(Draft)

Resettlement Policy Framework

Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, Inclusive, and Viable Economies (REVIVE) Project

Ministry of Transport, Highways and Urban Development (MoTH&UD)

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
CCD	Coast Conservation Department
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics
DFAR	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DS	Divisional Secretariat
E&S	Environmental and Social
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards (World Bank)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GN	Grama Niladhari (village-level administrator)
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan

Abbreviation	Description
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LDO	Land Development Ordinance
LMP	Labour Management Procedures / Plan
LRP / LSAP	Livelihood Restoration Plan / Livelihood Support Action Plan
MIS	Management Information System
MLD	Ministry of Lands
MoTH&UD	Ministry of Transport, Highways & Urban Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBRO	National Building Research Organisation
NEA	National Environmental Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIRP	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NWSDB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAP	Project-Affected Person (or People)
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEA	Project Executing Agency
PIAs	Priority Investment Areas
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDA	Road Development Authority
REVIVE	Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, Inclusive, and Viable Economies

Abbreviation	Description
ROW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SLTDA	Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority
SOP	Series of Projects
TOR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation
WWS	Women's Wellbeing Survey (DCS/UNFPA)

Glossary

Affected Persons: A person directly or indirectly affected by changes arising from development projects in the use of land, water, forest, or other resources.

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

Income Restoration Program: Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of affected persons either to the same level that they had prior to displacement or if possible, to a higher level.

Non-titled Persons: Persons who do not possess legal documents in support of claims made towards ownership of structures or land such as a squatter, encroacher, forceful occupier, or tenant without a proper lease agreement.

Physical Displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of involuntary acquisition of land, or obstructed access to resources (e.g., land, water, forest) where affected persons are required to move to another location. Physical displacement can be either permanent or temporary.

Regulations 2008: Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008 published in the Gazette of 07th April 2009.

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

Relocation: Moving affected persons and their movable assets and rebuilding housing, structures, improvements to land and re-development of public infrastructure facilities in another location.

Resettlement Framework: A Resettlement Framework clarifies resettlement policy objectives, principles, organizational arrangements, and other mandatory requirements to be applied in a project with subprojects and resettlement plans for each sub project need to be prepared in consistent with the resettlement framework during project implementation.

Right of Way (ROW): In rural roads, there is no demarcation established at site laying boundary stones for ROW. But in Final Village Plans (FVP's), there are strips allotted for the roads and the private/government lands exist either side abutting to these strips (i.e., ROW). The edge between the strip and the land (ROW) is also shown in each lot plan. Fences and building / parapet walls are normally erected along the ROW line either side. But drains may or may not be erected along the ROW. In some cases, the drains may need to be located leaving some gap to the ROW. In such cases also there is a tendency to erect the fence/parapet walls along the outer edge of the drains encroaching the gap.

Under the above context, Right of Way (ROW) in this project is defined as the distance between existing drain to drain, fence to fence or building / parapet wall to building / parapet wall for a rural road. In locations where drains, fences or walls do not exist in the road, the ROW is considered as the boundary of the private/government land on either side of the rural road.

Vulnerable persons: Distinct groups of people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may suffer disproportionately than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement benefits and related development benefits.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Sri Lanka, a lower-middle-income country, has faced significant political and economic challenges in recent years. Following the 2019 Easter Sunday attacks, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the 2022 financial crisis, the economy contracted sharply, leading to severe disruptions in livelihoods, public services, and private sector activities. Despite these setbacks, the government has embarked on an ambitious program of recovery and reform aimed at restoring macroeconomic stability, improving governance, strengthening social protection systems, and promoting long-term, inclusive growth.

The Northern and Eastern Provinces, once severely affected by the decades-long civil conflict, continue to grapple with socio-economic vulnerabilities, infrastructure deficits, and limited access to quality public services. Revitalizing these regions is essential for achieving balanced national development, fostering reconciliation, and addressing poverty.

In this context, at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka, the World Bank, is formulating a new project — provisionally referred to as the " Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, Inclusive, and Viable Economies (REVIVE)", a multi-sector investment program— aimed at supporting integrated regional development, enhancing resilience, and improving livelihoods in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The project is designed to unlock the economic potential of these provinces by focusing on sectoral development, infrastructure improvement, and the promotion of private sector participation.

