to the RF developed for CEP by RDA, GRM should be able to provide benefits to both the project and affected parties by setting up following objectives,

1. Provide a forum for redressing grievance and disputes at the lowest level.
2. To create effective communication between the project and PAPs.
3. To build up productive relationship among the all stakeholders including PAPs.
4. Provide access to affected parties to negotiate and influence the decisions and policies of the project which might be adversely affected to them.
5. Mitigates or prevents adverse impacts of the project on communities and produces appropriate corrective or preventive action.
6. To harmonize both project and activities of PAPs.

121. A GRM will be established by EA/PMU that will allow PAPs to appeal against any disagreeable decisions or practices arising at the designing and implementation stages, especially on technical decisions and affected assets or to settle any general project-related disputes including construction related issues/impacts. PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for making a grievance – whether verbally or in writing – during consultation.

122. By tracing these requirements the Secretary of the MOHEH (former The Ministry of highways, Ports and Shipping) has issued a Circular dated 20 August 2014 to reestablish the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for all road development projects in the country while introducing LARC for land acquisition and resettlement tasks. For details see Appendix XV. According to the circular and RF of CEP developed by RDA and ADB the GRM there are two GRCs. First step of GRC is comprised by following members. They are;

1. Social Safeguards Officer/Resettlement Officer - Chairman
2. Grama Niladari - Secretary
3. Project Engineer/PMU - Member
4. Representative of Contractor - Member
5. Representatives from a Social Organization (if necessary) - Member
6. Community member (if necessary) – Member

123. Committee meetings will be conveyed by the GN (Secretary of Step 1 GRC). The chairman of Step 1 GRC is expected to take appropriate action with the consultation of other committee members within given three weeks time and to be informed immediately to PAPs.

124. The issues that could not be resolved by Step 1 GRC, will be forwarded to Step 2 GRC within seven days (working days) of the final decision of Step 1 GRC. Step 2 GRC is comprised by following members.

1. Divisional Secretary / Asst. Divisional Secretary - Chairman
2. Social Safeguards Officer of PMU - Secretary
3. Chief Engineer RDA - Member
4. Chairman Samatha Mandalaya - Member
5. A respective clergy from the area - Member
6. Community Leader -Member

125. The main objective of Step 2 GRC is to review the issues in a policy point of view and to take appropriate policy measures to overcome such issues. Accordingly Step 2 GRC is requested to convey its decisions to Step 1 GRC and other relevant parties within four (4) weeks time (from the date of receiving issues from Step 1 GRC) without further delay to take immediate actions. For more details of manifestation of these two steps see Appendix XV.

126. These two levels of GRCs will establish in the Stage 1. Under the CEP the proposed GRCs will be established in all respective DSDs that the project has influenced. In addition, there are two external instruments namely *Samatha Mandala* and courts that a PAP can approach. Especially, a PAP will not be restricted either to a project specific GRC or two external instruments. However, it will encourage them to go through the project specific GRC which is flexible than any other instruments. *Samatha Mandala* (conflict resolution committees) appointed by the Ministry of Justice and Courts are also available for the PAPs for redress of grievances.

Other than these, there are a few other national level institutions too that the PAP can expect a solution from. For details see 5.5, sub section of this chapter. The PAPs can opt to have recourse to any of these instruments.

127. Members of the committee should be knowledgeable about the project and be able to ensure proper presentation of grievances and complaints and as well as impartial hearings and transparent decisions. The EA/PMU should conduct workshops for the members of the GRCs to enrich them with knowledge on the project; organization of GRC, its objectives, conducting the deliberations and arriving at balanced resolutions.

5.3 Operational Aspect of GRM and GRC

128. The ownership of the GRM and GRC goes to the RDA due to initiation of this particular problem solving mechanism in STDP. At present the RDA has lessons learnt and caliber to implement a very effective mechanism. For details see Appendix XV.

129. For effective functioning of GRC, it is necessary to develop awareness among stakeholders of the project on GRM and GRC. The General Public, Public Officers, Social Organizations, Contractors and Divisional Secretaries in the respective areas should be knowledgeable in GRM and GRC in order to successfully implement the GRM. The Public Information Centers (PICs) of the project can play a major role in introducing GRM and GRC for the PAPs. It can disseminate the details to the relevant GRC for the PAPs.

130. The GRM has to be given wide publicity among stakeholder groups such as affected parties, government agencies, and civil society organizations. Effective awareness of the GRM process makes people better understand their options, depending on the types of complaints. However, measures should also be taken to encourage stakeholders not to submit false claims. Criteria for eligibility need to be communicated and also awareness campaigns should be launched to give publicity to the roles and functions of the GRM.

131. Awareness should include the following matters and facts:

- Scope of the project, planned construction phases, etc.;
- Types of GRMs available; purposes for which the different GRMs can be accessed, e.g., construction-related grievances, grievances related to physical and economic displacement
- Types of grievances not acceptable to the GRM.
- Eligibility to access the GRM.
- How complaints can be reported to those GRMs and to whom, e.g., phone, postal and email addresses, and websites of the GRM as well as information that should be included in a complaint.
- Procedures and time frames for initiating and concluding the grievance redress process; boundaries and limits of GRM in handling grievances; and roles of different agencies such as project implementer and funding agency.
- A variety of methods can be adopted for communicating information to the relevant stakeholders. These methods could include display of posters in public places such as in government offices, project offices, community centers, hospitals and health clinics of the area.
- Any system to appeal against the decision of GRC.

132. Simultaneously, an effective awareness program should be arranged to educate the PAPs on the following:

- Members of GRC and its location
- Method of complaining or reporting the grievance
- Taking part in the GRC meeting (are any companions of the complainant allowed)
- The steps of the resolving process and timeline adopted in this mechanism
- Needed documents and evidence in support of the complaint

133. This information has to be presented in a simple brochure as the basic authentic document on GRM. This is a straight forward public leaflet giving exact information on GRM and GRCs with its scope and working arrangements. This brochure helps avoid misconceptions, over expectations and ambiguities on the GRM and GRCs. However, raising public awareness or community empowerment cannot be achieved by a onetime intervention or a simple document, as it has to go through a complete process with a series of interventions mutually supporting each other over a long period.

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of GRM and GRC

134. An evaluation system should assess the overall effectiveness and the impact of the GRM. Such evaluations can take place either annually or biannually, and their results should contribute towards improving the performance of the GRM and provide valuable feedback to project management. The following questions can be addressed in such evaluations:

1. How many complaints have been raised?
2. What types of complaints have been raised?
3. What is the status of the complaints (rejected or not eligible, under assessment, action agreed upon, and action being implemented or resolved)?
4. How long did it take to solve the problem?
5. How many PAPs have used the grievance redress procedure?
6. What were the outcomes?
7. Is the GRM effective in realizing the stated goals, objectives, and principles?
8. Is the GRM capable of responding to the range of grievances specified in their scope?
9. Is the GRM equipped with an adequate and diverse set of resolution approaches?
10. Has the GRM adopted measures to improve the resolution approaches, e.g., capacity building, consultation with technical experts, etc.
11. Was the GRM effectively integrated into overall project management?

135. This information is important for project management to see the trends of complaints, detect flaws in implementation, take timely corrective action, and make strategic changes where needed. It also provides valuable feedback about PAPs' satisfaction with the project and thus contributes to a good reputation for the implementing and executing agencies.

5.5 Other Options for Grievances at Local and National Levels

136. As stated above (sub section 9.2), the country's own legislation has formal institutions and setups to resolve public issues. The following is a description on such institutions, including the courts of law.

Land Acquisition Compensation Review Board (LARB)

137. If there is a complaint regarding compensation for land acquisition, there is a provision in the LAA itself for any aggrieved party to appeal to the LARB, in respect of the statutory valuation determined by the Valuation Department. Such appeals should be made within 21 days of the award of the compensation under Section 17 of LAA.

Human Rights Commission (HRC)

138. By the constitution of Sri Lanka, this commission has been established to entertain and inquire into the violations of human rights by state officials and agencies. This is a built-in mechanism provided by the state to safeguard the rights of the citizens against arbitrary and illegal actions of state officials. An aggrieved party could seek relief from the HRC. Chairman and members of the HRC is appointed by the President.

Parliamentary Ombudsman

139. Independent official appointed under the Constitution, to inquire into the grievances brought to his notice by the members of the public.

Parliament Petition Committee (PPC)

140. An aggrieved member of the public could bring to the notice of the Hon. Speaker of Parliament through a member of parliament (peoples' representative) about his grievance. Hon. Speaker will direct the PPC to inquire into the matter. The committee will direct the offending party to provide relief to the aggrieved, if the committee finds that the relief sought is justifiable.

Parliament Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Higher Education and Highways

141. This is another forum where aggrieved PAPs could direct their grievances. Secretary to the MOHEH, Chairman and Director General and other relevant senior officers are members of this committee which will be chaired by the Minister in charge of the portfolio of highways.

Litigation

142. A person aggrieved by a decision of any public official in the process of implementation of the implementation process could challenge such decisions in an appropriate court of law, if such person is unsuccessful in obtaining a reasonable redress through discussions.

Legal Aid Commission

143. The Government of Sri Lanka has established an agency to help those who cannot afford legal expenses when they seek redress from the judiciary. On an application made to the Secretary of the Legal Aid Commission with evidence of his income, the Legal Aid Commission will make arrangements to appear without fees for the aggrieved party in a court of law.

The Samatha Mandala

144. The Samatha Mandala (conflict resolution committees) established by the Ministry of Justice and Courts are also available for the PAPs for grievance redress. It constitutes with several dignities of the area or village and they usually facilitate affected people to solve their issues.

Chapter 6: Legislative and Policy Framework

145. This chapter discusses the legislative and regulatory framework for land acquisition and resettlement relevant to the project. These set out the processes and procedures that must be followed.

6.1. Legislative Framework

6.1.1 Land Acquisition Act:

146. In Sri Lanka there are two broad types of land; private land and state land. Private land is governed by traditional systems of land ownership on which operative legal systems have been superimposed as and when any question of conveyance or dispute surfaces. State land is governed by the principal enactments dealing with alienation, transfer of development rights, and disposal (primarily in the Crown Land Ordinance, Land Development Ordinance, Sale of State Land Law, Grants Act, Agrarian Development Act, and Land Acquisition Act). Within both private and state land there are several categories of tenure which provide the basis of eligibility for compensation if relevant to this project (for more details see Table 49: Entitlement Matrix).

6.1.1.1. The Land Acquisition Act of 1950 (LAA) and Subsequent Amendments and Regulations

147. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 is the most important legal provision which makes provisions for acquisition of the Lands and Servitudes for public purposes and provides for matters connected with or incidental to such provision'. It provides the payment of compensation at market rates for lands, structures and crops. The LAA of 1950 was modeled mainly on the English Land Clauses Acts and has evolved through the Acquisition of Land Act 1919 and the Acquisition of Land Authorization Procedure Act 1946 and the LAA amended by Act 28 of 1964.

148. LAA in force today has several amendments and the latest is the version of 1986. Revisions made to LAA regulations in 2008, and announced by gazette notification No. 1585/7 on Tuesday, 20th January 2009, have a significant impact on resettlement planning as it has reference to "reconstruction cost".

149. The revision made by gazette notification No.1585/7 on 20th, January 2009 was firstly an attempt to have a uniform valuation system for all land acquisition matters, stopping agency-specific complementary packages like Ex-gratia package working along with LAA. Secondly it was fulfilling a task unattended to for a long time within the system of LAA. As stated in the government gazette, this regulation comes under Section 63 (2) (f), and this section says that the basis for assessing the market value is not specified in the Act. The regulations, 2008 sees undervaluation of properties mainly occur;

- By valuing land plots after breaking them from their mother lots. For road development projects, required land from an individual plot is small, and when it is taken as a separate entity its market value become low as it doesn't suit any meaningful purpose due to its smallness.
- By valuing structures, taking depreciation value for assessing structures and ignoring replacement cost

- By neglecting injurious and severance - damages incur to claimants

150. The sequence order of LAA procedures can be listed in the following table.

Table 48: Procedures for Land Acquisition

Activity	Agency in Charge
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

6.1.2 Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (LARC, Divisional Level) and Super LARC (Ministerial Compensation Appeal Board) Process

151. With the introduction of the 2008 regulation revision by gazette notification No.1585/7 on 20th January 2009 to LAA, LARC, review systems have to be terminated as areas covered by LARC could be addressed by this revision. Further, Ministry of Land (MOL) has issued clear instructions to cease the use of LARC and similar systems used by different institutions to decide compensation values for the land acquired under LAA, as it wishes to see uniformity in valuation of lands. LARC was linked to former Ex-gratia package implemented by the then MOHEH. Ex-gratia package was used to compliment undervalued properties through a consultative process with the participation of project affected persons (PAPs) at community level and at national level, if the concerned affected person is not satisfied with the decision at community level LARC.

