

Resettlement Plan

October 2011

Document Stage: (Draft Final) Updated Version

SRI: Additional Financing for National Highway Sector Project

Hikkaduwa–Baddegama–Nihena (B 153) Road

Prepared by Road Development Authority, Ministry of Ports and Highways

For the

Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of October 2011)

Currency unit – Sri Lanka Rupee (Rs)

US \$ 1.00 = Rs. 110

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AI	Agricultural Instructor
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
CEO	Chief Engineer's Office
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
CV	Chief Valuer
DH	Displaced Household
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DD	Detailed Design
DH	Displaced Household
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Division
DS	Divisional Secretary
ESD	Environment and Social Development Division, RDA
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PS	Pradeshiya Saba
GN	Grama Niladhari
GND	Grama Niladhari Division
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
Ha / ha	Hectare
KM / km	Kilometer
LA	Local Authority
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LARC	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee
LARD	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Division,

	RDA
LAO	Land Acquisition Officers
LAR	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Unit
LARS	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey
MOPH	Ministry of Ports and Highways
MOL	Ministry of Land and Land Development
NEA	National Environmental Act
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHSP	National Highways Sector Project
NIRP	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
PD	Project Director
PEA	Project Executing Agency
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RDA	Road Development Authority
ROW	Right-of-Way
Rs.	Sri Lankan Rupees
SD	Survey Department
SES	Socio Economic Survey
SEW	Southern Expressway
SIMO	Social Impact Monitoring Officer
SPS	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009
TA	Technical Assistance
TL	Team Leader

IOL	Inventory of Losses
UC	Urban Council
TOR	Terms of Reference

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed road, Hikkaduwa–Baddegama–Nilhena road (B 153) starts from Colombo–Galle–Hambantota–Wellawaya highway (A002) at its 00.00 point near the town centre and the clock tower junction of Hikkaduwa and links the Southern Expressway having a distance of 14.34 km at Nilhena, off Baddegama . This is one of the six road projects to be upgraded under the Additional Financing (Loan 38357 - 43 Sri). The entire length is proposed to widen 2 lane standards with 1.5 m cycle lanes from 00.00 up to SEW meeting point with shoulders of 1.2 -1.5m on either side with necessary earth or line drains. The existing 5-6 meter average carriage way width will be widened to 6.5-6.7m and existing average 10-11m RoW width will be expanded to 12.5 -14m. It is expected to reconstruct, replace or attend to repairs appropriately to the 60 culverts, consisting of 2 pipe culverts and 58 slab culverts, located along the road.

The main objective of this RP is to overcome adverse effects caused by land acquisition associated with the road improvement project. This updated version is essentially the revised account of the draft RP submitted by the Road Development Authority to ADB in May 2011. This updated version is made with the availability of Preliminary Plans (PPs) prepared by the Dept. of Surveys giving exact locations, boundaries of individual lots and names of the persons who have legitimate claims for such land lots. PPs have been prepared after finalizing of construction designs. Therefore, PPs prepared for statutory requirements are considered as very reliable documents with regard to their accuracy. In this exercise, lands and structures going to be acquired were identified with the use of legitimately prepared survey plans instead of making rough estimates along the likely centre line of the road stretch.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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. It has several amendments and the latest being the version of 1986 and the Revised Regulations, 2008 gazetted as No. 1585/ 7 on Tuesday, 20th of January 2009. Further, National Environment Act (NEA), National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (2001) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) are key policy instruments supporting resettlement planning and implementation in the country.

SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

The project road, Hikkaduwa-Baddegama-Nilhena road (B 153) runs through a populated area, and hence the influence area is reasonably rich in human settlements and commercial establishments. As per the information available with the preliminary plans prepared by the

Dept. of Survey for this road section, 1202 lots have to be acquired. The total area extent of 1202 lots is 3864.3 perches; consisting of private individuals owned 1041 lots with 3176.2 perches, commonly owned 24 lots with 132.4 perches and government agencies own 137 lots with 555.7 perches.

A majority of land lots to be acquired are commercial and residential properties amounting to around 77.4 percent of the land lots and 70 percent in area extent under private ownership. The resettlement implications with these land lots are that their values are high and mostly owned by economically and socially better off group of people whose expectations and aspirations are also high with regard to restoration of their lives.

Displaced Households amounting to 385 have lost 452 primary structures in the categories of shops, houses and shop cum houses while 342 DHs have lost 415 units of secondary structures like parapet walls, toilets and wells etc. Six shops (6) belong to 6 DHs, two houses (2) belong to 2 DHs, and three (3) shops cum houses belong to 3 DHs need relocation. Permanent displacement will occur to nine shops (9) belong to nine (9) DHs and five (5) workers belong to five (5) DHs. Eighty-seven (87) DHs lose rental accommodation. It is worthwhile to take in to notice that permanent displacement occurring to DPs is very minimal in this development project when compared to the length of the road (14.3 Km) and the density of population of the area. This is a result of PMU's precautionary measures adopted to minimize adverse effects of the project

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

The displaced population within the project area (within the acquisition boundary) is 3070, of which 1225 are males and 1845 are females. The total number of Displaced Households (DH) is 945 and entire displaced population belongs to Sinhalese, the major ethnic community in the country. The average family size of the household is 3.24, considerably below the national average of 4.0, and 59% of families, amounting to 558, are with less than four members. Nearly, four out of ten families (41%) have members more than five.

In project area, 31.9% of household members of displaced families have reached secondary or above ordinary level education and 54.2% of population has completed primary education. As this is the situation of all family members, a large percentage of young family members are still in the early stage of their education and, therefore gradually education attainments of DPs are moving upwards. The level of education attainments between male and female is similar in all levels having similar percentage values.

A total of 306 persons have been identified as Economically Displaced as they lose their livelihood due to the project. Among them, 292 persons have lost their livelihood temporarily while 14 people have lost them permanently. Most losses are seen in commercial activities, mostly related to small scale retail shops, glossaries and service centers run by 230 DPs out of 306 DPs. Female ownership of commercial endeavors is notably low as 12% of the total commercial property ownership.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

Information dissemination, consultation and participatory process involved with DPs and other stakeholders maintained transparency throughout the RP process. This openness reduces potential conflicts; minimize risk of project delays and help PMU to formulate resettlement and rehabilitation to suit the needs of DPs. After the initial familiarization discussions held with the officials of the relevant state departments, prior to the commencement of land acquisition process, series of public information disclosure events were launched to create awareness among DPs on land acquisition process and mitigation efforts to counteract negative impacts. Divisional Secretaries of Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama and their staff played an important role in organizing and participating at awareness creation sessions with DPs.

During the RP updating exercise, consultations were carried out with DPs. The consultations were also planned for the future. The provision of the final RP to affected DSDs and distribution of the Sinhala version of the entitlement matrix to DPs are important activities under the planned consultation activities.

ENTITLEMENTS

Under the existing land laws those who own land or servitudes are the primary beneficiaries eligible for statutory compensation. 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 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. Ex-gratia package introduced by the Ministry of Ports and Highways is a complementary instrument goes with the LAA to accelerate acquisition process. Mainly, it provides DPs the difference between statutory compensation and replacement cost and concessions for a range of DPs affected economically and socially. The Entitle Matrix is a crucial part of the Resettlement Plan with necessary information to decide compensation for different categories of claim holders. GOSL will provide necessary funds to pay compensation as shown in the Entitle Matrix.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSES MECHANISM

Grievance Redress Mechanism is necessary to support genuine claimants to resolve their problems through mutual understanding and consensus reaching process with relevant parties. This is in addition to the available legal institutions for resolving unsatisfied DP's appeals against the disagreeable decisions. GRC approach gives an opportunity for DPs bring their unsolved grievances to the committee established for the said purpose by way of requests and appeals against any disagreeable decisions or practices arising out of project activities. GRC is not the only body that DPs can approach for grievances solving. There are series of formal bodies; some are with special focus on certain matters, available for DPs to take their unsolved grievances, problems and issues. PMU's responsibility is to make DPs knowledgeable and familiar with these institutional arrangements and play the role of a

facilitator if DPs wish to process their grievances and claims through those institutions for better judgments.

RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

PMU will take adequate measures to help displaced persons to relocate their residence settlements and business in a manner that would not disrupt their standard of living and socioeconomic standards. In this regard, 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 DPs. However, the decisions in this regard are completely in the hands of DPs and PMU will have the facilitating role in the implementation of DPs' decisions. Prior to this PMU has to be certain that DPs have sufficient information for their decisions.

Out of the 11 DHHs who have to be relocated elsewhere, only 2 DHHs (18.1%) wished to have land for land option and 9 DHHs (81.8%) wished to have cash compensation. For 934 DHHs, this is not an option as they don't come under the category of relocation elsewhere. They are entitled for various other cash compensation payments. Encroachers too receive resettlement assistance as per criteria adopted in Ex-gartia package.

INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

The present road project is designed as a road widening activity involving two strips of land from either side of the ROW. Even the average extent that would be acquired from each of the affected lot would be around two perches, significant income and businesses losses could be expected due to the socioeconomic environment of the area. The area is densely populated and Hikkaduawa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama townships are located along the road. The affected area consists of variety of business activities ranging from small and medium trade and industrial centers to large scale commercial establishments being its nearness to developed tourist centres along the beach of southern Sri Lanka and other growth centres.

A total of 306 persons have lost their livelihood due to the project. Among them, 292 persons have lost their livelihood temporarily while 14 people have lost them permanently. Livelihood losses incurred to farming and horticulture are insignificant, like incurred to 12 DPs only and they too are temporarily affected. It is a significant matter that most losses are seen in commercial activities in various trades amounting to 230 DPs out of 306 DPs (75%). Out of these 230 DPs, only 11 DPs have permanent losses while remaining 219 DPs are affected temporarily only.

In principal, PMU views the resettlement programme as a development opportunity for the displaced. As a priority matter, project benefits should flow to the displaced through associated institutional interventions such as adequate and timely compensation, income restoration programmes, rehabilitation of vulnerable groups, and employment opportunities in construction related activities.

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

Total resettlement budget is financed by funds provided by the GOSL. The total budget is Rs 537,046,210 which is equivalent to US\$ 4,882,238. This includes cost of statutory compensation, replacement cost and administrative cost involved in the RP implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule carries the time frame of accomplishment of each and every activity of the plan. Resettlement activities will commence from 1st March 2011 with the recruitment of team leader/consultants, resettlement assistants and supporting staff. The resettlement plan will be implemented during a period of one and half years from March 2011.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

The overall implementing responsibility of the project lies with the GOSL and the Ministry of Ports and Highways (MP&H) is the execution line ministry for the matters pertaining to the highway sector. RDA being the executing agency for road development has administrative responsibility for implementation of the project under general supervision of the Ministry of Ports and Highways. MP&H has established Project Management Units (PMU) for execution of specific projects come under RDA under the supervision of RDA with direct linkages and access to MP&H. Thus PMU is the focal agency for implementation of the RP.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Resettlement Monitoring Means the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information on the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring focuses on physical and financial targets and the delivery of entitlements to persons Displaced. Monitoring is usually conducted internally by the executing agency. For this project, external agency will be hired by PMU for external monitoring to ensure quality of monitoring and safeguard compliance.

Chapter 1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Description of the Road Project

1. The proposed road, Hikkaduwa–Baddegama–Nihena (B 153), commences from Colombo–Galle–Hambantota–Wellawaya (A002) Highway at the town centre and the clock tower junction of Hikkaduwa and meets the Southern Expressway at Nilhena traversing through a distance of 14.34 km. This is one of the six road projects to be upgraded under the Additional Financing (Loan 38357-43 Sri) for National Highway Sector Project (NHSP). RDA has submitted draft RP to ADB on this road in May 2011 prior to preparation of preliminary plans (PPs) based on final construction designs.
2. This updated version of Resettlement Plan (RP) for B 153 has conceptual insights from the National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement adopted by Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) in 2001 (NIRP) and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). According to these guidelines, the preparation of a RP acceptable to the Ministry of Land and Land Development (MOL) and ADB is a principal requirement prior to commence construction work of the project. In addition, operational inputs were drawn from the Land Acquisition Act No. 9 of 1950, with the latest amendment in 1986, the Road Development Authority Act of 1981, the National Environment Act of 1980 (amended in 1988) as they constitute key legal and statutory provisions within Sri Lankan legal framework.
3. Asian Development Bank has played a leading role in promoting safeguard compliance in road development in Sri Lanka and support extended for preparation of Resettlement Framework (RF) for National Highway Sector Project (NHSP) in 2006. This is an example for combining conceptual insights with operational realities. Therefore, Resettlement Framework adopted by RDA with ADB inputs (SPS) has become a central piece of guidelines for preparation of Resettlement Plans by RDA.
4. Essentially, present situation of the road is a constraint for national development, economic growth, and poverty reduction mainly due to its rough surface, narrow width and poor alignment. Moreover, this road section serves as the main access to Southern Expressway (SEW) from Hikkaduwa town located in a densely populated coastal belt between Kalutara and Galle cities and has to be improved to suit the future traffic flow between Hikkaduwa and SEW. Hikkaduwa is an internationally famous tourist resort built around an attractive sea beach, endowed with coral reef and undersea flora and fauna, shows high potentials for its sustainability for many more years. With the commissioning of SEW, this road section will be used by tourists as it becomes the main travel route for them to travel to Colombo. The location map of the road is given in figure 1.1. Refer Annexure 1.1 for detailed location map based on google earth imagery.
5. Present day traffic levels vary from 9,500 veh/day at the starting point at Hikkaduwa town (A 002 junction) and 2,200 veh/day at 14.34 km where this road section meets SEW. With the opening of SEW (in 2011) the projected traffic levels is estimated to increase to be around 10,500 veh/day at the starting point and 3100 veh/day at the end section at 14.34

km¹. The proposed rehabilitation and improvements are necessary to enhance transport facility to reduce time of travelling and cost of transportation. Reducing travelling time and cost are positively linked with the economic efficiency of all production units of the project area. This is a contribution towards increased production and employment in the area with direct positive impact on income levels of the people. Most Displaced Persons (DPs) have the capacity to use improved situations for their advantageous, yet resettlement planning will assist them to restore their lives in an organized manner within an agreeable timeframe, without leaving behind any one of them.

1.2. Project Profile

6. The project road, Hikkaduwa–Baddegama–Nihena (B 153) road starts from Colombo–Galle–Hambantota–Wellawaya (A002) highway at its 00.00 km near the town centre and the clock tower junction of Hikkaduwa and links with SEW having a distance of 14.34 km at Nilhena, off Bdeegama (the location map is given as Figure 1.1). The terrain of the section is flat and slightly rolling with a few curves. The entire length is proposed to be widened in to two (2) lane standards with two (2) cycle lanes each 1.5 m wide and shoulders of 1.2 -1.5 m on either side with necessary earth or line drains. The existing 5-6 m average carriage way width will be widened to 6.5-6.7 m and existing average 10-11 m Right of Way (RoW) width will be expanded to 12.5 -14 m. It is expected to reconstruct, replace or attend to repairs appropriately to the 60 culverts, consisting of 2 pipe culverts and 58 slab culverts, located along the road. Out of the 10 bridges located along the road, 4 are proposed to repair while 3 are replaced with box culverts².

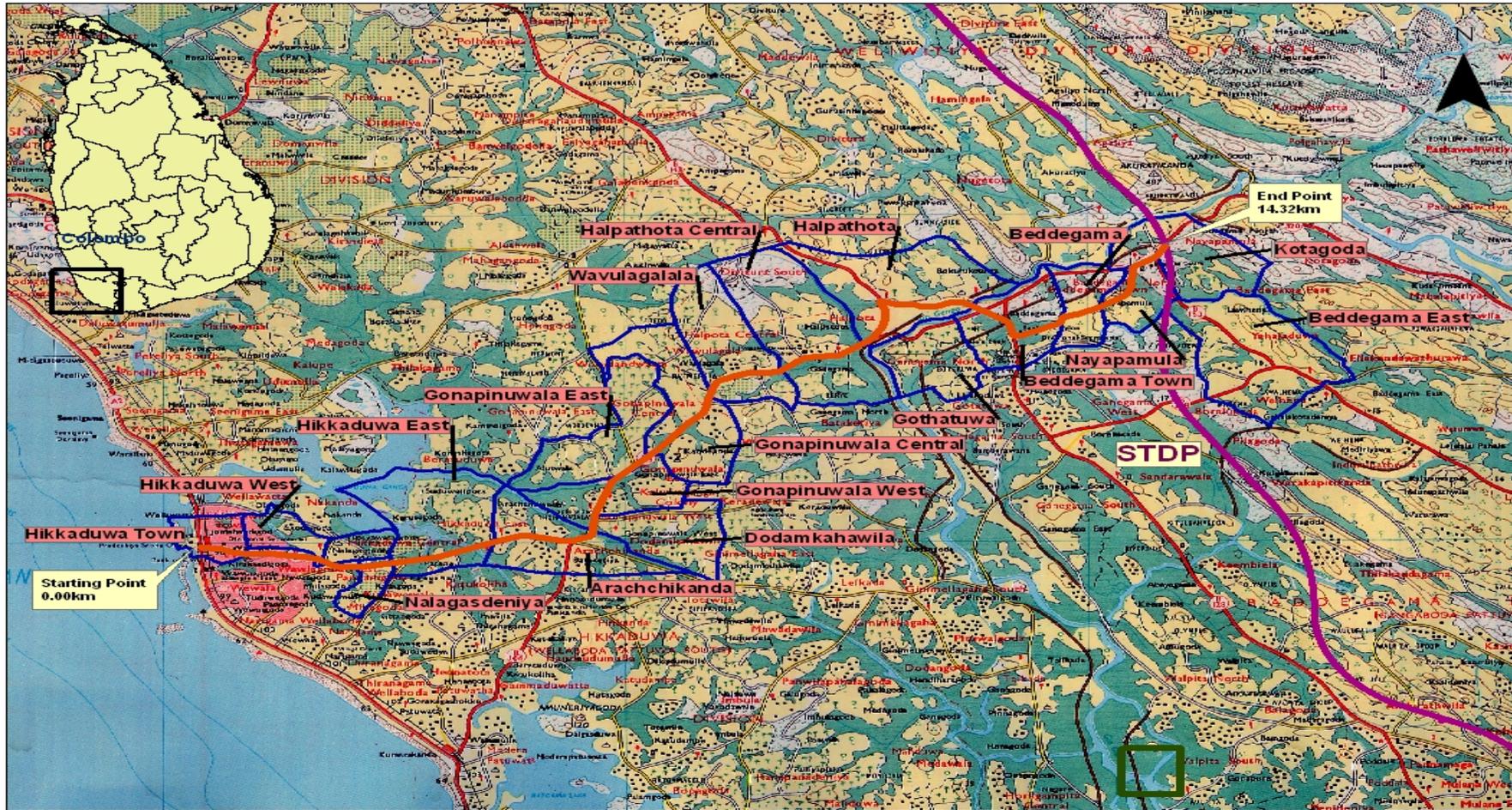
1.3. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

7. The main objective of this RP is to overcome adverse effects caused by the land acquisition associated with the road improvement project. It aims at improving Displaced Persons' (DPs') own capacity to restore, if not improve their living conditions and livelihoods by paying their due entitlements appropriately and in a timely manner and by assisting them in identifying options and opportunities for livelihood restoration. This updated version of the RP is made with the availability of Preliminary Plans (PPs) prepared by the Dept. of Surveys giving exact locations, boundaries of individual lots and names of the persons who have legitimate claims for such land lots. These PPs are made under section 6 of the LAA are expected to be published through gazette notifications under section 7 of LAA. PPs have been prepared after finalising of construction designs. Therefore, PPs prepared for statutory requirements are considered as very reliable documents with regard to their accuracy. In this exercise, lands and structures going to be acquired were identified with the use of legitimately prepared survey plans instead of making rough estimates along the likely centre line of the road stretch.

8. As early draft version of this RP had been prepared in the early stage of the construction designs and in the absence of concrete survey plans, the preparation of an update version is a timely requirement to represent field situations more accurately representing the latest available information.

¹ Feasibility and Detailed Engineering Design Study, egis bceom international in association with CEA, 2010

9. This RP is aiming at to ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement impacts caused by the proposed rehabilitation and improvement of entire road length of Hikkaduwa – Baddegama – Nihena (B153) road are identified, mitigated and compensated in accordance with the applicable legal enactments, policies and principles of the GOSL. ADB is the funding agency of the project. Special attention is paid to adhere to the policies and principles of the Asian Development Bank with the focus on its Safeguard Policy Statement (2011). NIRP (2001) is the key policy document of the GOSL on resettlement planning. PMU will hold prime responsibility for execution of this Resettlement Plan.



 B 153 road

Figure 1.1. Location map of Hikkaduwa–Baddegama–Nihena (B 153) road

1.4. Administrative Boundaries of the Road Project

10. This project road is located within Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwela and Baddegama Divisional Secretary Divisions of Galle district. The road traverses through 18 Grama Niladari Divisions. The road project falls within four local council boundaries; 1) Hikkaduwa Municipality 2) Hikkaduwa Pradeshiya Saba, 3) Ambalangoda Pradeshiya Saba and 4) Baddegama Pradeshiya saba (local councils). There are 1202 land lots to be acquired in the affected area.

Table 1.1 Affected Grama Niladari Divisions and DS Divisions

DS Division	Number of GNDs	Names of GNDs
Hikkaduwa	4	Hikkaduwa Town, Hikkaduwa West, Hikkaduwa Central, Nalagasdeniya
Gonapinuwala	6	Hikkaduwa East, Arachchikanda, Dodankavila, Gonapinuwala West, Gonapinuwala East, Gonapinuwala Central
Baddegama	8	Vavulagala, Halpathota Central, Gothatuwa, Halpathota, Baddegama Town, Beddegama North, Nayapamula, Kotagoda

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared by the Dept. of Surveys for B 153 Road and consultations with DS staff/ Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama.

1.5. Methodology

11. Resettlement planning process for the development of this road section commenced in year 2007 under NHSP resettlement staff. The process included both Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS) and Socio Economic Survey (SES). Refer Annexure 1.2 for the LARS questionnaire. The Project Management Unit (PMU) resettlement staff received training from the Environmental & Social Division (ESD), which is the focal safeguard compliance division of the RDA. Prior to the surveys, with the initiation of PMU, awareness meetings were held under the chairmanships of respective Divisional Secretaries of Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama with the participation of senior officers from the relevant agencies such as Grama Niladharies, Samurdi Officers, and Agricultural Assistants etc. In addition, the clergy, office bearers of community organization, and a considerable number of DPs have participated in these meetings. A concise note on the project profile and detail description on compensation package had been distributed among the displaced persons during the survey. This initial LARS had covered 1229 DP households excluding common properties and government properties. SES has done on 20% sample survey.. This process has ended with the preparation of draft RP submitted to ADB in May 2011 (with revisions).

12. In this updating exercise in September 2011, present resettlement consultant studied information available in the previous RPs and the filled questionnaires of SES and LARS during the initial survey. A fresh field study based on the PPs was conducted to update the information available in RP prepared during feasibility study stage and to include any new

developments in the project area which have not been considered in the previous RPs. This survey made special focus on private lands as the impact of acquisition on such lands have a significant impact on resettlement compared to the impacts of acquiring public/ common lands.

13. Although initial awareness programmes/ public consultations were conducted by the PMU and latter during the detailed designs, few consultations with the public were carried out during this assignment. The main purpose of such consultation was to ascertain information about the effectiveness of the previous two attempts on information dissemination to the public about the development project, especially about the compensation package to the DPs. Knowledgeable persons such as Notary Public, lawyers, real estate agents and long standing residents were interviewed wherever possible to obtain latest land values of the project area.

14. As stated above this RP (updated version) is based on the PPs for this road section which provide legitimate information on the acquisition boundaries, lands and structures (including common properties and utility service lines) that are to be acquired for road development. Thus the information in the RP (updated version) supersedes the information in the previous RPs for this road section.

Chapter 2 - LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

15. This chapter discusses the legislative and regulatory framework for land acquisition and resettlement and policies pertaining to resettlement.

2.1. Legislative Framework

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

16. 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 Land Acquisition Act of 1950 was modeled mainly on the English Land Clauses Acts, The Acquisition of Land Act 1919 and the Acquisition of Land Authorization Procedure Act 1946 and the Land Acquisition Act amended by Act 28 of 1964 is the premiere and oldest Land Acquisition Act in force today. It has several amendments and the latest being the version of 1986 and the Revised Regulations, 2008 gazetted as No. 1585/ 7 on Tuesday, 20th of January 2009.

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

- Preparation of acquisition proposal by the requesting agency and submission to the Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLD) through the Secretary of the Ministry under which the requesting agency is functioning. In case of road projects, this is the Ministry of Ports and Highways.
- Approval of the proposal by MLD, posting of notices by the relevant divisional secretary/secretaries (as designated Acquiring Officer/s) and preparation of advanced tracing by the Dept. of Survey on the requisitions issued by relevant divisional secretaries (Section 2 of LAA).
- If sec 38 (a) is not invoked, divisional secretary to proceed with Section 4 of the LAA to call objections from the interested parties in the land. Even after inquiring of the objections called under section 4, if the relevant land is required to be acquired ,the requirement will be conveyed by the line ministry (in case of roads, Ministry of Ports and Highways) to the Ministry of Land and Land Development.
- Minister of Land then issues and order under Section 5 confirming the acquisition of the relevant land which will be followed up through a gazette notification in all three languages. In the same order Ministry of Land and Land Development directs the divisional secretary to take action to prepare the preliminary plans (PPs).
- Based on the Minister's order under Section 5, DS issue a requisition to the Superintendent of Surveys of the district to prepare and submit the plan.
- On receipt of PP the DS will published in Government gazette notification in all three national languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English) that he/she intends to conduct inquiries under section 9 of LAA and request people to submit their claims for ownership of land before the date mentioned by him in the gazette notification. In

addition to the gazette notification a paper notice will be published by the DS in all three languages for information of the stake holders.

- Then inquiries will be conducted to determine the ownership and DS will issue an order declaring ownership under Section 10 (i) of LAA.
- Acquiring officer either makes the decision on the claims or refers the claims to the district courts or primary courts if he is unable to determine the ownership.
- Acquiring officer (Divisional Secretary of the area) holds an inquiry into the market value of the land, the claims for compensation and the legality of claimants (advised by valuation officers) and award of compensation under section 17 of LAA.
- Then the possession will be taken over under Section 38 or in an urgent situation in made section 38 (a) even though the LAA permits to takeover possession before paying compensation any land acquired by the state. At present, possession of land is taken over ONLY by paying compensation in full. This is a very positive outcome of the NIRP and SPS, 2009 of ADB. After taking over the possession DS will take action to vest the properties acquired under the name of relevant beneficiary/ies (RDA for road development) under section 44 (j) of LAA and register the title with the registrar of the land of relevant district.
- Following the decision (either by the acquiring officer or the courts) the acquiring officer makes an award after determining the persons who are entitled to compensation, the total amount of compensation deemed to be allowed for the acquisition and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons with interest and;
- In the event of disputes over the determination of compensation, it may be appealed to either the compensation review Board or Court of appeal within 21 days of the receipt of the notification of the award. If there are no appeals, the compensation will be paid.

Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (LARC) Process

18. Under LAA, claimants were paid only the depreciated values for structures. Therefore a wide spread general opinion was developed indicating that compensation paid for land through LAA process is very much less than the prevailing market values. This was a main reason for property owners to object any land acquisition irrespective of the benefits going to be accrued by proposed development projects. This had very destructive elements as public objections, distrust, and misgiving related to LAA paved ways and means for destructions to development processes; questioning the intended development projects which were to come after land acquisition. This situation was fertilizing numerous forums of pressure groups of different interests; mostly in the direction of local political arena.

19. Under LAA any aggrieved party on the valuation determined by the Department of Valuation is expected to appeal to the Land Acquisition Review Board within 21 days of receipt of the Section 17 order from the Divisional Secretary. If party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Review Board, the party can made a petition of appeal to the Supreme Court. No stamp duty is charged for this appeal. However, experience showed that the process involved here was time consuming; moreover, in most occasions, variation between the assessment of the Dept. of Valuation and the review board's decision was very marginal.

20. Responding to this situation with the commencement of the Southern Transport Development Project (STDP) land acquisition which involved with taking over 1500 buildings and a large extend of land along a 126km stretch, the government decided to introduce a new scheme to compensate the displaced people in 2001, outside the LAA by creating a body called Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC). This body set up to determine the replacement cost (not the depreciated value) of the buildings and the market value of the land of the displaced people, composed of the following members;

Composition of the committee:

- Relevant DS (Chairman)
- Representative of the valuation Dept
- Representative of the survey Dept
- Representative of the RDA
- Displaced person

21. The notable feature of this committee is that the displaced person himself is a vote carrying member of the board.

Super LARC (Ministerial Compensation Appeal Board)

22. Any displaced person who is not satisfied with the quantum of compensation decided by the LARC will have option of appealing to the super LARC committee which is established by the decision of the cabinet of ministers.

23. Composition of the super LARC:

- Secretary Ministry of Ports and Highways or a person delegated by him/ her.
- Chief Valuer or his representative.
- Secretary Land or his representative
- Survey General or his representative
- Director General of RDA or his representative.

24. The displaced person will also be called for the inquiry and the decision of the super LARC is final.

Land Development Ordinance (1935)

25. 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 Boomii' (golden land) or 'Jaya Boomii' (victorious land).

26. There are two categories of encroachments into crown land. (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.

Road Development Authority Act No. 73 of 1981

27. 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).

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

State Land Ordinance No 8 of 1947

31. 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. As it is mentioned in section 22, the period of the grant be up to 50 years only and the prescribed form given in the ordinance 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 to officers such as General Manager Railways and chairman of the Colombo Port to rent out the lands under their purview, under special circumstances.

Prescriptive Ordinance No 22 (1871)

32. 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.

33. 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 No1 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
- Walawe Lands Act No.11 of 1958

National Environmental Act No 47 of 1980 (NEA)

34. These are some provisions in the NEA Act No.47 of 1980, with the amended Act No 56 of 1988 which refers 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.

35. The Minister by gazette notification No 858/14 of 23rd February 1995 has determined the types of projects and undertakings which need the 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".

2.2. Policy Framework

36. Land Acquisition Act provides compensation only for land, structures, and crops and provisions are not available to address key resettlement issues to mitigate or avoid impacts on people resulting from land acquisition. In addition, non titled people and other dependents on land cannot be assisted under the LAA.

37. To address the current gaps in the LAA in addressing the key resettlement issues such as exploring alternative project options that avoid or minimize impacts on people, the government of Sri Lanka (through the cabinet of Ministers) adopted the National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (NIRP) on the 24th May 2001. The NIRP also highlights the need for consultation of DPs and their participation in the resettlement process actively. The CEA

was tasked to review and approve Resettlement Plans (RPs) prepared by project executing agencies. The plans also required to be publicly available.

38. In addition to NIRP, ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 have similar requirements and guidelines reinforcing each other.

National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) 2001

39. The Government has adopted National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) in order to address the adverse social and economic impacts on people who are displaced by the acquisition of land by the state for development purposes. The hardships encountered by displaced persons due to compulsory land acquisition often caused for 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 and disruption to existing social organizations were very noticeable. The development taking place without due consideration to resettlement issues of the displaced persons caused for losing public interest and confidence on development. This led to grow public resistance for development which has very negative implications in the process of development.

40. The legislative enactments like LAA and other such provisions and regulations with their amendments are directed towards paying for compensation for land, structures and crops to lawful owners of such assets. These enactments don't have remedial measures for non-titled holders although they are using the land in question over many years. The consequences of 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 didn't 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 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.

41. NIRP took these ill-effects of land acquisition in to consideration with the aim of ensuring 'that all efforts are made to minimize involuntary resettlement in projects and where it is unavoidable, displaced 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 impacts 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; and (v) full social and economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

42. NIRP was developed thorough a consensus reaching process with the participation of all concerned government agencies and authorities; NGOs and foreign development agencies 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 government of Sri Lanka adopted it (by cabinet approval) as a National Policy on 24th May 2001.

Objectives of the NIRP

- Avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the DPs on a productive and self-sustaining basis. The policy also facilitates the development of the DPs and the project by
- Ensuring that DPs 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 DPs in dealing with the psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by land acquisition;
- Making all DPs aware of process 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 DPs.

43. NIRP applies 'to all development induced land acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared where 20 or more families' (NIRP Forward). NIRP requires that a comprehensive RP be prepared where 20 or more families are displaced. In case where less than 20 families are displaced, the NIRP still requires a RP with lesser level of detail. NIRP applies to all projects irrespective of source of funding.

44. A detailed NIRP which include rationale, objectives, scope, policy principles, institutional responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation etc. are given in the Annexure 2.1

Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 of ADB

45. 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 RP 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.

46. 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.

2.3. Existing Gaps in LAA and NIRP vis -à-vis SPS

47. There are differences between LAA and the NIRP and SPS in relation to approach to land acquisition and payment of compensation. Although the SPS and NIRP are more or less congruent, there are differences when compared with the LAA and SPS. Even though the LAA is not subordinate to the NIRP, for the payment of compensation the NIRP and SPS are being followed. The gaps in the LAA vis a the NIRP and the SPS are analyzed in the table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Legislative GAP analysis

Aspect	GOSL Laws/Policies	ADB's SPS	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Requirement of an RP	Does not require under the LAA as amended, NIRP requires that a comprehensive RP for projects exceeding displacement of more than 20 families and a RP of lesser detail if the number of families displaced is less than 20. A project affecting 100 families is considered as a prescribed project under the NEA; such project requires the approval of the CEA before implementation but does not address the resettlement issues.	RP is required For category A and category B projects.	PMU follow the NIRP which spell out the type of RP to be prepared and implemented.

Aspect	GOSL Laws/Policies	ADB's SPS	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Compensation for non-title holders	Provided in the NIRP, Not in the Act (LAA)	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. The entitlements will be provided to those who have occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date for eligibility or resettlement assistance.	Provision is available in the entitlement package approved by the Cabinet of Ministers to make fair and just treatment. Entitlement matrix is a part of RP
Consultation with stake holders	Does not require under LAA as amended. It is a requirement under NIRP	Consultation is required with displaced persons (Same as NIRP)	PMU follow the NIRP and Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 as indicated in the RP
Public disclosure	Provided in the NIRP, Not required under the LAA as amended. 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.	Public disclosure is required	RP will be disclosed to the public and will be available in the website of ESD and ADB. The entitlement matrix will be translated into local language and circulated to DPs.
Income Restoration	LAA does not have provisions. But NIRP stipulates the necessity of income restoration and improving the standard of living.	Income should be restored	PMU follow NIRP and Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, details are given in the RP
Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Act provide, NIRP does not allow	Does not allow	PMU will follow the NIRP and Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 as indicated in the RP
Grievance Redress Mechanism	No provision in the LAA as amended a requirement under the NIRP	Requirement under the Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009	Provided in the RP
Acquisition within 48 hrs on an urgency	Under 38(a) of LAA, after 48 hrs, even without paying	The borrower /client will ensure that no	PMU follow the NIRP and SPS

Aspect	GOSL Laws/Policies	ADB's SPS	Measures to Bridge the GAP
basis	compensation. But according to NIRP, not without paying replacement cost and reasonable notice NIRP does not supersede the LAA since it is a statutory act. But in order to provide relief to the displaced people, NIRP is being implemented on a directive by the Cabinet of Ministers of the GOSL.	physical or economic displacement will occur until 1) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person 2) other entitlements listed in the RP have been provided to the DPs 3) A comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program supported by adequate budget is in place for the DPs	
Replacement Cost	Provided in the NIRP, replacement cost according to regulation gazetted on 20th January 2009.	At full Replacement Cost	Project will follow the NIRP and Cabinet approved entitlement matrix
Assistance for vulnerable people	LAA is silent on this aspect. NIRP require special treatment for the vulnerable groups.	Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 requires a special assistance for the vulnerable people.	Provision is available in the RP
Compensation by installments	LAA provides statutory compensation to be paid in installments, but NIRP does not agree	As per SPS full compensation at the replacement cost has to be paid to the displaced person before any physical or economic displacement will occur.	RP provides statutory compensation to be paid in one lump sum.

Source: Consultations, NIRP, Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and LAA.

48. It is proposed to bring amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, during this process the gaps that exist between Act and the NIRP might be considered in order to give legislative muscle to the policy on involuntary resettlement. The SPS and NIRP are almost similar in context.