Sri Lanka, like many countries, faces regional disparities in economic growth, particularly between its western and other provinces. The Northern and Eastern Provinces, rich in natural resources and cultural heritage, possess significant untapped potential. By strategically targeting key sectors such as tourism, fisheries, and industries, this program seeks to foster local economic growth, enhance livelihoods, and reduce regional inequalities.

While Sri Lanka's post-conflict recovery has led to notable improvements in infrastructure and socio-economic conditions, the Northern and Eastern Provinces still face challenges in achieving sustainable, inclusive development. This project builds upon the region's existing assets and addresses critical constraints through infrastructure upgrades, the development of tourism facilities, and value chain improvements in key industries. The project will be implemented through a collaborative approach involving local and national government bodies, private sector stakeholders, and civil society organizations to ensure balanced, sustainable, and community-driven outcomes.

1.2 Project Description

1.2.1 Project Development Objective (PDO) and Components:

The development objective of the Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, Inclusive, and Viable Economies (REVIVE) project is to improve access to enabling infrastructure, strengthen key value chains, and build institutional capacities to catalyze economic development and job creation in Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern Provinces.

REVIVE represents the first phase (SOP 1) of a broader Series of Projects (SOP) approach, structured as a two-phase series spanning 8 years. SOP 1 focuses on catalytic, high-impact investments in selected Priority Investment Areas (PIAs) anchored in the tourism and fisheries sectors, while simultaneously strengthening institutional coordination and the enabling environment for private-sector participation.

The REVIVE project comprises four major components designed to catalyze inclusive, climate-resilient regional economic growth. These components are strategically aligned to address infrastructure bottlenecks, strengthen value chains, build institutional capacity, and ensure effective project management and accountability.

Component 1: Climate-Resilient Enabling Infrastructure and Private Capital Mobilization: This component focuses on upgrading and constructing basic and productive infrastructure within the five Priority Investment Areas (PIAs) of the Northern and Eastern Provinces. It aims to strengthen tourism and fisheries value chains, enhance climate resilience, and improve the quality of life for local communities. Public infrastructure investments will also be designed to crowd-in private capital and facilitate sustainable local enterprise growth.

Sub-components:

- **Upgrading and Constructing Infrastructure and Services:** Development of climate-resilient infrastructure such as roads, bridges, water supply, sanitation, waste management, and stormwater systems; enhancement of sector-specific assets such as jetties, harbors, and markets; and integration of energy-efficient and low-carbon design features.
- **Activation of Public Spaces and Facilities:** Transformation of rehabilitated assets into vibrant community spaces through cultural, environmental, and educational events, branding, and digital promotion. These activities will promote women's and youth participation and strengthen community engagement in local economic development.

Component 2: Strengthening Fisheries and Tourism Value Chains: This component seeks to increase the competitiveness, sustainability, and inclusiveness of fisheries and tourism sectors by improving value-chain efficiency, infrastructure support, and access to markets. It will also pilot innovative models to enhance participation of women and youth entrepreneurs in these sectors.

Sub-components:

- **Value Chain Diagnostics:** Comprehensive mapping and assessment of existing value chains to identify gaps in infrastructure, technology, finance, logistics, and skills.
- **Pilots for Value Chain Development:** Implementation of pilot interventions to test scalable models for production, processing, and marketing within fisheries and tourism, supported by targeted policy and institutional reforms.

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building: This component focuses on enhancing institutional and governance capacity for regional planning, coordination, and long-term sustainability of project outcomes. It will also foster collaboration among public, private, and civil sectors for integrated development.

Sub-components:

- **Strategic Planning, Technical Assistance, and Capacity Development:** Support for the preparation of regional development and capital investment plans, feasibility studies, and sustainability assessments, as well as training for provincial councils and local authorities in planning, finance, and operations.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Planning Platform:** Establishment of a platform to improve coordination among government agencies, private sector, civil society, and communities, integrating bottom-up feedback into investment prioritization and facilitating investor engagement through dedicated forums.