152. However, this situation has again changed after the Extraordinary Gazette Notification (No. 1864/54 – Friday May 30, 2014) issued by the Minister of Land and Land Development under Section 63 (2) (E) of the Land Acquisition Act (Chapter 460) and approved by Parliament on 18th February 2014, and Cabinet Paper/14/0833/533/008 which is included in the Northern [now Central] Expressway Project under this Extraordinary Gazette Notification.

153. Under the Extraordinary Gazette Notification LARC will be reintroduced and these mechanisms will help to solve all land acquisition and resettlement related issues in CEP (for details see Appendix XVI).

6.1.3 Land Development Ordinance (1935)

154. By virtue of this ordinance and its subsequent amendments, households that are occupying crown land may request permission from the Divisional Secretary to be regularized on the Land in question. The Acquiring officer (Divisional Secretary) makes an investigation and may recommend giving a one-year permit initially, if the land is not reserved land or not required for any other government purpose. Subsequently, the person may be given a long lease which constitutes a legal title without right to disposal. The term for such titles is 'Swarna Boomi' (golden land) or 'Jaya Boomi' (victorious land).

155. There are two categories of encroachments into crown land. They are; (1) Middle income category, the households that have other agricultural land and (2) Lower income category. The landless households will be given special consideration for allocation of crown land that is not reserved land.

6.1.4 Road Development Authority Act No. 73 of 1981

156. The Road Development Authority Act (1981) provides for the establishment of the RDA and specifies the powers, functions, duties and responsibilities of the RDA. Part II of the Act deals with declaring areas for 'road development', which under the meaning of the Act includes the construction of new roads or the maintenance or improvement of existing roads (Improvements are deemed to include any widening, leveling, provision of footpaths, treatment for mitigation of dust or any other works beyond ordinary repairs).

157. The functions and duties of the RDA include, inter alia, carrying out integrated road planning and development, submitting such plans for government approval, and following approval, implementing the road development plans, works and activities.

158. Under Section 8 of the Act, the Minister, after taking into consideration the requirements of local and national planning and what is expedient for the regulation and control of road development, may declare a 'road development area' following an order or notice (which sets out the requirement and physical boundaries) published in the gazette.

159. Section 22 deals with land acquisition for road development as a "public purpose" and provides for the acquisition by, and transfer to, the RDA of immovable or moveable property within any declared road development area, for which the RDA will pay any sum payable under the LAA [Section 22 (2)]. Therefore, after the Section 2 notice has been published, if land or other property is to be acquired, the procedures to do so are as set out in the LAA.

6.1.5 State Land Ordinance No 8 of 1947

160. This ordinance is known as the State Land Ordinance No. 8 of 1947. Section (b) of the ordinance explains the land grants which can be made and the rents to be obtained for the grants.

161. As mentioned in Section 22, the period of the grant may only be up to 50 years and the prescribed form given in the ordinance must be filled and signed by the officer authenticated to sign for the grant. A person seeking a crown land has to appeal to the Government Agent of the area. Such person has to pay the rent decided by the Land Commissioner or the Government Agent of the area. Provisions also have provided officers such as General Manager Railways and chairman of the Colombo Port to rent out the lands under their purview, under special circumstances.

6.1.6 Prescriptive Ordinance No 22 (1871)

162. Under Sections 3 and 13 of this ordinance, households who have encroached into private land and have been occupying the land for at least 10 years may apply through the courts for prescriptive rights to the land.

163. Following are the other subsequent statute laws, which enable the compulsory purchase of property for special purposes or have interfered with the compensation in the term of 'Market Value' and has imposed certain restrictions, conditions and circumstances in which value has to be determined, when properties are compulsorily acquired by the State or become vested in the state, by the force of legislations on payment of compensation.

- Urban Development Authority Law No 41 of 1978
- National Housing Development Authority Act No.17 of 1979
- Greater Colombo Economic Commission Law No. 4 of 1978
- Town and Country Planning Ordinance of 1946
- Land Reform Law No.1 of 1972 - Land Reform Commission Act. No.26 of 1972
- Colombo District (Low Lying Areas) Reclamation and Development Board Act No.15 of 1968
- Rent Act No.7 of 1972 and amendments thereto, No.55 of 1980 and No.26 of 2002
- Co-operative Societies Law No.5 of 1972
- Ceiling on Housing Property Laws No. 1 of 1973
- Apartment Ownership Law No. 11 of 1973
- Tourist Development Act No. 14 of 1968
- Coast Conservation Act
- Agrarian Services Act No. 58 of 1979
- Roads and Thoroughfares Act No. 45 of 1956 and Law No. 37 of 1973
- Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka Act No. 23 of 1979

164. Therefore, this Ordinance is important for encroachers to claim for land rights (only for developments done to the plot of land). Usually, there are several encroachers that can be identified in many development projects and it is assumed that there will be a substantial number in this project too.

6.1.7 Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance No. 19 of 1931 (Temple and Dewalagam Act)

165. The original act was introduced by the British in 1886 and again amended in 1931. This act deals with lands donated to the temples and devales (Lands of shrines of the deities or worship places) by rulers under a deed of dedication, sometimes by “*Sannasas*” (Order) by the Monarchies in the past.

166. The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance No. 19 of 1931 for example vests the management of temple property coming within the scope of the Ordinance with trustees appointed in terms thereof. A significant portion of such temple properties have not been ‘developed’ and remain forested with minimum disturbance. They remain under the management of the trustees. Especially, the rights of the custodian of temples and devales for the receipt of compensation in the event of acquisition for public purposes are spelled out in this Act in addition to the other provisions.

6.1.8 Forest Ordinance

167. Land declared as forest land is administered by the Department of Forest Conservation (DFC). They have no authority to release land on long term lease. They can release land only on renewable annual permits, however land within conservation and strict reserves would not be released for other activities by the DFC. Land required for public purposes should be released by the DFC when requested by the relevant EA/PMUs, after satisfying the conditions laid down in the National Environment Act (NEA) for prescribed projects. A construction of new road over 10 Km in length or conversion of more than one hectare of land for non-forest activity is considered as a prescribed project. If the development is taking place within a kilometer distance from are served forest then an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report should be prepared by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the approval of the Central Environment Authority obtained. Therefore, the CEP is traversing several forest reserves in the region and it is essential to refer to this Ordinance.

6.1.9 National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980

168. The entire role of CEA is based on the NEA No. 47 of 1980. These are some provisions in the NEA, with the amended Act No. 56 of 1988 with reference to Involuntary Resettlement. The Hon. Minister in charge of the subject of environment has prescribed projects and undertakings which approval shall be necessary under the provisions of the NEA.

169. The Minister by gazette notification No. 858/14 of 23rd February 1995 has determined the types of projects and undertakings which need approval under the terms of the NEA. The schedule includes item 12 which refers to “involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations”. Thus, the CEP is coming under the preview of the NEA and it is essential to develop EIA and RAP for each stages of the project.

6.1.10 Poor Law Ordinance

170. The Poor Law Ordinance No. 30 of 1939 was introduced initially in the municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, and was further strengthened by the Social Service Commission in 1947 by extending the social safety net to the other parts of the country. Most of those social safety nets enacted for the sake of the poor have been based on this. For example, all poverty eradication programs such as ‘*Janasaviya*’ and ‘*Samurdhi*’ (the current program) have been

developed on the basis of this ordinance. The aim of these programs is to improve the quality of life of the people identified as poor.

6.1.11 Ordinances on Protecting Women and Children

171. Legal provisions for employing children and young persons are very complex, and a number of Ordinances address these issues. The aim of these Ordinances or Acts is to protect children and to provide a peaceful environment for their education and leisure.

172. The GOSL in its 'Women's Charter', which was established in March 1993, reflects the same thinking just described. In addition, revisions to the Penal Code of Sri Lanka in 1995 and 1998 defined more clearly the offences of sexual harassment, abuse, and trafficking of women, while enhancing punishments for these offences. Furthermore, 'Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No. 34 of 2005' provides legal cover against women in prevention of sexual harassment, abuses and trafficking of women and children. The proposed project will make a direct impact on the livelihoods of affected families and they will undergo several changes in their property ownership, relocation and resettlement process. Therefore, these acts and charters will legitimize the rights of women and children if they face any issue related to the project tasks. Under their vulnerability, women and children may be considered as a category as per the issue.

6.1.12 Labour Law

173. Labour legislation in Sri Lanka consists of 25 ordinances and all of them are administered by the Commissioner of the Department of Labour. However, the following are considered as the most important:

- Wages Board Ordinance No. 21 of 1941
- Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 19 of 1934
- Trade Union Ordinance No. 14 of 1935
- Shops Ordinance No. 19 of 1954
- Service Contract Ordinance No. 11 of 1865
- Payment of Gratuities Act No. 12 of 1983
- Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act No. 47 of 1956
- National Child Protection Authority Act No. 50 of 1998
- Employees' Trust Fund Act No. 46 of 1980
- Employees' Provident Fund Act No. 15 of 1958

174. As stipulated in the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act and National Child Protection Authority Act, child labour is prohibited. Those conditions have to be adhered to in any road sector assistance project, and all employees must be above the age of 18.

175. Women's rights are also covered by these Acts and clearly states that women should be treated in equal manner. Hence, it is very clear that this project should adhere to these national laws in all contract documents. Therefore, it is necessary to have a clause as stated below in all contract or subcontract documents.

"The Contractor and Subcontractors shall provide equal opportunity of employment for women and identify appropriate activities associated with the implementation of the works. Women staff

and labour shall be employed under conditions of wage parity and equal pay for equal work and the Contractor shall ensure a suitable working environment and provide all appropriate facilities such that the participation of women in the workforce is encouraged.”

176. All CEP projects are encouraged to have men and women participate in the work while paying attention to the labour legislation of Sri Lanka.

6.1.13 Paddy Land Act

177. In certain land acquisition cases a distinct category of land user called *ande* farmers can be identified. These are farmers who contribute their labors as share croppers to cultivate land belonging to a landlord. In 1959, the GOSL passed the Paddy Land Act No. 1 to register *ande* tenancies, grant security of tenure, limit rents to a small fraction of the crop, and above all to establish special institutions to enforce these measures. Then, in 1979, the GOSL approved the Agrarian Services Act as part of a comprehensive revision of agrarian law. Under this act all lands – paddy and high lands – should be registered with the respective Agrarian Services Centers, together with all tenants. In addition, there is a requirement that when paddy land is to be used for any purpose other than paddy cultivation, the person or authority should obtain permission from the Agrarian Services Department, to that effect.

6.2 Policy Framework

178. The LAA 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, non-titled people and other dependents on land cannot be assisted under the LAA.

179. 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 24th May 2001. The NIRP also highlights the need for consultation of PAPs and their active participation in the resettlement process. The CEA was tasked to review and approve RAPs prepared by project executing agencies. The plans also required to be publicly available.

6.2.1 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy

180. The Government has adopted NIRP in order to address the adverse social and economic impacts on people who are affected by the acquisition of land by the state for development purposes. The hardships encountered by displaced persons due to involuntary land acquisition often caused social unrests and miseries adding turmoil to various disruptions. Among these miseries, impoverishment of displaced families due to loss of land and livelihood opportunities, food insecurity, lack of access to common property and public services, issues with host communities, and disruption to existing social organizations were very noticeable. The development taking place without due consideration to resettlement issues of the displaced persons caused loss of public interest and confidence on development. This led to growing public resistance for development which has very negative implications in the process of development.

181. The legislative enactments like LAA and other such provisions and regulations with their amendments are directed towards paying compensation for land, structures and crops to lawful owners of such assets. These enactments do not have remedial measures for non-titled holders although they are using the land in question over many years. The consequences of involuntary land acquisition occurring to them are completely outside matters that have to be solved differently. In addition, apart from provision of funds for compensation payments, project execution agencies did not have any responsibility for looking after the fate of displaced persons. Even, in the case of title holders, just receipt of compensation doesn't necessarily make them better off. At least the majority of them need numerous assistances to restore their lives to pre-project levels or to improve better. The non-title holders need much more assistance to reinvigorate their new life with shelter, employment and social and economic infrastructure etc.

