

# **Moragahakanda Development Project (Sri Lanka)**

List of Documents on Environmental and Social Considerations

## **1. Executive Summaries of EIA Report and its addenda (PDF/ 7.0MB)**

(compiled by Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL))

## **2. EIA Report and its addenda (final draft version as at 01/October/2010) (\*)**

1) **EIA Report** (PDF/ 19.0MB) (compiled by TEAMS (Pvt)Ltd., submitted in October 1998)

### **2) Addenda to EIA Report**

#### i) **Biodiversity Assessment Study Report** (PDF/ 5.2MB)

(compiled by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Sri Lanka, submitted in June 2007)

#### ii) **Comprehensive Watershed Protection Management Plan (WMP)** (PDF/ 11.3MB)

(compiled by University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka, submitted in June 2007)

#### iii) **Geological Study Report** (PDF/ 18.2MB)

(compiled by National Building Reserch Organization (NBRO), Sri lanka, submitted in November 2008)

#### iv) **Agriculture Development Plan** (PDF/ 150KB)

(compiled by MASL, submitted in September 2007)

#### v) **Archaeological Impact Assessment Report (AIA)** (\*\*) (PDF/ 5.9MB)

(compiled by Central Cultural Fund, Sri Lanka, submitted in May 2010)

#### vi) **Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)**(\*\*\*) (PDF/ 36.6MB), including summary of public consultation meetings held on 17/July/2010

(compiled by MASL, submitted in July 2007)

#### vii) **Social and Environmental Management Plan (SEMP)** (PDF/ 1.2MB)

(compiled by EML Consultants Pvt Limited, Sri Lanka, submitted in May 2010)

#### viii) **Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan (SEMoP)** (PDF/ 3.9MB)

(compiled by EML Consultants Pvt Limited, Sri Lanka, submitted in June 2010)

## **3. EIA Approval Letters (PDF/ 1.0MB)**

## **4. Minutes of public consultation meetings held on 17/July/2010 - Full text (\*\*\*\*) (PDF/ 373KB)**

(compiled by MASL)

## **5. EMoP progress up to July 2010 (PDF/ 215KB) (compiled by MASL)**

## **6. Description of the impact assessment (PDF/ 55KB)**

(compiled by Preparatory Survey Team for Moragahakanda Development Project, submitted in July 2010)

## **7. JBIC environmental checklist (PDF/ 141KB)**

(compiled by Preparatory Survey Team for Moragahakanda Development Project, submitted in July 2010)

Notes:

\* Validity period for present EIA approval is up to 25/October/2010. Application for the extension of validity period has been made, and is currently under review in accordance with domestic procedures in Sri Lanka. It is expected that the set of EIA report and its addenda will be approved as a whole.

\*\* Original language is Sinhalese (summary available in Japanese).

\*\*\* RIP is equivalent to RAP.

\*\*\*\* For summary, please refer to Annexure 11 of RIP.

# **Resettlement Implementation Plan For the Moragahakanda Agriculture Development Project**



**Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka  
Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resource Management  
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka  
July 2010**

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*Moragahakanda Agriculture Development Project*  
*Resettlement Implementation Plan*  
*July 2010*

**i. List of Officers and Community Leaders consulted during preparation of RIP**

1. Eng. K.W. Ivan De Silva - Secretary/Ministry of I & WRM
2. Mr. N.B. Udagedara - Executive Director, Administration & Finance & Development / MASL
3. Eng. NCM Navarathna - Executive Director, Technical services/MASL
4. Eng. M.M. Gunatilake - Consultant – Moragahakanda & Kaluganga Projects / MASL
5. Mr. K. Somapala - Director, Physical Planning / MASL
6. Mr. K. Ariyathunga - Director, Human Resource Development / MASL
7. Eng. R.B. Tennakoon - Project Director, Moragahakanda Project / MASL
8. Eng. M.H. Abegunawardena - Director, Moragahakanda Design / MASL
9. Eng. P. D. Shelton - Consultant, Moragahakanda / MASL
10. Eng. P. Thalagala - Director, Project Planning / MASL
11. Mr. W.M. Jayathilaka - Additional Secretary, Ministry of Land & Land Development
12. Mr. Boralesa - Commissioner General, Ministry of Land & Land Development
13. Mr. P.W. Senaratne - Chief Valuer, Valuation Department
14. Mr. Gamini Seneviratne - District Secretary, Matale
15. Deputy General Manager - Ceylon Electricity Board
16. Mr. K.A. Sirisena - Divisional Secretary, Naula
17. Assistant Superintendent - Survey Department, Matale
18. Mr. N.M. Wijekoon - G.N. Kabarawa, Naula
19. Mr. R.M. Kulathunga Bandara - Chairman, Gramodaya Mandalaya, Thalagoda
20. Rev. Marangamuwe Ananda Thero Ketharamaya, Kabarawa
21. Rev. Marangamuwe Rathana Tissa Thero – Nandaramaya, Kabarawa
22. R.B. Ekanayake - Registrar of Births & Deaths, Kabarawa

## ***ii. Overall supervision***

1. Eng. K.W. Ivan De Silva	- Secretary/Ministry of I &WRM
2. Mr. D M C Dissanayaka	- Director General/ MASL
3. Mrs. T V D D S Karunarathna	- Secretary General ( Admin)/MASL
4. Eng. NCM Navarathna	- Executive Director, Technical Services/MASL

iii. a) **Preparation of Draft RIP**

Mr. Y G Wijeratne

- Consultant (Resettlement)

**iii. b )List of Committee Members of Reviewing of Final Draft RIP**

1. Eng. M.M. Gunathilaka	Consultant – Moragahakanda & Kalu Ganga
Project	
2. Eng. M.H. Abegunawardena	Director ( Moragahakanda Design)
3. Mr. K Somapala	Director (LUP) – Chairman of the Reviewing Committee.
4. Mr. C.C. Hidellarachchi	Actg.DD (HRID)
5. Mr. M.M.S.R Perera	Director ( Env. & NR)
6. Ms. E.K.M.C. Egodage	Physical Planner

#### iv. **Abbreviation**

APS	-	Affected Persons
CV	-	Chief Valuer
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CEA	-	Central Environment Authority
CCGS	-	Community Consultative Groups
DSD	-	Divisional Secretary's Division
EIAR	-	Environment Impact Assessment Report
FSL	-	Full Supply Level
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committees
GND	-	Grama Niladari Divisions
GOSL	-	Government of Sri Lanka
HH	-	Household
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
IEE	-	Initial Environment Examination
L.T.	-	Low Tension
LDO	-	Land Development Ordinance
MDB	-	Mahaweli Development Board
MDP	-	Mahaweli Development Programme
MASL	-	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
NIRP	-	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
PAA	-	Project Approving Agency
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PAF/S	-	Partly Affected Family
RCC	-	Roller Compacted Concrete
RIP	-	Resettlement Implementation Plan
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RDA	-	Road Development Authority
SIAR	-	Social Impact Assessment Report
WFP	-	World Food Programme

## v. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- ❖ **Compensation:** Cash or payment-in-kind to which the affected persons are entitled, in order to replace the lost assets, resources or income, at the time it needs to be replaced.
- ❖ **Cut-Off Date:** Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons occupying the Project area after the Cut-off date are not eligible for land entitlements in the first phase.
- ❖ **Development Projects:** Projects aimed at providing infrastructure and /or productive assets or, projects aimed at protecting natural resources.
- ❖ **Entitlement:** A variety of measures including compensation, income restoration and interim support, transfer assistance, relocation and other benefits that are due to affected persons, depending on the nature or their losses, to improve their economic and social base.
- ❖ **Entitlement matrix:** Identifies categories of eligible persons and the specific entitlements for each category.
- ❖ **Host population:** Households and Communities residing in or near the area to which affected persons are to be relocated, and who as a result may be affected by the resettlement.
- ❖ **Income restoration:** Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of affected persons.
- ❖ **Inventory of losses:** Complete and accurate count of the persons, households, land, business and other assets on the land that is affected by the project.
- ❖ **Involuntary Resettlement :** The unavoidable displacement of people arising from development projects that creates the need for rebuilding their livelihood, income and asset bases in another location. It includes impacts on people whose livelihood and assets may be affected without displacement.
- ❖ **Major Projects:** Projects with more than one hundred (100) affected families.
- ❖ **Project affected persons (households):** Any person, who as a result of the implementation of a project, losses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
- ❖ **Rehabilitation:** Re-establishing and improving incomes, livelihoods and social systems.
- ❖ **Relocation:** Moving affected persons and their moveable assets, rebuilding housing and improvements to land and public infrastructure in another location.
- ❖ **Replacement cost:** The method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms – such as, access to

public services, customers and suppliers; to fishing, grazing or forest areas – attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

- **land in rural areas**, replacement cost is defined as the pre-project or pre-displacement value, whichever is higher, of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- **land in urban areas**, replacement cost is the pre-displacement value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- **houses and other structures**, replacement cost is the cost of materials to build a replacement structure with a space and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of any labour and contractor fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvaged materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the value of an affected asset.

❖ **Resettlement:** The involuntary physical or socio – economic displacement of persons caused by a project which covers all facets including the compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures to mitigate the effects of displacement.

❖ **Resettlement Budget:** A detailed breakdown of all the costs of a Resettlement Action Plan phased over the implementation period.

❖ **Resettlement effect:** Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income earning assets and sources, substance, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms.

❖ **Settlement:** Voluntary movement of people to a new site where they re-establish their livelihoods as in the case of the Mahaweli Scheme.

❖ **Social preparation:** Process of consultation with affected persons undertaken before key resettlement decisions are made: measures to build their capacity to deal with resettlement, taking into account existing social and cultural institutions.

- ❖ **Resettlement Implementation Plan:** Time bound action plan with the budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
- ❖ **Vulnerable groups:** Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects, such as, the old, the young, the handicapped, the poor, isolated groups and single heads of households.

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IV.	Circular No 4/2008 by Ministry of Lands & Land development
V.	NIRP (National Involuntary Resettlement Policy)
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VII.	Training Strategy for Resettlement of Moragahakanda Project
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IX.	Gazette Notice sends by Valuation Department Rates of Valuation for estimation purposes
X.	Letter- Appointing the Reviewing Committee
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## **x. Executive Summary.**

### **1. Background of the Project and Goals & Objectives**

#### **a. Background**

This Project which was a project identified under the survey of Irrigation & Hydro Power Potentials of the Mahaweli Ganga & the Adjoining River Basins during the 04 year period of 1965- 1968 by a UNDP/FAO team with Sri Lankan counterparts is yet to be completed. This is a key project in the “*Mahinda Chinthana Policy*” of year 2005 and hence the government decided to commence work on this project in year 2007. The Project is located in the Naula Divisional Secretary’s division of Matale district of Central Province. The proposed reservoir will be constructed across Amban Ganga at a place called Moragahakanda with a water storage capacity of 570 MCM. At present, the construction work of the deviated road and Saddle dam No. 2 has begun.

With the construction of this reservoir & other peripheral works, around 1581 nos of families & fair extent of developed lands will be directly affected. In order to resettle these Affected Persons (APS) and to compensate their losses and also to fulfill the Part 4C of the National Environment Act No 72/22, a Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP) is formulated with a view to minimize the adverse effects of resettlement and restoration & upliftment of livelihood of the APS.

The RIP deals with acquisition & compensation, relocation/resettlements and economic rehabilitation processes of the APS of the Moragahakanda Project, inclusive of other entitlements. The policy frame work of the RIP is based on National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) and related enactments on land acquisition and land alienation. In addition, MASL has incorporated certain other provisions in terms of the powers & functions vested by the Mahaweli Authority Act of Sri Lanka No.23 of 1979. Besides, the land alienation and compensation policies adopted by MASL during the period of Accelerated Mahaweli Development Program were also taken into consideration for the preparation of RIP. The data contained in the RIP are based on the findings of the socio economic surveys carried out by MASL in the years 2006 & 2008 and from the Acquisition Surveys ( under Section 2 of Land Acquisition Act) done by the Survey Department in the year 2009. The RIP was compiled by the officials of MASL with the assistance of a Resettlement Consultant who had closely associated with the resettlement activities of the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Program.

The main stakeholders of the project namely, Divisional Secretaries of Naula/ Elahera/Laggala Pallegama/ Medirigiriya, District Secretaries of Matale/ Polonnaruwa, officials of Ministry of Lands and Land Development, Land

Commissioner General, Chief Valuer, respective Grama Niladaris (GNs) in the Project area , other relevant officials of the affected institutions , Buddhist priests and community leaders of the affected area were also consulted during the preparation of RIP.

**b. Goals & Objectives.**

The principle aim of the RIP is to address the social impacts and ensure the successful restoration and improvement of the living standards, income earning capacity and production levels of project affected households.

The main objective of the RIP is to mitigate the Socio-economic impacts of the Project.

**2. Resettlement Impacts.**

Out of several Socio Economic Surveys, 1581 nos of families have been identified from Tank-Bed Area, Road deviation, elephant corridor, Electricity Transmission line and Branch channel Trace of Kaudulla LB Extension Area.

As the majority of the APS are occupied in the Agriculture Sector, it will be most appropriate to involve them in the same sector, even in the resettlement areas. This would be the best means of restoration of their livelihood as land is an income resource to them.

The extent of the affected area is of 4153ha.(including Tank Bed, Road Deviation, Elephant Corridor, Electricity Transmission line & Branch Channel trace of Medirigiriya) of which the percentage of developed extent is 31% whereas only 29% is under the tenure ship and the balance constitutes state lands.

There are 1679 nos of structures affected by the project. Out of 1581 nos of families, 161 nos are vulnerable families who need special assistance. There are few social infrastructure facilities which will be affected by the project, which are currently being serving both affected & non affected persons.

**3. Legal Frame Work for Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

The Land Acquisition Act of 1950 with amendments is a the statutory law which empowers the GOSL to acquire private land required for public purposes. The projects under the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme also made use the same provisions of this Act to take over the private lands for the developments. The compensation paid for APS of those projects was not attractive as depreciated value was paid for the structures. However, the

Circular No 4/2008 issued by the Ministry of Lands and Land Development has additional provisions to pay enhanced benefits to the APS of this nature. Further, the NIRP guidelines which were effective from year 2002, have been applied in the resettlement planning of this project. The land alienation policy will be in line with

the Land Development Ordinance & the Crown Land Ordinance. Furthermore, MASL has fixed a cut-off date of 2008.01.20 for the entitlement criteria of lands.

Based on the above policies / guidelines, following assistance schemes will be introduced for the income restoration and livelihood improvements of the APS.

- Training
- Employment opportunities in the Project
- Special assistance to vulnerable families
- Job restoration grants
- Business grants to owners of business establishments
- Ex-gratia payment for households opted for System 'D'

In addition, a Revolving Fund will be established for micro-financing facilities for needy people.

An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared for different categories of APS incorporating all above benefits.

#### **4. Relocation Options**

The lands in System 'F' & 'D' have been identified for the re-settlement of the APS. The System 'F' is located in Matale District close to the Moragahakanda Reservoir and System 'D' is located in Polonnaruwa District under the Kaudulla LB Extension Area. Generally 80% of the APS have opted to System 'F' whereas 20% have given the choice to System 'D'. Only 03 households requested lands at Ambana Area Centre which is close to the Moragahakanda Reservoir. In the host area of System 'F', there are 358 HH living at present whereas 628 HH live in Kaudulla Extension Area.

The HH occupying the homestead & farmstead areas in the new settlement area will be accommodated to the same individuals as much as possible with less disturbances to them.

#### **5. Economic Rehabilitation & Income Restoration.**

For the long-term sustainability and economic rehabilitation of the APS, the following new ventures will be introduced / encouraged:-

- i) Off-farm activities, like fish farming, gem mining
- ii) Establishment of small scale agro based industries.
- iii) Market oriented crop diversification.
- iv) Hi-tech agriculture.
- v) Involvement in other income generating activities during off seasons
- vi) Establishment of service provider entities.

#### **6. Consultation & Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The Consultations and awareness programs have been conducted amongst the project affected people during last 02 years. This process will be continued until the APS are resettled in new settlement areas. After the resettlement in the new areas, the respective Resident Project Manager will continue these programs during the balance part of Resettlement process through the several types of Committees proposed in the RIP.

### **7. Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of RIP.**

Basically, MASL as the Executing Agency is responsible for the implementation of the Land Acquisition & Resettlement. A Project Director's (PD) Office has been established at the field for efficient implementation of the programme. The Acquisition and Resettlement Division (A&R Division) of this office will carry out the acquisition and initial functions of the resettlement activities.

Gradually, these resettlement activities will be handed over to respective RPMS and A & R Division will confine only to the acquisition process until its completion. Several Community Consultative Groups (CCGs) will be established at the project for the facilitation of proper implementation of A & R activities.

The land acquisition and resettlement will be monitored both internally by MASL and externally by an independent body with the objective of receiving feed back to the project management on the implementation and identifying problems, failures & successes.

### **8. Implementation Schedule.**

The dam construction will span over a period of 5 1/2 years and the resettlement activities will be completed one year before the dam construction is over. Hence, acquisition & compensation process will be completed prior to the commencement of resettlement activities.

### **9. Investment Budget.**

The total Investment Budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement covers following components:

- i) Cost of Compensation
- ii) Cost of Electricity supply restoration for isolated villages.
- iii) Cost of Resettlement and relocation.
- iv) Cost of Training and Income restoration
- v) Cost of Agriculture Extension.
- vi) Cost of Monitoring and Evaluation
- vii) Cost of Institutional Development

As a total, the total budget of resettlement and compensation is expected Rs. M 3283.102.

#### **10. Issues Partly Covered or Not Covered at all.**

There may be few issues either partly covered or not covered at all in this RIP. Such issues will be dealt on individual basis when they are confronted during the implementation of the RIP.

## **Summary of Recommendations**

1. Owners of acquired land and properties will be entitled for compensation package under Circular No. 4/2008 issued by the Ministry of Lands and Land Development.
2. The sizes of farmsteads & homesteads will be 0.6 ha. & 0.2 ha. respectively in System 'F' or 'D'.
3. The Households and sub families occupying the affected area prior to the cut off date (20.01.2008), will be entitled for farmsteads & homestead in System 'F' or 'D'.
4. The business community running the establishments prior to the cut off date (20.01.2008), will be entitled for business premises in new service centers of System 'F', 'D' or Ambana.
5. The affected temples will be provided 0.8 ha of highland for re-establishment of such temples in System 'F' or 'D'. All affected temples will be entitled for a farmstead. If the extent of paddy land acquired is above 0.8 ha, such temples will be entitled for an additional farmstead. All affected temples will be entitled for materials worth of Rs. 200,000 for reconstruction of temples.
6. The Ande owners above 0.2 ha extent of paddy land will be entitled for a farmstead & homestead in System 'F' or 'D'. Owners of such acquired paddy land above 0.4 ha will be entitled for farmsteads & homesteads in System 'F' or 'D'. The Ande owners whose extent of land is below 0.2 ha will be entitled for a compensation payment for the loss of Ande right plus an additional 2/3 of the compensation payment.
7. The salvage materials and trees (except in 100m buffer zone) of acquired properties will be released to the households free of charge.
8. The households who will opt to System 'D' are entitled for an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 50,000/=.
9. A paddy land owner whose extent of land is 0.4 ha or a highland agricultural land owner whose land extent is above 0.8 ha and who is living outside the project area will be entitled for a farmstead & a homestead in System 'F' or 'D' or compensation payment plus an additional 2/3 of the compensation payment maximum up to Rs. 2 million.

10. The resettler families in new settlements will be entitled for a shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000/=, housing allowance of Rs. 20,000/= and latrine allowance of Rs. 5000/=.
11. Each main family and a sub family will be entitled to two lorry loads & one lorry load of transport facilities respectively.
12. The persons who lose their jobs due to the project activities will be entitled for Rs. 3000/= per month upto a maximum period of 06 months.
13. All Vulnerable HH numbering 161, will be entitled for Rs. 25,000/= each as a income restoration grants. The Vulnerable HH (elderly & disabled) numbering 14 (out of the above 161 nos), will be entitled for a living allowance of Rs. 3000/= per month over a maximum period of 18 months.
14. A Revolving Fund valuing Rs. 25 million will be established for micro financing of the small scale businessmen and entrepreneurs.
15. All informal businessmen will be paid Rs. 10,000/= each as an ex-gratia payment.
16. Special training programmes will be conducted for the APS
17. Priority will be given to the APS in employing for project construction activities.
18. Affected public utilities will be re-established as necessary.
19. Special assistance schemes have been accommodated for encroachers, rented households and households occupying houses in leased lands.



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1. Introduction and Project Background**

#### **1.2 Mahaweli Development Program**

The development of the Mahaweli Ganga was preceded by a UNDP sponsored comprehensive study (UNDP/FAO/ID, 1968) of the land and water resources of the Mahaweli and its tributaries. The study identified the construction of several reservoirs across the Mahaweli river and its branches to store water for irrigation and generation of hydropower. Main objectives of the Mahaweli Development Programme (MDP) are given below:

- i) Development of 365,000 ha. of land with irrigated water;
- ii) Crops diversification;
- iii) Generation of 620 MW of hydro-power;
- iv) Direct and indirect employment generation (approximately 1 million persons);
- v) Flood control in downstream area;
- vi) Increase of agriculture produces; and
- vii) Development of Agro-based industries.

The implementation of Mahaweli development program was commenced in late 1960s with the commencement of Polgolla barrage. The multi billion anxious programme was planned to complete within 30 years at the beginning.

The work on the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme (AMDP) was commenced in 1978. At that time, Headworks of Polgolla Diversion Project had been completed and work was proceeding on the development of irrigation infrastructure in System 'H'. Under Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme, it had been decided to construct four large multi-purpose reservoirs across the Mahaweli Ganga and construction was completed by the end of the decade. Upstream reservoir projects were given priority for power generation as then Government need to increase the electricity generation for expansion of the industries.

The Moragahakanda dam is to be constructed across Amban Ganga a major tributary of the Mahaweli for supply of water to downstream area was not taken up in the accelerated programme as it was not the priority at that time. The present Government's one of the main policies is to maintain the food security in the country which will be partly fulfilled by this Project. Accordingly, the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) has now decided to construct both reservoirs of Moragahakanda and Kalu Ganga which are the last two reservoirs to be built under the Mahaweli tributaries for provision of additional water for irrigation, drinking and industries in North Central Province, part of Central Province and part of Eastern Province as they have been identified as present priorities.

### **1.3 Surroundings of Moragahakanda Project and its Location**

The reservoir dam is located 190 km. North-East of Colombo on the Amban Ganga, a major tributary of the Mahaweli Ganga. The site is located about 2 km. upstream of the ancient Elahera anicut, which feeds the Elahera-Minneriya Yoda Ela (EMYE) canal, and about 20 km. downstream of Bowatenna dam.

Two mountain ridges, one running in North-East direction and the other in North West – South East direction, divide the Amban Ganga catchment from the upper Mahaweli Ganga catchment. The general elevation of these divide is around 500 m.asl. They contain some high peaks such as Hunnasgiriya (1,514 m) and Guruluhela (813 m). The mountain range that separates the Amban Ganga catchment from the Kala Oya basin in the north runs in North South and South West –North East directions. The general elevation of this part is about 400 m.asl.

In its upper reaches, the Amban Ganga is known as the Sudu Ganga and flows into nearly North -South direction up to Bowatenna. A tributary of the Amban Ganga known as Nalanda Oya joins the Sudu Ganga at this point. The catchment area of the Amban Ganga at Bowatenna reservoir is 512 km<sup>2</sup>. Beyond Bowatenna, the Amban Ganga flows into East -West direction bypassing Elahera and Angamedilla until it reaches the Mahaweli Ganga. The catchment of the Amban Ganga at Moragahakanda dam site is 768 km<sup>2</sup>. Several major tributaries drain the right bank catchment of the Amban Ganga below Bowatenna. They are the Galaboda Oya, Kambarawe Ganga and Kalu Ganga. The Kalu Ganga reaches into Amban Ganga below the Moragahakanda proposed dam site. The catchment area on the left bank between Bowatenna and Moragahakanda is limited with compared to right bank. There are no major tributaries at left bank of the catchment. The right bank tributary, Kambarawa Ganga, is the major source of water in the catchment between Bowatenna and Moragahakanda.

In the upper catchment of Amban Ganga above Bowatenna, Tea, Rubber and Coconut plantations exist in the hilly area at equal proportions. In the valleys, paddy cultivation is practiced. There is very little forest cover in this part of the catchment except in high mountain ridges above 800m. In the lower catchment between Bowatenna and Moragahakanda, it seems to be scattered population living in the villages that covered with shrub and forest area.

#### **1.3.1 Project rationale and objectives**

- i) All the reservoir projects under Mahaweli Development Programme are having hydro-power stations to meet the growing demand for electricity. In view of heavy expenditure incurred on the establishment of the hydro-power stations and in order to maximize generation of hydropower from the power stations below Polgolla, it has been decided to limit the diversion of water at Polgolla. The result was curtailment of average diversion at Polgolla to 875 MCM per annum. Owing to the curtailment in diversion at Polgolla, the water for irrigation requirement has been found insufficient particularly in System H. In addition to this, there were severe shortages of water especially during the Yala season (April to September). The shortages have been

## *Moragahakanda RIP - MASL*

acute in Systems H, IH, and MH in Anuradhapura District. There were repeated requests for additional water to these areas.

- ii) The demand for water in the NCP has increased in recent times not only for irrigation deficits, but also for increased needs for industrial and domestic consumption. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board has estimated that the demand for water for domestic consumption and industrial in the greater Anuradhapura by the year 2010, would be 15 MCM. There would be increased demand for water in Hingurakgoda, Polonnaruwa as well as in Trincomalle areas where large-scale industrial expansion is anticipated.
- iii) The Amban Ganga basin has been the centre for major diversions of water from the zone of abundance from the central-south eastern part of the country to the areas of water scarcity in the north-central plains. During ancient times, two major diversions of water were made from the Amban Ganga at Elahera and Angamedilla. In the recent times, Mahaweli Development Programme (MDP) has introduced a major diversion of water from the Mahaweli basin to Amban Ganga basin. It was observed from the historic data for last 50 years that the total annual inflow in Amban Ganga at Elahera varies from 1356 MCM in 1954 to 287 MCM in 1988. The average annual inflow at Elahera is 776 MCM and that including Polgolla Diversion is 1145 MCM. The historic records indicate that the average of 462 MCM spills over the Elahera anicut and 736 MCM over the Angamedilla anicut annually, which goes to waste. The only storage reservoir presently available in the Amban Ganga basin is the Bowatenna reservoir, which has a storage capacity of only 52 MCM and a live storage of 35 MCM. Thus, it is necessary to have a larger reservoir across the Amban Ganga for regulating and storing the average annual inflow of 1145 MCM, in order to minimize wastage and provide an efficient water management system to accommodate all requirements of the population. The proposed Moragahakanda Reservoir envisaged regulating and storing this inflow in Amban Ganga. This would facilitate cultivating additional 5,154 ha. of existing land in Maha and 21,208 ha. in Yala, in North-Central Province which at present, remain uncultivated every year, thereby increasing the cropping intensity from 1.55 to 1.85.
- iv) Several studies had been conducted on water resources of the Mahaweli Basin and there were proposals recommending construction of Moragahakanda reservoir across the Amban Ganga to store water for irrigation, hydro-power, and the future needs industrial and domestic purposes. The water-spread area at present is not much inhabited and inundation of the reservoir area would not cause much hardship. Hence, the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka assigned the Consultant, Lahmeyer International GmbH, Germany to study the feasibility of the Moragahakanda Development Project. The Consultant has recommended that the Moragahakanda Development Project is feasible for implementation.
- v) The current average cropping intensity in the irrigation Systems H, I/H, M/H, G, D1 and D2 is around 1.55. Raising the average cropping intensity to 1.85 or higher will certainly require the provision of additional water supplies from the Amban Ganga, even with the improvements in irrigation efficiencies and the increases in the proportion of less water-consuming crops (other field crops – OFCs – rather than

paddy) which can be reasonably expected to be achieved over the coming 25 to 30 years.

Likewise, the requirements for domestic and industrial water supplies which is about 90 Mcm. in the year 2030 in the Districts of Matale, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee and Polonnaruwa, will increase rapidly as the population grows and development of these areas proceeds. In particular, it is to be expected that the proportion of the rural population turning from groundwater sources, which are becoming increasingly polluted with harmful chemical and bio-chemical constituents or simply exhausted, to treated surface water will also increase, leading to further demands for water from the tanks and canals fed by extractions from the Amban Ganga and its tributaries.

- vi) Extensive investigations were undertaken of the current and possible future needs for irrigation water in the above-mentioned irrigation areas fed by diversions from the Amban Ganga at Bowatenna, Elahera and Angamedilla. These investigations showed that overall cropping intensity in these areas averages around 155% (see Table 1.1), varying significantly from year to year, depending upon the availability of water.

***Table 1.1 : Average Cropping Intensities (1995 – 1999)***

Mahaweli System	Irrigable Area (ha)	Cropping Intensity (%)		
		Maha	Yala	Total
H	31,425	99	41	140
I/H	4,100	87	77	164
M/H	4,300	78	41	119
HFC*	3,057	29	20	49
D1	23,100	92	79	172
D2	10,100	100	100	200
G	5,400	97	72	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,482</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>155</b>

\* Huruluwewa Feeder Canal

- vii) It was found that shortages in water supplies to Systems H, I/H and M/H, frequently occurred when the existing Bowatenna tunnel also running at its full capacity of around 28 m<sup>3</sup>/s. With the implementation of Moragahakanda Project, more water could be diverted to System H, I/H and M/H as Moragahakanda reservoir Project could provide water to System G, and D/1 independently.

### **1.3.2 Benefits**

- i) Improved availability of irrigation water within Systems H, I/H, M/H, G and D1 to enable cropping intensities to increase from 1.55 to 1.85.
- ii) Cultivation of additional 5154 ha. Of existing land in Maha Season and 21,208 ha. Land in Yala season in North Central Province.
- iii) Increase of 66,000 MT. of Paddy production annually.
- iv) Hydro-power plant of installed capacity of 15 MW.
- v) Production of 3000 MT. of Inland fish annually.
- vi) Direct and Indirect Employment generation – 1642 and additional Mandays – 1198700.
- vii) Catering for increased demand of domestic and industrial water from the present level of 32 MCM to 92 MCM by year the 2030.
- viii) Improvement of livelihood of people in Project benefited area.

### **1.3.3 Specific Issues to be addressed**

- i) Displacement and Relocation of 1581 households.
- ii) Environmental impact
- iii) Acquisition of 4153 ha. of land ( includes all affected areas such as Tank bed, Road deviation, elephant corridor & branch channel trace of system D)
- iv) Riparian rights of downstream farmers

Environmental approval for the Project was given by Project Approving Agency (PAA, namely Ministry of Agriculture Development and Agrarian Services) and the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) on 26 Oct. 2001 while stipulating several recommendations to be implemented by MASL. One of the recommendations of EIA is to prepare the Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP). Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed by MASL with Irrigation Department and the District Secretary of Polonnaruwa on Riparian rights of downstream farmers. Acquisition of land in the Project affected area has been identified and commenced the acquisition procedure by MASL.

### **1.3.4 Project Period**

Project period is defined as from 2011 – 2015, 05 years period.

## **1.4 Resettlement Planning activities and Preparation of Inventory of Losses**

### **1.4.1 Methodology**

Data has been collected through primary and secondary data particularly using literature surveys on available documents at MASL and other Government agencies. 04 Socio-economic surveys were conducted during the past 10 years period. MASL conducted transit walk-surveys through interviews with the people in the area. In

addition, Officials of Project Director's office have conducted number of programmes using participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods.

#### **1.4.2 Socio Economic Surveys and other Studies**

- i) The PMU Socio-Economic Census – 1996, Survey conducted in the Project was to identify the families and land that will be affected for the reservoir area of 195m.asl – (FSL) + 100 m. Buffer Zone line. At the Survey, it was identified that 2325 Households of 20 G.N. Divisions will be affected. The objective of the Survey was to identify the number of lands, families and their Socio-economic conditions.
- ii) The Socio-economic survey conducted in 2006 by MASL identified that 1996 HH will be affected which included 6684 persons in 14 G.N. Divisions. It was taken 186m.asl ( HFL) + 100 m. Buffer Zone of the reservoir survey was aimed for the detail study on affected HH, population, Socio-economic conditions, land holding, tenure, land use pattern etc. This was a fairly comprehensive study, most inputs were taken from this to RIP.
- iii) The Socio-economic Survey was conducted in the year 2007 to identify the affected area, its land resources and socio-economic condition of the families of proposed elephant corridor which is located at Kirioya GN Division in Elahera DS of Polonnaruwa district, where the affected number families will be 57 while 04 village boutiques will be affected.
- iv) Fresh Socio-economic survey was conducted in 2008–September/October period to identify the exact number of HH, population, vulnerable families, public and commercial establishments and religious institutions and affected local infrastructure along with Inventory of losses survey after demarcation of 186 m.asl. + 100 meter perimeter Boundary on the ground by Survey Department. It was identified that 1515 HH, and 4907 persons will be affected in the tank bed area in11 G.N. Divisions of Naula DS Division. The findings were made use in the preparation of RIP.
- v) A JICA study was conducted in 1988 as part of the feasibility study in respect of settlement planning and resettlement in new agriculture development projects and the resettlement programme in the Moragahakanda Reservoir Project

#### **1.4.3 Data Base**

Data Base was prepared based on all information and data collected from questionnaire surveys. The data collected from each HH was focused to all aspects of household population, Socio-economic condition, land, tenure and usage and their choice of new settlement sites.

#### **1.4.4. Updated Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report**

This fulfilled the additional data needed for designing of RIP which was supplementary to initial SIA Report of 2006.

#### **1.4.5. Inventory of Losses (IOL)**

In June 2006 and September 2008, Moragahakanda Project Director's Office of MASL with the assistance of Grama Niladari conducted a house to house survey to undertake the Inventory of Losses of all households, commercial establishments, institutes of common facilities and community services and religious institutes affected by land acquisition. This is intended to detect the inventory of actual losses which was aimed for the preparation of RIP. When the year 2006 IOL survey was conducted, perimeter boundary has not been demarcated on ground and therefore, actual numbers of households and structures have not been identified. But survey conducted in September / October 2008, acquisition boundary was land-marked by Survey Department.

Hence, actual numbers of households and structures were taken into account for finalization of I.O.L.

#### **1.4.6. Methodology of the preparation of Inventory of Losses**

Data on all structures, land, trees, electricity and telecommunication lines were taken into account in each GN Division by a questionnaire survey and it was updated, based on preliminary Acquisition survey report sent by the Superintendent of Surveys-Matale.

### **1.5. Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)**

Draft RIP was prepared by MASL in May 2007 without the total list of structures, compensation rates, resettlement site plans and costs. This first Draft was prepared in November 2008 to fulfil the requirements of National Involuntary Resettlement Policy Guidelines, particularly:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized as much as possible;
- Affected people to be assisted to re-establish their life and improve the quality of life;
- Affected people should be involved in the selection of sites, livelihood restoration programmes, compensation and development;
- Replacement land to be given as option for compensation in the case of loss of land;
- Replacement cost will be given as compensation for the acquisition of land, structures and other assets;
- Resettlement should be planned with the participation of affected people;
- Common and community facilities to be provided;
- Vulnerable groups should be fairly assisted; and
- Those who do not have title for their land to be fairly treated.

## **1.6. Goals, Objectives and Principles of RIP**

### **1.6.1 Goals**

The principle aim of the RIP is to address the social impacts and ensure the successful restoration and improvement of the living standards, income earning capacity and production levels of project affected households.

### **1.6.2 Objectives of the RIP**

The main objective of the RIP is to mitigate the Socio-economic impacts of the Project.

- Provide Policy and Procedure guidelines for land acquisition;
- Payment of compensation;
- Policy and Procedure on Resettlement programme;
- Income and livelihood restoration programmes for the affected people

### **1.6.3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles**

Land acquisition and resettlement of the Affected Persons (APS) will be carried out in accordance with the NIRP (2002) guidelines. NIRP's main objective is to avoid or minimize the involuntary displacement and ensure the affected people that their assets will be replaced, income restored and enjoy the share of benefits, in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Land acquisition will be minimized as far as possible. This should be done in consultation with the affected people.
- Replacement land to be either homesteads and farmsteads or commercial/ industrial lots.
- Compensation to be paid at market value for the trees , crops and land to be acquired.
- Replacement value to be paid for all structures such as residential, commercial, industrial etc...
- New centers such as Town Centers, Area Centres and Village Centres and Irrigation systems are to be developed with related infrastructure facilities.
- MASL will handle the land acquisition, payment of compensation, resettlement of the APS including grievance redress mechanism and resolution of disputes.

### **1.6.4 Land Acquisition Guideline**

The land acquisition procedure is governed by the Land Acquisition Act (LAA)of 1950 and its subsequent amendments. The Act deals with all steps to be followed during the process of acquisition of property.

### **1.6.5 Resettlement Process**

Resettlement process will be conducted according to the policy framework of national involuntary resettlement policy (NIRP)

- i. . Demarcation of Boundary
- ii Socio Economic assessment
- iii. Preparation of Inventory of lost Assets and RIP
- iv. Resettlement site selection
- v. Implementation of RIP
- vi. Monitoring & Evaluation

### **1.6.6 Resettlement Planning Principle**

The preparation of this RIP has been based on the following resettlement planning principles.

- i) Defining entitlements and eligibility, resettlement planning and implementation used dependable and accurate data reflecting the precise impacts on APS so that appropriate entitlement policies and rehabilitation measures can be developed.
- ii) The policy framework assessment of existing policies and the need for new policies to meet the needs of all affected persons, including non titled persons, women and other vulnerable groups.
- iii) Defining income restoration measures and how they will be structured.
- iv) Based on the entitlement and the eligibility policy, prepare an entitlements matrix by categories of APS solving their entitlement benefits and measure for compensation and income restoration.
- v) To identify and meet the needs of vulnerable groups. Strengthening institutional capacity and staffing the field resettlement unit with suitably qualified full time resettlement officers and acquiring officers and organizing community level resettlement support groups.
- vi) Determine accurate budget that the actual cost of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation and how they will be financed.
- vii) Defining and accurate time frame that how land acquisition and resettlement will get into the overall project schedule.

### **1.7 Composition of RIP**

According to the NIRP objectives, Resettlement Implementation Plan was prepared for all activities covered by the Moragahakanda Reservoir Project.

The policy objectives and organizational structure adopted while preparation of RIP is in line with Sri Lanka National Involuntary Re-settlement Policy (NIRP) of 2002.

### **1.7.1. Cut-off Date**

Based on the experience gained from the past resettlement programs carried out under the Mahaweli development program , due to non-declaring a cut-off date, people used to encroach the land in the project area after the commencement of the project claiming entitlement of land. With this experience, the necessity of declaring a cutoff date for the resettlement has emerged, in fairness to the people who really lose their land because of the Moragahakanda Development Project.

As such, MASL has declared a cut-off date for this project for the entitlement of new lands for encroachers & sub families of the affected main families as on 20<sup>th</sup> January. 2008. The entitlement for new lands will be determined by the Electoral Register maintained by the District Secretary/ Assistant Election Commissioner. The persons who encroached lands in the Project area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the resettlement program. But they will be considered in the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the resettlement program. MASL distributed the entitlement assurance letters to all entitled persons by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2009.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 Resettlement Impact

#### 2.1. Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Losses

The impact of involuntary resettlement and land acquisition was minimized by considering the alternative considerations of the dam height in the latest Feasibility Report prepared by Lahmeyer in 2001.

Alternative A. - The original design was for a dam with its Full Supply Level (FSL) at 195m asl. In 1995, the estimated number of families to be relocated from the reservoir bed was 2,325 (PMU Socio-economic Census). It can be assumed that by 2010 this number would have increased somewhat.

Alternative B. - The present design has a 185m FSL, which will currently require the relocation of 1515 families from the reservoir bed (1,148 estimated in 2002) and 57 from the elephant corridor (41 in 2002). Thus, the lower dam height now selected will result in an approximately 50% reduction in the number of people who will have to be resettled.

*Table 2.1 Alternative Considerations of the Dam Height*

Alt.	Environmental Impact	Social Impact
A.	Large area of productive land and forest to be inundated.	Major resettlement requirement. Approx. 2,325 affected families.
B.	Reduced area of inundation.	Reduced resettlement requirement. Approx. 1515 affected families.

*Source: Prepared based on the Feasibility Study in 2000/2001*

#### 2.2. Status of the affected Area (Socio Economic Condition)

The Socio Economic Survey conducted in September/October 2008 has revealed that total number of affected households including sub-families will be 1572 whereas 2006 survey indicated that the number of families to be 1996. This is due to the reason that 2006 survey was conducted before the perimeter boundary line was marked on the ground but when the 2008 survey was conducted, 186 HFL+ 100 meter buffer zone was land marked on the ground and people are aware whether they will be affected or not and 12 Grama Niladari (GN) divisions will be affected by the Project.

1581 No. of households (inclusive of 9 families from the proposed branch channel of Kaudulla left bank extension area) will be affected which consist of 5155 persons including 1308 main families and 273 sub-families. ( refer Table 2.2 for details) 1697 Structures will be affected which included 1547 Houses, 79 commercial buildings, 13 Combined resident & boutiques, 45 Public Buildings and 13 Religious buildings.. 01 Regional Hospital, 01 Agrarian Service Centre, 01 Co-operative Rural Bank, 01 Samurdhi Bank, 03 Sub-Post Offices, 03 Schools, 03 Pre-schools, 01 Public Library and 05 Buddhist Temples and 33 km. of Electricity Line (LT) including 05

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Transformers and 05 km. of Telecommunication line will be affected by the Project.  
(refer Table 2.3 & 2.4 for details)

### **2.2.1. Tank-bed area**

1515 HH will be affected in the Tank-bed area of 11 Grama Niladhari Divisions of Naula Divisional Secretary's Division which consists of 1248 Main families and 267 Sub-families. More details are given under Table 2.1. 142 HH will be partly affected at 05 GN Divisions in the Tank-bed area. These 142 HH will lose part of their properties including agricultural land and home gardens that will affect their livelihood. Therefore, it has been identified that these families will also be relocated in new settlement areas.

### **2.2.2. Road Deviation**

09 HH will be affected in Kongahawela and Millagahamullatenna GN Divisions for the construction of Naula – Elahera Road deviation.

### **2.2.3. Proposed Elephant Corridor**

57 HH will be affected for proposed Elephant corridor at Kiri Oya GN Division which consists of 51 Main families and 06 Sub-families. The proposed Elephant corridor has been identified and recommended by EIA Report.

### **2.2.4. Transmission Line**

A transmission line of 16.2 Km of length will be constructed to transmit the hydro electricity generated by the Moragahakanda power station which will be connected to the proposed Naula Sub Station. This construction will be carried out with the minimum disturbances to the people and no any house/structure will be affected. Within the 132m reservation, about 385 long term trees & 159 medium term trees will be affected. From the lands to be acquired for this construction, it has been identified almost all the lands are privately owned properties, and the number of the affected landowners is 22<sup>1</sup>. This is the only route with minimum damages to erect the transmission line. It has been decided after considering several alternative routes.

### **2.2.5. Proposed Branch Channel – Medirigiriya**

The proposed branch channel of system D is about 17 km of length will be constructed to facilitate irrigation water to resettlement area of system D. This channel construction starting from the Kaudulla Main Irrigation canal will end up in the Bandarawewa Unit. It traverses through the Nabadawewa and Dahamwewa Units. This construction will be carried out with minimum disturbances to houses/ structures in the Kauduluwewa GN division, and at this study stage, it is expected 9 households<sup>2</sup> will be affected. However, the alignment of the branch canal will be reviewed in the detailed design stage to minimize the number of affected households.

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<sup>1</sup> Since the census survey for the transmission line was conducted after finalizing the draft RIP report, the scale of the affected land will be described separately in Section 2.2.4 unless it is specified.

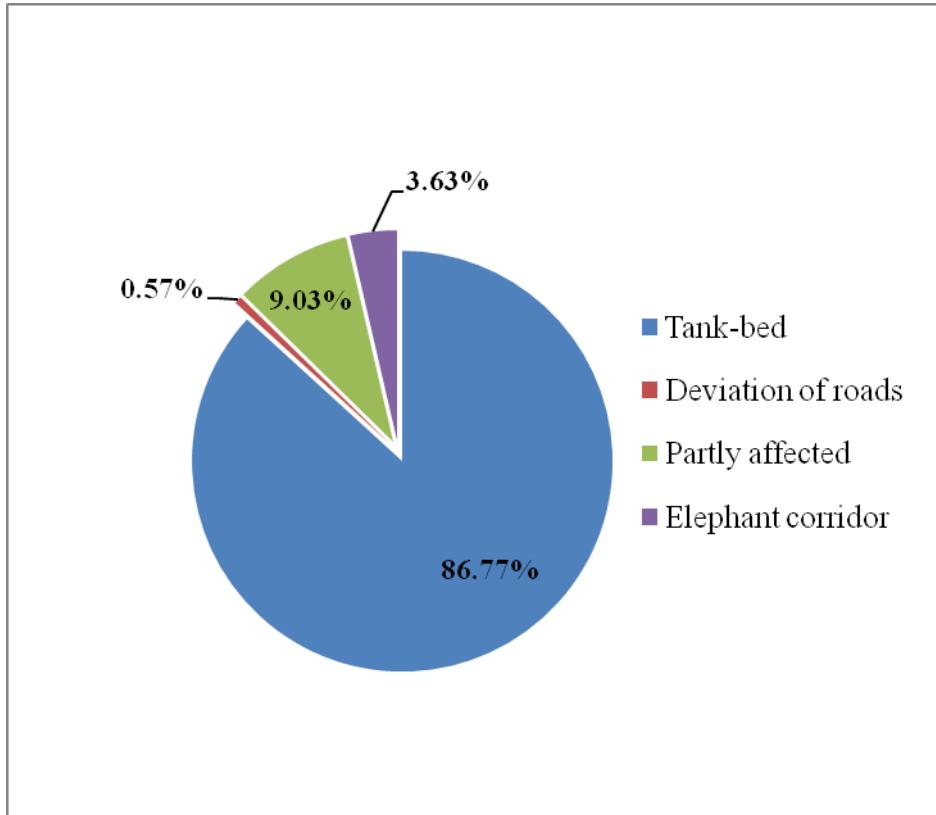
<sup>2</sup> Since 9 households to be affected by the branch canal was identified after the finalizing the draft RIP, the scale and socio-economic status of the affected households will be described separately in Section 2.12 unless it is specified.

**Table 2.2 - No. of Households affected**

Ser. No.	GN Division	Tank-bed	Deviation of roads	Partly affected	Elephant corridor	Sub Total
1	Elagamuwa	203	-	-		203
2	Medapihilla	150	-	-		150
3	Kadawatha	186	-	-		186
4	Thalagoda	221	-	-		221
5	Galporugolla	113	-	-		113
6	Kambarawa	267	-	-		267
7	Kongahawela	23	07	18		48
8	Millagahamulathenna	92	02	17		111
9	Moragolla	02	-	51		53
10	Maragamuwa	11	-	12		23
11	Rajawela	96	-	44		140
12	*Kirioya				57	57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1572</b>

Note: This Table does not include 9 households to be affected by the branch canal in System D1. Details of these HH are shown in the Table no 12.6.

\*This GN division is located in Elahera DS division of Polonnaruwa District

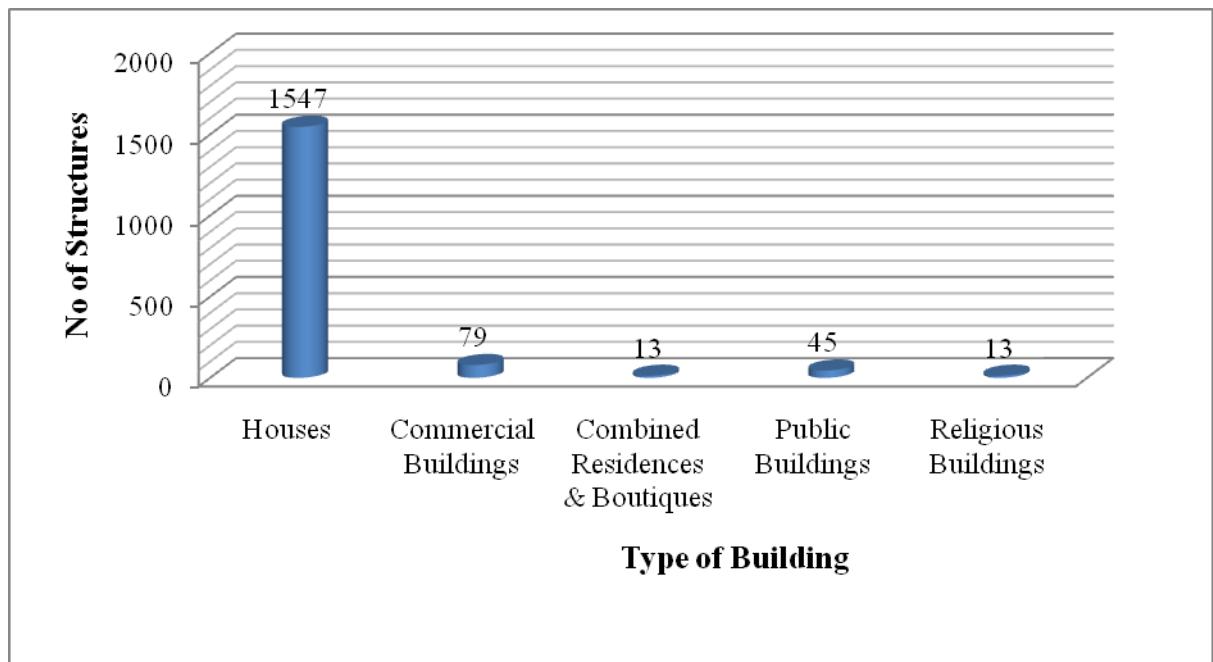


*Figure 2.1- No of affected households*

**Table 2.3 – No. of Structures affected**

<b>Ser.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No. of Structures</b>
1	Houses	1547
2	Commercial Buildings	79
3	Combined Residences & Boutiques	13
4	Public Buildings	45
5	Religious Buildings	13
	<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>1697</b>

**Figure 2.2- No. of Structures affected**

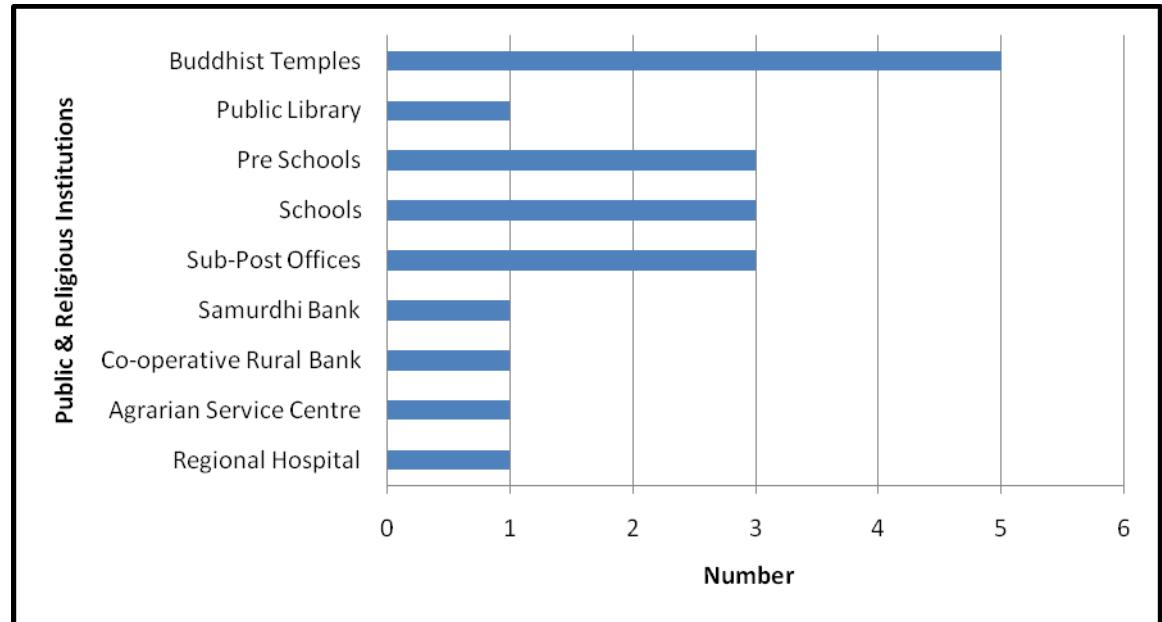


**Table 2.4 –Public & Religious Institutions Affected**

<b>Ser.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No. of Complexes</b>
1	Regional Hospital	01
2	Agrarian Service Centre	01
3	Co-operative Rural Bank	01
4	Samurdhi Bank	01
5	Sub-Post Offices	03
6	Schools	03
7	Pre Schools	03
8	Public Library	01
9	Buddhist Temples	05
	<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>19</b>



**Figure 2.3 - Public & Religious Institutions Affected**



### **2.3. Land Use and Settlement Pattern, Tenure and Land Size**

An extent of 4148 ha. of land will be acquired for Tank-bed area, road deviation and elephant corridor. The HH occupied in those areas own private agricultural lands and home gardens and leased agricultural land and home gardens. It was identified that few HH occupied the encroached land and rented houses. Part of the area is covered by scrub jungle and forest.

All these constitute 31% of the total extent. Land tenure and land size are related to the geographical conditions, threat of wildlife and development potentials etc... (refer Table No 2.5)

#### **2.3.1. Land Use Pattern**

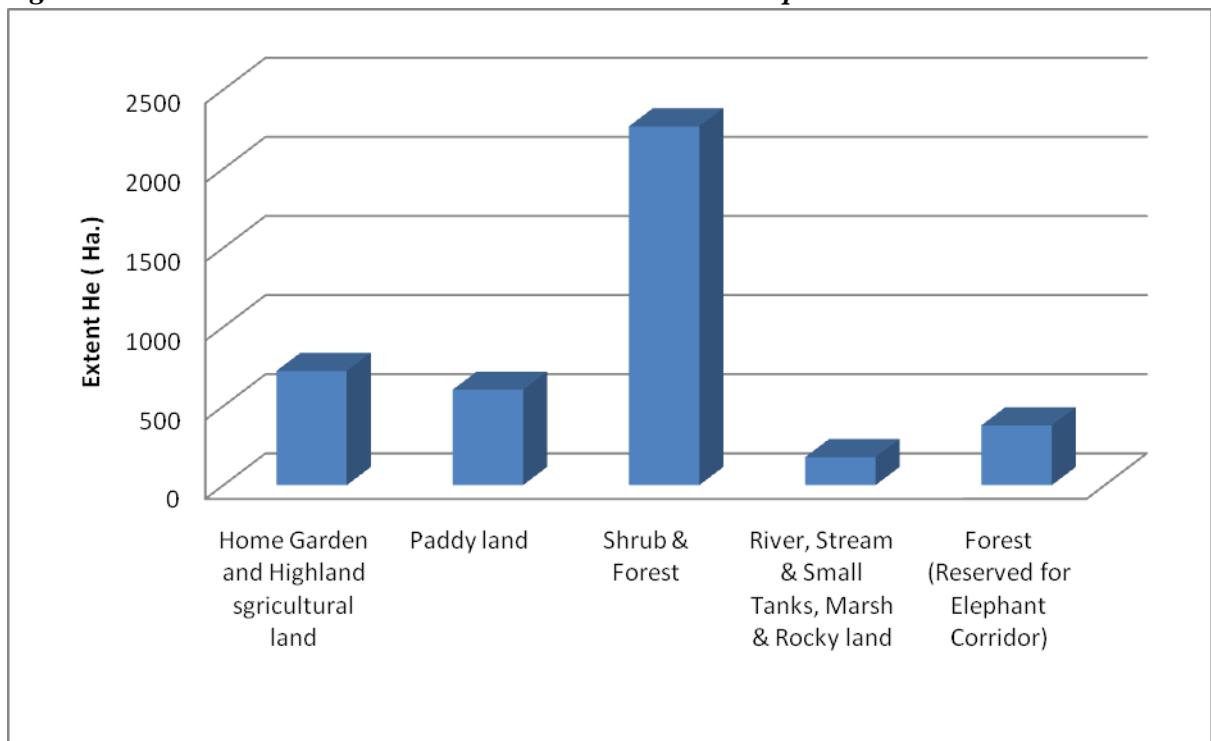
Out of the extent of 4,148 ha. of land (including the affected areas of Tank Bed, Elephant Corridor & Road deviation), shrub jungle and forest cover constitute of 2,268 ha and 177 ha of River, Stream, Marshy & Rocky land. The significant feature of the situation is 69% of the land area is covered by shrub jungle, forest, and stream, River, marshy and rocky land in the affected area and while only 31% land is partially developed. (refer Table No 2.5)

There are no urban and industrial land users within the affected area. At the same time, the lands to be acquired are from the residential land users and the amount of compensation payment for the lands as well as for the loss of income will be minimal than that of urban areas. Hence there is no serious impact on the national economy.