Chapter 3 - SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

49. The project road, Hikkaduwa-Baddegama-Nilhena road (B 153) runs through a populated area, and hence the influence area is reasonably rich in human settlements and commercial establishments. As per the information available with the preliminary plans prepared by the Dept. of Survey for this road section, 1202 lots² have to be acquired. The total area extent of 1202 lots is 3864.3 perches; consisting of private individuals owned 1041 lots with 3176.2 perches, commonly owned 24 lots with 132.4 perches and government agencies owned 137 lots with 555.7 perches.

50. This entire land extent of this road section is located within Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwela and Baddegama DS divisions of Galle district. Table 3.1 below shows administrative distribution of the land area earmarked for acquisition.

Table 3.1: Distribution of affected land lots among DSDs

District	DSD	No. of Affected Lots	Affected Area (perches)
Galle	Hikkaduwa	258	671.7
	Gonapinuwala	455	1339.7
	Baddegama	489	1852.9
Total		1202	3864.3

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared on the request of respective acquisition officers by The Dept. of Survey (2011)

3.1. Impact to Private land and Structures

51. The impacts of acquiring private lands have far more effect on DPs compared to acquiring public/ common property land. Thus the RP made special focus on private lands affected by the acquisition in view of taking appropriate measures to mitigate negative impacts falling on private individuals. Refer Annexure 3.1 and 3.2 for list of displaced persons of affected land and structures. These land lots were identified with the type of their use to make remedial resettlement interventions. Thus table 3.2 below gives the distribution of private lands on different uses.

² Land lot is a parcel of land with identified boundaries recorded at the Land Registry. A lot can be owned by one or more persons and similarly they can own more than one lot.

Table 3.2: Number of households and lots acquired disaggregated by type of use - Private lands

Type of use	No. of Lots	%	No. of DHs	%	Affected Area (perches)	%
Hikkaduwa						
Residential	80	7.6	78	8.2	172.7	5.4
Commercial	94	9.0	91	9.6	183.9	5.7
Agricultural	10	0.9	10	1.0	38.7	1.2
Non Agricultural	45	4.3	42	4.4	154.1	4.8
Access Roads	1	0.09	1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sub Total	230	21.89	222	23.3	549.6	17.3
Gonapinuwala						
Residential	129	12.3	126	13.3	312.8	9.8
Commercial	203	19.5	181	19.1	464.5	14.6
Agricultural	43	4.1	39	4.1	224	7.0
Non Agricultural	59	5.6	53	5.6	229.1	7.2
Access Roads	1	0.0	1	0.1	0.47	0.01
Sub Total	435	41.5	400	42.2	1230.8	38.6
Baddegama						
Residential	196	18.8	164	17.3	641.4	20.1
Commercial	104	9.9	93	9.8	440.6	13.8
Agricultural	52	4.9	45	4.7	277.3	8.7
Non Agricultural	24	2.3	21	2.2	36.5	1.1
Access Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	376	35.9	323	34.0	1395.7	43.7
Grand Total	1041	100	945	100	3176.2	100

Source: Field Survey September, 2011 (RP updation)

52. A majority of land lots to be acquired are commercial and residential properties amounting to around 77.4 percent of the land lots and 70 percent in area extent under private ownership. The resettlement implications with these land lots are that their values are high and mostly owned by economically and socially better off group of people whose expectations and aspirations are also high with regard to restoration of their lives. The next highest land use is seen with non-agriculture activities with the use of 12.2% of lots with an extent of 13.2% of lands in extent to be acquired, amounting to 419.7 perches. The non-agriculture lots cover an area without a house or any other structure, but may have trees or bare land portions without generating any income. In a sense, they are potential land lots for future residential and commercial uses. As land use for agriculture purposes are not very prominent along public roads running through human settlements, only 9.9% of land lots are recorded being used for agricultural purposes with 16.9% of the total land extent, representing 540 perches.

53. Table 3.3 below summarizes various forms of impact caused by different losses in quantitative terms.

Table 3.3: Summary of Land Acquisition/Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent Affected	Unit	No of DHs
Permanent loss of private Residential/Commercial land			
10% or less of land affected	349.4	Perch	330
11-50% of land affected	659.3		240
50% -100%of land affected	691.1		128
100% of land affected	516.1		39
Permanent loss of Agricultural/Non Agricultural land			
10% or less of land affected	130.5	Perch	83
11-50% of land affected	170.3		44
50% -100%of land affected	227.3		33
100% of land affected	431.6		29
Loss of Structures			
Shops	169	No of Structures	154
Houses	132		122
Shop Houses	151		109
Other secondary structures (Parapet walls, toilets, wells, huts...etc.)	415		342
Relocation			
Shops	6	No of Structures	6
Houses	2		2
Shop Houses	3		3
Permanent loss of Livelihood			
Owners of displaced shops	9	Persons	9
Workers from displaced shops	5		5
Loss of crops/trees	4044	Trees/crop plants	578
Loss of rental accommodation	87	Persons	87

Source: Field Survey September, 2011 (RP updation)

54. The above table shows that there are 39 DHs, owing 516.1 perches have 100 % impact while 128 DHs, owing 691.1 perches have fallen between 50% -100% impact levels with regard to loss of residential or commercial land. In altogether, 407 DHs (43% of DHs), owing 1886.5 perches are facing with more than 10% impact level and only 330 DHs, owing 349.4 perches have impact less than 10%. The land area related to more than 10% impact

level accounts for 58.7% of the total extent of 3176.2 perches belong to private individuals; requiring adequate interventions to mitigate adverse effects falling on DHs.

55. In the category of permanent losses occurring to agricultural/non agricultural lands, 829.2 perches owing to 106 DHs will have more than 10% impact level while only 130.5 perches owing to 83 DHs will have impact less than 10%. The land area under agricultural/non agricultural use having more than 10% impact level accounts for 26.1 % of the total private land to be acquired.

56. Displaced Households amounting to 385 have lost 452 primary structures in the categories of shops, houses and shop cum houses while 342 DHs have lost 415 units of secondary structures like parapet walls, toilets and wells etc. Six shops (6) belong to 6 DHs, two houses (2) belong to 2 DHs, and three (3) shops cum houses belong to 3 DHs need relocation. Permanent displacement will occur to nine shops belong to nine DHs and five workers belong to five DHs. Eighty-seven (87) DHs lose rental accommodation. It is worthwhile to take in to notice that permanent displacement occurring to DPs is very minimal in this development project when compared to the length of the road (14.3 Km) and the density of population of the area. This is a result of PMU's precautionary measures adopted to minimize adverse effects of the project.

57. The table 3.4 below attempts to make a cross-examination on the type of structures affected by land acquisition and the degree of impact occurring on them.

Table 3.4: Number of Private Structures by Type of Structures and Degree of Impact

Type of Structure	Partially Affected	Fully Affected but can be rebuilt within the same plot	Fully Affected and needs to be relocated elsewhere
House only	114	16	2
Shops/commercial	141	22	6
Combined shop and house	116	32	3
Temporary Sheds	6	25	4
Other Secondary Structures (parapet walls, tombs, wells etc.)	0	369	11
Total	377	464	26

Source: Field Survey September, 2011 (RP updating)

58. As shown by table 3.4 above, the significant matter is that only 3% of structures (26 units) out of 867 structures are fully affected and need relocation elsewhere. Even in this small fraction, out of 26 structures, 15 are secondary structures and only 11 structures are primary structures. In the category of primary structures (houses, shops/commercial and combined shop houses), 15.4% of them, amounting to 70 out of 452 primary structures are fully affected, but they can be restored within the same lot of land. Out of all 867 structures, 377, representing 43.4% are partially affected without facing to serious negative impact.

59. In case of secondary structures, like parapet walls, wells, tombs and temporary sheds etc., all of them amounting to 380 are fully affected, but 369 out of them can be restored within respective lots and only 11 needs relocation elsewhere; involving few (4) tombs and associated structures to primary structures going to be fully affected and restored elsewhere.

60. Table: 3.5 below shows affected area in extent of different types of structures.

Table 3.5: Category of structures and the affected area

Type of structure	Affected area m ²	%
House	3041.0	24.7
Shop	2718.5	22.1
Combined house/shop	3085.0	25.1
Secondary structures	3433.2	27.9
Total	12277.7	100

Source: Field Survey September, 2011 (RP updating) and Preliminary Plans for B153 road section

61. With regard to structures in view of area consideration, most affected are the primary structures being 72 % of the total area attributed to structures. In resettlement aspects, this is very sensitive as these are the structures where people live in and do their business. Except shops, living places alone accounts for half of the affected structure spaces in terms of their space.

62. Table 3.6 below presents the land ownership situation of DPs in the area under land acquisition.

Table 3.6: DPs' Land Ownership Situation of the land lots to be acquired

Land Tenure	Residential Land lots		Commercial Land lots		Agricultural Land lots		Non Agricultural lots		Marshy lands, Roads and Drains		Total
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	
Sole Owner /Title holder	9	369	30	249	6	87	5	116	1	0	872
Shares ownership with another person	8	14	7	11	4	7	2	5	0	1	59
Lessee /Renter	1	3	10	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Squatter	0	1	4	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
Total	18	387	51	350	10	95	7	121	1	1	1041

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and Field Survey September, 2011

63. Above table prepared with information from PPs suggest that 83.7 of land lots with major and minor impact have clear sole owner titles amounting to 872 out of 1041 lots. This clear and simple ownership situation makes acquisition and compensation process simple

and straightforward. In this case, almost four out of five land lots have this favorable situation. From this sole ownership lots, over 90% lots have minor impact only. The sharing ownership represents only 5.6% from total lots and among them majority (68%) are used for residential and commercial purposes. Lessee/renter lots are seen only in residential and commercial lots represent only 8 of the lots, amounting to 87. There are 23 squatters found in residential, commercial and agricultural land lots, and only four of them will have major impacts. Out of 23 squatters, 21 are seen in the category of commercial lots.

3.2. Impact to Common Properties

64. Table 3.7 below represents the affected areas of community properties.

Table 3.7: Impact on community properties

Name of the common property	Magnitude of Impact	Affected Area (perches)
Nagarama Temple	Partial	54.0
Nigrodarama Temple	Partial	41.6
Kiribathawila Temple	Partial	3.2
Catholic Church	Partial	7.3
Mahamaya Girls College	Partial	5.4
Jayanthi Model School	Partial	5.2
Kotagala School	Partial	7.6
Halpathota Roman Catholic Primary School	Partial	5.9
Sri Sumangala School	Partial	3.1
Suhada Hawla (friendship society circle) Community land	Partial	6.4
Co-Operative Societies	Partial	3.7
Sanasa Bank - Baddegama	Partial	0.2
Cemetery	Partial	1.7
Total		132.4

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

65. Five government schools, three Buddhist temples, one Catholic Church, one friendship society, one cemetery and three co-operative societies and a Sanasa Bank are partially affected from land acquisition, apparently with minimum damages to primary structures. The partially affected primary structures of Jayanthi Model School and Halpathota Primary School can be rebuilt in the same respective premises. In case of Nagarama and, Nigrodarama and Kiribathawila temples, only secondary structures like wells and parapet walls are affected and they also can be rebuilt within those premises. Out of the 132.4 perches affected common properties, 95.6 perches or 72.2% belong to Nagarama and Nigrodarama two temples. All other common properties have insignificant effects which can be remedied easily. Refer Annexure 3.3 for list of common properties.

3.3. Impact to Government Properties

66. As in the case of community owned land, Government owned land also has no acquisition affects on structures except their parapet walls and boundary fences. The services provided by them are undisturbed and fences and parapet walls will be rehabilitated with the provisions made by the project. The area affected is very tiny portion amounting to 549.3 perches in total. Out of this total extent of land, 402.4 perches or 73.2% consist of streams, roads and are bare lands. Therefore, only 146.9 perches are the extent of lands belongs to government agencies affected along the 14.34 km road length. Among the 17 lots of Government lands affected, 3 lots belong to National Water Supply & Drainage Board and The Urban Council, Hikkaduwa have the highest share in extent of land covering 87.1 perches out of 146.9 perches belong to all government agencies. Consequently, affected areas of other 15 lots of land are tiny portions of lands which are not sufficient to yield significant impact. Refer Annexure 3.4 for list of government properties.

Table 3.8: Impact on Government Land

Name of the Government Land	Affected Area (perches)	%
Ceylon Government Railway	5.9	1.0
Ceylon Electricity Board	6.3	1.1
Water Supply and Drainage Board - Halpathota	30.1	5.4
Arachchikanda Government Hospital	10.3	1.8
Bus Stand - Hikkaduwa	2.6	0.4
Urban Council - Hikkaduwa	20.3	3.6
Post Office - Hikkaduwa	1.8	0.3
Sri Lanka Telecom	0.7	0.1
Land Reclamation Commission	4.7	0.8
Water Supply and Drainage Board- Baddegama	36.7	6.6
Pradeshiya Sabah - Baddegama	0.3	0.05
Samurdhi Bank - Gonapinuwala	3.7	0.6
Sewa Piyasa - Halpathota	1.7	0.3
Technical Carpentry School - Baddegama	8.6	1.5
Veterinary Surgeon Office - Baddegama	9.4	1.6
Vocational Training Center	10.2	1.8
Other (Streams, Roads and Bare Lands)	402.4	72.4
Total	555.7	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

Chapter 4 - SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

67. The social economic status of the area falling within B 153 road project represents urban and semi-urban settings along its 14.34 km long distance. Almost one third of DPs have completed secondary level of education and majority of the DPs of working age is gainfully employed and has reasonable standard of living. As community is consisted of infants and young children who are still in school-going ages, level of education attainments of the community shows a lower value. The level of education of the adult population is much more higher as 72% of the DHHs have secondary and above education attainments

4.1. Demographic information on Displaced Households (DHs)

68. The displaced population within the project area (within the acquisition boundary) is 3070, of which 1225 are males and 1845 are females. The total number of Displaced Households (DH) is 945 and entire displaced population belongs to Sinhalese, the major ethnic community in the country. However, in elsewhere of the DS divisions, and in the district too, ethnic distribution consists of Muslims and Tamils in small numbers. As per 2001 the Census of Population and Housing of the Dept. of Census and Statistics, Galle district population was 990,487 of which 934,751 were Sinhalese (94%), 34,688 were Muslims (3.5%), 20,984 were Tamils (2.1%) and remaining small sum comprised with other small groups.

69. Table 4.1 gives the size of households with regard to their family members.

Table 4.1. Household size of DHs

Household Size	Total	%
1 – 2	145	15.3
3 – 4	413	43.7
5 – 6	291	30.8
7 & above	96	10.2
Total	945	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

70. The average family size of the household is 3.24, considerably below the national average of 4.03, and 59% of families, amounting to 558, are with less than four members. Nearly, four out of ten families (41%) have members more than five. Only 96 families of 945 have members more than seven, representing 10% of the total population. This family size distribution represents a more urban type population composition due to their closeness to the public road. In general, people living close to public roads represent more urban characteristics than their counterparts living far away from public roads.

³ Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2009/10) of Dept. of Census & Statistics

Spatial distribution of population

71. Table 4.2 below shows spatial distribution of population within two identified socioeconomic clusters.

Table 4.2. Spatial Distribution of Population

Location	No of DHHs	%	DP Population	%
Urban	293	31	911	29
Semi –urban	652	69	2159	71
Total	945	100	3070	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

72. Table 4.2 above shows that while nearly 1/3 of the households are grouped under urban, 2/3 of them belongs to semi-urban classification. The validity of this classification is that these different locations where people live have differences on their standard of living. It is considered that people live in urban areas have more accesses to public utilities and income earning opportunities while people living in semi-urban and rural areas don't have those facilities at same levels. However, the differences between urban and semi-urban areas in the project area with regard to public utilities and income earning are minimal and most occasions those differences couldn't be viewed easily. This is due to the fact that in the immediate vicinity of public roads running through developed areas attract sufficient public utilities similar to their adjoining urban areas. These services are diminishing only towards interior locations from the road. However, those less served locations are not within the affected areas of this project.

Role of women

Table 4.3. Women freedom to decision making at household and community activities (Multiple responses, n=185)

Change	Frequency	%
Time allocation on household matters	168	90.8
Independent purchasing power	83	44.9
Budget allocation on household needs	47	25.4
Decision making on household matters	117	63.2
Decision making on agricultural activities	29	15.6
Decision making on financial matters	44	23.8
Social events & organization	39	21.1

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

73. Table 4.3 shows the situation of women in the project area highlighting their participation at family and community level decision making processes and other engagements. As reported, nearly 91% have to devote their time for day to day household chores, and 45% of them have independent purchasing power. 25% of women have influence on family budget allocation on household needs. Their influence on agriculture activities seems low at 15%. However a significant percentage (63%) of women has influence in decision making on household matters. Their role in social events and organizational matters appears to be moderate. This is an area for attention during RP

implementation, including disbursements of compensation payments and other benefits. Project staff has to be mindful on this issue and has to promote women participation on above events.

Table 4.4. Civil Status of Displaced Household Heads (DHH) by Gender

Civil Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Married	692	91.7	96	50.2	787	83.3
Unmarried	48	6.4	28	14.9	77	8.1
Widow/ widower	14	1.8	67	34.9	81	8.5
Total	754	100	191	100	945	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

74. A great majority of DHHs are male being 754 of the total 945, recording 80%. In Sri Lankan experience, female becomes household heads when their spouses are dead or separated from the family and therefore they are not found in large numbers. However, in this project area, female DHHs account for nearly 20% of the total number of DHHs, signifying a high percentage value over many other areas in the country. In case of male DHHs, 92% of them are married, but only 50% of female DHHs are married. When a HH is dead and his wife or daughter is also dead or incapacitate to become DHHs, a remaining senior family member becomes DHH and invariably this person is an unmarried female living in the family. If someone is married, he/she is living elsewhere and not within the family. Normally unmarried male members live away from their families as they can afford to live independently. This leads to have unmarried female DHHs in large numbers (14.9%) than their male counterparts (6.4%). Among DHHs, widows account for 35% while widowers account only for 1.8%.

75. Table 4.5 below represents civil status of displaced persons. It shows civil status of displaced persons.

Table 4.5. Civil status of DPs

Civil status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Married	466	38.1	750	40.6	1216	39.6
Unmarried	319	26.0	526	28.5	844	27.5
Widow/widower	11	0.9	84	4.5	95	3.1
Minors	429	35.1	485	26.3	915	29.8
Total	1225	100	1845	100	3070	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

76. In this community, female population exceeds male population considerably. The male population accounts for 40% while female population accounts for 60.0%. Married and unmarried male and female fractions from their respective total populations are almost similar. While widowers account for 0.9% from male population, widows accounts for 4.5% from female population showing general tendency of male partners' early deaths over female partners.

Population distribution by age and gender

77. Table: 4.6 gives gender and age distribution of DP members adding another dimension to DP profiles.

Table 4.6. Population distribution of DPs by age and gender

Age Category	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Below 5	145	11.9	163	8.8	308	10.0
6-14	219	17.8	231	12.5	450	14.7
15-30	493	40.3	501	27.2	994	32.4
31-45	160	13.1	398	21.6	558	18.2
46-60	112	9.2	306	16.6	418	13.6
Over 60	95	7.8	246	13.3	341	11.1
Total	1225	100	1845	100	3070	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

78. As sated above, female population exceeds male population considerably. Male to female ratio has become 2:3. For below 30 years of age categories, percentage values of male populations significantly exceed respective percentage values of female age groups. After 30 years of age, for all age groups, female population percentages exceed corresponding percentages of male populations of those age groups. This shows that in the early stages of life, up to 30 years, male survival rates are higher than female and after 30 years, female survival is higher than male populations.

79. This age and gender distribution shows that ratio of children under 14 years is around 24.7 % of the population while economically active population accounts for 64.2 % of the population. In this particular population, economically dependent population is around 35.8%, representing a large depending population.

80. Table 4.7 below shows age distribution of DHHs by gender consideration.

Table 4.7. Age of DHHs disaggregated by gender

Age Category	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
18-30	51	7	9	5	60	6
31-40	159	21	24	13	183	19
41-60	378	50	87	46	464	49
61-70	107	14	44	23	151	16
>70	59	8	27	14	86	9
Total	754	100	191	100	945	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

81. This table shows that each male and female DHHs populations within 41-60 years accounts for almost half of the respective male and female populations, with 50% male and

46% female percentage values. As a result, from the total DHHs population too, this age group represents half of the DHHs population (49%). The trend of percentage distribution over other age groups is similar for male and female. The population over 41 years of age accounts for 74%, representing a mature age status of family heads. This has many advantages for resettlement planning. It is easy to work with a matured group of people who are closer to life realities. Representing urban characteristics, young age DHHs within 18-30 years are very few as 6% of the total number of DHHs. In general, low age marriages are fewer in urban sector due to various socioeconomic reasons.

Education Information

82. Table 4.8 below summarizes educational status of DPs.

Table 4.8. Educational status of displaced persons

Education level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
None	33	2.7	62	3.4	95	3.1
Waiting for Schooling	157	12.8	172	9.3	329	10.7
Primary	689	56.2	975	52.9	1664	54.2
Secondary	294	24.0	518	28.1	812	26.4
Tertiary	50	4.1	111	6.0	161	5.2
Other	32	0.2	7	0.4	9	0.3
Total	1225	100	1845	100	3070	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

83. As per above data, 31.9% of household members of displaced families have reached secondary or above ordinary level education and 54.2% of population has completed primary education. As this is the situation of all family members, a large percentage of young family members is still in the early stage of their education and, therefore gradually education attainments of DPs are moving upwards. The level of education attainments between male and female is similar in all levels having similar percentage values.

Table 4.9. Educational attainment of DHHs disaggregated according to gender

Education level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
None	15	2	7	3.6	22	2.4
Primary	189	25.1	46	24.1	235	24.9
Secondary	492	65.3	129	67.4	621	65.7
Tertiary	47	6.2	8	4.4	55	5.8
Post Graduate	11	1.5	1	0.4	12	1.3
Total	754	100	191	100	945	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

84. Household heads have higher educational attainments as 72% of DHHs have secondary and above education attainments. Relative values of male and female DHHs' education attainments are similar in all age groups although female DHHs accounts only for one-fifth of the total number of DHHs. The category of non education represents a meager percentage like 2.7%. The level of tertiary and postgraduate attainments is higher with males, possibly because many male partners are involved with professions that need tertiary education qualifications.

Economic Displacement

85. Table 4.10 below carries information on lost livelihood due to the project with gender breakdowns.

Table 4.10. Loss of livelihood of DPs by the project

Type of Livelihood	Temporary Affected		Permanently Affected		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Farming	4	2	0	0	4	2
Horticulture	2	4	0	0	2	4
Retail shop (essential items)	35	5	1	0	36	5
Whole sale shop (essential items)	14	1	0	0	14	1
Small shop (services)	37	3	1	0	38	3
Large shop (services)	15	1	0	0	15	1
Variety store	11	0	0	0	11	0
Garage / tyre shop / service centre	23	0	0	0	23	0
Vehicle yard (selling)	2	0	0	0	2	0
Hardware shop	12	1	1	0	13	1
Hotel / Restaurant / Bar	17	2	0	0	17	2
Tea shop	16	6	2	1	18	7
Vegetable shop	8	2	2	1	10	3
Fruit shop	4	2	1	0	5	2
Fish stall	2	0	1	0	3	0
Others (specify)	52	9	2	1	54	10
Total	254	38	11	3	265	41

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and field Survey September 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

86. A total of 306 persons have been identified as Economically Displaced as they lose their livelihood due to the project. Among them, 292 persons have lost their livelihood temporarily while 14 people have lost them permanently. Most losses are seen in commercial activities, mostly related to small scale retail shops, groceries and service centers run by 230 DPs out of 306 DPs. Female ownership of commercial endeavors is notably low as 10.8% of the total commercial property ownership. Livelihood losses incurred in agriculture are insignificant being less than 12 DPs' engagement in agriculture activities. The losses incurred to female members are less in numbers in all types of livelihood opportunities in the table. This is due to the fact that property ownership is mostly registered under the names of male partners due to various socioeconomic reasons, and therefore when such situations are documented male bias situation is unavoidable. However, in reality, female household members are the indisputable runners and custodians of these

ventures. In RP planning, attention has to be paid to unveil the situation of female engagement in commercial activities underneath the formal ownership of male DPs

87. As seen above in table 4.10 most of the lost livelihoods are found in commercial activities and therefore, it is worthwhile to show the situation of different categories of displaced persons in commercial engagements. Table 4.11 below provides this information by adding another dimension to table 4.10. It focuses attention on the composition of work force.

Table 4.11. Workers /Laborers in Business /Enterprises displaced by the Project

Type of Livelihood	Temporary Displaced		Permanently Displaced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manager/Supervisor	5	2	0	0	5	2
Permanent Employee	12	4	2	1	14	5
Unskilled Labor	3	1	1	1	4	2
Other Categories	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total	22	7	3	2	25	9

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

88. In all categories of labor force, 29 persons are temporarily displaced and 5 persons are permanently displaced. Among displaced labor force, male are much more than female in all categories.

89. Table 4.12 below shows information on monthly income derived by DPs from displaced livelihood in sequence to the information provided by tables 4.10 and 4.11.

Table 4.12. Monthly income derived by DPs from their displaced livelihood

Monthly income derived by the DPs from their displaced livelihood (Rs.)	Temporarily displaced		Permanently displaced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<5,000	8	4	1	0	9	4
5,000-7500	15	2	1	1	16	3
7,500-10,000	23	5	1	1	24	6
10,001-15,000	36	9	1	0	37	9
15,001-25,000	52	12	2	1	54	13
25,000-50,000	65	5	3	0	68	5
50,000-100,000	34	1	1	0	35	1
100,000-200,000	16	0	1	0	17	0
>200,000	5	0	0	0	5	0
Total	254	38	11	3	265	41

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

90. This table (table on monthly income) is important for resettlement planning as it provides information on monthly income losses in all ranges with gender and severity dimensions. The table shows that only nine (9) male DPs and four (4) female DP are earning less than Rs. 5000/- and only 16 male DPs and three female DPs are earning between Rs. 5,000- Rs.7,500 a month. Income of most DPs is fallen between Rs.7,500 and Rs. 100,000/- as 252 out of 306 DPs are found within this income range. 22 DPs are recorded with income over Rs. 100,000/-. Out of the 306 DPs who lose their income, female population accounts for 15.4%, consisting of 41 female DPs. PMU has the responsibility of rehabilitation of these losses predominantly incur to middle income earners of the project area.

Primary and Secondary Sources of Income

91. Displaced persons' income is not derived from a single source. Table 4.13 gives information on different sources of income earned by DPs.

Table 4.13. Primary and secondary sources of income of DP household members

Income category	Primary Source (No. of Persons)	Secondary Source (No. of persons)	Total
Commercial	268	2	270
Agriculture	19	23	42
Government	272	0	272
Wages	46	1	47
Private Sector	169	8	177
Other	71	0	71

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

92. The above table shows that government sector employment has become the leading primary source income provider representing 32% or 272 persons of all DPs earning income from primary source amounting to 845 DPs. Next to this, commercial sector provides primary source income for 268 DPs (31% of 845 DPs) while private sector provides such opportunities for 169 DPs (20% of 845 DPs). Accordingly, government, commercial and private sectors together provide 709 employment opportunities representing 84% of the primary source income earning category of the total of 845 persons. This is the key income source of DPs in the project area. The position of agriculture and wage earning from other sources has become less in importance as primary income earning source. This composition of primary source income shows that much of income earning DPs of the project area receives their income from organized formal sector related to public services and commercial activities as owners and employees. RP needs to take advantage of this situation as this large income earning population from primary source is characteristic with reasonable level of education, familiar with government administration and procedures and high level of income security leading to a good standard of living. These characteristics represent well established middle class which can be instrumental for effective resettlement planning through consultative and participatory planning approaches.

Secondary source of income earning of these DPs is negligible. 34 DPs earn income from secondary source and out of them 23 DPs receive such income from agriculture. Apparently agriculture base, land and other resources, for their earning is located outside the ROW and mostly from project area too. Their implication with resettlement planning is minimal.

Income and Expenditure of DPs

93. In income assessment, information on expenditure levels plays a key role. As income is earned to spend for living, income alone is not sufficient to assess total picture of the standard of living. Expenditure information plays an important role here to assess the adequacy or inadequacy of income received by DPs for their living. In addition, most importantly it serves as a proxy to know income levels of DPs when assessments on income have limitations to reach actual situations.

Table 4.14. Monthly income & expenditure of the displaced households (N=185)

Level of income or expenditure (Rest.)	Income		Expenditure	
	No. of house holds	%	No. of house holds	%
<1000	0	0	0	0
1001-3000	0	0	0	0
3001-5000	5	2.7	1	0.5
5001-7000	8	4.3	11	5.9
7001-9000	5	2.7	9	4.9
9001-11000	11	5.9	6	3.2
11001-13000	9	4.9	17	9.2
13001-15000	36	19.5	8	4.3
15001-17000	24	13.0	37	20.0
17001-19000	21	11.4	28	15.1
19001-21000	10	5.4	19	10.3
21001-23000	7	3.8	4	2.2
>23000	49	26.5	45	24.3
Total	185	100	185	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

94. In the above table, families receiving income and spending them under different income levels are not exactly corresponding to same DHs as cross connections are unavoidable as opportunities prevail that some DHs belong to one income earning group may include in a different expenditure group. However, this table shows that in most income expenditure levels, expenditure is higher than corresponding income levels. In normal circumstances, only up to certain level of income, expenditure levels are higher than the corresponding income levels. This particular case doesn't show this normal trend as in almost all case expenditure exceeds corresponding income levels, except 9001-11,000, 13,001-15,000 and 21,001-23,000 income/expenditure brackets. The foregone expenditure gaps of DHs may have to be explained through indebtedness, income transfers and subsidies etc. This area needs to be re-examined in the process of RP planning and implementation at community level.

Vulnerable Families

95. Vulnerability has various negative impacts on income earning and family welfare. Table 4.15 gives information on vulnerable categories.

Table 4.15. Vulnerable DHHs by category of vulnerability

Vulnerability	Number of vulnerable families	Percentage
Household Families headed by very old people	86	26.1
Disabled	52	15.8
Very Poor	0	0
Women Headed	191	58.0
Total	329	100

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

96. As per this table 4.15, 34.8% DHHs out of 945 are considered as vulnerable household heads. Out of total 945 DHHs, 191 DHHs are women, representing 20% of total DHHs. When DHHs become vulnerable, their families necessarily become vulnerable and handicapped in socioeconomic surviving. On top of this situation, when road project displaces them, their situation become miserable as they are the most exposed group to ill effects of the project. RP planning has to pay special attention to address the issues of these families to avoid them becoming worse-off. PMU has to maintain a close dialogue with them throughout RP implementation with close monitoring of their situations.

Attitude of DPs towards the development of the project and socioeconomic expectations

Table 4.16. DP's Perceived social and economic advantages of the road project (Multiple responses) N=945

Perceived social and economic advantages	Frequency	Percentage
Social		
Improvement of road security	299	31.6%
Improve the quality of environmental conditions	59	6.2%
High demand for lands	689	72.9%
Increase the land value	699	74.0%
Improve tourism	205	21.7%
Other	0	0.0%
Economic		
Generate additional income	294	31.1%
Reduce cost of living	21	2.2%
Develop business premises & work place	383	40.5%
Develop social infrastructure	140	14.8%
Develop transport facilities	494	52.3%

Other	0	0.0%
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Source: Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

97. Many as 689 responses of DPs perceive that demand for lands would increase and value also go up as a result of project implementation. A great majority of responses hold positive attitudes, especially expecting upward movements of development. As seen by 31.6 % responses, road safety will be improved after the project. It is encouraging to see that 31.1 % believes additional income generation while 40.5% holds the view that business premises and work places will be developed. More than half of the sample, (52.3%), believes that transport facilities of the project area will be developed as a result of the project. Only 21 responses, 2.2%, foresee that cost of living will be reduced. In addition favorable responses can be seen in the areas of social infrastructure development and tourism improvement also.

Table 4.17. DP's perceived adverse social and economic impacts of the project / road project (Multiple Responses N=945)

Perceived social and economic impacts	Frequency	Percentage
Social		
Loss of relatives and neighbors	59	6.3%
Loss of friends	31	3.3%
Loss of religious places	39	4.1%
Effects on children's education	100	10.6%
No sufficient remaining lands to resettle	179	18.9%
Increase in air and sound pollution	551	58.3%
Temporary disturbance on family life	185	19.6%
Other	0	0.0%
Economic		
Loss of Income	335	35.4%
Increasing cost of living	64	6.8%
Parting from business premises and work places	175	18.5%
Limitation of social infrastructure	21	2.2%
Temporary disruption on transportation	403	42.6%
Temporary disruption on tourism	99	10.5%
Loss of goodwill	35	3.7%
Other	0	0.0%

Source: Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

98. As perceived by respondents, most alarming adverse effects are related to increase air and sound pollution (58.3%), loss of income (35.4%), temporary disruption on transportation (42.6%), temporary disruption to family life (19.6%), and temporary disruption on tourism (10.5%). With regard to perceived adverse social and economic impacts of the project, respondents have confusions over temporary losses and permanent losses and inconveniences caused during construction. This is an area for interventions by PMU to improve awareness on temporary losses and long time effects. Information sharing through appropriate participatory processes will have immense benefits in narrowing the gap between DPs and the PMU.

Indigenous people

99. There are no indigenous people located in the vicinity of the road or even in the DS division or the district of Galle.

Chapter 5 - INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

5.1. Consultation process with agencies responsible for land acquisition and resettlement

100. Information dissemination, consultation and participatory process involved with DPs and other stakeholders maintained transparency throughout the RP process. This openness reduces potential conflicts; minimize risk of project delays and help PMU to formulate resettlement and rehabilitation to suit the needs of DPs.

101. In line with this approach, prior to land acquisition and resettlement process commenced, PMU conducted few workshops to improve mutual understanding on the roles and responsibilities of key collaborating partner agencies responsible for land acquisition namely, Ministry of Land and Land Development, Departments of Valuation, Survey, Government Printer and the Divisional Secretaries. Ministry of Ports and Highways supported the PMU to organize these workshops and they served as important forums in reaching consensus on complicated legislative issues.

5.2. Public Disclosure and Information Dissemination

102. Public disclosure of information and maintenance of transparency by the PMU with all stake holders, specially the displaced persons are basic policy requirements of the NIRP and the Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 of ADB. When PMU approaches become transparent and open, the chances for establishing mutual trust between the PMU and the stake holders are greater. This process will have salutary effect on all activities of the road project unlike to the suspicion and mistrust caused by closeness of affairs that will end up with serious negative effects on project implementation.

103. As described above, after the initial familiarization discussions held with the officials of the relevant state departments, prior to the commencement of land acquisition process, series of public information disclosure events were launched to create awareness among DPs on land acquisition process and mitigation efforts to counteract negative impacts. Divisional Secretaries of Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama and their staff played an important role in organizing and participating at awareness creation sessions with DPs.

Consultation during formulation of RP

104. PMU with the support of MoPH deployed 12 resettlement assistants to facilitate the process of public consultation before the commencement of land acquisition and socio economic survey. A work shop was conducted in Colombo for the representatives of main agencies related with the land acquisition and resettlement to ensure their support to the programme in place to disseminate information regarding land acquisition, formulation of RP

and its implementation process. Thereafter, preparatory meetings were held with the Divisional Secretaries of Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama to organize awareness meetings with all relevant stake holders at divisional level.

105. The resulted meetings at DS level was attended by religious leaders,clergymen, local council legislators of the area, Gramaniladaris, Samurdhi Niyamakass, agricultural assistants, and representatives of the community based organizations and representatives of the relevant government departments. These meetings were attended by over two hundred people including 17 officials, legislators politicians and local dignitaries, making them a good forum for distribution of hand outs (information flyer) on the project profile and compensation package with brief introduction on those instruments. NHSP staff headed by the Project Director (PD) made elaborated presentations on the designs of the road project, land acquisition process and introduction to the Land Acquisition Act as core topics. Further, the forum was used to discuss strategies and proposals to address resettlement issues. After making thematic presentations, session turned to an open discussion to exchange views between the officers and audience on policies, rules and regulations, and implementation issues related to land acquisition and resettlement. During these meetings the NHSP staff were able to make clarifications on many issues raised by the audience in a cordial atmosphere. The participants of the meetings pledged their support for the expeditious implementation of the project at the end.