182. NIRP took these dysfunctions of land acquisition into consideration with the aim of ensuring 'that all efforts are made to minimize involuntary resettlement in projects and where it is unavoidable, affected people are assisted to re-establish their livelihoods' (NIRP Forward). NIRP assign responsibility of implementing a Resettlement Plan addressing key resettlement issues such as (i) exploring alternative project options which avoid or minimize adverse impact on people; (ii) compensate those who do not have title to land; (iii) consulting displaced persons and host community on resettlement options, (iv) providing for successful social and economic integration of the displaced persons and their hosts; and; (v) full social and economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

183. NIRP was developed thorough a consensus reaching process with the participation of all concerned government agencies and authorities; NGOs and foreign development agencies (World Bank and Asian Development Bank) and other stakeholders. The steering committee appointed by the government reviewed the existing laws and policies and approved the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy on 5th March 2001 and the GOSL adopted it (by cabinet approval) as a National Policy on 24th May 2001.

184. The objectives of the NIRP are:

- Avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the PAPs on a productive and self-sustaining basis.
- The policy also facilitates the development of the PAPs and the project by ensuring that PAPs are fully and promptly compensated and satisfactorily resettled.
- The livelihoods of all displaced persons should be re-established and their standard of living improved;
- Ensuring that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition for development purposes by the state;
- Assisting PAPs in dealing with the psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by land acquisition;
- Making all PAPs aware of processes available for redress of grievances, which are easily accessible and immediately responsive; and
- Having in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed to by the project executing agency and PAPs.

185. NIRP applies 'to all development induced land acquisition and a Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared where there are 20 or more families' (NIRP Forward). NIRP requires that a comprehensive 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 a lesser level of detail. NIRP

applies to all projects irrespective of source of funding. For details see 'Guidelines for the Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan. 2003, Ministry of Lands, Appendix F: Process Manual for Implementation of the NIRP. 2003, Ministry of Land, Appendix G: Guidelines for a Participatory Resettlement Process. 2003, Ministry of Lands'.

6.3 Involuntary Resettlement Guidelines

186. The concept of 'Involuntary Resettlement' was formulated in Sri Lanka during the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Project. However, the concept has evolved gradually as a result of intervention of development donor agencies such as the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) during the last two decades and attention paid to the issue has made a significant positive impact in the sphere of social safeguards in development projects.

187. Today, ADB is considering Stage 2 of CEP to fund GOSL and also it will bring technical assistance support for the EA and project staff. Thus, these technical assistance programs and activities will emphasize ADB SPA and "Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook". These documents are essentially worth for Sri Lanka and infrastructure development projects. Especially, this project involvement will expand the capacity of managing social safeguard issues related to the proposed project.

6.4. Key Project Policy Principles

188. The following key policy principles have been identified to guide the land acquisition and resettlement process through the construction of Stage 1 and 2 of the CEP.

6.4.1 Replacement Cost

189. Replacement cost is defined as the compensation required to replace a similar land in a similar location and a building of similar floor area and construction.

6.4.2 Loss of Buildings

190. Replacement cost will be paid for all buildings irrespective of the age of the building. PAPs are entitled to retain the salvage materials. In order to translate the concept of helping the PAPs to achieve a higher level of living standard than what they experienced prior to the implementation of the project, a PAP who was in occupation of even a wattle and daub house or cadjan hut is entitled to a cash grant for the loss of the house in addition to other compensation available for them.

6.4.3 Temporary Loss of Private Land

191. During construction, temporary occupation of privately owned land may be required to excavate materials for filling and formation of embankments. If such a necessity occurs the contractor with the concurrence of the PMU will sign a temporary occupation contract with the owner of the land specifying; (1) period of occupancy (2) terms and compensation amounts mutually agreed (3) compensation for material losses for the duration of the temporary occupation period (4) compensation for other disturbances and damages caused to property (5) the frequency of compensation payment (6) rehabilitation and restoration measures (7) land will be returned to the owner at the end of the temporary occupation period restored to its original condition or improved, according to the agreement.

6.4.4 Determination of Rates for Properties Acquired

192. The rates that will be used for the calculation of compensation for the acquired properties will be based on the prevailing market rates in order to reflect the cost of replacement of the properties acquired. NIRP and WB IRP mandate that the compensation payable to PAPs should be adequate to replace their loss of assets. Project has taken into consideration these policy guidelines in determining the relevant rates.

6.4.5 Special Needs of Vulnerable Households

193. Vulnerable households have been identified during the census and socio-economic surveys. Women headed households, families with very elderly persons, differently abled persons, people below the poverty line (national) and non-titles holders have been included into this category. They are entitled to a special grant of Rs.15,000/- per household in addition to the compensation available for other losses (H 1.1 of EM). PMU will support them during the construction of their houses. These households will be given priority in Income Restoration Program (IRP) of the project (see Chapter 9 for details).

6.4.6 Special Preparation for the Vulnerable Groups

194. PMU undertakes to develop specific plans for the vulnerable groups as they would feel the effect of resettlement more seriously than the others. The identified group of vulnerable people will be helped by community organizers who will identify their needs and interests in consultation with them, prior to resettlement. These community workers are in a position to help the vulnerable PAPs to build their skills, identify opportunities, and review constraints that hinder improvement to their socio economic status with the support of PMU. The small groups of vulnerable people depending on the category and degree of vulnerability may be linked to national institutions at DSD level that provide assistance and interventions to such groups.

6.4.7 Entitlements for Tenant Cultivators (Under Paddy Lands Act)

195. The Paddy Lands Act of 1958 recognizes the tenant rights for cultivation paying a prescribed share of harvest to the land owner. The Paddy Lands Act ensures the perpetuity of tenancy. As per the provisions of the Paddy Lands Act, part of the compensation of the acquired property is allocated to the tenant.

6.4.8 Land Owned by State Corporations

196. People who are in possession of lease agreements with state corporations are entitled to loss of income for the balance period of the lease agreement.

6.4.9 National Poverty Line

197. The PAPs represent different social strata and the lower stratum is vulnerable economically as well as socially and culturally. However, the national (official) poverty line is the government indicator of poverty that is defined by the Department of Census and Statistics by using multi-dimensional calculations.

198. Usually, it helps for objective analysis in socioeconomic analysis on peoples' livelihoods. It is revised monthly and also calculates on district basis. Therefore, it can be used for different requirements in resettlement planning, especially in relation to vulnerable groups. Therefore, the national/official poverty line is an indicator that can be used in this project resettlement planning.

6.5 Gap Analysis of National and Asian Development Bank Safeguard Requirements

199. The project (CEP) is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Stage 2 and 2A, and it is essential to establish a unique approach in establishing social and environmental safeguard measures throughout the project covering all stages. In this context, Sri Lanka has a highly developed legal system to manage land acquisition and regulate land use. It has an advanced system for valuation of properties, both in specialized and non-specialized categories involving different methods as mentioned earlier in this chapter.

200. The existing legal provisions come close to meeting the ADB's safeguard requirements (SPS 2009) when it comes to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The GOSL's NIRP and the LA Regulation of 2008 seek to address gaps bringing the process closer to the Bank's safeguards policies. The NIRP is a statement of policy intention without specific rules and prescriptions to guide safeguards implementation. In this context, this RAP provides an Entitlement Matrix (EM) and specific guidelines to address involuntary resettlement in accordance with ADB RF of CEP. Whereas the LAA and Extraordinary Gazette Notification will remain the main legal procedure for acquiring any private land required for the Project, the PAPs and household heads will receive eligible compensation and resettlement benefits as per the EM given in this RAP irrespective of their title or occupancy status prior to losing shelter, business, assets, and incomes due to this Project.

6.5.1 ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009

201. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, recognizes and addresses the resettlement and rehabilitation impacts of all the Displaced persons, irrespective of their titles, and requires the preparation of RAP in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. The ADB policy requirements are:

- Avoid or minimize impacts where possible;
- Consultation with the displaced people in project planning and implementation;
- Payments of compensation for acquired assets at the replacement cost;
- Ensure that no one is worse off as a result of resettlement and would maintain at least their original standard of living;
- Resettlement assistance to Displaced Persons, including non-titled persons; and
- Special attention to vulnerable people/groups.

202. The main policy principles of the SPS are:

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the
- displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are

highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land based resettlement strategies when displaced livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

6.5.2 Existing Gaps in LAA and NIRP vis-a-vis Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009

203. There are differences between LAA and other policy instruments like, NIRP and SPS. LAA is a legal enactment and others are policy instruments at ideological level. They represent different phenomena. In broader perspectives NIRP and ADB SPS are more or less harmonious, and no disagreement among them. LAA being an act enforced more than six decades ago has clear differences from above policy expressions made around 2000. These differences are discussed in the following Legislative gap analysis (for details see Table 49 below).

Table 49: Comparative Analysis on the Gaps in the GOSL Laws/Policies and the SPS 2009

Aspect	GOSL Laws/Policies	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Requirement of a RAP	Does not require under the LAA, NIRP requires that a comprehensive RAP for projects exceeding displacement of more than 20 families. A project affecting 100 families is considered as a prescribed project under the NEA.	RAP is required for the project exceeding displacement of more than 200 people.	Project Management Unit (PMU) for the Project follow the NIRP and SPS which spell out the type of RP to be prepared.
Compensation for non-title holders	LAA consider only titleholders and tenants protected under Rent Act 1972 NIRP policy principles states that PAHHs who do not have documented titles to land should receive fair and just treatment.	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.	Project Management Unit (PMU) for the Project follow the NIRP and SPS. Entitlement matrix of this RF is prepared in accordance with NIRP and SPS.
Consultation with stake holders	Does not require under LAA, it is a requirement under NIRP.	Consultation is required with PAHHs (Same as NIRP)	PMU follow the NIRP and SP, and as indicated in the RAP
Participation of PAPs to planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntarily resettlement	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.	Participation of PAPs to planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntarily resettlement is encouraged.	PMU will follow the NIRP and SPS as indicated in RF.
Identification of affected people through initial baseline survey	No stipulation for the Identification of affected people through initial baseline survey.	Identification of affected people through initial baseline survey is required.	PMU will follow the NIRP and SPS as indicated in RF.
Cut-off date	No stipulation for the cut-off date	The establishment of the eligibility cut-off date is required.	PMU will follow the NIRP and SPS as indicated in RF.
Public disclosure including RAP	LAA statutorily imposes all communication to be publicly announced through legal notifications in print	Public disclosure is required	RAP will be disclosed to the public and will be available in the web site of RDA and ADB.

Aspect	GOSL Laws/Policies	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	<p>media, and through GN officers 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. No stipulation on the public release of RAP is found.</p>		<p>A Resettlement Impact Booklet (RIB) will be prepared which will contain main policy principles (national/local/SPS), entitlements, livelihood restoration, GRM etc. and will be The entitlement matrix will be translated in local language and distributed to PAPs. The entitlement matrix will be translated in local language and distributed to PAPs.</p>
Income Restoration	<p>LAA regulation 2008 has considerations for transition period, like paying expenses for finding alternative accommodation etc. and other payments for disturbances NIRP Provides. Income should be restored and livelihood be reestablished and standard of living improved.</p>	Income should be restored	PMU will follow the NIRP and SPS as indicated in RF. In addition, the project applies LARC.
Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	<p>LAA provide, NIRP does not allow MOHPS's customary practice is not to remove APs before paying compensation and other concessions.</p>	Does not allow	PMU will follow the NIRP and SPS as indicated in RF.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	<p>LAA has provisions for formal appeals in the country's legal system. Establishment of a project based GRM is an explicit objective of NIRP.</p>	SPS requires grievances of DPs to be redressed through a GRM	PMU will follow the NIRP and SPS as indicated in RF.
Replacement Cost	<p>LAA does not provide but LARC provides Provided in the NIRP</p>	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.	PMU will follow the NIRP and SPS as indicated in RF. In addition, the project applies LARC.
Assistance for vulnerable people	<p>LAA is silent on this aspect. NIRP require special treatment for the vulnerable groups.</p>	SPS requires a special assistance for the vulnerable people.	PMU will follow the NIRP and SPS as indicated in RF.