**Table 2.5 - Land Use Pattern in the reservoir area and Elephant corridor**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ha.</b>	<b>%</b>
Home Garden & Highland agricultural land	722	17
Paddy land	603	14
Shrub & Forest	2268	56
River, Stream & Small Tanks, Marsh & Rocky land	177	04
Forest (Reserved for Elephant Corridor)	378	09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4148</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 2.4 - Land Use Pattern in the reservoir area and Elephant corridor**



From the above land use data, following key indicators could be established.

- Land Household Ratio :  $4148/1581 = 2.7$  ha
- Household: Home garden Ratio :  $722/1581 = 0.46$  ha

On the same basis, from the Tables 2.5 & 2.3, number of buildings per ha:

$$1697/722 = 2.35 \text{ Say 2-3 building/ha}$$

The above indicators show that the area concerned (project area) represents rural characteristics. Generally, in Sri Lanka, the building ratio in urban areas is around 40 per Ha and in the rural areas around 10 per Ha. Having a building ratio of 2-3 per ha in the project area will show that the damages caused by the acquisition of land and property is not significant.

### 2.3.2. Settlement Pattern

Twelve Grama Niladhari Divisions consisting of only villages will be affected by the project whereas no Urban or Semi-Urban areas have been identified in the Project area. Only 02 small village bazaars have been identified during the surveys which are located at Kongahawela and Kadawata. People are mostly living in villages with inadequate infrastructure facilities. As a result of the proposed Moragahakanda Development Project and prolonged delays in the commencement of same, other infrastructure development have not taken place over the last 30 years.

### 2.3.3. Land Tenure and Farm Size

According to the Table No 2.6, 25% own below 0.6 ha. and 39% own 0.6 – 1 ha. of land. 28% own 1-2 ha. and 7% own 3-5 ha. of land and only 1% own above 5 ha of land in the Project area. This scenario shows that around 50% of the property losers in Moragahakanda project are able to obtain an almost equivalent size of land to that of the lost land. Even though the extent of new land would differ from the original land size, the recipient of new land will be able to earn a higher income through their new lands supported by better infrastructure facilities.

The total private land to be acquired under the Project is 829 ha. while 388 ha. of land occupied by the HH are state leased land. An extent of 108 ha. of land are encroachments while an extent of 2445 ha. of land comprised of shrub jungle and forest cover. (Refer Table no 2.8)

**Table 2.6 – Land Tenure and Farm Size**

Ser.No.	Description	No. of HH.	%
1	Owned below 0.6ha.	329	25
2	Owned 0.6 – 1 ha.	525	39
3	Owned 1 – 2 ha.	370	28
4	Owned 3 – 5 ha.	97	7
5	Owned above 5 ha.	9	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1330</b>	<b>100</b>

### 2.3.4. Ownership of Households

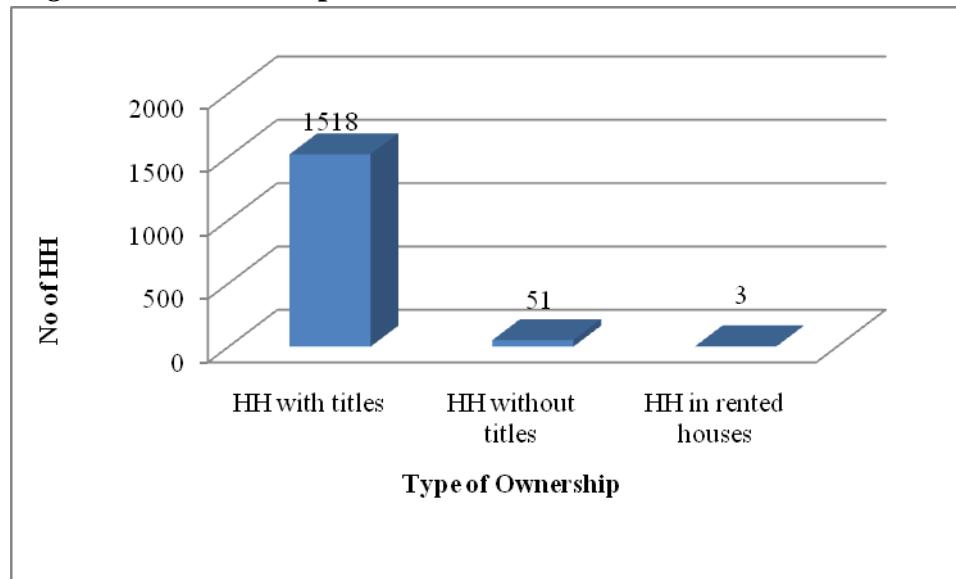
There are 97% Legal Title Households whereas 3% occupies without any kind of title and 0.1% rented Households who are affected by the Project (refer Table no 2.7). As the number of legal title holders are very high it is of paramount importance to follow the formal acquisition procedure and payment of compensation.

**Table 2.7 - Ownership of Households**

Ser.No.	Description	No. of HH.	%
1	HH with titles	1518	97
2	HH without titles	51	3
3	HH in rented houses	3	0.1

	<b>TOTAL</b>	1572	100.00
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**Figure 2.5 - Ownership of Households**



### 2.3.5. Encroachments

An extent of 108 ha. of land comprising 73 ha. of highland and 35 ha. of Paddy are encroached in the 11 GN Divisions in the Project area. (Refer Table no 2.8)

### 2.3.6. a) Agricultural Properties and Home Gardens

As per Table no 2.5, an extent of 722 ha. of highland agricultural land and home gardens and 603 ha. of paddy land will be affected that included pravani land, private deeds, Jayaboomi deeds, L.D.O. permits, long-term leases under State Land Ordinance, annual permits, rented lands and encroached lands in the Project.

### 2.3.6. b) Definition of Land Title

- **Private Deed:** The private deeds are registered in the Land Registry under the Act of registration of documents. It can be transferred to any person as a sale or lease or rent on agreed prize and terms by both parties before a Notary Public under his attestation.
- **Jayaboomi/Jaya Bhoomi Deeds:** They are issued under Land Development Ordinance for agricultural and residential purposes with certain conditions. This can be transferred to specified persons described in the schedule of Land Development Ordinance.
- **L.D.O Permit:** it is issued under Land Development Ordinance for a certain period which can be transferred to specified persons described in the schedule of Land Development Ordinance.
- **Long Term Leases:** they are issued under State Land Ordinance for commercial, residential or any other purpose described under the Act. Lease period is 30 years with certain conditions. Long term lease can be transferred to any person with the approval of the concerned authority.

- **Annual Permit:** it is a legal document which allows the permit holder to use the state land mainly for agriculture purposes for a one year period. A small levy needs to be paid. Mostly it is available in the dry zone and rural areas.

### 2.3.7. Ownership of Houses

1368 nos of single ownership houses, 149 nos of joint ownership houses, 01 no of house on leased, 03 nos of rented houses, 13 nos of houses on encroached lands and 13 nos of unspecified houses will be affected.

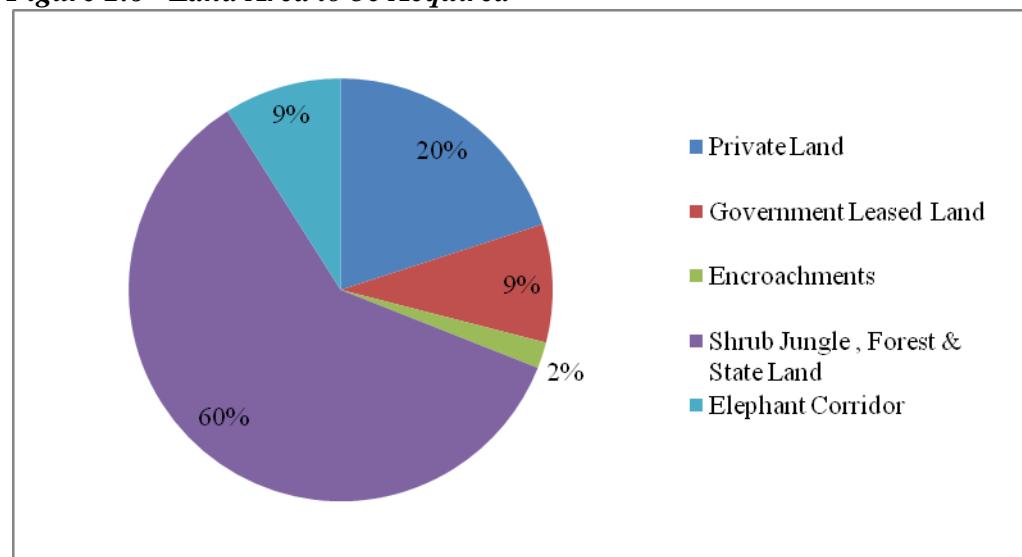
### 2.3.8. Loss of Land

An extent of 3770 ha. of land in the Tank Bed area and 378 ha. of land for Elephant Corridor will be acquired that includes 829 ha. of privately owned land, 388 ha. of Government leased land occupied by APS, 108 ha. of encroachments and 2445 ha. of shrub jungle, forest, stream and river, marsh and rocky land.

*Table 2.8 – Land Area to be Acquired*

Ser. No.	Description	Ownership Status	Ha.	%
1	Private Land	HH	829	20
2	Government Leased Land	HH	388	09
3	Encroachments	HH	108	02
4	Shrub Jungle , Forest & State Land	State	2445	60
5	Elephant Corridor	State	378	09
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>4148</b>	<b>100</b>

*Figure 2.6– Land Area to be Acquired*



### **2.3.9. Ande Cultivators and owners of Paddy land**

703 nos of Ande Cultivators (share cropper) and 841 nos of Paddy land owners will be affected.

The composition of affected Ande cultivators in terms of land size and percentage of each category are given in Table 2.9. This indicates that only a 46% of Ande farmers cultivate more than 0.2 ha of land whereas 54% of Ande farmers cultivate less than 0.2 ha of land.

The composition of paddy land owners in terms of land size and percentage of each category are given in Table 2.10. This indicates that only a 43% of paddy land owners cultivate more than 0.2 ha of land whereas 57% of paddy land owners cultivate less than 0.2 ha of land.

**Table 2.9 – Ande Cultivators**

<b>Ser.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No. of owners.</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Ande farmers below 0.2 ha.	382	54
2	“ “ below 0.4 ha.	233	33
3	“ “ below 0.8 ha.	78	11
4	“ “ above 0.8 ha.	10	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2.10 – Owners of Paddy Lands**

<b>Ser.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No. of Owners.</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Owners below 0.2 ha.	475	57
2	Owners below 0.4 ha.	234	28
3	Owners below 0.8 ha.	120	14
4	Owners above 0.8 ha.	12	1
5	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.4. Demographic Profile of the Affected Persons

*Table 2.11 - Demographic Profile of the Affected Persons*

Ser. No.	Category	Group	Total	%
1	Age	Below 18 years 19 – 39 years 40 – 60 years Above 61 years Total Population	1419 1952 1360 379 <b>5110</b>	27.8 38.2 26.6 7.4 100
2	Gender	Male Female Total Population	2631 2479 <b>5110</b>	52 48 100
3	Marital Status of Households	Married Unmarried Divorced Widow Total	1403 06 04 159 <b>1572</b>	89 0.5 0.5 10 100
4	Religion	Buddhist Hindu Islam Catholic Total	1571 -- 01 -- <b>1572</b>	99.9 -- 0.1 -- 100
5	Ethnicity	Sinhalese Tamil Muslim Total	1571 -- 01 <b>1572</b>	99.9 -- 0.1 100
6	Monthly Income (District Poverty line is Rs. 2919.00 Per month)	Below Rs. 2919/= Rs. 2920 – 5000/= Rs. 5000 – 10,000/= Above Rs. 10,001/= Total	141 264 491 543 <b>1439</b>	10 18 35 37 100

*Note: includes only the Tank Bed, Elephant Corridor & Road Deviation.*

### 2.4.1. Population Profile of Affected People and Overview

A total number of 1,572 families will be affected that includes 1,299 main families and 273 sub-families. The population is 5,110 in these 1,572 families. The gender distribution among the APS located in 12 G.N. Divisions is 52% male and 48% female. The Project area is located in the Naula Divisional Secretary's division in the District of Matale where the total population is 28,157 (Source: 2001 Census Survey, Census and Statistics Dept.) The total affected population is 4,907 of the population of Naula Divisional Secretary's division that is equivalent to 17.5%. The 203 persons or 57 families will be affected by proposed elephant corridor in Elahera Divisional Secretary's Division of Polonnaruwa district.



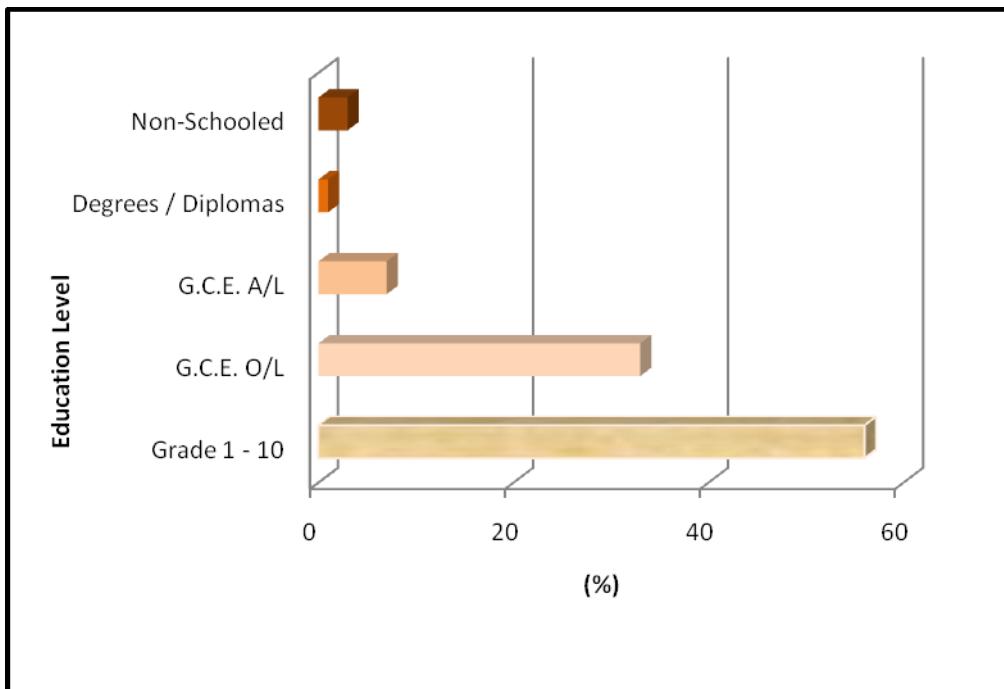
#### **2.4.2. Educational level of heads of households (HH)**

The Socio-economic Survey has revealed that 56% of the HH have lesser qualification than GCE (O/L) whereas 44% of the HH have qualifications above GCE (O/L). Refer Table 2.12 for details.

**Table 2.12 – Educational Background of HH**

<b>Ser.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No. of HH.</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Grade 1 – 10	870	56
2	G.C.E. O/L	520	33
3	G.C.E. A/L	115	07
4	Degrees / Diplomas	19	01
5	Non-Schooled	48	03
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b>1572</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 2.7 – Educational Background of the HH**



#### **2.4.3. Occupational Background of Heads of Households**

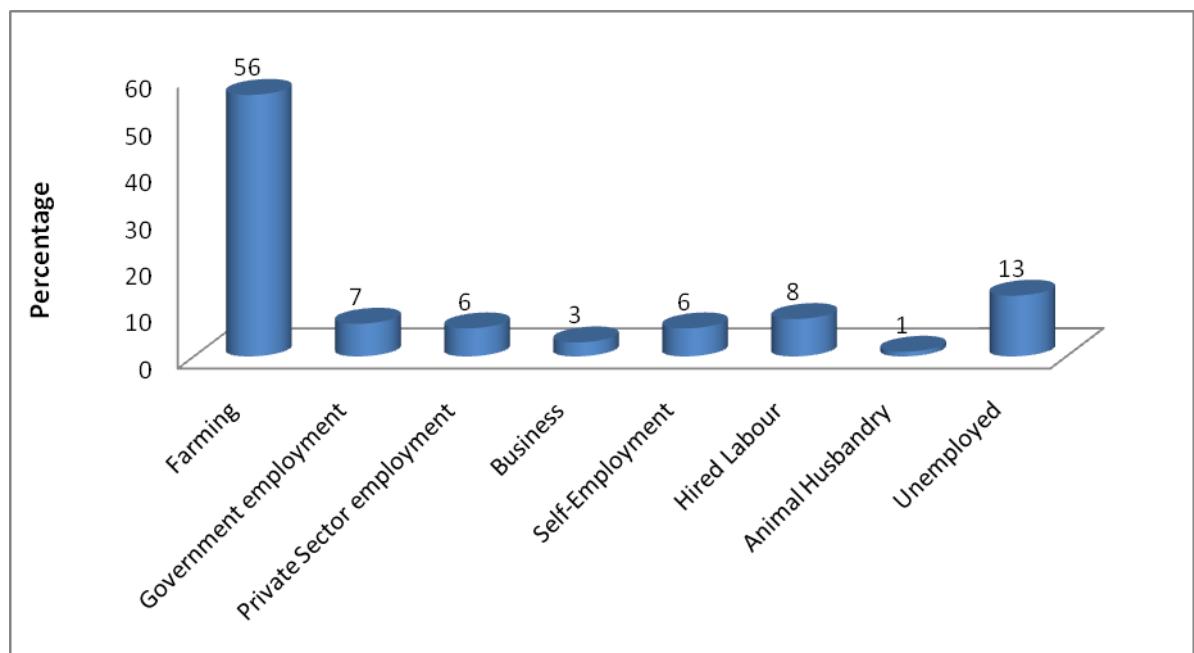
56% of the HH belong to farmer community which is 887 and the highest occupation in the area. This scenario indicates that land resource is the main livelihood of the population and they mainly depend on the productivity of the land. Other significant feature is the number of unemployed which is 209 (13%), which comprises mainly elderly HH and women HH who depend on income from others.

The job categories are given in Table 2.13.

**Table 2.13 – Occupational Background of HH**

Ser.No.	Description	No. of HH.	%
1	Farming	887	56
2	Government employment	116	07
3	Private Sector employment	94	06
4	Business	50	03
4	Self-Employment	88	06
5	Hired Labour	122	08
6	Animal Husbandry	06	01
7	Unemployed	209	13
	<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>1572</b>	100

**Figure 2.8 – Occupational Background of HH**



#### 2.4.4. Family Size & Age

Average family size is 4 persons per family. 354 no of HH or 23% falls on to the category of 02 persons per family. 1106 nos or 73% falls on to the category of 5-6 persons per family. 55 nos or 4% falls on to the category of 6-8 persons per family.

This situation reveals the scarcity of labour in the family for agriculture purposes in the Project area.

Out of the total population of 5010, 28% (1419) belong to the age below 18 years. 65% (3312) belong to age group of 19-60 years. This indicates that the higher percentage of population can contribute to the development of the area. The population above 61 years is 7% or 379 which is equivalent to the national average (Census of Population and Survey 2008, Department of Census and Statistics).

#### **2.4.5. Ethnicity & Religion**

1571 HH belong to Sinhala community whereas only one family belongs to Muslim community whose religions are Buddhism and Islam respectively. This position will not lead to any social or cultural disturbances during the resettlement process.

#### **2.4.6. Marital Status of Households**

The 1403 (89%) HH are married in the Project area whereas unmarried and divorced HH are only 1%. Widows (male/female) are fairly high and its percentage is 10.

#### **2.4.7. Severely Affected Families**

The Severely Affected Families (SAF) are those whose all properties are affected or disruption of livelihood is caused due to the displacement by the Project. The 1572 HH will be resettled and livelihood will be re-established in the new resettlement area.

#### **2.4.8. Vulnerable Households**

During the Socio-economic survey, 12 elderly HH, 06 women HH, 02 disabled HH and 141 HH below poverty line, were identified in the Project area and its percentage is around 11. These HH are presently dependent on their relatives as well as through Samurdhi assistance<sup>3</sup>. During the resettlement process the vulnerable groups will be given an allowance more than the district poverty line figure.

### **2.5. Income and Expenditure**

The district poverty line (Matale district) is Rs. 2919/= per month for the month of September 2008, determined by the Census & Statistics Dept. 141 HH (10%) have fallen into this category. The number of households fallen above the district poverty line is 90%. Refer Table No 2.11 for details.

The monthly average expenditure is Rs. 2517/= whereas the highest expenditure incurred by 194 HH is Rs. 5940/= per month, of which percentage is 12.

#### **2.5.1. Agricultural Loans**

The agricultural loans received by the APS are mostly the farmer community for their agricultural activities. 75% of the loans have been taken from the State Banks while 25% from Private Banks. Higher percentage (51%) of loan amount is in the range of Rs. 10,001 – 25,000 and the second largest category is in the range of Rs. 25,001 – 50,000 – (49%). The loan recovery is fairly low and average recovery rate is 25%.

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<sup>3</sup> Samurdhi/Samudi (prosperous) assistance is a special governmental monetary assistance for those who are under the poverty line. The authority decides the amount provided based on the recipients' income pattern.

### **2.5.2. Poverty of the People and Samurdhi recipients**

The 10% (141 HH) of the HH are below the District Poverty line (District Poverty Line is Rs. 2,919/= per month for September 2008 – Source: Census and Statistics Dept.) whereas number of Samurdhi recipients are 277.

### **2.6. Industrial and Commercial Establishments**

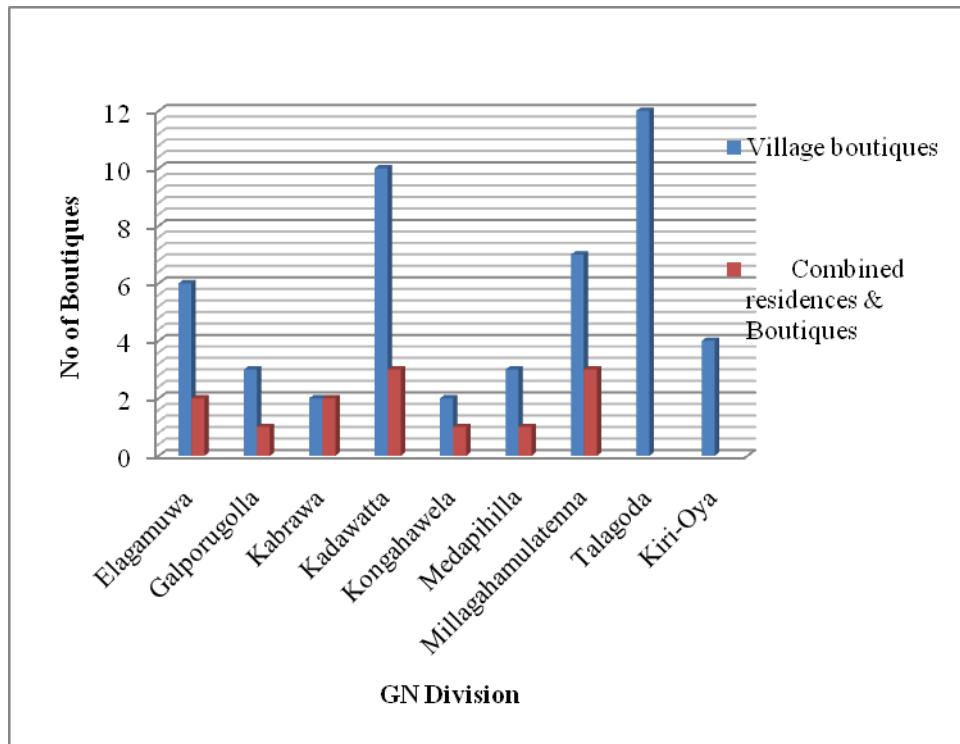
Total number of 92 Commercial Establishments will be affected which includes 49 boutiques, 22 rice mills, 8 combined rice mills and boutiques and 13 combined residences and boutiques whereas 88 are located in Tank-bed area and 04 are located at elephant corridor. The total land area occupied by these establishments is 02 Acres & 43 perches and the floor area is 37,350 Sq. feet. These Commercial Establishments are located in 9 GN Divisions. These establishments have been housed in 60 permanent buildings, 16 semi-permanent buildings and 16 temporary buildings.

#### **2.6.1. Profile of Commercial Establishments**

49 village boutiques and 13 combined residences & boutiques are managed by family members themselves will be affected.

	<u>Village boutiques</u>	<u>Combined residences &amp; Boutiques</u>
Elagamuwa	06	02
Galporugolla	03	01
Kabrawa	02	02
Kadawatta	10	03
Kongahawela	02	01
Medapihilla	03	01
Millagahamulatenna	07	03
Talagoda	12	--
Kiri-Oya	<u>04</u>	<u>--</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13</b>
	====	==

**Figure 2.9- Distribution of Commercial establishments by GN division**



### **2.6.2. Profile of Industrial Establishments boutiques**

22 Rice Mills and 08 combined Rice Mills / boutiques will be affected in 06 GN divisions in the Project area. These are mainly, village type small rice mills which are used by the villagers for processing of paddy.

	<u>Rice Mills</u>	<u>Combined Rice Mills/Boutiques</u>
Elagamuwa	05	01
Galporugolla	07	02
Kambarawa	08	02
Kadawatta	--	02
Millagahamulatenna	--	01
Thalagoda	02	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>08</b>
	====	==

### **2.7. Buildings**

1,679 buildings will be affected particularly 1,547 houses, 79 Commercial buildings, 13 combined residences and boutiques, 45 public buildings and 13 buildings belong to Temples in the Project area.

**Table 2.14 – Buildings**

<b>Ser. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No. of HH.</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Houses	1547	90
2	Commercial Buildings	49	3
3	Combined commercial & Residences buildings	13	1
4	Combined Industrial & residence buildings	08	1
5	Industrial buildings	22	
6	Public Buildings	45	3
7	Temples	13	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>100</b>

**2.7.1. i) Type of Buildings – (Permanent / Impermanent)**

Permanent materials

- Roof - Tiles, Asbestos or other types of sheets.
- Walls - Brick with cement plastering or cement Blocks.
- Floor - Cemented or Terrazzo.

Impermanent materials

- Roof - Cadjans, straw or other grass types
- Walls - Mud, timber planks or wattle and daub
- Floor - Mud or timber planks

762 permanent, 741 semi-permanent and 69 temporary buildings will be affected by the Project. All buildings belonging to Government Institutions are permanent and semi-permanent whereas private individuals are having permanent, semi-permanent and temporary buildings.

**2.7.1. ii) Definition of Building Types**

- Permanent Buildings
  - A. Roof, Walls and Floor with permanent materials.
- Semi-Permanent Buildings
  - A. Roof and Floor with permanent materials and walls with impermanent materials.
  - B. Roof and Walls with permanent materials and floor with impermanent materials.
  - C. Walls and Floor with permanent materials and roof with Impermanent materials.
- Temporary Buildings
  - A. Roof, Walls and Floor with temporary materials.

### **2.7.2. Ownership of Residential Buildings**

1517 buildings are in single and joint ownership status in private land whereas 13 buildings are in encroached lands, 03 rented buildings and 01 building in leased land will be affected by the Project.

### **2.7.3. Use of Buildings**

1547 buildings for residential, 79 for commercial, 13 for residential and commercial, 45 for public purposes, 13 for religious purposes are being used at present. Refer Table No 2.15 for details.

### **2.7.4. Floor Area of Buildings**

662,650 Sq. feet of permanent buildings, 396,807 Sq. feet of semi-permanent buildings and 13,250 Sq. feet of temporary buildings which are located in private, leased, encroached and state lands will be affected by the Project.

### **2.7.5. Premises used for both Residential and Commercial Purposes**

13 nos of Combined Residences and Boutiques are located in the Project. Generally this type of business is a secondary income to the families of those who are running the business, and more often they are un-successful on both in respect of agricultural & commercial point of view. For an example, at the field survey it was revealed that during the harvesting season, the commercial ventures are generally kept closed as they are being engaged in agricultural activities. As such it is prudent to allocate them either commercial or agricultural lots according to their dependency and their preferences.

### **2.7.6. Period of Residence**

1350 nos of HH are over 25 years, 103 are 15-25 years, 33 are 10-15 years, 40 are 5-10 years and 12 are 1-5 years of residence in the Project area. 02 HH are residing after the cut-off date.

Accordingly, nearly 98% are residents of the area before the cutoff date. Hence , there should be a formal acquisition & payment of compensation procedures and allocating alternative lands on their preferences. For the others alienation of land will be considered on an individual basis during the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of resettlement process.

## **2.8. Social Impacts**

18% of population (5,110) of Naula D.S. Division will be displaced and resettled elsewhere. They will be moved out from present places to Laggala – Pallegama D.S. Division of Matale District and Medirigiriya D.S. Division of Polonnaruwa District. These host areas are also similar to that of the original places in respect of social and economic environment and hence the social impacts on them due to the resettlement process would be minimized. However it is imperative to implement new income restoration & improvement programs to uplift their living standards.

### **2.8.1.Loss of Livelihood**

It is expected that affected HH will have to face severe hardships and disruption of livelihood during the resettlement process of the project. 56% of affected HH are depending on agriculture. The children of the affected HH will also likely to face some draw backs by having to change their schools. This aspect too will be addressed during the post settlement phase.

### **2.8.2. Disruption of Social Relationship**

The APS who are living in the Project area with their relatives and friends over the years will lose their relationships which they have established over the years with the neighborhood due to the resettlement in the host areas. However, as the majority would be resettled in clusters in the nearby host area according to their preferences, it is believed that the disruption of social relationship will not be so grave.

### **2.8.3.Attitude of the People**

The people expressed their concerns over the implementation of the Project with mixed reactions. People of low income grades indicated the willingness to resettle elsewhere while high income families are reluctant to move out from present places without additional benefits. However, 80% of the affected HH have given their willingness to move into new settlements in the proposed Kalu Ganga Development area which is closer to their presently inhabited area in the same district. Other 20% have chosen System 'D' (Medirigiriya) in Polonnaruwa district and 03 HH have opted to Amban village in Naula DS Division. It is believed that the affected HH opted for System 'D' has given their preference to this location in anticipation of additional benefits.

### **2.8.4. Impacts due to inundation of public roads**

The Naula – Elahera road will be submerged for a length of 09 km from 9<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> km. The Naula Elahera road falls into provincial road network which is providing access via Elahera to Polonnaruwa, via Elahera, Hettipola, Girandurukotte to Mahiyanganaya and proposed Kalu Ganga resettlement area. Stretches of rural roads leading to Pubbiliya from Kongahawela Junction & Koongahawela to Rajawela will be inundated and alternative accesses will be provided instead.

## **2.9. Public Facilities**

It has been revealed at the Surveys that several public facilities will be affected by the proposed reservoir project, such as schools, post offices, rural banks, community halls etc. Most of these buildings are located at Kongahawela Grama Niladari Division (GND) in Naula Divisional Secretary's Division (DSD). The Socio economic survey reveals that the most of the beneficiaries of services by the above institutions are the

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APS of the project. Some of the facilities from the above institutions are presently enjoying by the people living in the surrounding areas.

### **2.9.1. Schools**

#### **i) Severely affected Schools**

03 nos of schools are located in the tank-bed areas which are as follows:

- Elagamuwa Maha Vidyalaya
- Kabarawa Junior School
- Elagamuwa Primary School

Total number of students attending these 03 schools is 920 out of which 829 students are from the villages of tank-bed area and 91 students are from the villages outside the tank-bed area.

#### **ii) Partly affected schools**

Kongahawela Maha Vidyalaya is located just outside the buffer zone where 80% of the students are from the villages of tank-bed area. Total student population is 453 and 20% of the students are from the surrounding villages.

### **2.9.2. Pre-School**

03 nos of Pre-schools will be affected by the Project, namely Tharindu, Medapihilla and Perakum Pre-schools at Millagahamulatenna, Medapihilla and Kadawatte GND respectively. The total number of students attending these Pre-schools is from the villages of tank-bed area.

### **2.9.3. Sub-Post Offices**

It has been identified that 03 nos of Sub-Post Offices will be affected at Kongahawela, Kabarawa and Kadawatte located at respective GND.

### **2.9.4. Banks**

01 no of Samurdhi Bank and 01 no of Co-operative Rural Bank will be affected at Kongahawela and Kadawatte GND respectively. Part of the customers of Samurdhi Bank at Kongahawela will not be affected whereas the beneficiaries of Co-operative Rural Bank will be totally affected. Therefore, Samurdhi Bank should be relocated at Ambana area centre for the use of remaining beneficiaries.

### **2.9.5. Agrarian Service Centre**

The Agrarian Service Centre at Millagahamulatenna GND under the Dept. of Agrarian Services will be affected which is servicing the people of the villages of Tank-bed area as well as unaffected villages. 1994 beneficiaries of this Centre are living in the villages of unaffected area mainly, Bambaragahawatte, Halmbagahawatte, Dambagolla, Moragahamada, Ambana, Opelgala, Pubbiliya and Senagama. Therefore, this centre will be

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relocated at Ambana Area Centre to cater to the people in the surrounding area.

## **2.9.10. Hospital**

Kongahawela Hospital will be affected by the Project. There are 07 buildings with 03 wards at the hospital. All are permanent buildings and well maintained. Some of the beneficiaries of this hospital are living in surrounding villages. Therefore, the hospital will be relocated at Ambana Area Centre.

## **2.10. Loss of Community Facilities and Temples**

Several community facilities will be affected by the Project which are being utilized by the affected and unaffected communities.

### **2.10.1. Community Halls**

The Community Hall at Medaphilla GND will be affected by the reservoir. This is a permanent building. As the all users of this facility are affected by the project, there is no need for the replacement of the facility in the vicinity.

### **2.10.2. Public Library**

The Public Library at Kongahawela will be affected, whereas most of the beneficiaries will not be affected. Therefore, this public library will be relocated at Ambana Area Centre.

### **2.10.3. Play Ground**

Kongahawela Public Play Ground and its building will be affected by the Project which is being used by both affected as well as unaffected people. New Play Ground will be provided at Ambana Area Centre.

### **2.10.4. Cemeteries**

The Cemeteries used by the affected and unaffected communities will be re-established in surrounding areas if they are submerged.

### **2.10.5. Public Pola**

Kongahawela Pola will be affected which is used by the people in the area for trading their farm products and purchase of household goods for their day to day life. This will be relocated at Ambana Area Centre.

### **2.10.6. Water Supply Schemes**

There are two Water Supply Schemes at Kongahawela where one Scheme supplying water to central area of the bazaar and the other one supplying water to the community in the surrounding area. Both Schemes will be affected by the project. In addition, there are 21 Tube Wells servicing the community in GN Divisions of Medaphilla, Talagoda, Moragolla, Kongahawela, Rajawela, Elegamuwa, Kabarwa, Kosgaha-ela and Akkara Panaha.

### **2.10.7. Buddhist Temples**

05 nos of Buddhist Temples will be affected namely, Nigrodaramaya, Sri Pushparamaya, Sri Nandaramaya, Dearananda Buddhist Temple and Kettalokaramaya in GN Divisions of Galporugolla, Talagoda, Elagamuwa,

Kadawatha and Kabarawa respectively. These temples will be relocated in the new settlement areas in maintaining the original status quo of the villages.

#### **2.10.8. Community Organizations**

It was identified that 87 community organizations as described below are in existence in the Tank Bed Area with total membership of 2,605.

i)	Farmer Organizations	- 25
ii)	Death Donation Societies	- 27
iii)	Women's Organizations	- 02
iv)	Community Development Society	- 01
v)	Samurdhi Society	- 13
vi)	Sports Clubs	- 02
vii)	Sanasa/Sarvodaya and Praja Mula Organizations	- 17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>- 87</b>
	=====	

Around 50% of the APS are members of the Community Organizations.

#### **2.11. Local Infrastructure**

##### **2.11.1 Access Roads**

The following access roads will be affected by the Project which has been constructed by Pradeshiya Sabha, Naula:

- i) Kongahawela – Rajawela road
- ii) Kongahawela – Athgala road
- iii) Kongahawela – Cemetery road
- iv) Kambarawa Village road
- v) Galporugolla Village road
- vi) Ganankatapiya Village road
- vii) Elagamuwa Village road
- viii) Moragolla Village road
- ix) Galboda – Dammantenna road
- x) Rajawela Village road
- xi) Kadawata Village road
- xii) Talagoda village road
- xiii) Medapihilla Village road
- xiv) 10<sup>th</sup> Km Post Village road

With the construction of Naula – Elahera road deviation, access provided by above roads to the respective locations could be reached except Rajawela. Hence, a separate access road will be provided to Rajawela village.

### **2.11.2. Electricity Lines and Transformers**

33 km. of Electricity lines and 05 Transformers will be affected. The Electricity lines will have to be re-laid to cater to the unaffected areas, namely:

- i) Pubbiliya;
- ii) Halambagahawatte;
- iii) Opalgala;
- iv) Senagama;
- v) Moragahamada;
- vi) Kumbiyangaha Ela;
- vii) Ganimayaya;
- viii) Bowatenna Watte;
- ix) Ambana; and
- x) Dewaradapola.

### **2.11.3. Telecommunication**

Mostly C.D.M.A. telephones are used by the APS where fixed line connections are not available. Mobile phones also used by the APS. The details of telephone facilities are as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
With wiring	29
Without wiring	213
Mobile	<u>34</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>
	<u>====</u>

### **2.12. Socio-economic Statistics of Affected Area of Branch Canal of Kaudulla LB Extension Area**

As described in Section 2.2.5 on p. 14, 9 potential resettlers' households affected by the branch canal in System D1 were identified in addition to 1572 households in Moragahakanda affected area. The socio-economic data of the affected households are as follows:

- ❖ GN Division – Kauduluwewa
- ❖ Total No of Families – 09
- ❖ Total Population – 45

**Table 2.15 – Householders by sex**

Male headed Families	Female headed families	Total No of families
07	02	09



**Table 2.16 – Samurdhi Recipient & Non Recipient Families**

Recipient Families	Non - Recipient Families	Not declared	Total No of Families
04	04	01	09

**Table 2.17 – Population by Sex**

Sex	No. of Persons	%
Male	24	54
Female	21	46
Total Population	45	100

**Table 2.18 – Age Distribution by Gender**

Age group (year )	No of Persons		Total No of Persons	%
	Male	Female		
0-4	1	2	3	7
5-9	6	0	6	15
10-14	1	3	4	10
15-19	1	1	2	5
20-24	2	1	3	7
25-29	0	1	1	2
30-34	2	1	3	2
35-39	6	8	14	29
40-44	1	0	1	2
45-49	1	0	1	2
50-54	0	1	1	2
60-64	1	0	1	2
above 65	2	3	5	12
Total	24	21	45	100

**Table 2.19 – Type of Occupation**

Type of occupation	No of Persons	%
Skilled - Full time	1	2
Unskilled -Full time	8	18
Unskilled -Part time	3	7
Un Employed	2	4
Under Employed	6	13
Student	10	22
Elderly	4	9
Children	3	7
Housewife	8	18
Total	45	100

**Table 2.20 – Employed Population by Employment Category**

Employments Category	No of persons	%
Farming	1	6
Private- permanent	1	6
Private- temporary	1	6
Business	2	11
Non Agricultural labour	12	67
Self Employment	1	6
Total	18	100

**Table 2.21 Ownership of Buildings by Usage**

Usage	No of buildings by Ownership			Total	
	Single	Joint ownership	Other	No.	%
Residential	6	1	1	8	89
Under construction	0	1	0	1	11
Total	6	2	1	9	100

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. Land Acquisition, Resettlement Policy and Strategies:**

Land and property acquisition for the Moragahakanda Development Project including tank bed area, access road, road deviation, and dam sites and elephant corridor will be undertaken within the frame work of Land Acquisition Act in 1950 with its amendments. All acquisition works of Accelerated Mahaweli Programme have been completed under this Act. The acquisition policy and procedure is governed by this Act. Present Resettlement policy of Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) meets the standards of NIRP while Resettlement strategies implemented under the Accelerated Mahaweli Programme for Victoria / Kotmale and other Mahaweli Systems were not conformity with the NIRP.

The Land Acquisition Act specifies the valuation according to market values. That is the amount that the land might be expected to have realized if sold by a willing seller in the open market as a separate entity on the date of publication of the Section 7 notice. For structures this means the depreciated value. However, the Valuation Officer has the latitude to specify what the market value should be. This principle was prevailed during the last few decades. However, due to mass objection of affected people of Southern Highway Development Project, Road Development Authority was compelled to pay replacement value for the property acquired to the project. The Ministry of Land and Land Development has issued a Circular on new policy of payment of compensation on 20.08.2008 (**4/2008**) and regulation for compensation on compensation based on Gazette No 1585/7 and dated 2009.01.20 Accordingly, Government has decided to pay replacement value for the property acquired. Therefore, Chief Valuer is responsible to make the valuation according to the Government's policy. This policy benefits the affected persons. The approved payment will be:

- Replacement value for structures;
- Market value for land, trees and crops;
- Cost for attending section 09 inquiry;
- Cost for selection of alternative sites;
- Cost for transportation to new sites;
- Cost incurred for publicity of commercial establishments;
- Cost for fixing of furniture;
- Cost for traveling where relevant;
- Cost for loss of business;
- Cost for working capital for re-establishment of business;
- Cost for assessment tax and rent; and
- Cost incurred by claimant for acquisition of land

Calculation methods will be applied by the Chief Valuer who is the authority of valuation in Sri Lanka.

The replacement cost means, the cost of construction of a new building of similar nature on the exact date of acquisition of the particular premises by a publication of the acquisition notice.

Under the provision of Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950 as amended in 1979, provides for compensation for lands, structures and crops. Further, LAA it has not addressed the resettlement issues. Therefore, year 2001, GOSL issued a policy guideline on National Involuntary Resettlement to address resettlement issues.

### **3.1 Land Acquisition Act**

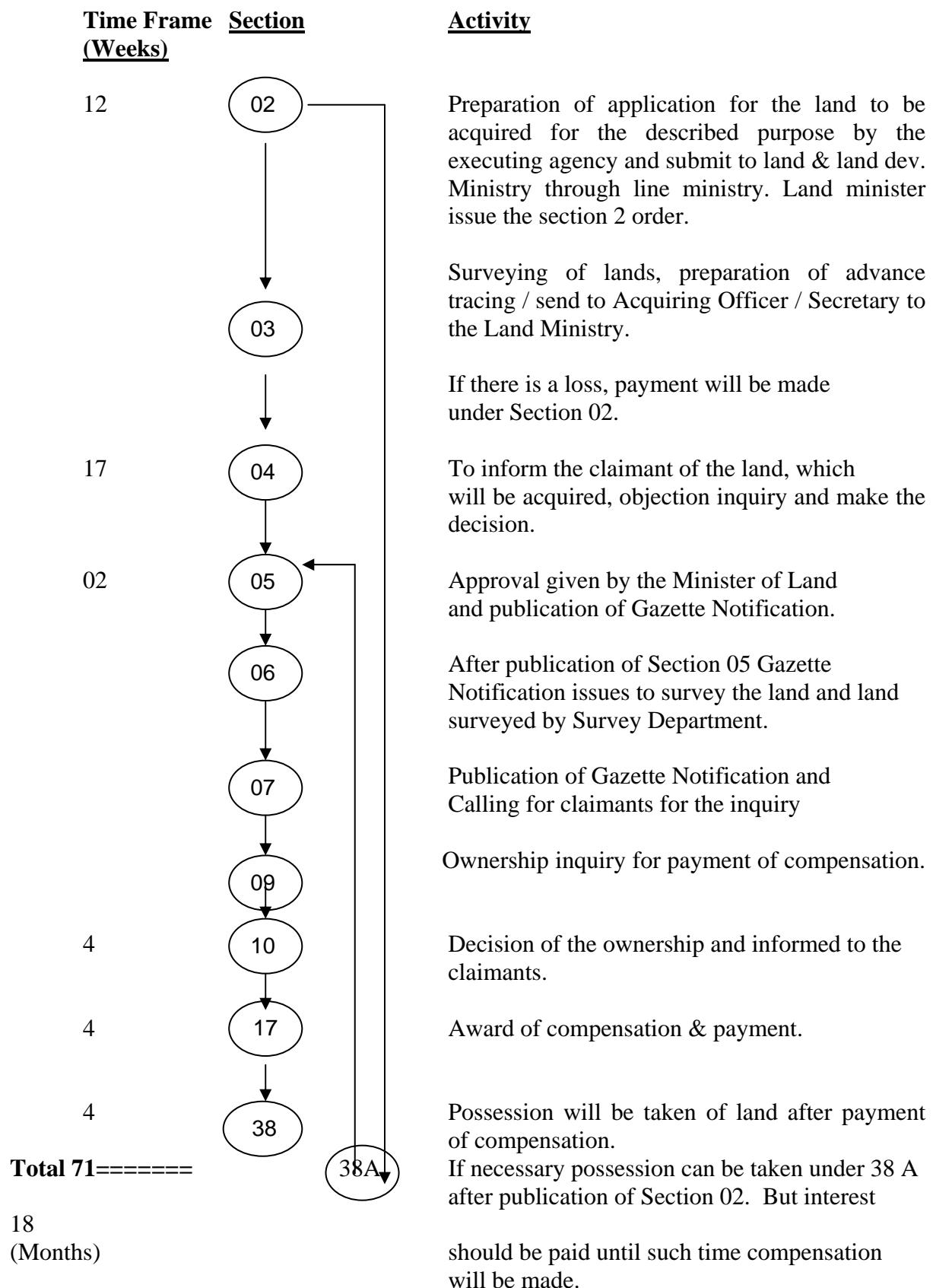
#### **3.1.1. The Land Acquisition Act and Land Acquisition Procedures**

Table 3.1 provides a flow chart illustrated the various types involved in land acquisition on the basis of the current law and practice.

The minimum average time frame for each stages provide in Column (1) of the Table. The following of the main sections and clauses of the land acquisition act that will be applied to the project.

Table 3.1 Flow Chart for land acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act of 1950 as amended by No. 8 of 1979.

**Table 3.1 - Acquisition Procedure**



### **3.1.2 Process of Acquisition**

#### **i. Section 2 Notices**

The Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resource Management informs the Ministry of Land and Land Development (My/L&LD) about the need for land acquisition. My/L&LD directs the Acquiring Officers of the respective districts in which the land to be acquired lies, to issue notice under Section 2 of LAA.

The Acquiring Officer submits Section 2 survey requisition to Superintendent of Survey of respective districts. The Section 2 notice publicized in prominent places in the area. The notice includes:

- Be in Sinhala, Tamil and English of the land to be acquired; and
- Specify how claimants can make written objections to the acquisition and a period of objection or claims or damages to be submitted.

The Grama Niladari informs the affected people in advance of the survey activities. Section 2 Notice is the authorization for the marking boundary line of each affected land in the Project.

#### **ii. Preparation of Advance Training**

Surveyors of Survey Department follow the boundaries of each affected property with the assistance of Grama Niladari of the respective G.N. Division. The following details are recorded by Surveyors:

- Name of land owner;
- Name of occupant;
- Ownership status; and
- Nature of land (highland, paddy land or garden).

The land owners participate in the survey by providing information and observing the Boundaries that are recorded by the Surveyors. Finally, Survey Superintendent (SS) provides the advance training and Tenement list to D.S./Acquiring Officer. The Section 4 of LAA provides the owner to make objections for acquisition. The Section 5 of LAA provides the nullifying such objections. It takes considerable period for this process.

#### **iii. Notice of Acquisition**

The Acquiring Officer issues notice under Section 7 of LAA which indicates that the property under consideration are to be acquired. The Notice included:

- Description of the land to be acquired;
- Reasons for acquisition;
- Claims for compensation to be made to Acquiring Officer;

- Direct every person interested in the land to be acquired to appear personally or by an agent duly authorized in writing before the Acquiring Officer, the nature of interest for the land, particulars of his claim for compensation, the amount of compensation and the details of compensation of such amounts.

iv. Submission of Claims

The claimant makes a verbal or written claim to the Acquiring Officer. To avoid stress for APS, the Community Consultative Groups (CCGs) should assist the APS in preparing their documents and making their claims. Officers of Acquisition and Resettlement Division should conduct the awareness programmes for APS on compensation entitlements on Circular No. 4/2008 on 20.08.2008 by Ministry of Land and Land Development. APS make aware by the Community Development Officer of the Project that details and method of claims to be submitted to Acquiring Officer.

v. Valuation of affected properties and award of compensation

At the Section 9, Inquiry, ownership is determined by the Acquiring Officer and he makes his decision under Section 10.1.A of LAA. A copy of the 10.1.A submits to Valuation Department for valuation of the property acquired. The Valuation Officer visits the property and takes a condition report of the said property. Based on condition report, he prepares a valuation report (determination of valuation) and submits to Acquiring Officer. C.V. determines valuation on the instruction of Circular No. 4/2008 of 2008-08-20 and Gazett No1585/7 dated on 2009.01.20 which is the replacement value for structure, market value for land, trees and crops and other compensation entitlements. The Acquiring Officer makes the award to claimant if he/she accepts it. Money should be remitted to his Bank Account by a cheque.

Vi Appeals and Grievances

If the claimants are dissatisfied over the compensation, he may make an appeal to the Board of Review. But this is a time consuming process, therefore every possible steps to be taken to resolve the issue by CCGs. There may be ownership disputes occur among the number of claimants for one property. CCGs also resolve this type of disputes as far as possible.

Owner of the land and property can make an appeal to the appeal board in writing which includes name and address of the claimant, name of the acquiring officer who made the decision on compensation payment, ownership status of the acquired land and the amount of compensation that he claims.

The appeal should be sent to the chairman of the appeal board. Appeal to be made to the board within 21 days after issuing of section 17 notice under acquisition ordinance. Claimant should submit name of the witness to the appeal board with his appeal. He should submit documentary evidence also to

the board. Then appeal board will fix a date for hearing of the appeal within 6 months. Appeal board Summon claimant and witnesses for the hearing of the appeal given them 21 days notice. A lawyer can appear before the appeal board on behalf of the claimant. Appeal board can finally determine the compensation amount and declare the decision. If claimant is not satisfied with the decision of the appeal board he can make the appeal to Supreme Court. This appeal should prepare by an attorney at law and should be certified and submitted to the court within 21 days of the decision made by the appeal board. Supreme court makes the decision after hearing the case as other cases.

Appeal board consists of 16 members, which includes 8 lawyers and 8 valuers. The chairman should be a lawyer and deputy chairman should be either a lawyer or Valuer appointed by the president of the country. In practice 16 member appeal board consists of 8 retired judges of higher courts and 8 senior retired valuers from valuation departments, particularly retired chief valuers.

### **3.1.3 Inadequacies of the land acquisition procedures, organization structure and improvements required**

The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (Schedule IV) has identified some inadequacies of the land acquisition procedure. Other inadequacies have become apparent during preparation of this RIP and these are also identified and addressed below. The land acquisition act has not provided provisions for emergency acquisition with specific time bound.

i) Under the Land Acquisition Act the onus is entirely on the affected persons to prove ownership, demonstrate clear title, gather all the information and submit at the inquiry. These persons are frequently ill equipped to deal with the various officials and documents. MASL has organized PRA to guide and assist affected people to appraise necessary information, preparation and make their claims to the Acquiring Officers.

ii) Surveying of land under the present system has to be completed by a Government Surveyor and Valuation by the Chief Valuer. The 02 surveys (Section 2 and Section 5) to be completed by the Surveyors of Survey Department as perimeter surveys is in preparation of advance tracing under Section 2 and preparation of preliminary plan under Section 5 of Land Acquisition Act. They are Government Officers who have other assignments and are not readily available specially to meet the implementation schedule of this kind of development projects. The result is that these two activities significantly delay the land acquisition process. In the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme, private Surveyors were deployed to expeditiously deal with the surveys.

iii) In most projects responsibility for land acquisition such as dealing with land title issues, identification of alternative land and paying compensation are handled by different agencies.

iv) Affected persons faced serious delay in the land acquisition and payment of compensation processes. Inquiries go on for a number of days.

Divisional Secretaries conduct inquiries but they are often inexperienced in interpreting legal documents and deciding on complicated ownership issues.

v) No provision has been laid down in the Land Acquisition Act for payment under emergency situation such as payment of way leave for clearing of sites for construction.

vi) The Divisional Secretary that initiated the inquiry rarely completes it. This affects the continuity of the acquisition work thereby delaying the process for the following reasons

- \* The Divisional Secretary belongs to transferable services.
- \* The Divisional Secretary is not in a position to handle legal issues such as land titles due to lack of professional and trained staff.
- \* The Divisional Secretary's duties are varied specially after decentralization of administrative functions resulting low priority for this type of activities.

### **3.1.4 Inadequacy of Organization structures and Proposed Improvements**

#### **i) MASL**

##### **A) Present Organization Structure.**

This organization structure is showed in '**Organization Structures - Annex No x-i.**

##### **B) Inadequacy of Present Organization Structure**

- I. Absence of separate division for Resettlement & Land Acquisition
- II. Inadequate number of young officers for acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement activities.
- III. Planning of resettlement activities are done by the land use planning unit of the River Basin Management Division. But there is no separate division to coordinate these works.
- IV. Presently there is a resettlement unit under the project director at field. But it don't have adequate facilities and officers for effective works.

##### **C) Proposed Improvements**

- I. Training of new young officers
- II. It is proposed to established separate Acquisition & Resettlement division at the project level to expedite the acquisition. 06 Numbers of Acquiring Officers will be appointed under the purview of Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) as heavy work loads have to be completed within the schedule time with land acquisition such as ownership inquiries and award of

compensation for the claimants. As in the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme, there is a need to appoint special full time Acquiring Officers to attend to all acquisition matters with regard to Moragahakanda Project. It has been noticed that number of Land Officers are attached to MASL who can be Gazette as Special Acquiring Officers and entrust them to do the acquisition works in the project.

III. The present Acquisition and Resettlement division in the Project office should be strengthened with the necessary staff and resources that will lead to easy access to the affected people.

**ii) Survey Department**

**A) Present Organization Structure.**

This organization structure is showed in ‘**Organization Structures - Annex No x-ii.**

**B) Inadequacy of Present Organization Structure**

- I. Absence of a separate unit to undertake survey works in the MASL/Moragahakanda Project
- II. Inadequate numbers of surveyors assigned for survey works under Moragahakanda Project
- III. No proper coordinating and progress review system for survey works undertaken by Survey Department.