106. The information flyer distributed among the participants who are displaced by the land acquisition and resettlement contains the description of the proposed improvement to the highway, entitlement matrix, and the addresses and telephone numbers of persons to be contacted for further clarifications and information. There were few follow-up inquiries from DPs subsequent to the above meetings held at DS level and PMU promptly responded to them by way of arranging personal meetings, telephone conversations and information exchange in verbal and written forms.

107. After the initial meetings held with principal collaborating agencies related to land acquisition and resettlement as referred to in the first paragraph of this chapter, several workshops and meetings were conducted for various audiences at divisional level who have direct involvements with land acquisition and resettlement matters. These audiences included DS and his/her staff, DPs and their representatives, GNs, Samurdhi Niyamakass, representatives of NGOs/ CBOs. Departments of Surveys and Valuation supported these meetings providing inputs in awareness creation on Land Acquisition Act and its implementation procedures, valuation procedures and payment of compensation and necessary participation expected from DPs. The details of the meetings held in this regard are listed below;

Location	Participants
National Building Research Training Centre, Battaramulla, Colombo	Superintendent of Surveys, Regional valuers, Buddhist monks, Provincial Council members, Municipal Council members, Additional District Secretary, Divisional Secretary,

	Representatives from the Departments of Survey, Valuation, UDA, Representatives of Community Based Organizations and NGOs and large no. of would be displaced persons. Divisional Secretaries, Asst. Divisional Secretaries, Land Officers and Subject Clerks.
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108. Above consultation sessions not only generated valuable insights for formulating the RP for the project area but also provided a forum for consensus reaching and project ownership process although it took some time to yield results. In general, participatory planning is a time consuming exercise, but it has far reaching results in the implementation phase for success as plan is prepared in consultation with all relevant partners, including DPs.

Information Disclosure

109. The information disclosure process initiated at the early stage of the planning focusing on the land acquisition process, payment of compensation, entitlements and other resettlement issues will continue with strong participatory elements till the end of the project.

110. This RP (updated version) will be available for the general public to study. It will be displayed at public places such as DS Offices and Local Authorities (Municipal Council / Urban Council / Pradeshiya Saba) where DPs have easy access.

Table 5.1. Completed and Planned Public Consultation and Disclosure Activities

(a) Completed consultations and disclosure

Activity and location	Objective	Timing	Responsible Unit	Feedback / Issues / Concerns / Raised	Action Taken
Workshop with concerned Departments (80 persons attended this workshop which was held at the Buildings Research Centre, Pelawatta, Battaramulla, Colombo)	To disseminate information regarding the project and seek DPs support to accelerate land acquisition & RS process	Before meeting the public	LAR Unit of NHSP	Staff shortages ,and assistance from RDA on logistics, sundry expenses	Recruiting acquisition officers by PMU to assist the DSs, Provide logistical support for land surveying by private surveyors under the supervision of ESD
Public meeting with DPs NGOs, CBOs and national and	Explain Road Project with technical	02.07.2007 03.03.2008	LAR Unit of NHSP	Income loss Possibility of relocation	RDA's agreement to relax current

Activity and location	Objective	Timing	Responsible Unit	Feedback / Issues / Concerns / Raised	Action Taken
local politicians/legislators Salalankara College, Gonapinuwala and Divisional Secretary Office, 175 attended	information, land acquisition process, safeguard policy, (2009) and NIRP payment of compensation and entitlement matrix			at the same lot when remaining extent is not adequate to minimum requirement of land for residential purpose by RDA	requirements regarding minimum space
Distribution of information flyer/communication literature (information flyers were distributed among the participants at the public meeting held at DS office of Gonapinuwala 13 attended	Public disclosure, maintenance of transparency, confidence building, maintain uniformity	20.04.2011	LAR unit of the NHSP & ESD of RDA	Accelerate the land acquisition and resettlement process, request by DPs	Follow-up actions with relevant agencies to accelerate the land acquisition process with timely compensation
Instruction classes for DS and DS staff involved in land acquisition, held in the Training center, Wakwella, Galle (attended by 153 persons)	To explain the Processes relating to LAA and resettlement and expedite the work	Before the publication of Sec 2	LAR unit of NHSP	Queries regarding rates to be applied in calculating cost of buildings, staff shortages, logistics by DSS and Land Officers	Guide lines on Calculation of rates circulated, additional staff to be provided by the PMU.

(b) Planned consultations and disclosures

Activity	Objective	Timing	Responsible Unit / Agency
Visit to DP's residences	Distribute the Section 2 Notice	After the publication of the section 2 notification	DS,GNN,PMU
Consultation with DPs	Explain the process ending	Before publication	DS,ESD,PMU,

Activity	Objective	Timing	Responsible Unit / Agency
Visit to DP's residences	Distribute the Section 2 Notice	After the publication of the section 2 notification	DS,GNN,PMU
	with taking over the possession of lands	of the Section 38 (a) notice	
Meeting DPs in groups at GN Division level	Prepare them to face the title determination inquiries, Section 9 (1) and brief them on the documents to be submitted at the inquiry	Before Sec.9 (1) inquiries	GNN, RAA & PMU
Meeting with DPs & host communities on selection of relocation sites, if available to be developed by the PMU	Discuss relocation options for decision making	Before relocation	DS, GNN, RAA, PMU & ESD
Meeting DPs at GND level (with LA process being initiated)	Assure compliance of resettlement support	During acquisition and resettlement process	DS, GNN, RAA, PMU & ESD
Disclosure of final RP (updated version) in affected DSD and ADB web	Support stakeholders understanding on RP and its implementation	Two weeks after draft version is distributed	PMU, ESD/ RDA and ADB
Distribution of the Sinhala version of the entitlement matrix to DPs. Refer Annexure 5.1.	Support DPs understanding of their entitlements.	Simultaneous to the distribution of final RP to affected DSD.	PMU and ESD

Note: The consultation is an on-going process there is a continuous dialogue between the resettlement staff and the DPs.

5.3. Consultation during implementation of RP

111. During the field visit made to the project area in the month of August 2011 for the updating of RP, the visiting consultancy team observed that compensation process has begun and LARC and super LARC discussions have commenced. DPs have shown reasonable understanding on land acquisition and resettlement issues as a result of awareness creation efforts made by the PMU since 2007. The consultancy team had the opportunity to visit all land and structures marked for acquisition. At the time of making the updating visit, exact ground markings on the acquisition line based on the PP were visible on ground. Therefore the DPs were aware exactly of the portions of lands and structures which will be affected. This team exchanged information with DPs and other stakeholders like staff of DS offices at Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama state sector service providers like electricity, water, health and education , road users, land brokers etc. along the road section. This turned to be an added consultative session, mostly taken place on individual DP level. Along the road side, DPs provided latest information on land values and their views

on land values that were very similar to that of local level real state agencies, public notaries and land registry staff at Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama divisional level. Refer Annexure 5.2 for consultations carried out during survey activities.

112. Already, a great deal of consultative efforts had been taken by the PMU commencing from participation of the highest level of relevant agencies down to the divisional and village levels.. Now, with the commencement of implementation of resettlement activities at ground level, PMU is of the view to strengthen its consultative and disclosure process by promoting continuous dialogue with smaller DP groups adopting a more client friendly approach, securing participation of all relevant DPs and other partners. This consultative dialogue will help to identify and intervene with the problems encountered by DPs timely and efficient manner at local levels. It has advantages to get closer to the needs of vulnerable DP groups of populations as approach will be able to catch specific requirements of populations with a closer look than focusing on general issues at a higher level.

Chapter 6 - ENTITLEMENTS

113. 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 of 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 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 Ministry of Ports and Highways is a complementary instrument that goes with the LAA to accelerate acquisition process. Mainly, it provides DPs the difference between statutory compensation and replacement cost and concessions for a range of DPs affected economically and socially.

6.1. Eligibility Policy

114. The eligibility policy, as spelled out in the LAA, National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and policy statements of international funding agencies such as ADB is to provide a comprehensive coverage for lost assets and restoration and/or enhancement of livelihoods for all categories of displaced people, whether displaced directly, indirectly, permanently or temporarily, with or without title, and tenants/lessees. For all lost lands and assets compensation will be at replacement cost.

115. The losses of a temporary kind to private property are frequent during the construction period. The contractors need to occupy private land to store the material, equipment and vehicles. They also need land to erect temporary camps for laborers. The private property can often get damaged due to such uses. In accordance to the policy expectations, all such losses will have to be fully compensated and concerned PMU has the responsibility for realization of such compensations.

116. The above policy frame work has effective provisions to ensure the living conditions of vulnerable groups including woman-headed households, elderly headed households and differently able persons etc. These vulnerable segments of populations have serious limitations and impediments in adjusting to quick changes occur in their living environment. Elimination from the land where they have been living for ages is an unbearable occurrence for them in all aspects.

6.2. Operational guidance of entitlements

Replacement Cost

117. Replacement cost could be defined as the compensation required in replacing a similar land in a similar location and a building of similar floor area and construction.

Loss of Buildings

118. Replacement cost will be paid for all buildings irrespective of the age of the building. DPs are entitled to retain the salvage materials .In order to translate the concept of helping the displaced persons to achieve a higher level of living standard than what they experienced prior to the implementation of the project, a DP who was in occupation of even a cadjan hut (temporary) is entitled to a cash grant of Rs.300, 000/- for the loss of the house in addition to other compensation available for them.

Loss of Agricultural Land

119. Agricultural land is a land that is under perennial crops or cultivated seasonally or annually by the owner or lessee or tenant, in conformity with the current international practice, households will be classified as fully displaced persons when the loss is,

Total area	Displaced area	Compensation applicable
Less than 01 acre	10%	Cash or land (if available)
Compensation,		for loss of crops Livelihood grant
More than 01 acre	25%	same as above

120. Title holders who lose less than 10% from a total holding of one acre or less and less than 25% from an extent of more than 01 acre are classified as marginally displace persons and are only entitled to cash compensation and for loss of crops.

Temporary Loss of Private Land

121. 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 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.

Determination of Rates for Properties Acquired

122. 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 Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 mandate that the compensation payable to DPs should be adequate enough to replace their loss assets. Project has taken into consideration those policy guidelines in determining the relevant rates.

Special Needs of Vulnerable Households

123. Vulnerable households have been identified during the census and socio-economic surveys. Women headed households, families with very elderly persons, differently able persons, people in abject poverty and with no titles to their land have been included in to this category. They are entitled to a special grant of Rs.15,000/- per household in addition to the compensation available for other losses. PMU will support them during the construction of their houses.

Special Preparation for the Vulnerable Groups

124. PMU undertakes to develop specific plans for the vulnerable groups as they would feel the effect of resettlement more seriously than 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 in a position to help the vulnerable DPs 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 that provide assistance and interventions to such groups.

Entitlements for Tenant Cultivators (Under Paddy Lands Act)

125. 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.

Land Owned by state Corporations

126. 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.

6.3. Project Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
A. AGRICULTURAL LAND				
Loss of Agricultural land	Owner with title deed or registration certificate	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: - 1) If opted by DP, the remainder land will be acquired or injury will be paid at replacement cost if economically not viable. Reasonable time will be given to harvest perennial crops if not payment will be made at market value. 2) 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.	Payment for lost assets and restoration of livelihood. Payment for loss of income based on entitlement under Land Acquisition Act [46 1 (iii)] or as determined by the LARC.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC. LARC
Loss of access to agricultural land	Tenant, user with lease	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.	Payment to cover lost crops and restoration of livelihood	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
Loss of access to agricultural land	Ande farmer (sharecropper)	No payment for land. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices; AND Transition subsistence (in cash or kind) allowance equivalent to loss of crop or harvest for portion of	Payment to cover lost crops and restoration of livelihood	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
		land affected for the remaining period of sharecropping agreement.		
Loss of access to agricultural land	Non-titled user or squatter on private land or state land	No payment for land. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market prices, if cultivated by him.	Payment to cover lost crops and restoration of livelihood.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
B. RESIDENTIAL LAND AND STRUCTURES				
Loss of Residential land and structure	Owner with title deed or registration certificate	All (cash) payments for land and structure will be made at replacement costs. 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; For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: 1. All (cash) payments for land and 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 3. Rehabilitation package G 2. Shifting allowance see G1. 4. Displaced persons who lose their residence completely he/she is entitled to extra allowance between Rs. 150,000 to Rs. 500,000 depending on the location. 5. For non-title holder the allowance for a alternative land varies from the Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 250,000 depending on the location. Rent allowance varying from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 100,000 will be paid according to the location (Local Authority Area). Minimum payment for a house (Hut) irrespective of the title will be Rs. 300,000	Payment for lost assets, assistance to reorganize on existing land or relocate on alternate land and support for transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility																	
Shops and Houses under the Rent Act	Owner/Renter/ Lessee	<p>Difference between replacement cost and statutory payment to be divided between the owner and the occupant on the following basis.</p> <p>Payment of compensation at replacement cost, according to the following criteria.</p> <table border="1"> <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.	D.S, Valuation Department, RDA
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																			
Loss of rental accommodation	Tenant, user with lease	If there is partial loss of rental accommodation, DP has the option to stay with the owners agreement OR if DP chooses to move out, cash assistance of Rs. 15000 AND Assistance in finding new affordable rental accommodation.	Cash payment for rental allowance or cash value of remaining lease, assistance for finding alternate rental accommodation and support during transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.																	
Loss of residential structure	Non-titled user, non-permitted user or squatter	No payment for land. All payments for structure at replacement costs in materials, cash according to the actual loss for repairing or rebuilding the structure; AND If affected land is state land DP may rebuild on the remaining land with permission, and if affected land is private land the project will encourage DP to relinquish the land and relocate on alternate land or DPs can rebuild on existing land then shifting assistance G 1 i. If DP has to relocate then Rehabilitation package – G 1 ii	Payment for lost assets, assistance to reorganize on land or provision of alternate site if choosing to relocate and support for transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.																	

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
		and G 2. If part of the structure is acquired the area to be considered for payment will be calculated up to the structural support point.		
C. COMMERCIAL LAND AND STRUCTURE				
Loss of commercial land and structure	Owner / operator of registered business	All (cash) payments for land lost at full replacement cost; Payment 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; Payment for any associated loss of income while commercial structure is being rebuilt. For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: 1. All (cash) payments for structure lost at full replacement cost (for materials and labor) cash, WITHOUT deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; 2. Assistance from LARC to locate alternative plot for relocation; OR if opted by DP on recovery of the undeveloped value of the plot depending on availability of land 3. For income losses cash payment not exceeding three times the average annual net profits from business, as shown by the books of accounts, for three calendar years immediately preceding acquisition or livelihood restoration grant, whichever is higher 1. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months net income OR 4. Livelihood assistance grant, Rs. 15,000 whichever is the higher; 5. Rehabilitation	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.

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
		Package – G 2 and G2 ii if required.		
Loss of commercial Structure	Tenant / operator of registered business	If there is partial loss of structure, DP has the option to stay with the owners agreement or if DP chooses to move out, cash assistance of 15,000 AND Assistance in finding new affordable rented premises to re-establish business For income losses cash payment not exceeding three times the average annual net profits from business, as shown by the books of accounts, for three calendar years immediately preceding acquisition or livelihood restoration grant, whichever is higher. For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months net income OR Rs. 15,000 Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher. If part of the structure is acquired the area to be considered for payment will be calculated up to the structural support point.	Cash payment for livelihood restoration, assistance for finding alternate rental accommodation and support for income losses and during transition period.	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
Loss of commercial Structure	Owner or operator of non-registered business / squatter	For structure – all payments for structure lost at replacement cost in cash, according to the actual loss; AND For income - cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher; AND If affected land is state land DP or if land is private land the project will encourage DP to relinquish the land and relocate on alternate land or; AND Rehabilitation package – Items G.2, and G.2 ii if required.	Payment for lost assets, transition assistance and income restoration	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
D. OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTIES OR SECONDARY STRUCTURES				
Partial or complete loss	Owners of structures	All (cash) payments for affected structure at	Payment for loss and relocation if	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
of other property or secondary structure (i.e. shed, outdoor latrine, rice store, animal pen etc)	(regardless if the land is owned or not)	replacement cost; OR Cost of repair of structure to original or better condition; OR Cash assistance for relocation of structure.	required	
Loss of tombs or graves	All owners	All cash payments per tomb to cover the cost of exhumation (including any religion ceremony) if required relocation OR cash payments of Rs. 15,000 per tomb to cover the cost of exhumation (including any religious ceremonies if required)	Payment for loss and relocation if required	RDA, CV, DS, LARC.
E. LOSS OF INCOME OF EMPLOYEES OR HIRED LABORERS				
E.1 Temporarily Affected				
While business re-establishes (i.e. reorganizing on remaining land or relocating in the same area)	All affected employees, wage or daily laborers' in private or government businesses	Cash payment of Rs. 15000 or Three month salary whichever is more	Businesses will be encourage to retain existing employees Payment for lost income during business re-establishment	RDA, CV, LARC
E.2 Permanently Affected				
Job loss due to relocation of business to another area or business operator decides not to re-establish	All affected employees, wage or daily laborers in private or government businesses	Cash payment of Rs. 15000 or Three month salary whichever is more	Payment for lost income, rehabilitation package to provide support and income restoration	RDA, CV, LARC
F. TREES & STANDING CROPS (already included under A)				
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	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 losses Payment for trees calculated on market value on the basis of land productivity, type, age, and productive value of affected trees	RDA, CV, DS, LARC

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
	land the timber given to timber cooperation; (regardless if the land is owned or not)	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.		
G. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION & REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE				
G.1 Materials Transport Allowance				
i. Reorganization of residential structure	DPs reorganizing or rebuilding on same plot	Cash assistance (shifting allowance) of Rs 5000 to 15000 depending on the floor area of the house DP/household	Payment for disturbance and to assist in rebuilding	RDA, CV, LARC
ii. DP requiring relocation for housing	Relocating DPs	Cash assistance (relocation allowance) of Rs. 5000 up to an amount of Rs 15,000 DP/household for transportation to new location or site based on floor area of the house in occupation before relocation.	Allowance to cover transport of household or commercial effects, salvaged and new building materials	RDA, CV, LARC
G.2 Livelihood Restoration (Grant & Training)				
i. Permanent effects on livelihood	DPs/household	Livelihood restoration grant - as cash assistance of Rs 15,000 per household (plus professional assistance and advice, if required, to invest funds or to set up a business at a commercially viable location).	Cash sum to offset income losses not directly paid for, to provide support while business re-establishing or as start-up investment for new business if DP has to change livelihood.	RDA, CV, LARC
ii. Permanent effects on livelihood	Severely affected farmers remaining on affected land	Assistance to increase productivity on remaining land (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	RDA, CV, LARC

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
			training from Department of Agriculture, Tea Smallholding Authority, Agrarian Services Department, Coconut Development Board, and Rubber Control Department	
G.4 Special Assistance				
Agricultural Lands other than paddy lands title holder	Owner	For the agricultural land compensation payable under A and B in item one is applicable, payment of 5% of the statutory value subject to a minimum value of Rs.10,000 and a maximum of Rs.100,000, if vacant possession is handed over on or before a date nominated by the RDA/DS Sufficient time to be given to harvest crops or Compensation for the loss of crops.		RDA, Valuation Department, D.S
Incentive payment	Owner or occupant at the time of handing over the property.	Ex-gratia payment of 25% of the statutory value of the building to be paid, if the vacant possession is handed over on a date stipulated by the D.S/ RDA, subject to a minimum of Rs.25,000 and maximum of Rs.500,000	To encourage DPs to handover the acquired properties on a timely basis.	D.S, Valuation Department, RDA
Effects on vulnerable DPs	Vulnerable DPs including the poor, elderly DPs, ethnic minority households IPs, female - headed households, and disabled	A special grant of Rs 15,000 per DP/household to improve living standards of vulnerable DPs and households Assistance to vulnerable households 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 not simply re-establish levels of poverty, vulnerability or marginalization	RDA, CV, LARC

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Intent/ Requirement	Responsibility
H. COMMUNITY ASSETS				
Loss of buildings and other structures (schools, temples, clinics, walls etc), infrastructure (local roads, footpaths, bridges, irrigation, water points or communal hand pumps etc), common resources (such as water supply, community forests)	Divisional Secretary of the division, urban ward, village, local community or local authority owning or benefiting from community property, infrastructure or resources	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 resources by contractor (costs to be borne by project) or payment for such if agreement for local authority or community to undertake the restoration works.	RDA, CV, LARC
Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.			

6.4. Cut-off Date

127. As per the cutoff date stipulated in the previous RPs eligibility for entitlement is the date of publication of the Section 2 notice under LAA for titleholders and for non title holders as well. The date of Section 2 notification is 12th of April 2008 for this stretch of road. In case of title holders, the relevance of cut-off date is related to the additional constructions and improvements which have to be excluded from compensation. In case of non-titleholders, cut-off date is important as it prevents new encroachers coming to the area after formal identification of land required for the project. The Section 2 notification is the first official announcement making publicly on the acquisition and hence provide a meaningful ground for the cut-off date.

Chapter 7 - GRIEVANCE REDRESSES MECHANISM

128. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is necessary to support genuine claimants to resolve their problems through mutual understanding and consensus reaching process with relevant parties. This is in addition to the available legal institutions for resolving unsatisfied DP's appeals against the disagreeable decisions. In respect of this section of the road, as PMU has been already functioning, opportunities prevailed from design stage to implementing stage to take mitigation measures to resolve grievances from the inception of the project. Field level information confirms that PMU has successfully used public consultation, stakeholder participation and awareness creation sessions to reach public consensus on the project. This positive approach of the PMU has to be continued and strengthened with the commencement of land acquisition process as more grievances at individual level of DPs will crop up after land acquisition commences.

7.1. Grievance Redress Committee

129. The best practice for resolving grievances is to settle issues in the first instance at the community/village or the Grama Niladai level through consultative process. This community based approach is an informal setup that can be tried at lower levels with the initiatives of PMU and its extension staff. However, issues that can't be addressed at this level informally have to be taken at a higher level formally for reconciliation. RDA has considerable experience in handling grievances of DPs especially with the implementation of SEW project, which is incidentally the first major expressway of the country. The main objective of establishing Grievances Redress Committee (GRC) setup in Southern Transport Development Project (STDP) was to solve these problems in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner in a cordial environment. With this experience, road development projects of RDA have adopted a similar approach with GRCs keeping some uniformity in resolving grievances. Grievance Redress Committee established by the RDA has well defined functions, composition, and a procedure to redress grievances. A GRC system based on the Resettlement Framework for NHSP is proposed for Hikkaduwa-Baddegama-Nilhena Road (B153).Matara – Godagama section of A024 road.

130. GRC approach gives an opportunity for DPs bring their unsolved grievances to the committee established for the said purpose at divisional level. The innovative intervention of this approach is the establishing of a GRC at a divisional level consisting of key official partners involved in land acquisition and a representative from public as committee members to find solutions for DPs unsolved grievances. Any disagreed DP can bring his case to this committee, free of charge (not even a stamp duty), for hearing of his/her case. GRC is not the only body which DPs can approach to solve their grievances. There are series of formal bodies; some are with special focus on certain matters, available for DPs to take their unsolved grievances, problems and issues. PMU's responsibility is to make DPs familiar and knowledgeable with these institutional arrangements and play the role of a facilitator if DPs wish to process their grievances and claims through those institutions for better judgements. A GRC can deal with complaints relating to unaddressed losses or social and environment issues resulting from project implementation. It cannot challenge the

statutory entitlements of DPs and should refrain from making decision relating to designs or engineering matters or on any compensation matters that are pending before the Compensation Review Board or courts.

Composition of GRC

131. The GRC will be a five member committee and headed by the Assistant Divisional Secretary with the relevant division, Project Manager/Resettlement Officer, District Valuation Officer, and four civil society representatives (who may be chosen from among the recognized NGOs/ CBOs, clergy, persons representing DPs groups and women). In addition, the Resettlement Officer/ Social Impact Monitoring Officer (SIMO) of the RDA/ PMU will function as the Secretary of the GRC and will be responsible for keeping record of all grievances registered and action taken on them. When required, the GRC can seek the assistance of other persons/institution.

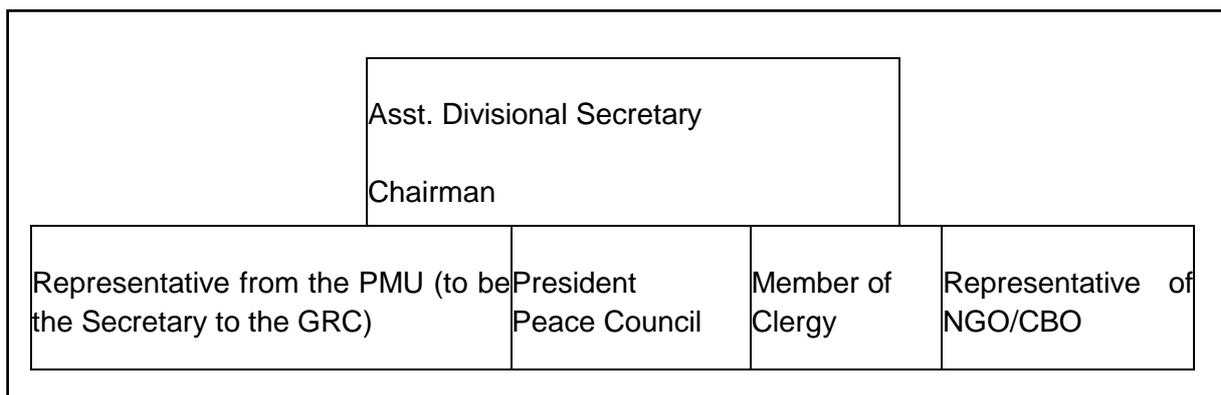


Figure 7.1. Proposed Structure of GRC

132. There is a provision in the LAA 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.

Operational aspects of GRC

133. For Whom: Any DP may approach the GRC to seek its assistance in resolution of any problem, complaint or dispute concerning land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. DPs dissatisfied with awards may also appeal to the GRC where GRC will refer it to the appropriate forum after examining the complain. Only appellants or others specifically authorised may attend the GRC meetings.

134. Functions: The function of the GRC is to remove grievances, settle disputes of the displaced persons regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The GRC mandate and procedures will be given wide publicity so that DPs have a better understanding of their entitlements, rights, and responsibilities. Grievances relating to land titles, which is a legal issue, will remain outside the purview of this Committee, and persons with such grievances will be advised to approach the appropriate courts of the laws to settle such disputes. DPs will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees associated with the grievance settlement procedure, except for cases filed in courts.

135. Venue of the GRC Meetings: The GRC will meet at the project site keeping in view the convenience of the displaced persons. But it will be free to hold its meetings at any other locations if that will be more convenient to DPs.

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

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

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

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

140. Appeal against GRC Decisions: Displaced persons not satisfied with the GRC decisions can appeal to higher authorities in the Project, the Ministry of Ports and Highways, or to even Courts of Law.

141. The displaced persons who are aggrieved by the decision of GRC will be free to approach higher authorities for grievance redress.

142. GRC is not the only body that DPs can approach for grievances solving. There are series of formal bodies, some are with special focus on certain matters, available for DPs to take their unsolved grievances, problems and issues. PMU's responsibility is to make DPs knowledgeable and familiar with these institutional arrangements and play the role of a facilitator if DPs wish to process their grievances and claims through those institutions for better judgements.

Grievance Redress Process

Step One	The displaced person approaches the Project staff at site with a complaint regarding his problems that he thinks have not been addressed properly or compensation is inadequate restore is loss properties and standard of living. The project staff explains him to steps taken to assist him and solved his grievances but, he remains unconvinced.
Step Two	Not satisfied with the explanation by the Project staff, DP goes to the Grievance Redress Committee about which he had come to know from a consultation meeting that he had once attended. He first makes his complaint to the GRC verbally but he follows it up with a written petition. The GRC assures him that his complaint will be looked into and a reply sent to him within 4-5 weeks. If the complaint is within the mandate of the GRC, GRC will examine it and submit the findings to appropriate forum for necessary action. If required DP will be invited to GRC when his complaint is taken for scrutiny. If the complaint is not based on a proper understanding of compensation procedure or any legal issue was involved or complaint is not within the mandate of GRC the DP will be accordingly informed within 15 days. This again leaves the DP disappointed.
Step Three	The DP persists and this time knocks at the door of the Compensation Review Board with hopes of getting his grievance redressed forever. But this does not happen.
Step Four	The last resort left for the DP is the Court of Law if he still feels that none of the above organization has delivered justice to him. The decision of the court would be final. Since his problem has adjudicated by a competent, knowledgeable legal body.

7.2. Other agencies that the DPs could forward their grievances

Land Acquisition Compensation Review Board (LARB)

143. 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.

Samatha Mandalaya – SM (Board of Mediation)

144. This is a body of distinguished citizens functioning as a conflict resolving committee appointed by the Ministry of Justice for each Judicial District, the decisions of the Samataha Mandalaya is not binding on the parties to the conflict. It has no mandate to enforce decisions, this is purely a consultative process, and disputes between DPs could be referred to SM to persuade the parties to arrive at an amicable solution without resorting to protracted litigation.

Human Rights Commission (HRC)

145. By the constitution of Sri Lanka, commission has been established to entertain and inquire into the violation 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 the state officials. An aggrieved party could seek relief from HRC. Chairman and members of the HRC is appointed by the President.

Parliamentary Ombudsman

146. 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)

147. An aggrieved member of 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 relief sought is justifiable.

Parliament Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Ports and Highways

148. This is another forum where an aggrieved DP could direct his grievance. Secretary to the Ministry of Ports and Highways, 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

149. A displaced person aggrieved by a decision of any public official in the process of implementation of the land acquisition and 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

150. Government of Sri Lanka has established an agency to help people 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 for the aggrieved party in a court of law without fees.

Chapter 8 - RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

151. It is necessary for PMU to take adequate measures to help displaced persons to relocate their business in a manner that would not disrupt their standard of living and socioeconomic standards. In this regard, 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 DPs. However, the decisions in this regard are completely in the hands of DPs and PMU will have the facilitating role in the implementation of DPs' decisions. Prior to this PMU has to be certain that DPs have sufficient information for their decisions.

8.1. The Options Available for DPs for Relocation;

- a. On the same premises if sufficient land is available to reconstruct the lost building.
- b. On a land up to 20 perches provided by the PMU in consultation with the DPs and the host community, provided suitable land is available in close proximity to the DPs original habitats.
- c. On a land selected and bought by the DP of his own for relocation (self-relocation)

Table 8.1 below shows DHHs preference on method of compensation

Table 8.1. DHHs Preferred Method of Compensation

Preferred Compensation for Land	Frequency	Percentage
Land for land	2	0.2
Cash compensation	9	0.9
Don't arise	934	98.8
Total	945	100

Source: Field survey September 2011, conducted for RP updating exercise

152. Out of the 11 DHHs who have to be relocated elsewhere (Table 3.4), only 2 DHHs (18.1%) wished to have land for land option and 9 DHHs (81.8%) wished to have cash compensation. For 934 DHHs, this is not an option as those DHHs don't come under the category of relocation elsewhere. They are entitled for various other cash compensation payments.

153. In the case of sites chosen by the PMU in consultation with the DPs and host community, if such sites are available, all infrastructure facilities required at the resettlement site will be provided by the PMU. This involves only two (2) household heads and host community negotiations may not be problematic as impact created for host community by two (2) settlement units is very minimal.

154. When a DP has taken the decision to relocate by himself/ herself at a site purchased by him/ her or another site owned by him/ her, such DPs are entitled to following additional assistance depending on the local authority area of his original residence. However, to ensure that relocating households would not be impoverished or worse off as a result of their relocation, the following measures will be undertaken to assist the DPs based on the entitlement matrix developed for this project.

Local Authority Area	Amount of additional compensation
Municipality	Rs.500, 000
Urban Council	Rs.300, 000
Pradeshiya Sabah	Rs.150, 000

155. Replacement cost will be paid for all buildings irrespective of the age of the building. DPs are entitled to retain the salvage materials. All DPs subject to relocation are entitled to following payments to assist them in the relocation process.

1. **Rent allowance** of Rs.50, 000 to Rs 100,000 (one time) depending on the area of his original residence and the floor area.
2. A **transport allowance** of Rs.5000 to 15,000 depending on the floor area of the original residence
3. A **livelihood grant** of Rs.15, 000 to vulnerable households.

8.2. Resettlement Preferences

156. As the number of DP households get displaced is 11 (out of 26 units have to be relocated, 15 units are secondary structures) the question on preference was not asked from many DPs. Out of the 11 DHHS responded, nine (9) preferred to resettlement by self with the receipt of cash component. These DHHS are of the view that self relocation owes greater flexibilities in respect of site selection, arranging public utilities (being an urban are), privacy and timing considerations etc. Two (2) DHHS prefer relocation collectively as a community with government assistance.

Table 8.2 presents the views of DHHS on the method of resettlement preferred by DHHS.

Table 8.2. DPs Preferred Method of Resettlement

Preferred Relocation	Frequency	Percentage	
Resettlement by self	9	81.8	Same plot or another place
Resettlement as community	2	18.1	With government assistance
Total	11	100	

Source: Field survey September 2011, conducted for RP updating exercise

157. In addition, 9 DHHS out of these 11 DHHS are in the category of shops/commercial units, and owners of these commercial units are of the view that most suitable locations for their business have to be selected on individual basis to suit particular business requirements. According to them, common resettlement approaches would undermine their expectations.

Incentive Payments

158. All DPs who hand over the possession of their properties on a date prescribed by the PMU will be entitled to an ex-gratia payment of 25% of the statutory valuation of the building subject to a minimum of Rs.25,000 and a maximum of Rs. 500,000.

Relocation Assistance for Encroachers

159. A housing block up to 10 perches free of charge is targeted at a fully serviced resettlement site developed by the PMU. In lieu of a building block, if encroacher's original habitat was in a Municipal or Urban Council area, he/she is eligible for 50% of the cash grant entitled for a title holder and Rs.100,000 if he/she comes from a Pradeshiya Sabah areas. They are also entitled to all other payments applicable to title holders except for the compensation for the land.

Cultivated Agricultural Land

160. A 5% of the statutory payment is made (section 17) subject to a minimum of Rs. 10,000 and a maximum of Rs. 100,000.

Relocation of Sub Families

161. Those married adult children who had lived with parents in the same house at least 03 years prior to the publication of Sec 02 notice under LAA, are entitled to a plot of land if suitable land is available from a fully serviced resettlement site up to 10 perches, free of charge or cash grant applicable to an encroacher in lieu of a plot of land.

Loss of Community Facilities and Resources

162. Affected community buildings and facilities will be repaired to their previous condition or replaced in consultation with displaced communities and relevant authorities. These include schools, temples, health centers, public wells, irrigation canals, foot bridges, cemeteries and accesses to community resources.

Loss of Public Utilities

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

Damages Caused During Construction

164. All damages caused during construction will be compensated by the contractor. This activity is monitored by the Social and Environmental Impact Monitoring Officers attached to the PMU. PMU has a close supervision on contractors through formal agreements.

Construction Related Disturbances

165. If DPs living close to the ROW have to be temporarily evacuated during blasting and other operations that can make harmful incidents to DPs. Contractor has to compensate for the disturbances and inconvenience caused to DPs.

Transfer of Ownership of Housing Lots Allocated at Resettlement Sites

166. Titles to the housing lots given to the DPs will be transferred to them as soon as possible and all legal and stamp fees will be borne by the PMU.

Chapter 9 - INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

9.1. Loss of income and livelihood of DPs

167. The present road project is designed as a road widening activity involving two strips of land from either side of the ROW. Even the average extent that would be acquired from each of the affected lot would be around two perches, significant income and business losses could be expected due to the socioeconomic environment of the area. The area is densely populated and Hikkaduwa, Gonapinuwa and Baddegama townships are located along the road. The affected area consists of variety of business activities ranging from small and medium trade and industrial centres to large scale commercial establishments being its nearness to developed tourist centres along the beach of southern Sri Lanka and other growth centres.

168. Out of all partially affected 377 structures, all of them except 6 temporary sheds are primary structures and they are likely to be rehabilitated/improved within own premises. Among the partially affected 377 structures, 257 are business premises (141 shops/commercial and 116 combine shop/house) representing 68% of the partially affected structures. Except, temporary disturbances that may occur during construction stage, these business will be carried out without interruptions. As stated by many residents in the project area, after project situation will be very favourable for business and a bright future for business can be expected. Residential houses account for 114 units, representing 32% of the partially affected structures.