Chapter 7: Project Entitlement Matrix, Assistance and Benefits

7.1 Introduction

204. Under the existing land laws (Land Acquisition Act No. 9 of 1950 and subsequent amendments), those who own land or servitudes are the primary beneficiaries eligible for statutory compensation. LAA has provisions for consideration of other categories prescribed as “every other person interested in that land or any part thereof as co-owner, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and the nature of the interest in that land, and any rents and profits received or receivable on account of the land....” in Section 8 of the Act. However, most of the non-title holders of above categories don’t have testimonial evidence to suit statutory requirements of the land acquisition process and therefore they are often left out from the statutory compensation processes. NIRP is an attempt to expand the coverage of beneficiaries displaced from acquisition described as non-titleholders who don’t have strong testimonial evidence for their relationship to land. The cabinet approved Ex-gratia package introduced by the MOHEH in the past was a complementary instrument that went with the LAA to accelerate the acquisition process. Ex-gratia package used to harmonize the difference between statutory compensation and replacement cost with added concessions for a range of PAPs affected economically and socially.

205. It is obvious that cash compensation is not a realistic tool for compensation. However, the government and RDA do not have options to provide lands for every PAP. Thus, cash compensation is the most probable option for private properties owned by many land owners (legal titled, tenants, lessee, shared owners, etc.). Therefore, compensation and resettlement activities should be identified, planned and implemented according to the Land Acquisition Act of Sri Lanka, the Extraordinary Gazette Notification (No. 1864/54 – Friday May 30, 2014) issued by the Minister of Land and Land Development under Section 63 (2) (E) of the Land Acquisition Act (Chapter 460) and approved by Parliament on 18th February 2014, and Cabinet Paper/14/0833/533/008 which is included in the Northern Expressway Project under this Extraordinary Gazette Notification. The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the Ministry of Land and Land Development is another prime policy document guide for preparation of a RAP. The National Environment Act too emphasizes the requirement of a RAP for a development project of this scale. Thus, it is a mandatory requirement to prepare a RAP for the proposed project since it is a prescribed project under the National Environment Act. Accordingly, RAP is prepared and the entitlement matrix is developed as per the No. 1864/54 Extraordinary Gazette Notification issued on Friday May 30, 2014. As per the regulations made in 2014, the Ex-gratia package will be applicable to the new projects when LAA Section 2 notices are published under the Gazette notification for this project.

7.2 Project Entitlement Policy (Entitlement Matrix)

206. Based on the types of land ownership, anticipated losses or damages for properties and livelihoods, the entitlements to replacement and restoration measures for the project have been provided in Table 50 – Entitlement Matrix.

Table 50: Project Entitlement Matrix

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
A. AGRICULTURAL LAND					
A1	Loss of Agricultural land	Owner with title deed or registration certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All (cash) payments for land will be at replacement costs. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices In case the DP loses 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets and / or remaining portion is economically not viable for continued use as determined by LARC, these options will be available: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If opted by DP, the remainder land will be acquired or injury will be paid at replacement cost. Preference will be given to DPs for land for land option (similar location and productive quality, subject to availability or cash payment for loss of land at full replacement costs. Cash Payment for loss of income for portion of land as per the land acquisition Act or as determined by the LARC. Reasonable time will be given to harvest perennial crops if not payment will be made at market value. Allowances mentioned in I2 as required. 	Payment for lost assets and restoration of livelihood. Payment for loss of income based on entitlement under Land Acquisition Act [46 1] or as determined by the LARC.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
A2	Loss of access to agricultural land	Tenant, user with lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for land. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices, if cultivated by tenant or user with lease; AND Cash payment for loss of net income for portion of land affected for the remaining leased/assigned period. Reasonable time will be given to harvest perennial crops if not payment will be made at market value. Allowances mentioned in I2 as required. 	Payment to cover lost crops and restoration of livelihood	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
A3	Loss of access to agricultural land	Ande farmer (sharecropper)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for land. Payment for trees and crops shall be shared between owner and sharecropper according to the sharecropping agreement; Reasonable time will be given to harvest perennial crops if not payment will be made at market value. Allowances mentioned in I2 as required. 	Payment to cover lost crops and restoration of livelihood	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
A4	Loss of access to agricultural land	Non-titled user or squatter on private land or state land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for land. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices, if cultivated by him/her. 	Payment to cover lost crops and restoration of livelihood.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable time will be given to harvest perennial crops if not payment will be made at market value. Allowances mentioned in I2 as required. 		
B. NON AGRICULTURAL LAND/BARE LANDS					
B1	Loss of Non Agricultural/Bare land	Owner with title deed or registration certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All (cash) payments for land will be at replacement costs. Cash payment for any developments at market prices if developed by the DP. In case the remaining portion of the land is incapable of being utilized as a separate entity LARC may give an allowance to the owner if he/she wishes to retain the extra portion. 	Payment for lost based on entitlement under Land Acquisition Act [46 1] or as determined by the LARC.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
B2	Loss of Non Agricultural/Bare land	Tenant, user with lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for land. Cash payment for any developments at market prices if developed by the tenant or user with lease; AND Cash payment for loss of net income for portion of land affected for the remaining leased/assigned period. 	Payment to cover lost assets.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
B3	Loss of Non Agricultural/Bare land	Non-titled user or squatter on private land or state land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for land. Cash payment for any developments at market prices if developed by the DP. 	Payment to cover lost assets.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
C. RESIDENTIAL LAND AND STRUCTURES					
C1	Loss of Residential land and structure	Owner with title deed or registration certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All (cash) payments for land will be made at replacement cost. All (cash) payments for structure will be made at replacement cost considering i) for parts of structure: the floor area to be considered for payment up to the structural points ii) If the remaining portion of the structure is not suitable for further usage LARC will consider to pay the compensation for that part as well. All payments at replacement cost in cash, according to the actual loss to repair or rebuild the structure to original or better condition when remaining land sufficient to rebuild upon (the floor area to be considered for payment up to the structural points) For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All (cash) payments for land and structure at full replacement cost (for materials and labor) in cash, 	Payment for lost based on entitlement under Land Acquisition Act [46 1] or as determined by the LARC. Assistance to reorganize on existing land or relocate on alternate land and support for transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility																	
			<p>WITHOUT deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials;</p> <p>2. Assistance from LARC to locate alternative plot for relocation; OR relocation to a resettlement site if developed by the project and decided by DP (undeveloped value of the land plot will be recovered by RDA from the DP); OR an extra allowance between Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 500,000 depending on the location for self relocation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowances mentioned G, H and J as required. 																			
C2	Loss of rental accommodation	Owner, Tenant, user with lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No payment for land. • If there is partial loss of rental accommodation, DP has the option to stay with the owners agreement OR if there is a complete loss and DP chooses to move out, difference between replacement cost and statutory payment to be divided between the owner and the occupant on the following basis. • Allowances mentioned G, H and J as required. <table border="1" data-bbox="741 810 1364 1007"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Period of occupation</th> <th colspan="2">% of payment</th> </tr> <tr> <th>occupant</th> <th>owner</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Over 20 years</td> <td>75</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20 years</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05-10 years</td> <td>25</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less than 05 years</td> <td>10</td> <td>90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period of occupation	% of payment		occupant	owner	Over 20 years	75	25	10-20 years	50	50	05-10 years	25	75	Less than 05 years	10	90	Equitable distribution of compensation depending on the period of occupation.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
Period of occupation	% of payment																					
	occupant	owner																				
Over 20 years	75	25																				
10-20 years	50	50																				
05-10 years	25	75																				
Less than 05 years	10	90																				
C3	Loss of Residential land and structure	Non-titled user, non-permitted user or squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No payment for land. • All (cash) payments for structure will be made at replacement cost considering i) for parts of structure: the floor area to be considered for payment up to the structural points ii) If the remaining portion of the structure is not suitable for further usage LARC will consider to pay the compensation for that part as well. • Assistance from LARC to locate alternative plot for relocation; OR relocation to a resettlement site if developed by the project and decided by DP OR an extra allowance between Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 500,000 depending on the location for self relocation. 	Payment for lost assets and provision of alternate site if choosing to relocate and support for transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.																	

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowances mentioned G, H and J as required. 		
D. COMMERCIAL LAND AND STRUCTURE					
D1	Loss of commercial land and structure	Owner / operator of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All (cash) payments for land will be made at replacement cost. All (cash) payments for structure will be made at replacement cost considering i) for parts of structure: the floor area to be considered for payment up to the structural points ii) If the remaining portion of the structure is not suitable for further usage LARC will consider to pay the compensation for that part as well. All payments at replacement cost in cash, according to the actual loss to repair or rebuild the structure to original or better condition when remaining land sufficient to rebuild upon (the floor area to be considered for payment up to the structural points) For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All (cash) payments for structure at full replacement cost (for materials and labor) in cash, WITHOUT deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; Assistance from LARC to locate alternative plot for relocation; OR relocation to a resettlement site if developed by the project and decided by DP (undeveloped value of the land plot will be recovered by RDA from the DP); OR an extra allowance between Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 500,000 depending on the location for self relocation. For income losses of Formal businesses: cash payment, average annual net profits from business as shown by the books of accounts, for three years immediately preceding acquisition. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 3 months net income OR Rs. 15,000 Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is higher. Allowances mentioned G, H, I and J as required. 	Payment for lost based on entitlement under Land Acquisition Act [46 1] or as determined by the LARC. Project shall give reasonable time for DPs to continue their business operation while rebuilding their structures. DPs will rebuild their structure as soon as payment is released and clear the area in the agreed timeframe. Transition assistance and income restoration.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
D2	Loss of rental accommodation	Tenant / operator of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for land. If there is partial loss of rental accommodation, DP has the option to stay with the owners agreement OR if there is a 	Cash payment for livelihood restoration, assistance for finding	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility																	
		registered business	<p>complete loss and DP chooses to move out, difference between replacement cost and statutory payment to be divided between the owner and the occupant on the following basis.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="741 347 1366 635"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Period of occupation</th> <th colspan="2">% of payment</th> </tr> <tr> <th>occupant</th> <th>owner</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Over 20 years</td> <td>75</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20 years</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05-10 years</td> <td>25</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less than 05 years</td> <td>10</td> <td>90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For income losses of Formal businesses: cash payment, average annual net profits from business as shown by the books of accounts, for three years immediately preceding acquisition. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 3 months net income OR Rs. 15,000 Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is higher. Allowances mentioned G, H, I and J as required. 	Period of occupation	% of payment		occupant	owner	Over 20 years	75	25	10-20 years	50	50	05-10 years	25	75	Less than 05 years	10	90	alternate rental accommodation and support for income losses and during transition period.	
Period of occupation	% of payment																					
	occupant	owner																				
Over 20 years	75	25																				
10-20 years	50	50																				
05-10 years	25	75																				
Less than 05 years	10	90																				
D3	Loss of commercial land and structure	Non-titled user, non-permitted user or squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for the land. All (cash) payments for structure will be made at replacement cost considering i) for parts of structure: the floor area to be considered for payment up to the structural points ii) If the remaining portion of the structure is not suitable for further usage LARC will consider to pay the compensation for that part as well. All payments at replacement cost in cash, according to the actual loss to repair or rebuild the structure to original or better condition when remaining land sufficient to rebuild upon (the floor area to be considered for payment up to the structural points) For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: 	Payment for lost assets, transition assistance and income restoration	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.																	