Component 4: Project Management (): This component will ensure effective and transparent management of the project through the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) at the national level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the provincial level. It will finance staffing, technical assistance, and operational costs required for day-to-day coordination, fiduciary oversight, procurement, and safeguards compliance. The component will also support the implementation of the grievance redress mechanism, beneficiary feedback systems, and impact evaluations (baseline, midline, and endline). Additionally, it will fund capacity building for project teams, stakeholder communication, and progress reporting to ensure accountability and efficiency in project delivery.

TABLE 1-1: THE CORE COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT DESIGN

Component	Description	Sub-Components and Activities
Component 1: Climate-Resilient Enabling Infrastructure and Private Capital Mobilization	Strengthens tourism and fisheries value chains and improves local living conditions through climate-resilient infrastructure and productive investments in five Priority Investment Areas (PIAs). Public investments will also leverage private capital.	1. Upgrading and constructing infrastructure and services (roads, bridges, water, waste and fisheries facilities). 2. Activation of public spaces and facilities through cultural and community initiatives.
Component 2: Strengthening Fisheries and Tourism Value Chains	Enhances competitiveness and sustainability of key value chains by improving productivity, market access, and skills development, especially for women and youth.	1. Value chain diagnostics and infrastructure gap assessment. 2. Pilot interventions to test innovative models and inclusive business approaches.
Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building	Builds institutional capacity for integrated regional planning and public-private coordination to sustain project benefits.	1. Strategic planning, technical assistance and capacity development for provincial and local governments. 2. Establishing a multi-stakeholder planning platform and investor forum.

Component 4: Project Management	Supports effective implementation, fiduciary oversight and monitoring through PMU and PIUs.	1. Project coordination and management. 2. Monitoring, evaluation and stakeholder communication.

1.2.2. Priority Investment Areas (PIAs) under REVIVE SOP 01

Under REVIVE SOP 01, five Priority Investment Areas (PIAs) have been selected across the Northern and Eastern Provinces to demonstrate integrated area-based development linking climate-resilient infrastructure with value-chain strengthening. Two additional areas will undergo preparatory assessments under Component 3 for potential inclusion in later phases. The selected PIAs reflect the program's strategic focus on tourism and fisheries as anchor sectors for inclusive regional growth.

Note: The exact list of Phase 1 subprojects, final scopes, lengths/widths, right-of-way needs, and land status will be confirmed once the specific subproject designs are completed. Where specific quantitative details (e.g., design cross-sections, harbor throughput, visitor forecasts) are not yet available, this RPF records that "the data need to be made available."

1. **Jaffna Fort (Tourism and Heritage Node)**

At the heart of Jaffna city, Jaffna Fort is a landmark of significant cultural and historical value. Planned interventions under Phase 1 include redevelopment of the Outer Moat public realm, adaptive reuse and enhancement of fort-edge circulation, and Lagoon Park frontage improvements, including pedestrian and cycling access. Interventions focus on improving visitor amenities, strengthening connectivity to the city centre, and enhancing flood-resilient landscape features while preserving heritage identity. These improvements aim to increase visitation, extend tourist stays, and create local livelihood opportunities linked to tourism.

2. **Gurunagar (Fisheries Production Hub)**

Gurunagar—one of the most active fisheries landing centres in Jaffna District—supports a large and diverse fleet and a dense settlement of fishing households. Investments will include widening and strengthening the existing 150 m pier, improving circulation and safety at the jetty, upgrading the Gurunagar Fish Market with hygienic handling facilities, waste and drainage systems, and improving sections of the 1.8 km coastal access road. These actions will enhance fish-handling quality, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve operational efficiency across the fisheries value chain.

3. **Arugam Bay (Sustainable Coastal Tourism Corridor)**

Arugam Bay is a globally recognized surf and beach tourism hub but lacks adequate public facilities and organized circulation. Proposed interventions focus on redevelopment of the Beachfront Tourism Centre, development of a new vehicle park and commercial/service area, redevelopment of the Pottuvil Bus Stand, upgrading approximately 2.3 km of the Arugam Bay–Pottuvil Road corridor with pedestrian facilities, enhancement of crocodile-viewpoint access, and providing basic visitor amenities at Peanut Farm. These will improve mobility, safety, and visitor services while promoting sustainable coastal tourism.