**C) Proposed Remedial Measures**

- I. An adequate number of surveyors to be assigned from the Survey Department on full time and priority basis to this project for smooth implementation and expedite the survey works.
- II. Failing above, private Surveyors to be deployed under the supervision of Survey Department.
- III. With a view to ensure smooth implementation and expedition of survey activities, establish a proper coordinating mechanism with the participation of MASL and Survey Department for co-chairing of survey meetings in respect of coordination & review of progress

**iii) Valuation Department**

**A) Present Organization Structure.**

This organization structure is showed in ‘**Organization Structures - Annex No x-iii**’.

**B) Inadequacy of Present Organization Structure**

- I. Absence of a separate division for MASL/Moragahakanda Project valuation activities.
- II. Inadequate numbers of valuation officers assigned for valuation activities under MASL/Moragahakanda Project
- III. No proper coordinating and progress review system for valuation activities undertaken by Valuation Department.

### **C) Proposed Remedial Measures**

- i. The acquisition process can be improved if valuation related field activities are done just after the acquisition surveys .
- ii. Employ licensed valuers under the supervision of the Chief Valuer to attend to these activities.
- iii. Establish a coordination mechanism in the MASL with the participation of Valuation Department for smooth implementation of valuation activities in respect of coordination, monitoring and review of progress.

#### **iv) Funds and Payment of Way Leave**

The funds for compensation will be provided by the Ministry of Lands on the request of Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka through the Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resource Management.

The present Land Acquisition Act has no provision to deal with payment of way leaves. As such Divisional Secretariat- Naula is unable to make way leave payments to the APS timely. Therefore, an administrative arrangement should be introduced by the MASL for payment of way leave for immediate evacuation of APS. In the case of payment of way leave for private and leased lands a notification has to be made by MASL to the relevant Acquiring Officer for the deduction of such payments from the final payment of compensation. Payment of way leave for encroachments of State land will be the final settlement.

#### **v) Notification under Section 04**

The publication of Section 04 notice of land acquisition will result an unnecessary delay in land acquisition procedure in this type of projects where no alternative proposals for the project is available. However in order to avoid this type of unnecessary delays it is possible to modify the Act by deleting this provision. (Section 04 notice)

### **3.2 Legal Frame Work for Alienation of Land**

#### **3.2.1 Land Development Ordinance (1935)**

- By virtue of this ordinance and subsequent amendments farmer families are entitled for agricultural highland, homestead and irrigable land.

- During the last 02 decades lands were not allocated to the farmer families on Land Kachcheri basis. Almost all allocations made were regularizing encroachments with the approval of the Cabinet from time to time. Last

approval was granted on 15<sup>th</sup> June 1995 to regularize the encroachments that have taken place on or before this date.

- In general, the leased period for permit under the Land Development Ordinance (LDO) is 30 years. Permit holders are entitled to request Jayaboomi Deeds which are considered as grants with few conditions.
- The provisions of this Ordinance and its amendments, can be used for alienation of land for Moragahakanda APS and issue the deeds.
- Selection of allottees of Moragahakanda Project will be carried out by MASL through public inquiries as in the case of Land Kachcheris. The selection list of allottees will be approved by the MASL.

### **3.2.2 State Land Ordinance**

- Originally this Ordinance was named as Crown Land Ordinance. The provisions of the Ordinance is to allocate lands other than for agriculture purpose and issue deeds such as commercial & industrial purposes and religious, government & other institutions.
- There is also provision in the Ordinance to issue long term lease for a period of 30 years and to issue state grants after fulfillment of certain conditions. Generally, the commercial allotments will be allocated through auctions.
- The Ordinance has provisions to allocate commercial & industrial lots under preferential leased basis under special circumstances. The affected persons of commercial ventures in the Project should be given lands under preferential leased basis.
- Commercial and industrial land allottees affected by Moragahakanda Project will be selected under Section 21/2 of State Land Regulations.

### **3.3 National Environmental Act**

Under the provision of Part IV C of the National Environmental Act No.72/22 of 24<sup>th</sup> June 1993 and No.859/14 of 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1995 the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) approval is required for a resettlement implementation plan for a project causing involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families other than for resettlement affected by emergency situations.

The CEA further requires an assessment of the important impacts of relocating families and other community groups summarized with sufficient detail adequately explaining the situation arising from such relocations. This assessment should identify anticipated problems, proposed mitigation measures, estimated cost involved and recommended entitlement package. This assessment should be based on information such as views of the affected parties, census & and other related data,

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interviews with community leaders and site visits or field surveys. It should be clearly demonstrated that every possible action has been taken to avoid

relocating house holds and businesses where re-location is unavoidable and following issues must be addressed in relation to each alternative action.

- Number of households to be re-located and their socio-economic status. A distinction should be made between rented properties and owned properties.
- Provision of adequate safe sanitary and affordable housing for the displaced parties through discussion and agreed with them. This should include the price ranges, size of house (No. of rooms etc.), location relative to present houses and accessibility, anticipated loss of employment caused by acquisition of business, industrial or domestic premises necessitating relocation and actions taken to compensate affected parties.
- Number of commercial and industrial ventures to be relocated giving their descriptions, size of premises, No. of employees, revenues, sales and special needs such as water and power.
- Availability of sites for relocating displaced businesses and the cost /benefit analysis of relocating them.
- Acquisition of property and relocation to be conducted in accordance with the existing laws and regulations such as an Urban Development Law No.14 of 1978 and resources to be made available for compensating all residentially and commercially displaced without discrimination.
- The financial and other incentive programs to be developed in consideration with other potential sources of assistance available to the displaced people to minimize the impact regardless whatever the other properties are with them.

### **3.4 Resettlement Policies**

#### **3.4.1 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP):**

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.

- Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout the Project.

- Affected persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.
- Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land; in the absence of replacement land, cash compensation should be an option for all affected persons.
- Compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets and income should be based on full replacement cost and should be paid promptly. This should include transaction costs.
- Resettlement programme should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.
- To assist those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities, participatory measures should be designed and implemented.
- Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to affected people.
- Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people.
- Affected persons who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and justifiable treatment.
- Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards.
- Project Executing Agencies should bear the full costs of compensations and resettlement.

### **3.4.2 Application of NIRP by MASL for Moragahakanda Project**

- i) People unavoidably displaced will be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future would be much favorable with this project as it would have been in the absence of this project.
- ii) This project will pay compensation for land, trees and crops at market value and structures at full replacement value with no deductions for depreciation, according to Circular No. 4/2008 by Secretary, Ministry of Land and Land Development.
- iii) HH will be assisted with the allocation of farmstead in settlement areas of Systems 'F' or 'D' of Mahaweli development area with irrigation facilities. After the completion of Kalu Ganga Reservoir settlers of System "F" will receive irrigation water both Yala & Maha

seasons. Until such time water requirement for agriculture purposes will be through annual rainfall supplemented with waters in village tanks. During the period of construction of Moragahakanda Reservoir people are free to cultivate their agricultural lands in the tank bed area as well as the new lands allocated to them.

The settlers in System “D” will be provided with irrigation water from village tanks fed by Kaudulla Reservoir.

The new agricultural lands will be given at Ambana Junction where no irrigation water is available and they could cultivate highland crops with the rain water and ground water.

- iv) All APS will be given same size of land irrespective of their land ownership, including the encroachers.
- v) A suitable assistance scheme will be introduced for house construction.
- vi) All APS who belong to vulnerable group (e.g. female – headed, elderly and disabled households), with incomes below the poverty line and severely affected households will be entitled to cash grants for livelihood restoration and other special assistance schemes which include house construction.
- vii) All resettled HH will receive food assistance for 12-18 months.
- viii) All APS will be made aware of the project scope impacts and implementation schedule and about their entitlements. They will have opportunities to express their concerns about the resettlement program.
- ix) Partly affected HH who do not opt to move out from the present locations but due to the disturbance of livelihood will be reasonably assisted with income restoration programmes.
- x) Those affected HH who owned Shops and Industrial Buildings will be provided with commercial plots to establish their new ventures at new service centers in Systems ‘F’ or D’ according to their choice.
- xi) The land will be allocated to the Religious Institutions at the new service centers for re-establishment of such Institutions.  
Suitable assistance will be provided to religious institutions to build their religious places.
- xii) The APS who reside outside the affected area but will lose more than 0.8 ha. of highlands and 0.4 ha. of paddy land will be entitled to receive homestead and farmstead in System F or D.
- xiii) All infrastructure facilities will be provided in the new settlement areas whereas Ambana Area Center will be upgraded to cater to the isolated villages.
- xiv) The total cost of resettlement and compensation will be included in the RIP and total cost of the project.

### **3.5 International Entitlement Policy**

#### **3.5.1 Loss of Agricultural Land**

- i) In conformity with current international practices, the households will be classified according to the percentage of land lost for the determination of entitlement and rehabilitation assistance. The overall principles will be that title holders with total land holding of 0.4 ha. or less, who lose

more than 10% of their total land holdings and titled holders with total land holdings of more than 0.4 ha. who lose more than 25% of their total land holdings will be classified as severely affected families and entitled to additional rehabilitation assistance.

- ii) Title holders who lose less than 10% (with total land holding of 0.4 ha or less) or less than 25% (with total land holding of 0.4 ha) of their total land holding whose production levels are not severely affected by the loss of land will be classified as marginally affected and offered cash compensation only, payable at the time of land acquisition.
- iii) Title holders who lose more than 10% (total land holdings of 0.4 ha. or less) or more than 25% (with total land holdings larger than 0.4 ha.) of their total land holdings or whose production levels are severely affected by the loss of land leading to the remaining land holdings not being economically viable will be offered a choice of assistance with the identification and purchase of replacement land or cash compensation. In addition they will receive income restoration and other rehabilitation assistance as classified in Section V below.
- iv) Title holders loosing more than 75% of any affected land parcel or land holdings and title holders whose parcel is severed due to land acquisition will have the option to relinquish the remainder of that parcel or land holdings if they faced that the remaining portion of land after acquisition is small to be cultivated or other use. The partly affected families (PAF's) will also be entitled to compensation and income restoration as severely affected families if they meet the criteria for SPAFS as defined in (C) above.
- v) Title holders will be compensated for all permanent land losses at market value and marginal impact will be compensated in cash on individual basis.

### **3.6 Special Policy of MASL for Moragahakanda Project**

#### **3.6.1 A) Unit of Land Alienation**

The approved unit of land per family is determined by the Central Provincial Council for the district of Matale, taking into consideration of the land availability in the Province as well as respective districts coming under the purview of the Provincial Council. Accordingly, it has been 0.4 ha. (1 acre) of irrigable land, 0.2. (1/2 an acre) of highland agricultural land and 0.05 ha. (20 perches) of residential land are given to a family unit in the district of Matale. However, per capita land unit is 131 perches whereas per capita agricultural land unit is 41 perches in the Island according to the Census & Statistics Department. This data revealed that decreasing in trend of land unit per person in the country and therefore, available land should be carefully allocated among the eligible families. Taking all these factors into consideration, the under mentioned land unit has been decided by the MASL. However, the unit of land decided by the MASL was based on economical viability and the availability of the land in the area. The Agriculture Division of MASL will prepare a comprehensive Agricultural Development Plan in order to gain maximum income from above unit of land per family.

MDB and MASL have adopted special policies on land alienation for resettles and settlers in early stages of Mahaweli Development Programme, particularly; decision was taken to allocate 01 ha. of irrigable land and 0.2 ha. of homestead in Systems B,C & H. during the period of Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme. Subsequently due to high demand and scarcity of land (particularly the irrigable land in the Mahaweli administration areas) MASL has taken a policy decision to reduce the size of the land parcel. In the case of Moragahakanda Development Project, the land parcel is 0.6 ha. of irrigable and 0.2 ha of homestead for a farmer family.

#### **3.6.1 B) Entitlement Criteria**

Households who own houses with title land will have the entitlement of replacement value for structures, market value for land, trees and crops, with 0.2 ha. homestead and 0.6 ha. of farmstead in System 'F' or 'D' according to their choice. The socio-economic survey identified 80% of respondents opted to System 'F' and 20% to System 'D'. 150 Sq.m. (06 perches) of land will be allocated as commercial plot. In the case of an affected industrial site, a new industrial plot will be provided, depending on the size and nature of the industry. They will be given an opportunity to select more suitable relocation site according to their choice. This approach would minimize the social disruption and adverse social impact on the resettlement process.

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The estimated development cost of 0.6 ha. is Rs. 1,177,200/= in System 'F' and Rs. 1,108,200/= in System 'D' at present value. This would be the most attractive compensation that APS will receive from MASL.

The APS will be assisted in the relocation process and be paid all eligible compensation for land, structures, trees and crops, shifting allowance and transport allowance in advance, prior to the commencement of handing over of the land for the construction of the new house. If land is acquired under Section 38A of LAA and compensation payments are delayed, an interest will be payable at 7% per annum. The irrigation infrastructure development facilities will be completed before the relocation of HH.

APS will be resettled in clusters according to the existing settlement pattern of villages and the social infrastructure facilities, such as water, electricity, access roads etc., will be provided before they are resettled. Other common facilities, such as Schools, Health centers, Post offices, Pre-schools and Banks etc... will also be provided to the national standards. Community Centres and religious places will also be relocated at the new village where the people had enjoyed similar facilities in the affected villages.

#### **3.6.2.1.1. Compensation, Assistance and Land Entitlements**

- i) Affected HH are to be provided lands in Systems 'F' or 'D' according to their preferences.
- ii) Establishment of small scale income generating schemes.
- iii) Professional and technical assistance to re-invest compensation and set up businesses at new service centers in Systems 'F', 'D' and Ambana.
- iv) Training on skill developments for 01 person in each household.
- v) Ande Farmers will be compensated for all permanent land losses according to their share of Ande arrangement with the land owners. Generally, the arrangement is 75% for the Ande farmer and 25% for the land owner or vice versa. Marginal impacts will be compensated by cash. An Ande farmer who cultivates an extent of paddy land 0.2 ha or above will be entitled to one homestead and one farmstead in Systems 'F' or 'D'. in the case of an Ande farmer who cultivates an extent of paddy land below 0.2 ha will be paid an ex-gratia payment equivalent to 2/3 additional compensation amount of Ande right.
- vi) In order to increase the productivity of the remaining lands of both fully affected and partly affected HH, an agricultural extension services programme covering supply of agricultural implements and technical guidance will be provided.
- vii) An Agricultural plot and a homestead will be given to an absentee land owner. In case of a refusal of land by such an absentee land owner will be paid an ex-gratia payment equivalent to 2/3 additional compensation amount subject to a maximum amount of RS. 2 Million.
- viii) Tenant farmers who have Temporary leased arrangements with the title holders will be entitled to cash compensation payments.
- ix) The encroachers on private / state agricultural lands of an extent of 0.8 ha or above before the cutoff date will be entitled for homesteads and farmsteads in system "F" or "D". In addition they will be entitled for

the losses of crops and for any development costs of the land. The encroachers on private / state agricultural lands of an extent of below

0.8 ha will receive compensation for the replacement cost of such development and market value of crops & trees.

- x) The households who have no permanent income sources, such as Government or Private Sector employments , businesses etc. will be entitled to homesteads and farmsteads in Systems 'F' or 'D'.
- xi) All affected households will be entitled to receive alternative income restoration assistance.
- xii) A person who has a leased hold right on an affected land will be entitled to compensation on the leased hold right.
- xiii) Community Consultative Groups (CCGs) will be established in each affected Grama Niladari Division to assist and provide advice during the resettlement process. The functions and the responsibilities of the CCGs are given in Section 8.2.9.
- xiv) The all above entitlement packages are applicable to Moragahakanda affected families such as reservoir bed area, deviated road trace, electricity transmission line, elephant corridor, branch channel trace in Kaudulla extension area and host area of Medirigiriya & Kaluganga .

### **3.6.2. A. Entitlement Based on Tenure.**

#### **i) Households with Title**

HH with Title for their land will be entitled for 0.2 ha of homestead and 0.6 ha of farmstead in System 'F' or 'D'. They will be paid compensation for acquired land and property and in addition are entitle for 02 lorry loads of transport allowance, shifting allowance, housing and latrine allowance.

#### **ii) Households without Title**

The HH who were located at State lands without Title before the cut-off date (20.01.2008) will be entitled for a 0.2 ha of homestead and 0.6 ha of farmstead as in the case of households with the Title. They will be paid compensation at replacement value for structures and market value for trees and crops. They are also eligible for shifting allowance, transport allowance (two lorry loads), housing and latrine allowance.

#### **iii) Sub families**

The sub families married before the cut-off date are eligible for 0.2 ha of homestead and 0.6 ha of farmstead in System 'F' or 'D' according to their choice. They will be given shifting allowance, transport allowance (one lorry load), housing and latrine allowance.

#### **iv) Ande Cultivators**

There are two types of Ande cultivators affected, namely:

A) Those who own homesteads (house) and Ande paddy lands in the affected areas.

B) Those who are residing outside the Project but Ande paddy lands in the affected areas.

Category 'A' is entitled for 0.2 ha of homestead and 0.6 ha of farmstead in System 'F' or 'D' as a result of the displacement of the residence and have no right for entitlements of lands because of the loss of Ande.

Category 'B', is entitled for 0.2 ha of homestead and 0.6 ha of farmstead in System 'F' or 'D' if the extent of the affected Ande land is 0.2 ha. or above and they are solely depending on the income from Ande land. If the extent is less than 0.2 ha, they will be entitled for an ex-gratia payment equivalent to **2/3** of the compensation payment. Further they will be considered for employment opportunities in the project on priority basis, income generation programmes, and skill development training for members of such families.

v) Land owners who are residing outside the Project

The land owners whose land will be affected but their residences will not be affected are entitled for compensation for the land acquired. These land owners fall in to two categories namely paddy and highland agriculture land owners. The past experience in the Mahaweli settlements has revealed that though this category of APS were provided with lands in the Mahaweli Development area, they have leased out these lands and it has resulted a negative impact on the development. Further, it has resulted disputes among the resettlers and the leased land holders. Therefore, it has been decided not to allocate new lands to the absent land owners who don't opt to receive lands in System "F" or "D". Instead they will be entitled to an ex-gratia payment equivalent to **2/3** of the compensation payment subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 Million. Those absent land owners who claim new lands in System "F" or "D" need to have a minimum of 0.4 ha. paddy land or 0.8 ha. highland agricultural land affected, for them to be entitled for 0.2 ha of homestead and 0.6 ha of farmstead in System 'F' or 'D'.

vi) Sub-families in encroached lands (State)

The sub-families residing with their parents or relatives in encroached lands and married before the cut-off date will be entitled to 0.2 ha of homestead and 0.6 ha of farmstead in System 'F' or 'D'.

vii) Tenants

The tenants who are living in rented houses before the cut-off date and the sub-families who have married before cut-off date will be entitled only for homestead each in System 'F' or 'D'. The size of plot will depend on the nature of the occupation. The recommendations for such kind of allocations will be made by CCGs.

viii) Leased Landholders

If there are Leased landholders whose residences will not be affected and their other leased lands will be acquired and their livelihood is solely dependent on

that land will be entitled to either an ex-gratia cash payment equivalent to 2/3 compensation subject to maximum of Rs. 2 Million of leasehold rights for acquired land or 0.2 ha of homestead and 0.6 ha of farmstead in System 'F' or 'D' only if the acquired leased paddy land is above 0.4 ha or leased highland agricultural land is above 0.8 ha. They are also entitled for compensation for acquired land.

xii) **Business Establishments**

The affected owners of business establishments are entitled for business sites in new service centers in System 'F' or 'D' or Ambana. They are also entitled for compensation under loss of business. Further, compensation entitlement for land and structures will be paid to the owners. APS who have their business premises at rented or leased buildings will be entitled for new business sites with a house plot and compensation for loss of businesses. Owners of such buildings will be entitled for compensation.

xiii) **Combined Businesses and Residences**

There are some business establishments operated in the same premises of residences of APS. This category of APS will be entitled for either a combination of homestead and farmstead or homestead and commercial plot depending on their economic dependence either from agricultural or trading activities.

The type of award will be recommended by the Community Consultative Group during the resettlement process. They will be entitled for compensation for loss of properties and businesses.

xiv) **Temporary Accommodations**

The APS who will be resettled in System 'D' will need temporary accommodation facilities until such time they construct their new houses / temporary hut at the new homesteads allocated to them. They will be provided with facilities such as water, electricity, cooking and toilet facilities and cooked meals for first two days.

**3.6.2.B. Displacement Support**

a) **Shifting allowance**

The APS will be provided with the shifting allowance of Rs.10,000/= at the time shifting to System 'F' or 'D'.

b) **Housing assistance**

Rs.20,000/= worth of Building materials will be provided as housing assistance to all allottees at their new settlements. These materials will be provided in 02

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installments based on the progress of construction. In addition Rs.5000/= worth of materials will be provided for the construction of a toilet.

c) Transport allowance

All main households will be provided with the transport allowance of 02 lorry loads to new settlement sites and sub-families and others are entitled for 01 lorry load of transport allowance.

d) Technical assistance

Technical and professional assistance will be provided to all APS' as and when they require at the new settlement on their requests.

e) Release of salvage materials and trees

The salvage materials of the buildings and trees of the acquired lands are to be released free of charge to the owners of such properties. The trees within the 100M. buzzer zone will be protected for the prevention of soil erosion to the reservoir and those will not be released.

### **3.6.2.C Plot allocation**

The allocation of plots will be carried out in consultation with APS and their community leaders to relocate themselves according to their choice, and all allocations of plots will be completed prior to one year before the impounding of the reservoir.

### **3.6.2. D. Plan for House Construction**

MASL will assist the resettlers with the preparation of housing plans, if they request. However, the amount of compensation received by APS will have to be considered when preparation of such plans.

### **3.6.2. E Assistance Schemes**

All resettled HH will receive food assistance for a period of 12-18 months in general on following basis.

- In the case of farmer families their entitlement would be up to a maximum period of 18 months
- All other resettlers would be entitled up to a maximum period of 12 months.

### **3.6.2.F Special assistance schemes for vulnerable groups**

The women households, disabled households, households over 60 years will be assisted in construction of their houses at the new settlements. Special scheme will be introduced for housing construction. Households below the poverty line will be assisted to improve their living conditions and income generation capacities at new locations. The assistance schemes proposed for vulnerable groups are given in sub item No. 6.4.8. of Chapter 6.

### **3.6.2.G) Assistance for loss of employment**

Employment opportunities for those who lose employment will be an allowance of Rs.3000/= per month up to maximum of 6 months period or until a new employment is found.

### **3.6.2.H Environment restoration programmes**

The System 'F' & 'D' will be developed to accommodate the resettlement of affected families in a fairly vast area covered with light & scrub jungle. This will cause certain impacts on the environment by way of soil erosion, destruction of water resources and disturbance to wild life. In order to mitigate these impacts, the recommendations of the EIA will be carried out together with the Project implementation. In addition, community forests will be established and the reserved land will be protected by means of fencing to prevent encroachments in the settlement areas.

### **3.6.3 Loss of Trees and Crops**

Construction work will be planned as far as possible, allowing harvesting of crops before the land is acquired. Where the crops cannot be harvested or the destruction of crops is unavoidable, a suitable cash compensation will be paid, based on type of crops at their market values. In the case of removal of trees for urgent construction compensatory measures will be adopted by means of Way Leave clearance. The trees and crops falling out side the Way Leave will not be disturbed until such areas are formally acquired.

### **3.6.4 Loss of House Plots, Houses, and other privately owned structures.**

- i) Owners of houses and other structures such as sheds, stores, tobacco barns, wells, water tanks, retaining walls and fences will be compensated at the replacement cost. This will include title holders / leased holders and tenants in Private / State lands and encroachers occupying state lands. Furthermore, the structures that are partly affected will be entitled for compensation at the replacement cost.
- ii) Owners will have the right to salvage materials free of charge from the affected structures. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the final compensation amount.
- iii) For partial loss to recognize injurious effect, if the remaining land and the property are not considered for development, that portion of land will be acquired.
- iv) All types of relocated households will be entitled to trees, free of charge for vacating the premises at the stipulated time. All compensation entitlements will be paid before the APS are required to move out from the

affected area, if the particular land plot would not subject to a Court procedure.

v) Displaced households and owners of commercial establishments will be allocated homesteads / farmsteads / commercial plots as appropriately in Systems 'F' or 'D'.

vi) The structures built by the tenants on the rented lands in terms of the lease agreement will be compensated in cash at the replacement cost. Such tenants will be entitled to a homestead and in addition either a farmstead, commercial or industrial plot in the System 'F' or 'D' depending on the type occupation and income level and with the recommendation of the CCGs.

vii) Relocated households will be entitled to shifting allowance.

viii) Encroached HH will be entitled to receive a homestead and a farmstead, subject to the eligibility criteria by the cut-off date, in Systems 'F' or 'D' and compensation for their own structures at replacement cost and market value for trees and crops.

ix) The relocation of households at a particular unit in the resettlement area are to be made at their choice in clusters so as to maintain their composition in the original locations. The resettlement assistance will be provided so as to maintain social and economic integration with the host communities by allowing the host communities also to have access to such assistance as much as possible. The infrastructure facilities available in the new settlements will be common to both communities.

x) All other affected persons of road deviation, elephant corridor, electricity transmission line, new branch channel trace in Kaudulla extension area and the affected host communities in resettlement areas will be entitled to the same entitlements.

### **3.6.5 Temporary Losses**

In general, the private and leased lands which would be required for construction purposes will be acquired by MASL. Any damages to the land and the property therein will be compensated by means of Way Leave clearance.

In special cases where the concerned land is located outside the affected area, such lands will be utilized for the project activities temporarily on a mutually agreed basis by an agreement and an adequate compensations will be paid for the damages to be sustained. The land will be returned to the owner after implementing the proper reclaiming activities.

### **3.6.6 Loss of Commercial and Industrial Establishments and Restoration of Income**

- i) All business ventures subjected to acquisition will be entitled to a compensation payment equal to 03 years of future income as per Land Acquisition Act. The C.V. will determine the exact loss of income and the

compensation amount. The commercial buildings & related structures too will be compensated at the replacement cost.

ii) The business owners who maintain their business establishments and the residences at the same premises will be entitled for separate homesteads and commercial plots at the service centers of the new settlements of System 'F' or 'D'. Those HH who will lose their above properties will be entitled to either a combination of homesteads & farmsteads or a combination of homesteads & commercial plots or industrial lands in the system F or D depending on the income level of the respective occupation, as recommended by the CCGs.

iii) HH of Informal sector businesses that are affected will be entitled to a house plots and commercial/industrial plots in new service centers, to receive livelihood restoration grants and to receive assistance to develop their ventures.

Already affected persons of road deviation, elephant corridor, electricity transmission line, new branch channel trace in Kaudulla extension area and the affected host communities in resettlement areas will be entitled to same entitlement as all other APS.

### **3.6.7 Special Assistance to Vulnerable Households**

The vulnerable households such as female-headed, elderly, disabled and households with Income below poverty line are entitled for special assistance on the recommendations of the CCGs.

i) Relocated vulnerable households will be entitled to have their new houses built for them by MASL, if requested, on the recommendations of the CCGs.

ii) Those HH will be entitled to an income restoration grant and homesteads & farmsteads at same village with their relatives. In addition, special development programs will be drawn up to develop their lands. However, such assistance will be provided on individual basis on the recommendations of the CCGs. .

All vulnerable households in the tank bed area, road deviation, elephant corridor, electricity transmission line, new branch channel trace in Kaudulla extension area and the resettlement areas will be entitled to above assistance.

### **3.6.8 Employment Opportunity**

The APS will be given priorities for the employment opportunities in the project constructions.

### **3.6.9 Displacement Support**

In addition to the compensation for lost properties, affected families will be entitled for the following supports.

- i) Shifting allowance, housing and latrine allowance.
- ii) Income restoration grant.
- iii) Employment allowance.
- iv) Temporary accommodation allowance

Refer sub section 3.6.2, 3.6.6 and 3.6.8 of chapter 03 for details.

### **3.6.10 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**

In addition to the provision of displacement support, certain categories of APS would need following special assistance and measures for them to be resurrected in case of any mental stresses, creation awareness on resolving various issues/ disputes amongst them and facilitating that process during the resettlement program. The types of issues/disputes and remedial measures would be as follows:

- i) Counseling on project impacts, preparation of compensation claims, resettlement options and sites development.
- ii) Counseling on saving schemes and cash management.
- iii) Assessment of current economic activities and potentials in the new settlement areas for improvements of these activities as well as alternative income earning opportunities.
- iv) The project will facilitate the establishment of small scale income generating schemes for the affected families.
- v) Assistance to gain access to National and Local Poverty Alleviation and Credit programmes. Details of income restoration programme are described in Chapter 06.
- vi) One person from each affected household will be entitled to skills and vocational training that would help in obtaining employment or establishing self-earnings. The eligible persons from severely affected families will be given priorities on the recommendation of CCGs on above training programmes.
- vii) Those who will receive agricultural lands are entitled to agricultural extension services provided by MASL.

viii) General information dissemination and awareness programmes will be carried out amongst the APS on construction schedules, acquisition data, valuation, compensation, grievance resolution mechanism and employment opportunities in the project .

ix) with the establishment of CCGs in the settlement areas, the performance of severely affected and vulnerable groups will be monitored and evaluated by the MASL regularly with the assistance of the former, in order to determine what additional or corrective measures needed for the improvement of quality of life of any backward families.

### **3.7 Affected public utilities, community facilities and religious institutions**

Affected public utilities, community facilities and religious places will be replaced in new settlement areas and in the locality of the Project in consultation with affected communities and the relevant authorities. These include electricity, water supply, telecommunication, education, health and postal facilities, cemeteries and religious places.

The religious places will be re-established from the funds received as compensation deposited with the Public Trustee. In addition, Rs.200000 will be given for the construction of 01 resident building.

In addition to above facilities, any affected social infrastructure facility will be restored in the new settlement areas where necessary, in consultation with the community.

### **3.8 Damages caused during construction**

MASL will ensure that extreme care will be taken to avoid damages to public & private properties during constructions. In the event of any such damages it will be restored immediately by the constructor to the satisfaction of the affected parties. In the case of damages to crops & trees outside the Way Leave it will be compensated by the constructor. The temporarily affected lands will be reclaimed to the original conditions as far as possible.

### **3.9 Public Utilities shared by affected & non affected persons.**

MASL will relocate the public utilities shared by affected & non affected persons in consultations with the respective authorities at the nearest existing service center.

### **3.10 Recommendations of Environment Impact Assessment Report**

The report specifies several recommendations with regard to updating of feasibility study in areas such as geology & minerals, destruction of forest, threats on wildlife and adverse effects on resettlements.

The recommendations on resettlements of the Project specifies:-

- 3.10.1 Public awareness programme should be launched immediately after the Cabinet approval is received for the Project.
- 3.10.2 The intended area of resettlement should be gazetted very early and protected from encroachers.
- 3.10.3 The elephant corridor is narrow, at the Naula – Elahera road crossing and very close to the dam. Therefore, all precautions should be taken to minimize the disturbance to wildlife. Temporary Construction Camps including residential quarters should be located away from the 100m buffer zone.
- 3.10.4 Other buildings which could be used for administrative and residential purposes, may be located at Elahera. Since, the present cart tract will be developed as the diversion road skirting the reservoir. Elahera is likely to develop as a junction town and planning of the Elahera township should be the Project's responsibility.
- 3.10.5 Acquisition proceeding can be expedited, but delays in surveys and payment of compensation have been experienced in the past. All efforts must be made to pay the compensation made faster progress in establishing themselves in the new areas.
- 3.10.6 Part payments of compensation should be minimized. Experience with Kotmale and Victoria resettlers indicate that the affluent farmers who received timely compensation made faster progress in establishing themselves in the new areas.
- 3.10.7 Settlement staff should be associated from the earliest stage of the resettlement phase. Block Manager and 4 Unit Managers should be made responsible for activities in the command area.
- 3.10.8 The affected population must be medically screened prior to resettlement to identify nutritional status, communicable diseases and diseases that may accelerate due to stress in the conditions in the resettlement areas.
- 3.10.9 Project affected families, who enjoy a two-season cultivation, should be encouraged take up settlement in the command area.
- 3.10.10 A more realistic grant must be given to the resettlers for house construction.
- 3.10.11 Permanent householders in the affected area who do not wish to move into distant resettlement areas should be provided homesteads in the vicinity. The categories who would prefer such an option will be traders, miners, professionals etc.

People eligible for resettlement but opt to either stay in the vicinity or move to a location of their choice should be given a special resettling allowance in addition to compensation awarded.

3.10.12 All borrow sites which are outside the inundation area should be landscaped to avoid erosion. The outcome should be aesthetically sound.

3.10.13 A cut – off date for settling in the area should be decided to avoid adventurers who take up residence from making claims for resettlement.

3.10.14 Encroachers must be screened for eligibility of settler benefits and treated accordingly.

3.10.15 The use of local officials (i.e. Grama Niladhari etc.) should be consulted and their assistance obtained in developing and executing the resettlement plan.

It does not require project executing agencies to address key resettlement issues such as :

- Exploring alternative project options that avoid or minimize impacts on people.
- Compensating those who do not have title to land
- Consulting affected people and costs on resettlement options
  - Providing for successful social and economic integration of the affected people and their hosts
- Paying for full replacement cost of all structures
- Full social and economic rehabilitation of the affected people

**Table 3.2 - Review of Policy & Practice in Sri Lanka in comparison with Donor Policies.**

Policy of Asian Development Bank	Policy of National Involuntary Resettlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.</li> <li>• Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.</li> <li>• People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.</li> <li>• People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.</li> <li>• Existing social and cultural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or reduced as much as possible by reviewing automotives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.</li> <li>• Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected people should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.</li> <li>• Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout the policy.</li> <li>• Affected persons should be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.</li> <li>• Replacement land should be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land;</li> </ul>

Policy of Asian Development Bank	Policy of National Involuntary Resettlement
<p>institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.</li> <li>• As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project.</li> <li>• The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.</li> <li>• Costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project.</li> </ul>	<p>in the absence of replacement land cash compensation should be an option for all affected persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Resettlement should be planned and implemented with full participation of the provincial and local authorities.</li> <li>• To assist those affected to be economically and socially integrated into the host communities, participatory measures should be designed and implemented.</li> <li>• Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to affected people.</li> <li>• Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected people.</li> <li>• Affected persons who do not have documented title to land should receive fair and just treatment.</li> <li>• Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to substantially improve their living standards.</li> <li>• Project executing Agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.</li> </ul>

### 3.11 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix recommended in Table 3.3 describes the various compensation and entitlement policies that will be applied to all projects affected persons and groups, such as the APS in the reservoir bed area, road deviation, elephant corridor, electricity transmission line, branch canal construction in Kaudulla LB extension area and resettlement area of Medirigiriya and Kaluganga.

**Table No 3.3. Entitlement Matrix**

No .	Type of property affected	Entitlement Categories	Type of Entitlement
<b>1) Residential lands and buildings of residential families</b>			
1.1)	Home gardens and buildings	Privately owned lands (for main and sub-families residing before the cut-off date)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Compensation for lands, trees and cultivations based on market values.</li> <li>2) Compensation based on replacement cost (including material and labour cost) of the existing buildings &amp; other Constructions.</li> <li>3) Permission to utilize re-usable building materials removed from demolished buildings and trees grown on the lands at free of cost. However, removal of trees from 100m buffer zone will not be allowed.</li> <li>4) ½ acre homestead and 1 ½ acre of agricultural lands with irrigation facilities for those who volunteer to resettle in Systems F or D</li> <li>5) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Sections 3.13).</li> <li>6) Other allowances applicable under the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</li> </ol>
1.2)	Residential lands and buildings	Land owners under Government Land Grants ( Main and Sub-families)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Compensation for lands, trees and cultivations based on market values.</li> <li>2) Compensation based on replacement cost of the existing building &amp; other constructions.</li> <li>3) Permission to utilize re-usable building materials removed from demolished buildings and trees grown on the lands at free of cost. However, removal of trees from 100m buffer zone will not be allowed.</li> <li>4) ½ acre homestead and 1 ½ acre of agricultural lands with irrigation facilities for those who volunteer to re-settle in Systems F or D</li> <li>5) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Sections 3.13).</li> <li>6) Other allowances applicable under the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</li> </ol>
1.3)	Residential	Families	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Compensation for lands based on leased holder</li> </ol>

2.1)	Agricultural and buildings	Private government (privately owned and inherited) families	<p>1) Eight payments for land seizures based on market values.</p> <p>2) Compensation based on replacement cost of the existing buildings &amp; facilities in Systems F or D</p> <p>3) Payment to have renewable energy plants installed removed from modern high buildings and trees acquired for the Project free of cost. However,</p> <p>3) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.13).</p> <p>4) Other allowances applicable under the Land Ministry Circular No 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</p>
2.2)	Agricultural lands	Government permit holders under Land	<p>1) Compensation for land seized by the holder</p> <p>5) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.12)</p> <p>2) Section 3.12 and 1 ½ acre of agricultural</p> <p>6) Other allowances applicable in Systems F and Ministry Circular No 4/2008 (See Section 3.12)</p>
1.4	Residential lands and buildings	Development Main Families or State Land families in Ordinance leased out	<p>2 acres or more highlands which would be</p> <p>1) Compensated for the Project leased holder rights.</p> <p>2) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.12)</p> <p>3) Irrigation facilities for those who</p> <p>4) Other allowances applicable under the Land</p> <p>3) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.12)</p>
2.3)	Agricultural lands	Government lands grants	<p>1) Compensation for trees and cultivations based on</p> <p>4) Other allowances applicable under the Land</p> <p>2) Ministry Circular No 4/2008 (See Section 3.12)</p>
1.5	Loss of rented out housing	Main Families and Sub-families residing on rental basis	<p>1) Compensation payment based on compensation received for those who have 1 acre or more paddy lands</p> <p>2) Based for the Project 1 acre of homestead either</p> <p>3) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.12)</p> <p>4) Other allowances applicable under the MASL (See Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</p>
2.4)	Agricultural lands	Leases in private	<p>4) Compensation for land based on leased holder rights and compensation No 4/2008 (See Section 3.12)</p>
1.6)	Residential lands and buildings	Encroached land Main families and Sub-families	<p>based on market values.</p> <p>3) ½ acre homestead and 1 ½ acre of agricultural lands with irrigation facilities in Systems F or D</p> <p>2) Replacement cost of buildings and other constructions as a compensation.</p> <p>3) ½ acre homestead and 1 ½ acre of agricultural lands with irrigation facilities for those who</p> <p>4) Other allowances applicable under the Land</p> <p>3) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.12)</p> <p>4) Other allowances applicable under the Land</p> <p>3) Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.12)</p>
2.5)	Agricultural lands	Cultivators under leased holder rights	<p>5) Compensation for land based on leased holder rights and compensation No 4/2008 (See Section 3.12)</p> <p>2) ½ acre homestead and 1 ½ acre of agricultural lands with irrigation facilities in Systems F or D</p>
<b>2) Non-residential agricultural lands</b>			

3.1	Lands and buildings used for commercial activities	Private and inherited ownerships	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for lands and buildings paddy lands on market value more highlands which would be</li> <li>Replacement cost of buildings and constructions.</li> <li>Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.12)</li> <li>A commercial plot and a residential plot from Other allowances applicable based on existing MASL's policies No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</li> </ol>
2.6)	Agricultural lands	Ande Cultivators (Share cropper)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Otaher allowances Ande holder highlands Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12)</li> <li>6) Resettlement allowances from Sykieng Front D for those demolished buildings or more Ande holder rights</li> <li>7) Other benefits which by the MASL (See Section 3.12).</li> </ol>
3.2 )	Lands and buildings used for commercial activities.	Government grant holders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for lands than the acre and half of Ande holder rights are entitled only to 20% of</li> <li>Replacement cost of buildings compensation for Ande holder rights</li> <li>Compensation for loss of business</li> <li>A commercial plot and a residential plot from Other allowances applicable based on existing MASL's policies</li> <li>Other allowances applicable under the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</li> </ol>
2.7)	Agricultural lands	Illegal cultivators in state lands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Otaher allowances anti cultivators based on developed Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12)</li> <li>Those land owners who had minimum of 1 acre</li> <li>Other benefits given by the MASL (See Sections 3.12)</li> </ol>
3.3 )	Lands and building used for commercial activities	Government permit holders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional benefits provided by the MASL (See Section 3.12)</li> <li>Replacement cost of buildings under the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</li> <li>A commercial plot and a residential plot from</li> </ol>
2.8)	Agricultural lands	Illegal cultivators in private lands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for cultivations based on developed value</li> <li>Permission to remove building materials from demolished buildings</li> <li>Those illegal cultivators who had minimum of 1 acre of paddy lands or 2 acres of highlands</li> <li>Other compensations and benefits as per the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12)</li> <li>be released to the project, will be entitled for 1/2 acre homestead and 1 1/2 acre of agricultural lands with irrigation facilities in Systems F or D.</li> <li>Other benefits given by the MASL (See Sections 3.12)</li> </ol>
3.4 )	Lands and building used for commercial activities	Leases on private lands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for lands as per the leased agreements based on market values.</li> <li>Other allowances applicable under the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</li> <li>Compensation for loss of business.</li> <li>A commercial plot and a residential plot from</li> </ol>
<b>3) Buildings and lands used for businesses and industries</b>			

			<p>urban centers of System F or D based on existing MASL's policies</p> <p>5) Permission to remove building materials from demolished buildings.</p> <p>6) Other compensations and benefits as per the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</p> <p>7) Other benefits given by the MASL (See Sections 3.13).</p>
3.5 )	Lands and buildings used for commercial activities	Businesses carried out on rent	<p>1) Compensation benefits under the House Rent Ordinance.</p> <p>2) Compensation for loss of business.</p> <p>3) A commercial plot and a residential plot from urban centers of System F or D based on existing MASL's policies</p> <p>4) Permission to remove building materials from demolished buildings.</p> <p>5) Other compensations and benefits as per the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</p> <p>6) Other benefits given by the MASL (See Sections 3.13).</p>
3.6 )	Commercial buildings	Businesses carried out illegally on State lands	<p>1) Replacement cost of buildings.</p> <p>2) Compensation for loss of business.</p> <p>3) A commercial plot and a residential plot from urban centers of System F or D based on existing MASL's policies</p> <p>4) Permission to remove building materials from demolished buildings.</p> <p>5) Other compensations and benefits as per the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</p> <p>6) Other benefits given by the MASL (See Sections 3.13).</p>
3.7	Business premises	Businesses carried out illegally in private lands	<p>1) Compensation for loss of business.</p> <p>2) A commercial plot and a residential plot from urban centers of System F or D based on existing MASL's</p> <p>3) Other compensations and benefits as per the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).</p> <p>4) Other benefits given by the MASL (See Sections 3.13).</p>
<b>4) Businesses</b>			
4.1	Loss of registered businesses	Registered business owners	<p>1) Compensation for lands based on market values.</p> <p>2) Replacement cost of buildings.</p> <p>3) Compensation for loss of business.</p> <p>4) A commercial plot and a residential plot from urban centers of System F or D based on existing</p>

			MASL's policies 5) Permission to remove building materials from demolished buildings. 6) Other compensations and benefits as per the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12). 7) Other benefits given by the MASL (See Sections 3.13).
4.2 )	Loss commercial buildings	of Un-registered business owners	1) Compensation for lands based on market values. 2) Replacement cost of buildings. 3) Compensation for loss of business. 4) A commercial plot and a residential plot from urban centers of System F or D based on existing MASL's policies 5) Permission to remove building materials from demolished buildings. 6) Other compensations and benefits as per the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12). 7) Other benefits given by the MASL (See Sections 3.13).
<b>5) Other private properties and constructions</b>			
1)	Other properties and buildings (partially built, completed and secondary buildings**	Owners of such properties	1) Compensation for lands based on market value. 2) Replacement cost of buildings. 3) Compensation for loss of businesses.
2)	Private cemeteries and related constructions	All owners	1) Compensation for such cemeteries and constructions.
<b>6) Loss of temporary employments</b>			
1)	Loss of temporary employments	All impacted individuals	1) Compensation based on reasonable wages for those who lose temporary employment due to loss of businesses. 2) A monthly allowance of Rs. 3,000/= up to a maximum 6 months until an employment is found
<b>7) Loss of properties due to urgent acquisitions</b>			
1)	Loss of employments	All impacted individuals	1) A monthly allowance of Rs. 3,000/= up to a maximum 6 months until an employment is found 2) Compensation as per Labor Laws.

<b>8) Compensation for improvement and restoration of living standards.</b>			
1)	Loss of properties due to urgent evacuations	All impacted individuals irrespective of the ownership	1) Compensation for cultivations and constructions based on market value and re-establishment costs.
2)	Re-settlement and transport facilities	All families and business owners to be re-settled	1) An additional compensation of Rs. 20,000/= for change of residence. 2) Transport allowance for two lorry loads for main families and one lorry load for sub-families for transportation of goods.
3)	For re-settlement in new settlements	All impacted families and business holders	1) All allowances as per the Land Ministry Circular No. 4/2008 (See Section 3.12).
<b>9) Provision of special assistance</b>			
1)	For socio-economic changes	All impacted families	1) Vocational training for skill enhancement to have access to new employment opportunities. 2) Credit facilities of Rs. 10,000/= to engage in new employments. 3) Food rations provided by the MASL.
<b>10) Special assistance for vulnerable families</b>			
1)	Affected vulnerable groups	handicapped, poor, elderly and disabled families	1) Special monthly allowance of Rs. 3,000/= for a maximum period of 18 months. 2) An allowance of Rs. 25,000/= for economic enhancement.
2)	Affected vulnerable groups	Women Households, Below Poverty line	1) An allowance of Rs. 25,000/= for economic enhancement
<b>11) Social infrastructure facilities</b>			
1)	For loss of public infrastructure facilities	All impacted individuals and government and non-government organization s	1) Establishment of all social infrastructure facilities for new settlers based on national policies. 2) Establishment of social infrastructure facilities for isolated areas as and when necessary.



\*Developed value – the Developed value means, the value of agricultural land covering the cost of all operations such as land clearing, land preparation & cultivation etc.

\*\* Secondary Building – A building used for any other purposes, other than residential or commercial purposes such as Tobacco Barn, Cattle-Shed, etc.

\*\*\*Replacement Cost - It means, the cost of new building at prevailing prices of material and labour (this means that there will not be any depreciation of cost deducted from the present cost ). According to the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12, the replacement cost for agricultural land is considered *“the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.”*

Although the market value for the acquired land is proposed in the entitlement matrix, the compensation for land which is equivalent to replacement cost including transaction cost will be provided by MASL as a total. More specifically, the transaction cost will be provided by the MASL under the Circular No.4 of 2008 of Ministry of Land and Land Development and the Regulations No. 1596/12 on 14/07/2009 if necessary since it is expected that most transaction will be between the government and the resettelrs.

\*\*\*\* Market Value - It means the value of the property according to the market condition depending on time & location. Generally, market value is based on the demand and supply at the particular time and location.

**Note:**

- (1) Even though an affected household would qualify to receive compensation packages under several Entitlement Categories, it should be noted that such a party should be entitled only for a combination of one house plot plus one irrigable plot or one house plot with either a commercial or industrial plot in respect of land alienation.
- (2) The compensation for the land acquired by MASL will be provided in monetary terms, in addition, MASL will provide a land parcel of 0.6 ha irrigable and 0.2 ha homestead in the resettlement sites (Systems F and D) as a gift. But it may not equivalent to the extent of lost land of a particular evacuee due to the scarcity of the land. Therefore, for those who want to purchase an alternative land outside of System F and D with the MASL's monetary compensation, MASL will consider such cases on an individual basis mutually agreeable to both parties inclusive of transaction costs.

**3.12 Benefits and Compensations Eligible under the Land Ministry Circular No. 04/2008 and regulation Gazetted No 1585/7 and dated on 2009.01.20**

- Compensation payments for land, trees and cultivations based on marketvalues.
- Expenses incidental to participation of inquiries under Section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act.
- Expenses incurred for selection of new lands.
- Replacement cost of buildings and constructions.

- Transport expenses for travelling to re-settlement areas.
- Publicity expenses for businesses.
- Expenses for installing equipments and furniture.
- Compensation for loss of business.
- Expenses related to re-establishment of businesses.
- Double expenses (reimbursement of duplicated expenditure such as local government taxes in the original location and new location)
- Other reasonable expenses incurred due to acquisition of lands.

### **3.13 Special Additional Allowances and Benefits Given by the MASL**

- An additional allowance of Rs. 50,000/= for those families resettled in Medirigiriya.
- Temporary accommodation with cooking facilities for a few weeks and meals for two days for resettlers in Medirigiriya. In accordance to the past experience of Victoria, Randenigala and Kothmale projects, if there is a new resettlement site which is far away from their present living places, then MASL will provide common accommodation place for these resettlers up to the date they are resettled in their own house plot by construction of a temporary building. The MASL expects resettlers will construct and settle down in a permanent house within 2-3 months. On the other hand, MASL will provide food & other services to those people up to their adapting the new environment. This culture was adapted by MASL due to the experiences of the past resettlement projects. When considering the Kalu Ganga resettlement area, there is no need to provide those facilities for the resettlers of Kaluganga. Because it is near to the affected area of Moragahakanda Development Project, the resettlers can construct their houses in new resettlement site while living in their present place.
- Material allowance worth Rs. 20,000/= and Rs. 5,000/= for construction of a house and a lavatory respectively, and Rs. 10,000/= cash allowance for each family to be resettled.
- Transport allowance of two lorry loads and one lorry load for each main family and sub-family respectively.
- Technical advice for construction of houses.
- Food rations for new settlers for a period of 12 – 18 months.
- Special facilities for elderly, handicapped and female heads of households.
- A monthly allowance of Rs. 3,000/= up to a maximum of 18 months for handicapped and elderly heads of households.
- A monthly allowance of Rs. 3,000/= up to a maximum of 6 months for loss of employments.
- A package of agricultural tools for new settlers.



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4. Institutional Responsibilities on RIP and Lessons Learnt from Resettlement Experience**

The source of information of this Chapter is mainly from documents on Mahaweli Resettlements of Pre – NIRP and documents of Post – NIRP of MASL, RDA and CEB. The massive resettlement programmes implemented by MDB and MASL during 1970 – 1990 period covered Systems ‘H’ ,‘C’ & ‘B’ and Victoria, Kotmale, Randenigala and Rantembe reservoir projects under the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme (AMDP). During the time of implementation of AMDP, there was no experience gained on resettlement, in Sri Lanka. Almost 35,000 families were affected under AMDP and most of these families were resettled in Mahaweli Systems ‘H’ . ‘C’ & ‘B’ and balance APS were resettled in close proximity to reservoir projects.

MASL has implemented comprehensive resettlement programmes in these areas where all infrastructure facilities were also provided. However, APS were faced with many hardships during the transition period in the form of disruption of relationship with their neighbors and relatives, livelihood disruption and were to be moved to completely different areas. In systems ‘B’ & “C”, people were resettled at very initial stages of development before the establishment of infrastructure facilities. At that time, MASL decided to launch the construction programme on a participatory approach basis where resettlers and settlers participated in the development processes. With this arrangement, the livelihood disruption it was mitigated to a certain extent. During this process they too earned an income from the project activities and became very much familiar with their own irrigation network. As those who were resettled in new hamlets were allowed to extract timber from their original lands, they were not allowed to remove timber from the new hamlet areas with a view to protect the environment.

#### **4.1 Legal Framework**

The term “Environment” defined in the National Environment Act No. 56 of 1988 includes the physical factor of the surroundings of human beings including land, soil, water, atmosphere, management and enhancement of the environment and for the regular maintenance and control of its quality. The Central Environment Authority (CEA) has been empowered under the Act to recommend to the Minister on corrective measures, a National Environment Programme relating to the protection and management of the environment and to ensure the implementation of such programme. The Minister by order, published in the Gazette has specified the projects and undertaking in respect of which approval should be obtained from the Project Approving Agency (PAA). The Project Proponent (PP) is required to prepare an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), according to CEA guidelines, which requires a preparation of a Resettlement Implementation Plan.

The Minister, by Gazette Notification 772/22 published on 24<sup>th</sup> June 1993 determined the projects and undertakings for which the approval is needed in terms of Part IV C of the Act, where the schedule includes Item 12, which refers to involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations.

The Guidelines for implementing the EIA reports are included in Appendix 2 of the CEA's publication of 1998. It was identified under the guidelines that resettlement planning should have been completed by the time resettlement process takes place by the project. However, under NIRP in year 2001, specific guidelines on this subject have been introduced by the authorities. Accordingly, all concerned agencies should follow the NIRP in preparation of the Resettlement Implementation Plans. Starting from the British period people have been moved voluntarily, mainly to the dry zone of the country due to the scarcity of land in the wet zone where they lived, even before the implementation of the Mahaweli Development Programme. These were state sponsored settlement programmes aimed at developing and exploiting land resources in those areas while relieving pressure on land in the wet zone.

#### **4.2 National / Provincial Experience & Responsibilities**

*Table - 4.1 Process of Resettlement Implementation & Responsibilities*

<b>Function</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Overall Policy Implementation	Ministry of Land and Land Development
Preparation of RIP	Project Proponent (can be contracted to consultants, Universities, NGOs)
Review of RIP	Project Approving Agency (PAA) and CEA
Approval of RIP	PAA and CEA
Implementation	Project Executing Agency (PEA), Provincial, Divisional and Local Administrative bodies.
Monitoring	PEA, with a review by CEA and ML & LD
Evaluation	Independent Organization on behalf of ML&LD, CEA and PEA.

**4.2.1. National / Provincial Project experience-Resettlements under Accelerated Mahaweli Program.**

**Table 4.2      *Resettlement of System 'H'***

<b>Project details</b>	<b>Project experience</b>
Name of the Project :	'H' area
Implementing Agency	MDB & MASL
Funding Agency	World Bank, USA, China, Netherlands
Extent of land acquired	65,000 acres
Number of families affected	15,000
Social Impact Assessment (SIA)	Completed
EIA	Not applicable
Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)	Not applicable
Stakeholder participation	Not applicable
International Funding Agency's (IFA) Policy	Not applicable
Cost Estimates	Completed
Compensation policies	Adhered
Income restoration strategies	Implemented

*Source – MASL*

**Table - 4.3 *Resettlement of Victoria Project***

<b>Project details</b>	<b>Project experience</b>
Name of the Project :	Victoria
Implementing Agency	MASL
Funding Agency	United Kingdom
Extent of land acquired	7200 acres
Number of families affected	6,781
SIA	Completed
EIA	Not applicable
Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)	Not applicable
Stakeholder participation	Completed
IFA Policy	Adopted
Cost Estimates	Completed
Compensation policies	Adhered
Income restoration strategies	Adopted

*Source – MASL*

**Table - 4.4 Resettlement of Kotmale Project**

<b>Project details</b>	<b>Project experience</b>
Name of the Project	Kotmale
Implementing Agency	MASL
Funding Agency	SIDA
Extent of land acquired	4000 acres
Number of families affected	6,899
SIA	Completed
EIA	Not applicable
Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)	Not applicable
Stakeholder participation	Completed
IFA Policy	Adopted
Cost Estimates	Completed
Compensation policies	Adhered
Income restoration strategies	Implemented

Source – MASL

**Table - 4.5 Resettlement of Southern Transport Development Project**

<b>Project details</b>	<b>Project experience</b>
Name of the Project :	Southern Transport Development Project
Implementing Agency	Road Development Authority Ministry of Highways and Road Development
Funding Agency	JBIC and ADB
Extent of land acquired	951.17 ha. Belonging to 8745 lots (according to the RIP, October 2002) Length of the road section : 128 km. (From Matara to Godagama)
Number of families affected	5683 (according to the RIP, October 2002)
SIA	Yes
EIA	Yes
Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)	Prepared in October 2002
Stakeholder participation	Stakeholder consultations have been conducted during the preparation of social impact assessment report.
IFA Policy	ADB Policy on involuntary resettlement
Cost Estimates	29.75 million \$ (according to the RIP, October 2002).
Compensation policies	NIRP, ADB policy on involuntary resettlement
Income restoration strategies	Developed, based on the requirement of the project affected persons as stated in the RIP

Source: R.D.A.