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
			1 All (cash) payments for structure at full replacement cost (for materials and labor) in cash, WITHOUT deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; 2 Assistance from LARC to locate alternative plot for relocation; OR relocation to a resettlement site if developed by the project and decided by DP; OR an extra allowance between Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 500,000 depending on the location for self relocation. 3.For income losses of Formal businesses: cash payment, average annual net profits from business as shown by the books of accounts, for three years immediately preceding acquisition. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 3 months net income OR Rs. 15,000 Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is higher. • Allowances mentioned G, H, I and J as required.		
E. OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTIES OR SECONDARY STRUCTURES					
E1	Partial or complete loss of other property or secondary structure (i.e. shed, outdoor latrine, rice store, animal pen etc)	Owners of structures (regardless if the land is owned or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All (cash) payments for affected structure at replacement cost; OR Cost of repair of structure to original or better condition; OR Cash assistance for relocation of structure. 	Payment for loss and relocation if required	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
E2	Loss of tombs or graves	All owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cash payments per tomb to cover the cost of exhumation (including any religion ceremony) if required relocation. 	Payment for loss and relocation if required	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
F. LOSS OF INCOME OF EMPLOYEES OR HIRED LABORERS					
Temporarily Affected					
F1	Loss of livelihood (i.e. while businesses are reorganizing on remaining land or relocating in the same area)	All affected employees, wage or daily laborers' in private or government businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment as determined by the LARC. 	Businesses will be encouraged to retain existing employees Payment for lost income during business re-establishment	RDA, CV, LARC

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility										
F2	Loss of livelihood	All affected Self employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of livelihood payment as determined by the LARC. 	Payment for lost income during employment re-establishment	RDA, CV, LARC										
Permanently Affected															
F3	Job loss due to relocation of business to another area or business operator decides not to re-establish	All affected employees, laborers in private or government businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment as determined by the LARC. 	Payment for lost income, rehabilitation package to provide support and income restoration	RDA, CV, LARC										
G. TREES & STANDING CROPS (already included under A)															
G1	Loss of crops and trees	Person who cultivates crops and/or trees owns by private/state; if the trees in private the timber given to owner and if trees in state land the timber given to timber cooperation; (regardless if the land is owned or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For owner, payment for crops and trees at market prices; For tenant, payment for crops shall be paid to tenant; For sharecropper, payment for crops shall be shared between owner and sharecropper according to the sharecropping agreement; For all - advance notice to harvest crop; AND Payment for net value of crops where harvesting is not possible; AND Cash payment for loss of trees and standing crops at market prices; AND Rights to resources from privately owned trees (i.e. timber or firewood) All felled trees will be given back to the owners. 	Payment for losses. Payment for trees calculated on market value on the basis of land productivity, type and age.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC										
H. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION & REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE															
Shifting Allowance															
H1	Loss of residential/commercial structures	Relocating DPs/ DPs reorganizing or rebuilding on same plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A shifting allowance shall be paid to the DPs based on the floor area of the structure in which they were resident prior to the acquisition. Payments will be as follows. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>House category (on floor area)(Sq.ft)</th> <th>Payment (Rs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Less than 500</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500 - 750</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>750 - 1000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than 1000</td> <td>150,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	House category (on floor area)(Sq.ft)	Payment (Rs)	Less than 500	50,000	500 - 750	75,000	750 - 1000	100,000	More than 1000	150,000	Payment for disturbance and to assist in rebuilding	RDA, CV, DS, LARC
House category (on floor area)(Sq.ft)	Payment (Rs)														
Less than 500	50,000														
500 - 750	75,000														
750 - 1000	100,000														
More than 1000	150,000														

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility																				
Temporary Accommodation																									
H2	Loss of residential structures	Relocating DPs/ DPs reorganizing or rebuilding on same plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent allowance shall be paid to the DPs based on the floor area of the house in which they were resident prior to the acquisition. Payments will be as follows. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>House category (on floor area) (Sq.ft)</th> <th>Municipal Council Area (Rs)</th> <th>Urban Council Area (Rs)</th> <th>Pradeshiya Sabah Area (Rs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Less than 500</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500 - 750</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>750 - 1000</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than 1000</td> <td>100,000</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	House category (on floor area) (Sq.ft)	Municipal Council Area (Rs)	Urban Council Area (Rs)	Pradeshiya Sabah Area (Rs)	Less than 500	50,000	40,000	20,000	500 - 750	60,000	50,000	30,000	750 - 1000	75,000	60,000	40,000	More than 1000	100,000	75,000	50,000	Payment for disturbance and to assist in rebuilding	RDA, CV, DS, LARC
House category (on floor area) (Sq.ft)	Municipal Council Area (Rs)	Urban Council Area (Rs)	Pradeshiya Sabah Area (Rs)																						
Less than 500	50,000	40,000	20,000																						
500 - 750	60,000	50,000	30,000																						
750 - 1000	75,000	60,000	40,000																						
More than 1000	100,000	75,000	50,000																						
I LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION (ASSISTANCE & TRAINING)																									
I1	Permanent effects on livelihood	Severely affected commercial owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to reestablish businesses with professional assistance and advice, credit facilities, if required, to invest funds or to set up a business at a commercially viable location. 	Access to existing credit facilities.	RDA, IRP Specialist																				
I2	Permanent effects on livelihood	Severely affected farmers remaining on affected land/farmers who wish to continue farming in new lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to increase productivity (i.e. increasing cropping intensity, use of high yielding seeds, diversification and introduction of new seeds or crops etc) and assistance to access existing subsidies. 	Access to existing agricultural extension services and development of new services as per the specific needs of DPs as identified through consultation with them, support for access to existing subsidies, development and training from Department of Agriculture, Tea Smallholding Authority, Agrarian Services Department, Coconut Development Board, and Rubber Control Department	RDA, IRP Specialist																				
J. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE																									

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
J1	Loss of Residential Building/ Agricultural land	Owner of residential structure or Agricultural land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex-gratia payment will be paid if the DP handed over the possession of a cultivated land or a residential building before the date specified by the Acquisition Officer. The payment will be determined by the LARC. 	To encourage DPs to handover the acquired properties on a timely basis.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC
J2	Effects on sub families	Sub families living in the same house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from LARC to locate alternative plot for relocation; OR relocation to a resettlement site if developed by the project and decided by DP; OR 50% of the self relocation allowance. 	Assistance for re establishment.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC
J3	Effects on vulnerable DPs	Vulnerable DPs including the female - headed households, elderly people (60 years) and differently able.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A special grant for DP household to improve living standards of vulnerable DPs and assistance to in finding suitable land for relocation and shifting. 	Assistance, over and above payment for lost assets, to reduce impacts of resettlement which can disproportionately affect the already vulnerable and to ensure that the project does re-establish the levels of vulnerability or marginalization	RDA, CV, DS, LARC
K. COMMUNITY ASSETS					
KI	Loss of buildings and other structures (schools, temples, clinics, common wells etc), infrastructure (local roads, footpaths, bridges, irrigation, water points or communal hand pumps etc), common resources (such as water supply,	Divisional Secretary of the division, village, local community or local authority owning or benefiting from community property, infrastructure or resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 buildings, structures, infrastructure, services or other community resources. 	Full restoration of buildings, structures, infrastructure, services or other community resources (costs to be borne by project) or payment for such if agreement for local authority or community to undertake the restoration works.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
	community forests)				
L. Unanticipated Resettlement					
	Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework. 			

7.3 Cut-off Date for Entitlement

207. The land acquisition process of CEP Stage 1 starts on the basis of LAA procedures as highlighted in Table 48. Therefore, the cut-off date for entitlements is the date of the Section 2 notice served under LAA. The cut-off date for non-titled holders is the date completed latest phase of socioeconomic survey. In this Stage, there are two cut-off dates. The socioeconomic survey of Gampaha (the point that the trace crosses Gampaha Minuwangoda road) to Meerigama was completed on 03 April 2014. The other stretch Kadawatha to Gampaha was completed on 27 March 2016.

7.4 Project Assistance and Benefits

208. Road infrastructure is an essential sector or component in the process of development since it provides access to all other benefits and opportunities for all strata of the society. Therefore, CEP is a real development opportunity for the people who are living in the seven provinces (Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central, North-Western, North-Central, Eastern, and Northern) in Sri Lanka. As highlighted in Chapter 1, the expressway will extend up to cities of the Northern and Eastern provinces in the next phases of the project. A similar situation is discussed in 'Lose to Gain: Is Involuntary Resettlement a Development Opportunity?', a latest book published (in 2014) by ADB which shows very clearly that these interventions would give a positive push for the process of development.

209. Following the recent discourse in involuntary resettlement, EA/PMU views the resettlement plan as a development opportunity for the displaced people. 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 PAPs to improve the consensus and confidence building processes to lay a foundation for the forthcoming resettlement planning. Thus the process of RAP preparation has become an opportunity to plan PAPs requirements with a participatory approach.

210. Before designing a plan for income restoration, an appraisal will have to be done with the participation of needy displaced persons to assess their needs, potentials and preferences for income restoration. 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 that have emerged through socioeconomic profiles of the area were further confirmed during one to one discussions had with limited number of people engaged in trade and businesses.

Chapter 8: Relocation of Housing and Settlements

8.1 Introduction

211. The total number of PAHHs are not included and entitled for relocation and resettlement activities in the project. Most PAHHs are losing agricultural lands than residential lands. The total number of PAHHs who are affected in this Stages 1 is 2,175. Therefore, these PAPs have to have very close relationship with EA/PMU and its project staff to meet all legislative requirements, especially on social safeguard and resettlement. The table 50 illustrates the impact on resettlement and livelihoods of PAHHs. There are 984 PAHHs affecting their residential structures, business establishments, and other structures (for further clarification refer Tables 21). Among them 410 PAHHs are partially affected and they need to face temporal livelihood impacts during the land acquisition and construction period. However, there are 41 PAHHs who are having sufficient space to resettle in remaining portion of lands. About 533 PAHHs that need to relocate in new lands. The categorical figures are furnished in Table 51.

Table 51: Impact on Resettlement and Livelihoods

Type of Structure	Partially Affected	Fully Affected but can be Resettled in Remaining Land	My Own in a New Land within the Same Area	My own Land in Other Area	Settle in RDA Eesettlement Site	Not Decided Yet
Residential house	91	37	339	30	30	93
Rented house	14	0	3	1	0	11
Trade/business	63	3	9	2	1	0
Combined House Shop	14	0	3	1	0	0
Stores	26	0	1	0	0	0
Shed	88	0	2	0	0	0
Abandoned/not in use	17	1	3	0	0	0
Other	97		1	1	2	0
Total	410	41	361	35	33	104

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

212. Furthermore, PMU has to work closely with respective Divisional Secretaries, Local Councils and other government and non-government agencies and the public to promote necessary collaboration from them. In the area covered by the road project, the partially displaced houses and business establishments could be relocated in the same premises, if sufficient land is available to do so. It would be the most desirable option for the PAHHs. However, the decisions in this regard are completely in the hands of PAHHs while PMU will have the facilitating role in the implementation of PAHHs' decisions. Prior to this, PMU has to be certain that PAHHs have sufficient information for their decisions and choices.

8.2 Social and Cultural Dimensions on Resettlement

213. As highlighted in several occasions in this report, there are many social and cultural factors that need to be observed and understood when planning relocation and resettlement issues within the project cycle. Socioeconomic and assets verification survey (census) conducted in this Stages has paid utmost attention to this aspect. Especially, when conducting FGDs and KIs, the

consultant and team members had ample opportunities to discuss such social and cultural matters pertaining to the resettlement process of the project. Therefore, a summary of such factors are listed in Table 52 below. They are:

Table 52: Social and Cultural Issues Pertaining to the PAPs

S.N.	Factor/Issue	Remedial Measures
1	Loss of social relationship with relatives, friends, and neighbors	Inevitable and the nostalgia will stay for several years. If the resettlement process is attractive and interesting, they may not face some nostalgic perceptions. The project should arrange some activities to integrate with host community. Make attempt to find a suitable resettlement site within the same location.
2	Loss of religious bond with the community and the religious institution	Inevitable and the nostalgia will stay for several years. If the resettlement process is attractive and interesting, they may not face some nostalgic perceptions. The project should arrange some activities to integrate with new religious centers near the resettlement sites. Make attempt to find a suitable resettlement site within the same location.
3	Loss of the community organized under the caste and ethnic line	Considering the fact that arranging a particular resettlement site for such interested families, unless discouraged separate resettlement process in caste and ethnic lines. Make attempt to find a suitable resettlement site within the same location.
4	Loss of the political arena and the group and their support when necessary	Make attempt to find a suitable resettlement site within the same area.
5	Dividing the village and less access to each community	Provide all existing accesses to the villages and communities by providing underpasses and overpasses. If the village is dividing and existing access is too long, a new road access should be provided.
6	Loss or weakening the access to facilities such as market, education centres, transport facilities, and other common facilities available at current place.	Make attempt to find a suitable resettlement site within the same location.
7	Missing the opportunity to enjoy the aesthetic beauty of the current place	Inevitable. Make attempt to find a suitable resettlement site within the same location.
8	Loss of ancestral land and land rights	Inevitable. Make attempt to find a suitable resettlement site within the same location.
9	Loss of self-sufficiency and food security of the people	Introduce a well manage home gardening program in all resettlement sites and also free distribution of potted plants (fruits, vegetables, coconut, jak, etc.).
10	Social insecurity for women and children	Awareness for PAPs and social integration programs for the resettlement sites.

S.N.	Factor/Issue	Remedial Measures
11	Social insecurity for elderly people	
12	Distance to remaining lands from resettled place and disturbance to usual farming habits	Inevitable. Introduce an income restoration program and livelihood development program.
13	Difficulties to adjust to the new socio-economic behavior	Social integration program and livelihood development program.
14	Difficulties to adjust to the host community and their socio-cultural practices	Social integration program
15	Equal rights to the compensation within the family to minimize mismanagement of money by males. The husband and wife both should be entitled for compensation	Make an agreement between husband and wife to avoid legal issues. This agreement will help to claim her right for compensation under the normal land acquisition procedures.