4. **Passikudah (Tourism and Community Integration Zone)**

Passikudah in Batticaloa District is an emerging resort destination with strong tourism potential. Planned investments include development of a Beachfront Tourism Centre, relocation of the 18 regulated vendor stalls into a planned night-market area, construction of visitor conveniences near the Kannakuda fish-landing vicinity (without affecting landing activities), upgrading life-saving police facilities, and mobility and streetscape improvements along Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA)and local authority road segments. These efforts aim to enhance visitor experience and create stronger economic linkages between hotels and local communities.

5. **Cod Bay (Fisheries and Marine Infrastructure Hub)**

Cod Bay in Trincomalee District is a major multi-day vessel harbour operating under capacity due to infrastructure limitations. Proposed works include extension of the 150 m and 100 m piers, development of an EU-compliant hygienic fish-handling facility, provision of mechanized loading/unloading equipment, and consolidation and upgrading of fuel storage and dispensing facilities. These improvements aim to improve operational efficiency, reduce spoilage, support hygienic fish-handling practices, and strengthen export-oriented fisheries and employment.

6. **Preparatory Assessments under Component 3**

Two additional sites will undergo preparatory technical studies: (i) Kokkilai Bridge, linking Mullaitivu and Trincomalee to improve inter-provincial connectivity and integrate fisheries and tourism corridors; and (ii) Jaffna Outer Islands, focusing on enhancing transport and eco-tourism infrastructure while preserving fragile island ecosystems.

Geographic Scope:

The project will be implemented in selected districts across the Northern and Eastern Provinces, with specific project locations to be finalized during early implementation based on needs assessments, technical feasibility, and stakeholder consultations. The Series of Projects 01 (SOP-01) will initially cover the Jaffna District in the Northern Province and all three districts of the Eastern Province—Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara. These locations were identified based on their strategic economic potential, existing infrastructure needs, and readiness for private sector participation. Future phases of the program may extend to other districts within the Northern Province depending on performance and emerging regional priorities.

Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The project involves the development of key infrastructure and facilities that may have both positive and negative environmental and social impacts. While the overall objective is to enhance economic development and improve livelihoods, the following risks and impacts will need to be carefully managed:
Environmental Risks:

- Localized ecosystem and coastal-zone disturbance may occur during pier extensions, shoreline improvements, drainage rehabilitation, and waterfront landscaping in Jaffna Fort, Gurunagar, Pasikudah, Arugam Bay, and Cod Bay. Although works occur mostly within modified or built-up areas, careful mitigation is needed to avoid indirect sedimentation, vegetation removal, or edge-habitat stress.

- Construction-related pollution risks—including dust, noise, vibration, wastewater, and solid waste—may affect sensitive receptors such as coastal waters, lagoon edges, and recreational beaches.
- Water-resource pressures and sanitation risks may emerge in high-use tourism locations (Pasikudah, Arugam Bay) if visitor inflows increase without adequate waste, storm-water, and sanitation management.
- Marine and harbour-zone disturbance during piling, barge operations, and pier extension works at Cod Bay and Gurunagar may temporarily affect water quality, benthic habitats, and navigation safety.
- Occupational and community safety risks linked to working over water, heavy machinery, and constrained spaces could indirectly affect the surrounding environment through accidental spills or improper material handling.

Social Risks:

- Temporary livelihood disruption for roadside vendors, fish-market operators, jetty crews, small shop owners, and informal workers across Gurunagar, Passikudah, Arugam Bay, and Jaffna Fort during construction phases, owing to access restrictions, reduced footfall, or temporary loss of workspaces.
- Permanent displacement of informal economic users in select locations, such as the Outer Moat vendors at Jaffna Fort, where the redevelopment of public space requires full vacation of informal operating areas.
- Temporary loss of access to fishing grounds, landing points, and berthing areas—most notably in Gurunagar and Cod Bay—during phased pier upgrading, jetty rehabilitation, and movement restrictions in high-traffic landing zones.
- Temporary access restrictions to community facilities and public services, including preschools, community halls, footpaths, visitor routes, and bus terminals, particularly in Jaffna Fort and Arugam Bay.
- Risks to vulnerable groups (low-income fishing families, women vendors, WHH, elderly persons, PWDs) due to livelihood sensitivity, mobility constraints, or overcrowding during construction.
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH) risks—contextually moderate in high-tourism and high-crowding sites—due to the presence of external workers, increased public interaction, and limited oversight during early phases of construction.
- Potential social tension and perception risks if benefits of improved tourism and fisheries infrastructure are viewed as unequally distributed among groups (e.g., vendors, fishers, youth, migrant crews, small buyers).
- Health and safety risks for residents, harbour users, fishers, tourists, and workers due to machinery, traffic diversions, marine operations, and shared pedestrian–vehicle spaces.