**Table - 4.6 Resettlement for the Outer Circular Highway Project**

<b>Project details</b>	<b>Project experience</b>
Name of the Project:	Outer Circular Highway Project
Implementing Agency	Road Development Authority Ministry of Highways and Road Development
Funding Agency	JBIC
Extent of land acquired	About 60 ha. (including paddy lands and residential lands) Length of the road section : 12 km.
Number of families affected	About 120 (according to the RIP)
SIA	Yes
EIA	Yes
Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)	Completed
Stakeholder participation	Stakeholder consultations have been conducted during the preparation of social impact assessment report.
IFA Policy	JBIC Policy on involuntary resettlement
Cost Estimates	About 1600 million SLR.
Compensation policies	NIRP, JBIC policy on involuntary resettlement and RDA Ex-gratia package
Income restoration strategies	Developed, based on the requirement of the project affected persons, as stated in the RIP

Source: R.D.A.

**Table - 4.7 Resettlement of the National Highways Sector Project**

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Project experience</b>
Name of the Project :	National Highways Sector Project, Nuwara Eliya – Badulla Section of A005 Road.
Implementing Agency	Road Development Authority Ministry of Highways and Road Development
Funding Agency	ADB
Extent of land acquired	About 14,440 perches (according to the RIP, June 2008) Length of the road section : 50 km. (From Nuwara Eliya to Badulla)
Number of families affected	About 1400 (according to the RIP, June 2008)
SIA	Yes
EIA	Yes
Resettlement Implementation	Prepared in June 2008.

Plan (RIP)	
Stakeholder participation	Stakeholder consultations have been conducted during the preparation of social impact assessment report.
IFA Policy	ADB Policy on involuntary resettlement
Cost Estimates	9.7 million \$ (according to the RIP, June 2008).
Compensation policies	NIRP, ADB policy on involuntary resettlement. RDA Ex-gratia package
Income restoration strategies	Developed ,based on the requirement of the project affected persons as stated in the RIP

*Source: R.D.A.*

*Table - 4.8 Resettlement of the Upper Kotmale Project*

Project details	Project experience
Name of the Project :	Upper Kotmale
Implementing Agency	Ceylon Electricity Board Ministry of Power & Energy
Funding Agency	Govt. of Japan
Extent of land acquired	120 Acres
Number of families affected	498
SIA	Completed
EIA	Completed
Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)	Completed
Stakeholder participation	P.R.A.
IFA Policy	ADB & NIRP Policy adopted
Cost Estimates	US \$ 380 million
Compensation policies	NIRP, ADB policies
Income restoration strategies	Developed according to the requirement

*Source – CEB*

**Table - 4.9 Resettlement of the Uda Walawe Left Bank Extension Project**

<b>Project details</b>	<b>Project experience</b>
Name of the Project :	Uda Walawe Left Bank Extension Project
Implementing Agency	MASL
Funding Agency	JBIC, Japan
Extent of land acquired	4706 ha.
Number of families affected	9000
SIA	Completed
EIA	Completed
Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP)	Not available
Stakeholder participation	Yes
IFA Policy	NIRP and ADB
Cost Estimates	Rs. 9,588.00 Mn.
Compensation policies	NIRP, ADB and Land acquisition policies
Income restoration strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Employment opportunities during the construction period.</li> <li>b. Alienation of irrigable lands for agriculture</li> <li>c. Homestead and housing assistance</li> </ul>

*Source – MASL*

### **4.3. Resettlement Projects under Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)**

#### **4.3.1 'H' Area**

Under the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme, significant Resettlement Programmes have been undertaken by the MASL. Early Mahaweli Resettlement Programme was commenced at Kalawewa basin – 'H' area in mid 1970s. This resettlement programme was initiated with the Polgolla & Bowatenna diversion complexes where water has been diverted to Kalawewa Tank from Mahaweli River. People living in the villages of Kalawewa Basin were solely dependent on agriculture through paddy and Chena cultivations. Under the Mahaweli Development Programme, some of these villages transformed into irrigable areas where people had to be relocated elsewhere. At the same time, old villages were also transformed into new hamlets and were given equal plot of land to each family at the same village. This caused somewhat dissatisfaction amongst the people in the area. However, the authorities managed to rectify this situation by allocating the original paddy lands to the same person as far as possible, and the highland being given to the main family or sub-family under the new resettlement programme. 1.0 ha. of irrigable land and 0.2 ha. of homestead were the extents of units of land per family. Town, village and hamlet centers were established in each system according to Regional Plan developed by MDB/MASL. APS have been resettled in the hamlets and the common

facilities were provided at hamlet, village and town centers. Allocation of land has been made through Land Kachcheri process.

The following are the salient features of the above Resettlement program:

- i) Main households were given a 0.2 ha. Homestead and 1.0 ha. Irrigable land.
- ii) Sub families were given same units of homestead and farmstead.
- iii) If the family size was big and there were unmarried male and female over 18 years, 0.2 ha. of homestead was provided to each of them.
- iv) Commercial lots were also given to the selected entrepreneurs in the area and to APS irrespective of ownership of commercial establishments.
- v) Those who owned bigger extents of land which were acquired for the project, were given additional one or two allotments.
- vi) Industrial lands were provided to the resettled families, if they were willing to establish a small scale industry.
- vii) Compensation was paid on the depreciated value for the structures and at market values of the land and trees.
- viii) Acquired houses in the resettlement area were reallocated to the same owners free of charge.
- ix) Original Chena cultivated lands too were accommodated in the resettlement program.
- x) APS were able to cultivate two seasons with assured irrigation water where only one season was cultivated before the Mahaweli Programme.
- xi) Well established infrastructure facilities were provided.

#### **4.3.2 Victoria Reservoir Project**

i) Victoria reservoir is located in the Central Province of Sri Lanka, which is close to the Kandy city. The tank-bed area is 2915 ha. which is below 1440 m.asl is located in the fertile Dumbara valley. Altogether 6781 families were affected and majority were resettled in System 'C' and the balance in the suburbs of Kandy city. The APS comprised of semi-urban, villagers and farmers. The land allocations were made on the ownership, Tenureship and Ande rights irrespective of them being resident in the tank-bed area or not. Those who were displaced were also considered for land allocation irrespective of their ownership. The affected families were provided lands under the following categories:

- Main families
- Married sub-families
- Ande cultivators
- Non-resident land owners
- Non-resident land owners who are having one or more houses in the area
- Paddy land owners whose land were given to the Ande cultivators
- Paddy land owners who were cultivating their own paddy lands
- Leased holders who were occupying the houses
- Tenants occupying the houses
- Encroachers of Government and Private land

- Owners of commercial establishments who were running the businesses at their own buildings
- Owners of commercial establishments who were running the businesses at rented / leased out buildings

ii) MASL has conducted a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for these affected people. At the appraisal stage, people protested and demanded land close to their present villages. Based on the choice of APS, the following criteria were adopted:

- Identified the resettlement sites close to the Victoria reservoir for residential and Agricultural purposes.
- Those who were willing to accept agricultural lands were provided with 0.4 – 0.8 ha. of developed agricultural lands (coconut and mixed crops).
- Those who were willing to accept residential lands were provided with 0.05 – 0.1 ha. lot of land close to the townships.
- Number of commercial establishments was affected and they were provided with commercial allotments with buildings in newly developed townships close to Project area at their choice.
- Those who were willing to obtain paddy lands and homesteads were provided with such lands/ homesteads in Systems 'C' & 'H'.

#### **4.3.3 Kotmale Reservoir Project**

There were 6899 families affected under the Project. Kotmale Project is located in Nuwara Eliya district, in the Tea Plantations introduced by the Britishers in 19<sup>th</sup> century. Affected persons were traditional villagers and they inherited from Kandyan families where they have maintained Kandyan home garden systems in their lands. They were forced to move out from the reservoir bed area and were resettled in System 'H' where the climatic condition is different to Kotmale area. Some of the APS were resettled in Tea estates at their choice. However they faced little difficulties in adjusting to new cultivation (Tea plantation) at the initial stages but gradually adopted to the changes.

#### **4.3.4 Lessons learned under Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme**

- i) Process of land acquisition caused a delay in the payment of compensation.
- ii) Considerable time has taken to re-establish the affected persons in the new environment.
- iii) The traditional villagers who were forced to move out to new settlements seriously felt their disruption of family ties with their relations & neighbors. They too faced difficulties in adjusting to new culture.
- iv) Compensation was paid on depreciated value for structures and market value for land and trees.

- v) Employed private Surveyors in the resettlement process to avoid delays.
- vi) The affected parties who owned large extent of lands were compensated with one or two extra plots of lands after a proper evaluation, as the availability of lands were not as serious as at present.
- vii) Those who were affected received reasonable extent of land in Mahaweli Systems, suburbs of Kandy city and in Nuwara Eliya district.
- viii) Well established infrastructure facilities were provided for the resettlers.
- ix) Lost common facilities were re-established in the area.
- x) Host families integrated with the new settlements.
- xi) Income restoration programmes were introduced.
- xii) APS were consulted
- xiii) Salvage materials of structures and trees were released to APS without cost.
- xiv) Transport facilities provided according to the necessity.
- xv) APS were consulted on their new settlement sites.

#### **4.3.5. The following observations are made based on above lessons learned**

- i) Well established administrative set up prevailed in MDB and MASL for the implementation of land acquisition & resettlement programmes during the time of AMDP. At present, there is no such formal unit in existence due to the thinning out of these activities.
- ii) Compensation for structures was calculated at depreciated value. This means APS have to spend additional funds with what they have received to build new structures.
- iii) The compensation received for the land acquired was not the real market value at that particular instance, as there were delays in acquisition process.
- iv) The consultations on income restoration and rehabilitation measures with the APS were done only to a limited extent.
- v) MASL took care of the APS of Mahaweli Development Programme on the restoration of their livelihood to the Pre-Project status or even better.

#### **4.3.6 Recommendations for implementation of resettlement program under the Moragahakanda project.**

- i) For the implementation of resettlement program of Moragahakanda project it is recommended to establish an outfit similar to that was in existence at the time of the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme.
- ii) The above outfit shall be strengthened with relevant staff.
- iii) APS shall be made aware of the benefits of the project and re-orient them to face the challenges & lifestyles of the new settlement areas with the view to improve their livelihood.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. Relocation Options - Relocation of Housing, Agricultural Land, Commercial Establishments, Public Institutions, Community Facilities and Religious Institutions**

#### **5.1 Present status of proposed resettlement areas**

The proposed resettlement areas for Moragahakanda APS will be in System 'F' and System 'D' in Matale and Polonnaruwa districts respectively. It is also proposed to establish an Area Center at Ambana Junction to compensate for some of the facilities which will be inundated around the Kongahawela bazaar. This center will serve the unaffected people in the Kongahawela area, in addition to the people in the neighborhood and as well as to the future migrant population to the center.

The System 'F' which will be developed under the Kaluganga Reservoir Project lies in the Laggala – Pallegama Divisional Secretary's division. Both Systems 'F' and 'D' (extension area) which will be developed for irrigated agriculture is presently under scrub jungle and comprise of marginal soils.

MASL will facilitate the integration of resettled families with the host communities in the above areas during the resettlement process.

#### **5.1.1 System 'F'**

Kalu Ganga resettlement area is located within a range of 20-35 km. away from the Moragahakanda reservoir bed (affected area). At present, a new access road is being developed between these two areas so that the distance will be reduced to 10-20 km. range. Under the Kalu Ganga Development Project, both Right Bank (RB) and Left Bank (LB) will be developed for agriculture and water will be provided during two seasons. The gross area of System "F" is 139 Sq. km. and of which 78 Sq. km. have been identified as potential land area for development. Presently an extent of 16 Sq. km. is partially developed and therefore an extent of 62 Sq.km. is available for development. The balance area consists of part of Wasgamuwa National Park & Medaupotha Forest Reserve.

At present, a population of 6573 persons live in this area which consists of 51% Male and 49% Female, who are mostly depending on rain-fed agriculture and chena cultivation.

#### **5.1.2 Social Facilities to be developed in System 'F'**

The Left Bank (LB) of System 'F' will be developed for allocation to the APS of Moragahakanda where one Area Centre and two Village Centres will be established. 1630 numbers of 0.6 ha. Irrigable allotments and 1935 number of homesteads of 0.2 ha. are available. The above two village centres and the Area centre will be developed with all necessary infrastructure facilities as given below:

**A. Social Infrastructure**

i) Village Centre

- Unit Manager's office, Quarters with Unit service centre
- Sub Post office with Quarters
- Junior secondary school (type 02) with quarters
- Gramodhaya Health centre with Quarters
- Corporative and retail shops
- Small bazaar
- area for small scale industrial activities
- Public play ground with recreation facilities
- Domestic Water supply (public well for villagers and water supply scheme for the central facilitated area)
- Electricity supply scheme
- Motorable village road for every house
- Main roads for linking other villages and urban area
- Public Cemetery
- Religious places
- Pasture and firewood area.

ii) Area Center

- Block manager's office complex, quarters with training facilities
- Unit service centre With office, Quarters
- Sub Post office with Quarters
- Senior secondary school (type 1-C) complex with quarters
- Central Dispensary with maternity ward and quarters
- Corporative retail shop with rural bank
- Shops, bazaar with weekly pola ground
- Agro based industrial area
- Large play ground with recreation facilities
- Domestic Water supply (public well for villagers and water supply scheme for central facilitated area)
- Electricity supply scheme
- Motorable village road for every house
- Main roads for linking other regional centers and villages.
- Urban housing area.
- Public Cemetery
- Religious place
- Pasture and firewood area.

iii) Town Center \*

- Administrative Complex with Unit Service Centre with Quarters for U.M
- Divisional Secretariat Office Complex with quarters
- Pradasiya Saba Office Complex with library building
- Agrarian Services Center Complex with quarters

- Regional Forest Office Complex with quarters
- Survey Department Divisional Office Complex with quarters
- Ceylon Electricity Board Office Complex with quarters
- Senior Secondary School (with Primary Section) (Type 1B) with quarters
- District Hospital with Operation Theater for Minor surgery with quarters.
- Gramodaya Health Center with quarters
- Medical Office for Health Complex with quarters
- Ayurvedic Central Dispensary Complex with quarters
- Veterinary Sergeants office Complex with quarters
- Post Office with quarters
- Peoples Bank Complex with quarters
- Samurdhi Bank Complex with quarters
- Kandurata Development Bank Complex with quarters
- Sri Lanka Telecom Office Complex with quarters
- Co-operative Retail shop with Rural Bank
- Market with Pola Ground
- Transport Complexes with C.T.B. Sub Depot
- Police Station with quarters
- Magistrate Court
- Large play ground with recreational facilities
- Domestic Water supply (public wells for villagers and water supply scheme for central facilitated area)
- Electricity supply scheme
- Public Cemetery
- Religious place

*\* This facility will be common to both Moragahakanda & Kaluganga resettlers.*

#### **5.1.3 Irrigation Infrastructure to be Prepared in System 'F'**

- Provision of separate outlets for every irrigated agricultural plot.
- Provision of irrigated water during both seasons after the construction of Kaluganga reservoir
- Construction of cascade system to capture the rain water in the region for the agricultural purposes, until the Kalu Ganga Reservoir will be in operation. The small village tanks will supplement irrigation demand mostly during dry season.
- Construction of at least one minor tank per village for agricultural and domestic purposes.

#### **5.1.4 Socio-economic Statistics of the Host Community of System 'F'**

80% of the APS are proposed to be resettled in Left Bank area of Kalu Ganga. The area consists of 139 sq.km of land and 1894 no of resident families. This situation indicates there is a low population density in this area i.e. about 14 families/sq.km. when, compared with the population densities in other Mahaweli regions, which is close to 35 families per sq.km. In this background there is a considerable potential to resettle new families in this area.

**(1) Population**

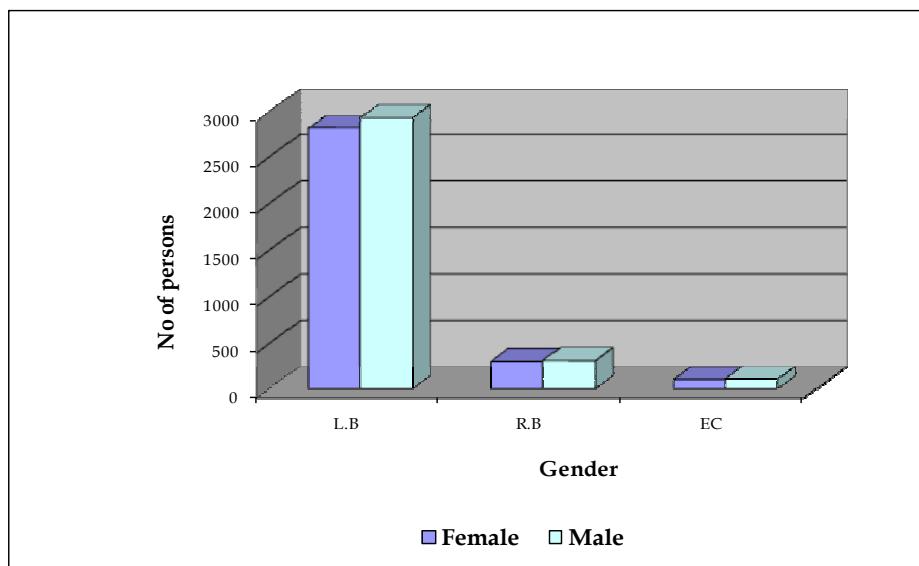
*Table 5.1 - Present Households in system 'F'*

Location	surrounding Area		Resettlement Area		Total
	LB	RB	LB	RB	
LB	1300		357	-	1657
RB	-	180	-	-	180
Elephant Corridor	57	-	-	-	57
Total	1357	180	357	-	1894

*Table 5.2 - Total Population by Gender & Location*

Location	Female		Male		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Left Bank of Kaluganga	2814	87.47	2934	87.43	5748	87.45
Right Bank of Kaluganga	306	9.51	316	9.42	622	9.46
Elephant Corridor	97	3.02	106	3.16	203	3.09
Total	3217	100.00	3356	100.00	6573	100.00

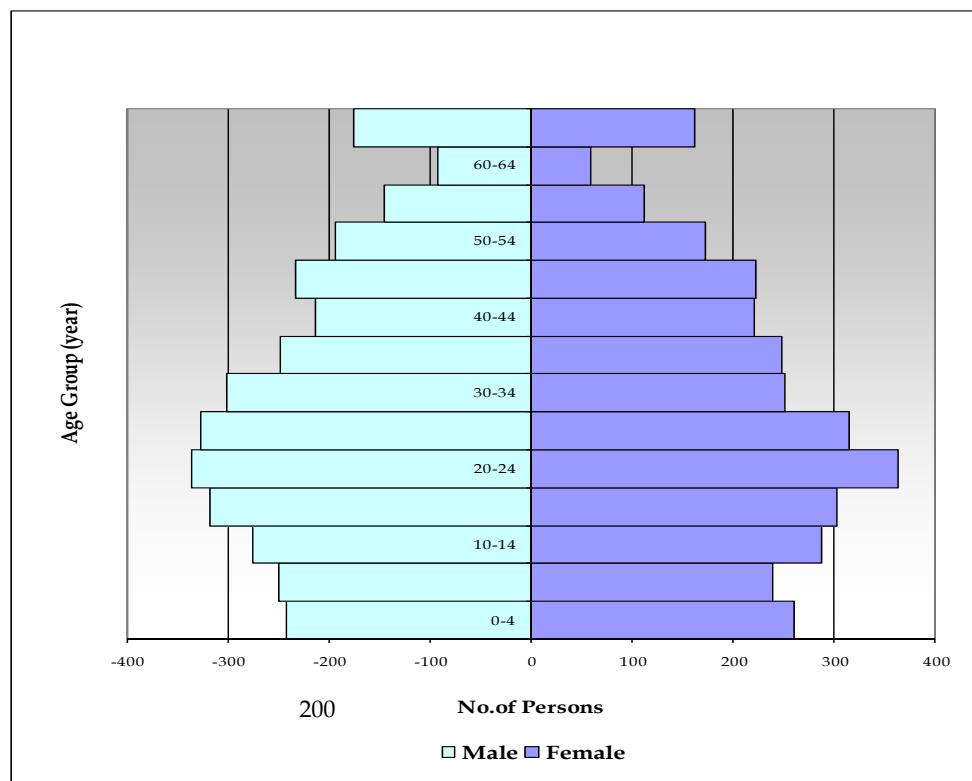
*Figure 5.1 Total Population by Gender & Location*



**Table 5.3 - Population by Age group & Gender**

Age group (Year)	No. of persons		Total	
	Female	Male	No.	%
0-4	260	243	503	7.65
5-9	239	250	489	7.44
10-14	288	275	563	8.57
15-19	303	318	621	9.45
20-24	364	337	701	10.66
25-29	315	327	642	9.77
30-34	251	302	553	8.41
35-39	248	249	497	7.56
40-44	221	214	435	6.62
45-49	223	233	456	6.94
50-54	172	194	366	5.57
55-59	112	145	257	3.91
60-64	59	93	152	2.31
above 65	162	176	338	5.14
Total	3217	3356	6573	100.00

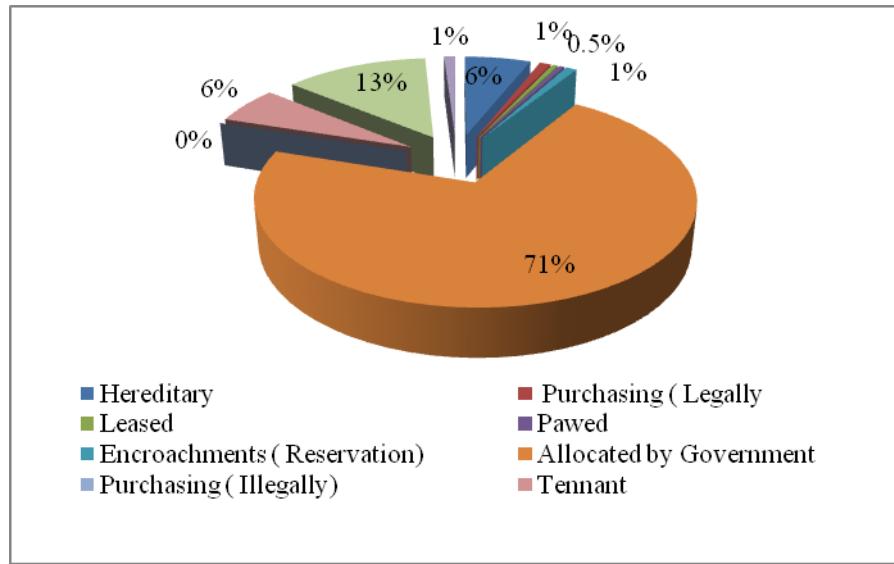
**Figure 5.2.- Population Pyramid**



## **(2) Tenure Ship**

The distribution of tenure ship of developed lands is 6% private ownerships, 71% on LDO permits and balance 23% occupied without any legal rights. This situation reflects that there were no inherited settlements and there is a great potential for development.

***Figure 5.3 - Tenure Ship***



## **(3) Present Land Use Pattern**

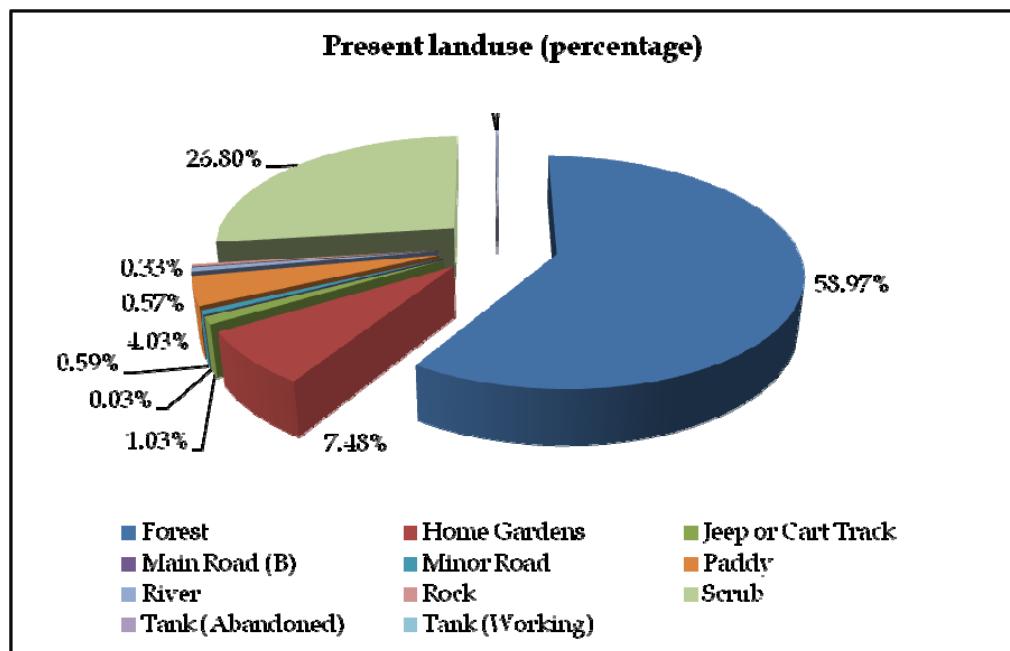
According to the data available, 13900 ha of total land of the proposed resettlement area, only 1486 ha of land are occupied and the present land use pattern is as follows.

***Table 5.4 - Existing Land use Pattern***

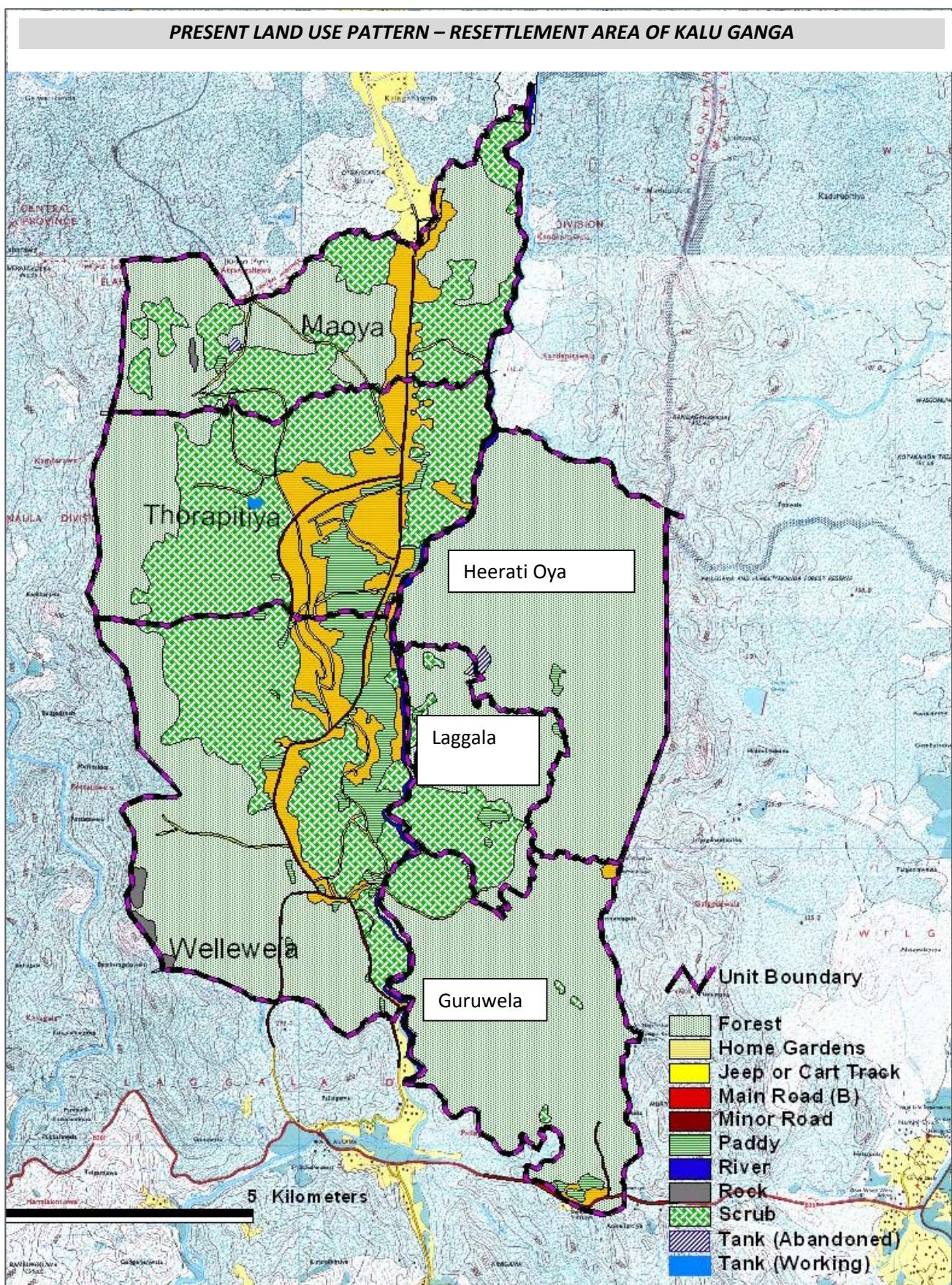
Land use Description	Land Extent (ha)					
	LB		RB		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Forest	4041.9	29.08	5229.23	37.62	9271.13	66.70
Home Gardens	823.08	5.92	21.04	0.15	844.12	6.07
Jeep or Cart Track	109.54	0.79	6.64	0.05	116.18	0.84
Main Road (B)	0	0.00	3.89	0.03	3.89	0.03
Minor Road	62.6	0.45	3.84	0.03	66.44	0.48
Paddy	409.48	2.95	45.15	0.32	454.63	3.27
River	43.39	0.31	21.39	0.15	64.78	0.47
Rock	37	0.27	0	0.00	37	0.27
Scrub	2651.01	19.07	372.48	2.68	3023.49	21.75
Tank (Abandoned)	3.79	0.03	11.28	0.08	15.07	0.11
Tank (Working)	3.27	0.02	0	0.00	3.27	0.02

Total Extent	8185.06	58.89	5714.94	41.11	13900	100.00
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*Figure 5.4- Existing Land use Pattern*



Map No. 01 Existing land use pattern of resettlement area of system "F"



### **5.1.5 Socio-economic Statistics of the Host Community in Kaudulla LB extension area (surrounding host community of the proposed Moragahakanda Resettlement Area**

Kaudulla LB extension area in System 'D' which was the originally proposed resettlement area for Moragahakanda APS is located in Medirigiriya Divisional Secretary's division of Polonnaruwa district. This area is to be irrigated off Kaudulla tank. The distance from Moragahakanda to System 'D' is around 60 km. The project area covers 07 GN divisions and its population is 3601 of which, 52% Male and 48% Female. Their major occupation is agriculture, and mostly the youths are employed in the Civil Security Force. 71% of the developed lands are occupied by the permit holders whereas private ownership of the land is below 10%. The social, cultural and economic backgrounds of the host community and the Moragahakanda APS are very much similar, even though the environmental conditions in both places slightly differ, the host area being in the dry zone & the Moragahakanda project area being in the intermediate zone. However it is anticipated that integration of both communities would not be much difficult as there are several similarities common to both communities. Considering the fact that the host community too were living in this area for a considerable period of time they too will be provided with the facilities enjoyed by the APS of Moragahakanda at the new settlements.

Out of the APS of Moragahakanda, 302 HH have opted to resettle in System 'D'. The villages of Nabada wewa, Dahan wewa & Bandara wewa each having Village Centers covering the infrastructure facilities given in 5.1.2.(A).I will be provided. In addition the pipe borne water supply facility will be extended to cover the entire resettlement area. An Area Centre at Bisopura with facilities in 5.1.2.(A).II will be established to service the entire resettlement area. The existing Medirigiriya Town would provide other additional facilities such as higher education, postal, health and security and banking facilities.

As for the surface water supply to the resettlement area of System D1, currently the construction of surface water treatment plant of Medirigiriya Water Supply Scheme is on-going. The estimated budget is Rs. 181,104,000 in accordance with the brief report prepared by National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Anuradhapura. The construction of this facility is expected to be completed in year 2013. The target service area is the present developed areas in the Kaudulla Scheme, mainly Medirigiriya town & its suburbs. In addition it covers the Kaudulla LB extension area such as Bisopura Area center with the settlement area & Nabadawewa, Dahanwewa, Bandarawewa villages.

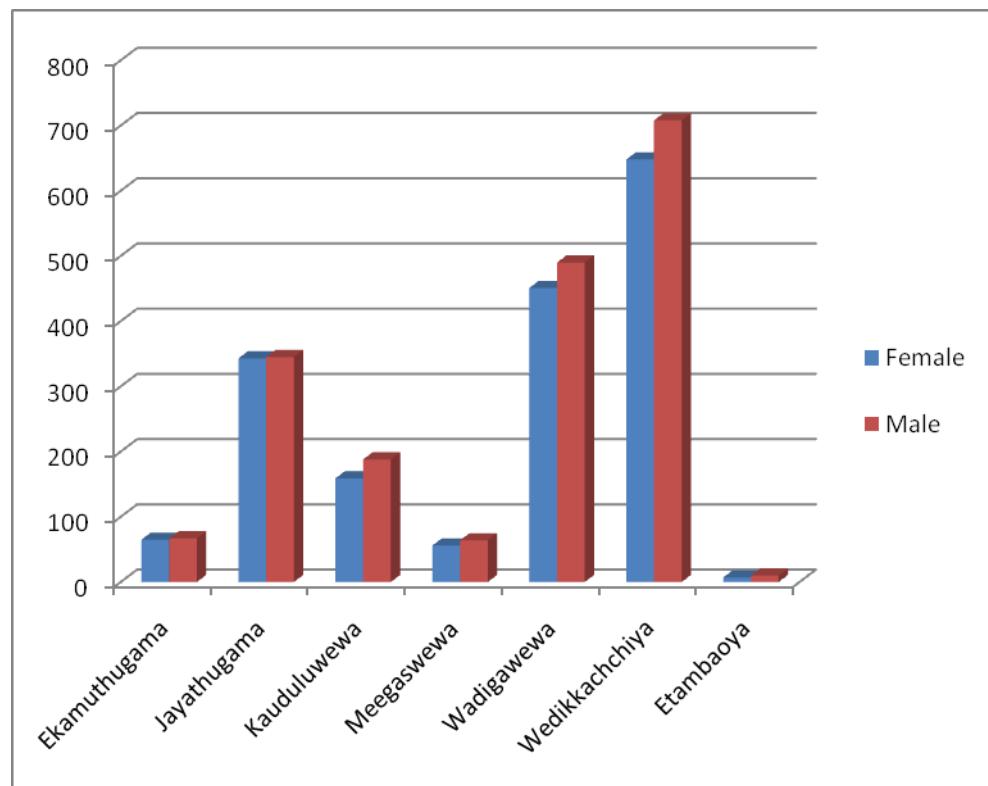
Out of the total land area of 917 ha and 2072 ha. for homesteads and farmsteads , 3350 nos of homestead allotments and 2680 nos of farmstead allotments respectively will be available for resettlement. The 03 numbers of village centres and one area centre will be established in this area. Though APS opted to resettle in System 'D' expecting a larger extent of agricultural land, it was not possible due to the scarcity of land even in system "D" and hence the larger extent of land will not be allocated there. Instead an ex-gratia cash payment of Rs.50,000/= per each household who will be made for those who opted to resettle in System 'D'.

**(1) Demographic Data**

*Table 5.5 - Total Population by Gender & GN Division*

GN Division	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Ekamuthugama	65	3.76	67	3.58	132	3.67
Jayathugama	343	19.84	345	18.43	688	19.11
Kauduluwewa	159	9.20	188	10.04	347	9.64
Meegaswewa	56	3.24	64	3.42	120	3.33
Wadigawewa	451	26.08	490	26.18	941	26.13
Wedikkachchiya	648	37.48	708	37.82	1356	37.66
Etambaoya	7	0.40	10	0.53	17	0.47
Total	1729	100.00	1872	100.00	3601	100.00
%	48.01		51.99		100	

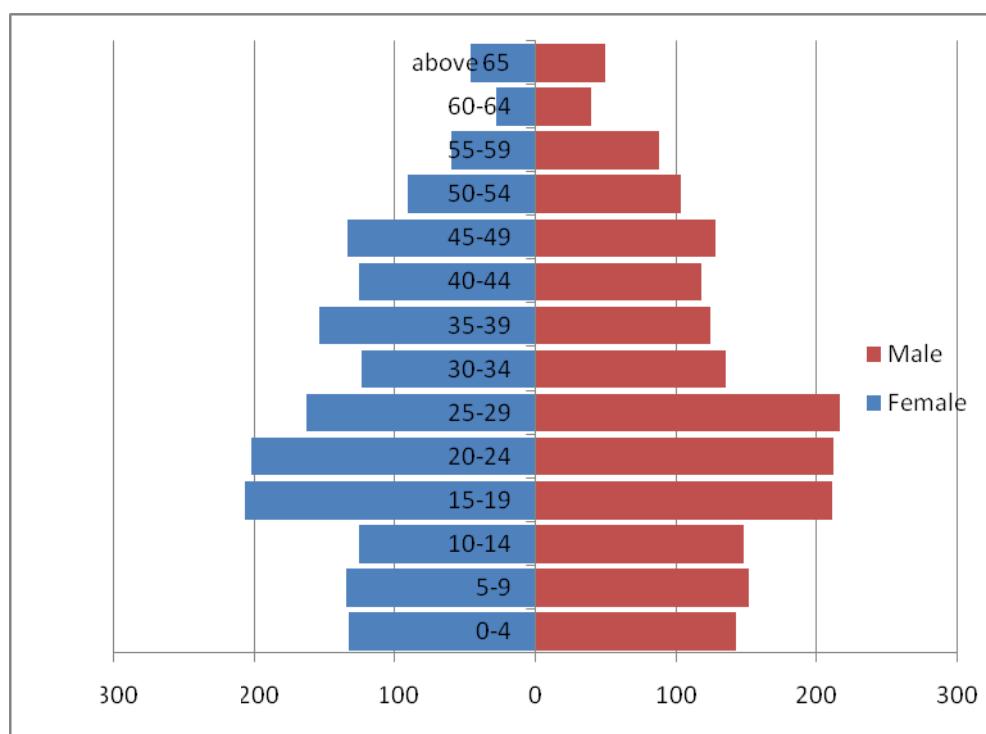
*Figure 5.5- Total Population by Gender & GN Division*



**Table 5.6 - Population by Age group & Gender**

Age group (Year)	No. of persons		Total No. of Persons	%
	Female	Male		
0-4	133	143	276	7.66
5-9	135	152	287	7.97
10-14	126	148	274	7.61
15-19	207	211	418	11.61
20-24	202	212	414	11.50
25-29	163	217	380	10.55
30-34	124	136	260	7.22
35-39	154	125	279	7.75
40-44	126	118	244	6.78
45-49	134	128	262	7.28
50-54	91	104	195	5.42
55-59	60	88	148	4.11
60-64	28	40	68	1.89
above 65	46	50	96	2.67
Total	1729	1872	3601	100.00

**Figure 5.6- Population by Age group & Gender**

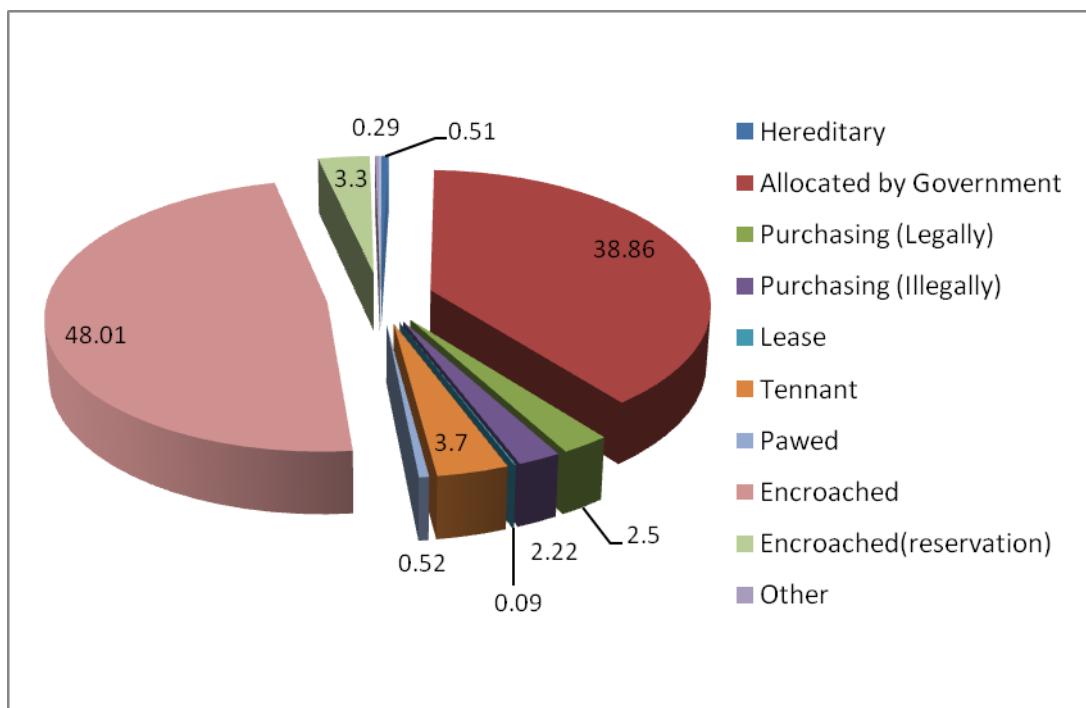


**(2) Tenure Ship**

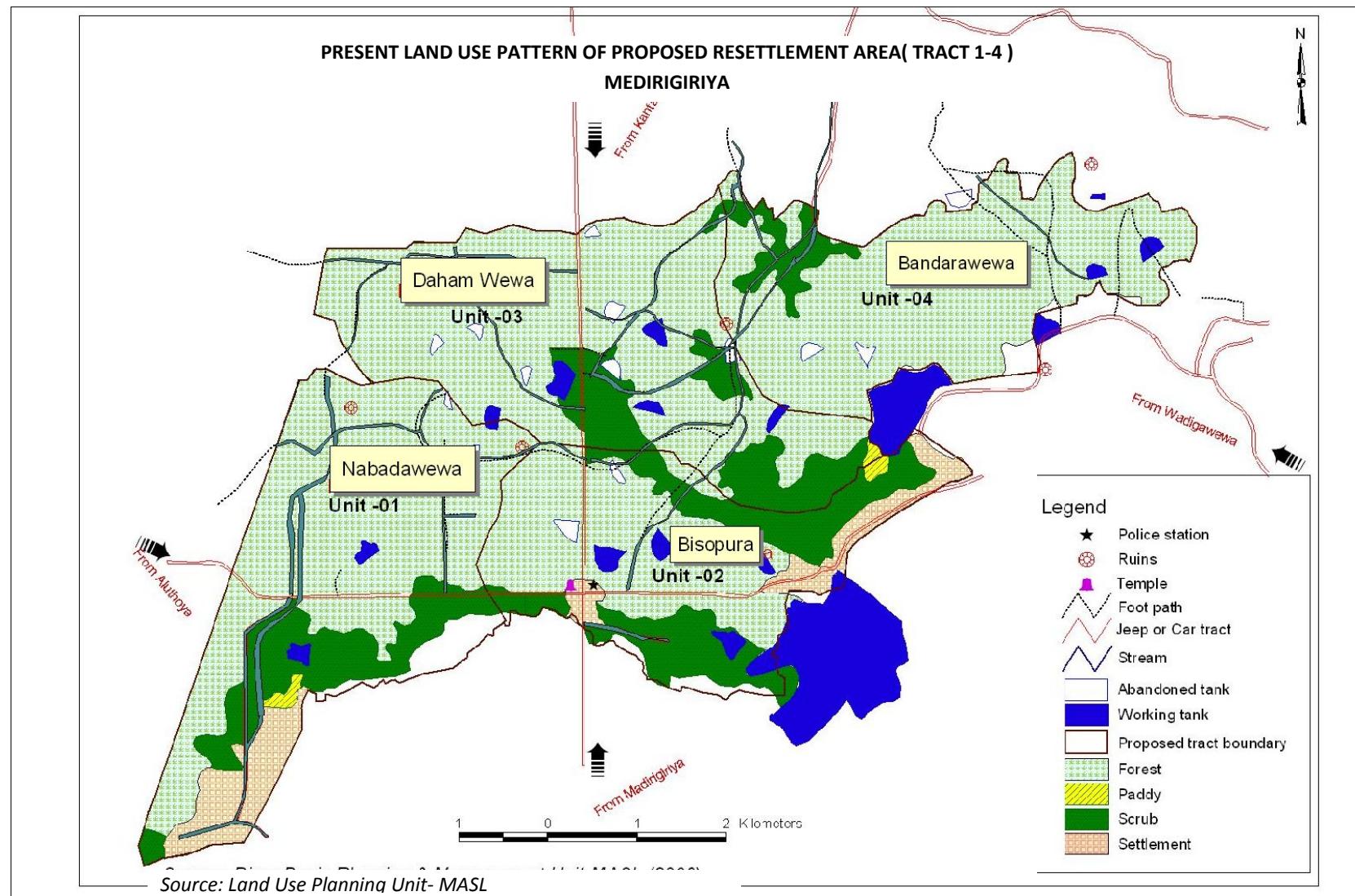
*Table 5.7 - Developed Land Extent by Ownership of Land*

Ownership	Irrigable		Highland		Total		
	No. of lots	Extent (Acres)	No. of lots	Extent (Acres)	No. of lots	Extent (Acres)	%
Hereditary	5	8	3	2.76	8	10.76	0.51
Allocated by Government	203	369.83	480	451.14	683	820.97	38.86
Purchasing (Legally)	11	20	29	32.75	40	52.75	2.50
Purchasing (Illegally)	12	21.55	28	25.25	40	46.8	2.22
Lease	1	2	0	0	1	2	0.09
Tenant	58	78.25	0	0	58	78.25	3.70
Pawed	6	5.5	5	5.51	11	11.01	0.52
Encroached	276	530.25	467	483.93	743	1014.18	48.01
Encroached (reservation)	24	32	37	37.75	61	69.75	3.30
Other	1	1.5	5	4.63	6	6.13	0.29
Total	597	1068.88	1054	1043.72	1651	2112.6	100.00
%		50.60		49.40		100.00	

*Figure 5.7- Developed Land Extent by Ownership of Land*



**3) Map no 02: Existing Land Use Pattern**



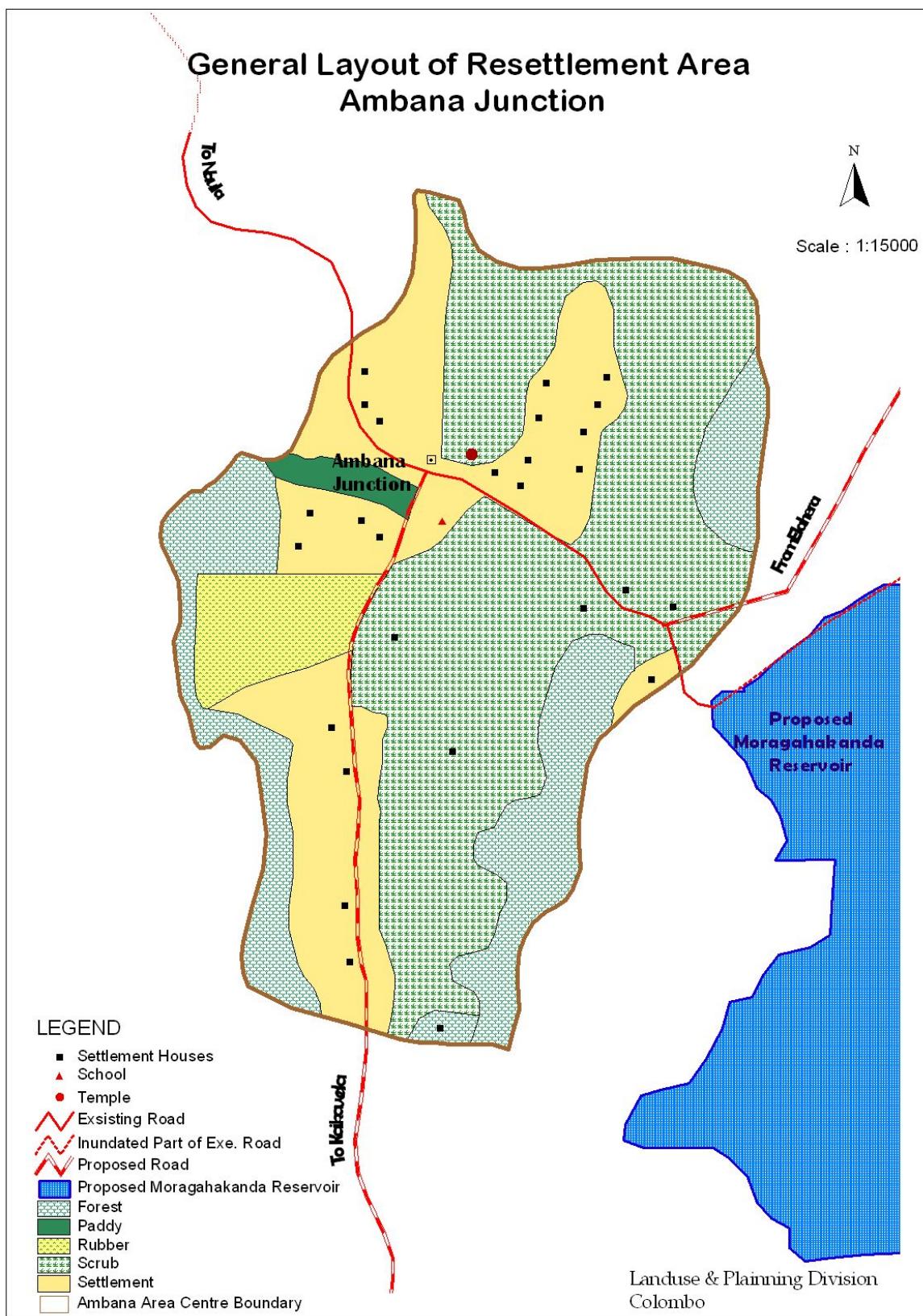
### **5.1.6 RESETTLEMENT AREA AT AMBANA JUNCTION**

It has been proposed to establish an Area Centre at Ambana Junction which is close to the Project for relocation of few Public Institutions which will be affected. Ambana is located at 2 km. towards Naula from Kongahawela Bazaar which is going under water. Naula – Elahera road deviation begins in between Kongahawela and Ambana. This proposed Area Centre would be beneficial for the unaffected people living in the periphery of the reservoir. There exists a small bazaar at Ambana Junction at present where there is a potential for upgrading as a Service Center. An extent of 120 ha. of land has been identified for the establishment of this Service Center as an Area Centre.

The commercial allotments will be provided to the APS who opted to re-establish their ventures at this centre as well as for other entrepreneurs who request commercial allotments for new ventures. Provision also will be made for an Urban Housing Area for Government and Semi Government employees at this location. It is expected that the Moragahakanda Reservoir would produce 3000 metric tons of inland fishery annually hence provision of land will have to be made for a fishing village as well as a market place for the fishing industry. It has been ascertained that this location would have a much potential to develop as a sub collecting center to cater to Dambulla Main Collecting Center because of the fact that present collecting activities are concentrated at Kongahawela bazaar which goes under water. As such the Ambana Area Center would be very much beneficial to the people living in the neighborhood.

On the above basis Ambana Area Center will accommodate an Inland fishery village for 300 families, residential sites for government & semi government officials numbering 175 & 25 for businessmen. The size of residential plot is 20 perches. In addition there will be 10 nos of 0.8 ha highland agriculture lots and 25 nos of 06 perches commercial allotments available for future distribution.

**Map No : 03 Present Land Use Pattern of Ambana Junction**



## 5.2 Requirements and choice for relocation of housing and other structures

According to the Socio Economic Survey conducted by MASL in year 2008, 1581 Households will have to be relocated from the reservoir bed area, road deviation, elephant corridor, system “D” branch channel and partly affected families together with 71 Commercial Establishments, 21 Combined Residences and Commercial Establishments which are under private ownership whereas a total no of 20 structures belonging to government & public institutions comprising 03 Schools, 03 Pre-schools, 02 Banks, 01 Agrarian Service Centre, 01 Regional Hospital, 03 Sub-Post Offices, 05 Temples, 01 Public Library and 01 Community Hall .

**Table 5.8 - Details of Residential and commercial structures to be relocated.**

Type Households	Tank bed Area	Road deviation	System ‘D’ proposed Branch Channel	Partly affected families	Elephant Corridor	Grand Total
Homesteads	1364	09	09	142	57	<b>1581</b>
Commercial Establishments	67	--	--	--	04	<b>71</b>
Combined residential & Commercial Establishments	<b>21</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>21</b>
Total H.H Affected	<b>1452</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1673</b>

*Note: inclusive all affected families of Tank Bed area, Elephant Corridor, Road Deviation, Partly affected & branch channel trace of Kaudulla LB extension area in Homesteads, Commercial establishments and Combined residential & Commercial Establishments*

### **5.2.1 Reasons based for Selection of alternate resettlement areas by affected HH**

The reasons based for Selection of alternate resettlement areas by affected Households and the nos opted to each resettlement area were as follows:

#### **i) System 'F' - 1267 nos of families**

- Close proximity to the present villages
- Maintenance of kinship ties with their relatives
- Possibility to look after the remaining lands in the vicinity of the reservoir
- Safety of the area\*

#### **ii) System 'D'- 302 nos of families**

- In anticipation of larger extent of land or an ex-gratia payment
- Possibility to obtain lands for their future generations

#### **iii) Ambana -3 nos of families**

- Close proximity to the present villages
- Maintenance of kinship ties with their relatives
- Possibility to look after the remaining lands in the vicinity of the reservoir
- Safety of the area\*

\* Considering security conditions prevailed prior to May 2009.

### **5.2.2 Availability of Land**

The number of farmstead and homestead available in System 'F' are 3452 and 4152 respectively. After resettling of 1267 HH, an additional 2185 allotments will be available for Kaluganga reservoir bed evacuees, host community and settlement of landless people in the adjoining areas (*Refer Map No 5*). Similarly there are 3350 nos of homesteads and 2680 nos of farmsteads in System 'D' where 302 HH who opted to System 'D' could be easily accommodated (*Refer Map No 6*). Even at Ambana Area Center, there is a plenty of homesteads and 3 nos of HH opted to Ambana Junction could be accommodated.

**Table 5.9 - Availability of land and proposed infrastructure facilities in the resettlement areas.**

	System 'F'( Kaluganga) No. of Lots	System 'D' No. of Lots	Ambana Junction No. of Lots
1. Homestead	4556	3350	500**
2. Agricultural Land	3452	2680	10
3. Commercial Establishments	262	156	15
4. Temples	04	01	--
5. Common facilities	One Town center (for both Moragahakanda & Kaluganga resettlers) One Block center, two VCs for Moragahakanda affected people & One Block center, one VC for Kaluganga resettlers	One Area Center & 3 Village Centers.	One Area Center facilitated with health & other services.

\*\*This homestead are reserved for fisheries village, officers' housing area and affected families

**Table 5.10 - Distribution of Affected Households in New Settlement Areas.**

Settlement Area	Homesteads	Commercial Establishments
1. System 'F'	1267	81
2. System 'D'	311*	09
3. Ambana	03	02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>92</b>

\*- Number includes 09 affected HH from the Branch Channel trace in Kaudulla Extension Area.