169. Out of the fully affected 490 structures, primary structures account for 81 units while 409 units are secondary structures. Thus primary structures represent only 16.5% of the fully affected structures. Out of the primary 81 primary structure, 63 are business premise and 18 are residential houses. From 63 business premises, only nine (9) business premises have to be relocated elsewhere while 54 business premises have to be relocated within same premises. Out of 409 secondary structures, 394 can be relocated within same premises.

170. The loss of income due to temporary disruption to business during readjustment period will be compensated as per the provisions made in the entitlement matrix. Those who lost income from their business and services are eligible to receive substantial income depending on their previous income received from their respective engagements. There are 14 such DPs losing their income permanently while 292 DPs are losing their income temporarily.

Table 9.1. Lost livelihood of DPs by the project

Type of Livelihood	Temporary Affected		Permanently Affected		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Farming	4	2	0	0	4	2
Horticulture	2	4	0	0	2	4
Retail shop (essential items)	35	5	1	0	36	5
Whole sale shop (essential items)	14	1	0	0	14	1
Small shop (services)	37	3	1	0	38	3
Large shop (services)	15	1	0	0	15	1
Variety store	11	0	0	0	11	0
Garage / tyre shop / service centre	23	0	0	0	23	0
Vehicle yard (selling)	2	0	0	0	2	0
Hardware shop	12	1	1	0	13	1
Hotel / Restaurant / Bar	17	2	0	0	17	2
Tea shop	16	6	2	1	18	7
Vegetable shop	8	2	2	1	10	3
Fruit shop	4	2	1	0	5	2
Fish stall	2	0	1	0	3	0
Others (specify)	52	9	2	1	54	10
Total	254	38	11	3	265	41

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B 153 road and field Survey September 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

171. A total of 306 persons have lost their livelihood due to the project. Among them, 292 persons have lost their livelihood temporarily while 14 people have lost them permanently. Livelihood losses incurred to farming and horticulture are insignificant, like incurred to 12 DPs only and they too are temporarily affected. It is a significant matter that most losses are seen in commercial activities in various trades amounting to 230 DPs out of 306 DPs (75%). Out of these 230 DPs, only 11 DPs have permanent losses while remaining 219 DPs are affected temporarily only. The losses incurred to female members in commercial activities are less as accounts only for 25 female DPs. Mostly front runners of commercial activities are male members of the population, but female members have significant involvement with them behind formal settings of them. Very often, these road side commercial ventures away from towns have limited staff and consist of owner/manager and an assistant. As most of these commercial ventures are like garages, carpentry/furniture shops and welding plants etc., their female staff is significantly low. As such only 25 female DPs are undergoing livelihood losses in all categories of commercial activities, permanently and temporarily, accounting only 8.1% of all DPs with livelihood losses.

172. Table 9.2 below provides inside information of work force by adding information on the composition of labor force.

Table 9.2. Workers /Laborers in Business /Enterprises displaced by the Project

Type of Livelihood	Temporary Displaced		Permanently Displaced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manager/Supervisor	5	2	0	0	5	2

Permanent Employee	12	4	2	1	14	5
Unskilled Labor	3	1	1	1	4	2
Other Categories	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total	22	7	3	2	25	9

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 road and Field Survey September, 2011 conducted for RP updating exercise

173. According to the information in table 9.2, a total of 29 workers of all categories are temporarily displaced while five (5) workers of all categories are permanently displaced. As such, a total of 34 workers are displaced as a result of the project. The male DPs undergoing livelihood losses account for 73.5% of the total number of DPs undergoes livelihood losses while female corresponding value is 26.5%.

174. As mentioned above, this composition of workforce in above business enterprises subject to temporary and permanent displacements gives an idea of the size of business enterprises. Out of the total work force, seven (7) perform as Manager/supervisor and 27 work as subordinate level workers. This suggests that these commercial establishments are very small in their sizes and one manager/supervisor has 3-4 subordinates to run them, mostly including family members too. This shows the simplicity and smallness of business enterprises located along the project road.

Project as a Development Opportunity

175. In principal, PMU views the resettlement programme as a development opportunity for the displaced. As a priority matter, project benefits should flow to the displaced through associated institutional interventions such as adequate and timely compensation, income restoration programmes, rehabilitation of vulnerable groups, and employment opportunities in construction related activities etc.

176. Before designing a plan for income restoration, an appraisal will 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 emerged through socioeconomic profiles of the area were further confirmed during one to one discussions had with many of the businessmen in the area.

177. Galle is the capital city of Galle district and endowed with a reasonably wealthy population, with above average per capita purchasing power in the city area. Economy of the district is largely contributed by transportation, tree crops (tea, coconut and cinnamon mainly), tourism, industries and services. Large numbers of people are employed in the public and private sector organizations. Tourism too plays a significant part in the economic growth of the district. The prevailing physical and socioeconomic climate is very conducive for business opportunities and the situation prevailing in the area provides ample opportunities for those who are compelled to relocate their businesses elsewhere, in small to medium scales. The favorable situation for businesses will be enhanced by many folds with

the commissioning of SEW. Assistance provided by the PMU, is an additional encouragement for this favored situation.

Strategies for Income Restoration Programme (IRP)

178. Most of the displaced would suffer only temporary loss of business. The IRP strategy would be based on multiple approaches, reinforcing each other, targeted at them as detailed given below.

Proposed invigorative activities for income generation

- a. Increase the awareness of the DPs
- b. Development of vocational, managerial and entrepreneurial skills
- c. Improve and promote leadership qualities
- d. Formation of societies by members to address common issues.
- e. Training in Human Resources Development
- f. Training in occupational skills development
- g. Members of target groups attend regular meetings conducted by RDA
- h. Members of target groups open savings accounts and promote banking practices
- i. Feedback information to the PMU to facilitate the implementation process.

Organization to implement Income Restoration Plan

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

- Banks and other financial institutions
- Vocational Training Authority
- National apprentice and Industrial Training Authority
- Assistance of the NGOs such as Chambers of Commerce
- All income restoration programs will be undertaken in consultation with individual DPs and their associations

Categories of DPs Entitled to Income Restoration Benefits

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

Potential Income Restoration Programmes

180. RDA has conceived resettlement as a development opportunity aiming at full rehabilitation of DPs. There is difference between title holders and non-title holders for income generation programme. 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, agricultural holders, tenants, business units and others who lose their income as a result of this project.

181. As project involves only primary improvements to existing road, majority of effects will be from the strip acquisition of their property frontages. This nature of acquisition is very severe in highly urbanized areas where residential and commercial areas are very small, with little or no room to move back for relocation on the same plot. However, people residing close to public roads are aware that one day their land would be required for improvements for the road and this is true in the case of main roads. This is not an unexpected occurrence for them. In this situation, DPs are compelled to lose their existing homes and or businesses. Sri Lankan experience is that they prefer to stay close to the roads and remain on lands with reduced space in order to remain on land enjoying direct road frontages. DPs will be given the option under these conditions to remain on the existing plot if the ongoing road widening allows it; if so they will not be forced to relocate. All DPs whose livelihoods are displaced under the project will be provided with livelihood restoration measures which will include the following.

- A livelihood restoration allowance to assist as seed money to re-establish a business
- Allowance and interventions for poor and vulnerable families
- Vocational or skilled training
- Project related employment

182. When identifying potential income generating opportunities for needy people, greater emphasis will be paid to raw materials, availability of required infrastructure and market potentials.

Training in Skills Development

183. One person from each fully displaced household will be selected for the development of skills. Adult children of the households losing dwellings and commercial premises will be given priority in the selection of trainees.

Training in Entrepreneur Development

184. Entrepreneur 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 focus on low income earners. The basic requirements would be willingness to commence a business or an industry and ability to raise capital. PMU will act as a facilitator to raise the capital and develop business plans of the interested DPs.

Employment Opportunities during the Construction Phase

185. It is envisaged that the following contractual opportunities will be available to DPs during the construction phase of the project.

- Light vehicle drivers
- Heavy vehicle drivers
- Masons
- Carpenters
- Welders
- Bar benders
- Computer operators
- Clerks
- Office Aids
- Laborers

186. The PMU will liaise with the contractor to find employment opportunities in the construction related activities.

187. Above are related to the preliminary preparations at general programming for income generation targeting DPs at project level. The programme doesn't stop at this level. It has to go deeper beyond this level to address requirements of each and every DP who need income restoration assistance from the project. This involves micro level planning for income generation at individual DP level. Project will employ its settlement staff to support each and every DP who needs to start income generation activity especially by providing coordination support to obtain technical and financial assistance from 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 DPs.

Interim Measures

188. Compensation for the loss of income due to acquisition of properties or employment will be paid as listed in the entitlement matrix.

Chapter 10 - RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

10.1. Total Cost for Resettlement

189. Total cost of land acquisition and resettlement will be in the region of Rs. 537, 046, 210 equivalent to US\$ 4, 882, 238. This amount includes provisions for income restoration including training and contingencies.

Table 10.1. Estimated Cost of Land Acquisition and Resettlement of Road Project B153 (Revised and updated)

Item No.	Item	No.	Unit	Rs/unit	Total Rs	Total US\$
Compensation for Lands	Agricultural Lands (Highlands)	540	Perch	25,000	13,500,000	122,727
	Commercial Lands	1089		110,000	119,790,000	1,089,000
	Residential Lands	1126.9		92,125	103,815,663	943,779
	Non Agricultural Lands	419.7		20,000	8,394,000	76,309
	Access Roads	0.7		15,000	10,050	91
Compensation for Structures	Houses - Class 1	1768.9	m2	28,200	49,882,980	453,482
	Shops/Houses - Class 2	7075.6		17,045	120,603,602	1,096,396
	Secondary Structures	3433.2		3,000	10,299,600	93,633
	Loss of tombs	4	Number	15,000	60,000	545
Loss of Income:	Business Income	320	DHH	15,000	4,800,000	43,636
	Loss of Wage/Salary	306	DH	15,000	4,590,000	41,727
Trees:	Fruit Trees	2310	Trees	2,000	4,620,000	42,000
	Timber	1734		5,000	8,670,000	78,818
Allowances	5% of Statutory (Agriculture)	5% of sum	Lump sum		675,000	6,136
	25% of Statutory (Buildings)	25% of sum	Lump sum		42,621,646	387,470

Item No.	Item	No.	Unit	Rs/unit	Total Rs	Total US\$
	Shifting allowance	81	DHH	15,000	1,215,000	11,045
	Relocation allowance	11	DHH	150,000	1,650,000	15,000
	Vocational Training Grant	14	DP	15,000	210,000	1,909
	Temporary Accommodation	87	DHH	50,000	4,350,000	39,545
	Special grants for VP	329	DHH	15000	4,935,000	44,864
	External Monitoring	18	Months	242,000	4,356,000	39,600
	Sub Total				509,048,540	4,627,714
	Administration Cost 0.5%				2,545,243	23,139
	Contingency 5%				25,452,427	231,386
	TOTAL				537,046,210	4,882,238

Source: Field survey September 2011, conducted for RP updating exercise and detail designs of B153 road

+ As trees are of varying ages, an average rate was taken for budgeting purpose (Dollar calculation was taken as Rs. 110 per US\$)

190. This estimate is prepared based on the revised numbers of DPs (data from PP) and present market values that were obtained during this RP updating exercise. It also considered the values presented in the previous RPs which were based on the information collected during the previous investigations and surveys carried out by the previous study teams. In this report relevant parties such as notaries, housing estate dealers and knowledgeable residents of the area were consulted. Their general view was that during the past 3 – 4 years land / property prices have not significantly changed, around 5 – 10% increase can be reasonable variation. Accordingly, 10% increase for land / properties have been included in this updating exercise.

Rates used in the Preparation of the Resettlement Budget

191. The rates used in the preparation of the resettlement budget (during the FS) have been derived from the rates used in paying compensation of DPs of STDP, interviews with stakeholders, rates paid for the DPs of the adjoining projects, discussion with Valuation officers, property developers, paper advertisements by prospective sellers etc. As the road project area is falling within three DS division the comparison of rates, among the DS divisions have also been analyzed. The present study also referred to the above information sources. The opinion of the personal engaged in the business was that the land and property

prices have not drastically enhanced during the last five years. According to them, a slight increase of 5-10% is reasonable to be considered. Hence, the previous rates were increased by 10% to arrive at a realistic resettlement budget. Rates used for this budget (budget of this report) are given in the Table 10.2 below.

Table 10.2 Land Value in Project Area

Location / GN Division	Commercial Land (Rs.)		Residential Land (Rs)	
	Minimum (Per)	Maximum (Per)	Minimum (Per)	Maximum (Per)
Baddegama Township	82,500	110,000	55,000	82,500
Baddegama Rural	55,000	82,500	33,000	55,000
Gonapinuwala Township	110,000	137,500	82,500	110,000
Gonapinuwala Rural	82,500	110,000	55,000	82,500
Hikkaduwa Township	137,500	165,000	137,500	165,000
Hikkaduwa Rural	110,000	137,500	110,000	137,500

Source: Field survey September 2011, conducted for RP updation

Chapter 11 - IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

192. The implementation schedule carries the time frame of accomplishment of each and every activity of the plan. Resettlement activities has commenced from 1st March 2011 with the recruitment of team leader/consultants, resettlement assistants and supporting staff. The resettlement plan will be implemented during a period of one and half years from March 2011.

Table 11.1 Implementation Schedule – Major Events

Activities	Time after Commencement	Responsibility
Recruitment of resettlement staff and initial training	Month 1	MoPH, PMU/RDA,
Conduct of Census & SES and input of data & analysis	Month 2-3	PMU, LARD/ESD
Preparation of RP and submission to MoL & ADB for approval	Month 4	PMU, MoL, ESD, ADB
Land Acquisition -Process	Month 1-11	PMU, DS, SD, VD, GP, RDA, MoPH, MoL
Payment of Compensation	Month 6-10	PMU, SD, VD, MoPH, CSC, NGO
Relocate houses, shops, businesses	Month 16-18	PMU, LARD/ESD, CSC, NGO
Clear the ROW	Month 17 - 18	PMU, CSC
Issue notice for commencement of civil workers	Month 10-18	PMU and ,MoPH, ADB
Income Restoration	Month 17 - 18	PMU, LARD/ESD, CSC, NGO
Management Information System	Month 1- ongoing	PMU, LARD/ESD, CSC, NGO
Grievance Redressing	Month 5 - ongoing	GRC, Samatha Mandala, Other state institutions
Internal Monitoring	Month 03 - ongoing	PMU, LARD/ESD, CSC
External Monitoring	Month 6 – 24	External monitor, PMU, ARD/ESD & ADB

Chapter 12 - INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

193. The overall implementing responsibility of the project lies with the GOSL and MoPH is the line ministry for the matters pertaining to the highway sector. RDA being the execution agency for road development has administrative responsibility for implementation of the project under general supervision of the Ministry of Ports and Highways. MoPH has established Project Management Units (PMU) for execution of special projects due to their importance, priority, magnitude of investment and external collaboration etc. PMUs have to accomplish a time-bound programme through a planned set of interventions agreed upon by concerned authorities. PMUs work under the general supervision of RDA, but have direct linkages and access to MoPH to expedite their work. Thus, PMU is the focal institution responsible for RP's implementation at operational level. PMUs have been strengthened with certain degree of financial autonomy and administrative flexibility subject to the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Ports and Highways and directives of the General Treasury.

194. Opening of a new road or improving and widening existing roads involve accomplishments of several legal and social requirements in addition to their construction related work. In this regard, several agencies have direct involvements with these activities and early identification of them has several advantages for project implementation. Following are the key state agencies that will have direct involvement with resettlement interventions;

1. Ministry of Ports and Highways
2. Ministry of Land and Land Development
3. Divisional Secretary and his staff including Grama Niladaris
4. Survey Department
5. Valuation Department
6. Government Printer
7. Central Environmental Authority
8. Urban Council Hikkaduwa Urban Council, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama Pradeshiya Sabhas
9. Ceylon Electricity Board
10. Water Supply and Drainage Board
11. Sri Lanka Telecom Ltd.

195. Contractors and consultants employed by the PMU, Community Based Organizations of DPs, NGOs and other civic organizations also play a significant role in the implementation process of the road project.

Project Management Unit

196. The Project Management Unit is headed by Project Director who's staff consisted of engineers, technical officers, two consultants; 1) land acquisition, and 2) resettlement, and the administrative staff.

197. PMU performs following major activities;

- Conduct awareness meetings with stake holders to disseminate information in respect of the project and make continuous efforts to update information with necessary feedback and support two-way communication regarding information collection and dissemination
- Distribute informative bulletins to ensure transparency
- Conduct Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LARS) and Social and Economic (SES) surveys to collect necessary data for resettlement planning
- Coordinate and assist the land acquisition process with the DS, Survey and Valuation departments and other relevant government agencies and DPs
- Prepare Resettlement Plans and implement them with the aim of restoring/improving the lives of the Displaced Persons at least to the pre project level.
- Support execution of reasonable compensation package to realize the objectives of the NIRP.
- Assist/ and coordinate with relevant agencies to restore/improve the income of the DPs
- Coordinate with the community based organizations to assist the DPs in resettlement activities.
- Identify resettlement sites in consultation with the DPs and host communities when necessary
- Assist DPs on resettlement in new sites selected jointly
- Expedite the payment of compensation by assisting the DS and the DPs
- Coordinate/monitor the activities of GRCs.
- Assist vulnerable; including women and poor.
- Monitor the resettlement plan with identifiable indicators.
- Develop a plan to address gender concerns.
- Implement the construction programme through contractors and supervision consultants.
- Monitor the construction programme.
- Prepare/submit required periodic reports to the relevant state agencies and ADB.
- Ensure flow of funds to maintain a healthy cash flow
- Maintain MIS for the project with networking to MoPH and RDA

Environmental & Social Development Division (ESD Division)

198. ESD Division is the focal division of RDA for safeguard compliance. ESD assists PMU in conducting the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Social and Economic surveys including training of survey enumerators and data analysts. Reviewing of RPs is a major function of ESD before they are submitted to the external authorities, including ADB. ADB has assisted to establish and improve ESD with its technical assistance support in 2006/2007.

Divisional Secretariat

199. Divisional Secretary is responsible for civil administration of the division and hence land acquisition comes under his/her purview within the division. He/ She has coordinating

responsibilities of all development work, in addition to planning and implementation of its own development projects/ programmes in the division. DS is empowered with statutory provisions to acquire land and vest them with the agencies that required land under LAA. Similarly, before commencement of construction, RDA has to wait till DS vest land in RDA after going through LAA process. Although, formally all land acquisition work has to be done by the DS office, now for acceleration of the process, PMU assists DS for various activities of the acquisition, including arranging meetings with DPs and other stakeholders, preparation of paper work and gazette announcements for DS signature, and distribution of DS office notices to public. DSs are happy with this arrangement as it helps him to overcome DS office resource constraints with regard to land acquisition. Hikkaduawa, Gonapinuwal and Baddegama are the relevant DS divisions in connection with this Resettlement Plan.

Field Office of the PMU

200. A field office will be established to facilitate the land acquisition and resettlement inclusive of income restoration activity. This office will be located within the project area. A Resettlement Assistant will be stationed at this office with supportive staff to attend to the problems of DPs and take necessary actions to solve them under the guidance of Project Director/ NHSP. It will help DPs to have better solutions by way of coordinating DPs and relevant authorities that are functioning in the areas where DPs need attention. Especially, this field office will be an attractive resource center for DPs who need income restoration support. It will be equipped with information required for various types of livelihood development opportunities and post product situations, including marketing. This office will help DPs to identify feasible income generating ventures and implement them successfully with the support of PMU.

Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC)

201. Construction Supervision Consultant is responsible to monitor, supervise and guide the construction and assist resettlement planning and implementation.

Responsibility of RDA on Payment of Compensation

202. For acceleration of acquisition process and ensuring justice for DPs, PMU support DPs with following;

1. Advise the DPs regarding the list of documents to be submitted at the title determination inquiries conducted under Section 9 of the LAA
2. Ensure timely cash flows to assist DSs to pay the statutory payments as they are due
3. Prepare individual cheques and hand them over to DS to effect payments
4. Assist DS to inform the DPs in advance regarding the payment of compensation
5. Prepare the list of DPs with categories of compensation they are entitled to
6. Document grievances if any made by the DP
7. Make arrangement to pay the interest due on the statutory payment through the DS
8. Arrange to distribute a certificate with details of the compensation paid to each DP
9. Allow a period of 4-6 weeks after the payment of statutory compensation and other assistance for the DP to hand over vacant possession of the property

10. PMU should pay the incentive payment due to the DP immediately after the DP hand over the vacant possession within the prescribed period to the DS/PMU.
11. Store all data in respect of compensation in a pre-prepared data base.
12. Maintain a file for each DP, this file should contain, data on each DP collected at land acquisition and LARS and SES survey and the details of payments made and other correspondence with the DPs.

Responsibilities of DPs during compensation payment

203. Produce all relevant documents at the Section 9 inquiries to establish the rights and ownership of the DP, including title deeds, government grant certificates, lease permits, rental agreements, documents on tenancy rights, registration extracts etc...which is relevant to each DP.

204. Ensure DP present personally to receive compensation as far as possible, if due to an unavoidable reason if DP is unable to collect the payment cheque personally, a proxy could collect the payment upon authorization by the DP in writing certified by the GN of the area, on the alternative he/her could request for another date to accept the payment. (Statutory payment from the DS)

205. It is the responsibility of the DP to raise objections, if any within 21 days of the issue of Section 10(1) notice to confirm to provisions of the LAA. If no objections are raised order under Section 17 will be issued by the DS conveying the quantum of statutory compensation due to he/her for the property acquired.

206. DP should hand over the vacant possession of the property within the prescribed period in order to qualify for the incentive payment.

Institutional arrangement to attend to gender concerns

207. PMU has already recruited resettlement staff including female officers to address gender concerns, in addition to the four consultants/ team leaders, employed by the PMU. One of the consultants/team leaders will be directly in charge of the road project with inputs from other consultants/team leaders as the needs arise. One female resettlement assistant, a graduate with a degree in Social Sciences is stationed at the project to attend to resettlement matters including gender concerns. She is assisted by a female clerk. This arrangement will permit a closer interface by the resettlement staff with the female DPs.

Table 12.1. Matrix of Roles and Responsibilities of Government Agencies and Other Organizations involved in Resettlement Planning and Implementation

Agency / Unit	Roles and Responsibilities
RDA / PMU	Preparation of land acquisition proposals, staffing, coordination with other relevant agencies, consultation with stake holders, dissemination of information, secure funds, identify lands for resettlement with DPs, procure land for resettlement sites when necessary, develop infrastructure at resettlement sites, arrange IRP Attend to internal monitoring, progress review, Project MIS and

Agency / Unit	Roles and Responsibilities
	documentation
Ministry of Ports and Highways	Submit proposals forwarded by the PMU to MOL, arrange for funds including reimbursement responsibility
Ministry of Land and Land Development	Approval for the publications of relevant orders under LAA.
Divisional Secretary (Hikkaduawa, Gonapinuwala and Baddegama)	Acquisition of land, payment of statutory compensation, payment of interest, consultation, information dissemination, GRC, and vesting of acquired land with the RDA Support implementation of RP when necessary on PMUs' request Support rehabilitation and improvement of public utilities disturbed by land acquisition and construction programme
Grama Niladhari	Delivery of notices under LAA to the DPs, consultation, facilitate acquisition of alternate lands, preparation of advance tracing and final plan by assisting the surveyors to identify the claimants,
Dept of Survey	Preparation of required survey maps on the request of DS
Valuation Department	Preparation of condition reports of the properties to be acquired, preparation of valuation reports,
Government Printer	Publication of gazette notifications relevant to land acquisition
Local Authority	approval of resettlement sites, housing plans
Displaced Persons	Help in planning of resettlement site development, IRP
Construction Supervision Consultants	Planning, monitoring construction and resettlements

Chapter 13 - MONITORING AND REPORTING

208. **Resettlement Monitoring** Means the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information on the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring focuses on physical and financial targets and the delivery of entitlements to persons Displaced. Monitoring is usually conducted internally by the executing agency, sometimes with the assistance from external monitoring specialists.

13.1. Internal Monitoring

Aims and Objectives

209. Internal monitoring will be done by the PMU. Monitoring will be done in relation to the activities detailed out in the RP against the time frame and each activity. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activity the EA will prepare monitoring report to ensure the implementation of the RP has produced the desired outcome. Information gathered from the monitoring exercise will be subjected to review by the PMU and other relevant stake holders, take effective remedial measures to mitigate or solve the problems that need institutional interventions.

Method and approach to provide the Information

210. The collection of base line data for each indicator identified to measure the benefits for the target groups that will be displaced by the project. Monitoring during project implementation is particularly to inform the management about progress any discrepancies in the delivery, use, and immediate effects of these services. Management is required to act upon the information and together with displaced communities or target groups, design and implement solutions to reduce the discrepancies.

Detailed Methodology

211. Field level monitoring will be done by the unit office of the PMU with the assistance of the DPs, GNs CBOs. The mechanisms to be used in field level monitoring Include (a) review of files, (b) informal sample survey of DPs, (c) key informant interviews, (d) in-depth case studies and (e) community public meetings.

Key Indicators for Monitoring

212. Following set of key indicators will be used to conduct the monitoring (a) Comparison of pre / post socio economic status (b) restoration of income earning capacity (c) development of kingship ties (d) integration with the host villagers (e) access to education, water supply, and sanitation etc.

Reporting Requirements

213. Unit Office of the PMU will submit monthly progress reports on the following activities to the PMU. PMU will submit a consolidated progress report of all road projects to ESD, Steering Committee and Project Coordinating Committee monthly.

- Number of Displaced persons category wise
- Land acquisition with details of the stage of the process for e.g number of Sec2 notices issued.
- Number of DP prepared number of Sec 38 (a) issued etc.
- Number of DPs paid with statutory compensation
- Number of Buildings taken over by PMU
- Number of DPs resettled at RDA site
- Number of self-relocated people
- Number of vulnerable people Assisted by the PMU
- Number of gender issues reported by the DPs
- Number of gender issues solved
- Number of DPs need income and livelihood restoration assistance
- Number of DPs assisted under IRP
- Number of GRC meetings held
- Number of complaints received by the GRC
- Number of grievances solved by the GRC

13.2. External Monitoring

214. External monitoring will be done by an external agency experienced in monitoring resettlement programmes. Refer Annexure 13.1 for TOR of external monitoring agency. The PMU/RDA will select a suitable agency for this purpose.

215. The specific tasks and methodology for external monitoring shall include;

- a. Review of pre project (before displacement) baseline data on DPs ,
- b. The external monitors will verify the EAs monitoring information
- c. Advise on safe guard compliance issues if significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues
- d. Identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts
- e. Use of various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis
- f. Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability,
- g. Provide guidelines for future resettlement policy making and planning from the lessons learned.

216. External monitoring will commence after the commencement of the resettlement programme. External monitors will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. Reports will be submitted to ADB on semi-annual basis.

Computerized Management Information System (MIS)

217. All information regarding loss of assets (inventory of losses) of individual DPs, and socio economic information will be stored in a data base maintained by the PMU. Soft copies of such data will be given to ESD for them to maintain a centralized data base for all highway projects. A Database Manager will be recruited to store and maintain the database.

MIS will include the following data:

218. Information of all losses suffered by individual DPs, the data will include the extent of land acquired, area of structures lost, number and type of trees lost, compensation paid according to category of losses, other entitlement

MIS should be capable of generating monthly, quarterly and annual reports required for the management and the ADB

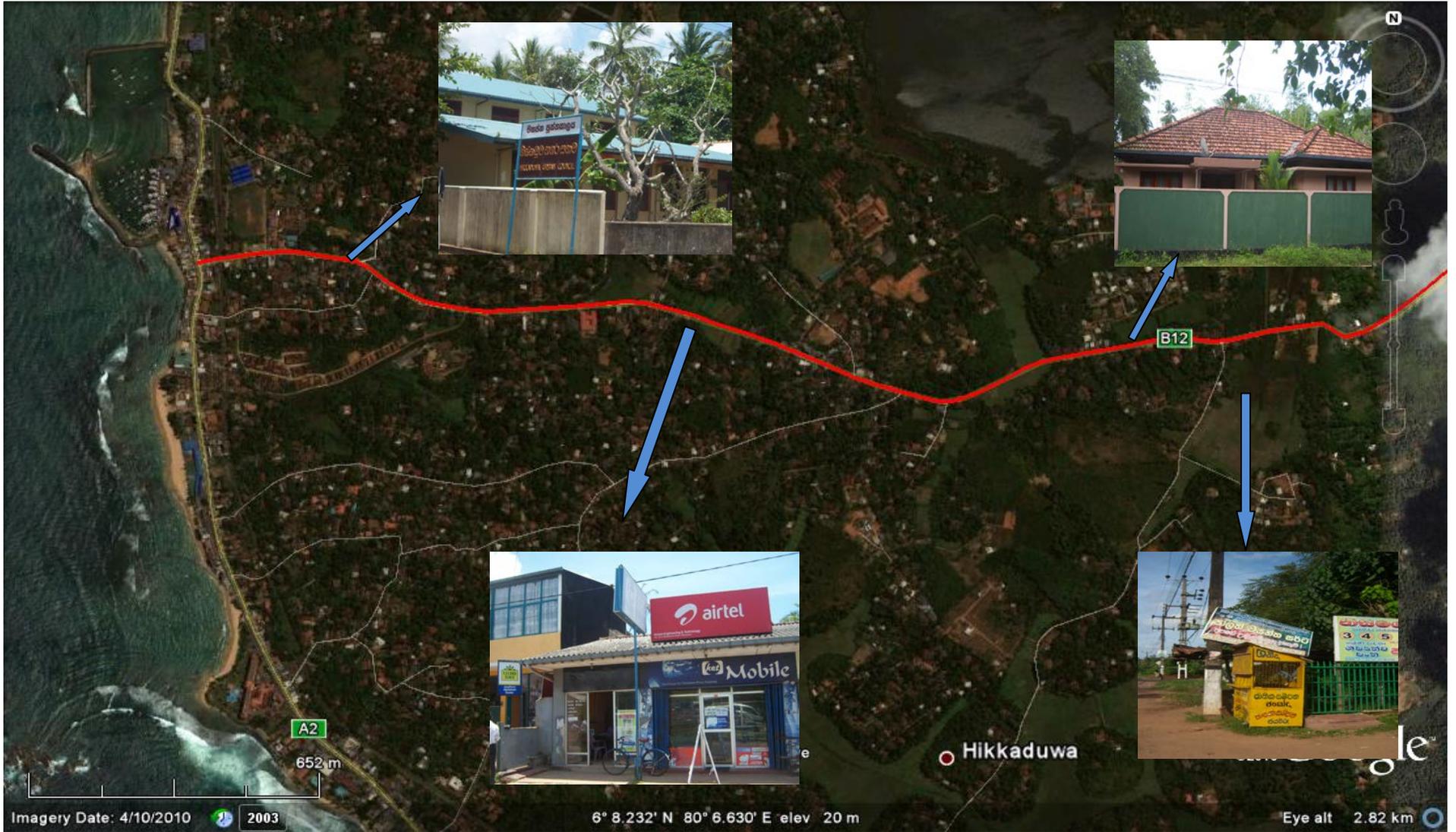
Table13.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

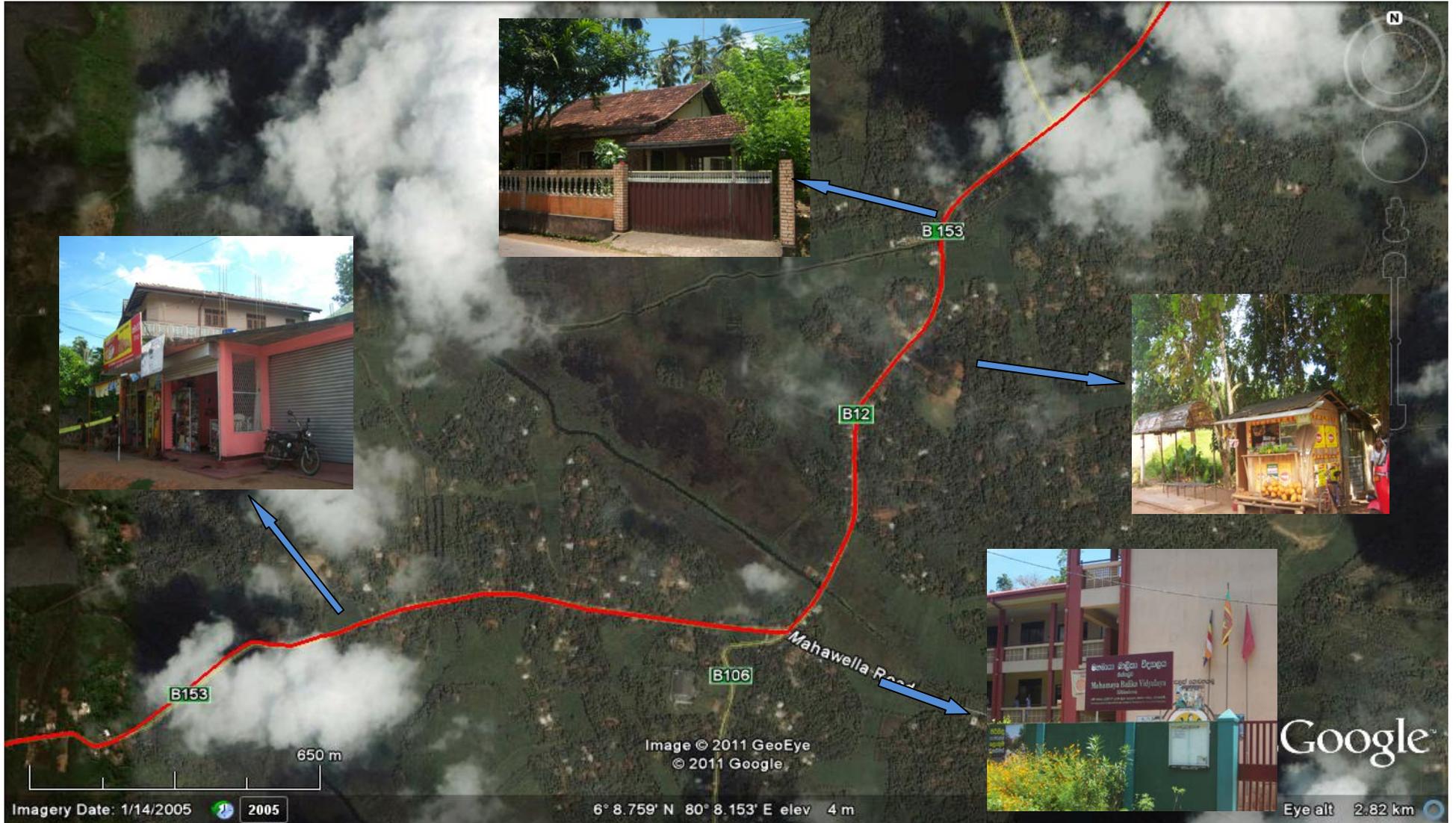
Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	No .of RDA staff employed functional wise No. of surveyors & valuation officers available for Training programmes held for the project staff No of unit offices established
	Consultation	No of awareness meetings held with the stake holders
	Participation	No of training programmes held for the, officers No of informative bulletins distributed
	Grievance Resolution	No of GRC established No of complaints received and resolved
Output	Acquisition of Land	Type and extent of private land acquired Type and extent of state land acquired
	Structures	No .type and area of private structures acquired No .type and area of state structures acquired No. type and area of community structures acquired
	Trees & Crops	No and type of trees owned by private people acquired No and type of trees owned by state agencies Acquired
	Compensation & Rehabilitation	No of households Displaced according to type of losses Ag .paid for a perch of land Ag. paid for a sq. ft of buildings Type, number and total of allowances paid No. of resettlement sites developed

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
		No of houses constructed by DPs at resettlement sites No of DPs constructed houses by themselves
Impact indicator	Household Earning Capacity	No. of DPs loss employment No of DPs suffered loss of income from (a) agriculture (b) Business (c) No obtained loans from bank and other sources (d) No. assisted by IRP (e) No. employed by the project
	Changes to Status of Women	Participation in Community Based activities Loss of employment Aggravation /facilitation of gender issues Participation in project activities
	Changes to status of Children	Changes in school attendance by gender wise Employment in road project No attending new schools, gender wise
	Settlement & Population	Generation of new businesses ,Influx of population Outsiders buying land in the near vicinity of the road project, increase in encroachers /squatters in state lands

Location Map – 2

Hikkaduwa – Baddegama - Nilhena (B 153) Road









Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey (LARS) Questionnaire

ROAD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey CENSUS QUESTIONNIRE								S. No:	
A. General Information:									
1. Road Code		2. Chainage at Location		3. Road Side		Left	Right		
4. Type of Land									
1. Residential		2. Trade/Business		3. Non Agricultural		4. Agricultural			
5. Common Property		6. State Land		7. Other (Specify)					
5. Type of location				Urban		Semi Urban		Rural	
6. District.....				7. Divisional Secretariat Division					
8. G.N. Division and Code Number				9. Village/Town.....					
10. Name of household head.....									
11. National Identity Card No. of HH									
12. Address									
13. Respondent.....									
14. Relation to the household head..... (Use code in the table below)									
15. Ethnicity		Sinhalese		Tamil		Moor		Other	
B. Affected Households/Businesses Information:									
16. Characteristics of household (if the land is state owned and/or common property this question is not relevant)									
S. No.	Name of HH member	Relation to chief Occupant *	Age	Sex*	Marital Status*	Any disabilities*	Education*	Occupation*	
								Primary	Secondary
1		CO							
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

*** Use numerical code:**

Relationship to household head (HH)	Disability	Occupation
1. Wife/Husband	1. Not disabled	1. Farming own land
2. Son	2. Major	2. Agricultural labour
3. Daughter	3. Minor	3. Non-agriculture labour (skilled)
4. Father		4. Non-agriculture labour (unskilled)
5. Mother		5. Fishing
6. Brother	1. Illiterate	6. Weaving
7. Sister	2. Can place signature	7. Animal Husbandry
8. Daughter in Law	3. Waiting for schooling	8. Commercial Activities
9. Son in law	4. Class I-V	9. Vendor (Specify)
10. Other (specify)	5. Class VI-G.C.E. (O/L)	10. Government Services/ Executive
	6. G.C.E. (O/L) Pass	11. Government Services/ other grades
	7. G.C.E. (A/L) Pass	12. Private Sector/ Executive
	8. Undergraduate/Graduate	13. Private Sector/ other grades
	9. Post Graduate	14. Armed forces
	10. Other (specify)	15. Police, Homeguard/Security Services
		16. Housewife
		17. Retired person
		18. Student
		19. Child (0-5 age)
		20. Unemployed
		21. Other (specify)

C. Affected Land and Crops:

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

Land holding status	Year owned	Area (Perch)		Value of a perch (Rs.)	Type of use *		
		Total	Affected				
1. Owned and operated 1							
2. Owned and operated 2							
3. Owned and operated 3							
4. Shared in							
5. Shared out							
6. Mortgaged in							
7. Mortgaged out							
8. Leased							
9. Other							
Total land holding (perch)							

* Use numerical code:

1. Residential	2. Trade	3. Agriculture	4. Horticulture	5. Bare land	6. Other
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21. Major crops cultivated and value.