The project will proactively address these risks through environmental and social safeguards, including comprehensive stakeholder engagement, impact assessments, careful planning and implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration strategies, and the establishment of grievance redress mechanisms.

1.3 Objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework

The overall objective of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to establish the standards and provide guidance for all the interventions that will take place under the Project. The principle set out by the RPF is to ensure that the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement are either avoided, minimized, or mitigated, allowing people affected by the project to improve or, at the very least recover their livelihoods and previous standards of living. The resettlement programs will be executed as sustainable development programs and will ensure that the people affected by the project are given the opportunity for meaningful consultation and are able to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement plans. The RPF is based on the Sri Lankan laws and regulations pertaining to land acquisition and resettlement, and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) including Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (ESS-1), Labor and Working Conditions (ESS-2), Community Health and Safety (ESS-4), Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS-5) and Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS-10). The RPF also draws reference from the Guidance Note for Borrowers for ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

The project's infrastructure development may require land acquisition and/or repossession of state land, potentially resulting in physical and economic displacement of houses, shops, and businesses. The project will explore alternatives to avoid or minimize displacement, such as adjusting infrastructure designs or selecting alternative sites, and will prioritize the use of government owned land with minimal encumbrances.

The project implementors will acquire land through the processes outlined in the GOSL's land acquisition related laws and regulations. Compensation for persons affected by land acquisitions will follow the provisions in the entitlement matrix included in this RPF. In the occurrence of any voluntary land donation, the project will ensure the 'voluntariness' of such transactions. In event of failure to acquire land, through purchase or donation, the Project will explore the possibilities of modifying the technical designs to minimize the requirement for additional land.

If people are economically or physically displaced by project activities, a detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be prepared for the particular project component/sub component considering the number of affected people in the project. The ARAPs/RAPs will include a socio-economic analysis of the areas affected by the project, profiles of the affected populations, consultations conducted with the affected parties and the provisions for providing compensation and other resettlement assistance for the affected parties. The entitlements of the affected parties, strategies for the restoration and development of their livelihoods and incomes, institutional arrangements for RAP/ARAP implementation, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule will also be clearly spelled out in the RAP/ARAP. The draft RAPs will be disclosed in places easily accessible to the public in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The draft RAPs should be consulted upon and revised based on the feedback received from the stakeholders. Once updated, the final RAPs will have to be disclosed on the Project and the World Bank's external websites. This RPF will guide the preparation of RAP or ARAP in future, once the detailed designs are available for each sub projects. The project's obligation for resettlement planning for displaced populations will be explicitly stated in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). In addition, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared to address the non-land related impacts.

2. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 Overview of the project area

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) applies to all investments financed under the project, particularly Phase 01. The project targets the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Phase 1 has identified a menu of priority interventions in selected cities: Jaffna (Northern Province) and Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara (Eastern Province). Within these districts, the project focuses on the following Divisional Secretariat (DS) Divisions: Jaffna DS (Jaffna District); Town & Gravets DS (Trincomalee District); Koralai Pattu DS (Batticaloa District); and Pottuvil DS (Ampara District).

TABLE 2-1: THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES OF THE SELECTED INTERVENTIONS

Province	Districts	DS Divisions	Selected interventions
Northern Province	Jaffna	Jaffna	Gurunagar Fishery Town Development; Jaffna Fort Revival (Fort & surroundings)
Eastern Province	Trincomalee	Town & Gravets	Cod Bay Harbor Upgrade
	Batticaloa	Koralai Pattu	Pasikudah Inclusive Tourism
	Ampara	Pottuvil	Arugam Bay Tourism Corridor

The REVIVE project covers two of Sri Lanka's less-developed provinces. As per the Census of Population and Housing 2024 (Enumeration Stage), Northern Province (≈1.15 million; ~5.3% of national population) and Eastern Province (≈1.78 million; ~8.2%) together account for ~13–14% of the population and more than a quarter of land area. Both provinces have predominantly rural populations, relatively low population densities (~140–190 people/km^2), and continue to face post-conflict infrastructure deficits, poverty, and vulnerability. As per the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) (press release 20.12.2024), GDP contributions in 2023 were ~4.5% for Northern and 4.7% for Eastern Provinces.