**Table 5.11 - Availability of Resettlement sites**

Sys. & Zone	Management Block	Unit / Category of Service Center.	Homesteads		Farmsteads		Commercial Sites	
			No of Lots	Extent (ha)	No of Lots	Extent (ha)		
Sys. 'F' LB	Wellawela	Wellewela BC	495	99	412	247.2	17	
		Torapitiya VC	797	159.4	664	398.4	23	
		Ma Oya VC	581	116.2	554	332.4	13	
		Sub Total	1873	374.6	1630	978	53	
Sys. 'F' RB	New Laggala	New Laggala TC	1032	206.4	516	309.6	157	
		Guruwela BC	709	141.8	591	354.6	24	
		Heenati Oya VC	942	188.4	785	471	28	
		Sub Total	2683	536.6	1892	1135.2	209	
TOTAL			4556	911.2	3522	2113.2	262	
Sys. 'D'	New Area	Bisopura AC	1240	248	704	422	156	
		Nebada Wewa VC	1005	201	586	351		
		Daham Wewa VC	536	107	736	441	68	
		Bandara wewa VC	570	114	654	394		
		TOTAL	3351	670	2680	1608	224	
Ambana	Area Centre		500	120	9	7	25	

### 5.3 Resettlement of affected host community in Kaudulla LB Extension Area

The resettlement of Moragahakanda APS will be confined to 4 GN divisions only in the 1<sup>st</sup> stage, where there is an existing population of 2333 in 597 nos of main families and 31 sub-families whose main occupation is agriculture. They are occupying a total extent of 1200 acres of state land. Under the new Resettlement and Settlement Development Programme in Kaudulla LB Extension Area, one Area Centre and 3 Village Centres have been planned, where the total extent will be 1017 ha. of irrigable and 1550 ha. of highland, which will accommodate 311 affected HH from Moragahakanda Project as well as the host families. In addition 224 nos of commercial lots are available.

Dahamwewa village centre would be the most suitable area for resettlement of 311 affected HH of Moragahakanda Project as there is no single host family in this unit. As per the structure plan, 420.6 ha. of irrigable lands are available which will be 701 farmsteads allotments. A total extent of 245 ha. of highland is available in this unit where total there is provision for 578 homesteads allotments equivalent to an land area of 157 ha. There is no Private or Paraveni or leased land and all are state lands in this area. As there are no previous occupants, no acquisition of land will be involved in this unit. Accordingly, there are 267 Homesteads (53 ha.) and 390 Farmsteads (234 ha.) available for settlement of landless families after resettling Moragahakanda APS and those who displaced from branch channel trace numbering 311 families.

**Table-5.12 – Land availability for Re-settlement at Dahamwewa Village – Kaudulla LB Extension Area**

Land Requirement (No .of Affected HH)	Availability				Surplus			
	Homesteads		Farmsteads		Homesteads		Farmsteads	
	No. of Lots	Extent ha.	No. of Lots	Extent ha.	No. of Lots	Extent ha.	No. of Lots	ha.
311	578	245	701	420.6	267	53	390	234

### **5.3.1 Area Centres and Village Centres of Kaudulla LB Extension Area**

The Bisopura Area Centre will service the Kaudulla LB Extension Area comprising four Villages Bisopura, Dahamwewa, Nabadawewa & Bandarawewa.

The infrastructure facilities that will be provided at the Area & Village centers are given in sub section 5.1.5.

### **5.4. Resettlement Program for affected HH of Moragahakanda in System 'F'**

System 'F' comprises of two areas namely Right and Left Banks of Kalu Ganga reservoir. The Right Bank is earmarked for the resettlement of the affected HH of Kalu Ganga reservoir who has requested these lands claiming that those areas were their ancestral places. Therefore, Moragahakanda affected HH were offered Left Bank of System "F" which they accepted readily. This area will be developed as 3 villages comprising one Block Centre at Wellewela and two Village Centres at, Thorapitiya & Ma Oya respectively. The total extent of LB area is 1506 ha. with 978 ha. of irrigable land and 528 ha. of highland.

According to the Socio-economic survey in 2007, total number of families already settled in System 'F' (Right and Left Banks) is 1669. The distribution is given below:

i)	Right Bank	-	180 families
ii)	Left Bank	-	
	* Haththota Amuna	-	914 "
	* Kandapitawela	-	160 "
	* Elephant Corridor	-	57 "
	* Host families	-	358 "
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1669 "</b>
		=====	

914 families settled in Haththota Amuna Irrigation scheme will not be disturbed by the Project. Also 160 families settled in Kandapitawela will not be disturbed. However, they will be provided with enhanced supply of irrigation water for cultivation during both seasons.

57 families of Elephant Corridor have been included into the Moragahakanda RIP and also 358 host families have to be accounted in the RIP. The number of affected HH to be resettled in this area will be 1267. The available land area for resettlement of 1267 families is shown in Table 5.14

**Table – 5.14 – Allocation & Availability of Lands in Left Bank of System ‘F’**

Category of land allottees	Land Requirement ( No of families)	Availability	
		Homestead	Irrigable
Moragahakanda APS	1267	1267	1267
Affected Host Families	358	358	358
Surplus allotments for future allocation	-	<b>310</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>1935</b>	<b>1630</b>

358 nos of families in the host area will be affected by the resettlement of affected families in Moragahakanda tank bed. Therefore, the land that occupied & cultivated by these families have to be taken into consideration in the land acquisition process. According to the socio economic survey of 2007, the extents of land in these areas are 75 ha. of highland and 65 ha. of paddy land. The types of ownership of these lands are mostly Government leased and few are under the private ownership. It is proposed that the land and structures (Houses and other buildings) located in the highlands will not be acquired as they could be re-allocated among the same families. As a result compensation payment will not arise in these cases. There also may be cases where parts of certain highland areas fallen in to the other uses according to the new development plan. For such lands acquisition process will be followed. In general, all paddy land will subject to the acquisition process as these lands will automatically be converted irrigable lands. . As far as possible it is planned to maintain the original Tennureship during the re- allocation process too. This will minimize the adverse impacts on the host families. Those who will not be subjected to the resettlement process are not entitled to the housing, latrine and shifting allowances. However the training & agricultural extension facilities will be common to all families.

## **5.5 Provision of Public Utilities in Resettlement Area.**

The public utilizes such as water, electricity and telecommunication will be provided in the resettlement areas which were enjoyed in the original villages.

## **5.6 Relocation of Public Institutions and Religious Institutes**

### **5.6.1 Severely affected schools**

Elagamuwa Maha Vidyalaya primary school and Kambarawa Junior School will be fully affected by the Project. The affected total student population will be resettled with their families in the resettlement areas, and those facilities will be newly provided.

### **5.6.2 Regional Hospital at Kongahawela**

This Hospital will be affected which serves the affected families and families living outside the Project. Therefore, this hospital will be relocated at Ambana Area Centre with upgraded facilities.

### **5.6.3 Agrarian Service Centre at Kongahawela**

The present Agrarian Service Center will be affected and it will be re-established at Ambana Area Centre with same facilities. The isolated families can make use of this Agrarian Service Centre.

### **5.6.4 Pre-School at Kongahawela**

The present Pre-school at Kongahawela will be affected and it will be re-established at Ambana Area Centre with existing facilities.

### **5.6.5 Public Utilities within 100 m. Buffer Zone**

There exists 01 no Sub-Post Office, 01 no Public Library and 01 no Samurdhi Bank located within 100 m Buffer Zone outside the HFL. Around 75% of the people who obtained services from these institutions, will be affected and resettled in new settlement areas. Hence, services of these Institutions are to be continued for balance population with new access roads.

### **5.6.6 Relocation of Religious Places**

05 nos Temples will be relocated to the resettlement areas together with the affected associated villagers. The temples are managed by the Nayaka Thero in associated with the “Dayaka Sabha” (subscribing committee) of the temple represented by the villagers. Therefore when offering lands for the temples in resettlement areas the ownership will be transferred to the Dayaka Sabha. The financial assistance will be provided for the re-establishment of one resident building for the priests for each temple by the project. The compensation for the acquired properties of the temple will be paid at the replacement value for structures and market value for the land and trees to the Public Trustee. The Public Trustee will release funds to the Temples as and when necessary. The project will monitor the construction activities of the temples with the in liaison with the Public Trustee. An extent of 0.8 ha. of highland( minimum) will be provided in 0.8 ha. Village Centres for the re-establishment of Temple and 01 farmstead will be allocated for a Temple where a paddy land of 0.8 ha. or below or no paddy land has been acquired and 02 farmsteads will be allocated for a Temple if the acquired paddy land is more than 0.8 ha.

## **5.7 Culture & Religion**

1571 nos of HH belong to the Sinhala community whose religion is Buddhism. They are practicing Buddhist culture inherited from their ancestors. The village temples are located at each village where these APS used to practice their religious activities. The way of life of villagers is that they look after the temples and priests by way of giving necessary assistance such as Alms and construction of religious buildings.

The priests give them leadership in addition to the religious rituals. These practices and the way of life should be continued at the re-settlement areas where the basic infrastructure will be provided by the project. Traditionally, people are linked with the religion for all their activities of day to day life. This system prevails and respected by the state. Generally, in Sri Lanka, Buddhist priests take a lead role on behalf of the community when they are faced with difficulties. In the case of this project, the Buddhist priests have not opposed, but they were very supportive. The 'Sthupas' lie in the tank-bed area will not be demolished when evacuating the people as those are enshrined with sacred relics.

One Muslim family will be affected by the Project whose religion is Islam. This family will also be provided facilities for their religious activities in the re-settlement area.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6. Economic Rehabilitation and Income Restoration Programmes**

#### **6.1 Necessity of the Programme**

When the people are displaced from their established settings, they are generally improvised, because it has been established that cash compensation alone for the loss of property is not sufficient to restore all the income losses incurred due to involuntary displacement. To prevent these hardships, sufferings and destitution during the post-resettlement stage, all the APS in general and the poorest of the poor in particular have to be given special attention to build up their new life with better facilities at the new settlements. As such, it is necessary to start some development programs at the initial stage, especially for the landless and marginal farmers, wage earners, income losers, the disadvantaged women and elderly households (vulnerable groups). A viable and sustainable income generation programmes will be designed prior to the dislocation and will be implemented as soon as they are resettled in resettlement area. A set of development activities aimed for economic re-establishment of those vulnerable groups will be implemented until they become self-sustained. During this period they will be assisted to develop access to the means of production and new resources as relevant. In a nutshell, all affected APS will be gradually focused to receive all benefits of the development initiatives of the Moragahakanda and Kalu Ganga Development Projects.

#### **6.2 Programme Strategy**

The Programme strategy is based on the occupational background and age group of APS mainly, farmer & business community, vulnerable groups & youth. Different kind of Income Generating programmes will be designed for each of them to suit their knowhow, skills and educational level.

##### **6.2.1 Constraints faced by APS/Implementing Agency**

i) The income restoration programmes will be the main focus of economic rehabilitation of the resettled people in view of following constraints.

- Limited land resources
- Lack of organizational capacity of APS
- Lack of institutional support
- Lack of working capital
- Lack of marketing support
- Lack of opportunity for skill development

Reluctant to use new technology for agriculture practices  
Lack of entrepreneurial attitude

This will be remedied by introducing a number of appropriate programs in the resettlement areas.

ii) Possible losses

Due to the acquisition process, the following income generation avenues too will be lost by the APS affecting the future livelihood.

- Perennial crops and short-term crops
- Paddy land
- Wage earnings
- Business and Industry
- Home gardens
- Animal Husbandry
- Cottage industries
- Gem, mineral and sand Mining

#### **6.2.2 Proposals to overcome constraints & Losses**

To overcome above constraints & losses, the activities under RIP will be framed in a multi-dimensional and flexible manner with the aim of achieving broader Socio-economic benefits for the target groups. The main features of this programme will be:

- Implementation of an agricultural productivity development plan
- Fulfillment of the training needs of the APS
- Development of managerial and entrepreneurial skills
- Promotion of leadership capacity
- Arrangement of lending facilities, grants and micro-finance
- Formation of farmer, women, youth etc. groups
- Provision of easy access to new technology.

#### **6.3 Income Restoration Plan**

Strategies will be planned to assist the APS to restore their income earning capacity and production levels to reach at least, the national level.

**6.3.1.** The following income restoration plan will be implemented to ensure that the income levels are improved or at least restored for the following categories of APS:-

- Farmers who are not resident in the project affected area, but losing their agriculture lands below 0.8 ha. Who will not be entitling to lands in the settlement area.
- Relocated small-scale Businesses and Industries
- APS below poverty line
- Women headed, elderly and disabled households

- Labourers losing skilled jobs
- Un-employed / under employed youth

**6.3.2** For the implementation of above programmes, separate plans such as, Training, Agriculture Production and Productivity etc., are to be implemented. Suitable Organizational Structure is proposed in Chapter Eight.

### **6.3.3 Savings**

The saving habits & productive investment means will be encouraged amongst APS to save in banks the surplus savings generated from individual economic schemes. The prime objective of savings is to establish their financial stability for their sustainability. The project officials will coordinate these activities with the Banks and APS. Bank Accounts will be opened for all APS to facilitate the payment of compensation.

## **6.4 Income Restoration Programs for Severely Affected Households.**

The affected HH who will lose all their houses, home gardens, agricultural land, business premises and their income sources will be treated as severely affected HH and will be entitled to assistance to restore their livelihood to pre-project income levels or higher. The severely affected HH will receive the highest priority during the land alienation process. One person from this category of households will be entitled to skills training to improve their livelihood base.

In the case of MASL resettlement programs, the land parcels allocated to the recipients are generally, gifts as they will be paid compensation for all acquired properties (land & other developments)

The methodology adopted for distribution of lands to severely affected HH are as follows. :-

### **6.4.1 Allocation of Homestead and Agricultural Land**

In general, the Homestead and farmstead lands will be allocated under the rules and regulations of Land Development Ordinance following the Land Kachcheri process (mechanism adopted for distribution of state lands). However for the severely affected people, the distribution of lands will not follow the Land Kachcheri process because this is linked to a compulsory evacuation programme as a result of the project. Hence this land allocation will be on a preferential basis.

### **6.4.2 Allocation of Commercial & Industrial Sites**

Generally, the allocation of commercial and industrial sites will be allocated under the State Land Ordinance following the auctioneering process. But in this case for the reason of compulsory evacuation, commercial sites in the resettlement area will be allocated on the preferential basis.

#### **6.4.3. Provision of assistance**

It is planned to implement an Agriculture Development Plan for farmsteads & homesteads and other income generating programs with a view to enhance the economic status of the resettlers. The Agriculture Development Plan is annexed herewith and the other income generating programs are as follows:

- i) Town Centres / Area Centres / Village Centres will be provided with all infrastructure facilities including the allied services.
- ii) In addition to above facilities transportation, weekly fair, commercial centers, sports and other entertainment facilities will be introduced at the initial stage.
- iii) Two nos of Demonstration farms with modern technology will be established in resettlement areas of Kaluganga and Kaudulla extension area.
- iv) Agricultural implements will be provided to the farmer community.
- v) Participatory Home Garden Development programme will be introduced by developing technical skills through training and by providing materials such as seeds of grain & pulses.( Vegetable seeds, coconut seedlings, banana saplings and other variety of fruit and timber plants.)
- vi) Cottage Industries will be introduced specially for the women households. Micro financial facilities in the range of Rs.5000/= to 10,000/= will be arranged through the Revolving Fund.
- vii) Hi-tech Rice Processing Industry will be established. Loans will be arranged through the Banks. (SME Schemes.)
- viii) Commercial skills of farmers will be enhanced by providing training on marketing aspects, including cultivation practices and quality Processing Technologies
- ix) Revolving Fund to be established for Micro-finance and short-term loan for Small Scale businesses and Cottage Industries.
- x) Establishment of potential income generating activities mentioned below will be facilitated.
  - Paddy Trading
  - Rice Processing and Trading

- Vegetable and Cereal Trading
- Small Cottage Industry Trading
- Trading of Milk and Eggs
- Bee-keeping
- Inland Fishery
- Agro Forestry
- Gem Mining and Trading
- Eco Tourism

xi) The resettlers will be provided with skill training programmes such as carpentry, masonry, and plumbing, electrical works etc for them to be engaged on Income Restoration Programs. One member from each family will be provided this training.

#### **6.4.4 Small Scale Business Development**

To mitigate the adverse effects of loss of production of land and commercial ventures, small scale business grants and loans will be made available to the APS by the project and banks respectively. The amount of grant per household and additional assistance including Training for Business development will be determined by the project in consultation with the concerned APS. The APS will need to re-establish their lost businesses and restore their livelihood individually at proposed new service Centres. The project will facilitate access to Banks, Insurance companies etc. The accessibility to the Market for produces made by resettlers will be arranged by the project. For this purpose, the road network will be linked up with the main commercial centers such as Dambulla & Naula.

#### **6.4.5 Method of Restoration of affected Businesses**

To mitigate the adverse effects on dislocation of informal sector businesses functioned before the cutoff date (2008.01.20), small business grants of Rs.10,000/= will be provided, to facilitate them to re-establish their new businesses.

#### **6.4.6 Job Restoration**

About 123 numbers of daily wage workers will lose their jobs on Private, State and Commercial Establishments. They will be provided employment in the Project on a priority basis. Failure to provide such an employment, will entitle them to a cash grant of Rs.3000/= per month for 06 months (Rs.18, 000/=) period.

#### **6.4.7 Skill Development Programme for Unemployed Youths**

The Skill Development Programme will be introduced for the youths of affected families and host families. This programme will be focused on Job Market in the area particularly agro-based industries and various other needs in general national wise. Special emphasis will be given to Dambulla metropolitan region which distributes agricultural produces country wide. At least one person per family will be provided this Training needs and 50% will be women. Potential Training areas are given below:

- Carpentry
- Masonry
- Plumbing
- Electrical works
- Heavy machine Operation
- Sewing Training for young women
- Computer Literacy
- Marketing and Financial Management
- TV and Radio repairing
- A/C and Refrigeration
- Food Processing
- High-tech Agriculture
- Motor Mechanism
- Driving

The youths will be selected for such training, depending on their educational qualifications. The training period will be 02 weeks to 06 months depending on the nature and quality of the Training and trainees will be entitled to Rs.3000/= training allowance per month.

#### **6.4.8 Income restoration programmes to vulnerable families**

There are 161 nos of vulnerable households categorized as 12 elderly HH, 06 women HH, 02 disabled HH and 141 HH below the poverty line who need to be provided special assistance to rebuild their livelihood in the new resettlement areas. These HH will be assisted to develop their paddy lands and construct their houses. The houses shall be built by the compensation received. Technical assistance will be provided during planning and construction stages of houses. Special income generation programs will be introduced to HH below the poverty line and women HH. Funds will be provided through the revolving fund to these programs. 12 elderly HH and 02 disabled HH will be given Rs.3000/= per month up to a maximum of 18 months for their subsistence. The balances 147 vulnerable HH are not physically disabled or elders. They are women headed HH & HH below the poverty line. So they are able to lift their own economic status and income levels when, they are provided with the same extent of lands similar to others. They too can survive until

they receive an income from their allotted lands with the food assistance given by the project up to a maximum of 18 months.

But the physically disabled and elderly HH (14 nos) are unable to cultivate the land they received. Hence, they need some special assistance to upgrade their livelihood for a certain period. This amount shall not be below the national subsistence level of Rs. 2912 per month and it is decided to pay an allowance of Rs. 3000 per month up to a maximum of 18 months.

All vulnerable HH will be entitled to an Income Restoration Grant of maximum Rs.25, 000/= per HH depending on the nature of the Income generating programme.

#### **6.4.9 Special assistance to encroachers, rented HH and HH occupying houses in leased lands.**

16 HH in encroached lands, 03 in rented houses and 01 in leased land will be affected by the Project. These 20 HH will not be entitled for compensation as they do not have titles for the land occupied. Hence, special assistance scheme will be drawn for these APS.

#### **6.4.10 Ex-gratia Payment for HH opted to Kaudulla LB Extension Area in System 'D'**

302 HH have opted to resettle in Kaudulla LB Extension Area in System 'D' anticipating that they will be provided with more extent of land than in System 'F'. However, due to a policy decision taken by the authorities because of the scarcity of lands, same extent of land will be provided both in System 'D' & 'F'. But to encourage these 302 HH opted to System 'D', they will be provided with Rs.50, 000/= as an ex-gratia payment.

#### **6.4.11. Employment in the Project**

The priority will be given to the APS for the employment opportunities in the project. MASL will encourage the contractors to recruit APS for their employment requirements.

### **6.5. Institutional arrangement for Training**

#### **6.5.1 Training needs and financial assistance**

Because of the high literacy rate of 98% amongst the APS, the fulfillment of their training needs will be much easier. However the lack of training institutions in these areas is a major constraint at present. The project will fulfill this requirement by engaging MASL directly and arranging other concerned government & private institutions on this task.

The training cost of Rs.2500/= to Rs.25, 000/= per person will be allocated by the Project as required.

### **6.5.2 Training facilities available in the MASL**

There are 02 Training Centres available with the MASL close to the resettlement areas at Girandurukotte – System ‘C’ and Thelhiriwawa – System ‘H’ which could be made use for training of APS in Kaluganga & Kaudulla LB extension area respectively. The training center at Girandurukotte more equipped than the one at Thelhiriwawa. The former has residential facilities and it could accommodate 70 trainees at a time. The establishment of a new Training Centre or strengthening of the present Training Centre at Girandurukotte with necessary staff, equipment and resources is shown in Annex. xiii. However as the cost of furnishing a new training center is fairly high and the maintenance cost of same would be an added burden to the MASL it was not pursued seriously and instead it is planned to upgrade the facilities at Girandurukotte Training Centre if found necessary after a proper gap analysis during the implementation of RIP. It is also planned to equip the Block Offices in the settlement areas to conduct the short term training programs and seminars.

### **6.5.3 Scope of Training Needs**

i) During the PRA Programs, following issues which warrant training of the affected and host communities have been identified as given below:

- Low income of APS.
- Lack of skills for self-employment
- Lack of knowledge for capital formation
- Lack of employment opportunities for youths.
- Lack of knowledge on water management techniques.
- Lack of knowledge on hi-tech agricultural practices.
- Lack of entrepreneurship attitudes & skills.
- Lack of leadership qualities.
- Poor living standards.
- Low agriculture productivity.
- Poor organizing capacity of APS.

ii) It is proposed to address those issues by the Project through developing comprehensive and intensive training strategies. The following Training programs are to be implemented to overcome these issues:-

- Capacity building training programmes
- Entrepreneurship development training programmes
- Training for formation of organizations
- Training programmes on fund raising and management of funds

- Vocational and skill training programmes
- Social, cultural and entertainment programmes

#### **6.5.4 Budgetary Provision**

A separate Training Budget will be included in the Project Budget and funds will be released for the smooth implementation of the Training Programme. Detail Training Programme and the Budget are annexed Chapter Ten.

***Table 6.1 - Vocational, Skills and other Training Programmes – 2 Weeks Period***

Ser. No.	Name of Programme	No. of Persons to be trained	Training Allowance per Person/ per 2 weeks Rs.	Sub Total of Training Allowance Rs.	Course Fee per person per 2 weeks Rs.	Sub Total of Training Course Fee Rs.	Total Rs.
01	Horticulture	150	1500/=	225,000/=	2500/=	375,000/=	600,000/=
02	Animal Husbandry	175	1500/=	262,500/=	2500/=	437,500/=	700,000/=
03	Bee-keeping	200	1500/=	300,000/=	2500/=	500,000/=	800,000/=
04	Others	49	1500/=	73,500/=	2500/=	122,500/=	196,000/=
	<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1500/=</b>	<b>861,000/=</b>	<b>2500/=</b>	<b>1,435,000/=</b>	<b>2,296,000/</b>

**Vocational, Skills and Other Training Programmes – 2 Months Period**

Ser. No.	Name of Programme	No. of Persons to be trained	Training Allowance Per person for 2 Months	Sub Total of Training Allowance Rs.	Course Fee per person per 2 Months Rs.	Sub Total of Training Course Fee Rs.	Total Rs.
01	Tiling	50	6000/=	300,000/=	10,000/=	500,000/=	800,000/=
02	Plumbing	50	6000/=	300,000/=	10,000/=	500,000/=	800,000/=
03	Heavy Vehicle Driving	150	6000/=	900,000/=	10,000/=	1,500,000/=	2,400,000/=
04	High Tech Agriculture	400	6000/=	2,400,000/=	10,000/=	4,000,000/=	6,400,000/=
05	Other						

	<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>6000/=</b>	<b>3,900,000/=</b>	<b>10,000/=</b>	<b>6,500,000/=</b>	<b>10,400,000/=</b>
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**Vocational, Skills and Other Training Programmes – 3 Months Period**

Ser. No.	Name of Programme	No. of Persons to be trained	Training Allowance Per person for 3 months period Rs.	Sub Total of Training Allowance Rs.	Course Fee per person per 3 Months Rs.	Sub Total of Training Course Fee Rs.	Total Rs.
01	Gem Cutting	10	9000/=	90,000/=	15,000/=	150,000/=	240,000/=
02	Electrical	08	9000/=	72,000/=	15,000/=	120,000/=	192,000/=
03	Book-keeping	05	9000/=	45,000/=	15,000/=	75,000/=	120,000/=
04	Book Binding	05	9000/=	45,000/=	15,000/=	75,000/=	120,000/=
05	Carpentry	15	9000/=	135,000/=	15,000/=	225,000/=	360,000/=
06	Other	07	9000/=	63,000/=	15,000/=	105,000/=	168,000/=
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>9000/=</b>	<b>450,000/=</b>	<b>15,000/=</b>	<b>750,000/=</b>	<b>1,200,000/ =</b>

**Vocational, Skills and Other Training Programmes – 6 Months Period**

Ser. No.	Name of Programme	No. of Persons to be trained	Training Allowance Per person for 3 months period Rs.	Sub Total of Training Allowance Rs.	Course Fee per person per 6 Months Rs.	Sub Total of Training Course Fee Rs.	Total Rs.
01	Accounts & Auditing	10	18,000/=	180,000/=	25,000/=	250,000/=	430,000/=
02	Computer Application & Word Processing	15	18,000/=	270,000/=	25,000/=	375,000/=	645,000/=
03	Motor Mechanism	15	18,000/=	270,000/=	25,000/=	375,000/=	645,000/=

	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18,000/=</b>	<b>720,000/=</b>	<b>25,000/=</b>	<b>1,000,000/=</b>	<b>1,720,000/=</b>
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**Table 6.2 – Human Resource Development Training Programmes**

<b>Period</b>	<b>No. of Persons to be trained</b>	<b>Training Allow. Per person Rs. *</b>	<b>Sub Total Rs.</b>	<b>Training Course Fee per person Rs. *</b>	<b>Sub Total Rs.</b>	<b>Grand Total Rs.</b>
2 Weeks	208	1500/=	312,000/=	2500/=	520,000/=	832,000/=
2 Months	50	6000/=	300,000/=	10,000/=	500,000/=	800,000/=
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>6000/=</b>	<b>612,000/=</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,020,000/=</b>	<b>1,632,000/=</b>

\* Training Allowance per person / per month is Rs. 3000.00

\* Training Course Fee per person / per month is Rs. 5000.00

*Note: This HRD training program includes training of Project and other staff also*

**Table 6.3 - Business Development & Marketing Training Programmes**

<b>Period</b>	<b>No. of Persons to be trained</b>	<b>Training Allow. Per person Rs. *</b>	<b>Sub Total Rs.</b>	<b>Training Course Fee per person Rs. *</b>	<b>Sub Total Rs.</b>	<b>Grand Total Rs.</b>
2 Weeks	50	1500/=	75,000/=	2500/=	125,000/=	200,000/=
2 Months	42	6000/=	252,000/=	10,000/=	420,000/=	672,000/=
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>327,000/=</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>545,000/=</b>	<b>872,000/=</b>

\* Training Allowance per person / per month is Rs. 3000.00

\* Training Course Fee per person / per month is Rs. 5000.00

**Table : 6.4 - Summary of Training Budget**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description of Training</b>	<b>No of trainees</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
1	Vocational, skill and other training ( 2 weeks period)	574	2,296,000
2	Vocational, skill and other training ( 2 months period)	650	10,400,000
3	Vocational, skill and other training ( 3 months period)	90	1200000
4	Vocational, skill and other training ( 6 months period)	40	1720000
5	Human Resource development training ( 2 weeks)	208	832000
6	Human Resource development training ( 2 months)	50	800000
7	Business development and marketing training. (2 weeks)	50	200000
8	Business development and marketing training.(2 months)	42	672000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1704</b>	<b>18,120,000</b>

## **6.6 Revolving Fund**

This fund will be established to meet the scarcity of capital for the trained APS, specially the youths who wish to commence small scale businesses and industries and informally affected businessmen of the Project area. A sum of Rs.25 million will be allocated to revolving fund that would be for the credit facilities. The maximum credit entitlement per AP will be Rs.10,000/= irrespective of his/her pre-project status. The fund will be established at the Project level. Beneficiaries will have to contribute an equal amount. The fund will be managed by a Committee co-headed by the respective RPMs. The rules and Regulations of the fund will be determined by MASL.

### **6.6.1. Method of Disbursement of Proceeds from the Revolving Fund**

- i) On completion of Training, the trainee will submit a Business Plan with a cost estimate. The amount of credit will be released in two installments to the Bank Account.
- ii) At the end of every 03 months, the entrepreneur will need to furnish progress reports to the management committee of the revolving fund until the settlement of loan.
- iii) If the entrepreneur performs as per the Business Plan and satisfies the requirements, then the 2<sup>nd</sup> installment can be released to enhance the business activities. In the alternative, the project officials will guide the entrepreneur on the corrective steps to be taken. In the

event of the entrepreneur not performing satisfactorily action will be taken to act according to the conditions of the loan agreement.

### **6.6.2 Sustainability of Revolving Fund and Income Restoration Programme**

For the long-term sustainability of the Revolving Fund as well as the income restoration programs and thereby to increase the income earning capacity of the APS, the following new ventures will be introduced / encouraged :-

- vii) Off-farm activities, like fish farming, gem mining
- viii) Establishment of small scale agro based industries.
- ix) Market oriented crop diversification.
- x) Hi-tech agriculture.
- xi) Involvement in other income generating activities during off seasons
- xii) Establishment of service provider entities.

RPM's Office will ensure that the release of funds from the revolving fund are made on easy terms & conditions without getting involved in too much bureaucratic procedure. In addition they will be trained on saving habits.

***Table : 6.5 - Summary of Economic Rehabilitation & Income Restoration Budget***

<b>Ser.No.</b>	<b>Items of Allocation</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost Rs.</b>	<b>Total Cost Rs.</b>
1	Training	--	--	18,120,000/=
2	Transport Allowance	1581	10,000/=	15,810,000/=
3	Assistance to Establish Small Scale Businesses	92	10,000/=	920,000/=
4	Special assistance to vulnerable HH i) Living Allowance ii) Income Restoration Grant	14 X 18 161	3000/= 25000	756,000/= 4,025,000/=
5	Meetings & Discussions(Workshops) Awareness Programmes, PRA etc.	200	25,000/=	5,000,000/= 10,000,000/=
6	Shifting Allowance	1581	10,000/=	15,810,000/=
7	Ex-gratia payment to HH opted to System 'D'	302	50,000/=	15,100,000/=
8	Assistance for loss of employment	123	18,000/=	2,214,000/=
9	Housing and Latrine Assistance	1581 1581	20,000/= 5000/=	31,620,000 7,905,000
10	Credit Facility – Revolving Fund	--	--	25,000,000/=
	<b>T O T A L</b>			<b>152,280,000/=</b>



## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **7. Consultation and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

#### **7.1. Necessity of Consultation and Participation**

The project officials commenced consultations with all stakeholders including APS since year 2007. Information about the project has been disseminated among the APS as well as the affected organizations including Public and Private Sector. Several awareness meetings were held in the project area to appraise the families affected. These meetings were conducted at the village level with the mass attendance of APS. The discussions at these meetings were mainly focused on the project impact & their future, institutional frame work, acquisition of properties, resettlement process and other relevant details. These meetings were conducted in a cordial manner without resorting much controversy.

Information dissemination, consultation and awareness on compensation rates, entitlements, resettlement areas and economic rehabilitation & income restoration aspects are being done in 11 G.N. Divisions in the reservoir bed area and the host areas and will be continued during the project period. The preparation of RIP was carried out in consultation with the national, provincial & local political authorities and officials, priests, village leaders, and the affected persons.

##### **7.1.1. Objectives of the consultation:**

- To provide APS with full information on proposed entitlements including compensation rates for all losses, proposed resettlement sites in systems 'F' and 'D', income restoration and rehabilitation measures.
- To obtain comments from APS to improve the RIP where necessary.
- To make an awareness on the overall benefits of the Mahaweli Development Program.

##### **7.1.2.1. Stages of Consultation and Participation**

Consultation & participation will be carried out mainly in three stages:

I. Pre project (Planning & Design stage)

II. Project Implementation Stage.

III. Post Project Stage (after resettlement)

### **7.1.2.2. Pre Project Stage**

At this stage, the stakeholders' views & attitudes are obtained on the following activities with respect to the resettlement planning.

- Awareness / Introduction of the project
- Land Acquisition process
- Calculation of compensation & process of payment of compensation.
- Site selection and Re-settlement planning
- Awareness on the resettlement program.
- Provision of common utilities & amenities.
- Planning of economic development.

The public consultation and awareness programs are carried out in every GN divisions of the affected area in the reservoir bed and for the resettlers, in the proposed resettlement area on GN Division basis. It is proposed to conduct public consultation and awareness meetings in the following number of GN Divisions.

- Moragahakanda Reservoir Bed Area :	11 GNDs
- Deviated road trace :	2 GNDs
- High tension transmission line :	3 GNDs
- Elephant corridor :	1 GNDs
- Kaluganga Resettlement area :	14 GNDs
- Kaudulla LB extension area :	4 GNDs

### **7.1.2.3. Project Implementation Stage**

During the project implementation stage, the settlers in the affected area of the reservoir, isolated areas and host areas will be consulted as and when necessary. All settlers & resettlers will be familiarized with the new allotments, agricultural plans and socio economic development activities.

### **7.1.2.4. Post Project Stage**

On completion of settlement & resettlement activities, the settlers will be directed to implement the agriculture development plan and other socio economic development activities gainfully to sustain their livelihood. In addition, they will be made aware on the income restoration programs, organizing of Farmer societies and other socio economic organizations to further their economic conditions.

The following public consultation and awareness programs have been planned to perform the above mentioned activities. *(Refer Table No7.1)*

**Table No7.1 Proposed Public Participation and Awareness Programs for Moragahakanda Affected Area**

Item	Description of the Program	Programs	
		No of programs	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Pre settlement stage</b>		
1.1	<i>Project coordination meetings</i>	16	
	Sub Total		<b>16</b>
1.2	<i>public consultation and awareness meetings for land acquisition and compensation</i>		
1.2.1	Reservoir bed	63	
1.2.2	Elephant corridor	6	
1.2.3	Isolated Villages	6	
1.2.4	Electricity Transmission line	6	
1.2.5	Kaluganga proposed resettlement area	84	
1.2.6	Kaudulla LB extension area	24	
1.2.7	Road deviation	3	
	Sub Total		<b>192</b>
1.3	<i>Public consultation and awareness programs for familiarization of new settlement sites &amp; resettlement planning.</i>		
1.3.1	Reservoir bed	33	
1.3.2	Elephant corridor	2	
1.3.3	Isolated Villages	3	
1.3.4	Electricity Transmission line	-	
1.3.5	Kaluganga proposed resettlement area (host community)	14	
1.3.6	Kaudulla LB extension area (host community)	4	
1.3.7	Road deviation	3	
	Sub Total		<b>59</b>
1.4	<i>Income Restoration &amp; community development programs</i>		
1.4.1	Reservoir bed	33	
1.4.2	Elephant corridor	3	
1.4.3	Isolated Villages	6	
1.4.4	Electricity Transmission line	9	
1.4.5	Kaluganga proposed resettlement area (host community)	42	
1.4.6	Kaudulla LB extension area (host community)	8	
1.4.7	Road deviation	6	

	Sub Total		<b>107</b>
1.5	<i>Capacity building &amp; awareness program in Pre settlement stage</i>		
1.5.1	Moragahakanda Reservoir bed	33	
1.5.2	Elephant corridor	3	
1.5.3	Electricity Transmission line	3	
1.5.4	Kaluganga proposed resettlement area	42	
1.5.5	Kaudulla LB extension area	12	
1.5.6	Road deviation	3	
	Sub Total		<b>96</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b><i>Public consultation and awareness meetings in the resettlement implementation stage</i></b>		
2.1	Moragahakanda Reservoir bed	22	
2.2	Elephant corridor	2	
2.3	Electricity Transmission line	-	
2.4	Kaluganga proposed resettlement area	14	
2.5	Kaudulla LB extension area	8	
2.6	Road deviation	3	
	Sub Total		<b>49</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b><i>Public consultation and awareness meetings in the post settlement stage</i></b>		
3.1	<i>Awareness program for income restoration</i>		
	Kaluganga resettlement area	9	
	Kaudulla resettlement area	12	
3.2	<i>Awareness program for establishment of farmer, investors organizations</i>		
3.2.1	Kaluganga resettlement area	9	
3.2.2	Kaudulla resettlement area	12	
3.3	<i>Awareness programs for reorganization of employments</i>		
3.3.1	Kaluganga resettlement area	12	
3.3.2	Kaudulla resettlement area	16	
	Sub Total		<b>70</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>589</b>

**a) Awareness programs:** Several awareness programs have been conducted since year 2007 by the project. This process will be continued until such time the acquisition and resettlement programs are completed. The meetings are usually chaired by the Project Director or Deputy Director and attended by members of the concerned Pradeshiya Sabhas and Provincial Council of Central Province, Government officials, Grama Niladaries, Village and Community leaders, priests of the temples and APS. Several awareness meetings especially for women and community leaders have also been conducted.

The officials of line agencies have frequently met with the Project officials for discussion of the implementation of the programme. For details refer Table No 7.1, 7.2. & 7.3 During these awareness programs & project implementation meetings, the participants have raised queries on land acquisition & compensation payment, method of calculating the compensation and dates of payments. For these queries, the participants were informed that payment of compensation are to be made before the resettlement, calculation of amount of compensation is to be made by the Valuation Department and resettlement will be done one year prior to impounding of the Moragahakanda reservoir. They were satisfied with these responses.

**Table - 7.2 - Awareness Programs and Socio-Economic Surveys.**

Ser. No.	Programme Description	Number of program mes	Number of Participants / Progress
1	Awareness Programmes on the Project for APS	12	1820
2	Awareness Programmes for women	06	680
3	Awareness Programmes for CBO Members.	08	350
4	Awareness Programmes for Community Leaders	04	80
5	PRA Programme	12	1492
6	Socio-economic Surveys	04	4131
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8553</b>

**Table - 7.3 - Training programmes.**

Ser . No .	Programme Description	Target Group	Number of Program mes	No. of Participants
1	Basic Awareness of Project Components	Officers of Mahaweli/ DS Divisions and Local Authorities	02	60
2	Social Mobilization	Samurdhi Officers	01	28
3	Formation of CBO's	Women Members	06	350
4	Field Study Programme	Mahaweli Officers	01	50
5	Regional Planning work shop	Regional Officers from Line Agencies	02	78
6	Enterprise Development	Small Businessmen/ Entrepreneurs	01	80
7	Mushroom Cultivation Training	Women leaders	01	20
8	Awareness of Poultry and Maize	Farming Women	02	180
9	Field Study-Women Bank Society in System "C"	Women group leaders	01	35
10	Socio Economic Survey	House Holders	02	1996
11	Vocational Training on Ceiling and Tilling	Masons, Carpenters	01	32
	<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>2909</b>

**Table – 7.4 Committee Meetings and Special Programmes.**

Ser. No.	Programme Description	Number	Progress / Participants
1	Project Coordinating Committee	06	630
2	Meeting on deviated road trace.	02	80
3	CBO Formation Meeting	06	800
4	Land Acquisition Meeting	02	180
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1690</b>

APS were given the opportunity on resettlement options at the questionnaire surveys of year 2006 and 2008. Visits to resettlement sites will be arranged. Formal and Informal interviews with the selected APS and community leaders were held at several occasions.

**b) Information dissemination about acquisition.**

The Section 2 Notices were published in the area for each GN Division in the reservoir bed area to follow the Acquisition process. APS are aware that their lands will be acquired and they are entitled for compensation. Land marking of the perimeter boundary in tank bed area with 100m buffer zone has been completed thereby APS aware exactly which household/land will be affected.

**c) Information dissemination and consultation during the Socio-economic surveys**

During the Socio-economic surveys, the Survey Team interviewed 1572 HH as well as community leaders and all Grama Niladaries in the Project area. During this survey, the Survey Team had a very good rapport with the APS and the Team was able to gather their concerns and preferences. These data/ information were used in the preparation of RIP. The APS have given their fullest cooperation during the survey and they have made up their minds to resettle in new settlement area.

**d) Distribution of the Entitlement Assurance Letters and Receipt of the Consent Letters**

The entitlement assurance letters were distributed to the potential resettlers' households by the MASL on 30 June 2009. The entitlement assurance letter includes the overall compensation policy based on the Circular No 04/2008 of the Secretary , Ministry of Land & Land Development and other additional benefits offered by the MASL.

The consent letters from 1,509 households out of 1515 HH in the tank-bed area and consent of 57 households in the proposed elephant corridor were obtained for the project implementation

As for the households to be affected by the branch canal in System D1, MASL will obtain the consent letters after the exact alignment of the branch canal is finalized in the field in order to avoid unnecessary confusion amongst the affected households.

*Table 7.5 Summary of Consent Obtained by MASL*

Location	Number Consented	Remarks
Reservoir Bed Area.	1,509 out of 1,515 affected households	The consent of the balance 6 affected households will be obtained in due course.
Proposed Elephant Corridor	57 out of 57 affected households	100% agreed on project implementation
System D1 (Irrigation Area)	To be determined.	The number will be determined after the exact alignment of the

*Moragahakanda RJP - MASL*

Location	Number Consented	Remarks
		branch canal is finalized in the field.

Source: the MASL

**e) Consultation and Participation during RIP implementation**

Consultation and Participation of the APS will be continued during the RIP implementation to ensure that APS and all stakeholders are kept updated with the latest activities of the project. This will assist them to have expressed their concerns, if any, at ease. It is expected that the APS will continue to cooperate during the RIP implementation too. The grievance redress mechanism & Income restoration program will also continue on the participatory approach basis.

**f) Summary of Past Public Consultation Meetings with Stakeholders and Local Stakeholders**

The public consultation activities out of the several public awareness programs conducted so far are summarized below:

**Table – 7.6 List of Public Consultation Meetings**

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
1	26 June 2006	D.S. Office Naula	(1) 60 Participants (2) Officers (3) Female: 10 Male: 50	Socio-economic survey awareness meeting	Sinhala	1. Necessity of the socio-economic survey 2. Explained the questionnaire	They promised to give their support For Socio-economic survey of the project	MASL agreed to complete socio-economic survey within 10 days	MASL EDs Directors Project Director and Staff	Minutes available
2	17 Aug. 2007	D.S. Office Naula	(1) Participant list are not available (2) Representative of government & non government officers, GN officers, Representatives of farmer org.	Coordinating committee Meeting	Sinhala	1. Settlement planning of the Project 2. Progress and future plans 3. Environment conservation & watershed Management	1. Submitted a petition to the Minister about safeguard the right of inundated people 2. Request to aware on compensation mechanism 3. Request to improve existing infrastructure facilities	1) Maximum compensation will be pay based on valuation report prepared by C.V & agreed to aware public about it 2) DG agreed to prepare Action plan	DG, RPM , Directors, AD, DD,	Minutes available
3	27 Sept. 2007	Elahera School	(1) 30 participants (2) Business men (3) Female 03 Male 27	Discussion on Elahera Town development	Sinhala	Discussion on Elahera Town expansion under the project and regional development	Requested to develop Elahera as a Sub Town	MASL participant agreed to submit report of their requirement to MASL DG	Director(LUP ) DD(Resettlement) Agriculture Officer	Relevant Letters

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
4	8 Oct. 2007	Helabag ahawatta	(1) 38 participants (2) Catchments area community (3) Female 06 Male 32	Situational analysis	Sinhala	1) Awareness on catchment areas 2) Importance of environment & soil conservation programs 3) Participatory mapping 4) Formation of environment committees 5) Preparation of environment improvement plan	1) Requested to commence on Catchments Conservation Programme 2) They satisfied with the Programme.	1) Participatory Plan completed 2) Necessary programme will start.	DD(Resettlement), Officer of Environmental Section. Development Assistant. HRDO Land Officer	Relevant Reports
5	12 Nov. 2007	Maraga muwa Temple	(1) 50 participants (2) village people (3) Female 08 Male 42	Consultation & Awareness meeting	Sinhala	Discussion on impacts of deviation of road ( Naula – Elahera )	They requested to construct proposed Road without any damage of their houses	MASL Agreed to construct proposed road with minimum disturbance	Project Director CRE DD(Resettlement) RE Acquiring Officer	Minutes of the meeting
6	22, 27, 28 Nov. 2007	Elagamu wa, Kambara wa, Kadawatha, Thalago	(1) 354 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 46 Male 208	Awareness programme	Sinhala	✓ Objective of the project and project components ✓ Project benefits ✓ Resettlement sites	They said they were fully aware of the Project activities	Project will aware of people continuously	Procurement Engineer DD(Resettlement) HRDO Land Officer Agriculture Officer	Flip charts Attendance Sheet

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
		da, Galpoug olla								
7	30 Nov. 2007 9:00- 16:30	Development Centre Girandur ukotte	(1) 28 participants (2) Samurdhi officer, Grama Niladari, Agri. Extn. Officers (3) Female 13 Male 15	Awareness programme	Sinhala	1. Objective of the project and project components 2. Project benefits 3. Resettlement implementations	They were satisfied with the activities under three components	Requested to their support for future programmes.	DD(Resettlement) HRDO, BM(Medagama), Agriculture Officer, Acquiring Officer, AD(Training), Prcoument Engineer	Attendance Sheet, Copy of the Programme.
8	6 Dec. 2007	Development Centre, Girandur ukotte	(1) 125 participants (2) District Secretaries, AGA's, wildlife officers, forest officers, Other relevant officers of Mahaweli (3) Female 03 Male 122	Workshop on EIA report finalization	Sinhala/ English	1. Project activities 2. EIA report presentation 3. Suggestions 4. Finalization of the EIA report	All participants agreed with suggestions of EIA	MASL agreed to aware people about EIA report	Head of each sections in Moragahakan da project office	EIA Reports

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
9	11 Dec. 2007	Kongaha wela village	(1) 42 participants (2) CBO leaders and Community (3) Female 12 Male 30	Awareness programme	Sinhala	1. Project objectives 2. Project components 3. Project benefits 4. Resettlement implementation	They requested to field visit to the resettlement areas	MASL agreed to arrange field visit for leaders.	DD (Resettlement ) HRDO Acquiring Officer.	Attendance sheet and Programme copy
10	14-15 Jan. 2008 8:00-17:30	Kadawatha village	(1) 98 participants; (2) Farmers, women of displaced families; (3) Female 12 Male 83	Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	1. Need to strengthen CBO 2. Request job opportunity under Moragahakanda Project. 3. Naula Elahera road need to renovate. 4. Request field experience to resettlement areas 5. Requested to consideration on social needs when preparation on plans	MASL agreed to fulfil their requests	DD(Resettlement) Selected PRA expertise HRDO Sociologist Land Officer	PRA Report and Attendance sheet

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
11	14-15 Jan. 2008 8:00-17:30	Talagoda a village	(1) 195 participants (2) Farmers, youth, women of displaced families (3) Female 52 Male 143	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	1) Need to aware other organizations 2) Requesting solutions for the as follows issues, inadequate income., Lack of skill training., mitigation of wildlife human conflicts, unavailability of proper road network	MASL agreed to consider their requests and to take mitigation action overcome those issues	DD(Resettlement) Selected PRA Expertise HRDO Land Officer Selected DS'office Staff , Grama Niladari, Samurdhi Officer	PRA Report and Attendance sheet
12	15 Jan. 2008 8:00-16:30	Galporu golla	(1) 134 participants; (2) Community members; (3) Female 12 Male 122	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Project objectives 2. Project components 3. Project benefits 4. Resettlement sites	Similar Request as Thalagoda GND	MASL Agreed to take mitigation actions to overcome those issues	DD(Resettlements) PRA Expertise HRDO Land Officer	PRA Report and Attendance sheet available
13	16 Jan. 2008	Kambara wa village	(1) 192 participants; (2) Community members; (3) Female 43	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory	Similar Request as Thalagoda GND	MASL Agreed to take mitigation actions to overcome those issues	DD(Resettlements) PRA Expertise HRDO Land Officer	PRA Report and Attendance sheet

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
			Male 149			4. mapping 5. Ranking 6. Venn diagram 7. Wealth ranking			Sociologist	
14	17 Jan. 2008 7:30-18:00	Galporu golla Village	(1) 141 participants (2) Farmers, youth, women of displaced families (3) Female 14 Male 127	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Similar Request as Thalagoda GND	MASL Agreed to take mitigation actions to overcome those issues	DD(Resettlements) PRA Expertise HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet
15	18-19 Jan. 2008 8:00-17:00	Elegamu wa village	(1) 172 participants (2) Farmers, youth, women of displaced families (3) Female 31 Male 141	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Similar Request as Thalagoda GND	MASL Agreed to take mitigation actions to overcome those issues	DD(Resettlements) PRA Expertise HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet
16	19 Jan. 2008 8:00-17:00	Kongaha wela village	(1) 134 participants (2) Farmers, youth, women of displaced families (3) Female 24 Male 110	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Request to improve existing infrastructure facilities by partly affected people.	MASL agreed to improve existing infrastructure facilities	DD(Resettlements) PRA Expertise HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
17	15 Feb 2008 9:00-12:00	Galporu golla village	(1) 134 participants (2) Farming community (3) Female 12 Male 122	Awareness programme	Sinhala	1. Objective of the project and project components 2. Project benefits 3. Aware of resettlement areas and organize women as a small group	Few people gave their consent to resettle D1 Area	1. MASL agreed. 2. Requested organize women as small groups	DD (Resettlement ) HRDO Sociologist	Programme copy and attendance sheet
18	20 Feb 2008	Hattota Amuna Laggala – Pallegama	(1) 28 participants (2) Farmer leaders (3) Female 01 Male 27	Awareness programme	Sinhala	Awareness campaign of the project activities	They were thanked to make aware then.	MASL promised to meet them in future programmes	Staff of Resettlement section in Project office	Attendance sheet
19	3 Apr. 2008 9:30-16:00	D.S. Office Naula	(1) 59 participants (2) Health , Education, Police, Wildlife Department etc. (3) Female 03 Male 56	Regional Planning Workshop	Sinhala/ English	1. Project activities 2. Regional planning 3. Discussion of MASL past experiences on regional planning 4. Justifications	1. Promised to send building plans. 2. Some organization requested additional land for quarters	MASL agreed to send their requirement for consideration.	District Secretaries, Director(LUP ) Procurement Engineer and Project Staff AGA - Matale	Minutes of the meeting

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
20	1-3 May 2008	Millagahamulaten na village	(1) 130 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 36 Male 94	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Their request was to resettle all affected or Non affected HH	Resettlement Programme to be organised priority basis.	DD(Resettlement) HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet
21	5 May 2008 10:00-15:30	D.S. Office Laggala Pallegama	(1) 110 participants (2) officers, farmers & political members (3) Female 04 Male 106	Coordinating committee meeting	Sinhala	1. Progress review 2. Problem discussions 3. Recommendations	1. Request to resettle within region 2. Not agreed with MASL Land Policy.	1. MASL agreed to consider their requirement 2. Policy can't be changed.	Directors of MASL Project Staff	Attendance sheet
22. 1	29-30 May 2008	Konghawela village	(1) 134 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 24 Male 110	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Infrastructure need to be developed for balance community	MASL agreed to fulfil their requirements	DD(Resettlement) HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet.

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
22.2	29 May 2008	Medapih illa village	(1) 100 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 20 Male 80	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Requesting solutions for the as follows issues, inadequate income,.. Lack of skill training.,, unavailability of proper road network	MASL agreed to fulfil their requirements	DD(Resettlement) HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet
23	29-31 May 2008	Rajawela village	(1) 187 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 47 Male 140	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Similar Request as Medapihilla GND	MASL agreed to fulfil their requirements	DD(Resettlement) HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet
24	30 May 2008	Galabada village	(1) 37 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 08 Male 29	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	1. What are the benefits for Isolated village 2. they reluctant to move new resettlement area	1. Existing infrastructure facilities improve & new facilities will be established 2. Reluctant people can be settle where they like and MASL will be	DD(Resettlement) HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
								pay Maximum Compensation for loss of property & land		
25	1-2 June 2008 7:00-17:30	Moragolla village	(1) 75 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 19 Male 56	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Similar Request as Medapihilla GND	MASL agreed to fulfil their requirement	DD(Resettlement) HRDO Land Officer Sociologist	PRA Report and Attendance sheet
26	3 June 2008 7:00-17:30	Galaboda village	(1) 55 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 36 Male 42	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking 5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking	Similar Request as Medapihilla GND	MASL agreed to fulfil their requirement		PRA Report and Attendance sheet
27	30 June 2008 7:00-17:30	Millagahamullathenna village	(1) 129 participants (2) Community members (3) Female 36 Male 94	PRA Programme for Situational Analysis	Sinhala	1. Introduction of PRA methods 2. Group discussion 3. Participatory mapping 4. Ranking	Similar Request as Medapihilla GND	MASL agreed to fulfil their requirement		PRA Report and Attendance sheet

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
						5. Venn diagram 6. Wealth ranking				
28	07 Aug. 2008	District Secretari at Office - Matale	(1) 14 Participants (2) District Secretary- Matale, Relevant representative of Government org. MASL officers (3) Male 14	Discussion	Sinhala	Establishment of public services under Moragahakanda – Kaluganga project ( planning & design of buildings )	1. Promised to send building plans 2. Requested to design should be complementary with the area	MASL agreed to consideration on their requirement when preparation of development plan	Director (LUP) Project Director. Architect	
28	14 Aug. 2008	Kambara wa & Elagamu wa villages	Not available	Awareness programm e	Sinhala	1. Discussions on the loss of properties and compensation 2. Compensation package 3. Compensation detail House Trees Land 4. Other benefits	1. Land for sub-families, 2. Land for tenant farmers 3. Request all villagers be resettled in the same area 4. Expect land from Kaluganga	1. MASL agreed their comments expel land requirement. 2. MASL will be given land according to the land policy	Consultant(Resettlement) DD(Resettlement) HRDO and Other head of Project	Minutes available
29	8 Dec.	D.S.	1).Not available	Not	Sinhala	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Minutes not

No.	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of participants; (3) No of female participants/male participants	Type of Public Consultation	Language	Topics	Participants' Major Comments	MASL's Responses	Attendants from the MASL	Availability of the Minutes of Meetings/Records
	2009	Office, Naula	2.) District secretary Divisional Secretary wildlife officers, Forest officers, Mahaweli officers, Bank officers, Education officers, Politicians, Other relevant officers	available						available
30	7-9 May 2010	Project site	(1) 40 participants (2) Government officials, 5 local leaders and 30 potential resettles (3) Female 08 Male 32	Interviews	Sinhala	Interviews on the public consultation and the proposed compensation and livelihood assistance	More awareness for land acquisition & compensation Resettlement site selection	Agreed to field survey	D(LUP) PD (Moragahakanda) DD(Development)	Summary of filled Questionnaire forms

## **7.2 Public Opinion on Resettlement and related issues in the project area.**

The main concerns of the APS which were surfaced during the Socio-economic survey were the loss of their sources of income from their land, agriculture and businesses which would be affected by the process of land acquisition. The survey revealed, that the people were forced to respond positively after viewing the nature of the project which was a national requirement. They were particular about the extent of land and the location that was to be received by them. However, it was observed that people made up their minds to vacate the present premises after the message was convinced to them. At the public meetings the participants highlighted that they are living in traditional villages at present and with the displacement by the project, they would prefer to be resettled closer to those villages. Further, they informed that they will have to sacrifice the trees and crops cultivated by them and the impossibility of having such trees in the new settlement areas during their life-time.