Crop*	Quantity	Affected Quantity	Age of affected crops	Total area (perch)	Affected area (perch)	Value of a crop unit	Total value of the affected units

* Use numerical code:

Type of cultivation			
1. Home garden (flower plants)	5. Cinnamon (bushes)	9. Bread fruit #	13. Fire wood #
2. Paddy (acres)	6. Banana (bushes)	10. Jack #	14. Timber #
3. Tea (acres)	7. Coconut/king coconut #	11. Lemon/Lime #	15. Other 1 (specify)
4. Rubber (acres)	8. Mango #	12. Orange #	16. Other 2 (specify)

22. Properties affected within the land affected.

Properties	Total Affected Area		Area Not Affected*	Nature of Impact			
	Number	Area *		Partially Affected	Value Rs.	Fully Affected	Value Rs.
1. House							
2. Shop							
3. Combined House Shop							
4. Shed							
5. Barbed wire fence							
6. Parapet wall and gate							
7. Factory							
8. Store							
9. Other 1 (Specify)							
10. Other 2 (Specify)							

* Square Feet

23. Status of land ownership

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

24. If tenant, squatter or lessee, provide full name, address, and phone number (if available) of the owner.....

.....

25. Do you have land title deeds with you?

1. Yes 2. No

26. Do you think the remaining portion of land after the land acquisition is sufficient to readjust and start your

- Commercial activities 1. Yes 2. No
- Residential life 1. Yes 2. No
- Agricultural activities 1. Yes 2. No

D. BUILDINGS/HOUSE/STRUCTURES AFFECTED (Only affected houses/assets):

27. Do you own this house? 1. Yes 2. No

28. If no, who owns this house?

Name: Address:

Phone Number/s:

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

1. As house caretaker 2. On rent 3. Other (Specify)
4. Monthly rental

30. Did you obtain any credit to build this/these structure/s? 1. Yes 2. No

31. If Yes Specify*

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* Use numerical code:

1. Bank	2. NGO	3. Cooperative Society	4. Money Lender
5. Relative	6. Friends	7. Other (specify).....	

32. Please give the following information about the structure(s) affected by the project

Description	Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4
Type of structure*				
Type of use**				
Storeys				
Rooms				
Total area (L x W) (in feet)				
Availability of electricity***				
Availability of telephone***				
Availability of piped born water***				
Year built				
Replacement Price Rs.				

* Use numerical code:

1. Thatched simple hut	2. Mud/brick/tiled roof	3. Cement/brick or cement block /tiled roof or Asbestos roof
4. Cement/brick or cement block /GI sheet roof	5. Cement/ brick or cement block/concrete roof	
6. Tiled/brick or cement block /tiled roof or Asbestos roof	7. Tiled/ brick or cement block/tiled roof or asbestos roof	
8. Others (specify)		

** Use numerical code:

1. Residential house	2. Rented house	3. Trade/business	4. Residential and Trade
5. Stores	6. Shed	7. Abandoned/not in use	8. Other (specify)

**** Use numerical code:

Yes	1	No	2
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33. How many nuclear/sub families are living in your house/s?

34. Do you have another house which is not affected by the project?

1. Yes 2. No

35. If yes, where located?

1. District.....
2. Divisional Secretariat Division
3. G.N. Division and Code Number
4. Village/Town.....

45. If the project could offer you cash compensation only for the land you have lost is it

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

1. Yes 2. No

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

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

38. Have you made up your mind about location for resettlement?

1. Yes 2. No

39. If yes, where?

1. Near this site 2. Far away

40. Place: Distance (km.)

41. Could you specify the reason for selecting the above-mentioned place for resettlement?

1. Because relatives are there 2. Own house/Land/Business there
 3. Better facilities available are there 4. Others (Specify)

42. Movable assets available

Type	Total		If Affected *	
	No/Quantity	Value/Price	No/Quantity	Value/Price
Animal husbandry				
Poultry				
Agricultural equipment				
Household materials/utensils				
Tractor				
Three Wheeler				
Lorry				
Bus				
Car				
Boat				
Bicycle				
Motor Cycle				
Radio				
TV				
Trade and Business (equipments/material)				
Other 1 (Specify).....				
Other 2 (Specify)				

* Affected assets only

E. PREFERENCES FOR COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION:

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

1. Cash Payment
 2. Land for land
 3. House for house
 4. Others (specify.....)

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

1. To purchase land 2. To build house 3. To pay debt
 4. To start business 5. Others (specify)

National Involuntary Resettlement Policy

(Approved by Cabinet Members of GOSL on 24.05.2001)

Rational

1. Public and private sector development projects increasingly involve acquisition of land. People whose homes and lands are acquired then have to move elsewhere and resettle in locations that may be unfamiliar. In general resettlement has not been very successful and there are several recent examples in Sri Lanka where people have shown resistance to project that cause displacement. Among the significant consequences of resettlement has been impoverishment of Displaced persons due to landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, relatively higher morbidity, food insecurity, lack of access to common property and public services, and disruption of the existing social organization. International, regional and national experience with resettlement has generated considerable knowledge on the planning and implementation of involuntary resettlement and this experience if used effectively can ensure that adverse impacts of Displaced persons are fully addressed in terms to established policy objectives.
2. In Sri Lanka the Land Acquisition Act of 1950 as amended from time to time only provides for compensation for land, structures trees and crops. It does not require project executing (PEAs) to address key resettlement issues such as (a) exploring alternative project options that avoid or minimize impacts on people; (b) compensating those who do not have title to land; (c) consulting Displaced persons and hosts on resettlement option; (d) providing for successful social and economic integration of the Displaced persons and their hosts; and (e) full social and economic rehabilitation of the effected persons.
3. The National Environmental Act (NEA), No.47 of 1980, amended by Act No.56 of 1988, has some provisions relevant to involuntary settlement. The Minister has by gazette notification No.859/14 of 23 February 1995 determined the projects and undertaking for which Central Environmental Authority (CEA) approval in needed in terms of part IV C of the NEA. The schedule includes item 12, which refer to Involuntary Resettlement Exceeding 100 families, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations. However, these provisions do not adequately address key resettlement issues mentioned in paragraph 2 above.
4. To ensure that persons Displaced by development projects are treated in a fair and equitable manner, and that they are not impoverished in the process, it is necessary that Sri Lanka adopts a National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP). Such a policy wood establishes the framework for project planning and implementation. Subsequently, it will be necessary to prepare guidelines on resettlement planning and implementation to be used by PEAs.

5. People have moved voluntarily, mainly to the dry zone, starting from colonial days. These were state sponsored settlement programs aimed at developing and exploiting land resources in that region, while relieving on land in the wet zone. There are many commonalties in the objectives and implementation of voluntary and involuntary settlement and resettlement programs.
6. Nonetheless, the policy proposed here refers only to development-induced involuntary resettlement, where the option to stay behind does not exist. It does, however, also apply to cases where people do not have to be physically relocated.

Objectives of the Policy

- Avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the Displaced persons on a productive and self-sustaining basis. The policy should also facilitate the development of the project-Displaced persons and the project.
- Ensure that persons adversely Displaced by development projects are fully and promptly compensated and successfully resettled. The livelihoods of the displaced persons should be re-established and the standard of living proved.
- Ensure that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition for development purpose by the state.
- Assets adversely Displaced persons in dealing with psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by compulsory land acquisition.
- Make all Displaced persons aware of processes available for the redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive.
- Have in a place consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed to by the PEA and the Displaced persons.

Scope

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

Policy Principles

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

Institutional Responsibilities

- The Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLD) will be responsible for the implementation of the NIRP
- PEAs will be responsible for complying with all the requirements for planning and implementing resettlement according to the NIRP.
- PEAs (like the Road Development Authority) that have significant resettlement in their projects will establish resettlement units with adequately trained staff
- CEA will be responsible for the review of impacts and mitigating measures of projects involving involuntary resettlement.
- CEAs capacity will be strengthened so that it could provide necessary guidance to public and private sector agencies undertaking projects that have involuntary

- resettlement impacts.
- MLD will prepare regulation and guidelines on involuntary resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring.
- MLD and CEA will conduct training courses in resettlement planning , implementation monitoring.
- CEA will review and approve the resettlement plans prepared by PEAs, and make plans publicly available.
- MLD will draft amendment to the Land Acquisition Act in order to bring the law in line with the NIRP
- Following consultation with stakeholders, MLD will submit a final draft of the amended Land Acquisition Act for government approval.
- MLD will prepare the necessary implementation guidelines based on the amended LAA.
- A steering committee will be formed comprising MLD, CEA, PEAs and other relevant agencies to exchange experience on resettlement, and coordinate and oversee the implementation of the policy.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- A system of internal monitoring should be established by PEAs to monitor implementation of resettlement plans, including budget, schedule, and delivery of entitlements, consultation, grievances and benefits.
- PEAs should make adequate resources available for monitoring and evaluation.
- A further system of external monitoring and evaluation by an independent party should be established to assess the overall outcome of resettlement activities.
- Monitoring and evaluation reports should be review by the PEA, CEA, and MLD and action taken to make improvements where indicated.
- Displaced persons and other stakeholders should be consulted in monitoring and evaluation.
- Lessons thus learned from resettlement experiences should be used to improve resettlement experiences should be used to improve resettlement policy and practice.

Summary of Institutional Responsibilities for Involuntary Resettlement

Function	Responsibilities
Overall Policy Implementation	Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLD)
Preparation (Planning)	Project proponent (Can be contracted to consultants, universities, non-government organizations)
Review of Resettlement	Project approving agency (PAA) and Central Environmental

Plans (RPs)	Authority (CEA)
approval of RPs	PAA and CEA
Implementation	Project executing agency (PEA), divisional administration, provincial
Monitoring	PEA, with review by CEA and MLD
Evaluation	Independent organization on behalf of MLD, PEA, and CEA

7. Definitions of Terms Used

Displaced Person	- Person Displaced by changes to use of land, water or other resources caused by development projects
Compensation	- cash or payment in kind made to Displaced persons to replace assets, resources or income
Emergency Situation	- natural disasters, civil and political conflict situations
Expropriation	- government taking possession of property or changing property rights in order to execute or facilitate development projects
Entitlements	- a variety of measures including compensation, income restoration and interim support, transfer assistance, relocation and other benefits that are due to Displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to improve their economic and social base
Gender Equity	- Recognition of both genders in the provision of entitlements, treatment and other measurement under the resettlement plan
Host population	- households and communities residing in or near the area to which Displaced persons are to be relocated
Income restoration	- re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of persons Displaced
Involuntary resettlement	- unavoidable displacement of people arising from development projects that creates the need for rebuilding their livelihoods, incomes and asset bases in another location
Rehabilitation	- re-establishing and improving incomes, livelihood, living, and social systems
Relocation	- moving Displaced persons and their moveable assets and rebuilding housing, structures, improvements, to land, and public infrastructure in another location

Replacement cost	- the level of valuation for expropriated property sufficient to actually replace lost assets, or to acquire substitutes of equal value or comparable productivity or use; transaction costs are to be included
Resettlement plan	- a time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, options, entitlement, actions, approvals, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Resettlement budget	- a detailed breakdown of all the costs of a resettlement plan phased over the implementation period
Resettlement effects	- loss of physical and non-physical assets including homes, communities, productive land, income earning assets and sources, subsistence, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms.
Settlement	- voluntary movement of people to a new site where they re-establish their livelihoods as in the case of the Mahaweli Scheme
Social preparation	- process of consultation with Displaced persons undertaken before key resettlement decisions are made; measures to build their capacity to deal with resettlement, taking into account existing and cultural institutions
Vulnerable groups	- distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects such as the old, the young, the handicapped, the poor, isolated group and single parent households

List of Affected Properties – Private Land

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
1	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	17	Non Agricultural	0.0008	Addarage Sarathchandra
2	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	22	Non Agricultural	0.0013	D Odiris De Silva
3	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	31	Residential	0.006	D.G Sumanawathi
4	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	32	Residential	0.0065	D.G Piyaseeli
5	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	33	Commercial	0.0155	D.G Wijesiri
6	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	39	Commercial	0.0006	Guruge Danapala
7	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	40	Non Agricultural	0.0004	H.W Chandana Srilal
8	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	41	Non Agricultural	0.0004	S.M Pushpa
9	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	42	Non Agricultural	0.0004	H.A.W Wanigarathne
10	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	51	Non Agricultural	0.0002	L.G.H Wimalawansa
11	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	67	Non Agricultural	0.0027	Ajith Priyantha Wimalarathne
12	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	68	Agricultural	0.0051	Gunawathi Guruge & Others
13	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	72	Non Agricultural	0.0041	N.S Wijethilaka
14	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	81	Non Agricultural	0.0129	K Thilakasiri
15	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	83	Residential	0.0091	K Kusumawathi
16	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	84	Commercial	0.0052	Bellanage Nalin Nilantha
17	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	85	Non Agricultural	0.0044	Gunawathi Fernando

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
18	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	92	Commercial	0.0023	K.B Upali Mahinda
19	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	94	Residential	0.0052	M.A Lasantha Janaka
20	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	95	Non Agricultural	0.0011	L.G Chandi Jayamini
21	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	101	Commercial	0.0045	R.A.G Gunarathne
22	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	104	Non Agricultural	0.0035	W Dayarathne
23	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	113	Residential	0.0007	Kalinga Abeysundara
24	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	123	Non Agricultural	0.0612	Sisira Senavirathne
25	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	1	Non Agricultural	0.0053	A.D Senarathne
26	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	2	Non Agricultural	0.0078	Ramani Karunarathne
27	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	7, 15	Non Agricultural	0.0695	D.C Kannangara
28	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	16	Agricultural	0.0005	D Premarathne
29	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	17	Non Agricultural	0.002	V.W Osmand
30	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	19	Agricultural	0.0225	A.G Gnanawathi
31	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	20	Non Agricultural	0.0077	E.K.K Pathmini
32	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	21	Non Agricultural	0.0073	Sunitha Malani
33	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	22	Agricultural	0.0117	Chintha Balapatabadige
34	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	23	Non Agricultural	0.0083	A.K Mallika & A.K Kalyani
35	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	26	Agricultural	0.0059	R.S Gunawardhana

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
36	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	35	Non Agricultural	0.0005	K Rishanthi
37	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	44	Commercial	0.0123	T Pemadasa
38	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	54	Residential	0.0012	N.G.P.N.C Alwis
39	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	59	Non Agricultural	0.0038	S.N Kevitiyagala
40	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	61	Road	0.0007	T.M Nandani Munasinghe & D.I Alwis
41	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	69	Residential	0.0025	M.W Wasantha
42	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	75, 78, 81	Non Agricultural	0.0842	Rev. Welivitiya Sri Paghghaloka
43	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	82	Non Agricultural	0.0013	L.G Dicson
44	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	79	Commercial	0.0058	D.G Sumithra
45	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	80	Non Agricultural	0.0037	Deepthi Liyanaga
46	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	98	Non Agricultural	0.0041	Ajith Sisira Kumara
47	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	101	Commercial	0.003	K.M.G.S Madusanka
48	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	106	Non Agricultural	0.0121	Y.G.S.L Premachandra
49	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	109	Residential	0.0047	D.G Wijedasa Dais
50	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	110	Non Agricultural	0.0103	B.T Anura
51	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	111	Residential	0.0069	S.H Somasiri
52	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	112	Agricultural	0.0046	Priyadarshani Karunaratne
53	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	113	Non Agricultural	0.004	H.L Gunasiri

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
54	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	116	Non Agricultural	0.0078	W.W.J.S Kularathne
55	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	117	Non Agricultural	0.0095	R.N Dissanayake
56	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	119	Non Agricultural	0.0039	E.D.W Madanayake
57	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	127	Non Agricultural	0.0012	W.M Namal Nishantha & W.M Sriyani
58	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	1,2	Non Agricultural	0.023	A.B Jayantha & Others
59	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876, G - 3883	3, 18 **	Non Agricultural & Agricultural	0.018	N.W Waduge
60	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	5	Non Agricultural	0.0067	Manel Weerasooriya
61	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	6	Commercial	0.0074	D.G Janaka Deepthi
62	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	10	Residential	0.0058	Claimant Not Known
63	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	12, 13	Commercial	0.0086	K.W.S Bandula
64	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	14	Non Agricultural	0.0012	Claimant Not Known
65	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	16, 17	Non Agricultural	0.0269	D.G.R Wickramarathne
66	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	18	Non Agricultural	0.0245	A.V.A Samitha Laxmi
67	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	19	Commercial	0.0006	Anil Ajintha Adihetti
68	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	28	Agricultural	0.0095	J Sooriarachchi
69	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	29	Agricultural	0.0085	D.K.S Amarasekara
70	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	35	Residential	0.0062	D.C Panditha
71	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	36	Non Agricultural	0.0068	Y.D Kamal Priyantha

Annexure 3.1

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
72	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	38	Non Agricultural	0.0148	Claimant Not Known
73	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	41	Non Agricultural	0.0224	Claimant Not Known
74	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	42	Commercial	0.0028	D.G Sunimal Gunarathne
75	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	45	Non Agricultural	0.0032	D.G Perl Gunarathne
76	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	47	Commercial	0.0008	D.G Prasanna Gunarethne
77	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	48	Commercial	0.0137	L.L Ranasinghe & Others
78	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	54	Agricultural	0.0037	C.W Siriwardhane
79	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	55,59	Agricultural	0.061	A.P Dayananda
80	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	56	Agricultural	0.0052	Pradeepa Priyangani
81	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	57, 60	Agricultural	0.0189	Dayarathna Liyanage
82	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	61	Residential	0.0016	G.H Ananda Pramalal
83	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	58	Agricultural	0.0072	Kumarasiri Jayasinghearachchi
84	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	65	Agricultural	0.0065	Ranjith Gunawardhane
85	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	66	Non Agricultural	0.0036	S.H Tilani Wasantha & Others
86	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	81	Residential	0.0009	D.S.P Ganga Rani De Silva
87	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	84	Agricultural	0.0031	M.H Preeda De Silva
88	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	93	Agricultural		The Finance
89	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	94	Residential	0.0003	Claimant Not Known

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
90	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	95	Residential	0.0002	Claimant Not Known
91	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	96	Residential	0.0002	Claimant Not Known
92	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	100	Residential	0.0048	D.S.S Panditha
93	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	102	Residential	0.0278	M.S Wijewickrama
94	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	109	Non Agricultural	0.0015	A.V Chandralatha
95	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	112	Residential	0.0057	G.G Densil
96	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	114	Agricultural	0.0034	K Sunil Thilakarathne
97	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	119	Residential	0.0048	M.G Danawathi
98	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	123	Commercial	0.006	H.W Kulathilaka
99	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	125	Residential	0.0046	Anula De Silva
100	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	133	Non Agricultural	0.0029	Claimant Not Known
101	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	134	Residential	0.0034	L.W Chiminda Pushpakumara
102	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	135	Residential	0.0059	Ganhewa Pathma Priyangani
103	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	137	Agricultural	0.002	D.G Indrasoma
104	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	136	Road	0.0012	Claimant Not Known
105	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	138	Commercial	0.002	W Sunil
106	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	139	Commercial	0.0026	Y.K Sarathlal
107	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	141	Non Agricultural	0.0193	Mangalika Wijerathne

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
108	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	142	Non Agricultural	0.0126	Sunil Thilakarathne
109	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	143	Non Agricultural	0.0037	M.A Indsiri
110	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	144,145,146, 155	Non Agricultural, Agricultural & Commercial	0.0614	D.G Wickramasinghe
111	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	147	Non Agricultural	0.0075	Danapala Waduge
112	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	148, 149	Non Agricultural	0.0133	W.A Kapila Gamini De Silva
113	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	150	Non Agricultural	0.007	G Ramani Shanthi
114	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	151	Non Agricultural	0.0071	H Kalupahana
115	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	165	Non Agricultural	0.0196	Claimant Not Known
116	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	167	Residential	0.0014	Claimant Not Known
117	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	172	Non Agricultural	0.0155	Claimant Not Known
118	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	2	Residential	0.0113	H.A Susila Pathmalatha
119	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	16	Commercial	0.018	K.P.K Premasiri
120	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	18	Non Agricultural	0.0029	M.G Bonita Sujiwani
121	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	22	Agricultural	0.0036	R.M Yapa
122	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	23	Residential	0.0046	D.S Wickramasuriya
123	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	27	Residential	0.0037	Nimal Hemachandra
124	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	38	Non Agricultural	0.0023	M Noman
125	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	39	Non Agricultural	0.0006	Piyasiri Manawadu

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
126	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	40	Non Agricultural	0.0006	C R Ginige
127	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	41	Residential	0.0036	M.K Dayarathne
128	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	42	Non Agricultural	0.0166	Amarawathi Wijewickrama
129	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	43, 48	Commercial	0.0188	K Chandradasa
130	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	45	Commercial	0.0017	K Jagath Nandasiri
131	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	46	Commercial	0.0017	Galmangoda Guruge Kamalawathi
132	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	50,85	Non Agricultural	0.0325	Siripala Manawadu
133	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	64	Non Agricultural	0.0042	K.T Darmadasa
134	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	66	Non Agricultural	0.002	L.H.L Chadrasiri
135	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	68	Residential	0.005	Kusum Priyadarshana
136	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	75	Residential	0.0011	Piyalkan Guruge
137	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	77	Residential	0.0085	A.G karunasena
138	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	82	Residential	0.0012	K.T Mahiman
139	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	86	Residential	0.0058	G.G.L Amarajeewa
140	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	89	Residential	0.0134	K.T Saman
141	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	99	Non Agricultural	0.0037	Wijmalarathne Pinnaduwa
142	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	103	Residential	0.0087	Claimant not known
143	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	108	Commercial	0.0034	D.D Wickrtmarathne

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
144	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	109	Non Agricultural	0.0071	J Vijitha De Silva
145	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	110	Residential	0.0034	R.K Pandaula
146	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	114	Residential	0.002	R.K.L.P Pathmarathne
147	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	125	Agricultural	0.0017	K.T Kusum
148	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	127	Non Agricultural	0.0395	Galmangoda Guruge & Others
149	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	128	Non Agricultural	0.0982	R.K Kulatissa
150	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	1	Agricultural	0.0023	K.G Tiyyudar
151	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	3	Commercial	0.0003	B Sumanasekara
152	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	5	Commercial	0.0006	S.B Gunawardhane
153	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	9	Commercial	0.0026	K.P Kularathne
154	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	11	Non Agricultural	0.0013	Kumuduni Yapa
155	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	13	Agricultural	0.0032	K.D.I Weerasinghe
156	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	14	Residential	0.0033	B.D.B Yapa
157	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	18	Non Agricultural	0.0013	Bandusiri Wijewickrama
158	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	19	Agricultural	0.007	Lasantha Hettiarachchi
159	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	22	Residential	0.0074	Thilakarathne Weerapperuma
160	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	24	Residential	0.0047	Chandrika Karunathilaka
161	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	25	Residential	0.0039	K.G.H Piyadasa

Annexure 3.1

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
162	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	28	Residential	0.0005	Dilan Kalansooriya
163	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	29	Residential	0.0011	Dayananda Kalansooriya
164	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	30	Agricultural	0.0135	K.H.T Thilak Kumarasiri
165	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	31	Residential	0.002	K.A Amarasiri
166	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	32	Non Agricultural	0.0014	Piyasiri Kalansuriya
167	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	33	Non Agricultural	0.0031	P.S Bandusiri
168	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	34	Non Agricultural	0.0047	R.P Chandrapala
169	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	36	Residential	0.0037	R.T Saman
170	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	38	Residential	0.0042	Hemachandra Pathirasinghe
171	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	40	Residential	0.0055	K.S Lional
172	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	46	Residential	0.0008	Kalansooriya Arachchi
173	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	48	Residential	0.0016	K.M.P Somadasa
174	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	49	Agricultural	0.0106	Keerthi Kalansuriya
175	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	51	Residential	0.0019	P.T Sunil
176	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	52	Residential	0.0077	Boney Kalansuriya
177	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	53, 71	Residential & Agricultural	0.0074	K.A Bandula
178	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	54	Residential	0.0013	K.A Winil Pushpha Mala
179	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	57	Residential	0.0019	Yakdehi Harischandra

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
180	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	59	Residential	0.0023	I.G Saraneris
181	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	60	Non Agricultural	0.0003	Nevel Kumara
182	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	63	Residential	0.005	N.K Kakgoda Arachchi
183	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	64	Residential	0.0051	J.K.G Vithanachchi
184	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	65, 66	Non Agricultural	0.012	Kulasiri Kalansooriya
185	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	68	Residential	0.0092	K.A Shantha & Others
186	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	69	Residential	0.0055	K Kumarasiri
187	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	72	Agricultural	0.0123	Athula Mashachchi
188	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	73	Agricultural	0.0138	Thilak Kumarasiri
189	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	75	Non Agricultural	0.0019	K.A Dagles
190	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	79	Commercial	0.0018	W.V.M Sirithunga
191	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	78	Agricultural	0.0012	Lal Kalansooriya
192	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	80	Commercial	0.0048	Mahiman Palitha Ginige
193	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	81	Residential	0.0009	Saman Ekanayake
194	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	83	Residential	0.0015	K.A Sumith Dharmapriya
195	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	85	Agricultural	0.008	H.N.K Wlion
196	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	87	Agricultural	0.016	Kumari Chandrani
197	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	88	Residential	0.0005	H.N.K Kusumawathi

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
198	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	89	Residential	0.0037	B.Y Chandrika Kumari
199	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	91	Non Agricultural	0.0043	H.N.K Thilaka
200	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	92	Residential	0.0013	H.N.K Hemasiri
201	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	93	Non Agricultural	0.0027	W Buddhika
202	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	94	Agricultural	0.0095	K Paranavithana
203	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	95	Agricultural	0.0047	H.N.K Ranjani
204	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	98, 101	Agricultural & Residential	0.0259	K.G Wikramahtilaka
205	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	100	Non Agricultural	0.0021	P.W Piyawathi
206	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	105	Agricultural	0.005	Claiment Not Known
207	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	109	Residential	0.0036	W.T Sandya Priyanthi
208	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	110	Residential	0.006	Lakmi Nadeeka Nilmini
209	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	116	Non Agricultural	0.0312	K.G Nimal Shantha
210	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	118	Residential	0.0051	Wijepala Paranawithan
211	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	120	Agricultural	0.0275	K.H Pushpa Malani
212	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	121, 124	Agricultural	0.0574	Ariyaratne Galappaththi
213	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	123	Agricultural	0.0268	Chami Ashintha
214	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	125	Residential	0.0083	Ajith Liyanage
215	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	126	Agricultural	0.0365	K.G.K Premasiri

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
216	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	127	Agricultural	0.0155	Claimant Not Known
217	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	128	Non Agricultural	0.0179	Pathma Vithana
218	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	129	Agricultural	0.0177	Bandula Hettiarachchi
219	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	130	Non Agricultural	0.0051	M.H Gunasiri
220	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	131	Agricultural	0.0254	M.P De Silva
221	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	136	Commercial	0.0063	Piyalkith Guruge
222	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	139	Agricultural	0.0163	Kimbiyage Gamini
223	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	140	Residential	0.0108	Soma Guruge
224	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	143	Residential	0.0061	W Piyathissa
225	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	144	Residential	0.0061	G.K Nandasena
226	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	145	Agricultural	0.0292	Gamini Indrasiri
227	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	146	Residential	0.001	S.H Dorin Malani
228	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	147	Residential	0.0034	M.C Wije Wickrama
229	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	148	Agricultural	0.018	K.C De Silva Weerasekara
230	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	149	Agricultural	0.0042	Janath Krishantha
231	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	150	Residential	0.0025	Nandaweera Wijewickrama
232	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	151	Agricultural	0.0201	A.W Devit
233	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	160	Non Agricultural	0.0013	D.N Wijewickrama

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
234	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	161	Commercial	0.0045	K.T Pranith
235	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	1	Non Agricultural	0.0011	E.M Piyal
236	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	2	Non Agricultural	0.001	Irangani
237	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	3	Commercial	0.004	Edirimanna Arachchige Dilusha Nilanthi
238	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	5	Agricultural	0.0063	Gunadasa Manamperiya
239	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	7	Agricultural	0.0059	L.D Gamage & D Weerathunga
240	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	9	Commercial	0.0037	H.L Wasantha
241	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	16	Agricultural	0.0038	Sunil Weerathunga
242	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	17, 18	Agricultural & Residential	0.0294	K.A Chandrapala
243	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	20	Agricultural	0.0126	Surasena Weerathunga & Dinusha Weerathunga
244	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	22, 25, 26	Agricultural & Residential	0.0101	Wickramasena Weerathunga
245	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	23	Agricultural	0.0088	Susil Kalansuriya
246	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	27	Agricultural	0.0033	W.V Gunadasa
247	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	28, 29	Agricultural & Non Agricultural	0.0375	David Weeragoda
248	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	30	Commercial	0.001	H.G.K Piyawathi
249	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	32	Residential	0.0048	L.N Sooriarachchi
250	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879, G - 3898	33, 88	Non Agricultural & Commercial	0.0074	K.J.T Karunapala
251	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	38	Agricultural	0.0089	Darmasena Weerathunga

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
252	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	39	Non Agricultural	0.0061	U.G Premalal
253	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	41	Agricultural	0.0316	Prasanna Gunawardhana
254	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	43	Agricultural	0.0029	H.L Senavirathna
255	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	45	Agricultural	0.0183	Janaki Perera
256	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	47	Commercial	0.009	Thilak Irana Gamini Sooriarachchi
257	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	48	Commercial	0.0019	Parakrama Gunasekara
258	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	50	Agricultural	0.0287	M.G.S Kariyawasam & M.G.G Kariyawasam
259	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	52	Residential	0.0131	Sarachchandra
260	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	56	Agricultural	0.0091	Nandana Amarathunga
261	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	59	Agricultural	0.0246	Nandana Amarathunga & Lakdas Weerathunga
262	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	62	Residential	0.0026	B.T Premadasa
263	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	63, 65	Residential	0.0025	K.G Somasiri
264	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	67	Residential	0.0033	H.G Indrajith Priyantha
265	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	82, 86	Residential & Commercial	0.0273	K.A Somipala
266	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	87	Agricultural	0.0132	J.M Adihetti
267	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	90	Agricultural	0.0048	Dhanawathi & Others
268	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	91	Residential	0.0038	H.L Karunawathi
269	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	94	Residential	0.0112	Bandu Nanayakkara

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
270	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	98	Agricultural	0.0008	Thanuja Vithanarachchi & Karunawathi Wijesinghe
271	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	99, 100	Agricultural & Non Agricultural	0.0231	Karunawathi Wijesinghe
272	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	102	Non Agricultural	0.0049	Rathnasiri Egodavitharana
273	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	103	Non Agricultural	0.0083	Neelamani Damayanthi
274	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	104, 105, 114, 117, 118	Non Agricultural & Residential	0.0325	Chandrasiri Gonsal Korala
275	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	107	Residential	0.0057	B.W Piyasili
276	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	108, 109	Commercial & Non Agricultural	0.0095	Priyankara Amith Gonsala Korala
277	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	110	Non Agricultural	0.009	Priyanthi Gonsala Korala
278	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	112, 113	Non Agricultural	0.0079	Kulasiri Gonsala Korala
279	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	124	Agricultural	0.0209	K.A.S.P Perera
280	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	125	Agricultural	0.0096	H.L Upendra, H.L Gunadasa & Others
281	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	138, 142	Agricultural	0.0863	Anusha Ranasinghe & Others
282	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	139	Agricultural	0.0032	Sepalika Akurugoda
283	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	140	Agricultural	0.0242	Claimant Not Known
284	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	141	Agricultural	0.0148	H.K.K Gunawathi & Others
285	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	143	Agricultural	0.0133	K.L Dharmadasa
286	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	144	Agricultural	0.0164	Gamini Ariyaratne
287	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	151	Agricultural	0.0012	A.G Chandradasa & Others

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
288	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	154	Residential	0.0217	K.A Gnanathilaka
289	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	161	Non Agricultural	0.0058	K.A Chandrasena
290	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	169	Agricultural	0.0083	K.A Yamuna
291	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	171	Residential	0.0043	K.A Niluka & Others
292	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	172	Commercial	0.0029	K.A Niluka
293	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	174	Residential	0.0028	K.T.G Dharmawardhana
294	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	176	Residential	0.0063	N.V.S Priyankara
295	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	181	Agricultural	0.0062	Premalal Gunarathne
296	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	183	Residential	0.0068	Sisira Somanayaka
297	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	184	Residential	0.0017	H.L Mathusens & Others
298	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	195	Residential	0.0092	H.L Chandralatha
299	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	197	Commercial	0.015	J.K.N.J Jayasinghe
300	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	199	Commercial	0.0071	Ketape Arachchige Sunil Dicxan
301	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	200	Residential	0.0171	B.K Ranasinghe, K.A Yamuna Dulakshi & Others
302	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	203	Agricultural	0.0106	K.L Lional
303	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	206	Non Agricultural	0.0059	D Sunil Ransinghe
304	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	208	Non Agricultural	0.0091	Anusha Ranasinghe
305	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	212	Non Agricultural	0.0022	G.T Alanhami