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

214. Many females have highlighted the issues or mismanagement of money that can be received as compensation in this project. Though the husband is the legal owner, the family is already made/developed within the relationship or social network developed by both husband and wife. Therefore, the remedial measures suggested may help minimized internal family issues (negative) related to resettlement. If necessary, it is suggested to get the consent of all children 18 years and above. The gender matter in resettlement is accepted by many males during the discussions.

215. These qualitative data reveals that PAHHs are having very strong bond with these social and cultural entities in their village or hamlets. A similar condition is witnessed through the quantitative data collection and many respondents indicated that they are having a regular relationship with the Death Donation Association and Temple Development Association. Details are depicted in Table 53.

Table 53: The Nature of Social Network of the PAHHs

Option	Regular	Irregular	When Necessary
Temple Development Association	509	40	64
Samurdhi Development Society	135	18	10
Death Donation Association	766	59	59
Cooperative Society	89	8	16
Women's' Development Society	162	12	13
Farmer Organization	322	15	35
Rural development society	65	16	8
Youth Service Society	60	3	4
SANASA Development Society	98	9	12
Senior Citizens Society	78	12	17

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

216. The priority order of PAHHs social network measured and Table 54 shows that there are three community based organizations given high priority; namely, Death Donation Association, Temple Development Association, and Farmer Organization. Therefore, it is essential to give foremost place on PAHHs prioritized social networks in the entire resettlement process.

Table 54: PAHHs Priority Order in Social Networking

Option	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	No Response
Temple Development Association	267	190	115	5
Samurdhi Development Society	94	30	14	8
Death Donation Association	473	306	60	3
Cooperative Society	11	16	26	10
Women's' Development Society	32	53	53	3
Farmer Organization	143	82	89	6
Rural development society	6	11	21	3
Youth Service Society	5	12	17	2
SANASA Development Society	36	17	32	4

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

8.3 Priorities of PAHHs in Resettlement

217. It is discussed in both qualitative and quantitative data collection process and verified that the majority of them are happy to resettle in a new land within the same area. No one asked or emphasized on land to land, because they fully understood that it is not a viable option for them.

218. As witnessed through Table 55, the majority of them are not happy with resettlement sites that the EA/PMU is willing to plan. Perhaps, PAHHs are not having sufficient information on the resettlement process and once they get direct access to the project information, they might change their opinion.

Table 55: PAHHs Opinion on Resettlement Options

Option	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
My own in remaining land	72	32	36
My own in a new land within the same area	488	102	36
My own land in other area	57	68	31
Settle in RDA resettlement site	32	63	65
Expect a house in a resettlement site	24	48	43
Divide money among my children and settle in their house	55	30	27
Other	265	8	8

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

219. The method of decision making on critical event in their life such as project impact and resettlement has been searched in the surveys conducted in this whole exercise. The majority of them emphasized that there is freedom for all family members to participate in the decision making process and as parents they consult their children too. The second highest indicates that they discuss with their spouse before taking a decision. It is also a positive factor for the resettlement process. For details see Table 56.

Table 56: Decision Making Process of PAHs

Option	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Take my own decision	154	55	115
Discuss with my spouse	318	189	32
Discuss with all family members	537	121	65
Accept RDA decision	5	30	37
Take advice from a suitable person	12	43	88
Other	6	2	3

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

8.4 Issues Related to Child Education

220. The most critical and adverse project impact would be to the children and their education. Therefore, it is suggested to have a close liaison with two government institutions which are responsible for child education. They are the Ministry of Education and the respective Provincial Councils who are managing provincial schools.

8.5 Possible Resettlement Sites

221. The number of households losing their structures and other properties fully is 984. Among them, there are 649 PAHs who are losing residential structures. Furthermore, there are 96 PAHs (shops and combined house and shops) losing business related structures and economic activities. In addition, there are about 239 PAHs losing different structures such as sheds, abandoned structures, private wells, etc. Therefore, it is vital to examine the possible resettlement sites located in close proximity to the villages. The finding of such sites through the DSs is presented in the following Table.

Table 57: A Summary of Available Lands and Space for Resettlement Sites

No.	DSD	Ownership	No. of Lands	Land Extend	Present Land Use
1	Divulapitiya	Government	02	Ac.215	Agriculture/Plantation
2	Meerigama	Private	16	Ac.360.32	Squatter families/
		Government	12	Ac.373.78	Forestry/Residential Families
3	Kadawatha	Private	02	Ac. 20	Agriculture/Plantation

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RAP/Qualitative Data

222. The EA is having more details on these available lands identified by DSs and GNs as highlighted in Appendix XVII.

8.6 Host Communities and Social Integration

223. When the EA/PMU has identified a resettlement site for the PAPs, there will be one or more host communities around the location. At least, there will be a small town section to be coped in this process. The main focus of this social integration program should be the PAPs and their requirements. Therefore, a list of key activities is suggested below. They are:

- Link PAPs to the relevant religious institution on the basis of PAPs religion.
- Link PAPs to the relevant Grama Niladhari, and other government officers in the village.

224. In this effort, all PAPs should be entitled to include their name in the voting list under the new GND.

- Link school children to the nearest and/or most suitable school to the resettlement site. In this case, EA/PMU should provide necessary documentary evidences to the relevant PAPs to forward them to the new school including an introduction letter soliciting priority to affected students.
- Link PAPs to the nearest bank and assist them to change their accounts to the respective new bank by providing documentary evidences.
- Link relevant PAPs to the Farmers Organization in the new location and arrange facilities to claim the fertilizer subsidy.
- Link relevance PAPs to the Samurdhi Development Association of the new GND.
- Link all affected elderly people to the Senior Citizen's Association in the new GND.
- Link PAPs to the nearest sub/post office by providing their house number and address.
- Link PAPs to the Death Donation Association as per the consent of PAPs and the new association. In this case, EA/PMU can intervene and fill necessary requirements to get membership for the PAPs.
- Introduce all PAPs to all common utilities such as electricity, water, communication, etc. by providing necessary documentary evidences.

Chapter 9: Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

9.1 Loss of Income and Livelihoods of PAHHs

225. The CEP Stages is a new construction which traverses through a new area where many agricultural, residential and government lands are located. As a very vital step of the road designing, new ROWs have to be established and hence required land from individuals will be easily identified. In this first attempt of identifying PAHHs, the survey team has considered a corridor and identified all potential PAHHs. This increases the number of potential PAPs as well as the number and the size of lands to be acquired. In addition to the sizes of the affected land lots, income and business losses depend on the socioeconomic environment of the area identified for acquisition. As highlighted above there are income sources and livelihood patterns that can be permanently damaged. Also, there are partially affected PAHHs and their income and livelihood patterns.

9.2 Strategies for Income Restoration Program of the Project

226. Relatively, there is a substantially high number (984) of families to be relocated and also their income sources affected as a result of land acquisition. The Income Restoration Program (IRP) strategy would be based on multiple approaches, reinforcing each other, targeted at them as detailed below. Proposed invigorative activities for IRP can be listed as follows. They are:

- Increase awareness of the PAPs
- Development of vocational, managerial and entrepreneurial skills
- Improve and promote leadership qualities
- Formation of societies by members to address common issues.
- Training in human resources development
- Training in occupational/vocational skills development
- Pursue targeted PAPs to open bank accounts and promote banking practices

9.2.1 Organization to Implement Income Restoration Program

227. The EA/PMU will act as a facilitator and a coordinator for the PAPs 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 IRP, as it is necessarily a community level program. PMU provides logistic support and initial funds required to implement the program. The Social Safeguard Officer and Resettlement Officers attached to the PMU will be the focal persons of PMU with regard to IRP. Whenever required, expertise services for specific areas will be drawn from outside sources to assist PAPs. The IRP will have linkages with the following institutions.

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

228. All income restoration programs will be undertaken in consultation with individual PAPs and their associations setup for resettlement related requirements. Furthermore, categories of PAPs entitled to IRP benefits are listed below. They are:

- Farmers losing agricultural lands
- Farmers with less than one acre of residual agricultural land
- PAPs losing reasonable income from homestead gardens
- PAPs losing businesses
- Very poor who need institutional support to improve their income
- Vulnerable categories

9.2.2 Potential Income Restoration Program

229. RDA has conceived resettlement as a development opportunity aiming at full rehabilitation of PAPs. There is a difference between title holders and non-title holders for IRP. Everyone will be afforded with an opportunity to improve their living standards as planned. Provisions also have been included in the Entitlement Matrix to assist the farmers, sharecroppers, tenants, business units and others who lose their income as a result of this project. They are entitled to claim or undergo training as highlighted below:

- A livelihood restoration allowance to assist as seed money to re-establish a business
- Allowance and institutional support for poor and vulnerable families
- Vocational or skilled training for youths
- Entrepreneurship development
- Project related employment opportunities for adults and trained youths
- Training in Vocational and Skills Development

230. One person from each fully displaced household will be selected for the development of skills. Teenage school leavers of the households, who are losing dwellings and commercial premises will be given priority in the selection for vocational and skills training.

9.2.3 Training in Entrepreneurship Development

231. Entrepreneurship development will be provided to selected individuals who are capable of benefiting from such training after an initial screening purpose. This is an advance step from income generation interventions focused on low income earners. The basic requirements would be willingness to commence a business or an industry and ability to raise capital. EA/PMU will perform as facilitator to raise the capital and develop business plans of the interested PAPs.

9.2.4 Employment Opportunities during the Construction Phase

232. It is envisaged that the following contractual opportunities will be available to PAPs during the construction phase of the project. They are:

1. Light vehicle drivers
2. Heavy vehicle drivers
3. Masons
4. Carpenters
5. Welders
6. Bar benders
7. Computer operators
8. Clerks

- 9. Office Aids
- 10. Labourers

233. The EA/PMU will liaise with the contractor to find employment opportunities in the construction related activities. Moreover, EA/PMU should plan it by adding a clause into the agreement for the contractor.

234. The above are related to the preliminary preparations at general programming for income generation while targeting PAPs at project level. The program doesn't stop at this level. It has to go deeper beyond this level to address requirements of each and every PAP who need income restoration assistance from the project. This involves micro level planning for income generation at individual PAP level. Project will employ its settlement staff to support each and every PAP who needs to start income generation activity especially by providing coordination support to obtain technical and financial assistance from the best relevant sources. For individuals, from identification of an activity, including preparation of feasibility reports to when applicable up to marketing arrangements; require timely interventions of the project office till they reach sustainable levels. Project office takes this responsibility and immediately makes arrangements to sensitize its settlement staff on planning and implementation of individual level income generation projects for desired PAPs. Compensation for the loss of income due to acquisition of properties or employment will be paid as listed in the entitlement matrix.

9.3 Rehabilitation of Resident Families

235. As discussed in Chapter 2, 3, and 8, out of the total 2,175 PAHHs in in this RAP (in Stage 1), 620 are residential units which is affected partially (91) or fully (529). As a total, there are 984 various structures and lands affected and other PAHHs (1,191) are having impact on their lands. While, opportunities prevail for partially affected 91 residential units to resettle at their own premises to a great extent with resettlement support from the project, the fully affected residential units (529) need resettlement elsewhere for their housing rehabilitation. Among them, there are 41 PAHHs who can settle in their remaining part of the land. Others (539 PAHHs) needs to resettle in other locations (for more details see Table 50). For these families, EA/PMU has to take additional efforts and care with a range of interventions including supporting PAHHs to find out suitable land for their choices, establishing resettlement site with basic utilities, allowing them to construct their houses, and constructing complete resettlement sites with houses etc. All these depend on PAHHs agreed options which have to be arrived through a consensus reaching process between EA/PMU and PAHHs. With the unfolding of the land acquisition process, PAPs will have dependable information on their compensation payment, and this is the most influencing factor for their resettlement decisions. As a basic requirement EA/PMU has to support PAHHs' decision making capacity for rational decisions by providing necessary information and consultation, and lay the foundation for developing resettlement action plans through participatory processes. As 20 % of affected families are residential structures/units (31 % represent residential lands), their rehabilitation in accordance with resettlement principles of the government (NIRP) is important for the project.

9.4 Rehabilitation of Farmers

236. Out of 2,175 land owners in Stage 1, around 52.9 % or 1,151 land owners mainly consist of agriculture. In case of agriculture, these land owners are expecting a plot of land similar to the

losing plot of land. In many cases, they do not have a sufficient portion of land to continue their agriculture. Therefore, the majority of are expecting a good compensation package.