The farmer families indicated that their means of income is mainly from the vegetable cultivation and the farm products are sold at the closest town of Dambulla where the marketing facilities are available with a wholesale market.

During these awareness programs & project implementation meetings, mainly the participants of the meeting raised the matters with regard to land acquisition & payment of compensation, method of calculating the compensation and dates of payments. For these questions, the participants requested that payment of compensation should be completed before the resettlement. Calculation of compensation will be done by the Valuation Department and resettlement will be carried out one year prior to the inundation of Moragahakanda reservoir. The verbal agreement for these actions has been taken from the participants during the meetings.

### **7.2.1 Special Public Consultation Meetings held on 17.07.2010 on the Entitlements & Benefits of the Project.**

A special Public Consultation Meeting was held on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2010 in the inundated areas of Moragahakanda Reservoir in 11 GN Divisions. This was subsequent to the distribution of brochures on the Entitlements and Benefits of the project two weeks ahead amongst the all APS. At this meeting the APS's got all their doubts cleared on the contents in the brochure. They all were satisfied with the Entitlements and Benefits that they would enjoy during the resettlement process and expressed their appreciation towards MASL.

*Refer Annexure No' xi' for the summary comments made at the meeting.*

### **7.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

#### **7.3.1 Grievance Redress Committee**

All disputes related to land acquisition, compensation payment and resettlement shall be dealt by the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs). APS must be able to make their complains without fear and without going through bureaucratic hurdles. APS may make their complaints either in writing or verbally to the GN or directly to settlement officers attached to the project office. If the complaint is made verbally the Grama Niladari / Settlement Officer will record it in writing and forward the complaint to the Project Director who will convene the GRC. The GRC consists of Additional Secretary of the Ministry in charge of the subject of Mahaweli Development Programme, Divisional Secretary, Project Director of Moragahakanda Project, Members of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee, leaders of Community Consultative Groups or representatives of APS. It is also proposed to include women and representatives of ethnic minority groups in the Committee. The GRC shall meet and attend to all land acquisition, compensation payment and resettlement related matters including ownership disputes, delays in payment of compensation, delays in handover of lands, issues on payment of assistance etc. The meeting will be held where the places of convenient to APS. GRC procedures will be publicized through leaflets, notices and community meetings. Then APS are made aware of their rights and procedures for grievance redress. Every effort shall be made to resolve all grievances at these meetings within the shorter period.

Any grievances that can not be resolved at this level shall be forwarded to Project Committee for final decision. To develop decision making power, the GRC members shall be provided training and assisted by the Resettlement Officers.

Every attempt will be made to settle the issues at the village or Grama Niladari level through consultation and involvement of Project Resettlement Officers as required. Complaints that cannot be addressed at this level should be presented to GRC. Under LAA, an Appeal Board has been constituted to make appeals against the compensation offered to APS. This process will minimize the grievances. However, a person who does not agree with the decision of the Appeal Board can go before the court claiming higher valuation. Appeal Board is at National level authority which consists of 16 members appointed by the President of the Country with Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

### **7.3.2 The Legal Framework and Dispute Resolution:**

The legal issues have been discussed and elaborated in Chapter 03. The other issues that could arise are as follows:-

- i) The limitation of LAA.
- ii) Land Titling and Registration process
- iii) Rules and Regulations for determination of losses and payments of compensation.
- iv) For resolution of any kind of dispute relating to land acquisition and implementation of RIP, there will be the Grievance Redress Mechanism. The GRC will be an ex-gratia legal semi-structured body empowered to give decisions on disputes during the implementation of RIP. The fundamental objective of formation of GRC is to resolve disputes at the grass-root level to avoid lengthy and costly judicial processes. The GRC will not deal with matters pending in the Court of Law.
- v) The GRC will have no jurisdiction over the “rate of compensation”.

### **7.3.3. Local support Organizations.**

To minimize adverse impacts in relocation of APS and to facilitate the resettlement process, community based organizations will be established in the resettlement planning and implementation. These organizations will explore the ways in which they could assist the APS & the Project Management.

## **7.4. Impact of Resettlement Programme on Host Areas.**

Systems ‘F’ & ‘D’ where the people are already settled, namely, the host community will have to be integrated socially, culturally and economically with the APS of Moragahakanda Project. The infrastructure facilities and the support services at the resettlement areas would be shared with the host communities. The host population will also be given lands in systems ‘F’ & ‘D’ following the formal procedure. The project will facilitate the building -up of social integration between the APS and the host population. In addition, both communities would enjoy all other assistance provided by the project.

## **7.5 Information Disclosure**

The summarized version of the resettlement activities of the project, the Resettlement Brochure, in 3 official languages English, Sinhala and Tamil will be distributed to the APS and other stakeholders of the area. In addition, the copies of the RIP with the Inventory Of Losses (IOL) in all three languages will be kept at Project Directors’ office, Resident Project Managers’ offices at Medirigiriya & Bakamuna, Block Office at Wellewala, Divisional Secretary’s

office at Naula and each GNs' offices in affected area for the reference of all concerned.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **8. Institutional arrangement for implementation of R.I.P.**

#### **8.1. Organizational Framework**

##### **8.1.1 Status of Organization and Establishment of Acquisition and Resettlement Division**

- i) Past Organizational framework for Acquisition & Resettlement under Mahaweli Development Programme carried out by MDB/MASL

There was a well established system prevailed in the country for land acquisitions under the provincial administration. In line with the prevailed system, MDB/MASL established an Acquisition and Resettlement Divisions for each project under the Mahaweli Development Programme. Originally this division was created far back as early seventies by the Mahaweli Development Board as the Settlement Planning Division (SPD) for planning, decision making and implementation of all acquisition, resettlement, settlement and related works at the Head Office in Colombo with the Regional Office at Kalawewa. All above activities related to System "H" were implemented satisfactorily through the regional office originally and later it was centralized to Head Office. This set up was prevailed for a considerable time period but later, the settlement offices were absorbed to RPMs' offices. In Head Office, no settlement division existed, as there were hardly any settlements activities carried out by MASL at this time.

- ii) Resettlement Activities

With the launch of Moragahakanda Development Project, the resettlement activities of the project were assigned to the Director – Land Use Planning who is based in Head Office in Colombo. But this division did not comprise adequate expertise on acquisition and settlement planning. In order to overcome this situation, a suitable outfit is proposed in *figure 8.5*.

##### **8.1.2 Overall Responsibility**

- i) MASL is held responsible for the overall implementation of the RIP. Under its direction, the outfit presently established at Project Director's Office, namely the Acquisition & Resettlement Division is responsible for the RIP implementation at the Project level. This will be further strengthened with additional resources. It will liaise with other institutions given below in the acquisition and resettlement process.

1. MASL Head Office
2. RPM offices at Bakamuna & Medirigiriya
3. Divisional Secretariats at Naula & Medirigiriya
4. Survey Department
5. Valuation Department
6. Ministry of Lands & Land Development
7. Government Printer
8. GNs in affected area.
9. Other Government Institutions connected to the resettlement process.

#### **8.1.3 Responsibilities of MASL for implementation of RIP**

MASL as the Executing agency is responsible for implementation of the RIP. It's main responsibilities will include:

- Overall planning, implementation and monitoring of Acquisition, Resettlement, Agriculture, Environment and Human Resources Development.
- Planning and development of resettlement areas of Systems 'F' and 'D'.
- Planning and development of Ambana Area Centre.
- Synchronizing resettlement activities with Moragahakanda reservoir construction work.
- Forming and facilitating of activities of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC).
- Monitoring of progress of the RIP implementation and modification of the "Entitlement Matrix" as and when necessary.
- Ensure smooth flow of fund for land acquisition and resettlement.

#### **8.1.4. Coordination Framework.**

At the grass-root level, Community Consultative Group (CCG) will be established and its meetings will be held regularly chaired by the Project Director Moragahakanda.

The Project Coordinating Committee (PCC) meetings chaired by District Secretary and attended by Divisional Secretary, other Heads of Institutions in the area, Project Director with relevant officers of MASL (Head Office and Project Office) and Community leaders of CCGs will be held as required.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) meetings chaired by the DG, attended by key officials of MASL in Head Office, Project Director,

representatives of relevant organizations connected to the project will be held once a month.

The Steering Committee meetings chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry, attended by the representatives of relevant Ministries & other organizations connected to the project, key officials of MASL in Head Office and the Project Director which is held in once in two months.

## **8.2.The functions and responsibilities of Acquisition and Resettlement Division at the Project Level**

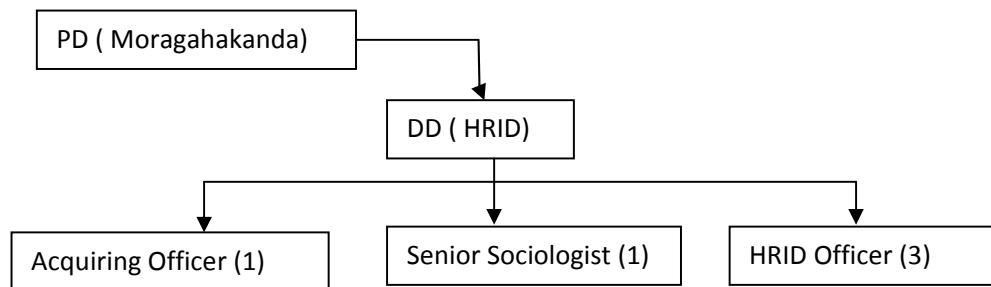
### **8.2.1 Implementation Mechanism**

Under the provision of Land Acquisition Act of 1950, Divisional Secretary (DS) is responsible for initiating of acquisition and payment of compensation. In order to expedite this process, experienced Acquiring Officers will be recruited to the project and assigned to the DSs.

### **8.2.2Proposed Organizational structure for RIP implementation at Project level**

- I. At present, an Acquisition & Resettlement division is functioning under the Project Director (Moragahakanda). The organization structure is as follows:

***Figure 8.1 Present Organization Structure of Acquisition & Resettlement Division***



- II. Because of the inadequate strength of the present Acquiring & Resettlement Division, it will be further strengthened with additional staff & resources.

### **8.2.3 Cardre Provision of Acquisition and Resettlement Division**

i) The Cardre Provision of the Acquisition and Resettlement Division (ARS) as mentioned below:

- 01 Deputy Director in charge of A & R (permanent)
- 01 Senior Land Officer – Acquisition (permanent)
- 01 Senior Re-settlement Officer (permanent)
- 01 Training Co-ordinator (permanent)
- 05 Acquiring Officers (project staff/on contract basis )
- 01 Community Development Officer (permanent)
- 01 Public Consultative Officer(permanent)
- 01 Human Resource & Institutional Development Officer (permanent)
- 01 Training Officer (permanent)
- 02 Settlement Officers (permanent)
- 04 Assistant Settlement Officers
- 01 Administrative Assistant (permanent)
- 07 Support Staff(permanent)

### **8.2.4 Coordination Mechanism**

i) The Committees directly related to the Land Acquisition & Resettlement process are as follows:

- I. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC)
- II. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
- III. Community Consultative Group (CCG) ( Common to Land Acquisition & Resettlement activities as well as the other issues connected to the project)

#### **I. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC)**

To facilitate the Acquisition & Resettlement Process, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC) will be established which will be chaired by the Project Director and co-chaired by the relevant Divisional Secretary. The main function of this committee is to resolve or give solutions on disputes arising during the acquisition & payment of compensation. It consists of the following members:

- Project Director (MASL)
- Divisional Secretary (Central government)
- Acquiring Officers (MASL)
- Settlement Officers (MASL)
- Valuation Officers (Valuation Department)

- Survey Superintendent (Survey Department)
- Chief Resident Engineer (MASL)
- Representatives of Community Consultative Groups
- G.N. as an observer

## **II. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**

The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) is established at the project level and the members are as follows.

- Project Director
- Divisional Secretary
- Concerned officer/s of the MASL.
- Relevant GNs.
- Chief priest in the area.
- Social elites of the area

Majority number to represent the state.

## **III. Community Consultative Group (CCG)**

A CCG is established at the Project level to address any grievances of the APS during the acquisition and resettlement process.

The composition of this committee is as follows:

- Project Director
- Divisional Secretary
- Concerned officer/s of the MASL
- Respective Grama Niladaries
- Chief priests in the relevant GN divisions.
- Social elites of the area

ii) Main coordination & implementation arm:

- Project level.

This structure is described in subsection 8.2.2 & 8.2.3. and shown in *figure 8.3*.

- Head office level

The overall responsibility of the implementation of the project lies with the DG- MASL whereas the implementation of acquisition & resettlement component is the responsibility of Executive Director- Development. Under the latter's guidance a coordination body comprising Director ( LUP), Director (Lands), Director ( Agriculture), Director ( Environment) and Director ( HRID) will be established to direct the acquisition & resettlement program. In addition, the Director-PMU will closely monitor this program and furnish any feed backs to the coordinating body.

The proposed structure for resettlement implementation at head office level is given in *figures 8.4 & 8.5*

### **8.2.5 The tasks of Acquisition & Resettlement Division at pre- settlement stage**

- Execution of Resettlement Implementation Plan
- Coordination with respective Institutions.
- Conducting Awareness programmes.
- Arranging necessary inputs to APS
- Provision of Vocational and Skill Training facilities
- Facilitation of APS for relocation
- Provision of assistance to APS
- Liaison with Chief Resident Engineer (CRE) and other officials on construction and development of new settlements areas.
- Provision of progress reports to MASL.

### **8.2.6 Acquisition Unit under the Acquisition & Resettlement Division**

The Acquisition Unit is established as a sub unit of Acquisition & resettlement division under the supervision of PD (Moragahakanda). The unit is headed by a Senior Acquiring Officer/ Senior Land Officer. The main task of this unit is to follow the acquisition procedure. The Duties of the Senior Acquiring Officer of the unit are as follows.

#### **A. Duties of the Senior Acquiring Officer**

- Administrative functions of the Acquisition unit to ensure efficient & smooth operations.
- Supervision of land acquisition matters.
- Supervision of preparation of compensation claims.
- Maintain smooth coordination with the construction & other units.
- Execution of land acquisition & resettlement activities within the projected time framework.
- Liaison with the relevant authorities & institutions for an effective and accelerated works of acquisition & resettlement.
- Preparation of annual implementation plan of the unit, estimation of budgetary requirements and submission it to the PD.
- Liaison with the training unit regarding the Land acquisition & resettlement and providing training needs & resource persons.
- Submission of weekly/ monthly/ annual progress reports

### **8.2.7 Resettlement Unit under the Land Acquisition & Resettlement Division**

The Resettlement Unit is established as a sub unit of Land Acquisition & resettlement division under the supervision of PD (Moragahakanda). Function of this unit is to attend to the pre-settlement activities of the resettlement program such as:

- Execution of selection process.
- Determining the total extent of land to be allocated.
- Categorization of type of lands to be allocated ( like residential, commercial, residential with commercial lands, residential with irrigable lands and residential with industrial lands)
- Provision of transport facilities to the resettlers to their new settlements and granting other allowances.
- Granting permission to clear the scrap materials of the vacating houses and removal of timber in their lands.
  - Introduction to special income generation programs with the Training Unit.

The Duties of the Senior Settlement Officer of the unit are as follows.

#### **A. Duties of the Senior Settlement Officer**

- Administrative functions of the Resettlement unit to ensure efficient & smooth operations.
- Supervision of Resettlement matters.
- Supervision of selection of APS for resettlement
- Determining the category and extent of land to be allocated and supervision of the activities.
- Supervision of transport arrangements from affected area to the new resettlement area.
- To be in-charge of granting permission to clear the scrap materials of the vacating houses & removal of timber in their lands and to provision of special grants.
- To be in-charge of establishment and supervision of special income promotion programs.
- To be in-charge of implementation and supervision of conflict resolution mechanism.
- Selection of community leaders & supervision of their functions for an effective resettlement process.
- Submission of weekly/ monthly/ annual progress reports
  - Preparation of annual implementation plan of the unit, estimation of budgetary requirements and submission it to the PD.

### **8.2.8 Training Unit Under the Land Acquisition & Resettlement Division.**

The Training Unit will be established as a sub unit in the Acquisition & Resettlement Division. Main functions of this unit are as follows:

- Awareness amongst the APS
- Special training to APS on income generation activities.
- Socio Economic Surveys of APS to formulate plans for future assistance packages.
- Organize & conduct CCG, PCC, LARC and GRC meetings to identify the problems, issues & conflicts and directing it to the concerned parties.

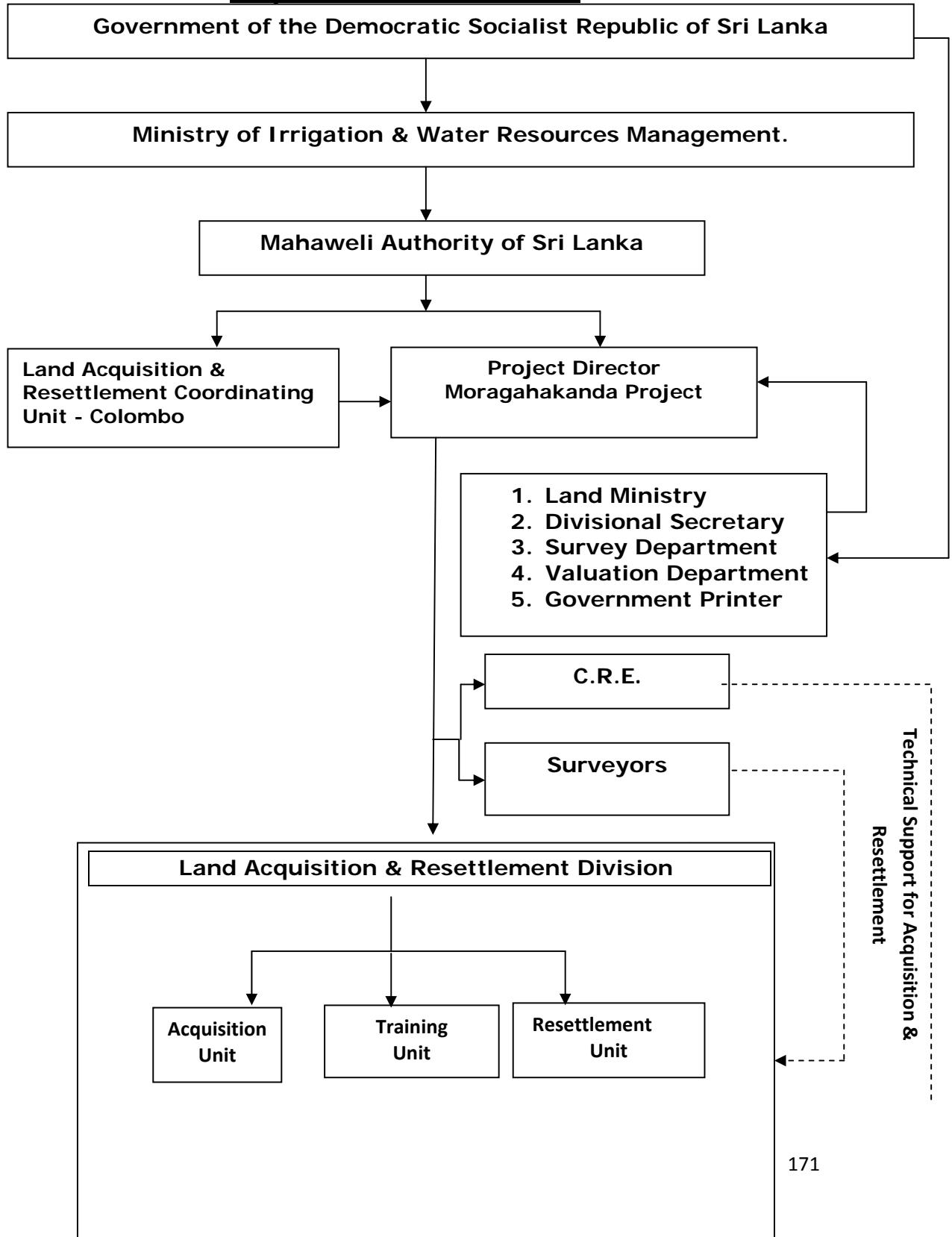
This Unit is headed by a Training coordinator. The Duties of the Training coordinator are as follows.

#### **A. Duties of the Training coordinator.**

- Administrative functions of the Training Unit to ensure efficient & smooth operations.
- conduct and supervise the training programs for the APS.
- Planning, conducting & supervision of Socio Economic Surveys & PRA programs.
- Selection of resource persons and maintenance of an inventory
- Organizing & conducting CCG, PCC, LARC and GRC meetings
- Planning, conducting & supervision of training, awareness & PRA programs and establishment of community organizations etc...
- Submission of weekly/ monthly/ annual progress reports
- Preparation of annual implementation plan of the unit, estimation of budgetary requirements and submission it to the PD.

*Figure 8.2*

**Organization Flow Chart For Implementation of RIP**



### **8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)**

#### **8.3.1. Aims and Objectives of Monitoring**

The aims and objectives of the internal and external monitoring activities will be to monitor the delivery, use and effect of entitlements that will be provided by the Project under the RIP. Monitoring will take place, against the activities, Entitlements, Time Frame and Budget set out in the RIP.

#### **8.3.2. Main Functions & Organizational Setup of M & E**

##### **8.3.2.1. Functions**

The requirement for Monitoring and Evaluation are specified in Section 6 of NIRP of Sri Lanka. The land acquisition and resettlement will be monitored both internally by MASL and externally by an independent body with the objective of receiving feed back to the project management on implementation and identifying problems, failures and successes. The detail indicators and benchmarks will be listed and monitored by means of two monitoring mechanisms. Findings of the external monitoring will be directly submitted to the project management so that they will be able to identify the lapses and shortcomings. Implementation structure of monitoring plan will consist of internal and external monitoring.

- i) Resettlement monitoring means the collection, analysis & evaluation, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the resettlement programme. Monitoring focuses on progress achieved in relation to the physical and financial targets and the delivery of entitlements to people affected. Monitoring is usually conducted internally by the executing agency.
- ii) Resettlement reviews take place regularly and at key points in the project cycle, for example, at mid-term and end of the term. During the reviews, project decision makers gather together with key stakeholders to asses the resettlement programme. Reviews draw upon monitoring and evaluation, reports and other data. On this basis, the reviewers reach consensus and decide upon any remedial measures needed to improve the resettlement performance or to respond the changing circumstances.
- iii) Resettlement evaluation is taking place during and after implementation. It assesses whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced. Evaluation assesses resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

ii) On behalf of the executing Agency (MASL), the Planning & Monitoring Unit(PMU) of MASL will undertake the monitoring of land acquisition & resettlement program together with LARC activities regularly (monthly), internally . The main activities to be covered by the internal monitors are as follows:

- Land acquisition & payment of compensation
- Selection of allottees & resettlement.
- Implementation of proposed land use.
- Land marking of the allotments.
- Establishment of common utilities.
- Training & awareness programs
- Agriculture production plan.
- Income promotion programs.
- Establishment of community organizations.

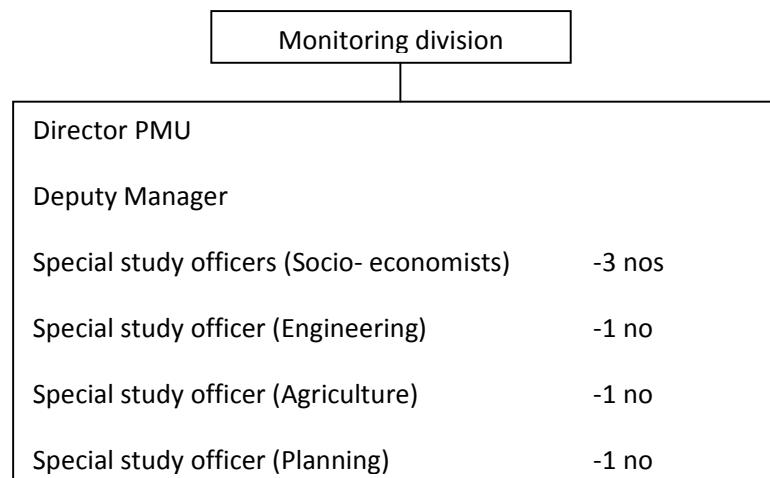
A committee headed by DS will undertake external monitoring periodically (Quarterly). The main activities to be covered by the external monitors are as follows:

- Land acquisition & payment of compensation
- Selection of allottees & resettlement.

### **8.3.2.2. Organizational Setup**

#### ***I) Internal monitoring***

Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Planning & Monitoring Unit of MASL which is headed by the director. The organizational structure of PMU is as follows:



Staff of the PMU, who are directly involved in the Moragahakanda Project will frequently visit the project to monitor the progress and set backs of the project. They will be engaged in the internal monitoring of project activities. In addition there will be a progress monitoring officer attached to the PD's office to attend to day to day monitoring activities.

## **II) External monitoring**

An external monitoring committee will be established under the chairmanship of the Divisional Secretary comprising Project director (Moragahakanda) and other heads of stakeholder government institutions at local level\* and few others as members\*\*. The secretary of the committee will be the unit head of the A&R Division.

\* Heads of the site offices of Wild life, Forest, Sri Lanka Police, Education Department, Health Department, Postal Department, Agriculture department, Youth Center etc...

\*\* Chief priest of the area and three social elites of the area.

The committee will comprise maximum of 15 members and they are expected to do field visits once in every three months and feed back their observations on the functions assigned to them, to the project management in head office.

### **8.3.3. Indicators**

The PMU will formulate the indicators for internal & external monitoring purposes separately based on all data & activities in the Acquisition & Resettlement plan and they will undertake the internal monitoring process and the external monitoring indicators to be sent to the PD for external monitoring purposes.

### **8.3.4 Methodology of Monitoring**

The field level monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement activities will be based on

- Review of Secondary Data
- Collecting of Primary Data through inspections
- Collecting of public comments.

The review of secondary data will be made from the documents available in the PD office while collecting of primary data will have to be made by inspection of place to place. The collecting of public comments will be made using Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation Techniques , interviews and surveys.

### **8.3.5 Submission of Progress Report**

The daily performance of the Acquisition & Resettlement activities will be maintained by this division and submitted to the PMU monthly. The PMU too will make monthly inspections in the field and cross check the information submitted by the A&R Division and compile the monthly

progress reports together with their evaluation. This will be submitted to the PIU & Steering Committee for their perusal. In turn, the PIU & Steering Committee will take appropriate actions in case where there are any lapses or shortcomings in the scheduled activities.

The external monitoring committee too will make periodical inspections in the field and submit their observations & comments on the project activities to the project management.

### **8.3.6. Organizational Structure for Post Settlement Activities.**

The post settlement development activities of the resettlers will be the responsibility of the respective RPMs of Systems 'F' and 'D'. Any short fall of staff in the RPMM's divisions will be met from the A & R Division as their duties will be over by the time RPMMs take over the post settlement development activities. The post settlement development activities will be subjected to close monitoring by the external monitors until the expiry of the food subsidy period.

### **8.3.7. Responsibilities of Project Director and Resident Project Managers**

The responsibilities of Project Director (Moragahakanda) and Resident Project Managers (RPMM) of Moragahakanda & Medirigiriya with regard to the Acquisition & Resettlement program are defined below in order to facilitate the identification of each of their obligations towards the monitoring aspect:

- i) Responsibilities of Project Director, Moragahakanda:-
  - Selection of eligible land allottees from affected households for allocation of land in System 'F' and 'D'.
  - Arrangement of transport facilities for HH and selected allottees (This includes payment of transport fees also).
  - Payment of compensation as specified under Item 5.4.1.
  - Provision of pre-settlement Training facilities.
  - Handing over of Allottees / evacuees to respective RPMM (System 'F' or 'D')
- ii) Responsibilities of RPMM of Moragahakanda (System 'F') and Medirigiriya (System 'D').
  - Receive the allottees / evacuees from PD / Moragahakanda.
  - Handing over of lands to allottees / evacuees of Moragahakanda.
  - Provision of necessary facilities as specified under 5.4.1 – xii, xiii-b,d, xiv, xv, xvi, xvii, and allocation of land to religious institutions and Public Institutions.
  - Attending to economic rehabilitation and income restoration programme as specified under 6.3, 6.4 (except 6.4.6, 6.4.10 and 6.4.11).

PD and 2 RPMM are to make arrangements to divide areas of responsibilities under Item Nos. 6.5 and 6.6.

#### **8.4 Awareness Programme for the Project Staff**

The Project Office will arrange training programmes for officials of Acquisition & Resettlement Division in respect of capacity building depending on the need.

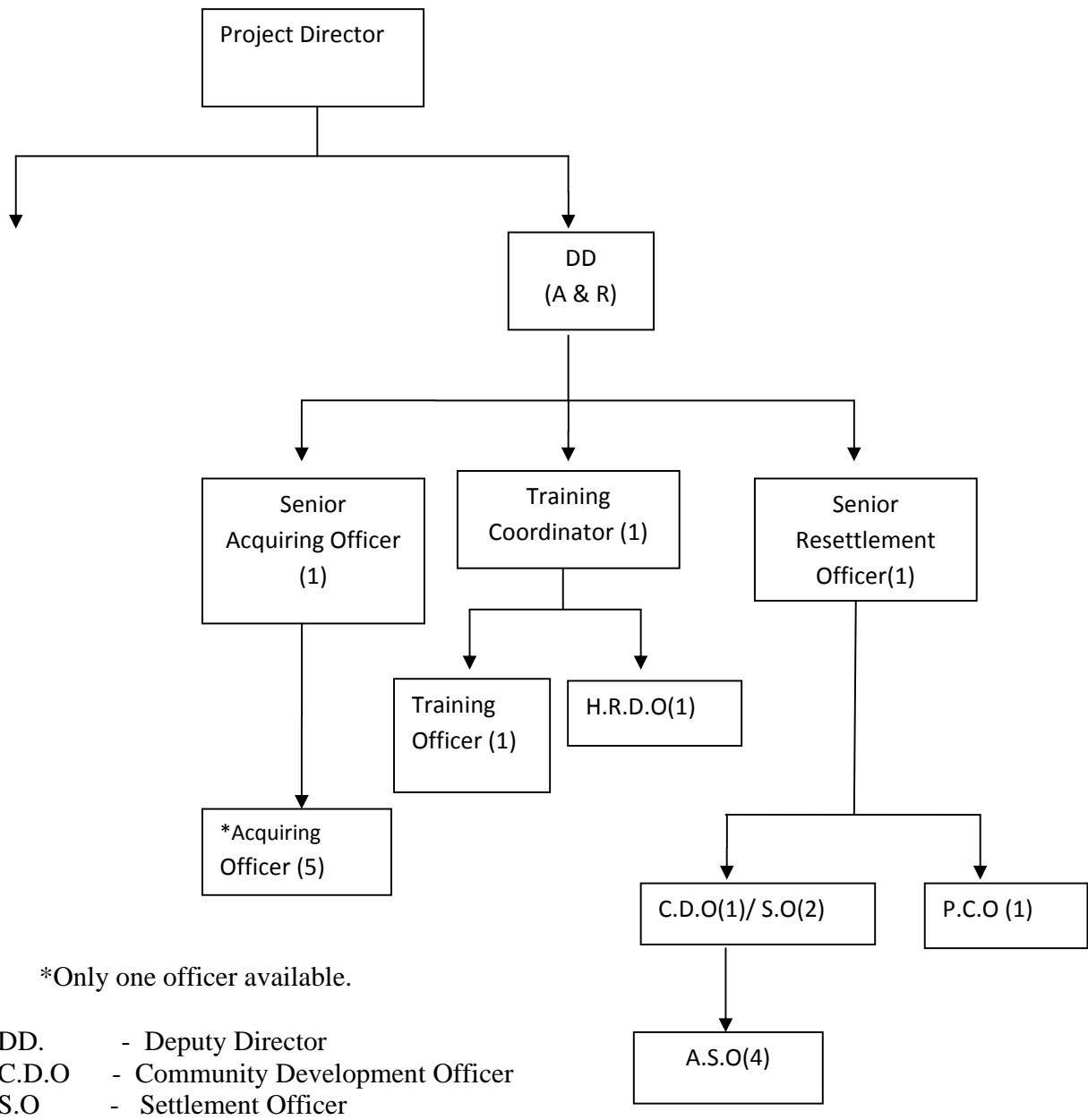
The CCG, PCC and LARC members will also be given an awareness programme on the project scope and the RIP. In addition, they should be made aware of the specific roles and responsibilities.

#### **8.5 Computerized Management Information System(MIS)**

A MIS network will be established at the Head Office of MASL and Project Director's Office at the field, in order to posses an efficient information management network to carry out the project activities.

**Figure 8.3**

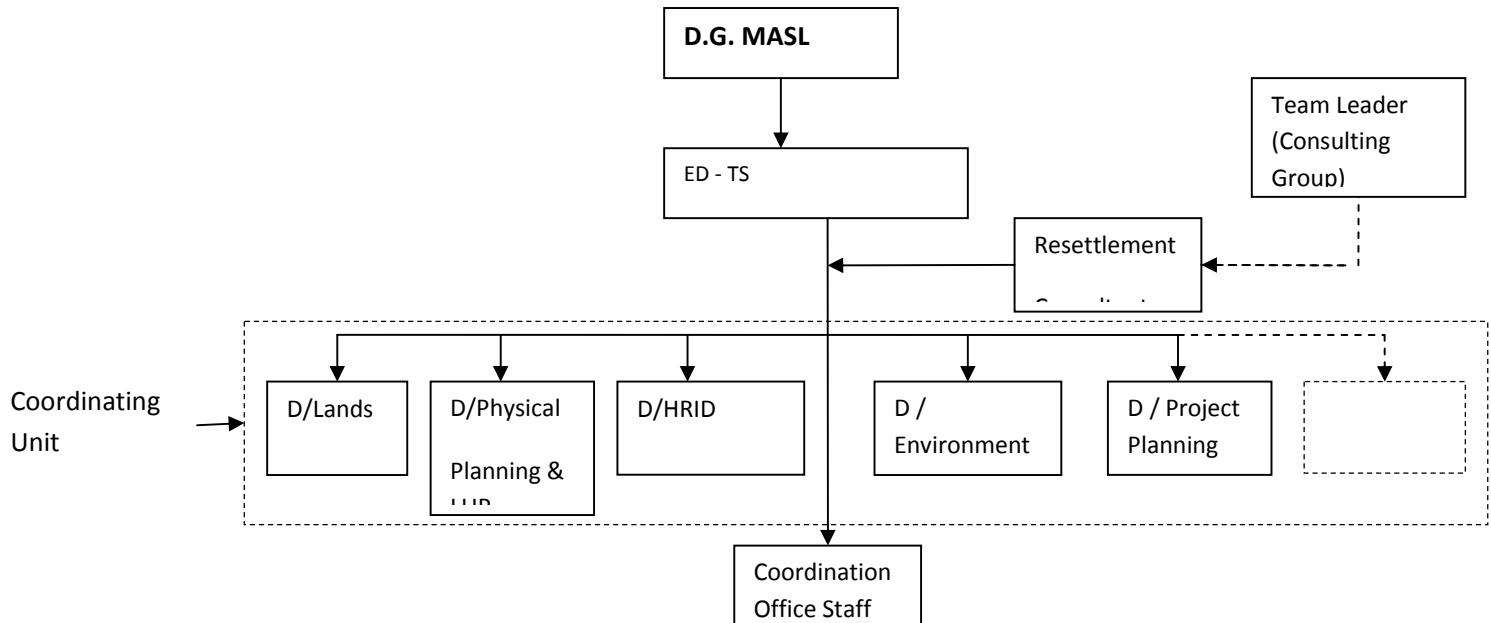
**MORAGHAKANDA PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE  
FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STAGE**



Note: Salaries of the above staff will be borne by the project

**Figure 8.4**

**Proposed Organizational Structure for Resettlement Coordinating Unit Head Office.**



*Note: other concerned directors will be requested to participate at the coordinating meeting as and when they are required.*

*Functions of the Executive Director - Development and other Directors are given below.*

**Main Functions of the ED/ Dev. and Directors of the Divisions :**

**A. Executive Director / Development.**

1. To be in charge of the coordination unit under Section 8.2.4 (iv).
2. Liaise with other respective divisions connected to the project.
3. Overall direction on activities of RIP

**B. Director (HRID)**

Coordination of:

1. Preparation of annual work programs
2. Training Programme
3. Resettlement activities of the affected people
4. Income Restoration Programme
5. Monitoring and Evaluation

**C. Director (Lands)**

Coordination of:

1. Land and Property acquisition
2. Payment of Compensation
3. Land alienation
4. Preparation of annual work programs
5. Monitoring & Evaluation

**D. Director (Physical Planning & LUP)**

Coordination of:

1. Preparation of annual work programs
1. Resettlement planning
2. Infrastructure planning
3. preparation of resettlement guidelines
4. Monitoring & Evaluation

**E. Director – Environment**

Coordination of:

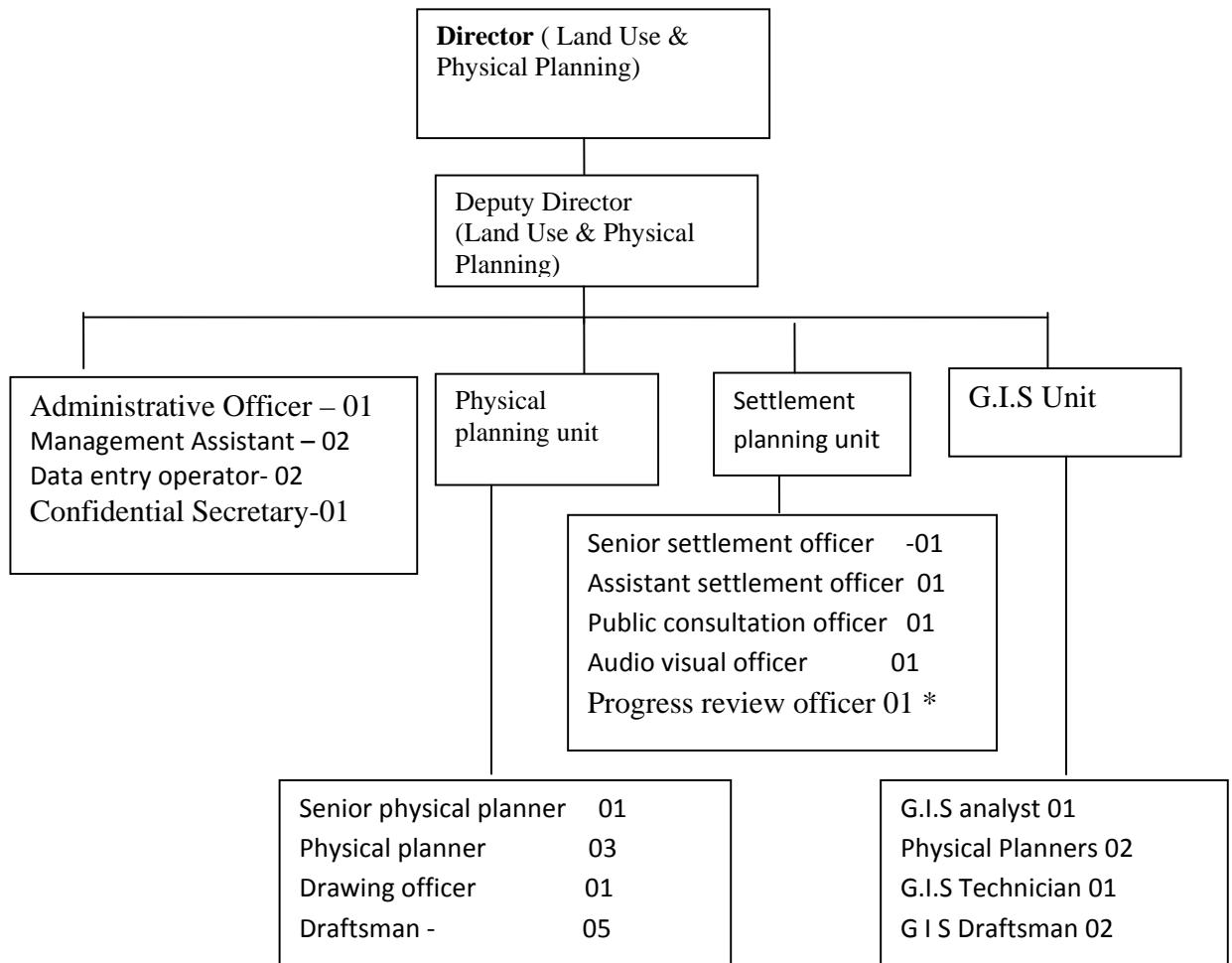
1. Preparation of annual work programs
2. Implementation of Recommendations of E.I.A. reports
3. Reforestation Programmes
4. Protection of 100 meter Buffer zone area.
5. Monitoring & Evaluation.

**F. Director Agriculture**

Coordination of:

1. Preparation of annual work programs
2. Implementation of agriculture development and extension programs
3. Liaison with other line agencies
4. Monitoring & Evaluation.

**Figure 8.5 Organization structure of Land use and Physical Planning Division at MASL**



\* Vacancies to be filled.



## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **9. Implementation Schedule**

The Implementation Schedule (Chart 9.1) depicted in this Chapter has correlated the Acquisition and Resettlement activities together with the construction activities of the Moragahakanda development project at the macro level.

#### **9.1 Major steps in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Implementation.**

Following are the four main activities under Land Acquisition and Resettlement Implementation Plan:-

- i) Possession of land & Payment of Compensation
- ii) Resettlement / Relocation
- iii) Income restoration
- iv) Monitoring & Evaluation

#### **9.2 Acquisition Works**

The acquisition works of 11 G.N. Divisions have been already commenced. This activity will be continued in parallel with the construction activities at least one year ahead of construction. The payment of compensation too will be carried out during this period. The chart 9.2 depicts the acquisition works implementation.

#### **9.3 Resettlement Activities**

In relation to the civil works schedule, the resettlement activities will be carried out. The compensation payment will be made ahead of moving to the new settlement areas in order to facilitate the construction of houses at the new locations and re-establishment of livelihood. The new land parcels too will be handed over to them as and when such lands are ready for development. .

#### **9.4 Resettlement Implementation**

In general, the APS in Moragahakanda Reservoir Bed will be resettled in two stages of Phase 01.

The Stage 01 being the APS residents in the borrow areas and quarry sites and its immediate environs mostly within the Thalagoda GN Division. They will be resettled in the new settlement areas prior to the construction of main dam & saddle dams no 01 and it will be most likely in year 2012 (*Refer Table 9.3*). This number of APS will cover even the residents occupying the land below 150m.asl contour line which would be the likely inundated area by the coffer dam for the construction of main dam. Stage 02 being the APS resident outside the above

areas but occupying the land below the HFL plus 100m buffer zone of the reservoir. They will be resettled in the new settlement areas one year prior to the impounding of the reservoir which will be most likely before end of year 2015.

The phase 02 of the resettlement program will accommodate the sub families who were living with the main families before the resettlement date but after the cut off date most likely during 2015-2017.

The phase 03 of the resettlement program will cover the families in the isolated villages and those families whose properties are partially affected and most likely during 2017- 2018.

**Table 9.1 Resettlement program of residents occupying borrow area & quarry sites (Thalagoda village) for dam construction**

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Target for completion</b>
1.	Possession of land & payment of compensation	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2011
2.	Handing over of homesteads.	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012
3.	Completion of construction of Thorapitiya tank	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2011
5.	Handing over of farmsteads.	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012
6.	Provision of Infrastructure.	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2011

<b>6</b>	<b>Land Alienation</b>												
i.	Issues of L.D.O. / C.L.O. Permit												
ii.	Issues of Land Grant												
<b>Chart 9.1 Conduct Awareness IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OF MORAGAHAKANDA</b>													
<b>8</b>	<b>Establishment of Income Restoration Programmes</b>												
<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>							
<b>9</b>	<b>Establishment of grievance redress Mechanism and Operation</b>	1	2	3	4								
<b>10</b>	<b>Reservoir Head works</b>												
<b>11</b>	<b>Preparation of RJP</b>												
<b>12</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement</b>												
<b>3</b>	<b>Land Acquisition and Compensation</b>												
i.	<b>Implementation of Agriculture Plan</b>												
ii.	<b>Implementation of Land Acquisition Procedure</b>												
iii.	<b>Payment of compensation</b>												
iv.	<b>Possession of Land Ownership</b>												
<b>4</b>	<b>Resettlement</b>												
i.	Selection of H.H. for resettlement and Transport												
ii.	Preparation of Resettlement Area Plan and Land Marking												
iii.	Handing over of Irrigable Allotments												
iv.	Handing over of Homestead allotments												
v.	Handing over of Commercial or Industrial allotments												
<b>5</b>	<b>Provision of Infrastructure Facilities</b>												
i.	Construction of Main & Market roads												
i.	Construction of Village Roads												
ii.	Construction of Social Infrastructure Building												
iii.	Establishment of Social Infrastructure												
iv.	Construction of irrigation infrastructure												



**IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAMME  
MORAGAHAKANDA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

S/No.	Description of the activities.	Time Frame															
		1st Year				2nd Year				3rd Year				4th Year			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Submission of Application for land acquisition	■															
2	Publication of Section 2 Notice	■	■														
3	Preparation of Advance Tracing	■■■	■■														
4	Implementation of Section 4 Procedures			■	■												
5	Implementation of Section 5 Procedures		■	■		■■■											
6	Implementation of Section 6 Procedures	■	■			■■■											
7	Implementation of Section 7 Procedures		■	■			■■■■										
8	Implementation of Section 9 - Inquiry			■	■			■■■■■									
9	Implementation of Section 10.1A - Decision			■	■				■■■■■								
10	Valuation of Properties			■	■					■■■■■							
11	Section 17 - Payment of Compensation			■■■						■■■■■							
12	Publication of 38A or 38 Order	■								■■■■■							
13	Taking over of possession				■■■					■■■■■							

## **CHAPTER TEN**

### **10 The Investment Budget**

#### **10.1 Cost of Compensation, Income Restoration Programme and Institutional Development**

The total Investment Budget (Table 10.5) for Land Acquisition and Resettlement covers following components:

- viii) Cost of Compensation – covers cost of all losses falling within the tank bed including 100m buffer zone, road deviation, elephant corridor, branch channel trace of system ‘D’ & electricity transmission line.
- ix) Cost of Electricity supply restoration for isolated villages.
- x) Cost of Resettlement Area Development
- xi) Cost of Resettlement and relocation.
- xii) Cost of Training and Income restoration
- xiii) Cost of Agriculture Extension.
- xiv) Cost of Monitoring and Evaluation
- xv) Cost of Institutional Development

As a total, the total budget of resettlement and compensation is expected Rs. M 3283.102 (refer Table 10.1.3.3). The break down will be provided in the following sections.

##### **10.1.1. Cost of Compensation**

###### Determination of Compensation

The compensation payments for lost assets will be determined in terms of Circular No. 4/2008 of Secretary to the Ministry of Land and Land Development. The policy on compensation rates is the replacement value for structures and market value for land and trees. The task of acquisition is carried out by the Acquiring Officers of MASL under the direction of the Divisional Secretaries and the valuation of property is done by the officials of the Valuation Department.

**10.1.1.1. Cost of Lost Assets**

***Table 10.1.1.1 Cost of Compensation - Moragahakanda Project  
(Tank bed, Road deviation, Elephant Corridor)***

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Description of losses</b>	<b>Total cost Rs.</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Developed Land</b>	
1.1	Paddy land	279,615,000
1.2	Highland and Homestead	536,800,500
1.3	Chena	16,974,000
1.4	Commercial Land	8,490,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>841,879,500</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Trees and Crops</b>	
2.1	Long Term crops	226,080,000
2.2	Medium Term crops	8,164,000
2.3	Short Term crops	2,032,500
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>236,276,500</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Structures</b>	
3.1	Permanent Building	1,159,637,500
3.2	Semi Permanent Building	396,807,000
3.3	Temporary building	6,628,500
3.4	Toilets and toilets pits	333,600
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,563,406,600</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,641,562,600</b>

***Table 10.1.1.2 Cost of Compensation - Thorapitiya Unit - LB of System F***

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Description of losses</b>	<b>Total cost Rs.</b>
1.	Payment of compensation for acquired paddy lands	48,750,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,750,000.00</b>

***Table 10.1.1.3 Cost of Compensation - Electricity Transmission Line***

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Description of losses</b>	<b>Total cost Rs.</b>
1.	Payment of compensation for acquired trees and crops	
1.1	Long Term	1,925,000
1.2	Medium Term	159,000
1.3	Short Term	94,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,178,000</b>

**Table 10.1.1.4 Cost of Compensation -Branch Channel Trace in Kaudulla LB Extension Area**

Item No.	Description of losses	Total cost Rs.
1.	Developed Land	
1.1	Highland and home garden	2,691,000
	Sub Total	2,691,000
2.	Trees and crops	
2.1	Long Term	420,000
	Sub Total	420,000
3.	Structures	
3.1	Permanent Building	10,927,000
3.2	Temporary building	405,000
	Sub Total	11,332,000
	Grand Total	14,443,000

**Table 10.1.1.5. Summary Cost of Compensation**

Item	Description	Total Cost
1.	Moragahakanda Project (Tank bed, Road Deviation & Elephant Corridor)	2,641,562,600.00
2.	Thorapitiya Unit - LB of System F	48,750,000.00
3.	Electricity Transmission Line	2,178,000.00
4.	Branch Channel Trace in Kaudulla LB Extension Area	14,443,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	2,706,933,600.00

### **10.1.2. Cost of restoration of Electricity supply to Isolated Villages**

There are few isolated villages where the existing electricity supply lines are getting disrupted for which new connections are to be given.

Item No.	Description	Total cost Rs.
1.	Electricity Line	37,359,200

### 10.1.3. Cost of Resettlement Area Development

*Table 10.1.3.1. Cost Estimate for Resettlement Area Development in System 'D',*

Item	Description	Total Cost Rs.(M)
1	Cost of Irrigation Infrastructure	1821
2	Cost of social infrastructure	1151
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2971</b>

*Table 10.1.3.2. Cost estimate for Resettlement Area Development in System 'F',*

Item	Description	Total Cost Rs .(M)
1	Cost of Irrigation Infrastructure	1063
2	Cost of social infrastructure	1002
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2065</b>

*Table 10.1.3.3. Cost estimate for Ambana Junction*

Item	Description	Total Cost Rs.(M)
1	Cost of social Infrastructure	300
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>

*Table 10.1.3.3. Summary- Cost of Irrigation and Social Infrastructure (System F, D and Ambana Junction)*

No.	Description of work	Total cost Rs .(M)
(1)	<b>System F</b>	<b>2971</b>
(2)	<b>System D</b>	<b>2065</b>
(3)	<b>Ambana Junction</b>	<b>300</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5336</b>

#### **10.1.4. Cost of Resettlement and relocation.**

In addition to the legitimate compensation payments for the lost assets, MASL has introduced following assistance package to the settlers with a view to facilitate the rapid enhancement of their livelihood at the new location, in conformity with the NIRP.

***Table 10.1.4. Cost of Resettlement and relocation***

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No of Affected families</b>	<b>Cost per family (Rs)</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
1.	Transport Allowance	1581	10,000	15,810,000
2.	Shifting Allowance	1581	10,000	15,100,000
3.	Ex-gratia Payment to families opted to system'D"	302	50,000	31,620,000
4.	Material allowance	1581	20,000	7,905,000
	- Housing	1581	5,000	
5	- Lavatory	05	200,000	1,000,000
	- Re-establishment of temple			
	<b>Total</b>			<b>87,245,000</b>

#### **10.1.5. Cost of Training and Income restoration**

***Table 10.1.5. Cost of Training and Income restoration***

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost Rs.</b>	<b>Total Cost Rs.</b>
1	Training	--	--	18,120,000
2	Assistance to Establish Small Businesses	92 nos	10,000	920,000
3	Special assistance to vulnerable HH ii) Living Allowance ii) Income Restoration Grant	14 HH X 18months 161HH	3000 (Per month 25000)	756,000 4,025,000

*Moragahakanda RJP - MASL*

4	Meetings & Discussions(Workshops) Awareness Programmes, PRA etc.	200	25,000	5,000,000 10,000,000
5	Assistance for loss of employment	123	18,000	2,214,000
	Credit Facility – Revolving Fund	--	--	25,000,000
	T O T A L			66,035,000/=

#### **10.1.6. Cost of Agriculture Extension**

**Table 10.1.6. Cost of Agriculture Extension**

Item No.	Description	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Implementation of Agriculture Extension Plan	<b>57,514,000.00</b>

#### **10.1.7. Cost of monitoring and evaluation**

This is basically meant for any expenditure to be incurred on external monitoring & evaluation. It is estimated as 1% of the Acquisition & Resettlement Cost .

**Table 10.1.7. Cost of monitoring and evaluation**

Item No.	Description	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Monitoring and Evaluation (1%)	29,550,868

#### **10.1.8. Cost of Establishment of administrative setup and their functions.**

**Table 10.1.8. Cost of Establishment of administrative setup and their functions.**

Item No.	Description	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Institutional Development and other Cost(10%)	298,463,767

• **Table 10.2 Summary- Cost of compensation & resettlement (Investment Budget)**

Item	Description of Activities	Amount in Rs(M)
1	Acquisition & Payment of compensation	2706.934
2	Resettlement and Relocation	87.245
3	Agriculture Extension	57.514
4	Restoration of Electricity supply to Isolated Villages	37.359
5	Training and Income restoration	66.035
	sub total	2955.087
6	Monitoring and Evaluation (1%)	29.551
	sub total	2984.638
7	Establishment of administrative setup (10%)	298.464
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3283.102</b>

*Note: The above Total Cost excludes the cost of infrastructure facilities in resettlement areas of System "F" & "D". However it is covered in the Total Cost of the Project.*



### 10.3. Investment Budget

*Table 10.3 Implementation Targets*

*Acquisition of land & properties in Tank Bed, Elephant Corridor & Road Deviation*

Item	Description of activity	Total Physical Target (Ha.)	Total Financial Target (Rs.M)	1 Year (Ha.)	2 Year (Ha.)	3 Year (Ha.)	4 Year (Ha.)	5 Year (Ha.)
1	Submission of applications	4148		4148	-	-	-	-
2	Publication of Section 2	4148		4148				
3	Preparation of Advance Tracing	4148		4148				
4	Publication of Section 4 Notice and holding inquires	4148		2074	2074			
5	Decision to acquire land under Section 5	4148		155	1919	2074		
6	Preparation of Preliminary Plan under Section 6	4148		155	1919	2074		
7	Publication of Section 7 Notice	4148		155	1919	2074		
8	Holding Section 9 Inquiries	4148		155	467	2074	1452	
9	Issue of 10.1.A decision	4148		155	467	2074	1452	
10	Issue of Section 17 Awards and payment of compensation	4148		155	467	1659	1245	622
11	Publication of 38 or 38A Notice and taking over of possession			155	467	1659	1245	622
<b>Financial Utilization (Rs.M)</b>			2706.934	101.51	304.53	1082.774	812.08	406.04

#### **10.4 Financial Plan**

The total Investment Budget on Acquisition & Compensation, Restoration of Electricity supply to Isolated Villages, Resettlement & Relocation, Training & Income restoration, Agriculture Extension, Monitoring & Evaluation and Institutional Cost amounts to Rs. 3278.602 Million (excluding irrigation & social infrastructure development cost)

***Table 10.4 - Financial Plan***

Items	Description of activities	Budget for 5 years (Rs.M)					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
1	Payment of Compensation	101.51	304.53	1082.774	812.08	406.04	<b>2706.934</b>
2	Resettlement and Income Restoration	8.724	17.45	17.449	21.811	21.811	<b>87.245</b>
3	Restoration of Electricity Supply to isolated villages	18.680	18.679	-	-	-	<b>37.359</b>
4	Training and Income Restoration	-	6.604	6.604	19.810	33.017	<b>66.035</b>
5	Agriculture Extension	-	11.503	11.503	11.503	23.005	<b>57.514</b>
6	Monitoring and Evaluation	4.433	7.386	4.433	8.866	4.433	<b>29.551</b>
7	Administrative and Other Related Costs	73.474	45.455	45.455	73.474	60.606	<b>298.464</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>206.821</b>	<b>411.607</b>	<b>1168.218</b>	<b>947.544</b>	<b>548.912</b>	<b>3283.102</b>

***Table 10.5 - Summary of Financial Plan***

Item No.	Time period	Budget (Rs.M)	%
1	1st Year	<b>206.821</b>	<b>6</b>
2	2nd Year	<b>411.607</b>	<b>13</b>
3	3rd Year	<b>1168.218</b>	<b>35</b>
4	4th Year	<b>947.544</b>	<b>29</b>
5	5th Year	<b>548.912</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3283.102</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **10.5 Source of Funding**

The total cost of acquisition and resettlement budget will be borne by GOSL.