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
306	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	214	Non Agricultural	0.0039	G.T Maginona
307	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	215	Agricultural	0.0035	D.G Karaleyn
308	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	2	Commercial	0.031	Roshan Weerathunga
309	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	3	Residential	0.0183	Champika Weerathunga
310	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	5	Agricultural	0.0098	Bandula Weerathunga
311	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	6	Residential	0.0058	Samuwel Weerathunga
312	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	8	Residential	0.001	K.G Manel
313	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	9	Residential	0.0026	Pushpa Ranjani
314	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	11, 12	Commercial & Agricultural	0.0257	Irangani Weerathunga
315	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	15	Agricultural	0.0039	Deepika Weerathunga
316	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	16	Agricultural	0.0046	Dharmadasa Weerathunga
317	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	17	Residential	0.0017	M.W Chandrasiri
318	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	18	Residential	0.001	K.G Piyadasa
319	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	19	Residential	0.0058	Kalahe Kinsa
320	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	20	Residential	0.0038	K.G Somarathne
321	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	29	Commercial	0.0004	D.K Miyulin
322	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	39	Commercial	0.0064	Janaka Priyantha Ilangasinghe
323	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	45	Residential	0.0038	K.J.T dayananda & Sriyantha Karunarathne

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
324	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	46	Commercial	0.0005	J.H.G Jayawardhane
325	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	55	Commercial	0.0006	Hewa Wellage Seetha
326	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	61	Residential	0.0176	C.R Gurusinghe
327	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	69	Commercial	0.013	K.J.T Heri
328	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	71	Commercial	0.0019	G.H.T Sarath
329	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	77	Agricultural	0.009	K.J.T. Charlis
330	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	7, 11,15	Agricultural	0.0946	Namunukula Plantation Company & Keells Plantation Management Service
331	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	17	Residential	0.0128	K.H Karunarathna
332	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	26	Agricultural	0.0039	N.E.A.G Dissanayake
333	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	28	Residential	0.0055	K.M Bandusena
334	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	29	Residential	0.0057	L.L Sunil
335	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	1	Residential	0.0385	Raja Abeywickrama
336	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	2,3	Residential	0.0085	N.P Gnanawathi
337	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	4	Residential	0.0001	Manuka Tharindu Prasad
338	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	7	Non Agricultural	0.0001	E.R Edirisinghe
339	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	9	Non Agricultural	0.0035	Maminda Sooriya Arachchi
340	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	10	Residential	0.0044	Sumanarathna Sooriya Arachchi

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
341	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	11, 12	Non Agricultural	0.0011	Claimant Not Known (Ela)
342	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	13	Residential	0.0038	G.S Ariyawathi
343	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	14,16	Agricultural & Non Agricultural	0.0115	K.B.G Ananda
344	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	18	Residential	0.0144	K.B.G Lalsena
345	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	22,25	Residential	0.0118	Indika Abeyrathne
346	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	23	Agricultural	0.0031	Gunadasa Kariyawasam
347	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	26	Residential	0.0123	M.K Karolis
348	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	27	Residential	0.0007	Siripala Gurusinghe
349	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	30	Residential	0.0155	K.B.G Nandawathi
350	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	31	Commercial	0.0002	Edman Wickramasinghe & Gunadasa Wickramasinghe
351	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	34	Residential	0.0125	M.T.J Kariyawasam
352	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	38,58	Non Agricultural & Residential	0.0137	M.T Dayararathne
353	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	39	Non Agricultural	0.0014	H.J Willisidrahamy
354	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	40	Residential	0.0002	Shanthi Alahakoon & Anula Alahakoon
355	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	41	Residential	0.0042	H.G Ranjani & H.G Kusumswathi
356	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	42	Non Agricultural	0.0047	Saman Kumara Alahakoon
357	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	45	Residential	0.0015	Anula Alahakoon
358	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	46	Residential	0.0005	Dinusha Lakshitha Kariyawasam

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
359	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	49	Commercial	0.0263	H.A Mithrapala
360	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	50	Agricultural	0.0163	Dayananda Jayasinghe
361	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	53	Residential	0.0001	Jayathissa Hettige
362	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	54	Residential	0.006	W.K Ariyawathi
363	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	56,60	Residential & Non Agricultural	0.006	L.K Thrimawithana
364	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	57	Residential	0.0026	Ravindu Jayalath
365	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	62	Residential	0.0054	K.G Berti
366	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	65	Residential	0.01	K.T.R Laxman
367	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	68	Residential	0.013	Raju Alahakoon
368	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	71	Residential	0.0074	Janaka Wasantha
369	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	76	Residential	0.0036	H.G Sugathadasa
370	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	77	Residential	0.0017	W.A Leelarathna
371	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	78	Residential	0.0042	P.L Kusumawathi & Lional Jayaweera
372	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	79	Residential	0.0058	K.H Saroja
373	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	80,82	Residential	0.0085	B.G Niuton Aranolis
374	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	81,83	Residential	0.0074	K.G Siril
375	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	84	Residential	0.0103	K.G.G Hariyat
376	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	86	Residential	0.0005	Lelwala Liyanage Sisisena

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
377	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	87	Residential	0.0083	K.K.G Heri & Othres
378	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	89	Residential	0.0008	K.G.H Chandrasiri
379	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	90	Residential	0.0044	Chaminda Janaka Jayasinghe
380	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	92	Residential	0.0038	L.L Sunil & Others
381	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	1	Commercial	0.0002	G,K Sirisena
382	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	2	Residential	0.0035	Claimant not known
383	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	3	Residential	0.0013	Claimant not known
384	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	5	Residential	0.0031	Thamara Mohotti
385	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	11	Commercial	0.0075	N.S Ariyadasa
386	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	12,16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,23,26,27	Residential & Non Agricultural	0.0261	Ananda Abeywickrama
387	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	13	Residential	0.0001	Manjula Abeywickrama
388	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	31,32,	Non Agricultural	0.0021	J.S Sooriarachchi
389	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	36,37	Residential	0.0011	M.G Wimaladasa
390	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	39,40	Residential	0.0153	N.G Dananjaya
391	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	43,45,46	Residential & Commercial	0.0105	P.C.W Jayasekara
392	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	47	Residential	0.0054	M Jayathissa
393	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	49,50,54,55	Agricultural, Non Agricultural & Residential	0.0792	A Lenarol

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner
394	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	52	Residential	0.007	C.W.J Indika Dilendra
395	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	56	Residential	0.0199	Raja Abeywickrama

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 Road and information found during the RP updating exercise

List of affected Properties – Private Land and Structures

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
1	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	8	Commercial	0.0015	G Keerthilatha	15	Permanent	Shop
2	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	9	Residential	0.006	B.G Ayrin	40	Permanent, Secondary	House
3	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	15	Residential & Commercial	0.0023	M.W Sunil Jayakusum	7	Permanent	House & Shop
4	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	16	Commercial	0.0018	Sendiyaliyana Mallika	7	Permanent	Shop
5	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	19	Commercial	0.0029	Sarukkali Hemachandra	10	Permanent	Shop
6	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3871, G - 3878	26, 157	Residential & Commercial	0.0065	Pathmanath De Silca	21	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
7	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	27	Commercial	0.0009	Henry Manamperi	12	Permanent	Shop
8	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	35	Residential & Commercial	0.0035	M.T Premawathi	33	Permanent	House & Shop
9	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	37	Residential	0.0117	D.S.G Manoj Chandana De Silva	50	Permanent, Secondary	House
10	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	38	Commercial	0.0142	D.S.G Gamini De Silva	8	Permanent	Shop
11	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	43	Residential & Commercial	0.0004	K.P Sarathchandra	2	Temporary	House & Shop
12	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	44	Residential & Commercial	0.0004	H.W Nandawahti	6	Permanent	House & Shop
13	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	46	Commercial	0.0062	Nilantha Desappriya	12	Permanent	Shop
14	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	47	Residential	0.0034	N.W Manel Shanthi De	4	Permanent	House

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
							Silva			
15	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	48	Commercial	0.004	Hemashantha	14	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
16	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	49	Residential	0.0026	N.W Thasoma & Kalyani De Silva	18	Permanent, Secondary	House
17	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	50	Residential	0.0019	Abeysekara Gamarachchige Chandrani	12	Permanent	House
18	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	52	Residential & Commercial	0.0063	L.H Mithraprema	28.5	2 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
19	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	53	Residential & Commercial	0.0079	K.W.A.G Wimalarathne	31	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
20	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	54	Commercial	0.0024	Janaki Liyanage	18	Permanent	Shop
21	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	55	Residential & Commercial	0.0123	D.S.A Waduge	11	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
22	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	56	Residential & Commercial	0.0068	S.K Marlin	42.5	3 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
23	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	58	Residential & Commercial	0.0062	L.L Chalanga De Silva	27	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
24	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	59	Residential	0.0048	L.L Ariyapala	18	Permanent, Secondary	House
25	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	61	Residential & Commercial	0.0048	Kaluarachchige Laxman Perera	24	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
26	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	63	Commercial	0.0029	Vijitha Guruge	5	Permanent	House
27	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	64	Commercial	0.0019	Ashoka Guruge	4	Permanent	House
28	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	65	Residential	0.006	Lalaj Jayamal Guruge	35	Permanent, Secondary	House
29	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	66	Residential & Commercial	0.0082	Dinesha Sumudu Wimalaratne	31.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
30	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	71,76	Residential	0.0048	A.G Punyawathi	25	Permanent, 2 Secondary, Temporary	House
31	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	74	Commercial	0.0075	Prasal Rajiv	48	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
32	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	75	Residential	0.0058	S. W Darmapala	22	Permanent, Secondary	House
33	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	77	Residential	0.0073	D Syman Sighgho	25	Permanent, Secondary	House
34	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	78	Residential & Commercial	0.0037	Gunawathi Fernando	14	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
35	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	79	Commercial	0.0063	B.T Jayasekara	24	Permanent	Shop
36	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	86	Commercial	0.0062	Sarath Gunawardhana & W.W Gunawardhana	20	Permanent	Shop
37	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	87	Commercial	0.0033	W.V Vijitha Kumara	12	Permanent, Secondary	Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
38	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	88	Commercial	0.0075	Ajith Perera	8.5	Temporary Secondary	Shop
39	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	93	Residential	0.0038	A.M.A liliyan	14	Permanent	House
40	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	96	Residential	0.0097	M.A Nimal & A.A Karunawathi	14	Permanent	House
41	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	98	Residential	0.0041	W.H.A Jayasooriya	13	2 Permanent	House
42	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	99	Residential	0.0056	Amila T Pinnduwa	15.5	Permanent, Secondary	House
43	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	107	Residential	0.002	N.W Ajith Kumara	13.5	Permanent, Secondary	House
44	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	122	Commercial	0.0084	W.L.C Jayasooriya	30	2 Permanent	Shop
45	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	5	Commercial	0.0013	L.H Bandula	26	Secondary, Temporary	Shop
46	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	6	Residential	0.0098	Mohanlal Guruge	8	Temporary	House
47	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	10	Commercial	0.0005	P.A Priyantha	4	Temporary	Shop
48	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	12	Residential	0.0013	E.K Kamani & Others	7	Permanent	House
49	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	13	Residential & Commercial	0.0034	G Soorasinghe	13	Permanent	House & Shop
50	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	14	Commercial	0.0049	G.K.A.J Priyantha	1	Temporary	Shop
51	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	24	Commercial	0.0034	G.K.A.S Pathmathilaka	8	Temporary	Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
52	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	27	Residential	0.0062	M.K Somadasa	13.5	Permanent	House
53	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	28	Residential & Commercial	0.0182	H.W Hettiarachchi	62	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
54	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	30	Residential	0.0045	R.S Gunawardhana	10	Permanent, Secondary	House
55	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	31	Residential	0.0058	A.J.A De Silva	28.5	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
56	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	36	Residential	0.0059	K Banduwardhane	14	Permanent	House
57	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	38	Residential	0.005	A Agampodi	9	Permanent	House
58	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	39	Residential & Commercial	0.0058	K Ranet	40	Permanent	House & Shop
59	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	40	Commercial	0.0083	N.K Panditha	62	2 Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
60	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	42	Residential & Commercial	0.0067	L.W.J.D De Alwis	44.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
61	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	45	Commercial	0.0061	J Amarasinghe	6	Temporary	Shop
62	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	48	Commercial	0.0017	H.M Vijitha	2	Permanent	Shop
63	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	49	Residential	0.0067	H.W Migelsena	34	Permanent, Secondary	House
64	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	50	Commercial	0.0027	K.P Jayasena	9	Permanent, Secondary	Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
65	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	51	Residential & Commercial	0.0038	U.E.T Weeraratne	27	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House & Shop
66	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	52	Residential & Commercial	0.0049	W.G Nihal Kumara	39	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
67	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	53	Residential & Commercial	0.0025	D.D.S Perera	7.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
68	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	56	Residential	0.0058	T.A Dharmasiri	13	Permanent	House
69	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	58	Residential & Commercial	0.0098	L.W.E.C De Alwis	60	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
70	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	60	Residential & Commercial	0.0061	L.W Danken De Alwis	40	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
71	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	62	Commercial	0.0111	W. Chandrani	13	Permanent	Shop
72	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	63	Commercial	0.0026	S.K.T Chandana	10	Temporary	Shop
73	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	65,68	Residential & Commercial	0.0071	S Nandasena	18	Permanent, Temporary	House & Shop
74	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	67	Commercial	0.0027	D.M.M Soysa	7.5	Permanent	Shop
75	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	71	Commercial	0.0121	Rev. Welivitiya Sri Paghghaloka	10	Permanent	Shop
76	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	73	Commercial	0.0019	P Sumanathilaka	16	Temporary	Shop
77	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	74	Commercial	0.0069	Liliyan Jayaneththi	9	3 Permanent	Shop
78	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa	G - 3883	76	Residential	0.0056	W.N.S Sidanona	16	Permanent	House

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
		Central								
79	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	77	Residential	0.006	Swvineetha Thenuwara	10.5	2 Permanent, Secondary	House
80	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	83	Commercial	0.0029	M.P Dharmasena	27.5	3 Permanent, Secondary	Shop
81	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	84,86	Residential & Commercial	0.0084	G.P.M Dissanayake	38	2 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
82	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	85	Commercial	0.0005	K.N Ashoka	3	Permanent	Shop
83	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	87	Residential	0.0134	K.M.G Daya Sumithrarachchi	31	Permanent	House
84	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	92	Residential	0.0115	A.G Sarojani Chandra	72	Permanent, Secondary	House
85	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	93	Residential	0.0176	K.G.Kusumawathi	15	Permanent	House
86	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	94	Residential	0.0138	K.S.K Thamara	77	Permanent, Secondary	House
87	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	95, 100	Residential	0.0066	Laksiri De Silva	12.5	Permanent	House
88	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	108	Commercial	0.0041	W.D Seelawathi & D.G Vajira	13	Permanent	Shop
89	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	114	Residential	0.0032	K.R Nandani	4	Permanent	House
90	Hikkaduwa	Nalagasdeniya	G - 3883	115	Residential	0.0072	M.M Wijesinghe	22.5	Temporary, 2 Secondary	House
91	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	120	Residential & Commercial	0.0098	E.D.W Madanayake & D Piyadasa	49	Temporary, 2 Secondary	House & Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
92	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	122	Residential & Commercial	0.0086	S.T.W Gunawardhane	46	2 Permanent, 2 Secondary	House & Shop
93	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	124	Residential	0.0031	D.G Karunasena	27	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
94	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	126	Residential	0.0025	D.G Chandrasiri	4	2 Permanent	House
95	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	130	Residential	0.0028	R.D Dayawathi & U.G.P Lanka	10	Temporary	House
96	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	132	Residential & Commercial	0.0025	P.T Misinona & U.P Ranjith	14	Permanent	House & Shop
97	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	133	Residential	0.0055	H.W Upali	40	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
98	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	134	Residential & Commercial	0.0029	G.G Palitha Sujiwa	15	Permanent	House & Shop
99	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	135	Residential & Commercial	0.0029	A.D.W Danasili	15	Permanent	House & Shop
100	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	4	Residential	0.0061	D.G Dilan	19	Permanent, Secondary, Temporary	House
101	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	7	Commercial	0.0072	A.B Jayantha	16	Permanent	Shop
102	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	8,9	Residential & Commercial	0.0204	I.K Chandrika	91	4 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
103	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	11	Residential & Commercial	0.009	D.G Kingsly	52	3 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
104	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	15	Commercial	0.002	D.G Warnasiri	8	Permanent	Shop
105	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	21	Residential	0.031	D.K.S Amarasekara	69	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
106	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	22	Commercial	0.003	Deepasiri Panditha	21	Permanent	Shop
107	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	23	Commercial	0.0071	Chamli Panditha	36	Permanent	Shop
108	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	24	Residential	0.0158	J Sooriyarachchi	27	Permanent	Shop
109	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	25	Residential & Commercial	0.0017	D.G Tiurin	10	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
110	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	26	Residential & Commercial	0.0037	D.G Akman	21	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
111	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	30	Residential & Commercial	0.0179	Lalith Chandana Don Sooriarachchi	52	3 Permanent, 2 Secondary	House & Shop
112	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	34	Residential	0.0241	D.C.Panditha	20	Permanent	House
113	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	39	Commercial	0.0104	A.G Anil Roshantha	8	Temporary	Shop
114	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	40	Commercial	0.0185	Claiment Not Known	3	Temporary	Shop
115	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	46	Commercial	0.0036	K.K Gunadasa	10	Permanent, Temporary	Shop
116	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	50	Commercial	0.0072	Yakdehige Rupika Malkanathi	16	Temporary	Shop
117	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	62	Commercial	0.0098	G.H Ananda Premalal	20	Permanent	Shop
118	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	63	Commercial	0.0053	M Vijitha Kumara Pieris & Others	8	Permanent	Shop
119	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	67	Commercial	0.0031	Damayanathi Thrimavithana	18	Temporary	Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
120	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	69	Commercial	0.0087	C.W Gunawardhane	9	Permanent	Shop
121	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	70	Commercial	0.0013	Dampellagamage Gamini Wickramaratne	6	Permanent	Shop
122	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	71	Commercial	0.0012	Thusitha Gurusinghe	4	Permanent	Shop
123	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	72	Commercial	0.0012	S.K Wolter	4	Permanent	Shop
124	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	76	Residential & Commercial	0.0032	I.G Deepa Kalyani	9.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
125	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	77	Residential	0.0054	N Olga Shyamila Jayasinghe	18	Permanent	House
126	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	79	Residential	0.0026	Ranjani Wijesinghe	16.5	Permanent, Secondary	House
127	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	80,86	Residential & Commercial	0.0054	Rathna Pinnaduwa	38	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
128	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	82	Commercial	0.0044	Manikkuarachchige Nimal	31	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
129	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	83	Residential & Commercial	0.0045	K.H Lional	6	Permanent	House & Shop
130	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	87	Residential	0.0061	D.G Anil Shanthapriya	32	Permanent, Secondary	House
131	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	88	Commercial	0.0021	A.G Ganadasa	5	Permanent	Shop
132	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	89	Commercial	0.0027	D.G Siril Priyarathne	14	Permanent, Secondary	Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
133	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	90,91	Residential	0.009	K.W Sunil	26	Permanent, Secondary	House
134	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	92	Residential	0.0061	K.A.K.D.C.M Ariyaratne	4	Permanent	House
135	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	99	Residential & Commercial	0.003	K.W Ariyaratne	24	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
136	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	101	Residential	0.0058	Chandrani Wijesooriya & Others	5	Permanent	House
137	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	105	Commercial	0.0019	N.G Pubudu Kanthi	8	Permanent	Shop
138	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	106	Commercial	0.0013	N.A Niroshan	6	Permanent	Shop
139	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	107	Commercial	0.0018	N.A Victor	6	Permanent	Shop
140	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	110	Commercial	0.0041	A.V Chandralatha	7.5	Permanent	Shop
141	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	111	Residential	0.0025	A.K Kalyanawathi	6	Temporary	House
142	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	113	Commercial	0.0023	Wedage Chalath Gunawathi	4	Permanent	Shop
143	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	115	Commercial	0.0027	Hikkaduwwathana Ariyaratne	12	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
144	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	120	Residential & Commercial	0.0037	S.M Neeta Wasanthi	15	Permanent	House & Shop
145	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	126	Residential & Commercial	0.0069	K Sunil Rathnasiri	14	2 Permanent	House & Shop
146	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	140	Residential & Commercial	0.0113	B.P Somadasa	33	3 Permanent	House & Shop
147	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	154	Residential & Commercial	0.0048	H.L.A Laxman	17.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
148	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	156	Commercial	0.0018	G Karunarithne	6	Permanent	Shop
149	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	157	Commercial	0.003	K Ranjith	8	Permanent	Shop
150	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	158	Commercial	0.0043	D.G Wickramasinghe	8	2 Permanent	Shop
151	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	159, 160	Commercial	0.0124	G.V.C Jayasiri	50	2 Permanent	Shop
152	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	161	Commercial	0.0015	Sarath samarawickrama	15	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
153	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	163	Residential	0.0025	L.H.L Thilak Nanda	12	Permanent, Secondary	House
154	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	166	Commercial	0.0081	Anusha Nilmini Manawadu	33	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
155	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	168	Commercial	0.0064	Wijesiri Gallage	16.5	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
156	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	169	Commercial	0.0043	Yamuna Damayanthi Manawadu	8	Permanent	Shop
157	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	170	Residential	0.0063	Chandrapala Manawadu	21	Permanent, Secondary	House
158	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	1,47	Residential & Commercial	0.0099	K Jagath Nandasiri	65	2 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
159	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	3	Commercial	0.0056	Anil Upasiri Weerasuriya	49	2 Permanent, Secondary	Shop
160	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	4,11	Residential & Commercial	0.0115	D.S Wickramasooriya	23	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
161	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	6	Commercial	0.004	R.K Bandujith	3	Permanent	Shop
162	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	7	Commercial	0.0052	K.H.T Kumarasiri	4	Permanent	Shop
163	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	9	Residential	0.0056	Susil Wijesekara	21.5	Permanent	House
164	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	10,13, 20,26	Residential & Commercial	0.0189	K Jinapala	53	4 Permanent, 2 Secondary, Temporary	House & Shop
165	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	14	Residential	0.0031	Prabath Nishadi	9.5	2 Permanent	House
166	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	15	Commercial	0.0033	P.W Silva	7.5	Permanent	Shop
167	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	17	Commercial	0.0018	Jipson Silva	2.5	Permanent	Shop
168	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	19	Commercial	0.0087	D.D Ginige	15	Permanent	Shop
169	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	21	Commercial	0.0065	J Wijesooriya	9	Permanent	Shop
170	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	24	Commercial	0.0106	Indika Wijesooriya	23	4 Permanent, 2 Temporary	Shop
171	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	25	Commercial	0.0027	K.S Ariyaratne & K Jayasena	4	Permanent	Shop
172	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	28	Commercial	0.0055	K Chhandima Prasanna	20.5	Permanent	Shop
173	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	29	Commercial	0.0004	W Jayasiri	2	Permanent	Shop
174	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	30	Commercial	0.0008	W Pathmasiri	6.5	Permanent	Shop
175	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	31	Commercial	0.0005	Ariyaratne Galappaththi	3	Permanent	Shop
176	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	32	Commercial	0.003	Ginige Peter Silva	6	Permanent	Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
177	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	33	Residential & Commercial	0.0065	K Sunil	12.5	Permanent	House & Shop
178	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	34	Residential & Commercial	0.0082	K C Premalal	24	Permanent	House & Shop
179	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	35	Residential & Commercial	0.0047	K Kusumaseeli Piyadasa	33	Permanent	House & Shop
180	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	36	Residential & Commercial	0.0057	A Jagath Nandasiri	22.5	Permanent	House & Shop
181	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	37	Residential & Commercial	0.0128	Chaminda Premalal	18	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
182	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	44	Residential & Commercial	0.006	M.K Dayarattne	57	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
183	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	55	Residential & Commercial	0.0024	H.W Piyal	18	Permanent	House & Shop
184	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	56	Residential & Commercial	0.0018	H.W Nimal	3	Permanent	House & Shop
185	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	57,65	Residential & Commercial	0.0052	P.D.R Dewasiri	20	2 Permanent	House & Shop
186	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	58,60	Residential & Commercial	0.0084	Wimalthilaka Pinnaduwa	33.5	2 Permanent	House & Shop
187	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	59	Commercial	0.007	W.P Ariyasiri	22.5	Permanent	Shop
188	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	61	Commercial	0.0035	H.M.S Prasanna	15.5	Permanent	Shop

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
189	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	62	Commercial	0.0015	K.T Lalitha De Silva	11.5	Permanent	Shop
190	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	63,69	Commercial	0.0075	Ajith Wimalasooriya	42	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
191	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	67	Commercial	0.0039	Chandrani Amarasooriya	30	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
192	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	70	Residential & Commercial	0.0111	Lal Manawadu & Others	80	3 Permanent	House & Shop
193	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	71	Commercial	0.0077	W.T Gnanendra	30.5	4 Permanent	Shop
194	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	72	Commercial	0.0029	M.W Nandawathi	24	Permanent	Shop
195	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	73	Commercial	0.015	Saman Kariyawasam	54.5	4 Permanent	Shop
196	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3857	74	Commercial	0.0054	Rathna Guruge	23.5	Permanent	Shop
197	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	76	Commercial	0.0052	K.T Ashoka Ariyapala	30	Permanent	Shop
198	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	78	Commercial	0.0038	K.T Saman	64	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
199	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	79	Residential	0.004	K Gunasekara	30	Permanent	House
200	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	80	Residential & Commercial	0.0051	P.H Ariyaratne	42	Permanent	House & Shop
201	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	81	Residential & Commercial	0.0035	Karunawathi Kalupahana	22.5	Permanent	House & Shop
202	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala	G - 3857	83	Residential	0.0035	M.W Beeta & Others	21	Permanent	House

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
		East								
203	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	84	Residential & Commercial	0.0075	Rohitha Kariyawasam	41.5	2 Permanent	House & Shop
204	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	88	Residential	0.0221	Depika Ariyapala	120	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
205	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	90	Residential	0.0032	G.G Nandawathi	17.5	Permanent	House
206	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	91	Residential	0.0034	H.A.P Hemanandani	20	Permanent	House
207	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	92	Commercial	0.0085	C.L Guruge	52	Permanent	Shop
208	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	93	Commercial	0.0066	H.G Kusumalatha	39	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
209	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	95	Commercial	0.0028	U.L Rathnasiri	10.5	Permanent	Shop
210	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	96	Commercial	0.0029	W.H Chandrasiri	34.5	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
211	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	97	Commercial	0.004	D.K Manawadu	18	Permanent	Shop
212	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	98	Commercial	0.0052	A Susilawathi	6	Permanent	Shop
213	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	100	Commercial	0.0028	M.K Jayawardhane	8	Permanent	Shop
214	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	101	Commercial	0.0054	K.H Wijewickrama	6	Permanent	Shop
215	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	102	Commercial	0.0091	Karunawathi Manawadu	6	Permanent	Shop
216	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	105	Commercial	0.0041	K.H Nandasiri	9	Permanent	Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
217	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	106	Commercial	0.0021	M.G Jayawathi	15	Permanent, Temporary	Shop
218	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	107	Commercial	0.0131	K.W Upul Prithinath	38	5 Permanent	Shop
219	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	111	Commercial	0.0022	W.T Gothami Badra	3	Permanent	Shop
220	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	112, 113	Commercial	0.0076	R.K Ajith	37	2 Permanent	Shop
221	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	115	Commercial	0.0075	Damith Kumara Manawadu	21	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
222	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	116	Commercial	0.0057	W.K Sunil Shanth	36	3 Permanent	Shop
223	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	117	Commercial	0.0027	W.A Pushpa Gunawathi	18	Permanent, Temporary	Shop
224	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	118	Commercial	0.0048	K Sameera Maduranga	33	Permanent	Shop
225	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	119	Commercial	0.0072	K.T Amarawansa	48	Permanent	Shop
226	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	120	Commercial	0.0069	Chandrasiri & A.W Danapala	39	Permanent	Shop
227	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	121	Residential & Commercial	0.0045	K.C Gunathilaka	20	Temporary	House & Shop
228	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	122	Commercial	0.0052	K.T Yasawansa	33	2 Permanent	Shop
229	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	123	Commercial	0.0097	M.H Sumanawathi	17	Permanent	Shop
230	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	124	Residential & Commercial	0.0123	K.D.T Shantha	20	Permanent	House & Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
231	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	126	Residential	0.0151	J Jayarathne	19	Permanent, Temporary	House
232	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	129	Residential & Commercial	0.0026	G.K Premalal	15	Temporary	House & Shop
233	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	130	Commercial	0.014	K.T Ariyaratne	20	Temporary	Shop
234	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3857	131	Commercial	0.0124	Priyanthi Wijewickrama	7.5	Permanent	Shop
235	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	6	Residential	0.0228	P.V.D Gunawardhane	93	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
236	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	15	Residential	0.0205	Pushpa Khanthi	52.5	2 Permanent	House
237	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	20	Residential & Commercial	0.0024	Srimathi Weerapperuma	19	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
238	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	21	Residential & Commercial	0.003	Wijeethunga Weerapperuma	2	Permanent	House & Shop
239	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	23	Residential & Commercial	0.0099	Ashoka Kahingala	5.5	Permanent	House & Shop
240	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	27	Residential & Commercial	0.0215	M.D Nihal Nissanka	10	Permanent	House & Shop
241	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	39	Residential	0.01	Karunasena Kalansooriya	39	Permanent, Secondary	House
242	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	43	Commercial	0.0027	Lalitha Ranjani	12	Permanent	Shop
243	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	44	Residential	0.0031	R.T Kingsly	8.5	Permanent	House

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
244	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	47	Residential & Commercial	0.0039	Hemachandra Pathirasinghe	11.5	Permanent	House & Shop
245	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	50	Residential & Commercial	0.0034	P.J Peeter	3.5	Permanent	House & Shop
246	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	55	Residential & Commercial	0.0088	Gunapala Kalansooriya	8	Permanent	House & Shop
247	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	56	Residential	0.0076	I.J Perera	38.5	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
248	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	58	Residential	0.0048	D.G Sugath Jayalath	15.5	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
249	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	61	Residential	0.0049	H.K Leelawathi	14	Permanent	House
250	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	62	Residential & Commercial	0.0068	I.G Chandrakumara	10	Permanent	House & Shop
251	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	76,84	Residential & Commercial	0.0184	Suneetha Kalansooriya	32	2 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
252	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	82	Commercial	0.0043	K.A Sumith Dharmapriya	14.5	Permanent	Shop
253	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	90	Residential & Commercial	0.005	H.N.K Dharmadasa	11	2 Permanent	House & Shop
254	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	96	Residential	0.0112	B.Y Chandrika Kumari & B.Y Wasana Lakmini	10	Permanent	House
255	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	102	Residential	0.0161	K.G Wickramathilaka	86	Permanent, Secondary	House

Annexure 3.2

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
256	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	106	Residential & Commercial	0.0085	Kingsly De Silva	11.5	Permanent	House & Shop
257	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	107	Residential & Commercial	0.0118	K.G Nimal Pathmasiri	12.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
258	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	112	Residential	0.0101	Malani kariyawasam	2	Permanent	House
259	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	113	Commercial	0.004	K.H Laxman	33	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
260	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	115	Commercial	0.0037	Ajith Liyanage	12	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
261	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	122	Residential & Commercial	0.0091	Pramadasa Maggonage	26	2 Permanent	House & Shop
262	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	132	Residential & Commercial	0.0049	P.K Somasiri	5.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
263	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	133	Residential	0.0188	A.M Sugathapala De Silva	30	Permanent	House
264	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	135	Commercial	0.0036	K Pshpa Sriyani	16.5	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
265	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	138	Commercial	0.0061	Thissa Kodikara	14	Permanent	Shop
266	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	142	Residential & Commercial	0.0045	A.P Dharmasena	3	Permanent	House & Shop
267	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	152, 155	Residential & Commercial	0.0181	Hemachandra Wijewickrama	25.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
268	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	154	Residential & Commercial	0.0051	Gamini Indrasiri	2.5	Permanent	House & Shop
269	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	156	Residential & Commercial	0.0083	K.H.C De Silva	60.5	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House & Shop
270	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	158	Residential & Commercial	0.0193	Venura Krishantha Wathudura	74	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
271	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	162	Residential & Commercial	0.0062	N.P Niluka Lakmini	7.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
272	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	10	Residential & Commercial	0.011	A Weerathunga	14	Permanent	House & Shop
273	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	11	Commercial	0.0016	Seelawathi Weerathunga	16	Permanent	Shop
274	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	12	Residential	0.0037	Linton Weerathunga	16	Permanent	House
275	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	13	Residential & Commercial	0.0045	R Weerathunga	32	Permanent	House & Shop
276	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	14,15	Residential & Commercial	0.0079	A.G Jimi	27	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
277	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	37	Residential & Commercial	0.0049	G.T Sirisena	10	Permanent, Temporary	House & Shop
278	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	40	Residential & Commercial	0.0117	S.M Karunawathi	21	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
279	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	42	Residential & Commercial	0.0125	Mervin Ananda Peskuwel & Others	18	Permanent	House & Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
280	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	44	Residential	0.0188	Sandya Kumari	41	Permanent, Secondary	House
281	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	46	Commercial	0.0126	Susantha Laxman & Panditha	12	Permanent	Shop
282	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	49	Residential	0.0062	Anil Kumara Weerathunga	10	Permanent	House
283	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	53	Residential & Commercial	0.0235	Nandana Amarathunga	8	Permanent	House & Shop
284	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	55	Residential	0.0097	K.M Leelawathi	43	2 Permanent, Secondary	House
285	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	76	Commercial	0.011	W Serisena	16.5	Permanent, 2 Secondary	Shop
286	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	83	Residential	0.0086	K.A Somarathne	20	Permanent	House
287	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	106	Residential	0.0066	B.W Piyasili	9	Permanent	House
288	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	111	Residential	0.008	Priyanthi Gonsala Korala	14.5	Permanent, Secondary	House
289	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	115	Residential	0.0063	Chandrasiri Gonsal Korala	37	Permanent, Secondary	House
290	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	121	Residential & Commercial	0.0297	K.A.S.P Perera	180	2 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
291	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	128	Commercial	0.0291	M.W.J Kalyanarathne	20	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
292	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	133	Commercial	0.1797	A.G Hendrik	36	Permanent	Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
293	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	136	Residential	0.0328	P.G Garli Vijitha & Pathmini Thilanka	5	Permanent	House
294	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	145	Residential	0.0105	Gamini Ariyaratne	10	Permanent	House
295	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	146	Residential & Commercial	0.0048	K.A Jayanthi	15.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
296	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	147	Residential	0.0146	H.L Amarasekara	62	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
297	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	155	Commercial	0.0028	D.G Premawathi	19	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
298	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	157, 158	Residential & Commercial	0.0228	K.A Premalal Gunarathne	56	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
299	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	159	Residential & Commercial	0.0061	K.A Yasawathi	23	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
300	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	160	Residential	0.003	K.A Bandusena	20	Permanent, Secondary	House
301	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	162	Residential & Commercial	0.0029	K.A Gnanathilaka	10	Permanent	House & Shop
302	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	163	Commercial	0.0054	K.A Neluka Damayanthi & K.A. Bandusena	13.5	Permanent	Shop
303	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	164	Commercial	0.0164	K.A Kingsly	30	Permanent	Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
304	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	165	Residential & Commercial	0.0116	W Wijenayaka	70	2 Permanent, Temporary, Secondary	House & Shop
305	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	166	Commercial	0.0108	Premawathi Wijenayaka	21	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
306	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	167	Residential & Commercial	0.0085	M.D Nishan Pradeep Kumara	3	Permanent	House & Shop
307	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	170	Residential	0.0052	K.A Premasiri	24	Permanent, Secondary	House
308	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	173	Residential	0.0123	H.N.K Gunawathi	107	Permanent, Secondary	House
309	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	177, 178	Residential	0.0097	H.A Dayawathi	12	Permanent, Secondary	House
310	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	179	Residential	0.005	K.A Siromi	10.5	Permanent	House
311	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	186	Residential	0.0033	H.L Royal	21	Permanent, Secondary	House
312	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	187	Commercial	0.0086	H.L Sunil	13	Permanent	Shop
313	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	188	Residential & Commercial	0.006	G Egodage	11	Permanent	House & Shop
314	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	191	Commercial	0.0238	H.N.K Gunawathi & Others	24	Permanent, Temporary	Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
315	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	194	Residential	0.0097	H.L Chandralatha	58	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
316	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	198	Commercial	0.0067	Buddhi Renuka Ranasinghe	12	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
317	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	201	Commercial	0.0158	K.L Lional	14	Permanent	Shop
318	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	204	Residential	0.0036	Ketape Arachchige Sunil Dixan	12	Permanent	House
319	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	207	Residential	0.0145	Princy Ranasinghe	57	Permanent, Secondary	House
320	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	209	Residential & Commercial	0.0127	Wolter Ranasinghe & Others	21	Permanent	House & Shop
321	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	210	Residential	0.0109	K.G Dayawansa	16	Permanent	House
322	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	211	Residential	0.0058	K.G Chathura Sanjaya	14	Permanent	House
323	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	213	Residential	0.007	G.K Piyaseeli	14	Permanent	House
324	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	216	Residential	0.0064	G.T Maginona	13.5	Permanent, Secondary	House
325	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	218	Residential	0.0027	Hemalatha Jayasinghe	4	Temporary	House
326	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	219	Commercial	0.0067	M.D Sidney	59	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
327	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	220	Commercial	0.0166	B Sumanasekara	10	Permanent	Shop
328	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	221	Residential	0.0057	N.C Wijewickrama	24	Permanent, Secondary	House