237. Furthermore, the income restoration interventions for agriculture families will have to be dealt with short term and long term considerations. For PAPs who can find alternative land within or near their premises, they need support to develop the land for agriculture and also recovery for the short term losses of their income. The recovery of short term loss has to be paid till PAPs harvest their new crop. The long term income restoration should address PAPs who don't have alternative land, and hence need rehabilitation elsewhere. The EA/PMU support in this regard has to be coordinated with agriculture authorities of the area with the provision of agriculture inputs and services etc. Agriculture training and extension are important as now PAPs have to work in new areas not familiar to them. Some may need knowledge on intensive agriculture practices and better farm management to have more yields from a small portion of land or from the remaining small plot of land after acquisition. Income restorations for farmer families need a well-planned approach in consultation with the officers of agricultural and agrarian services and marketing organizations as well.

238. The loss of agricultural crops/income due to temporary disruption to agriculture activities during the construction/readjustment period will be compensated as per the provisions made in the entitlement matrix.

9.5 Rehabilitation of Trade and Businessmen

239. In Stage 1, there are 59 trade and business land owners. As discussed in Chapter 2 and 3, there are 144 trade and business (commercial) establishments (including 32 small factories and 3 large scale factories). Among them, 20 PAHHs are fully affected and 103 PAHHs are partially affected. In these lands, there are mainly small scale factories, retail grocery shops managed by family members, and stores. However, there are several outside workers in these small scale and large scale factories. They are losing their jobs temporarily. A loss of outside workers' income is an issue for them to continue their livelihoods. Project income restoration support for these families becomes a temporary measure; to look after their income loss during the transition. Except, temporary disturbances that may occur during the construction stage, there are possibilities to carry out some business without long term interruptions and income losses. As stated by many residents in the project area, once the project is completed the business environment would be much better, and hence an industrial development can be expected in and around the key cities linking with interchanges.

240. These PAHHs would be linked with government institutions such as the Industrial Development Board, Industrial Service Bureau, National Craft Council, etc. Those who have lost income from their business and services are eligible to receive substantial income depending on their previous income received from their respective engagements as per the entitlement matrix.

Chapter 10: Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

10.1 Introduction

241. It is vital to highlighted that data have been collected in two phases and both phases have done on the actual width of the ROW. Thus, cost estimate in Stage 1 is based on the actual sizes of lands and assets affected. Therefore, the cost estimate in Stage 1 is more realistic on the basis of actual ROW provided by the technical staff of the project.

242. An itemized budget is required for all resettlement activities, including compensation for land acquisition. Payment of compensation for resettlement is based on guidelines given in the project entitlement matrix, Land Acquisition Act and Regulations 2014 (Special Gazette Notification published on 30.05.2014). Values for land and structures considered in this RAP are based on preliminary estimates obtained from different reliable sources (land owners affected, land owners non-affected, estate developers, DSDs, valuation officers attached to the Valuation Department).

10.2 Rates Used in the Resettlement Budget

10.2.1 Rates Used for Lands

243. Land values for highlands were obtained at settlement areas through which the proposed expressway trace. The land values regardless of their use as residential or commercial are presented in Table 58. These values were used to derive suitable land values for different land use types observed along the trace.

Table 58: Commercial Land Value in Project Affected Areas (high lands)

Key Sector	Location/DSD	Land Value (Rs. per perch)		Average Value per Perch
		Minimum	Maximum	
Urban	Kadawatha	300,000.00	450,000.00	364,286.00
	Gampaha	200,000.00	450,000.00	
	Veyangoda	200,000.00	400,000.00	
	Meerigama	200,000.00	350,000.00	
Peri-Urban	Kadawatha	200,000.00	350,000.00	253,000.00
	Ganemulla	100,000.00	350,000.00	
	Veyangoda	200,000.00	350,000.00	
	Pallewela	100,000.00	250,000.00	
Rural	Ganemulla	100,000.00	300,000.00	229,177.00
	Gampaha	175,000.00	200,000.00	
	Veyangoda	150,000.00	200,000.00	
	Meerigama	120,000.00	200,000.00	

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

244. Based on the arithmetic mean of above values Table 56 gives different social segments (urban, Peri-urban, and rural) while considering the value for unit of highland in the area used as residential and highland agricultural land. An additional value of 15% from above value which amounts to a total was considered as the unit land price for commercial lands in the project area.

245. In general lands used as paddy fields (or low lands) yield a low valuation. The same principle was used for this assignment and a value of Rs. 8,750 was considered as land value for a perch of low land (paddy fields and privately owned marshy lands).

10.2.2 Rates Used for Structures

246. Structures observed in the project could be broadly categorized as residential, commercial and other secondary structures. Cost for the construction of unit area of such structure depends on the type of material used for the structure. Five (5) classes of structures were derived based on the material used and the cost per unit area of each class of structure is presented below.

Table 59: Value of Unit Area of each Class of Structure

Class of Structure	Material used	Unit	Amount (Rs.)
Class 1	Asbestos, tiled or concrete roof, brick or cement brick wall with plaster, tile or terrazzo floor, wooden doors and windows	Sq. ft	3,300 ~ 4,500
Class 2	Asbestos or tiled roof, brick or cement brick wall with plaster, cement floor, wooden doors and windows	Sq. ft	2,000 ~ 2,750
Class 3	Galvanized roof, brick or cement brick wall with plaster, cement floor, doors and windows wood or plastic	Sq. ft	1,250 ~ 2,000
Class 4	Galvanized roof, brick or cement brick wall without plaster, cement floor, doors and windows wood or plastic	Sq. ft	1,200 ~ 1,750
Class 5	Galvanized or cadjan roof, Wood plank walls, cement or mud floor, doors and windows plastic or other material	Sq. ft	850 ~ 1,250

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

247. The upper value for each structure class was considered as the value of compensation for a given structure class. Other allowances and incentives used for calculation of the resettlement budget are based on the project entitlement matrix presented in Chapter 7.

248. A sufficient provision for an Income Restoration Program (IRP) 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 PAPs (Discussed at FGDs).

10.3 Total Cost Estimate for Resettlement Planning

249. Total cost of land acquisition and resettlement purposes for Stage 1 will be in Rs. 24.29 billion which is equivalent to US \$ 168.22 million (at an exchange rate of SLR 145 for US \$ 1). The cost estimations cover all budget lines including provisions for income restoration including training and contingencies.

Table 60: Estimated Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

No.	Item	No.	Unit	Rs./unit	Total Rs.	Total US\$
Compensation for Lands	Agricultural Lands (Low Lands - paddy)	39,522	Perch	8,750	345,817,500	2384,948
	Agricultural Lands (High Lands)	534,08		200,000	10681,600,000	73,666,207
	Commercial Lands	1,876		368,286	690,904,536	4,764,859
	Residential Lands	25,632		300,000	7689,600,000	53,031,724
	Non Agricultural Lands	4,228		75,000	317,100,000	2,186,896

Compensation for structures	Res/ Commercial - Class 1	232,466	Sq. ft	4,500	1,046,097,000	7,214,462
	Res/ Commercial - Class 2	55,380		2,750	152,295,000	1,050,310
	Res/ Commercial - Class 3	410,867		2,000	821,734,000	5,667,131
	Res/ Commercial - Class 4	111,963		1,750	195,935,250	1,351,277
	Class 5 – Secondary structures	4,370		1,250	5,462,500	37,672
Loss of tombs	86	Number	15,000	1,290,000	8,896	
Loss of Income	Business Income	144	HH	300,000	43,200,000	297,931
	Loss of Wage/Salary (Temporary)	53	PAP	15,000	795,000	5,483
	Loss of Wage/Salary (Permanent)	194	PAP	50,000	9,700,000	6,690
Compensation for Trees	Fruit Trees	1,771	Number of trees	2,000	3,542,000	24,427
	Banana	400		1,000	400,000	2,759
	Cinnamon	2,175		1,500	3,262,500	22,500
	Perennial crops	3,730		1,000	3,730,000	25,724
	Timber (other)	3,943		5,000	19,715,000	135,965
	Jak	61		30,000	1,830,000	12,621
	Teak	200		15,000	3,000,000	20,690
	Bread Fruit	17		2,000	34,000	234
	Coconut	3,653		10,000	36,530,000	251,931
	Fire woods	2,019		1,500	3,028,500	20,886
	Home garden bushes	920		500	460,000	3,172
	Allowances	5% of Statutory (Agriculture)		5% of sum	Lump sum	11,027,417,500
25% of Statutory (Buildings)		25% of sum	Lump sum	2,349,547,250	11,747,736	810,189
Self-relocation allowance		541	HH	500,000	270,500,000	1,865,517
Material transport allowance		984	HH	15,000	14,760,000	101,793
Transition subsistence allowance		410	HH	10,000	4,100,000	28,276
Electrical facility		654	HH	20,000	13,080,000	90,207
Water facility		486	HH	20,000	9,720,000	67,034
Telecommunication facility		308	HH	10,000	3,080,000	21,241
Livelihood restoration grant		984	HH	20,000	19,680,000	135,724
Vocational Training Grant		911	PAP	5,000	4,555,000	31,414
Special grants for vulnerable families		1,036	HH	15,000	15,540,000	107,172
Advertising costs		144	HH	15,000	2,160,000	14,896
Re-fixing		144	HH	5,000	720,000	4,965
Section 9 inquiry	2,650	HH	10,000	26,500,000	182,759	
External Monitoring	30	Months	150,000	4,500,000	31,034	
Sub Total				23,029,076,397	159,490,174	
Income restoration program (2.5% of subtotal)			Lump sum	575,726,910	3,970,530	
Administration Cost 0.5%				115,145,382	794,106	
Contingency 2.5%				575,726,910	3,970,530	
TOTAL				24,295,675,599	168,225,340	

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

250. The cost estimation for Stage 1 is a complex procedure due to various categories of land and assets identified through the survey. Due to the nature of location the complexity is high, because of urban and peri-urban representation.

Chapter 11: Institutional Arrangements

11.1 RDA and Project Management Unit

251. RDA is a semi-governmental organization and comes under the MOHEH. It works as the EA of the project and a particular entity is established to manage the project task until the end of the project. It represents as Project Management Unit (PMU) and all project activities are planned and implemented under the PMU.

252. Involuntary resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring involve various ministries and agencies. Overall implementing responsibility of the project lies with the GOSL and MOHEH which is the line ministry for the matters pertaining to the road development. RDA being the execution agency for national road networks has administrative responsibility for implementation of the project under the general supervision of the MOHEH.

253. The Land Division (LD) of the RDA headed by a director is the prime division that deals with land acquisition and payment of compensation as per LAA. However, under certain conditions PMUs responsible for specific projects are established by MOHEH. These PMUs are entrusted to carry out land acquisition related to their projects in consultation with LD, to expedite the land acquisition process. PMU will work under the general supervision of RDA, but will have direct linkages and access to MOHEH to expedite their work. PMU has to accomplish a time-bound program through a planned set of interventions agreed upon by concerned authorities. Thus, PMU is the focal institution responsible for RAP's implementation at operational level. PMU has been strengthened with a certain degree of financial autonomy and administrative flexibility subject to the guidance and supervision of the MOHEH and directives of the General Treasury.

11.1.1. PMU/RDA

254. 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 personnel in engineering, resettlement, land acquisition, environment and other supporting grades. Regarding resettlement planning and implementation, the PMU attends to the following activities. They are:

A. Preparation of RAP

255. Assist resettlement consultant/team to develop RAP for the project through facilitating to trace the ROW, identification of PAPs, assist to conduct social and environmental assessments in the area through surveys and other primary and secondary information, assist and participate in awareness creation meetings at Divisional Secretaries level, support stakeholder meetings and FGDs and review processes of draft RAP.

B. Land Acquisition

256. Preparation of land acquisition application and submit to MOHEH who will submit it to MOLLDD with RAP as an attachment. After accepting the Land Acquisition application by MOLLDD, with the appointment of DS as the Acquisition Officer, support implementation of land acquisition.

257. This includes preparation of necessary papers for each stage of land acquisition, translation of them into all three languages; maintain close support up to the end of the land acquisition process ending with the taking over of the possession of land into RDA ownership.

258. Support PAPs to receive compensation for land, structures and crops as per LAA by assisting them to prepare for land ownership inquiries with necessary documents and proofs, if needed transport facilities especially for vulnerable people to attend to inquiries.