## **CHAPTER ELEVEN**

### **11. Conclusion and Recommendations**

#### **11.1 Conclusion**

The data collected during two Socio-economic surveys in 2006 & 2008, interviews with community leaders, priests etc... in the area, few Grama Niladaris ,Divisional Secretaries of Naula, Laggala-Pallegama, Elahera & Medirigiriya, divisional and village level Government officials and the data from the documents of Survey Department, Census & Statistics Department, Divisional Secretariat were used in preparing the RIP.

The project will result few negative impacts on the social life of the people in the inundated and in the surrounding areas. They will lose their land and properties with the religious places and the livelihood. Some common facilities around Kongahawela Bazaar will also be affected.

#### **11.2. Recommendations**

The under-mentioned recommendations are made to mitigate above negative impacts based on the findings of the studies and other data:-

- Displaced people will be relocated in System 'F' as far as possible due to its close proximity to the present villages. The balance will be relocated in Kaudulla LB Extension Area at their choice.
- Reforestation programme will be carried out in the 100 Meter Buffer zone as some scrub jungles will be affected by the Moragahakanda reservoir.
- Reservation and forest area will be protected by fencing and be handed over to Forest Department to enforce better management in these areas.
- There are several encroachers from the surrounding areas who are engaged in Chena cultivation in System 'F' area. Eventually they would lose their livelihood once this area is developed for irrigated agriculture. Hence, the project will facilitate creation of several investment opportunities for them.
- Payments of Way Leave clearance will be effected for those who lose cultivations during project construction activities.

## ***ANNEXURE***

*Annexure No I:*

*Questionnaire on Socio Economic Survey on Land & families Affected*

*by Moragahakanda- 2006*

**SOCIO ECONOMIC RESEARCH ON LAND AND FAMILIES SUBMERGED BY  
MORAGAHAKANDA AND KALUGANGA TANK - 2006**

Symbol No:   
Main families (1) / Sub families (2)

**1. PRIMARY DATA**

1. a 1. District : .....  
2. Divisional Secretarial Division : .....  
3. Grama Niladari Division (Name / No): .....  
4. Village / Town / Road : .....  
5. Address : .....

6. Order No: of election list   
7. No. of household   
8. Identity Card No.

1. b 1. Residence Name : .....  
2. Name of the Owner : .....  
3. Permanent address of the Owner : .....  
4. Gender, Race, Religious (Fill the following table)

Particular	Gender 1/	Race 2/	Religion 3/
House hold			
Husband / Wife			

1/ 2/ 3/  
1. Female 1. Sinhalese 1. Buddhist  
2. Male 2. Sri Lankan Tamil 2. Christian  
3. Indian Tamil 3. Hindu  
4. Moor 4. Islamic  
5. Malay  
6. Burger

5. Do you receive Samurdhi? Yes (1) No (2)

6. Monthly validity of received money / goods. Rs. /cts.

Name of the Researcher : .....  
Designation : .....  
Date of Research : .....  
Signature : .....

**2. GENERAL INFORMATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS**

1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	*9/	10/	11/	*12/	
Serial No.	Relationship to House Holder	Female (1) Male (2)	Age (Years)	Level of Education	Schooling / Non Schooling	Activity	Nature of Main Occupation	Main Designation	Annual Income receive from main occupation (Rs.)	Nature of Secondary occupation	Secondary designation	Annual income receive from secondary occupation (Rs.):
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10												

**2/ Relationship to House Holder**

1. House Holder
2. Wife/Husband
3. Son/Daughter
4. Brother/Sister
5. Brothers'/Sisters' Son/Daughter
6. Son in Low/Daughter in Low
7. Mother/Father
8. Mother in Low/Father in Low
9. Other (mention)

**3/ Gender**

1. Female
2. Male

**5/ Level of Education**

1. 1-5 year
2. 8-6 year
3. 9-11 year
4. O/L
5. A/L
6. Under graduate
7. Graduate
8. Diploma holder

**6/ Activity**

1. Trained occupation – full time
2. Trained occupation – part time
3. Untrained – occupation – full time
4. Untrained – occupation –part time
5. Unemployment (job expected)
6. Under employment
7. Unemployment ( no job expectation)
8. Student
9. Pensioned/Old/Disabled/Child
10. House Wife
11. Other (mention)

9. Other qualification holder
10. Non schooling but literate
11. Non schooling but illiterate

**7/ -10/ Nature of occupation**

1. Farming
2. Salaried employment - government sector, permanent
3. Salaried employment - government sector, temporary
4. Salaried employment - private sector, permanent
5. Salaried employment - private sector, temporary
6. Business
7. Agricultural labour
8. Non agricultural labour
9. Foreign employment
10. Land drivers
11. Three-wheeler driver
12. Heavy vehicle driver
13. Gem mining
14. Other self employment ( mention)
15. ....
16. ....
17. Other

**8/ Designation/Post**

1. Administration
2. Executive Officer
3. Other Officer/Teachers
4. Clerk
5. Typewriters
6. Office Assistants
7. Daily Worker
8. Trade Assistant
9. Driver
10. Machine Operators/Technician/Carpenter/Mason
11. Business/Broker
12. Labourer
13. Helper
14. Other .....
15. ....

**Income from farming, business, pension and self employment should not be mentioned here.**

**3. DETAILS OF RESIDENCE**

**3.1 Information of residential house and other buildings.**

Building	1/ Ownership	2/ Usage	3/ No: of stories	4/ Square	5/ No of rooms	6/ Roof	7/ Floor	8/ Wall	9/ Electricity facilities.	10/ Telephone facilities	11/ Toilets(residence)
Residence											
Other buildings											
1											
2											
3											

**1/ Ownership**

1. single ownership
2. joint ownership
3. tax
4. Rent
5. Encroach
6. other (mention)

**2/ Usage**

1. Resident
2. business activities
3. storage activities
4. rent for resident
5. rent for business
6. other (mention)

**6/ Roof**

1. tile
2. asbestos
3. other sheets
4. cadjan
5. hay/illuk

**7/ Floor**

1. cement
2. flow tile/terrazzo
3. mud
4. plank
5. other (mention)

**8/ Wall**

1. Bricks
2. Cement blocks
3. Plank
4. Cadjan
5. sheets
6. mud
7. other (mention)

**9/ Electricity**

1. available
2. unavailable

**10/ Telephone facilities**

1. wire
2. wireless
3. mobile phones
4. unavailable

**11/ Toilets**

1. available
2. unavailable
3. water seal
4. other (mention)

**3.2 Water usage**

- 3.2.1 Drink
- 3.2.2 Bathe
- 3.2.3 Washing
- 3.2.4 Agriculture
- 3.2.5 For animals


- 3.2.6 Industrial activities
- 3.2.7 Other (mention)


- 1. Your own well (open)
- 2. Neighbor well (open)
- 3. Own tube well
- 4. Neighbor tube well
- 5. Common open well
- 6. Common tube well
- 7. Irrigational cannel
- 8. Main irrigational tank
- 9. Small irrigational tank
- 10. River
- 11. Natural canal
- 12. Tube water
- 13. Tube water (others)
- 14. Irrigational canal
- 15. Bowser
- 16. Collected rain water
- 17. Sewerage
- 18. Other (mention)

**3 Power usages**

--

- 1. Main electricity
- 2. Mechanical engine
- 3. Solar battery
- 4. Bio gas
- 5. No electricity if not electricity

Petrol max  
Chimney lamp  
Bottle lamp


**3 Cooking**

--

- 1. Main power
- 2. Gas
- 3. Kerosene cooker
- 4. Solar heat
- 5. Bio gas
- 6. Fire wood
- 7. Other

4 OWNERSHIP OF THE LANDS AND

4.1 Size of the owned land, type and usage.

Type	Size			Present usage	Present usage	Location of the land	Annual payment	
	Ac :	Ru :	Per :					
<b>Irrigated land (paddy)</b>								
1	Traditional							
2	Distributed by the state							
3	Bought (lawfully)							
4	Bought (unlawfully)							
5	Leased							
6	Tenant cultivate (anda cultivate)							
7	Pawned							
8	Squatted							
9	Squatted reservation							
10	Other							
<b>Total</b>								

<b>land</b>								
1	Traditional							
2	Distributed by the state							
3	Bought (lawfully)							
4	Bought (unlawfully)							
5	Leased							
6	pawned							
7	Squatted							
8	Squatted reservation							
9	other							
<b>Total</b>								
<b>Business</b>								
1	Traditional							
2	Distributed by the state							
3	Bought (lawfully)							
4	Bought (unlawfully)							
5	Leased							

6	rented								
7	pawned								
8	Squatted								
9	Squatted reservation								
10	other								
<b>Total</b>									
<b>Other</b>									
1	Traditional								
2	Distributed by the state								
3	Bought (lawfully)								
4	Bought (unlawfully)								
5	Leased								
6	Pawned								
7	Squatted								
8	Squatted reservation								
9	<b>Other</b>								
<b>Total</b>									

1/

1. Sole ownership (Praveni)
2. Private deed
3. Swarna bumi
4. Jaya bumi
5. Lease permits
6. Written document by a certified Notary public
7. Written document
8. Verbal permission
9. LD permits under the land fertilizing act.
10. Other

2/

1. Paddy cultivation
2. Other short term crops
3. Perennial Crop
4. Animal husbandry
5. Business activities
6. Fresh water fishing industry
7. Residence
8. Chena
9. Other (mention)

**3/ Location of land**

1. Inside the residential Grama Niladari division
2. Inside the DS division

**4.2 Persons who did the development activities in the land.**

1. Owner

2. User

**4.3 Margin of the land**

1. Wall

2. Barbed fence

3. Pole fence

4. Other

4.4 Further information about squatted lands.

Type 1/	Size (Acr :)	Nature of the land 2/	Reason 3/	Time ( year)	Present usage 4/

1/	2/	3/	4/
1. Land	1. Land for common facilities	1.No other land	1. For a house
2. Muddy land	2. Canal system	2.Make large the present land	2. For a Cultivation
3. Business	3. Tank bed area Cultivation		3. For a house and
4. Other	4. Forest reservation	3. For a child	4. For businesses
	5. Highway reservation	4. Other	5. Other
	6. Other		

5. DETAILS OF INCOME

5.1 Agricultural activities

(a) 2004/ 2005 data for Maha season

Crop	Quantity			Production			Price of a unit (Rs :)	Gross profit (Rs :)	Production Cost (Rs :)
	Ac:	Ru:	Per.	Unit	Whole producti on	Paid as goods			
Paddy cultivation									
Other field crops									
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									

**7. DETAIL OF DEBTS**

7.1 Have you obtained a loan last year?

1. Yes 2. No

7.2 If not give reason

[ ]

2/1. Loan not needed  
2. Loan not settled

3. No desire for loans  
4. Other

**7.3 Agricultural loans**

Institute 1/	Season/ Year (nearest)	Loan amount (R)	Interest rate (% annual)	Paid amount up to now (R)	Amount have to pay (R)

**7.4 Non-agricultural loans**

Institute	Year (nearest)	Reason 2/	Loan amount (R)	Interest rate (% annual)	Paid amount up to now (R)	Amount have to pay (R)

1/

2/

1. State Mortgage Bank  
2. Other State Banks  
3. Private Banks

1. Build a house  
2. Start a business  
3. To improve a current  
Business  
4. Improve other Institute

5. Private loan  
6. Other private reason  
7. For funeral/feast  
8. To buy a land  
9. Other

**8. ASSETS (MAIN COMPONENTS IN THE HOUSE)**

Amount	Amount
1 Radio/ cassette	16 Three wheeler
2 Television	17 Water pump
3 Computer	18
4 Sewing machine	19 Harvesting machine
5 Refrigerator	20 Sewing machine
6 Gas cooker/ Electric Cooker	21 Weeding machine
7 Electric iron	22 Oil tank (knapsack)
8 Bicycle	23 Oil spray machine (machinery)
9 Motor bike	24 Electrical fan
10 Car	25 Almirah
11 van	26 Cabinet
12 Lorry/Truck	27 living room furniture
13 Bus	28 Beds
14 Two wheel tractor	29 Chairs
15 Four wheel tractor	30 Tables
	31 Other

**9. MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETIES – PERSON WHO ANSWER AND OTHER MEMBERS**

Member of Family	Organization	Designation
1/	2/	3/

1/  
 1. House hold  
 2. Wife  
 3. Son  
 4. Daughter  
 5. Mother/Mother in Law  
 6. Father/Father in Law  
 7. Other

2/  
 1. Farm Organization 5.  
 2. Farm society  
 3. Funeral aid society  
 4. Women society  
 5. Community Development Society  
 6. Sport society  
 7. Samurdhi Society  
 8. Sanasa  
 9. Sarvodaya  
 10. Community based Organization  
 11. Other

3/  
 1. President  
 2. Secretary  
 3. Member  
 4. Treasurer  
 5. Other

**10. SERVICES AND OTHER FACILITIES AVAILABLE NOW**

	Type of Service Centers	Level/Nature *	Distance from Home k.m.
1	Shops		
2	Fair		
3	Hospital		
4	School		
5	Post Office		
6	Bank		
7	Court		
8	Office Divisional Secretariat		
9	Divisional council		
10	Community hall		
11	Play Ground		
12	Office of Sri Lanka Electricity Board		
13	Water Supply and Drainage Board		
14	Office of Telecom		
15	Co-operative		
16	Other (mention)		

\*1. If it is schools mention whether it is a Primary/Junior/Senior.  
 2. If it is a hospital mention whether it is a rural or district.

**11. INFORMATION NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT**

1. Do you agree to leave due to Moragahakanda / Kaluganga Project?

Yes

No

**If not give reasons:**

1. Losing employment.
2. Lost of the connection between relations
3. Lost of connection between neighbors and friends.
4. Effect on income
5. Effect on agricultural productions
6. Effect on nonagricultural productions.
7. Effect on social and cultural activities
8. Effect on children education.
9. Other .....


2. What are the suggestions you meet for resettlement?

1. Receiving sufficient amount as Compensation.
2. A land need with basic facilities.
3. Must provide the land to relatives in the same unite where the person is settled.
4. Neighbors should get lands in that same unit.
5. Aids for the progress of your own job.
6. Other


3. Alternatives select in resettlement

1. Paying compensation for land and the development.
2. Paying compensation for the development and providing land in the closer region.
3. Paying compensation for the development and providing land in Medirigiriya new development region.


**12. CURRENT PRICE OF THE LANDS IN THE REGION**

Type	Unit	General price (R)
Land for residence		
For Agricultural activities – land		
For Agricultural activities - muddy		
Commercial Land		

*Annexure II:*

***Questionnaire on Socio Economic Survey on Affected Families in Moragahakanda Reservoir Area - 2008***

Code No:  
Chief Household-1/ Sub House hold – 2

**Socio - Economic survey of Affected families in Moragahakanda reservoir area - 2008**

Impact	Due to inundation	Loss of access road	Loss of Employment place	Due to New road construction	Due to Burrow pit	Due to new towns / Villages
Completely						
Partly						
Isolated						

**01. a Primary information**

- 1.1 District
- 1.2 Divisional Secretary Division
- 1.3 Grama Niladhari Division name & Number
- 1.4 Village name / Town / Road
- 1.5 Occupant name
- 1.6 Address
- 1.7 Number of polling name list
- 1.8 Household No
- 1.9 Identity card No

**01 b**

- 1.1 Year of settled

Nature of ownership of the house

1. Owner
2. Rent
3. Leased
4. Encroached
5. Other ( Pls. Specify)

- 1.2 If occupant is not owner indicate the owner's name
- 1.3 Permanent address of the owner

#### 1.4 Gender / Ethnicity / Religion

Description	Gender -1/	Ethnicity -2/	Religion -3/	Civil status -4/
Household				
Husband / Wife				

1/	2/	3/	4/
1. Female	1. Sinhala	1. Buddhist	1. Married
2. Male	2. Sri Lankan Tamil	2. Christian	2. Unmarried
	3. Indian Tamil	3. Hindu	3. Widow
	4. Muslims	4. Islam	4. Legally not married
	5. Malay		5. Separated
	6. Burger		6. Divoced

1.5 Whether Samurdhi recipient Yes (1) No(2)

1.6 Value of monthly received cash /Goods Rs:

## 2. General information and income of the family members

## 2/ Relationship to household

1. Household	5. Son / Daughter of Brother/ sister
2. Wife / Husband	6. Mother / father in law
3. Son / Daughter	7. Other (Specify)

### 3/ Gender

- 1. Female
- 2. Male

4. Brother/ sister

**5/. Education Level**

1. Year 1 – 5	7. Graduate
2. Year 6 – 8	8. Diploma
3. Year 9 – 11	9. Other certificate
4. GCE – O/L	10. Non Schooled / Able to Read & Write
5. GCE – A/L	11. Non Schooled / unable to Read & Write
6. Under graduate	

**6/. Type of Occupation**

1. Skilled occupation -full time	6. Under Employed	11. Mentally disabled
2. Skilled occupation -part time	7. Student	12. Child
3. Unskilled occupation -full time	8. Retired	13. House wife
4. Unskilled occupation -part time	9. Old	
5. Unemployed (Pending job)	10. Physically disabled	

**7/ – 11/ Nature of Main & Secondary occupation**

1. Farmer	8. Non Agri. Labour	15. Animal husbandry
2. Permanent –Government	9. Foreign Employee	16. Other
3. Temporary – Government	10. Driver- Land vehicle	
4. Permanent –Private	11. Three wheel Driver	
5. Temporary – Private	12. Driver heavy vehicle	
6. Business	13. Gem mining	
7. Agri. labour	14. Self employment	

**8/ Rank / Designation**

1. Administration	7. Labour	13. Mason	19. Housemaid
2. Executive	8. Sales assit.	14..Middleman (Business)	20. Gament Employee
3. Teacher	9. Driver	15. Labour	21. Volentier
4. Clerk/ Parallel grade	10. Machine operator	16. Helper	22. Other
5. Typist	11. Technician	17. Security	
6. Office Aid	12. Carpenter	18. Farmer	

**9/ - 13/ Impact for Main / Secondary occupation due to reservoir**

1. Loss
2. Not loss
3. Loss of working place

**03. If loss information of building & land**

Building	1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/
	Owner ship	Usage	No. of Stories	Sq ft.	No. of rooms	Roof	Floor	Walls	Electricity	Telephone	Toilet

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

**Building**

1. Residence
2. Rice mill
3. Butique
4. Shop
5. Stores
6. Grocery
7. Buildings( Not completed)

**1/ Ownership**

1. Single owner
2. Join owner
3. Leased
4. Rent
5. Encroached
6. Other (Specify)

**2/ Usage**

- 1 Residence
2. Business
3. Stores
4. Rented for residence
5. Rented for business
- 6 Other (Specify)

**6/ Roof**

- 1 Tile
2. Asbestos
3. Other sheet
4. Cadjan
5. Straw / Iluk
6. Tile/Other Sheet
7. Cadjan / Other Sheet

**7/ Floor**

- 1 Cement
2. Floor tile / terrazzo
3. Clay
4. Flanks
5. Other (Specify)

**8/ Walls**

- 1 Bricks
2. Cement
3. Cement blocks
4. Flanks
5. Corrugated iron
- 6 Clay
- 7 Other (Specify)

**9/ Electricity**

1. Available
2. Not Available

**10/ Telephone**

1. Available
2. Available (With code)
3. Available – Cellular
- 4 Not available

**11/ Toilet**

1. Not available
2. Pit
- 3 Water sealed
- 4 Other (Specify)

**3.1 Land Information**

Land	Ownership (1)	Deed /Document(2)	Within GND (-)	Outside GND (-)	Total extent			Inundated to reservoir			Permanent crops (3)		Seasonal crops(4)		
					A	R	P	A	R	P	Type (3.1)	No. of trees	Age of trees (3.2)	Type (4.1)	No. of trees
<b>Highland</b>															
1															
2															
3															
<b>Paddy land</b>															
1															
2															
3															

**1/ Ownership**

- 1. Single owner
- 2. Joint
- 3. Ande

**2/ Deed/ Document**

- 1. Outright ( Praveni)
- 2. Outright
- 3. Swarnaboomi
- 4. Jayaboomi
- 5. LDO
- 6. CLO
- 7. Annual permit
- 8. Leased
- 9. Rent
- 10. Encroached
- 11. Written permit
- 12. Other

**3.1 Type**

- 1. Coconut
- 2. Teak
- 3. Satin wood
- 4. Jack
- 5. Halmilla
- 6. Mango
- 7. Beli
- 8. Other

**3.2 Age of trees**

- 1. Year 1 - 5
- 2. Year 6 - 10
- 3. Year 11 - 15
- 4. Year 16 - 20
- 5. Year More than 21

**4.1 Type**

- 1. Banana
- 2. Orange
- 3. Pomegranate
- 4. Guava
- 5. Pineapple
- 6. Lime
- 7. Other..

**04 Information of Private vehicles**

- 1. Bicycle
- 2. Motor bicycle
- 3. Motor car
- 4. Van
- 5. Lorry
- 6. Two wheel tractor
- 7. Four wheel tractor
- 8. Three wheeler
- 9. Other

**Information to be filled only for the Vulnerable families (5 – 5.1- 5.2)**

**5 Persons with Physically or Mentally weaknesses**

- 1. Own work could do him / her self
- 2. Need helper for day to day work
- 3. Mentally / Physically disable by birth

**Impact of physically disabled persons due to reservoir project**

- 1. Loss of neighbors / Relatives who are helping presently
- 2. Inconvenience for go to hospital in emergency
- 3. Inconvenience for go to the medical clinic
- 4. Impact for the income

**Suggestions for resettlement of disable / Widows / lonely persons**

- 1. Only reasonable cash compensation
- 2. A land with basic facilities
- 3. Land should be given for relatives in same unit
- 4. Land should be given for neighbors in same unit

5. Construction of a house
6. Other

**06. Information of the Families who will be affected indirectly due to Reservoir project**

**6.1 Economically isolated**

	Nature of the employment	1	2	3
1	Paddy cultivation			
2	Chena cultivation			
3	Vegetable garden			
4	Other agri. activities			
5	Sand mining			
6	Selling of Fire wood			
7	Jobs in Paddy/ Saw mills			
8	Gem mining			
9	Animal husbandry			
10	Agri. labour			
11	Non agri. labour			
12	Business			
13	Other (Specify)			

**6.2 Isolation due to loss of services**

	Type of Service	Loss due to reservoir	Distance for nearest place
1	Shops		
2	Fair		
3	Hospital		
4	School		
5	Post office		
6	Bank		
7	Court		
8	Divisional Secretary office		
9	Pradesheeya sabha		
10	Community hall		
11	Electricity board		
12	Play ground		
13	Water board		

14	Telecom office		
15	Co-operative		
16	Cemetery		
17	Library		
18	Other		

### **6.3 Human impact been isolates**

1. Loss of relationship between relatives
2. Loss of relationship between neighbors and friends
3. Loss of religious places
4. Other

### **07. Loss of infra-structures due to Isolation**

1. Electricity
2. Roads
- 3 Telephone
- 4 Water
5. Other

### **7.1 Loss of Religious / Cultural centers due to isolation**

Center	Partly loss	Totally loss
Buddhist Temple		
Kovil		
Christian church		
Mosque		
Archeological places		
Cultural places		
Others		

### **08Any Suggestions been isolated**

- 1.Acquisition of land and obtaining a new land for settling
2. Request for Infra-structure development and economic assistance to stay in the village
3. Acquisition of land , obtaining a cash compensation
4. Other

### **09. Concern of land owners those affected their houses, farms and structures due to Reservoir**

#### **9.1 Your Suggestions with regard to resettlements**

- 1 To obtain adequate money as compensation
- 2.Cash compensation and land with amenities
- 3.Cash compensation and own selection of land for settlement
- 4.Request of a land together with other relatives and neighbors
- 5 Request a land for living alone
6. Other

\* Give two options according to priority

## **9.2 Options for resettlement**

1. Kalu Ganga area -System F
2. Medirigiriya -System D
3. Bowatenna / Mahakanadarawa

## **9.3. Concern of land owners and disabled families those affected their houses, farms and structures due to Reservoir**

1. Only Cash compensation for the land
2. Only land with amenities
3. Cash compensation and assistance for house construction
4. Construction of a new house
5. Land and assistance for house construction
6. Other

## **10 Any other matters**

- 1
- 2
- 3

Name of the Investigator
Designation
Date of surveyed
Signature

***Annexure III:***

***Questionnaire on Survey of Commercial Establishments in Moragahakanda Reservoir  
Area – 2008***

**Survey of Commercial sites in Moragahakanda reservoir area - 2008**

01. Name of the business owner
02. Name of the business land owner

	Nature of ownership	A	R	P
1	Outright (Praweni)			
2	Outright deed			
3	Swarnabhoomi			
4	Jayabhoomi			
5	Land Dev. Ordinance			
6	Crown Land Ordinance			
7	Annual permit			
8	Leased			
9	Rent			
10	Encroachment			
11	Written permit			
12	Other			

03. Grama Niladhari Division :-

04. Household No:-

05. Nature of business

No	Business	Mark
1	Residence	
2	Rice mill	
3	Boutique	
4	Shop	
5	Stores	
6	Grocery	
7	Incomplete building	
8	Other	

06. Establishment of business

Join with residence :

Separate with residence:

Other

**07 Building information**

Building	1/ Ownership	2/ Usage	3/ No. of Stories	4/ Sq. ft.	5/ No. of rooms	6/ Roof	7/ Floor	8/ Walls	9/ Electricity	10/ Telephone	11/ Toilet
1											
2											
3											

Building	1/ Ownership	2/ Usage
1. Residence	1. Single owner	1 Residence
2. Rice mill	2. Joint owner	2. Business
3. Boutique	3. Leased	3. Stores
4. Shop	4. Rent	4. Rented for residence
5. Stores	5. Encroached	5. Rented for business
6. Grocery	6. Other (Specify)	6 Other (Specify)

7. Buildings( Not completed)

6/ Roof	7/ Floor	8/ Walls
1 Tile	1 Cement	1 Bricks
2. Asbestos	2. Floor tile / terrazzo	2. Cement
3. Other sheet	3. Clay	3. Cement blocks
4. Cadjan	4. Flanks	4. Flanks
5. Straw / Iluk	5. Other (Specify)	5. Corrugated iron
6. Tile/Other Sheet		6 Clay
7. Cadjan / Other Sheet		7 Other (Specify)

<b>9/ Electricity</b>	<b>10/ Telephone</b>	<b>11/ Toilet</b>
1. Available	1. Available	1. Not available
2. Not Available	2. Available (With code)	2. Pit
	3. Available – Cellular	3 Water sealed
	4 Not available	4 Other (Specify)

08 No. of employees :

09 Business registration : Yes No

10 If yes, Put the registration No:

11. Commenced date of the business:

13. Name of the business :

B1 Fill 1A or 1B as match with business

Type of lands to be inundated due to reservoir project	Land extent			Land value Rs:	Value of structures Rs:
	A	R	P		
1A Lands with houses & business					
1B Lands with commercial structures					
2. Farms: Animals  Agriculture					
3. Other (Specify)					

Suggestions	Options for business reestablishment = Put Nos by priority		
	Kaluganga- System F	Medirigiriya – System D	Ambana Only highland
1 Choose a land for farm by himself			
2 Choose land for business			
3 Land giving himself, neighbor & business man			
4 Other			

**B3 Suggestions in compensation for Business & Farms**

- 1.Only cash compensation
- 2.Only alternative land
- 3 Land and cash
- 4 Land and assistance for establishment of Farms & business
- 5.Cash compensation & land for farm and business
6. Other

Name of the investigator:

Designation

Date of surveyed

Signature

*Annexure IV:*

*Circular No 4/2008 by Ministry of Lands & Land development*



ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය  
කාණි, කාණි අධික්‍රම්ති අමේස්ස්  
Ministry of Land and Land Development

"ගොවින මත්දිරය", 80/5, රජමාල්වත්ත ප්‍රාදේශීල්‍ය, බෙංගලුවලු. "ජොවිජා යෝතියා", 80/5, රාජමාල්වත්ත මන්ත්‍රාමුළුවලා,  
"Govijana Mandiraya", 80/5, Rajamalwatta Avenue, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.

MAHAWELI AUTHORITY  
OF SRI LANKA

02 SEP 2008

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Director / Lands

01 SEP 2008

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01 SEP 2008

Director General  
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01	වෙළඳපල විවෘතාකම	<p>පතක 1.1 පම 1.4 දක්වා වන රිසිවානයන්ට යට්තව දැක්කර ගනු ලැබූ ඉඩම් වෙළඳ වට්තාකම/ප්‍රතිඵාසින් වියදුම</p> <p>1.1 ඉඩම් නොවියා අයකර ගැනීමේ අනු ලැබූ විවිධ තැක්කාලය වැයෙන් එක් වෙළඳ වට්තාකම එම දේපළ යදා වෙළඳ යොලේ වට්තාකමට අඩු වන අවස්ථාවන්හි එම දැන්ත කරනු ලැබූ නොවියා වෙළඳ වට්තාකම මූල්‍ය ඉඩම් වෙළඳ වට්තාකමට අනුපාකිතව විය යුතුය.</p> <p>1.2 අයකර ගනු ලැබූ ඉඩම් අතිපේක අයකර ගැනීම පිළිබඳ දැනවීම ප්‍රසිද්ධ කළ දිනයේදී පදිංචි භා/නේ/ ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු යදා ශොඳුගත යෝ පදිංචි භා/නේ/ ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු යදා ඉදිරියේදී යොදා ගැනීමේ භැංකාව ඇති ගොවනැගැල්ලක වන අවස්ථාවන්හිදී සහ එම නැවත ගැනීමට සහ නේ/ නැවත ගැනීමට අපේක්ෂිත අවස්ථාවන්හිදී එසේ නැවත ගැනීමට සහ වියදුම් සහ වෙළඳ වට්තාකම ගණනය සිරිම යදා පදනම් කරන්න ගොවනැගැල්ලේ වෙළඳ මිල අයර වෙනස අමකර ව්‍යුහලාජිත ලොය ගැස්පිය යුතුය.</p> <p>1.3 බැංකුරු ඉඩමක් වකවිට එම පිළිම යදා ගොවන ගැට් කොම්බාරිස් රනරාල්ගේ අනුමැතිය බොගෙන ඇති අවස්ථාවන්හිදී සංවර්ධනයට යොගා ඉඩමක් දේ යදා එක් වෙළඳ වට්තාකම වියදුම්.</p>

		<p>1.4 ව්‍යවසරාලීය කුලිකරුවේ පදිංචි යටුන් තුළ 2002 අංක 26 දාරණ ගෙවෙන කුලි දායෙශ්‍රී පත්‍රයේ විධිවිධාන වලට ගට්ටුව වන්දී මුදල අයිතිකරු හා ව්‍යවසරාලීය කුලි කරු අතර අනුපාතිකව බෙදා භාපුදාය.</p>
02	අභිජනර බිලපැලී සහ වෙනකිරීම්	<p>අභිජනර බිලපැලී සහ වෙනකිරීම් දදාකා ගෙවිය යුතු සම්පූර්ණ වන්දී මුදල</p>
03	අත්කර ගැනීම නියා ඉඩමේ අයිතිකරුව/වන්දී හිමිකරුව සිදුවූ බාධා කිරීම නිසා දැරුමට සිදුවූ අනෙකුත් වියදම් සඳහා වන්දී මුදල	<p>වන්දී පිළිබඳ නිර්වතනය සාධනය කිරීම සඳහා ඉහත 1 හා 2 ඕර්ං සට්‍රේ ගෙවෙන ලබන අත්කර ගෙනු ලැබූ ඉඩමේ වෙළඳ ව්‍යිනාමම පදනම් කර ගණනය කළ වන්දී මුදලට අමතරව අයිතිකරුව/වන්දී හිමිකාව අනුතා වන සේ ගෙවිය යුතු අමතර වන්දී මුදල පහත යදහන් උප සිර්පයන් පදනම් කරගෙන සහ වන්දී ඉල්ලීම් යැලකිල්ලට ගෙන ගණනය කළපුදාය.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 09 වන වෙනකිය සට්‍රේ වු හිමිකම් පරියාෂණයට පෙන් සිටීම සඳහා වියදම්</li> <li>❖ විකල්ප පදිංචි යටුන් තොකා ගැනීමේ වියදම්</li> <li>❖ පදිංචි වෙනය කිරීමේදී දැරුණු ප්‍රවාහන වියදම්</li> <li>❖ ව්‍යාපාරක යටුන් වහාරිට ප්‍රවාහන වියදම්</li> <li>❖ තාහාන්ත්‍රි සහ පරිකිරීම් සඳහා තැවක සට්‍රේ සඳහා කළපුදා වියදම්</li> <li>❖ වැශ වූ ගමන වියදම් අදාළ පරිදි</li> <li>❖ ව්‍යාපාර භාතිය (පත්‍ර පරියේ දැනුම දක්වා ඇති සිමාවන්ට සට්‍රේ)</li> <li>❖ ව්‍යාපාරක තොශ කරමාන්ත ගාලා නැවත ප්‍රකිර්බාවනයේදී වැඩිවන පොදු කාරිය පිරවැය</li> <li>❖ දුරිගුණය වියනුකි වියදම්</li> <li>දා :- කුලි, වර්ජනම් සනාදාය</li> <li>❖ දේපල අත්පත් කර ගැනීම නියා අයිතිකරුව දැරුමට සිදුවන අනෙකුත් දිඛුලම වියදම් සහනය වන පරිදී ගෙවීම්</li> </ul>

✓ 111 a

- ❖ වෙනත් බාධා කිරීම් සඳහා වන විනිදි ගෝ මෙම පනතේ වෙනත් උප වගකරියක් යටියේ නොගෙවෙනු ලැබූ ඉඩමේ වරිතාකම හා යාපුව යම්බන්ධ නොවූ වෙනත් ගානියක් සඳහා විනිදි මුදලක්
- ❖ නිවැක අයිතිකරුවෙක් ගෝ ආයෝගන දේපලක් පියරාජනය (අවශ්‍යෙන්) වන අවසරාවකදී වෙළඳ වරිතාකමින් 10 % ත අමාර ගෙවීමක්

02. එබැවින වනදී ගණකය කිරීමේදී පාදක කර ගැනීමට තැක්වන පරදී 9 වගන්තියේ පරක්ෂණ වලදී මූල්‍ය මූල්‍ය පරිභාෂා බව විසින් යුතුවෙන එහි පිළිබඳ තීර්ණය 10 (1) (ආ) වගන්තිය ගටුනේ සිරුත්‍ය යම්හ ප්‍රධාන තක්සේරුකරු වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස කාරුණිකව දැනවීම්. කෙසේ වෙතත් ගෙවනු ලබන මූල්‍ය වනදී මූල්‍ය 7 වගන්තිය ගටුනේ දැනවීමට අදාළව වඩාලාංකා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතික තෝරා පාරිභා වනදී ඉලුලුම නොඳුවීම් දැනවීම්.

03. පනත යටියේ පොම් ගෙවීමට අදාළ වන වනදී මුදල පිළිබඳ ප්‍රධාන ත්‍රැප්පේකරු පිළින් ඔබ වෙත ව්‍යුතා කරනු ඇතුළු ඇති.

05. 2008 සැප්තැම්බර 01 දිනට පෙර 2 වගක්කියේ දැනටම් ප්‍රකිදියට පත්කර ඇත් ලාභ කළුව ප්‍රමාද තිබා ඇත්ති වන ව්‍යුත්පන් සඳහා මෙම සඳහන් පිළිගිරිධාන අදාළ නොවේ.

~~John~~ ~~John~~

ରଧଳକ୍ଷ ର.ରி. ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକାଶିତ  
ଲେଖାତିଥିରେ  
ବ୍ୟବସାୟିକ ପରିବହନ ଏବଂ ପରିବହନ ପରିବହନ ପରିବହନ

৩০৫০ -

### 1. അദ്യാന തക്കഡ്യർക്കരൾ - ടൈ.തൈ.ഡി.

*Annexure V:*

*NIRP (National Involuntary Resettlement Policy)*

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**Sri Lanka  
National Involuntary Resettlement  
Policy (NIRP)**

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## **Review and Approval Process**

- ◆ Discussed and approved by Working Groups on November 2<sup>nd</sup> 2000
- ◆ Discussed and approved by Steering Committee on December 4<sup>th</sup> 2000
- ◆ Distributed to Stakeholders December 2000
- ◆ Stakeholders written comments incorporated at National Workshop
- ◆ Discussed and finalized NIRP at Second National Workshop January 26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> 2001
- ◆ Distributed NIRP to National Workshop Participants and Steering Committee on February 1<sup>st</sup> 2001
- ◆ Reviewed and approved by Steering Committee on March 5, 2001
- ◆ Approved by Cabinet of Ministers on May 24, 2001

## 1. Rationale

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

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

The National Environmental Act (NEA), No. 47 of 1980, amended by Act, No. 58 of 1988 has some provisions relevant to involuntary settlement. The Minister has by gazette notification No. 859/14 of 23.2.1995 determined the projects and undertakings for which Central Environmental Authority (CEA) approval is needed in terms of Part IV C of the NEA. The schedule includes item 12, which refers to *involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families*, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations. However these provisions do not adequately address key resettlement issues mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

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

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

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

## **2. Objectives of the Policy**

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

## **3. Scope**

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

## **4. Policy Principles**

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

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

##### **5. Institutional Responsibilities**

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

## **6. Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

### **Summary of Institutional Responsibilities for Involuntary Resettlement**

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

## **7. Definitions of Terms Used**

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

- **Resettlement Effect** – loss of physical and non physical assets including homes, communities, productive land, income earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms.
- **Settlement** – voluntary movement of people to a new site where they reestablish their livelihoods as in the case of the Mahaweli Scheme
- **Social Preparation** – process of consultation with affected people undertaken before key resettlement decisions are made; measures to build their capacity to deal with resettlement, taking into account existing social and cultural institutions.
- **Vulnerable Groups** – distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects such as the old, the young, the handicapped, the poor, isolated groups and single parent households

*Annexure VI:*

*Cropping Model and Income Generating Programs for Resettlement in system “F” & “D”*

Schedule.....

**Cropping Models and Income Generating Programmes**

**for Resettlers in Systems 'F' and 'D'**

It is decided to allocate 0.6 ha. of irrigable land and 0.2 ha. highland to develop as a homestead for a settler/resettler in Systems 'F' & 'D'. This decision has been taken due to the shortage of available irrigable lands in the settlement area. However proposed land area is larger than the recommended extent of land in Matale district. According to Land Commissioner's Office details, it is a policy decision to give 01 acre of agricultural land and 20 perches upland in irrigation projects of Matale District. But other Mahaweli settlers enjoy 1 ha. of irrigable land parcel. Therefore, an argument is raised whether this 0.6 ha. is sufficient for survival.

To overcome this problem several cropping patterns with advanced technology is introduced. Economics of different models are as follows. (Table – 01 & 02)

Crop Model	Annual Expenditure (Eg. Family labour)Rs	Annual income (Rs)	Net Return Per year (Rs)	Net Return per month (Rs.)
<b><u>Paddy</u></b>				
1 Model 1	63,500/-	135,300/-	71,800/-	5980/-
2.Model 2	70,000/-	202,950/-	132,950/-	11080/-
3.Model 3	108,200/-	294,450/-	186250/-	15520/-
4.Model 4	115,200/-	350,825/-	235,625/-	19635/-
<b><u>Other Field Crops</u></b>				
1.Model 1	107625/-	241500/-	133,875/-	11156/-
2.Model 2	127690/-	300,000/-	172,310/-	14360/-
3.Model 3	148375/-	322,500/-	174,125/-	14510/-
4.Model 4	146625/-	328,750/-	182125/-	15180/-
5.Model 5	155375/-	383,250/-	227875/-	18990/-

Only agricultural activities in irrigable allotment are considered in the above analysis. But the expected income is higher than that due to additional income comes from homestead.

**Poverty Line:** The household income and expenditure survey which is a year long national sample survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics once in about five years time is the main data source for the calculation of poverty line in Sri Lanka. Actual total food and non-food expenditure (average monthly per capita) during year 2006/07 and official poverty line during 2008 are as follows.

Average monthly per capita

Sri Lanka (Average)	=Rs 5436.00
Rural sector	=Rs 5200.00
Polonnaruwa District	=Rs 5586.00
Matale District	=Rs 4960.00

Official poverty line (Nov. 2008)

Sri Lanka (Average)	=Rs 2919.00
Polonnaruwa District	=Rs 2883.00
Matale District	=Rs 2890.00

(Source: Dept. of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka)

According to the following sources if average family size is 04, the official poverty line for a family in Matale district would be Rs.11, 560.00 (Source: Economic and Social Statistics of Moragahakanda, 2007 and Socio-Economic Statistics of Resettlement Area of System "F"- 2007).

Net income level of Paddy Model 1 is much lower than official poverty line but other crop models exceed the official poverty line.

**Mahaweli Settler Income:** Planning and Monitoring unit (PMU) of MASL annually publish income levels of Mahaweli settlers under the system basis. Estimated Real Annual Settler Income and Estimated Average Real Annual Per Capita Income of Mahaweli Settlers published in Statistical Hand Book of MASL (Year 2007) is as follows.

Estimated Real Annual Settler Income (System G) =Rs 142,296.00

(Monthly = Rs 11858.00)

Estimated Real Annual Settler Income (MASL Average) =Rs 137,283.00

(Monthly = Rs 11440.00)

Estimated Average Real Annual Per Capita Income (Sys G) =Rs 17903.00 (Monthly= Rs 1492.00)

Estimated Average Real Annual Per Capita Income (MASL Av.) =Rs 25442.00 (Monthly= Rs 2120.00)

When compare Estimated Real Annual Settler Income (System G) with proposed crop models of Moragahakanda. Only Paddy Modal 1 gives less income and all the others give higher incomes.

### **Paddy Plot Model I**

Annual expenditure (excluding family labour), Annual income from both Maha and Yala season, net return and net return per month are calculated. Subsidized fertilizer rates and charges for present land preparation are included. Yield per area has taken as 100 Bu/Ac and value of a 01 kg of paddy is taken as Rs 22/- per kilogram which is recently imposed by the government as certified price for paddy. Annual net return from this general cultivation model is 71,800/- Rs. Per year and per month distribution of this net return is Rs. 5980/-. It is hardly insufficient for the sustainable economic surveillance. All the analyses are done excluding family labour.

### **Paddy Plot Model 2**

Advance technique of paddy cultivation is introduced in this model. "Parachute method" is special transplanting technique which is needed specific skilled labour. 315 nos. of seedling trays are required for the preparation of paddy seedlings per 01 acre. Seedling trays can be used at least 04 seasons and therefore depreciated value of cost of trays are only included for the analysis.

Expenditure is not so high in this techniques and chemical weed control is not essential. Average yield is taken as 150Bu/Ac for this analysis but the users of this technique are getting more yield. Annual net income from the model is Rs. 132,950/- and net return per month is Rs. 11,080/- Farmers can get more return from this model than model 1.

### **Paddy Plot Model 3**

Dairy farming is incorporated in this modal. Therefore 0.1ha of irrigable land is allocated for high quality pasture cultivation. Three cows are recommended to rear in a shed at homestead under cut and feed system. Rest 0.5 ha area is under the normal paddy cultivation. Annual net income from this model is Rs. 186,250/- and net return per month is Rs. 15,520/- Farmers can get more return from this model than model 1 and 2.

**Table 1: Annual Income from proposed 0.6ha irrigable paddy plot**

	Crop Model	Annual Expenditure Excluding family labour (Rs)	Annual Income (Rs)	Net return (Rs)	Net return per month (Rs)
1	<b>PP Model 1</b> Normal paddy cultivation in whole 0.6ha plot during both Maha & Yala	63,500/- (21,166/-)	135,300/- (45,100/-)	71,800/- (23,933/-)	5,980/-
2	<b>PP Model 2</b> Paddy cultivation under "Parachute" transplanting method in whole 0.6ha plot during both Maha & Yala	70,000/- (23,333/-)	202,950 (67,650/-)	132,950/- (44,316/-)	11,080/-
3	<b>PP Model 3</b> General Paddy cultivation in 0.5ha and cultivation of 0.1ha high quality improved pasture for incorporating dairy farming (03 cows) in homestead.	53,000/- + 55,200/- (108200/-)	112,750/- + 181,700/- (294,450/-)	59,750/- + 126,500/- (186,250/-)	15520/-
4	<b>PP Model 4</b> Paddy cultivation under "Parachute" transplanting method in 0.5ha and 0.1ha improved high quality pasture cultivation for incorporation dairy farming (03 cows) in homesteads.	60,000/- + 55,200/- (115,200/-)	169,125/- + 181,700/- (350,825/-)	109,125/- + 126500/- (235,625/-)	19635/-

1. Annual income from proposed 0.6ha irrigable paddy plot.

Four models are analyzed under this category (table 01).

**Analyze suitable different crop mixtures and crop livestock combination to get maximum return from 0.6 ha of irrigable allotment & 0.2ha of homestead for the sustainable economic survival of settler farmer**

Due to limited land availability it is decided to allocate 0.6ha of irrigable allotment and 0.2ha of homestead for each settler in proposed settlement areas of Kalu Ganga left & right banks that are dislocating from reservoir construction sites of Moragahakanda and Kalu Ganga. Above said 0.6ha of irrigable allotments are also two types such as irrigable paddy land and irrigable uplands. Therefore some farmers will be received irrigable paddy land and the other will be received upland suitable for OFC cultivation under irrigation condition.

Each and every farmer of the existing Mahaweli systems has received 01ha of paddy land and 0.2ha of homestead. Therefore there is a doubt in here whether the proposed land extent of 0.6ha is sufficient for the economic survival of proposed settler.

Therefore different crop mixtures and crop livestock combinations for both paddy and OFC allotments are analyzed below to give suitable recommendations.

**Paddy Plot Model 4**

Dairy farming is also incorporated in this modal. Here also 0.1ha of irrigable land is allocated for high quality pasture cultivation. Three cows are recommended to rear in a shed at homestead under cut and feed system. Rest 0.5 ha area is proposed to cultivate under parachute method. Annual net income from this model is Rs. 235,625/- and net return per month is Rs. 19,635/-. Farmers can get more return from this model than model 1, 2 and 3.

**Table 2: Annual income from proposed 0.6ha irrigable OFC plot**

<b>Crop Modal</b> (*Cultivate both season)	<b>Extent</b> (Ac)	<b>Annual Expenditure</b> (Rs)	<b>Annual Income (Rs)</b>	<b>Net Income</b> (Rs)	<b>Net Return per month</b> (Rs)
<b>1. OFC Model 1</b>					
Banana + Pineapple	½ Ac	40,875/-	100,000/-		
Papaw + Maize	½ Ac	40,000/-	100,000/-		
Greengram *	1/4Ac	14,250/-	22,500/-		
Cowpea*	1/4Ac	<u>12,500/-</u>	<u>19,000/-</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1½Ac</b>	<b>107,625/-</b>	<b>241,500/-</b>	<b>133,875/-</b>	<b>11,156/-</b>
<b>2. OFC Model 2</b>					
Banana + Pineapple					
Papaw	½ Ac	40,875/-	100,000/-		
Vegetable (Local)*	¼ Ac	19,315/-	75,000/-		
Maize (Hybrid)*	¼ Ac	37,500/-	75,000/-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>½ Ac</b>	<b>30,000/-</b>	<b>50,000/-</b>		
	<b>1½ Ac</b>	<b>127,690/-</b>	<b>300,000/-</b>	<b>172,310/-</b>	<b>14,360/-</b>

### **OFC models**

Several models are discussed below and these models are recommended to highland irrigable allotments.

#### **1. OFC Model 1**

Half an acre area of Banana cultivation and intercrop it with pineapple after shade development is recommended. Half an acre of “Red Lady” papaw is proposed with border raw of maize. Seasonal crops such as green gram and cowpea are proposed to cultivate in both seasons in crop rotational basis. Annual net income from this model is Rs. 133,875/- and net return per month is Rs. 11,156/-.

#### **2. OFC Model 2**

In this model also half an acre area of Banana cultivation intercrop with pineapple after shade development and Quarter acre of “Red Lady” papaw are proposed as cash crops. Seasonal crops such as vegetables and maize are proposed to cultivate in both seasons in crop rotational basis. Annual net income from this model is Rs. 172,310/- and net return per month is Rs. 14,360/-. Farmers can get more return from this model than model 1.

#### **3. OFC Model 3**

In this model also half an acre area of Banana cultivation intercrop with pineapple after shade development is recommended. Half an acre of “Red Lady” papaw is proposed with border rows of maize. Seasonal crops such as vegetables and chili are proposed to cultivate in both seasons in crop rotational basis. Annual net income from this model is Rs. 174,125/- and net return per month is Rs. 14,510/-. Farmers can earn more return from this model than model 1 and 2.

#### **4. OFC Model 4**

In this model also half an acre area of Banana cultivation intercrop with pineapple after shade development is recommended. Half an acre of “Red Lady” papaw is proposed with border raws of maize. Vegetables are proposed to cultivate in both seasons in crop rotational basis. Quarter acre Big onion during Yala season and chili in same area during Maha are recommended. Annual net income from this model is Rs. 182,125/- and net return per month is Rs. 15,180/-. Farmers can get more return from this model than model 1, 2 and 3.

<b>3. OFC Model 3</b>					
Banana + Pineapple	½ Ac	40,875/-	100,000/-		
Papaw+Maize	½Ac	40,000/-	100,000/-		
Chillie *	1/4Ac	30,000/-	47,500/-		
Vegetables (Local)*	<u>1/4Ac</u>	<u>37,500/-</u>	<u>75,000/-</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1½Ac</b>	<b>148,375/-</b>	<b>322,500/-</b>	<b>174,125/-</b>	<b>14,510/-</b>
<b>4. OFC Model 4</b>					
Banana + Pineapple	½ Ac	40,875/-	100,000/-		
Papaw+Maize	½Ac	40,000/-	100,000/-		
B Onion (Yala)	1/4Ac	13,250/-	30,000/-		
Vegetables (Local)*	1/4Ac	37,500/-	75,000/-		
Chillie (Maha)	<u>1/4AC</u>	<u>15,000/-</u>	<u>23,750/-</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1½Ac</b>	<b>146,625/-</b>	<b>328,750/-</b>	<b>182,125/-</b>	<b>15,180/-</b>
<b>5. OFC Model 5</b>					
Banana + Pineapple	½ Ac	40,875/-	100,000/-		
Papaw+Maize	¼ Ac	20,000/-	50,000/-		
Sweet potato (Yala)	¾ Ac	49500/-	162000/-		
Chillie (Maha)	<u>¾ Ac</u>	<u>45,000/-</u>	<u>71,250/-</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1½Ac</b>	<b>155,375/-</b>	<b>383,250/-</b>	<b>227875/-</b>	<b>18990/-</b>

### 5. OFC Model 5

In this model also half an acre area of Banana cultivation intercrop with pineapple after shade development is recommended. Quarter acre of "Red Lady" papaw is proposed with border rows of maize. Three forth acre area of Sweet potato during Yala season and chili in same area during Maha are recommended. Annual net income from this model is Rs. 227,875/- and net return per month is Rs. 18,990/-. Farmers can get more return from this model than model 1, 2, 3 and 4.

**Table 3. Poultry farming in Homestead (Rearing 1000 Broiler chicken per batch and six batches per year)**

No. of Birds	Expenditure (Rs)	Income (Rs)	Net Income (Rs)	Net Income per month (Rs)
Rearing 1000 birds one time / one batch (42 to 45 days period)	188,300/-	212,350/-	24,050/-	16,033/=
Rearing six batches per year (each batch consisted with 1000 birds)	1,129,800/-	1,274,100/-	144,300/- (Per year)	<b>12,025/-</b>

### 12. Dairy Development

Total land area of both Right and Left Banks of the Kalu Ganga Project is 8800 ha. and proposed irrigable area is approximately 3500 ha. Remaining highland area is approximately 5300 ha. Around 1500 ha. of area out of the total highland area will be utilized for settlement purposes. Meanwhile, 3800 ha. of highland remain as conservation land or reservations and those can be utilized for cattle rearing.

It is proposed to reserve 120 ha. of pasture land in Project area by allowing 20 ha. in each hamlet of 06 administrative units. Project is highly concerned on Dairy Development in Project area by introducing cross-bred cattle, upgrading of local breeds, introducing improved pasture and fodder for cultivation. Giving training for farmers on capacity development and management support to achieve high production levels is also taken into consideration. By reducing the number of local breeds gradually and practicing high management techniques with 3-4 cows, the milk production will not drop and farmer will not lose their income.

*Annexure VII:*

*Training Strategy for Resettlement of Moragahakanda Project*

Schedule

Training Strategy for Resettlers of Moragahakanda Reservoir Project

**1. Background**

The 1572 Households to be resettled due to Moragahakanda Reservoir building and related construction work. These people are “leaving” their traditional homesteads and villages, which have been developed and evolved for generations. It tooks long years of generations for them to establish this socio-economic and cultural habitat called **peasant village** unique to them. Especially, the older generation tends to think, probably the Head of the household, who lacks the confidence of establishing themselves again; during their lifetime; in the new environment and circumstances. Thus a notion of **Displacement** is inevitable as every member of the family is “disturbed” in different ways and degrees. On the other hand, they are not the same “**beneficiaries**” who **obtained** settler status. This Sociological aspect to their traditions, values, knowledge, skills, resources and aspirations are to be carefully dealt with in every aspect of the resettlement process. Another important aspect to be considered is that this is not the first instance of this type of resettlement and the subjected people are well of other such schemes.

Therefore, making a social consciousness among them that their social, economical and cultural sacrifices are valued by the total society and making them envisaged in **active participation** and **confident** in this development endeavor, **for a better life**, is a great challenge particularly for the **trainers** in System ‘F’.

However, some degree of disturbance is experienced by many settler who is displaced from his original habitat. A busy settler who is trying to establish with family in the new environment needs a whole range of guidance, assistance and services at the inception and continued training with subsequent development processes of complex mature. At the same time, it is strongly suggested that the principal theme should be to build-up their **confidence and capabilities** to handle their affairs by the **community themselves collectively and cohesively** and not to depend on MASL. This will require both short term and long term training strategies for a considerable period of time.

Thus the training contribution could easily be described in view of above observations; that is, APS of Moragahakanda Reservoir Project who will be resettled in Systems ‘F’ & ‘D’ support a specially designed training approach for them, who are experiencing a Resettlement process, than are evident elsewhere in most of other Mahaweli Settlement Projects, consistent always with the objectives and programmes of Mahaweli Authority.