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
329	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	222, 223	Commercial	0.0285	Ariyapala Sumanasekara	10	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
330	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	224	Residential & Commercial	0.0136	Biyatris Sumanasekara	94	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
331	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	226	Residential	0.0312	Samathapala Sumanasekara	108	Permanent, Secondary	House
332	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	1	Commercial	0.0171	E.M Piyal Wasantha	24	Permanent	Shop
333	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	4	Residential	0.0257	Dharmasena Weerathunga	39	Permanent, Secondary	House
334	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	7	Residential & Commercial	0.0068	K.G Jayantha	6	Permanent	House & Shop
335	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	24	Residential & Commercial	0.0156	K.M.G Mahendra Thisa	78	4 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
336	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	38	Commercial	0.0049	K.J.J Hari	6	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
337	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	51	Residential	0.0083	K.G Wimalarathne	39	Permanent, Secondary	House
338	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	56	Commercial	0.0028	A.H.B.J Gunawardhane	11	Permanent	Shop
339	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	58	Commercial	0.0015	D Amarasena	8	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
340	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	68	Commercial	0.0102	K.J.T Heri	45	Permanent	Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
341	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	72	Commercial	0.0165	H.K Ruwan Rasika	48	Temporary, Secondary	Shop
342	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	73	Commercial	0.0128	Manoj Priyanga Wijesinghe	40.5	2 Permanent, Secondary	Shop
343	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	75, 78	Residential & Commercial	0.01	K.G.T Ranil Madhura	77	3 Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
344	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	76	Commercial	0.0094	K.J.T Heri & K.T.R Laxman	7	2 Permanent	Shop
345	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	83	Commercial	0.0018	K.G Raja Laxman	6	Permanent	Shop
346	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	84	Commercial	0.0025	E.N.C Perera	5	Permanent	Shop
347	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	85	Commercial	0.0011	Hecter Gurusihghe	5.5	Permanent	Shop
348	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	86	Commercial	0.0011	C.R Gurusinghe	6.5	Permanent	Shop
349	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	87	Commercial	0.0029	J.K.T Heri	7	2 Permanent	Shop
350	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	14	Residential	0.0034	W.J Perly	9	Permanent	House
351	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	16	Residential	0.01	Wasantha Manoj Thrimawithana	0.5	Permanent	House
352	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	5	Commercial	0.0137	H.A.K Andersan	12	Permanent	Shop
353	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	8	Residential & Commercial	0.0044	Anura Sooriya Arachchi	33	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
354	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	15	Residential	0.0092	Tilaka Hapugoda	20	Permanent	House

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
355	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	19	Residential	0.0144	Anushka Weronika Godakanda	3.5	Permanent, Secondary	House
356	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	20	Residential	0.0065	M.T Manel	9	Permanent	House
357	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	24	Residential & Commercial	0.0113	U.K.D.S Ewjin & Winitha Shyamali Wickramasinghe	5	Permanent	House & Shop
358	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	28	Residential	0.0128	Maythri Wickramasinghe	10	Permanent, Secondary	House
359	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	29	Residential	0.0091	Irosha Nishanthi Marakanda	4	Permanent, Secondary	House
360	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	32	Residential	0.0151	Gunadasa Abeyrathne	11	Permanent, Secondary	House
361	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	33	Residential	0.0156	M.T.J Kariyawasam & Dinesh Thusara	87	Permanent, Secondary	House
362	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	35	Residential	0.0032	Krishanthi Desappriya	10.5	Permanent	House
363	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	36	Residential	0.0148	B.G Karunadasa & B.G Jennona	20	Permanent	House
364	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	37	Residential & Commercial	0.0039	Karaleyin Gamhewa	21.5	Permanent	House & Shop
365	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	44	Commercial	0.0098	Rupalatha Weerasekara	35	Permanent	Shop
366	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	51	Residential	0.0476	Dayananda Jayasinghe	15.5	Permanent	House
367	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	52	Residential	0.0278	Danushka Dilhara	6	Permanent	House
368	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	55	Residential	0.0066	K.G Jagath	3.5	Permanent	House

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
369	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	59	Residential	0.0111	I.U Thrimawithana	7.5	Permanent	House
370	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	61	Residential	0.0148	L.K Thrimawithana	8	Permanent	House
371	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	64	Residential	0.0356	A.G Chandradasa & K.T.R Laxman	121.5	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House
372	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	67	Residential	0.0116	Raju Alahakoon	8	Permanent	House
373	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	69	Residential & Commercial	0.0142	D Randeniya & G.K.H.N Magrat	51	Permanent, 2 Secondary	House & Shop
374	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	70	Residential	0.0098	Prithi Kumara Randeniya	0.5	Permanent	House
375	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	72, 74	Residential & Commercial	0.0164	H.G Dayananda	17.5	2 Permanent, 2 Secondary	House & Shop
376	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	75	Commercial	0.0283	L Liyanage Misil	18	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
377	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	85	Commercial	0.0149	K.N.G Ninal Karunathilake	18	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
378	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	88	Residential	0.009	Wilsan Gamhewa	2	Permanent	House
379	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	91	Residential	0.0216	L.L Nandawathi	34.5	Permanent	House
380	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	7	Residential & Commercial	0.0074	Thamara Mohotti	23	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop
381	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	9	Commercial	0.0043	Jayalatha Kohaman	6	Permanent	Shop
382	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	14	Residential & Commercial	0.0457	N.S Lalitha	5.5	Permanent, Secondary	House & Shop

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
383	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	38	Residential	0.0174	M.G Wimaladasa	24.5	Permanent, Temporary	House
384	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	41	Commercial	0.005	P.M Jinadasa	25.5	Permanent, 2 Secondary	Shop
385	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	44	Commercial	0.0137	P.C.W Jayasekara	43.5	Permanent, Secondary	Shop
SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. m.	Type of Structure	
1	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	5	Commercial	0.0032	Premasiri Wakwella	6	Secondary	
2	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	10	Non Agricultural	0.0063	lalitha Weerakkodi	24	Secondary	
3	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	13	Non Agricultural	0.0025	Lalitha Weerakkodi & Others	9	Secondary	
4	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	14	Non Agricultural	0.0024	K.A Gnanalatha	7.5	Secondary	
5	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	20	Commercial	0.0021	Chandana Silva	6	Secondary	
6	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	21	Commercial	0.0012	D.S.R.W Mendis	3	Secondary	
7	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	23	Commercial	0.0008	M.G.S Darmawardhana	3	Secondary	
8	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	28	Residential	0.003	L Sooriarachchi	24	Secondary	
9	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	30	Residential	0.0067	C Sooriarachchi	45	Secondary	
10	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	34	Residential	0.0075	Pathma De Silva	49	2 Secondary	
11	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	57	Residential	0.002	L.D.T Chandrika & L.D.B Lalitha	13.5	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
12	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	60	Residential	0.0066	D.L.W Chinthaka Prasanna	42	Secondary	
13	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	62	Commercial	0.0051	M Waruna Kumara	24	Secondary	
14	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	69	Commercial	0.0054	D.H Mahindapala	12	Secondary	
15	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	70	Residential & Commercial	0.0034	K Anusha Srimali	21	Secondary	
16	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	73	Commercial	0.006	L.D.N.S Wijethilaka	27	Secondary	
17	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	80	Residential	0.0042	K.S Piyasena	6	Secondary	
18	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	82	Non Agricultural	0.0077	H.H Waduge	6	Secondary	
19	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	91	Commercial	0.0049	K.B Dayananda	24	Secondary	
20	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	100	Commercial	0.0058	Galmangoda Guruge Danstan Jayanath	9	Secondary	
21	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	102	Residential	0.0051	C.N Gunawardhana	26.5	2 Secondary	
22	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	103	Commercial	0.0106	W.G Sandyan Jayarathne	39	Secondary	
23	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	105	Non Agricultural	0.0063	U.A Pathmalatha	6	Secondary	
24	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	106	Commercial	0.0048	M.H Ovinda Silva	4.5	Secondary	
25	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	108	Residential	0.0051	Teela Gress Liyanage	30	Secondary	
26	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	111	Non Agricultural	0.0059	W.A.S Jayasooriya	3	Secondary	
27	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	114	Residential	0.0051	G Jayanthi	12	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
28	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	115	Residencial & Commercial	0.0021	S. W Gunawardhana	15	Secondary	
29	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	116	Residential	0.0008	P.H Monika Chathurangani	3	Secondary	
30	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	117	Residential	0.002	A.G Ranjani	10.5	Secondary	
31	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	118	Residential	0.0028	T.R.J Warushavithana	27	Secondary	
32	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	119	Residential	0.0059	W.V.B.N Soorasinghe	33	Secondary	
33	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	120	Residential	0.0019	Anula Malani	21	Secondary	
34	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3870	124	Commercial	0.0053	D.T.N.W Gunawardhana	15	Secondary	
35	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	3	Residential	0.0015	P.H.I.S Lalantha	25.5	Secondary	
36	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	4	Commercial	0.0005	Silviya Samar	12	Secondary	
37	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	8	Residential	0.0008	Ajith Gunawardhana	15	Secondary	
38	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	9	Residential	0.0004	Janith Alwis	7.5	Secondary	
39	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	11	Residential	0.0016	G.P.J Gunawardhana	21	Secondary	
40	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	25	Agricultural	0.0044	M.W Rathnapala	9	Secondary	
41	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	34	Commercial	0.0094	L.W.G Devika De Alwis	4.5	Secondary	
42	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	37	Residential	0.0053	W.T Somawathi	3	Secondary	
43	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	41	Agricultural	0.0053	K Renuka	25.5	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
44	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	46	Commercial	0.0027	K.M.T Samantha Sanjeewa	7.5	Secondary	
45	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	47	Commercial	0.0035	H.M Rathnasiri	2	Secondary	
46	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	55	Residential	0.0066	S.K Rathnaweera	8	Secondary	
47	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	57	Commercial	0.0062	W.A.M.P De Seram	42	Secondary	
48	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	64	Agricultural	0.0016	W.G.M.M.P Chaminda	3	Secondary	
49	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	70	Non Agricultural	0.0015	S.K Kiriella	3	Secondary	
50	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	72	Non Agricultural	0.0019	A Kusumawathi	3.5	Secondary	
51	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	91	Agricultural	0.0362	O.S Senavirathne	6	Secondary	
52	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	96	Residential	0.0054	G.K Gunadasa	30	Secondary	
53	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	97	Residential	0.0053	Gamini Lokuge	18.5	Secondary	
54	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	102	Residential	0.0032	K Gunawardhane	7	Secondary	
55	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	103	Residential	0.0107	Nihal Samarakoon	30	Secondary	
56	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	104	Residential	0.0037	M.P.U Ranjith	4.5	Secondary	
57	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	105	Commercial	0.0039	H.V.A Sahabandu	3	Secondary	
58	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	107	Residential	0.0116	M.H Densil	75	Secondary	
59	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	118	Residential	0.007	Bartha De Silva	7.5	Secondary	
60	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa	G - 3883	121	Residential	0.0106	Artho Alwis Lukkarisan	30	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
		Central								
61	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	123	Commercial	0.0047	H.T Vijitha Malani	33	Secondary	
62	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	125	Residential	0.0115	Harman Mayuri Kiltho	44	Secondary	
63	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	128	Non Agricultural	0.0076	W.M Namal Nishantha	3	Secondary	
64	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	129	Residential	0.0052	E Wijewickrama Gunawardhane	39	Secondary	
65	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	99	Residential	0.0024	Ajith Sisira Kumara	2.5	Permanent	
66	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	131	Residential	0.013	H.G Sigera	57	Secondary	
67	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	20	Commercial	0.0205	Shyamali Priyadarshani Kodithuwakku	16	Secondary	
68	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	27	Residential	0.0036	M.K.Upali	21	Secondary	
69	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	31,73	Commercial	0.0069	A.P Dayananda	33	2 Secondary	
70	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	37	Residential	0.0107	Y.D Kamal Priyantha	69	Secondary	
71	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	43	Residential	0.0041	D.G Sunimal Gunarathne	3	Secondary	
72	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	44,49	Residential & Commercial	0.014	D.G Prasanna Gunarethne	75	Secondary	
73	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	53	Commercial	0.0047	I.K Hekter	4	Secondary	
74	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3877	68	Commercial	0.0075	Wimaladasa Wedage	4.5	Secondary	
75	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	78	Non Agricultural	0.0052	N Chamila Geethani Jayasinghe	8	2 Secondary	
76	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	85	Residential & Commercial	0.0025	Gamini Yahathugoda	3	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
77	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	97	Residential	0.0053	P.H Chandra Jayanthi	4	Secondary	
78	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	98	Commercial	0.0073	K.Sunil Thilakarathne	18	Secondary	
79	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	103	Commercial	0.0031	R.S.K Sumanarathne	15	Secondary	
80	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	104	Commercial	0.0029	W.K Ariyaratne	8	2 Secondary	
81	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	108	Commercial	0.0033	S.K.R.P.K De Alwis	27	Secondary	
82	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	116	Residential	0.0049	K.T Sisira Kumara	33	Secondary	
83	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	117	Residential	0.0046	M.M Somawathi Siriwardhana	27	Secondary	
84	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	118	Residential	0.0042	L.L Pathma Danawathi	18	Secondary	
85	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	121	Residential	0.0042	S.M Lalitha	3	Secondary	
86	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	122	Residential	0.0108	Neela Irangani Alwis	42	Secondary	
87	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	124	Residential	0.0014	Prema Maharamba Mahagamage	7.5	Secondary	
88	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	152	Commercial	0.0047	Yamuna Kusumsiri	4.5	Secondary	
89	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	153	Commercial	0.0027	B.A Gunapala	4.5	Secondary	
90	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	162, 171	Commercial	0.0087	K Ajith Kusumsiri	13.5	Secondary	
91	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	164	Residential	0.0047	M Kusumchandra	40	2 Secondary	
92	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3857	5	Residential	0.0026	K.S Ranadasa	15	Secondary	
93	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3857	8	Residential	0.0061	G.V Jayawathi	22.5	Secondary	
94	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3857	87	Residential	0.0151	Siripala Manawadu	13.5	Secondary	
95	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3857	94	Commercial	0.0061	Amaralatha Manawadu	21	Secondary	
96	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3857	104	Residential	0.0035	Chandra Guruge	1.5	Secondary	
97	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	2	Commercial	0.0029	Siril Dissanayake	30	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
98	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	4	Commercial	0.0001	B Jayawardhane	69	Secondary	
99	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	8	Residential	0.0009	A.G.G Piyal Amarasiri	22.5	Secondary	
100	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	10	Residential	0.0034	W Weerapperumma	3	Secondary	
101	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	12	Residential	0.0032	L.R.D Sunil Pathmasiri	27	Secondary	
102	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	16	Commercial	0.0095	Mahinda Liyanage	60.7	Secondary	
103	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	17	Non Agricultural	0.0045	Kalana Wijewickrama	2.5	Secondary	
104	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	26	Residential & Commercial	0.0002	Roshan Priyankara	1.5	Secondary	
105	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	35, 153	Non Agricultural	0.0086	R.T Saman	24	2 Secondary	
106	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	37	Residential	0.0039	Boney Kalansooriya	18	Secondary	
107	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	41	Residential	0.0047	D.G Rukmani	21	Secondary	
108	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	42	Non Agricultural	0.0051	Yakdehi Harischandra	6	Secondary	
109	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	67	Non Agricultural	0.0122	M.A Kalansooriya	7.5	Secondary	
110	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	70	Residential	0.0063	Piyasiri Kalansooriya	10.5	Secondary	
111	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	74	Residential	0.0162	Mangalika Gamage	7.5	Secondary	
112	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	77	Residential	0.0015	W.V.M Sirithunga	4.5	Secondary	
113	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	103	Residential	0.0192	K.G Ayrin Thilakawathi	74.5	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
114	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	108	Commercial	0.0101	K.P Dayawansa	39	Secondary	
115	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	117	Residential	0.0076	Weerapperuma Pramathilaka	42	Secondary	
116	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	134	Residential	0.0116	Laxmi Kudavidanage	48	Secondary	
117	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala East	G - 3878	7	Residential	0.0142	B.D.B Yapa	13	3 Permanent	
118	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	141	Residential	0.0033	A.W Jayawickrama	13.5	Secondary	
119	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	8	Residential	0.0132	L.D Gamage	3	Secondary	
120	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	19	Residential	0.0066	Surasena Weerathunga & Dinusha Weerathunga	54	Secondary	
121	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	21	Residential	0.0023	Wickramasena Weerathunga	21	Secondary	
122	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	24	Residential	0.0082	Susil Kalansooriya	42	2 Secondary	
123	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	31	Residential	0.0097	R.G Chamari Devika	60	Secondary	
124	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	34	Residential	0.0064	H.A.K Pemawathi	3	Secondary	
125	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	35	Residential	0.002	W.K Chandradasa	15	Secondary	
126	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	36	Residential	0.0052	N.G.K Nelson	30	Secondary	
127	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	51	Residential	0.0113	H.H Lattrishiya	48	Permanent	
128	Baddegama	Wavulagala	G - 3879	57	Agricultural	0.0149	Lajith Kodithuwakku	3	Secondary	
129	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	78	Residential	0.0074	K.A Somipala	33	Secondary	
130	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	101	Residential	0.0106	Richad Alwis Gonsal korala	39	Secondary	
131	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	116	Residential	0.0045	Mithrapema Gonsal Korala	24	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
132	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	123, 126	Agricultural	0.0516	Rev. G Medananda	19.5	Secondary	
133	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	148	Agricultural	0.0105	A.G Karunawathi	3	Secondary	
134	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	149	Residential	0.0375	K.A Gamini Gunarathne	30	Secondary	
135	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	150	Agricultural	0.0031	Claiment Not Known	9	Secondary	
136	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	152	Residential	0.0059	G.A Munilal	30	Secondary	
137	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	153	Residential	0.0027	H.L Kasun Sanjaya	18	2 Secondary	
138	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	175	Residential	0.0046	K Premathilaka	15	Secondary	
139	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	180	Residential	0.0021	L.N.G Hemapala	10	Secondary	
140	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	182	Residential	0.0056	K.G Henri	30	Secondary	
141	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	185	Agricultural	0.0017	H.A Chandrapala	9	Secondary	
142	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	196	Residential	0.0094	J.K.N.J Jayasinghe	45	Secondary	
143	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	13	Residential	0.0086	Irangani Weerathunga	39	2 Secondary	
144	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	14	Residential	0.0121	Gunapala Weerathunga	54	2 Secondary	
145	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	30	Residencial & Commercial	0.0101	M.T Agnas	42	Secondary	
146	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	31	Residential	0.0076	H.A Vilson	19.5	Secondary	
147	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	62	Residential	0.0015	M.K Somasiri	6	Secondary	
148	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	65	Commercial	0.0002	Krishantha Wedisinghe	1.5	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
149	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	66	Commercial	0.0029	Jayantha Gamini Abeywickrama & A.T Abeywickrama	3	Secondary	
150	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	67	Commercial	0.0025	H.G B Gnanathilaka	3	Secondary	
151	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	70	Commercial	0.0013	U.J Sugathapriya	4.5	Secondary	
152	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	74	Commercial	0.0035	K.J.T Ranil Madhura	48	Secondary	
153	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	79	Residential	0.0007	K.J.T Charlis	60	Secondary	
154	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	17	Non Agricultural	0.0037	Upul Kkrishantha Mudalige	3	Secondary	
155	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	21	Residential	0.0078	K.G.B Siripala	6	Secondary	
156	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	43	Non Agricultural	0.0098	M.T.J Kariyawasam, Marakandaga Premawathi & H.G Ranjani	1	Secondary	
157	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	47	Residential	0.0012	Anura Saddhamangala	16.5	Secondary	
158	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	48	Residential	0.0002	S.W Karunarathne	1.5	Secondary	
159	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	66	Residential	0.0052	Lalith Pushphakumara Alahakoon	3	Secondary	
160	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3872	73	Residential	0.0015	H.G Wasantha & H.G Saman	3	Secondary	
161	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	8	Residential	0.0046	R.C.W Jayasekara	12	Secondary	
162	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	15	Residential	0.0494	Ananda Abeywickrama	53	Secondary	
163	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	33	Non Agricultural	0.0009	J.S Sooriarachchi	4.5	Secondary	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Area of affected structure Sq. meters	Type of Structure	Use of structure
164	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	48	Residential	0.019	R.S Kumara Gunathilaka	39	Secondary	
165	Baddegama	Kotagala	G - 3675	51, 53	Residential	0.0173	C.W.J Indika Dilendra	108	Secondary	

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 Road and information found during the RP updating exercise

List of Affected Common Properties – Land and Structures

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Function of the Institution	Affected Area (Ha)	Area of affected structure sq.m.	Type of Structure	Name of the Institution
1	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3883	88	Agricultural	Religious	0.0467	0		Nagarama Temple
2	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3883	89	Commercial	Religious	0.028	2	Permanent & Secondary	Nagarama Temple
3	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3883	90	Agricultural	Religious	0.0619	2	Secondary	Nagarama Temple
4	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3883	66	Cemetery	Community	0.0019	0		Mahamaya Girls College
5	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	110	Garden	Educational	0.0138	0		Jayanthi Primary College
6	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	29	Garden	Educational	0.0005	0		Jayanthi Primary College
7	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	32	Garden	Educational	0.0117	0		Jayanthi Primary College
8	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	33	Garden	Educational	0.0012	0		Jayanthi Primary College
9	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Central	G - 3883	43	Road	Educational	0.0004	0		Sri Sumangala College
10	Gonapinuwala	Gonapinuwala West	G - 3857	49,51,52 53,54	Agricultural, Residential Commercial	Religious	0.1044	111	Secondary	Nigrodarama Temple
11	Gonapinuwala	Gonapinuwala Central	G - 3878	159	Garden	Community	0.0039	0		Co-Operative Society Ambalangoda
12	Gonapinuwala	Gonapinuwala Central	G - 3878	111	Non- Agricultural	Community	0.0061	22.5	Secondary	Suhada Hawla, Kammalgoda
13	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	6	Garden	Community	0.0006	0		Sanasa Bank
14	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	80	Garden	Community	0.003	0		Co-Operative Society

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Function of the Institution	Affected Area (Ha)	Area of affected structure sq.m.	Type of Structure	Name of the Institution
15	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	36	Residential	Religious	0.0081	11	Permanent	Kiribathawila Temple
16	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	156	Garden	Community	0.0025	0		Co-Operative Society Vavlagala
17	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	120	Garden	Educational	0.015	0		Halpathota Roman Catholic Primary School
18	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	119,122	Agricultural, Residential	Religious	0.0186	0		Catholic Church
19	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	10	Garden	Educational	0.0066	0		Kotagoda School

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 Road and information found during the RP updating exercise

List of Affected Properties – Government Land

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Institution
1	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	1	Bare Land	0.0019	C.G.R
2	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	2	Garden	0.0034	C.G.R
3	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	3	Bus Stand	0.0066	Bus Stand Hikkaduwa
4	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	4	Garden	0.0021	C.G.R
5	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	6	Garden	0.0022	C.G.R
6	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	7	Garden	0.0055	C.G.R
7	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	11	Bare Land	0.0026	Urban Council
8	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	12	Bare Land	0.0053	Urban Council
9	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	18	Bare Land	0.018	Urban Council
10	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	24	Garden	0.0108	Urban Council
11	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	25	Garden	0.0067	Urban Council
12	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	29	Garden	0.0081	Urban Council
13	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	36	Garden	0.0019	Sri Lanka Telecom
14	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa Town	G - 3870	45	Garden	0.0047	Post Office
15	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	89	Garden	0.0015	
16	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	90	Garden	0.0008	
17	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	97	Bare Land & Stream	0.033	
18	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	112	Garden	0.0048	
19	Hikkaduwa	Hikkaduwa West	G - 3870	121	Bare Land & Stream	0.0227	
20	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	64	Garden	0.0262	Arachchikanda Government Hospital
21	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	32	Garden	0.0027	
22	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	33	Garden part of grave & part of well	0.0276	
23	Gonapinuwala	Hikkaduwa East	G - 3876	75	Garden	0.0095	Samurdhi Bank
24	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	127	Garden,	0.0025	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Institution
25	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	128	Garden	0.0057	
26	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	129	Garden	0.0045	
27	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	130	Garden	0.0035	
28	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	131	Garden	0.0031	
29	Gonapinuwala	Arachchikanda	G - 3876	132	Garden	0.0192	
30	Gonapinuwala	Dodankawila	G - 3857	12	Garden	0.0144	C.E.B
31	Gonapinuwala	Gonapenuwala Central	G - 3878	137	Garden	0.0122	
32	Baddegama	Dodankawila	G - 3879	4	Garden	0.0162	Water Board Kiribathawila
33	Baddegama	Gonapenuwala West	G - 3879	6	Garden	0.0004	Water Board Kiribathawila
34	Baddegama	Wavulugala	G - 3879	54	Garden	0.0186	
35	Baddegama	Wavulugala	G - 3879	58	Garden	0.0033	
36	Baddegama	Wavulugala	G - 3879	60	Garden	0.0348	
37	Baddegama	Wavulugala	G - 3879	61	Garden	0.0035	
38	Baddegama	Wavulugala	G - 3879	64	Garden	0.0035	
39	Baddegama	Wavulugala	G - 3879	68	Paddy Field	0.0134	
40	Baddegama	Wavulugala	G - 3879	69	Garden	0.0094	
41	Baddegama	Wavulugala	G - 3879	70	Garden	0.0482	
42	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	71	Garden	0.0024	
43	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	72	Garden	0.0053	
44	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	73	Garden	0.0081	
45	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	74	Garden	0.0125	
46	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	75	Garden	0.0077	
47	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	77	Garden	0.003	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Institution
		Central					
48	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	79	Garden	0.0175	
49	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	80	Garden	0.0071	
50	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	84	Garden	0.025	
51	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	85	Garden	0.0228	
52	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	88	Paddy Field	0.0156	
53	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	89	Garden	0.0085	
54	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	92	Paddy Field	0.0053	
55	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	93	Garden	0.0194	
56	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	95	Garden	0.0044	
57	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	96	Garden	0.0763	Water Board Halpathota
58	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	97	Garden	0.01	
59	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	127	Garden	0.0143	
60	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	129	Garden	0.0091	
61	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	130	Garden	0.0047	
62	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	131	Garden & Well	0.0043	
63	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	132	Garden	0.002	
64	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	134	Garden	0.0095	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Institution
65	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	135	Garden	0.0078	
66	Baddegama	Halpathota Central	G - 3879	137	Garden	0.0044	Sewa Piyasa Halpathota
67	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	189	Garden	0.0089	
68	Baddegama	Halpathota	G - 3879	190	Garden	0.0054	
69	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	192	Garden	0.004	
70	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	193	Garden	0.0038	
71	Baddegama	Gothatuwa	G - 3879	205	Garden	0.0087	
72	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	10	Garden	0.0019	
73	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	21	Garden	0.0079	
74	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	22	Garden	0.0002	
75	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	23	Garden	0.0072	
76	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	25	Road	0.0005	
77	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	26	Garden	0.0048	
78	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	27	Garden	0.0006	
79	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	28	Garden	0.0046	
80	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	32	Garden	0.0039	
81	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	33	Garden	0.0015	
82	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	34	Garden	0.0012	
83	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	35	Garden	0.0094	
84	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	37	Garden	0.0039	
85	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	40	Garden	0.0081	
86	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	41	Garden	0.0235	
87	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	42	Garden	0.0034	
88	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	43	Garden	0.0025	
89	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	44	Garden	0.0015	
90	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	47	Garden	0.0107	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Institution
91	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	48	Garden	0.0102	
92	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	49	Garden	0.005	
93	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	50	Garden	0.031	
94	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	52	Garden	0.0024	
95	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	53	Garden	0.0019	
96	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	54	Garden	0.0081	
97	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	57	Garden	0.001	
98	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	59	Garden	0.006	
99	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	60	Garden	0.0014	
100	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	63	Garden	0.0059	
101	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	64	Garden	0.0011	
102	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	81	Bare Land	0.0068	
103	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	82	Garden	0.0016	C.E.B
104	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3898	89	Garden	0.0032	
105	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	1	Garden	0.0146	
106	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	2	Garden	0.0475	
107	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	3	Garden	0.0247	
108	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	4	Garden	0.043	
109	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	5	Garden	0.0003	
110	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	6	Garden	0.0238	Veterinary surgeon Office
111	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	8	Garden	0.0269	Vocational Training Center
112	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	9	Garden	0.004	
113	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	10	Bare Land	0.0314	
114	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	12	Garden	0.012	Chairmen, L.R.C
115	Baddegama	Baddegama Town	G - 3785	13	Garden	0.0589	
116	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	18	Paddy Field	0.0079	
117	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	19	Garden	0.0061	

SI No.	DS Division	GN Division	P Plan No.	Lot No.	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Institution
118	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	20	Garden	0.0061	
119	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	21	Garden	0.0167	
120	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	22	Garden	0.0118	
121	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	23	Garden	0.001	
122	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	24	Bare Land	0.0047	
123	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	25	Garden	0.0008	
124	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	27	Garden	0.0003	
125	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	30	Garden	0.0109	
126	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	31	Garden	0.0161	
127	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3785	32	Garden	0.0565	
128	Baddegama	Baddegama North	G - 3872	63	Garden & part of masonry well	0.001	Pradeshiya Saba
129	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	4	Stream	0.0002	
130	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	6	Road	0.0023	
131	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	24	Stream	0.0011	
132	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	25	Stream	0.0006	
133	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	28	Stream	0.0056	
134	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	29	Garden, mixed cultivation	0.0004	Technical Carpentry School
135	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	30	Garden, mixed cultivation & part of masonry well	0.0216	Technical Carpentry School
136	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	34	Road	0.0005	
137	Baddegama	Nayapamula	G - 3675	35	Road	0.0006	

Source: Preliminary Plans prepared for B153 Road and information found during the RP updating exercise

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අභිමිච්චිමේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
අ) කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම්				
<p>වගා කරන ලද ඉඩම් අභිමිච්චිම</p>	<p>නිමිකම් ඔප්පු හෝ ලියාපදිංචි සහතික සහිත නිමිකරුවන්.</p>	<p>සියලු මූල්‍යමය ගෙවීම් ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ පිරිවැය පදනම් කොට ගෙන ගෙවනු ලැබේ. වගාවන් අභිමිච්චිම සඳහා වන මූල්‍යමය ගෙවීම් වෙළඳපොල වටිනාකම මත තීරණය කරනු ලබන අතර අවතැන් වුවකුට තම ආදායම් උපයන නිමිකම් වලින් 10% හෝ ඊට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් අහිමි වුවහොත් හෝ ඉඩම් අත්පත් කරගැනීමේ හා ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ කම්ඳුව (ලාඊක්) මගින් තහවුරු කරගත් පරිදි එකී ඉඩමේ ඉතිරි කොටස ආර්ථිකමය ලෙස ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ගත නොහැකි තත්වයට පත්වී ඇත්නම් පහත ක්‍රියාමාර්ග වලින් එකක් අනුගමනය කළහැකිය.</p> <p>1. ඉඩමේ ඉතිරි කොටස භෞතික වශයෙන්</p> <p>වගා කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා ගැනීමට නොහැකි නම් එම කොටස සඳහා ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ පිරිවැය මත මූල්‍යමය වන්දියක් ගෙවනු ලබන අතර වන්දි ගෙවීම වෙළඳපොල වටිනාකම මත සිදු නොවන විට බහු වාර්ෂික වගාවන්හි අස්වනු නෙලීම සඳහා සාධාරණ කාලසීමාවක් ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>2. අහිමි ඉඩමට, ඉඩමක් ලබාගැනීමේ විකල්පය ලබාගන්නා අවතැන්වුවන් වෙත විශේෂතාවක් දක්වනු ලැබේ. ඒ අනුව එම පුද්ගලයන්ම, එම ඵලදායීතාවම සහිතව ලබාගත හැකි තත්වයේ පවතින ඉඩමක් ලබාදීම</p>	<p>පිවන වෘත්තීය ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය හා අහිමි වූ දේපල වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීම.</p> <p>ඉඩම් අත්පත් කරගැනීමේ පනතේ 46.1 යටතේ හෝ ලාඊක් හි නියමය පරිදි ආදායම් මාර්ග අහිමි වීම පිළිබඳව ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීම.</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය,</p> <p>* ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු,</p> <p>* ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,</p> <p>* ලාඊක්,</p> <p>* ලාඊක්</p>

අහිමිවීමේ ස්වභාවය	හිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	හිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
		<p>හෝ</p> <p>ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ පිරිවැය මත පදනම්ව සම්පූර්ණ වන්දි මුදල ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ. ඉඩමේ කොටසක් අහිමි වී යාම නිසා ඉඩම් අත්පත් කරගැනීමේ පහත යටතේ හෝ ලාර්ක් යටතේ මූල්‍යමය වන්දි ලබාදීම සිදු කෙරේ.</p>		
<p>කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම් සඳහා ප්‍රවේශ මාර්ග අහිමිවීම.</p>	<p>කුලියට, බද්දට සිටින්නන්.</p>	<p>ඉඩම් සඳහා වන්දියක් ලබා නොදේ. බදුකරු හෝ කුලිකරු විසින් වගාකර ඇත්නම් ඒ සඳහා වෙළඳපොල මිල පදනම් කරගෙන වන්දි ලබා දෙයි. බදු ගිවිසුමේ හෝ කුලි ගිවිසුමේ ඉතිරි කාලය සඳහා ශුද්ධ ආදායම අඩු වීම වෙනුවෙන් මූල්‍යමය වන්දි ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p>	<p>බෝග වගා අහිමි වීම වෙනුවෙන් හා ආදායම් මාර්ග ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය වෙනුවෙන් වන්දි ලබාදීම.</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාර්ක්,</p>
<p>කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම් සඳහා ප්‍රවේශය අහිමිවීම.</p>	<p>අඳ ගොවීන්</p>	<p>ඉඩම සඳහා වන්දියක් ලබා නොදේ. අහිමි වන බෝග වගාවන් වෙනුවෙන් වෙළඳපොල අගය මත වටිනාකම ගෙවනු ලැබේ. පිවිකා වෘත්තීය මාරුවීම සම්බන්ධව අඳ ගිවිසුමේ ඉතිරි කාලය වෙනුවෙන් හානියට පත්වන ඉඩම් කොටස තුළ පවතින බෝග වගාවන්ට සමාන ප්‍රමාණව වන්දි ගෙවීමට සිදු කෙරේ.</p>	<p>බෝග වගා අහිමි වීම හා පිවිකා ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය සඳහා වන්දි ලබාදීම.</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාර්ක්,</p>
<p>කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම් සඳහා ප්‍රවේශය අහිමිවීම.</p>	<p>පුද්ගලික ඉඩම් තුළ හිමිකම් රහිත හෝ අනවසර පදිංචිකරුවන්</p>	<p>ඉඩම් සඳහා වන්දි ගෙවීමක් සිදු නොකෙරේ. එම පුද්ගලයා විසින් වගා කොට තිබේ නම්, ඒ වෙනුවෙන් වෙළඳපොල අගය මත වන්දි ගෙවීමක් සිදු කෙරේ.</p>	<p>බෝග වගා අහිමි වීම හා පිවිකා ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය සඳහා වන්දි ලබාදීම.</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාර්ක්,</p>
<p>ආ) වාසස්ථාන භූමි හා ගොඩනැගිලි</p>				
<p>පදිංචි ඉඩම් හා ගොඩනැගිලි අහිමිවීම.</p>	<p>හිමිකම් ඔප්පු හෝ ලියාපදිංචි සහතික සහිත හිමිකරුවන්.</p>	<p>ඉඩම් හා ගොඩනැගිලි සඳහා වන සියලුම ගෙවීම් ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ පිරිවැය මත පදනම්ව ගෙවනු ලැබේ. ඉතිරිව ඇති ඉඩම් කොටස ගොඩනැගිල්ල තිබූ තත්ත්වයෙන් හෝ ඒ</p>	<p>විනාශ වූ දේපල සඳහා ගෙවීම් කිරීම, පවතින ඉඩමේම නැවත සකස් වීමට හෝ</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු,</p>