259. Make sure that money is adequately available with PMU/DS/RDA to pay compensation without delays as applicable.

C. Resettlement Benefits

260. The PMU will pay attention to the following activities related to resettlement process. They are:

1. Initiate information disclosure on formal approval of RAP
2. Pay cash resettlement benefits as per Entitlement Matrix
3. 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
4. Maintain highest transparency in cash payments
5. Ensure availability of funds with PMU/RDA for issuing resettlement benefits. Resettlement benefits are not paid through DSs
6. Replace community and religious properties damaged by the project as soon as possible.
7. Implement agreed income restoration projects for selected PAPs
8. Support self-relocated PAPs when they need support
9. 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.
10. Implementation of internal and external monitoring on RAP implementation

11.1.2 Environment and Social Development Division (ESDD)

261. The ESDD oversees land acquisition and resettlement planning and monitoring implementation of safeguards compliance under various RDA projects. ESDD 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 ESDD may provide the necessary expertise to the respective division or PMU. ESDD also maintains a database of PAPs and status of compensation payments and rehabilitation assistance.

11.2 Other Stakeholders of the Project and Their Contribution in Resettlement

11.2.1 Divisional Secretariat Divisions

262. The Stage 1 of the CEP spreads over 7 DSDs. DSs and their staff have important roles in the implementation of the project. In the first instance, their involvement is related to preparation in implementing of land acquisition requirements.

263. The PMU/RDA has the responsibility to make DSs aware about the project, and subsequently have formal awareness meetings with relevant DS officers including Grama Niladaris, poverty alleviation officers, women's 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, resource 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 the audience. In line with these approach meetings were held in all three DS divisions prior to the commencement of the socio-economic survey of the project affected households.

264. After approving proposed land acquisition by MOL, DS is appointed as the acquisition officer for the DS division, and he/she initiates land acquisition process as per LAA until possession of land is 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.

265. 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.

266. 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 into the revision of RAP. Information available at DS office could be used to verify PAP 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.

267. PMU can draw the assistance of DS and his subject specific staff in the areas of poverty alleviation, gender development, youth officers, and nearly 40-60 development officers 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.

268. PMU is responsible for assisting PAPs to find suitable lands (including PAPs who wish self-resettlement) if they require, 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 position to help PMU in a noticeable manner as he/she is the custodian of government land not allocated to specific institutions.

11.2.2 Survey Department

269. In the land acquisition process, the Survey Department has a statutory role as per LAA to survey land and prepare survey plans. On the formal request issued to the Survey General by 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 acquiring officer when he/she holds ownership inquiries.

270. In certain circumstances, there is a shortage of licensed surveyors and lack of resources for surveyors to be mobilized 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 the Survey General with necessary resources for mobilization and other assistance at field level.

11.2.3 Department of Valuation

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

272. 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, DOV will assign 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 DOV for its valuation, and readiness to go to any review board or court of law.

273. In the case of valuation of properties, officers assigned by the DOV visits the property, individually or jointly and make their assessment based on the following:

1. Filed conditions and surrounding environment of the property
2. Purpose of the use of the property (residential, commercial or agricultural purposes etc.)
3. Available documentary evidence related to values of properties: deeds, valuation certificates, loan documents, income earning evidence etc. if available
4. Consultation of people
5. Study secondary information available in DS offices, Provincial and Central Tax offices etc.
6. The valuation of properties by valuation is property specific, site specific and user specific. It gives individual values for each and every property.

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

11.3 RAP Approval Process

275. The MOHEH is the national agency responsible for approving RAPs prepared for road development projects of the 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.

276. The MOL holds the responsibility of implementation of the NIRP and the Project Executing Agency has been assigned with the responsibility of '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, MOL too doesn't issue formal approval for RAPs and shows its explicit approval by accepting it for initiating the 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. MOLLD doesn't accommodate land acquisition applications without a RAP approved by the project approving authority, the MOHEH in case of road development projects of RDA.

277. The reason for MOL 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 instructed to submit RAP to 'donor agency' to seek its concurrence (informally) at ESDD level, before it submits to MOHEH as the approving agency. To an extent, formal approvals require intervening into internal systems of PMUs through checking, supervising and guiding etc. As PMUs have the resources and knowledge base for RAP implementation, MOL 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 MOHEH, RAPs may be prepared to satisfy minimum level required for formal approving agency (like MOL or CEA), instead of becoming a fully-fledged document with undivided commitment to be implemented by PMU and MOHEH at last. MOL 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 RAP planning and implementation deviate from accepted policies and principles MOL and CEA will have authority to correct them through their monitoring processes.

Chapter 12: Implementation Schedule

278. The EA of the Project is MOHEH/RDA which is responsible for overall project coordination. A PMU under the EA will manage and coordinate project implementation. The MOHEH/RDA will provide guidelines in undertaking land acquisition (including resettlement process) to the PMU. The PMU will undertake required social assessments, resettlement planning and implementation for the project, providing required technical assistance and project consultants.

12.1 Identification of PAPs, Land Acquisition and Compensation

279. As a national project with great significance, it is anticipated that acquisition of land and resettlement activities to be completed within the minimum possible time period. Land acquisition process is scheduled to be implemented during the first quarter of year 2016 and completed before the end of the first quarter of year 2017.

280. A time bound implementation plan is to be prepared for the entire period spanning about 6 months. Land acquisition process will be completed in accordance with the timing for civil works.

281. Land acquisition will be handled by the PMU in collaboration with the Land Acquisition Division of RDA and ESDD. The PMU will provide adequate advance notice to the PAPs and no person will be asked to move before he/she has been paid all his/her due resettlement entitlements. The civil works contract will be awarded only after all compensation and relocation has been satisfactorily completed and rehabilitation measures are in place for each section.

12.2 Resettlement: Self-relocation and RDA Resettlement Sites

282. Resettlement process is a complex task to all stakeholders. There are PAPs who want to continue self-relocation while some of the PAPs expect RDA intervention and resettlement site for relocation. Therefore, EA/PMU has to find various ways and strategies to meet PAPs goals and unforeseen issues. Therefore, the key tasks identified in land acquisition and resettlement in Table 61 will help PMU in implementation of RAP.

Table 61: Key Tasks and Responsibilities in LA and Resettlement

Task	Responsibility	Scheduled Minimum Time Period	Status
Recruitment of resettlement staff, and initial training	MOHEH, PMU/RDA, ESDD/RDA	One month	Ongoing
Conduct of Census & SES and input of data & analysis	PMU, ESDD/RDA	2 – 3 months	Completed
Preparation of RAP and submission to MOHEH and MOLLD for approval	PMU, ESDD/RDA	One month	Ongoing
Establish PICs	PMU, ESDD/RDA	One month	Ongoing
Land Acquisition –Process	DS, SD, DOV, DOGP, RDA (LARD, PMU, ESDD/ RDA), MOHEH, MOLLD	6 months	Ongoing

Identification of resettlement sites	PMU, LARD/RDA, DS, SD, DOV, ESDD	6 months	Ongoing
Payment of Compensation	PMU, LARD/RDA, DS, SD, DOV, ESDD	6 months	To be initiated
Relocate houses, shops, businesses	PMU, LARD, ESDD/RDA	6 months	To be initiated
Clear the ROW	PMU, LARD/RDA, DS	6 months	To be initiated
Issue notice for commencement of civil workers	PMU/RDA, MOHEH	After completion of LA	To be initiated
Income Restoration	PMU, ESDD, LARD/RDA, MOHEH	12 months	To be initiated
Management Information System	PMU, ESDD, LARD/RDA, MOHEH	Until completion of LA and resettlement	To be initiated
Grievance Redressing	GRC and other state institutions	From LA stage to completion of construction	To be initiated
Internal Monitoring	PMU, ESDD, LARD/RDA, OPH	From LA stage to completion of construction	To be initiated
External Monitoring	External monitor, PMU, ESDD/RDA	From LA stage to completion of construction	To be initiated

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

12.3 Management of Information on PAPs

283. While managing a complex project like CEP which is the biggest expressway project in the country massive entries of information of PAPs and resettlement related matters has to be handled. Therefore, it is an essential requirement to establish an Information Management Unit within the PMU.

Chapter 13: Monitoring and Reporting

13.1 Introduction

284. The objectives of monitoring are: 1). to ensure that the standard of living of PAPs is restored or improved, 2). to monitor whether the time lines are being met, 3). to assess if compensation, rehabilitation, replacement measures are sufficient, 4). to identify problems or potential problems, and 5). to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate hardships.

285. A monitoring and evaluation program will be implemented to (a) record and assess project inputs and the number of persons affected and supported by the project, and (b) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. The range of activities and issues would therefore have to be recorded and checked. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to establish more specific monitoring indicators for the project as indicate below:

Table 62: List of Monitoring Indicators

S. N.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Time of Verification
1.	Number of households affected	Secondary data of PMU and primary data collected through FGDs by the monitors. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Before and after constructions
2.	Size and quantity of properties and assets (lands and structures) affected	Secondary data of PMU. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Before and after constructions
3.	Method of compensating or restoration of all affected properties and assets	Secondary data of PMU. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Before and after constructions
4.	Number of properties affected	Primary and secondary data of PMU. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Before and after constructions
5.	Number of PAPs relocated in resettlement sites	Primary and secondary data of PMU. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Before and after constructions
6.	Number of PAPs self-relocated	Primary and secondary data of PMU. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Before and after constructions
7.	Number of host community integration programs conducted	Primary and secondary data of PMU. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Before and after constructions
8.	Improvements of livelihood of PAPs	Primary and secondary data collected through FGDs by the monitors. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	After constructions
9.	Number of construction related incidents	Primary and secondary data of PMU and primary data collected through FGDs by the monitors	After constructions

10.	Number of conflicts between inhabitants and workers of the projects	Secondary data of PMU and primary data collected through FGDs by the monitors	After constructions
11.	Number of vulnerable people/households faced impoverishment	Primary data collected through FGDs and KIIs by the monitors. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/head of HH	Before and after constructions
12.	Number of reported cases to the GRM	Secondary data of PMU. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/head of HH	After constructions
13.	Number of reported cases resolved	Secondary data of PMU and primary data collected through FGDs and KIIs by the monitors. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/head of HH	After constructions
14.	Number of women participated in project related activities	Secondary data of PMU and primary data collected through FGDs by the monitors. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	After constructions
15.	Number of CBOs/NGOs involved in project related activities	Secondary data of PMU and primary data collected through FGDs by the monitors.	After constructions
16.	Number of IRP and livelihood improvement programs conducted	Primary and secondary data of PMU. Data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of HH	Before and after constructions
17.	Number of PICs established and its role in information dissemination	Primary and secondary data of PMU	Before and after constructions

Source: CEP/Stage 1/RDA/Census Data

13. 2 Process of Monitoring: Internal and External

286. A monitoring and evaluation program will (a) record and assess project inputs and the number of PAPs, and (b) ensure that the PAPs former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. The range of activities and issues would therefore have to be recorded and checked. For this purpose, it is better to have two processes of monitoring and evaluation, namely, a). Internal monitoring which will be conducted by project staff of each MOHEH/RDA/PMU, and b). External monitoring which will be conducted by an independent body of experts.

287. Both internal and external monitoring should take place at least in three stages of the project. They are: a) before commencing construction, b) after preparation of ROW for improvement, and c) after completion of the construction.

288. Internal monitoring will be done by the PMU established by RDA. PMU could obtain assistance from ESDD on matters arising from internal monitoring. Internal monitoring should be carried out against the activities, entitlements, time frame and budget set out in the RAP.

289. It is suggested to have a card system kept in the monitoring office recording the entitlements due and received by each affected household. A duplicate should be given to each entitled household or person (titled as "Resettlement Card") recording their entitlements due and received for their own records.

290. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activity, the PMU will prepare a monitoring report to ensure that implementation of RAP has produced the desired outcome. Information gathered from the monitoring exercise will be subjected to review at the Project Coordinating Committee (PCC) at ministry level and other relevant stake holders in view of taking remedial measures to mitigate or solve the problems that need institutional interventions.

291. The specific tasks and methodology for external monitoring shall include:

1. Review of pre project (before displacement) baseline data on PAPs,
2. Verify the progress of implementation of RAP based on the records available at field offices, PMU and each household.
3. Advise on safeguard compliance issues if significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues
4. Identify an appropriate set of indicators to gather and analyse information on resettlement impacts
5. Use of various formal and informal methods for impact analysis
6. Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability
7. Provide guidelines for future resettlement policy making and planning from the lessons learned.

292. External monitoring will commence after the commencement of the resettlement program. External monitors will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. The semi-annual reports will be submitted to PMU, ESDD and Director General's office RDA.