**2. Target Area and the Target Groups**

The target area would be Moragahakanda Project area and Systems ‘F’ and ‘D’ of Mahaweli Development Programme. The main target group will be the people affected by Moragahakanda reservoir, its related infrastructure construction and other related development activities pertaining to Systems ‘F’ & ‘D’. This group would fall within a wide range of broad categories of trainees; from farmers to non-farmers including women and children, youth, craft, tradesmen and service providers.

### **3. Training**

All Mahaweli settlements are administered under a unitary management structure with a Resident Project Manager (RPM) responsible for all services and inputs to the settlement called a System area. He is assisted by Deputies (DRPM) representing different disciplines such as Land Administration, Agriculture, Water Management, Community Development, Administration etc. A System area is consisted of several Block areas. A Block area is settled with about 2000 families and headed by a Block Manager (BM) assisted by specialist officers in various disciplines. A Block area is consisted with several Unit areas with 150-200 families assigned to a Unit area. This Unit area is the smallest administrative area under a Unit Manager (UM) who is responsible for a package of services to the settlers and is assisted by a Field Assistant (FA). Almost all major systems are equipped with a multi-disciplinary training centre with very satisfactory training facilities.

Although, System 'F' is neighboured by System 'B' and System 'C', they are in different stages of development, thus training focus is quite different with compared to System 'F' requirements. It is certain that training resources available with other Systems would be assets for training efforts in System 'F' provided that a unique training strategy is implemented. With above background, it is strongly suggested that a unique and integrated training strategy is formulated and implemented through a **Multi-disciplinary Training Centre in System 'F'**. However, in the alternative, Training Centre in System 'C' should be utilized with improved facilities.

#### **Training Management and Core-staff requirement**

In the context of Moragahakanda development **induction** sessions with settlers will definitely facilitate the process. A healthy dialog should be maintained between affected people and the management. This is an important prerequisite in planning process, sometimes neglected previously.

Therefore, immediate appointment of a **Coordinator at MASL** level is recommended. He would be a person with Community Development training. Reviewing, liaison with other divisions and national / international organizations, coordination of resources and planning an integrated training strategy for Moragahakanda Project, Systems 'F' and 'D' would be his major responsibilities. Starting a continued dialog with affected people through induction sessions is immediately expected from him. He should be assisted by a **Field Coordinator** at Project level.

The Field Coordinator's main responsibilities would include assisting MASL Coordinator in designing of a training policy that fulfills the needs of the System and liaison with other bodies, coordination of training activities, including presently available programmes conducted by other organizations in the area, assisting Acquisition and Resettlement (A&R) Division of the Project and RPM in his overall management by providing budgetary proposals and required inputs and preparation of a Training and Implementation programme for the System including a Multi-disciplinary Residential Training Centre which can accommodate about 120 day Course trainees, initially for short courses, and about 60 residential trainees, with a Demonstration Farm.

Demonstration Farm is included in order to develop agriculture related training facility to an effective level. This will be available for training purposes to develop practical skills in agriculture field including commercial crop production, farming systems, water application and other recommended practices.

The Field Coordinator is assisted by a **Training Centre Manager** whose tasks will be supported by **Training Officers** of required disciplines, initially representing Community Development, Agriculture, Irrigation & Water Management, Women Development who are responsible for class room and on-site training ; a **Librarian** to establish a library to provide library resources to Trainers, Trainers in response to their needs and accumulation of training resource materials; an **Audio Visual Operator** and an **Audio Visual Assistant**.

A **Farm Manager** is to be appointed under the guidance of Training Officer (Agriculture). Farm Manager is assisted by two Farm assistants. The Farm Manager is responsible for the running of Demonstration Farm and it is suggested that the residential aspects of the Training Center should be one of his functions. He is provided with required **Dormitory and Kitchen Staff**. And it is strongly recommended that the physical infrastructure of the Training Center including Trainee residential facilities should be erected **amongst** the Demonstration Farm.

Expansion of centre facilities is inevitable with emerging training needs of complex nature due to subsequent developments and providing space for other national organizations like Vocational Training Authority in introducing national standards.

#### Training Delivery

Training will be done at two major levels; beneficiary Training and Officer Training

##### Beneficiary Training

Beneficiary training will be conducted primarily at field level. Selected beneficiaries and beneficiary leaders will be trained at the training center according to the need. Farmer leasers/Opinion Leasers will be trained to assist their fellow members in building up their capabilities to analyze their own realities, to propose alternatives and to initiate participation in action leading to viable solutions. Full participation of Women as well as Men and Youth is emphasized. Training planned in response to identified needs and interests will be coordinated by the Training Center Manager and disseminated by appropriate Training Officer/ Extension Officer/Subject Specialists/ Agencies/Departments.

##### Officer training

Officer training will be provided by Training Officers and by other resource personnel, internal/external. Training planning is done on the basis of coordinated need assessments arrived at discussions with officers/divisional heads/trainees. Trainees would include from field level to Management level including secretarial staff.

The training will include induction training and in-service training. This will help them to grasp the "vision" of the development endeavour as well as to supplement their training and to be aware of comparative developments in their own fields and other fields relevant in the execution their function.

#### **External Training**

In addition to the above training, all training categories should have opportunities to participate in study tours / training courses in other Systems and regions of the country as well as in other countries according to need and funding possibilities. These participants are expected to share their experiences with their fellow member and will be monitored.

### **3.3 Training Activities**

#### **3.3.1 Induction Training**

This should be the first training activity of training strategy for APS of Moragahakanda Project. Induction training is meant for both settlers as well as for Management personnel. In the context of Moragahakanda Project, immediate steps should be taken to start induction sessions with settlers.

The first session of these can be held probably with the present social leaders representing small groups. It is suggested that small homogeneous groups be formed like neighbourhood groups where interaction is free and easy. Small groups of "vicinity" leaders should be thoroughly explained of the real objective of the sessions, session time table and be encouraged to come up with their problems, grievances and ideas. They should be briefed of the totality of Mahaweli Development Programme, Moragahakanda Reservoir Project, its importance in achieving the expected goals of Mahaweli Development Programme, thus the value and importance of their contributions made by Victoria and Kotmale evacuees, remedies adopted towards them, hardships anticipated during the initial stages, assistance planned for them from the very beginning including transportation of their belongings, other assistance, facilities and services. Especially they should be encouraged to come up with their problems and grievances and expected relief in attaining their aspirations. These sessions should be very intimate and interactive. It should be noted that not to have accomplished everything in one or two sessions. A stage by stage process is recommended while allowing them to discuss new situation with their family members and the neighbourhood. Subsequently, opportunities should be made available for larger groups of families with the participation of the above leaders for the same kind of sessions.

They should be listened and given legitimate recognition to their traditions, resources, values, attitudes and relationships in these sessions. This could be the basic step in identifying their immediate training needs as well as other requirements. These sessions should be considered as social investments.

### **3.3.2 Resource Development Training**

As the settlers are predominantly agricultural peasants, inevitably most of the training should be geared towards the agricultural resource development. In addition to paddy cultivation, attention should be directed to commercialize the farming systems and to encourage modern practices in market oriented practices including packaging, value addition etc.

Women population amounts to 48% of the total population indicating the volume of contribution they make to economy. It is certain that this could be multiplied with adequate training and assures their entitled share in the economy.

Initially, the following areas are recommended:

- (i) Agriculture, Farming Systems with special attention towards commercial crop cultivation and related improved practices, Value addition. Intensive Home gardening with export potentials along with Home Economics.
- (ii) Water application and Management
- (iii) Institutional building and Community affairs
- (iv) Women's participation and Development
- (v) Conservation
- (vi) Sports, Recreation and Cultural Heritage

### **3.3.3 Vocational and Skill Development**

This is the most effective means of absorbing the emerging labour force. The labour force is not consisted only with the school leaving population. Therefore, vocational and skill development training facilities should be made available for other segments too. With the complex development of the project area, development of labour market for different trades is eminent such as masons, carpenters, barbers, drivers, mechanics, welders, vehicle servicemen, tradesmen as well as opportunities for entrepreneurship. With improved inter-relations with other religions, above opportunities will increase. In addition to this, new training avenues should be made for emerging labour force that will bring back investment to the area. Therefore, training opportunities should be made available for craftsmanship as well as for other job opportunities.

Initially, criteria in selection of trades and skills will be conditioned by local priorities as well as aspirations of the labour force. Initially, the following are suggested :

- (i) Agro Industry, Farm skills and Entrepreneurship
- (ii) Light Engineering skills including Welding and Blacksmithy

- (iii) Building construction skills and electrical wiring, tiling including modern practices, production of building materials etc.
- (iv) Modern Wood technology
- (v) Cottage industry including Gem cutting and traditional skill development with local / foreign market orientation
- (vi) Motor mechanism and driving
- (vii) Computer skills

#### **3.3.4 Special Programmes**

It is essential to provide avenues for spirit / team building in the form of relaxation. Therefore, Recreational / Cultural programmes are suggested in attitude building. Special Seminars for disturbed schooling population of higher grades is suggested according to the need.

#### **4. Training Infrastructure Requirement**

The Training Centre should be built within the demonstration farm. The entire complex should include physical structures including facilities for Academic with Library and Audio Visual units, Administrative, Residential (Trainer/Trainee), Welfare services and a farm area for farming systems and practices. It should be noted that facilities should be made available at least for the other National Organizations like Department of Agriculture, Vocational Training Authority in coordinating and introducing national standards for an effective training strategy.

#### **5. a) Centre Requirement**

<b>Item</b>	<b>No.</b>
Main Lecture Hall (75 seats)	01
Two Semi-Lecture Halls	02
Small Training Laboratory (40 seats)	01
Administration Building	01
Grade IV Quarters	01
Grade III Quarters	03
Bachelor Quarters	01
Hostel Building (23 Rooms with 02 A/C Rooms 01 with Kitchen & Dining hall)	

**b) Cadre Requirement**

<b>Category</b>	<b>No.</b>
-----------------	------------

**5.1 Professional**

MASL Training Coordinator	01
Field Training Coordinator / Centre Manager	01
Training Officers	02
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

**5.2 Supporting Staff**

Administrative Assistant	01
Programming Officer / Librarian	01
Computer Operator	01
A/V Assistant	01
Cook	01
Assistant Cook	01
Room boy / Waiter	02
Labourer	02
Drivers	02
Electrician	01
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,690,000</b>

**6. Budgetary Requirements**

**6.1 Capital Budget Requirement**

<b>Civil Works</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
Main Lecture Hall	01	
Semi Lecture Halls	02	
Small Training Laboratory	01	
Administrative Area		
Welfare Facilities		
Grade IV Quarters	01	
Grade III Quarters	03	
Bachelor Quarters	01	
Hostel Building (21 normal rooms, 02 A/C Rooms, Kitchen and Dinning Hall)		
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>300,000,000</b>

### **6.2 Training Equipment**

Multi-media Projector (01 No. for Head Office)	02
Overhead Projector	02
Digital Video Camera (with accessories)	02
Digital Still Camera (with Photocopy Machine)	01
Binding Machine	01
Slide Projector	01
Laptop Computer -P IV (01 No. for Head Office)	03
21" Colour TV	04
DVD Player	02
Projector Screen	03
Daylight Screen	01
Paper Cutter	01
Digital Duplicate Machine	01
Public Address System	01
Magiboard – Magnetic Screen	03
Magiboard – Non magnetic board 4 x 6	03
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,725,000</b>

### **6.3 Training Furniture – Training Room**

Lecture Hall chairs	115
Adjustable table 5 x 2	18
Lecture table 3 x 4	05
Lecture chair	10
Water Filter	01
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>900,000</b>

### **6.3 Office Furniture & Equipment**

Executive Table	02
Executive Chair	02
Office Table	07
Chair	07
Computer Table / Chair	01
Computer (PC)	03
File Cabinet	07
Sofa set	02
Intercom Telephone System with 10 lines	01
Wall Clock	05
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>632,000</b>

**6.4 Vehicles**

Pick-up vehicles	02
(01 No. for Training Coordinator / MASL, and Training Centre )	
26 Seater – Mini Bus	01
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19,000,000</b>

**6.5 Library Furniture, Equipment & material**

Book Racks 6 x 4	10
Book Racks 3 x 4	05
Chairs	15
Table 10 x 4	01
Table 3 x 4	02
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>800,000</b>

**6.6 Dining Hall Furniture**

Dining Table	10
Dining Table Chair	60
Table Cloth	20
Serviettes	100
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

**6.7 Hostel Block**

Single Bed (6 x 3)	46
Mattress (6 x 3)	46
Pillow	60
Bed Sheets with Pillow cases	100
Bath Towels	100
Face Towels	100
Serviettes	100
Door Mats	20
Mosquito Nets (single)	50
Dressing Tables	25
Washing Machines	03
Chairs – Wooden	25
Waste Baskets (small)	75
Folding Mattress	50
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>

### 6.8 Kitchen

Table Spoons - (Stainless Steel)	100
Soup Spoons - (S/Steel)	100
Tea Spoons - (S/Steel)	100
Forks - (S/Steel)	100
Rice Spoons - (S/Steel)	100
Jars (Glass)	10
Cutlery set - (S/Steel)	05
Saucepan sets - (23x 0 and 12x16 - 10 pieces)	01
Dinner Plates	200
Rice Bowls	75
Curry Dishes - (Large)	100
Curry Dishes - (Small)	50
Fruit Salad cups - (Glass)	100
Chopping Boards - Wooden	02
Chopping Boards - Plastic	03
Kitchen Knives - (S/Steel) - Sets	03
Plastic Trays	30
Waste Paper Baskets	10
Rubber Hose - (100 Feet)	03
Grinding Stone	01
Mortar with Pestle	01
Gas Cylinders - (40 Kg.)	05
Gas Cookers - (Local)	02
LG Refrigerator - (GR 282 Mf)	02
Deep Freezer - (Electrolux)	01
Cup & Saucers	250
Water Filters	05
Water Boilers	04
Strainers (Metal - Large)	03
Decanters - (Glass)	30
Plastic Jugs - (3 Liters)	02
Plastic Jugs - (1 Liter)	02
Coconut Scraper - (Electric)	01
Glass Tumblers	300
Jugs (Glass) - (1.8 Liters)	25
High Pressure Gas Regulator	01
Normal Pressure Gas Regulator	01
Floor Polishers - (Electric)	02
Bread Toaster - (Electric)	02
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>352,247,000</b>

*Annexure VIII:*

*Gazette Notification No 1585/7 dated on 2009.01.20*

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The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 1585/7 - 2009 ජනවාරි 20 ටැනි අගහරුවාදා - 2009.01.20  
No.1585/7-TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2009

(Published by Authority)

**PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL**

**Government Notifications**

**LAND ACQUISITION ACT, No. 09 OF 1950**

REGULATIONS made by the Minister of Land and Land Development under Section 63(2)(f) of the Land Acquisition Act, No. 09 of 1950.

JEEVAN KUMARANATUNGA,

Minister of Land and Land Development.

Colombo,  
03rd December, 2008.

**Regulations**

These regulations may be cited as the Land Acquisition Regulations, 2008.

The basis of assessing the market value of any land or the compensation for any injurious affection caused by the acquisition of any land under this Act.

(1) Market Value should be assessed as given under.

- 1.1 In the case of land where part of a land is acquired and when its value as a separate entity deems to realize a value proportionately lower than the Market Value of the main land the compensation should be proportionate to the value of the main land.
- 1.2 Where at the date of intension to acquire was published, the building is used for occupation and or business purposes or is intended to be used for occupation and or business purposes, the difference between the cost of re-construction and the value of building, based for determination of Market Value under Section 1.1, should be paid as an additional compensation.
- 1.3 Value based on development potential could be considered for paddy lands acquired where permission to fill such lands have been granted by the Agrarian Services Commissioner General.

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2A I කොටස : (I) ජේදය - ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික යමාජරාදී ජනරජයේ අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රය - 2009.01.20  
PART I : SEC. (I) - GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA - 20.01.2009

1.4 When an acquired building is occupied by a tenant /statutory tenant protected under the provisions of the Rent Act, No. 7 of 1972 (as amended thereafter) the compensation should be ascertained in proportion having regard to the provisions of Rent (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 2006.

(2) Injurious affection and Severance—

Damage caused by any severance and injurious affection should be allowed fully.

(3) Payment of Disturbances and Other Expenses—

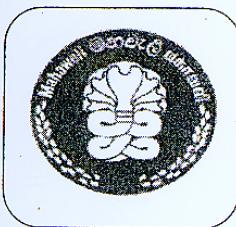
To fulfill the requirement of the definition of compensation, in addition to the compensation under Section 1 and 2 above, which are based on the "market value", compensation for Disturbance based on the "value to owner" basis should be paid under following Sub-headings, after taking into consideration the written claims made.

- 3.1 Expenses incurred for appearing for Section 9 inquiry ;
- 3.2 Expenses for finding alternative accommodation ;
- 3.3 Cost incurred in charge of residence ;
- 3.4 Cost of advertising ;
- 3.5 Refixing cost of fixtures and fittings ;
- 3.6 Expenses incurred for transport ;
- 3.7 Loss of earnings from business (within the limits given in prevailing Act) ;
- 3.8 Increased overhead expenses ;
- 3.9 Double payments ;
- 3.10 All other expenses to the owner due to the acquisition ;
- 3.11 Any other additional expenses for disturbance or compensation not connected under any other Sub-Section of this act which is directly not connected to market value of the land ;
- 3.12 When an owner of a house or of an investment property displaced, additional 10% payment based on market value.

02-32

*Annexure IX:*

*Letter- Appointing the Reviewing Committee*



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TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION  
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

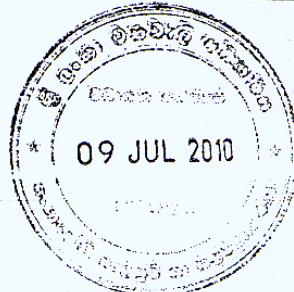
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කොළඹ 10  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor,  
No. 500,  
T.B. Jayah Mawatha,  
Colombo 10

MA/TS/ADM/118

9 July 2010

Eng. M.M. Gunatilake  
Eng. M.H. Abeygunawardena  
Mr. K. Somapala  
Mr. C.C. Hidellarachchi  
Mr. M.M.S.R. Perera  
Mr. E.A.M.C. Egodage

Consultant (TS)  
Director (Moragahakanda Designs)  
Director (LUP)  
Actg. DD (HRID)  
Director (Env. & NR)  
Physical Planner



**Appointment of a Committee to Review  
the draft Resettlement Implementation Plan(RIP)**

Reference paragraph 2.5 of the Minutes of the Moragahakanda / Kaluganga PIU Meeting held on 24 November 2009, the above Committee is appointed to review the draft Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP).

Mr. K. Somapala, Director (LUP) will be the Chairman of the Committee.

Please review the RIP and submit the report to DG/MASL by 15<sup>th</sup> July 2010 to be taken up at the next PIU Meeting for final approval.

  
Eng. N.C.M. Navaratne  
Executive Director (Technical Services)  
For Director General  
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

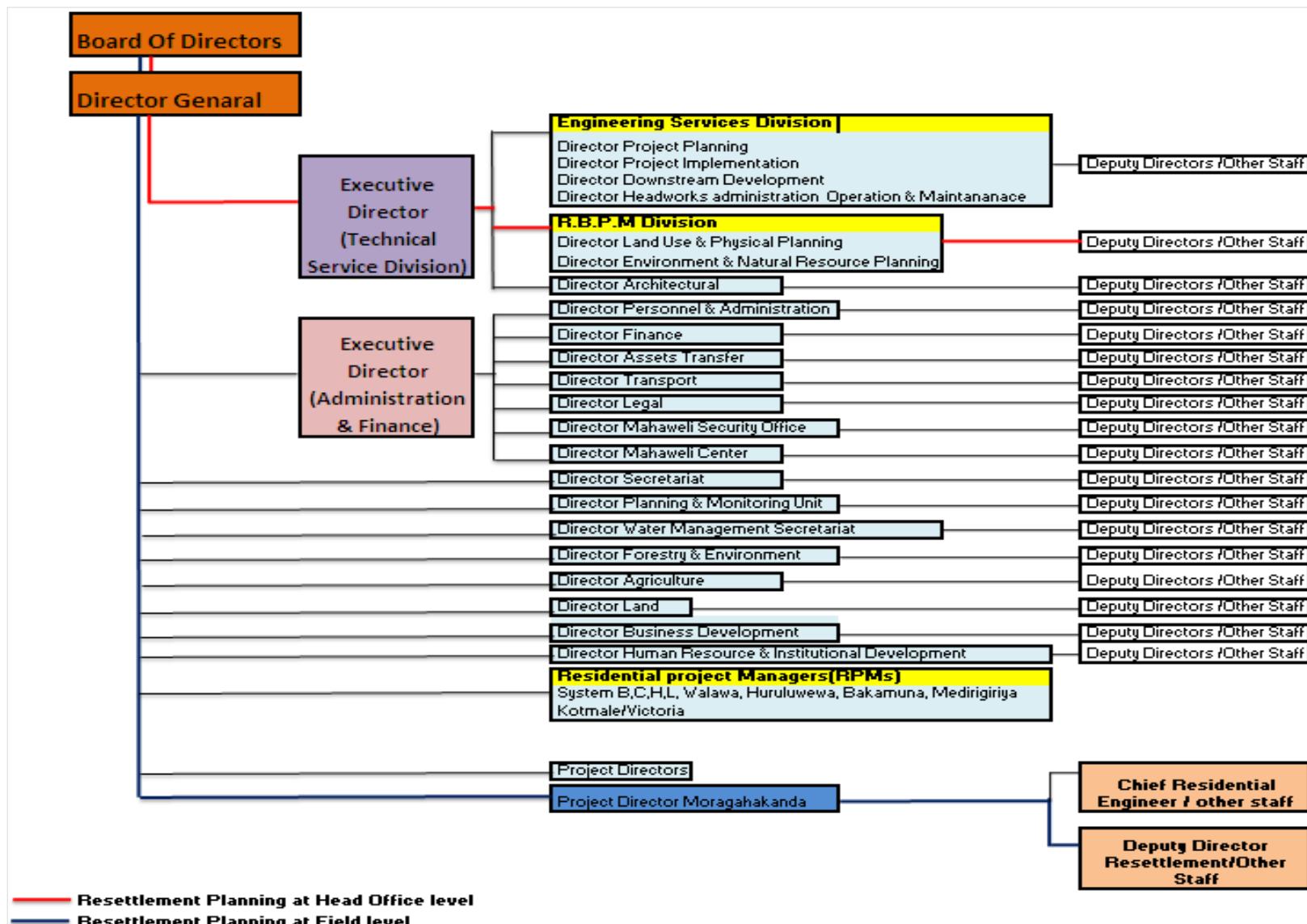
සිංහාසන අධ්‍යක්ෂ (ගා/යා) මහාවැලීපු මෙහෙයුම්කාරුව/ලේඛක Executive Director (T/S)	011-2696436	සංස්කරණ අධ්‍යක්ෂ (යාපනා අධ්‍යක්ෂ) මණ්ඩලයක් (මුදලම තිබුණුව) Director (Project Planning)	011-2689741	සංස්කරණ (සාකච්ඡා සියලුම සිංහාසන අධ්‍යක්ෂ හිමිවරුවනුවා) මණ්ඩලයක් (මුදලම තිබුණුව) Director (Project Implementation)	011-2673264
ගුණාක්ෂ Fax	011-2689651	සිදුවා තැබුම e-mail		mahaweli_ts@yahoo.co.uk	

*Annexure x :*

*Organization structures*

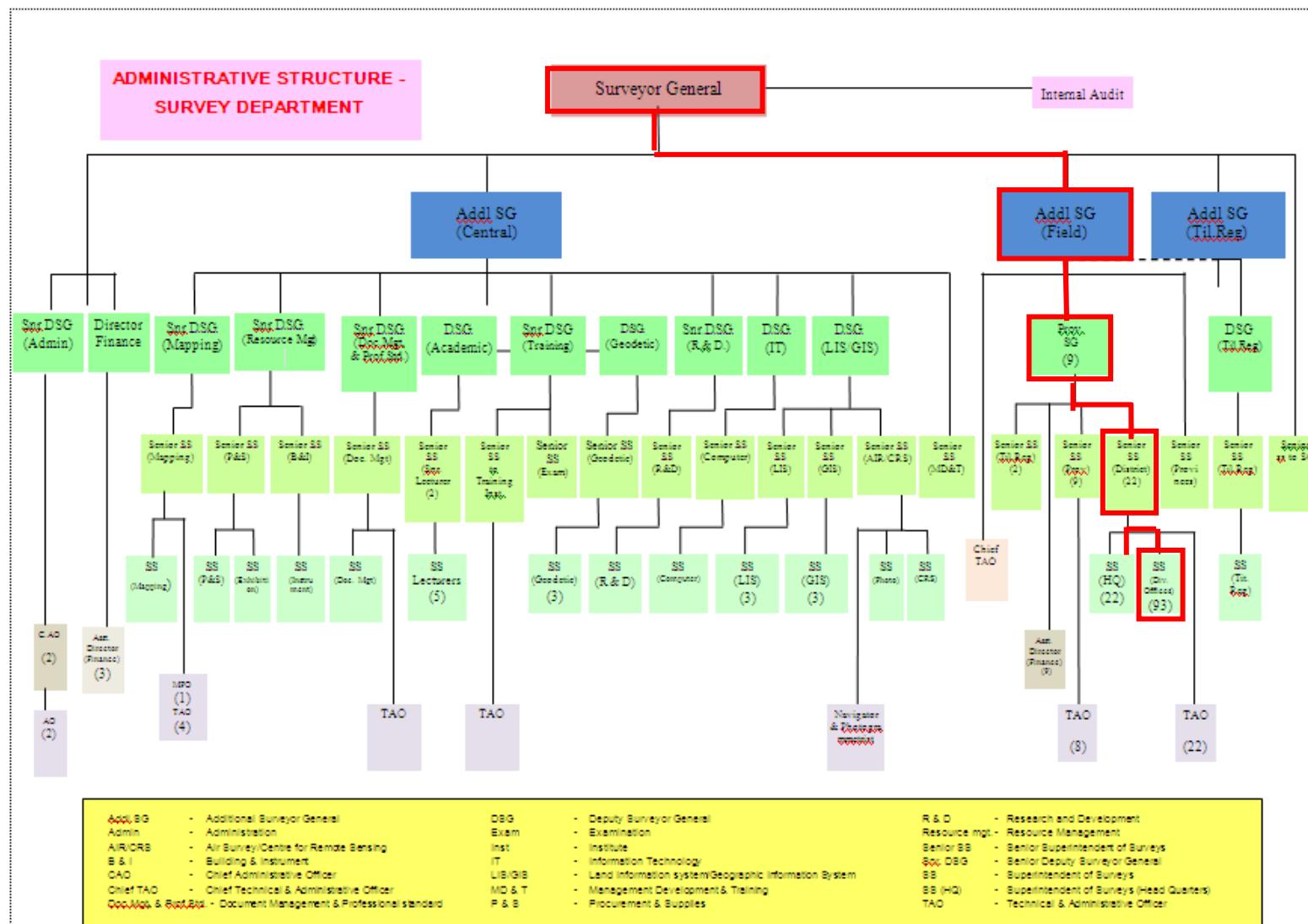
Present Organization Structure of MASL-2009

Annexure No : x-i



## Present Organization Structure of Survey Department

**Annexure No : x-ii**

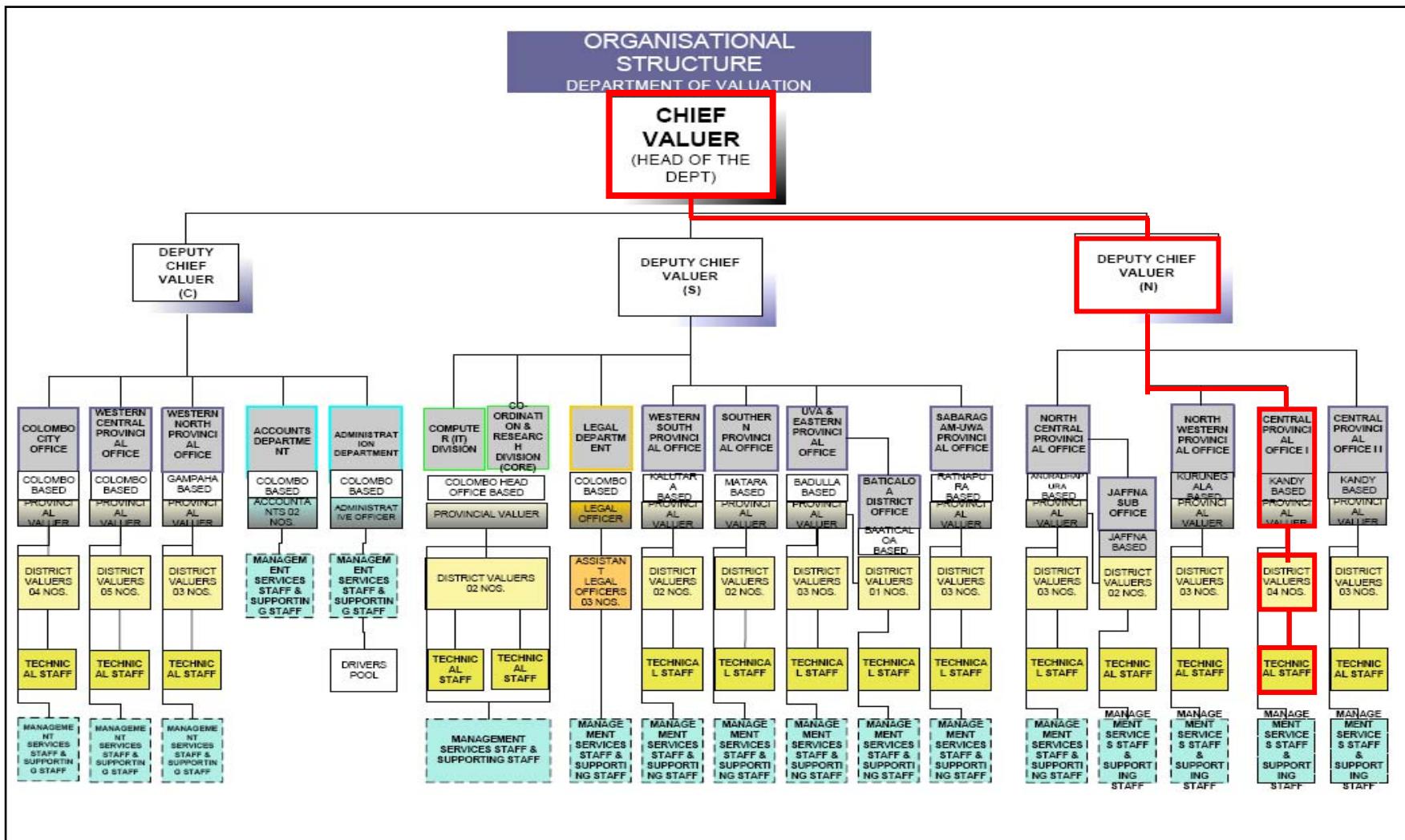


### ***- Survey Works undertake in Moragahakanda Project***

*Source: Official web site of Survey Department*

## Present Organization Structure of Valuation Department

***Annexure No : x-iii***



## ***Survey Works undertake in Moragahakanda Project***

*Source: Official web site of Valuation Department*

*Annexure XI*

*Findings of public consultation meetings held on 17. 07.2010*

## **SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS & RESPONSES OF MASL**

**at the**

### **Public Consultation Meetings held on 17.07.2010 on the Moragahakanda Development Project**

The Public Consultation Meetings were held in the inundated areas of Moragahakanda Reservoir in 11 GN Divisions.

#### **1. Basic Information**

1.1 The name of GN Division and the numbers assigned to them are as follows.

1) Rajawela	( E 409 A)
2) Ealagamuwa	(E 407)
3) Medapihilla	(E 407 C)
4) Koongahawela	( E 409)
5) Kadawatha	( E 407 B)
6) Millagahamullathenna	(409 B)
7) Moragolla	(E 409 C)
8) Maragamuwa	( E 406)
9) Thalagoda	( E 407 A)
10) Kambarawa	( E 401)
11) Galporugolla	(E 401 A)

1.2 Total no of affected families in the reservoir bed area is **1515**

#### **2. Participation**

2.1 No of participants (inclusive of MASL & other government officials and other interested individuals from the community) : **1648**

2.2 No of Participants by Affected families: **1463**

2.3 Percentage of participation of affected families: **97%**

2.4 MASL officials: **45**

2.5 Other Government officials: **24**

2.6 Other interested individuals: **116**

2.7 Percentage of Female participation: **21%**

2.8 Percentage of Male Participation: **79%**

### **3. Summary of Major Comments & Responses**

#### **1. Project Construction & Implementation Schedule**

- There were 15 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 60 % of comments (quarries) were “why can’t accelerate the project construction activities?”
- 12% of comments were on the details of construction of the project.
- 6% of comments requested to rehabilitate the existing irrigation network in the affected area where they cultivate at present.
- 21% of comments were on the availability of foreign & local funds for the project activities

***All participants were satisfied with the responses made by the MASL officials.***

*(Refer item No 1 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

#### **2.1 Environment impacts**

- There were 15 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 19% of comments inquired on “the construction of electric fence”
- 18% of comments were on “how to obtain firewood after the resettlement in new locations”
- 7% of comments informed that proposed methodologies for environmental conservations were acceptable.
- 7% of comments informed that they very well understood the environmental mitigation measures through the brochure.
- The balance 49% of comments made inquiries on the reforestation areas, protection from wildlife threats in the new settlement areas, water spread area of the reservoir, conservation measures in the upper watershed, protection of water springs, wells & water ways and establishment of grassland for the cows.

***The participants were very much satisfied with MASL’s responses based on the brochure and the leaflet on environmental mitigation measures.***

*(Refer item No 2.1 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

#### **2.2 Social impacts**

- There were 17 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 17% of comments informed that they have fully understood the social impacts covered in the brochure.
- 11% of queried on the resettlement areas & establishment of social organizations.

- The balance 72% covered the issues related to disabled families, isolated families, obtaining of building materials, provision of employment opportunities, building up of relationships with the host community and obtaining lands for soldiers.

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP, Land Acquisition, Resettlement Policy & Strategies***

*(Refer item No 2.2 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

### **3.1 Scale of Resettlement**

- There were 11 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 73% of comments informed that they have fully understood the scale of resettlement covered in the brochure
- 27% of comments were on the policy of allocating land for the subfamilies that were not counted during the Socio-Economic Survey and allocation of extra extents of land for the affected families who lost larger extents of lands.

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapters 02 & 03 of RIP***

*(Refer item No 3.1 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

### **3.2 Selection of affected families for the resettlement**

- There were 12 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 26% of comments informed that they have fully understood the selection criteria covered in the brochure
- 26% of comments have inquired on the possibilities of accommodating all sub families under the Phase 01 of the resettlement process.
- 48% of comments inquired about the selection process of the resettlers

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP.***

*(Refer item No 3.2 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

### **4.1. A. Land Acquisition Process**

- There were 14 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 30% of comments stated that they have fully understood the Land Acquisition Process covered in the brochure.
- The balance 70% of comments sought additional explanations on the Land Acquisition Process

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP.***

*(Refer item No 4.1A of Annex No 01 & 02)*

#### **4.1. B Valuation of compensation & payment of compensation**

- There were 17 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 23% of comments were on the process of payment of compensation of the lost properties
- 11% of comments were on the payment of compensation to the *Ande* ownership.
- 64% of comments were on the process of payment of compensation & valuation of compensation for each owner on the type of tenure ship

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP***

*(Refer item No 4.1B of Annex No 01 & 02)*

#### **4.2 Other Allowances & Livelihood Assistance**

- There were 11 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 28% of comments expressed that they have obtained sufficient awareness through the brochure.
- 18% of comments were on the policies related to the land alienation for the disabled persons & elderly women.
- The balances 54% of comments were on the quota of rations and special assistances & allowances given exclusively for the settlers opted to Medirigiriya area.

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP.***

*(Refer item No 4.2 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

#### **5.1 Proposed Resettlement Areas**

- There were 12 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 60% of comments indicated that they have obtained sufficient knowledge through the brochure
- 40% of comments were on the temporary accommodations provided only for Medirigiriya area whereas why same facilities not provided in the Kaluganga LB area, status of development of Kalu Ganga Right Bank area.

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 05 of RIP & in Section 5.3 of the Resettlement Brochure.***

*(Refer item No 5.1 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

## **5.2 Provision of Social Infrastructure Facilities**

- There were 13 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 36% of comments indicated that they have obtained sufficient knowledge through the brochure.
- 64% of comments have inquired on the availability of Market facilities, Mobile health clinics, Schools, provision of commercial lands & establishment of women small groups.
- They have also indicated that they are very grateful to the MASL for the provision substantial infrastructure facilities than what they are enjoying at present.

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 05 of RIP***

*(Refer item No 5.2 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

## **5.3 provision of irrigation infrastructure facilities**

- There were 12 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 49% of comments indicated that they have obtained sufficient knowledge through the brochure
- 51% of comments inquired on the availability of water for agricultural activities during two seasons of the year, whether water releases in the canals will be made during the off season, possibility of having irrigation supplies off Kaluganga reservoir early and whether sufficient storage available in the Kaluganga reservoir.

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 05 of RIP & in Section 4.3 of the Resettlement Brochure***

*(Refer item No 5.3 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

## **6.1 Stages of Resettlement**

- There were 12 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 42% of comments indicated that they have obtained sufficient knowledge through the brochure.
- 26% of the comments inquire on the possibility to accelerating the proposed resettlement program.
- 32% of comments inquire on the time period allotted for the resettlement process.

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Section 4.3 of the Resettlement Brochure***

*(Refer item No 6.1 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

#### **6.2 Settlers Transport**

- There were 11 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 55% of comments indicated that they have obtained sufficient knowledge through the brochure
- 27% of comments request to increase the transportation facilities in accordance to the needs.
- 18% of comments were on the provision of transport, whether it is in kind or cash? & are there any extra provisions to transport the building materials which are in possession by them?

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP***

*(Refer item No 6.2 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

#### **6.3 Settlers Assistance**

- There were 12 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 67% of comments indicated that they have obtained sufficient knowledge through the brochure.
- 17% of the comments inquiries on the possibility of building new houses for women headed & elderly HH
- The balance 16% of the comments, covers two questions i.e. whether it is possible to increase the time period of allowed for special assistance (18 months) for the elderly HH and the possibility of increasing the allowance for the construction of temporary accommodations

***They agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP***

*(Refer item No 6.3 of Annex No 01 & 02)*

#### **7. Grievance Redress Mechanism.**

- There were 11 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 91% of comments indicated that they have obtained sufficient knowledge through the brochure.
- The rest 9% of the comments were on the question of “Are the women headed & elderly HH are entitled for the special assistance for the construction of houses for them?”

***All agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP & Resettlement Brochure***

(Refer item No 7 of Annex No 01 & 02)

**8. Further Information Disclosure**

- There were 12 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- 84% of comments have expressed that they have got sufficient information through the brochure.
- 17% of comments have made inquiries on the possibility of assisting in the construction of houses in place of the “shifting allowance”. In addition, they wanted to know whether the elderly HH could be assisted by constructing houses for them?

***All agreed with the explanations made by MASL officials based on the Chapter 03 of RIP***

(Refer item No 8 of Annex No 01 & 02)

**9. Monitoring Plan & Mechanism**

- There were 11 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- All expressed that they were able to gather sufficient information from the brochure.

***MASL stated that it is covered in the Chapter 08 of RIP also.***

(Refer item No 9 of Annex No 01 & 02)

**10. Contact Information of the Project Proponent**

- There were 11 nos of comments from all GN divisions.
- All stated that they were able to gather sufficient information & appreciated the information given in the brochure on the contact persons

(Refer item No 10 of Annex No 01 & 02)

**11. Other Proposals**

- 10 out of the 11 GN Divisions haven't had any other proposals.
- Only 01 GND have mentioned that it would be advisable to conduct more awareness programs.

***MASL pointed out that such awareness programmes will be conducted in future also as stated in Chapter 06 of RIP and all agreed with this explanation.***

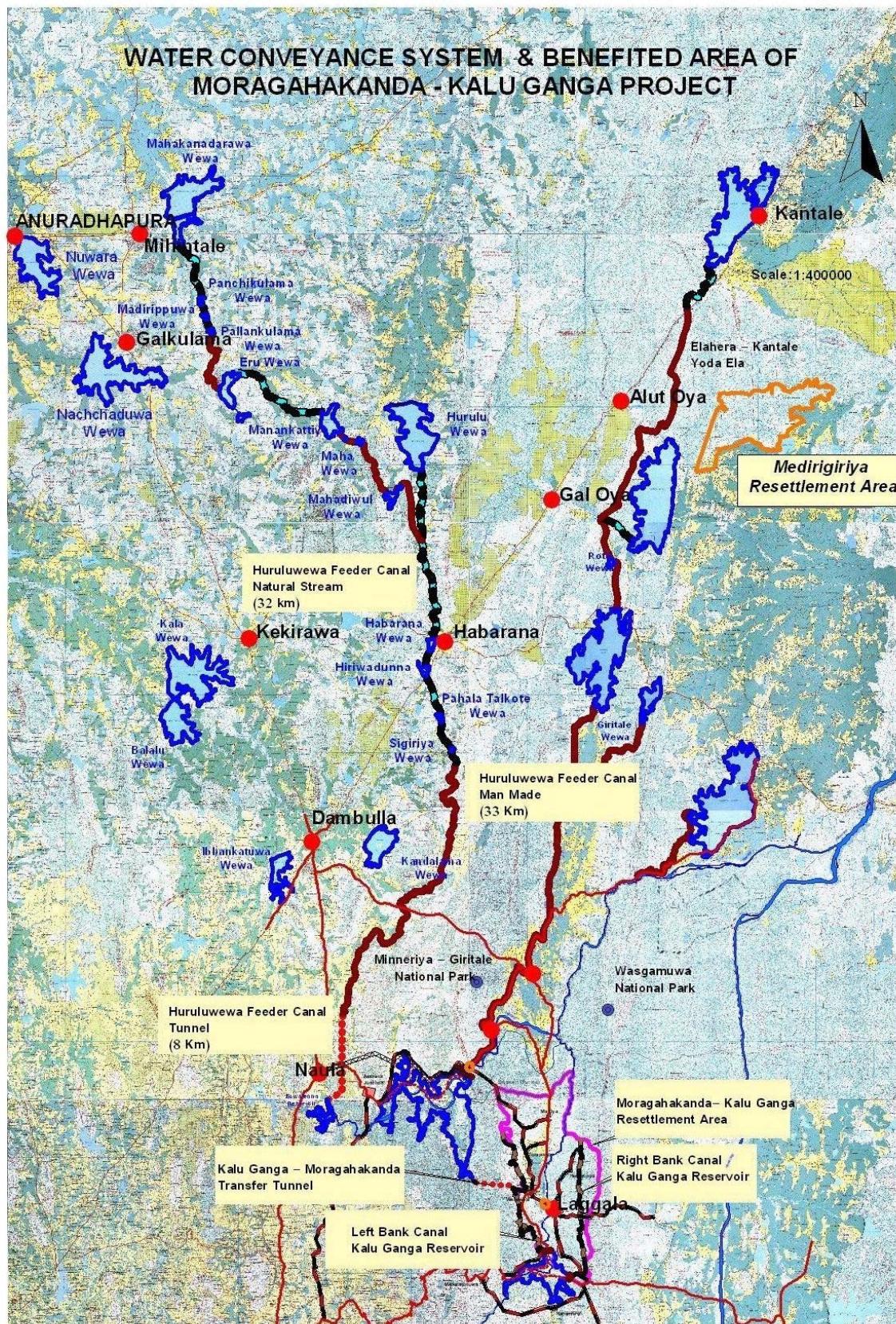
(Refer item No. 11 of Annex No 01 & 02)

**\*\*\* Note. These all information & data was included in the final Resettlement Implementation Plan . Therefore, the RIP didn't want to revise again with consideration of the comments of the Public consultation meeting.**

## **MAPS**

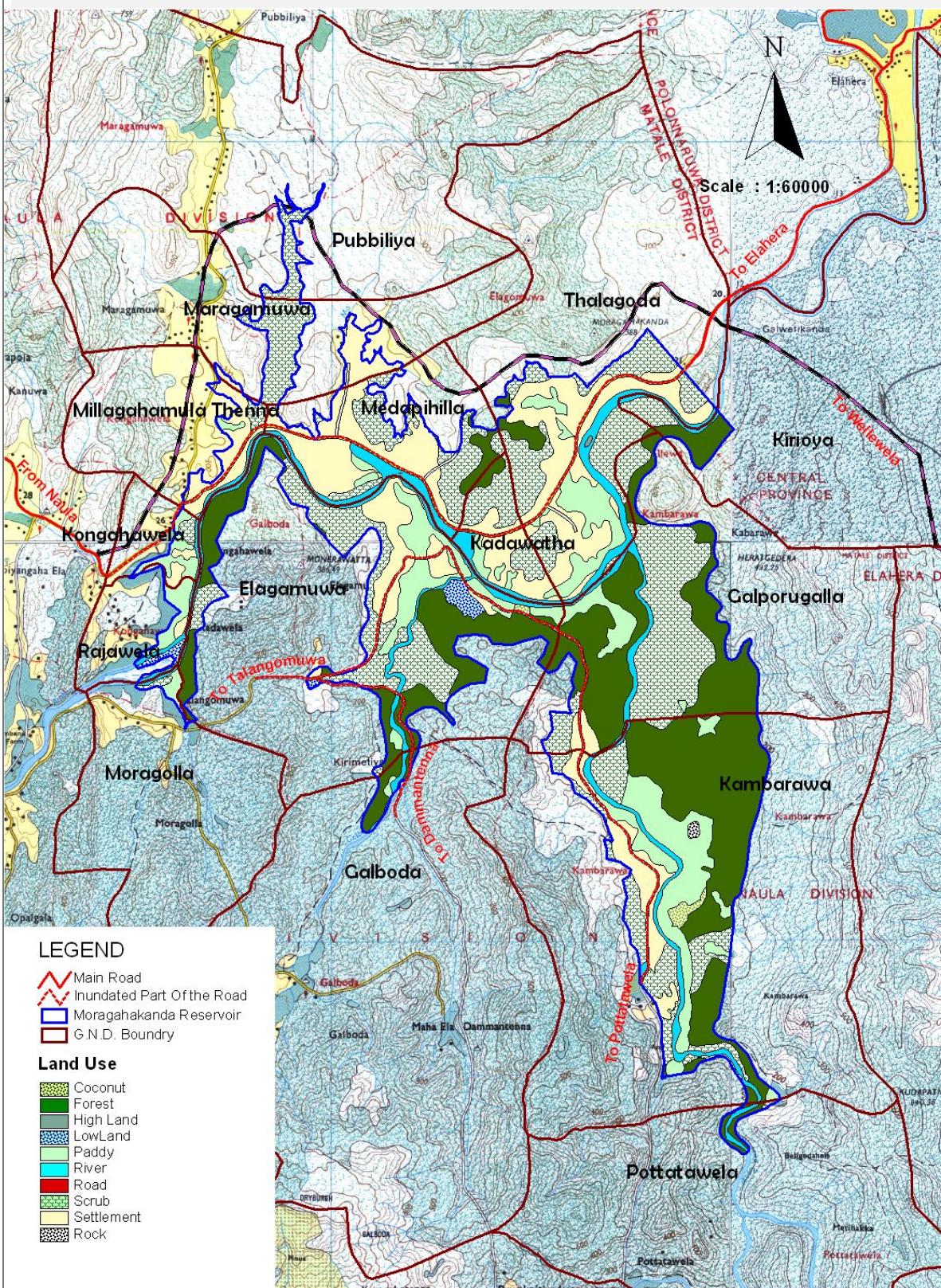


*Map of Project Benefited Area*



*Map No 01*

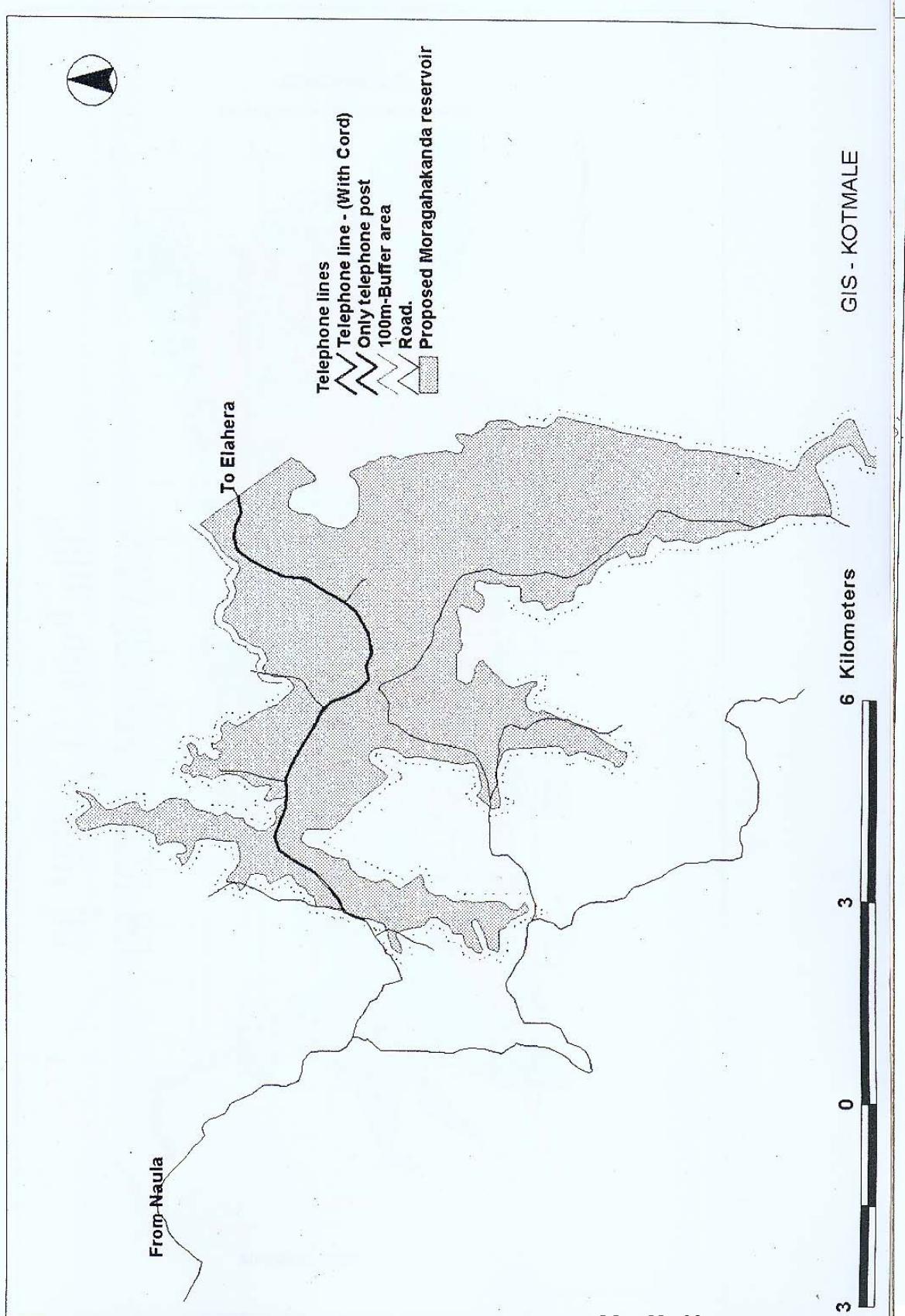
*Map of GN Divisions of the Project Area*



*Map of Electricity Line of the Project Area*

*Map of Telephone Lines of the Project Area*

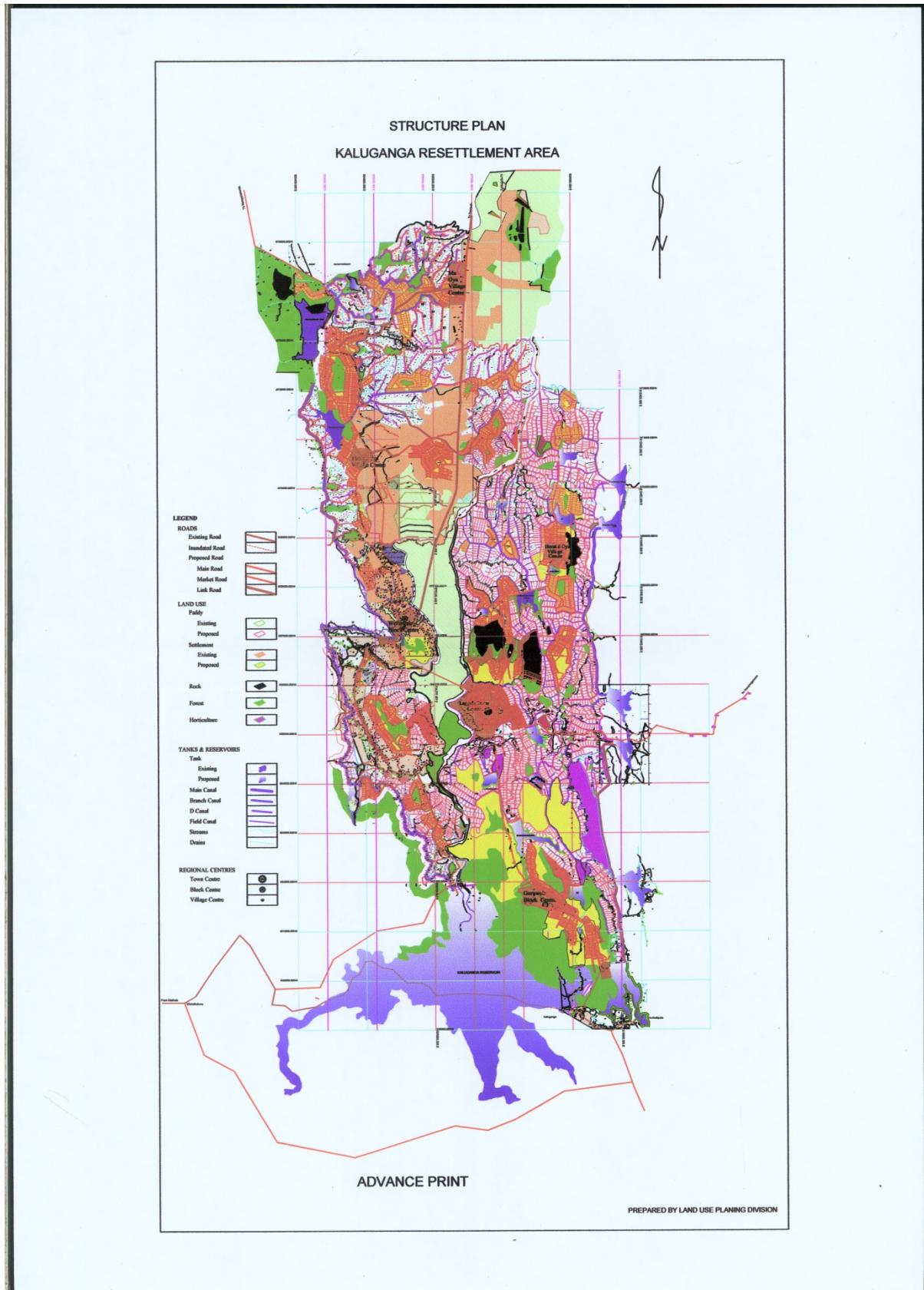
**Available Telephone lines in Proposed  
Moragahakanda reservoir area**



*Map No 03*

*Map No 04  
LXXXIII*

## Proposed Structure Plan – System F - Kaluganga



Proposed Structure Plan – System D - Medirigiriya