අභිමිච්චේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
		<p>භා සමාන හොඳ තත්ත්වයකින් නැවත ස්ථාපනය කිරීමට ප්‍රමාණවත් නම්, ඒ සඳහා මුදලින් වන්දි ගෙවීමක් සිදු කරනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>නැවත ගොඩනැගීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයේ ඉඩ ප්‍රමාණයක් නොමැති අවස්ථා වලදී පහත පරිදි කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. උපකරණ, දූව්‍ය යනාදියට කිසිදු අඩු කිරීමකින් තොරව ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කිරීමේ පිරිවැය පදනම් කොට ගෙන වන්දි ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ. 2. නැවත පදිංචිය සඳහා ස්ථානයක් තෝරා ගැනීමට ලාච්ඡ සහාය ලබාදීම. 3. යථා තත්ත්වයට පත් කිරීමේ පැකේජය G2, ස්ථානය මාරු කිරීම සඳහා වන දීමනාව. 4. තම වාසස්ථානය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් අභිමිච්චන් සඳහා රු.150,000/= - රු.500,000/= දක්වා වූ අමතර දීමනාවකට නිමිකම් ලැබේ. 5. උරුම නිමිකම් නොමැතිවූවන් සඳහා විකල්ප ඉඩමක් ලබාගැනීමට ලබාදෙන දීමනාව ස්ථානය පදනම් කොට ගෙන රු.100,000/= - රු.250,000/= දක්වා අගයක් ගනී. <p>ස්ථානය මත පදනම්ව රු.20,000/= -</p>	<p>විකල්ප ඉඩමක නැවත ස්ථාපනය වීමට සහායවීම හා සංක්‍රමණික කාල පරිච්ඡේදයේදී සහයෝගය ලබාදීම.</p>	<p>*ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාච්ඡ,</p>

අභිමිච්චිමේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම																	
		රු.100,000/= කුලී දීමනාවක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ. (ප්‍රාදේශීය සහ සීමාව තුල) නිමිකම නොසලකා නිවසකට ලබා දෙන අවම දීමනාව රු. 300,000/= කි.																			
කුලී පහත යටතේ වන නිවාස හා වෙළඳසැල්	නිමිකරු, කුලීකරු, බදුකරු.	<p>නැවත සකස් කිරීමේ ගාස්තු හා ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත දීමනා නිමිකරු හා දැනට පදිංචිව සිටින්නා අතර පහත සඳහන් පරිදි බෙදී යයි.</p> <p>නැවත ස්ථානගත කිරීමේ වියදම මත ලබා දෙන වන්දි පහත සඳහන් පරිදි බෙදී යයි.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="610 720 1068 982"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">සේවා කාලය</th> <th colspan="2">ගෙවීම් ප්‍රතිශතය</th> </tr> <tr> <th>සේවකයා</th> <th>නිමිකරු</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>වසර 20ට වැඩි</td> <td>75</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>වසර 10 - 20</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>වසර 05 - 10</td> <td>25</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>වසර 05 ට අඩු</td> <td>10</td> <td>90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	සේවා කාලය	ගෙවීම් ප්‍රතිශතය		සේවකයා	නිමිකරු	වසර 20ට වැඩි	75	25	වසර 10 - 20	50	50	වසර 05 - 10	25	75	වසර 05 ට අඩු	10	90	පදිංචිව සිටි කාලය මත පදනම්ව සමානව වන්දි ලබාදීම.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,
සේවා කාලය	ගෙවීම් ප්‍රතිශතය																				
	සේවකයා	නිමිකරු																			
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වසර 05 ට අඩු	10	90																			
කුලී වාසස්ථාන අභිමිච්චිම.	කුලීකරු, බදුකරු.	කුලී වාසස්ථානයෙන් කොටසක් අභිමිච්චිමේදී අවතැන්වූ පුද්ගලයාට නිමිකරුගේ අනුමැතිය මත තවදුරටත් එහි රැඳී සිටීමට හෝ එම ස්ථානයෙන් බැහැරවීමට අදහස් කරයි නම් රු.15,000/= ක මූල්‍යමය සහායක් හා නව කුලී ස්ථානයක් සොයා ගැනීමේ සහාය ලබා දේ.	ඉතිරි බදු කාලය සඳහා වන මූල්‍යමය වටිනාකම, කුලී දීමනාව සඳහා මුදල්මය ගෙවීමක් , නව කුලී ස්ථානයක් සොයා ගැනීම උදෙසා සහාය හා සංක්‍රමණික කාලපරිච්ඡේදයේදී සහාය ලබාදීම.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාර්ක්,																	
වාසස්ථාන අභිමිච්චිම.	නිමිකම් රහිත අවසර රහිත හෝ අනවසර පදිංචිකරුවන්	ඉඩම් සඳහා ගෙවීමක් කරනු නොලැබේ. ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ පිරිවැය මත ගෙවීම් කරනු ලැබේ. එහිදී ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණයට හෝ නැවත	අභිමිච්චිම වූ දේපල වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීම් කිරීම, එම ඉඩමෙහිම	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රාදේශීය																	

අභිමිච්චිමේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
		<p>ගොඩනැගීමට අදාළව උව්‍යමය හෝ මුදල් ආධාර ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ. අදාළ ඉඩම රජයේ ඉඩමක් නම් අවතැන් වූ පුද්ගලයාට අවසර ලබාගෙන එම ඉඩම මතම නැවත ගොඩනැගීම සිදු කළහැකි අතර අදාළ ඉඩම පෞද්ගලික එකක් නම් එම ඉඩම අත්හැර වෙනත් ස්ථානයක පදිංචි වීමට එම පුද්ගලයාට දිවි ගන්වන අතර එහිදී සංක්‍රමණික ආධාර G 1, සහ පුනරුත්ථාපන පැකේජ G 1 (ii) හා G 2 ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් කොටසක් අත්පත් කර ගත් අවස්ථාවකදී ගෙවීම් තීරණය කරනුයේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ අභිමි වූ ප්‍රමාණය පදනම් කරගෙනය.</p>	<p>හෝ වෙනත් විකල්ප ස්ථානයක නැවත ස්ථානගතවීමට අදහස් කරයි නම් ඒ සඳහා සහයෝගය ලබාදීම හා සංක්‍රමණික කාලපරිච්ඡේදයේදී සහාය ලබාදීම.</p>	<p>ලේකම්, * ලාර්ක්,</p>

ඇ) වාණිජ ගොඩනැගිලි හා ඉඩම්

<p>වාණිජ ඉඩම් හා ගොඩනැගිලි අභිමිච්චිම.</p>	<p>නිමිකරු / ලියාපදිංචි ව්‍යාපාරය පවත්වා ගෙන යන්නා.</p>	<p>සියලු මූල්‍යමය දිමනා ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ පිරිවැය පදනම් කරගෙන ගෙවනු ලැබේ. ඉතිරි ඉඩම් කොටස ගොඩනැගිල්ල නැවත තිබූ තත්වයට පත් කිරීමට හෝ හොඳ තත්වයකින් ගොඩනැගීමට ප්‍රමාණවත් ලෙස ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ දිමනා ගෙවිය යුතුය.</p> <p>වාණිජ ගොඩනැගිල්ල නැවත ගොඩනගන තුරු ආදායම් අභිමිච්චිම වෙනුවෙන් කරනු ලබන ගෙවීම.</p> <p>නැවත ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදි කිරීමට ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන අවස්ථා වලදී පහත ක්‍රියාමාර්ග වලට යොමු වියහැක.</p> <p>(1) ගොඩනැගිලි අභිමිච්චිම වෙනුවෙන් සියලු ගෙවීම් ප්‍රතිස්ථානගත කිරීමේ පිරිවැය පදනම් කරගෙන සිදු කෙරේ (උව්‍යමය හා කාර්මික). මෙහිදී අගය අඩු වූ හෝ</p>	<p>නැවත ගොඩනැගිලි සකස් කරන තුරු ඔවුන්ගේ ව්‍යාපාර කරගෙන යාමට සාධාරණ කාලයක් අවතැන් වුවත් වෙත ලබා දේ.</p> <p>අවතැන්වුවත් විසින් ගෙවීම් ලැබුණු වහාම ගොඩනැගිලි නැවත ඉදි කිරීම අරඹන අතර ප්‍රදේශය එළිපෙහෙලි කර හිඳහස් කර දීම එකග වූ කාලසීමාව තුළදී සිදු කරයි.</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාර්ක්,</p>
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අභිමිච්චේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
		<p>ගලවාගත් දූව්‍ය වලට වටිනාකම අඩු නොකෙරේ.</p> <p>(2) නැවත ස්ථානගත කිරීමේ දී විකල්ප ස්ථානයක් සොයාගැනීම සඳහා ලාච්ඡ සහාය ලබාදීම හෝ අවතැන් වූ පුද්ගලයා ඉල්ලා සිටි නම් ඉඩම් පවතින ආකාරය අනුව වැඩිදියුණු නොකළ කොටස් යථා ස්වභාවයට පත් කිරීමට යන වියදම. ආදායම අහිමි වීමකදී ගිණුම් පොත් වල සඳහන් පරිදි ශුද්ධ ලාභයේ මධ්‍යනය මෙන් තුන් ගුණයක ප්‍රමාණයක් හෝ ඉඩම් අත්කර ගැනීමෙන් හෝ පිවිසීම මාර්ග ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය ප්‍රදානය කර වසර 3ක කාලයක් පසුපසට ගණනය කර ඒ අනුව වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රදානය කෙරේ.</p> <p>(3) ගිණුම් පොත් තබා නොගන්නා විටදී 06 මසක ශුද්ධ ලාභයට සමාන ගෙවීමක් හෝ</p> <p>(4) පිවිසීම වෘත්තීය සඳහා සහනයක් ලෙස රු. 15,000/= ක් හෝ වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක්</p> <p>(5) පුනරුත්ථාපන පැකේජ G 2 , G2 (ii) අවශ්‍ය විටදී.</p>	<p>ආදායම් මාර්ග ප්‍රතිස්ථාපන හා සංක්‍රමණ පහසුකම් සපයා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p>	
<p>වාණිජ ගොඩනැගිලි අභිමිච්ච.</p>	<p>කුලිකරු / ලියාපදිංචි ව්‍යාපාරය පවත්වා ගෙන යන්නා.</p>	<p>ගොඩනැගිල්ලෙන් කොටසක් පමණක් බලපෑමට ලක්වන්නේ නම් අවතැන් වූ පුද්ගලයාට නිමිකරුගේ එකගතාවය තිබේ නම් එහිම වාසය කළහැක.</p> <p>ඔහු එම ස්ථානයෙන් ඉවත්ව යාමට අදහස් කරයි නම් රු. 15,000/= ක මූල්‍ය උපකාරයක් හා ව්‍යාපාරය නැවත ස්ථාපනය කිරීම සඳහා සුදුසු ස්ථානයක් සොයා ගැනීමට සහාය වීම.</p> <p>* ආදායම අහිමි වීම වෙනුවෙන් වාර්ෂික</p>	<p>පිවිකා වෘත්තීය ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය සඳහා මූල්‍ය ගෙවීම්,</p> <p>විකල්ප කුලී ස්ථානයක් සොයා ගැනීම සඳහා සහාය වීම,</p> <p>ආදායම් මාර්ග අහිමිවීම</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය,</p> <p>* ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු,</p> <p>* ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,</p> <p>* ලාච්ඡ,</p>

අභිමිච්චේ ස්වභාවය	හිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	හිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
		<p>ශුද්ධ ආදායමෙහි මධ්‍යතය මෙන් තුන් ගුණයක් නොඉක්මවන ප්‍රමාණයක් ගිණුම් පොත් වලට අනුකූලව,</p> <p>* ඉඩම් අත්කර ගැනීමෙන් හෝ පීචිකා ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය ප්‍රදානය කිරීමට පෙර වසර 3ක ආදායම</p> <p>යන ඒවායින් වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රදානය කෙරේ. ගිණුම් පොත් තබා නොගන්නා නොගන්නා විටදී මාස 06 ක ශුද්ධ ලාභයට සමාන ප්‍රමාණයක් හෝ රු. 15,000/= ක පීචන වෘත්තිය සහනයක් යන ඒවායින් වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රදානය කෙරේ.</p> <p>ගොඩනැගිල්ලෙන් කොටසක් අත්පත් කර ගනී නම් ගෙවීම් කිරීම පිණිස සලකා බලනුයේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ අභිමි චු ප්‍රමාණයට සමානුපාතිකවය.</p>	<p>වෙනුවෙන් සහාය වීම.</p>	
<p>වාණිජ ගොඩනැගිලි අභිමිච්චේ.</p>	<p>ලියාපදිංචි නොකළ ව්‍යාපාරයක හිමිකරු / පවත්වා ගෙන යන්නා. / අනවසර පදිංචිකරු</p>	<p>ගොඩනැගිලි සඳහා සියලු දිමනා ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කිරීමේ පිරිවැය පදනම් කරගෙන සිදු කරනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>ආදායම් මාර්ග අභිමිච්චේ සඳහා මාස 06ක ආදායමට සමාන ගෙවීමක් හෝ පීචිකා වෘත්තිය සහනයක් යන ඒවායින් වඩා වැඩි දීමනාව.</p> <p>බලපෑමට ලක්වූ ඉඩම රජයේ නම් අවසර සහිතව නැවත චනිම පදිංචිවීමට හෝ පෞද්ගලික ඉඩමක් නම් එම ඉඩම අත්හැර විකල්ප ස්ථානයක් තෝරා ගැනීමට අනුබල ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ. පුනරුත්ථාපන පැකේජ G 2 හා G 2(ii) අවශ්‍ය විටදී.</p>	<p>පීචිකා වෘත්තිය ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය සඳහා මූල්‍ය ගෙවීමක් කිරීම, විකල්ප කුලී ස්ථානයක් සොයා ගැනීම සඳහා සහාය වීම, සංක්‍රමණික කාලපරිච්ඡේදයේදී ආදායම අභිමිච්චේ වෙනුවෙන් සහායක් ලබාදීම.</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාඞ්, *</p>
<p>ඇ) වෙනත් පෞද්ගලික හිමිකම් හා ද්විතිය ගොඩනැගිලි</p>				
<p>වෙනත් පෞද්ගලික</p>	<p>ගොඩනැගිලි හිමිකරුවන්</p>	<p>ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කිරීමේ පිරිවැය මත පදනම්ව සියලු ගෙවීම් සිදු කරනු ලැබේ.</p>	<p>අභිමිච්චේ හා නැවත ස්ථාපනය</p>	<p>* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන</p>

අභිමිච්චිමේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
දේපල හෝ ද්විතිය ගොඩනැගිලි සම්පූර්ණයෙන් හෝ කොටසක් අභිමි චීම. (උදා: ඵලිමහන් වැසිකිළි, වි ගබඩා, සත්ත්ව පට්ටි, ගෙපැල)	(ඉඩමේ නිමිකම පිළිබඳ සලකා බැලීමකින් තොරව)	ගොඩනැගිල්ල තිබූ තත්වයටම හෝ නොදැ තත්ත්වයට පත් කරගැනීම උදෙසා වැයවන වියදම හෝ නැවත ගොඩනැගිල්ල ස්ථාපනය සඳහා මූල්‍යමය සහාය.	සඳහා ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීම.	අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාර්ක්,
සොහොන් කොත්, ස්මාරක අභිමි චීම.	සියලු නිමිකරුවන්	ආකාරයේ කොතක් සඳහා නැවත ගොඩනැගීමට යන වියදම ආගමික උත්සව සඳහා යන වියදමද ඇතුළත්ව ගෙවනු ලැබේ. අවශ්‍ය නම් නැවත ස්ථාපනය හෝ එක් සොහොන් කොතක් සඳහා රු. 15,000/= ක දීමනාවක් ලබාදීම සිදු කෙරේ.	අභිමිච්චිම හා නැවත ස්ථාපනය අවශ්‍යවීමද ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීම.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාර්ක්,

ඉ) රැකියා නියුක්තිකයන්ගේ කුලියට ගත් කම්කරුවන්ගේ ආදායම් මාර්ග අභිමිච්චිම

ඉ) (1) තාවකාලික බලපෑමට ලක්වූවන්

ව්‍යාපාරය නැවත ස්ථාපනය කරන අතරතුර (උදා: ඉතිරි ඉඩම් කොටස නැවත ස්ථාපනය හෝ එම ප්‍රදේශය තුළම නැවත ගොඩනැගීම)	පෞද්ගලික හෝ රජයේ වැටුප් ලබන සේවකයින් හෝ දෛනික කම්කරුවන්.	රු. 15,000/= ක මූල්‍යමය ගෙවීමක් හෝ මාස 03 ක වැටුප යන දෙකින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණය.	දැනට සිටින සේවකයින් රඳවා තබා ගැනීමට ව්‍යාපාර දිටි ගන්නා අතර නැවත ස්ථාපනය කරන කාලපරිච්ඡේදය තුළ ආදායම් අභිමිච්චිමට යම් ගෙවීමක් සිදු කිරීම.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ලාර්ක්,
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ඉ) (2) ස්ථාවරව බලපෑමට ලක්වූවන්

ව්‍යාපාර ස්ථානය වෙනත්	සියලුම බලපෑමට ලක්වූ	රු. 15,000/= ක මූල්‍යමය ආධාරයක් හෝ මාස 03 ක වැටුප යන දෙකින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණය.	අභිමි චු ආදායම වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීමක් සිදු	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන
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අභිමිච්චිමේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
ස්ථානයකට ගෙන යාම හෝ ව්‍යාපාරය පවත්වාගෙන යන පුද්ගලයා ව්‍යාපාරය නැවත ස්ථාපනය කිරීම සිදු නොකිරීම නිසා රැකියාව අභිමිච්චිම.	සේවකයන් රජයේ හෝ පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ දෛනික වැටුප් ලබන සේවකයින්.		කිරීම, ආදායම් ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනයට සහාය දීම.	අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාඊක්,

ඊ) වෘත්තීය හා පවතින බෝග වගා (අ කොටසේ ඇතුළත්ය)

බෝග හා වෘත්තීය විනාශ වීම.	පෞද්ගලික හෝ රජයේ ඉඩමක බෝග හෝ ගස්වැල් වගා කළ පුද්ගලයා ගස් පෞද්ගලික නිමිකම් සහිත නම් දැව, නිමිකරුට ලබා දෙන අතර ගස් රජයේ ඉඩමක පවති නම් දැව රාජ්‍ය දැව සංස්ථාවට ලබා දෙයි. (මෙහිදී ඉඩමේ අයිතිය ඇත්ද යන්න සලකා නොබැලේ.)	නිමිකරුට ගස් හා බෝග වගාවන් පිළිබඳව ගෙවීම් , වෙළඳපොල වටිනාකම මත සිදු කෙරේ. කුලීකරුවන්ට ඔවුන් වෙත ගෙවීම් සිදු කෙරේ. අද ගොවීන් සඳහා අද ගොවි ගිවිසුමට අනුව බෝග සඳහා ගෙවීම් නිමිකරු හා අදගොවියා අතර බෙදා දෙයි. සියලු දෙනාට බෝග නෙලා ගැනීමට මූලික දැනුම්දීමක් සිදු කරන අතර බෝග නෙලීම ප්‍රායෝගික නොවන විටදී බෝග වගාවන් සඳහා බෝග වගාවන්හි ශුද්ධ වටිනාකම ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ. පවතින බෝග වගා හා වෘත්තීය වෙනුවෙන් වෙළඳපොල වටිනාකම අනුව මූල්‍යමය ගෙවීමක් කරනු ලැබේ. පෞද්ගලික ඉඩම් වලින් සම්පත් ලබාගැනීමේ අයිතිය (උදා: දැව හෝ දැර වශයෙන්) , සියලු කපා ඉවත් කළ ගස් අයිතිකරුවන්ට ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.	අභිමිච්චිම වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීම් කරනු ලැබේ. ඉඩමේ ඵලදායිතාවය , ගාක වර්ගය, ගසේ වයස, බලපෑමට ලක් වූ ගස් වල නිෂ්පාදන ධාරිතාව මත පදනම්ව කරනු ලබන ගෙවීම තීරණය කරනු ලැබේ.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * ලාඊක්,
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අභිමිච්චිමේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
උ) පිවන වෘත්තීය ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය හා පුනරුත්ථාපන සහාය				
උ) (1) උපකරණ ප්‍රවාහන දීමනාව				
වාසස්ථාන ගොඩනැගිලි නැවත සකස් කිරීම.	එම ස්ථානයේම නැවත සකස් කරන හෝ නැවත ගොඩනැගීම සිදු කරන අවතැන්වුවන්.	මූල්‍යමය ගෙවීමක් (සංක්‍රමණික දීමනා) රු. 5,000/= සිට රු.15,000/= දක්වා, ගෙවීම වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය මත පදනම් වී මෙම ගෙවීම සිදු කරනු ලැබේ.	අවතිරය වෙනුවෙන් කරන ගෙවීම සහ නිවසේ බිම වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය ගොඩනැගීම සඳහා ගෙවීම්.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ලාර්ක්,
වාසස්ථාන නැවත ස්ථාපනය අවශ්‍ය වන අවතැන්වුවන්	නැවත ස්ථානගත වන අවතැන්වුවන්.	රු. 5,000/= සිට රු.15,000/= දක්වා වන ප්‍රමාණයක් නව ස්ථානයකට ප්‍රවාහනය වීම සඳහා වාසය කළ නිවාසයේ බිම් වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය මත පදනම්ව ගෙවනු ලැබේ.	නිවැසියන් හා වාණිජ දුර්වල ඉතිරි වූ හා නව ගොඩනැගිලි දුර්වල ප්‍රවාහනය සඳහා දීමනාවක් ලබාදීම.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ලාර්ක්,
උ) 2) පුහුණු කිරීම් හා ලබාදීම්				
පිවිකා වෘත්තීයව වන ස්ථීර බලපෑම	අවතැන්වුවන් / නිවැසියන්	රු.15,000/= පිවන වෘත්තීය ප්‍රතිස්ථාපන දීමනාවක් එක් එක් නිවැසියෙකුට ලබාදෙයි. (මීට අමතරව වෘත්තීමය සහාය හා වෘත්තීය මග පෙන්වීම, මූල්‍ය ආයෝජනය හා ආර්ථිකමය වාසිදායී ස්ථානයක ව්‍යාපාරය ස්ථාපනය කිරීම උදෙසා ලබාදෙයි.)	ස්ථාවර නොවූ ආදායම් මාර්ග අභිමිච්චිම පිළිබඳව සෘජු ගෙවීමක් කරනු නොලැබේ. ව්‍යාපාරය නැවත ස්ථාපනය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය සහාය ලබාදීම හෝ අවතැන් වූ පුද්ගලයාට අලුතින්ම ව්‍යාපාරය ආරම්භ කිරීමට සිදු වේ නම් මූලික ප්‍රාග්ධනයක් ලබාදීම.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ලාර්ක්,
පිවිකා වෘත්තීයව ස්ථීරව සිදුවන බලපෑම	බලපෑමට ලක් වූ ඉඩම් වල ඉතිරි වූ බරපතල ලෙස	ඉඩමේ ඉතිරි කොටසේ වලදායීතාව වැඩි කිරීම උදෙසා උපකාර ලබාදීම. (උදා: වැඩි වලදාවක් සහිත බීජ වගා කිරීම, බෝග විවිධාංගීකරණය, නව බීජ වර්ග හඳුන්වාදීම)	සාකච්ඡා වලදි හඳුනාගත් පරිදි පවතින කෘෂිකාර්මික සේවා සඳහා	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන

අනිමිටීමේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
	බලපෑමට ලක් වූ ගොවීන්		ප්‍රවේශය හා නව සේවා සංවර්ධනය කිරීම පවතින ආර්ථික මූලාශ්‍ර වෙත ප්‍රවේශයට සහාය දීම, කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, කුඩා තේවතු අධිකාරිය, පොල් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය, රබර් පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, කෘෂිකාර්මික සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ආදියෙන් කරනු ලබන සංවර්ධන හා පුනුක් කිරීම්.	තක්සේරුකරු, * ලාභ්‍ය,

උ9) විශේෂ සහාය ලබාදීම්

කුඹුරු නොවන අනිකුත් කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩමිනි උරුමකරුවන්	නිමිකරු	<p>කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම් සඳහා වන්දි ගෙවීමේදී (අ) සහ (ආ) යටතේ ඇති අයිතමයන් අදාළ වේ. ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත වන්දියෙන් 5% ක ප්‍රමාණය අවමය රු. 10,000/= කට හා උපරිම රු.100,000/= කට යටත්ව ගෙවීම් සිදු කරනුයේ මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය / ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාල දැනට දිනට හෝ ඊට කලින් හිස් කරන ලද භූමිය භාර දෙයි නම්ය.</p> <p>බෝග විනය විමට වන්දි හෝ අස්වනු නෙලා ගැනීමට ප්‍රමාණවත් කාලයක් ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.</p>	අනිමිටීම හා නැවත ස්ථාපනය සඳහා ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීම.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,
විශේෂ සහාය අවශ්‍ය වන අවතැන්වුවන් වෙත වන බලපෑම	දේපල භාර දෙන අවස්ථාවේ එහි නිමිකරු හෝ දරා සිටින්නා.	ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත වටිනාකමෙන් 25% ක් කරුණාසහගත දීමනාවක් ලෙස ගෙවනු ලැබේ. හිස් කරන ලද දේපල මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය හෝ ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය විසින් නියම කළ දිනට පෙර භාර දෙන විට අවමය රු. 25,000/= ක්	අවතැන් වුවන්ගේ අත්පත් කරගත් දේපල නියමිත කාලයට භාර දීමට දිටි ගැන්වීම.	* ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, * තක්සේරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව * මාර්ග

අභිමිච්චිමේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
		හා උපරිමය රු. 500,000/= කට නිමිකම් කියනු ලැබේ.		සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය,
විශේෂ අවධානය අවශ්‍ය වන පුද්ගලයන් සඳහා වන බලපෑම	අඩු ආදායම්ලාභීන්, වයස්ගතවූවන්, සුවචන කොටස් වලින් සැදුම්ලත් පවුල්, කාන්තාවන් මූලිකත්වය දරණ පවුල් හා ආබාධිතවූවන්	ජීවන තත්ත්වය උසස් කිරීම උදෙසා එක් සාමාජිකයෙකුට රු. 15,000/= ක දීමනාවක්, නැවත ස්ථානගතවීමට සුදුසු ස්ථානයක් සොයා ගැනීමට හා සංක්‍රමණය වීමට අවශ්‍ය සහාය ලබාදීම.	ව්‍යාපෘතිය හේතුවෙන් දැනටමත් සමාජීයව පහළ ස්ථානයක සිටින පුද්ගලයන් තවදුරටත් අපහසුතාවට පත්වීම වළක්වා ඔවුන් වෙනුවෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ අභිමිච්චි වූ දේපල වෙනුවෙන් වැඩි ගෙවීමක් සිදු කිරීම.	* මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය, * ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු, * ලාඞ්,
ඵ) සමාජීය දේපල				
ගොඩනැගිලි හා අනිකුත් ව්‍යුහයන් අභිමිච්චිම (උදා: පාසැල් පන්සල්, ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන, තාප්ප ආදිය) යටිතල පහසුකම් (උදා: ග්‍රාමීය මාර්ග, අඩිපාර, පාලම්, වාරිමාර්ග, නල ළිං, යනාදි ජල සම්පාදන ස්ථාන) පොදු පහසුකම්	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්, සාමාජීය දේපල වලින් ප්‍රතිලාභ ලබන ගම්, ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාව හා යටිතල පහසුකම් හා සම්පත්, සමාජීය දේපල වලින් ප්‍රතිලාභ ලබන ප්‍රාදේශීය අධිකාරීන්.	සාමාජීය ගොඩනැගිලි , යටිතල පහසුකම්, පොදු පහසුකම් යනාදිය පැවති ස්ථානයේම නැවත තිබූ පරිදිම සකස් කිරීම හෝ හොඳ තත්ත්වයෙන් සකස් කිරීම, බලපෑමට ලක් වූ ජනතාව හා අදාළ ආයතන සමග පැවති සාකච්ඡා වලදී හඳුනාගත් විකල්ප ස්ථාන වල නැවත ස්ථාපනය කිරීම, සාමාජීය පහසුකම්, යටිතල පහසුකම්, ගොඩනැගිලි ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය හා ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනයට අදාළ සියලු මූල්‍යමය ගෙවීම්.		* ලාඞ්,

අභිමිච්චේ ස්වභාවය	නිමිකම් සහිත පුද්ගලයන්	නිමිකම්	පරමාර්ථය/ අවශ්‍යතාවය	වගකීම
(උදා: ජල සැපයුම්, සාමාජික වනාන්තර)				
ඒ) ව්‍යාපෘතියේ බලපෑම නිසා සිදුවන බලාපොරොත්තු නොවූ බලපෑම්				
මෙහි සඳහන් ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත සැකැස්ම නි වකග වී ඇති මූලධර්ම අනුව ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් සිදුවන බලාපොරොත්තු නොවන අහිතකර බලපෑම් තක්සේරු කිරීමට හා අවම කිරීමට පියවර ගනී.				

Details of consultation held during RP updating exercises

1.	G.S.P. Gunadasa (Informal sector selling unit – UC Land) Egodagoda, Hikkaduwa	Expects compensation to start his selling outlet in a suitable similar location
2.	D.M. Richard Mendis, (206-7927, Three wheel driver) Hikkaduwa	They like this proposed widening as presently lot of delays in hires.
3.	N. Sampath	
4.	K.I. De Silva, Nalagasdeniya, Hikkaduwa	This is a pressure group using this road B153. All are members of the Lorry and Van Transport Service Society. Had a discussion with them who fully supported this road widening proposal. They explained the impact they undergo due to heavy traffic on the road.
5.	T. Thilakarathna	
6.	S. Thotawatha, Arachchikanda, Hikkaduwa	
7.	D.P. Narendra, Nalagasdeniya, Hikkaduwa	
8.	M.D.H. Hemantha	
9.	K.P.S.Udayakumara	
10.	M.W.A. Dancon,	
11.	Mrs. Chandralatha Gallage, Ayurvedic Doctor, Baddegama Road, Hikkaduwa	
12.	Mr. U.H. Kulathunga, (Businessman) Baddegama Road, Hikkaduwa.	Generally all agreed that this project will generate positive

13.	Mrs. Achala Udayangani, (Teacher) Baddegama Road, Hikkaduwa	impacts for the economic development and easy mobility of the area in spite of difficulties they may have to undergo.
14.	Mrs. Jayantha Neelamani, (Teacher) Baddegama Road, Hikkaduwa	

Consultation held during updating of RP in September 2011

15.	Guruge Danapala W. Dayarathne B. G. Airyn	Compensation is not adequate for land. We are pleased with the way of handling the acquisition process, but problem is low level of valuation.
16.	Hemashantha G. Punyawathi	Compensation payment is late and it badly effect on resettlement efforts of people.
17.	K.W.S. Bandula G.G. Densil W. Chandrani	We wish to finish this time consuming work of all of us. Delays don't give any benefit. We like to see roads coming soon and stop all our uncertainties. Now, problems are their, but no finished work to be seen.
18.	S.K. Chandana M.M. Wijesinghe H.W. Upali	People who received compensation like to vacate premises by themselves. They like to take whatever material possible to take with them.
19.	K.W. Sunil Neeta Wasanthi Thilak Nanda	The road construction is good and beneficial. Area will be developed and we will have benefits.
20.	H.W. Piyal Rupalatha Weerasekara	We wish a system of compensation that doesn't require our visiting to government offices. Why officers don't come to us and finished our work.
21.	Dayarathne Liyanage Sarojani Meegaha	A large scarcity prevails in town area for residential lots; prices are going up rapidly. Road development project has accelerated the pricing

		trend. A perch of land near to Hikkaduwa town may goes between Rs. 800,000/ and Rs. 1,000,000/-
22.	M.T. Premawathi	As we understand, old houses are valued at a lower rate. My house is older than 100 yeas. To build a house like this, a large sum of money needed. I wish that old houses should be valued properly to have reasonable compensation
23.	M.G. Jayawathi A late comer after section 2	We came recently. After section 2 notices. We were told that we will not have compensation. If shops are demolished, we don't have means for living. We expect a reasonable compensation or alternative site to carry out our business.
24.	Principal /Kotagoda MMV	School children often get sick duty heavy dust during construction activities related to toll gates and accesse near SEW at Nayapamula. We like if this will not repeat when construction work of project road commences.
25.	Lalitha Ranjani Shop owner	We like road is widened. We don't mind demolishing of our shop, but need reasonable compensations to restart our business.

TOR for the External Monitoring and Reporting Consultant / Agency

Introduction

Land acquisition and resettlement process will be monitored both internally by RDA through PMU, ESD, CSC and with the assistance of NGOs and externally by an independent agency with the objective of obtaining feedback to the management. This will facilitate the management to identify problems in the implementation and successes as early as possible and to take timely adjustments to the implementation arrangements.

RDA / PMU with the approval of the ADB will appoint an experienced monitoring agency for the entire road project to carryout external monitoring.

Scope of work – General

This aspect will include the following activities (for example, in a road project):

- I. To review and verify the progress in resettlement plan implementation as outline in the resettlement plan through the monitoring information internally generated.
- II. To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the EA s monitoring reports.
- III. To assess whether the involuntary resettlement objectives, particularly the livelihoods of the displaced persons and the living standards of the displaced poor and vulnerable affected persons have been restored or enhanced.
- IV. To assess the significant involuntary resettlement issues and drawing on the policy and practices to advise on a corrective action plan if required.

SCOPE OF WORK- SPECIFIC

The major tasks expected from the external monitor

For the purpose of preparing a monitoring report the consultant will visit each road section when payment of compensation and resettlement and social program are being implemented and completed and review the results of the internal monitoring.

To identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition and the involuntary resettlement objectives and approaches as well as the implementation strategies.

To review and verify progress in resettlement plan implementation of each of the sub project road and prepare semi annual report which will be submitted to ADB.

To assess the effectiveness and results achieved for livelihood restoration program and the relocation sites.

The key tasks of the External Monitoring Agency

1. Review and verification of internal monitoring reports prepared by the project.
2. Review and examine the socio – economic baseline census and detailed measurement survey information of DPs to be relocated.
3. Identify and select impact indicators.
4. Assessment of impacts through formal and informal surveys with the Displaced persons.
5. Consultation with DPs, Officials, Community Leaders for preparing review reports.
6. Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.
7. Prepare any corrective action plans if required.
8. Guide and advise the EA suitable on the resettlement implementation efficiency.
9. Review the functioning and efficiency of the Management Information System
10. Assessment of DPs satisfaction on the valuation of assets and entitlements, timing of payments, fund availability and disbursements.

The agency will carry out a baseline survey of the road project, prior to implementation of the resettlement plan enabling to collect adequate pre project data for monitoring. The outcome of the external monitoring reports will be communicated to PMU and ESD through a meeting and necessary remedial actions need to be taken will be documented. These external monitoring reports will be submitted directly to the ADB and PMU / RDA for necessary action.

Qualification

The external experts or NGO will have significant experience in monitoring and reporting. Work experience and familiarity with all aspects of involuntary resettlement operations would be desirable. Persons with background in social sciences will be preferred.