TABLE 2-2: PROVINCIAL LEVEL SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXTS

Province	Population (2024 mid-year, mn)	Land area (km^2)	Population density (people/km^2)	Socio-economic context
Northern	1.15Mn	8,290	140	The least populated province with a predominately rural population. The economy is dominated by subsistence agriculture, inland and coastal fisheries and small trade; infrastructure and public services suffered extensive damage during the civil war. Poverty and vulnerability remain high, particularly among women-headed households, war widows and youth.
Eastern	1.78Mn	9,361	190	A multi-ethnic province comprising Sri Lankan Moors, Tamils and Sinhalese. It has slightly higher population density than the north but is still largely rural. Agriculture,

Province	Population (2024 mid-year, mn)	Land area (km^2)	Population density (people/km^2)	Socio-economic context
				fisheries, tourism and port activities are key sectors. Eastern Province has some of the highest poverty and vulnerability scores in the country, with significant gaps in access to safe drinking water, sanitation and decent employment.

2.2 socio-economic profile of the project's districts

Project Districts

Phase-1 interventions lie in four districts: Jaffna (Northern Province) and Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara (Eastern Province). Within these, project footprints concentrate in Jaffna (Jaffna District), Town & Gravets (Trincomalee District), Koralai Pattu (Batticaloa District), and Pottuvil (Ampara District).

Population Distribution

Out of Sri Lanka's total population of 21,763,170 persons, 10,468,085 are males and 11,295,085 are females (Enumeration Stage 2024), yielding a national sex ratio of 92.7 males per 100 females (i.e., 51.9% females and 48.1% males). Within the project footprint, the four districts together host 2,618,201 persons (1,285,544 males; 1,332,657 females), accounting for 12.0% of the national population and a combined sex ratio of 96.5 (i.e., 50.9% females, 49.1% males), indicating a modest but consistent female majority.

District-level patterns are similar. Jaffna has 630,119 people (306,352 males; 323,767 females)—2.9% of the national total—with a sex ratio 94.6 (51.4% female). Trincomalee totals 499,475 (246,579 males; 252,896 females), 2.3% nationally, sex ratio 97.5 (50.6% female). Batticaloa counts 662,516 (323,651 males; 338,865 females), 3.0% nationally, sex ratio 95.5 (51.1% female). Ampara records 826,091 (408,962 males; 417,129 females), 3.8% nationally, sex ratio 98.0 (50.5% female). The slight female predominance is prevailing across all project's districts.

TABLE 2-3:POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

District	Total Population	Male	Female	Population Density (persons/km^2)
Sri Lanka*	21,763,170	10,468,085	11,295,085	349
Jaffna**	630,119	306,352	323,767	615
Trincomalee**	499,475	246,579	252,896	183
Batticaloa**	662,516	323,651	338,865	232
Ampara**	826,091	408,962	417,129	187

*Source: *Census of Population and Housing 2024 (Enumeration Stage).

**Source: Statistical books of relevant Provincial Councils (2024).

Economically active population (share by sex)

Nationally, males constitute 65.5% and females 34.5% of the economically active population (EAP). All four project districts show a stronger male skew than the national reference: Jaffna 71.9% / 28.1%, Trincomalee 74.8% / 25.2%, Batticaloa 71.3% / 28.7%, and Ampara 77.9% / 22.1%. The widest gender gap appears in Ampara (≈55.8 percentage points), followed by Trincomalee (≈49.6), Jaffna (≈43.8), and Batticaloa (≈42.6).

TABLE 2-4: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

District	Total	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	100	65.5	34.5
Jaffna	100	71.9	28.1
Trincomalee	100	74.8	25.2
Batticaloa	100	71.3	28.7
Ampara	100	77.9	22.1

Source: Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, Annual Report 2023.

Unemployment (rate, %)

Sri Lanka's national unemployment rate is 4.7%. District rates vary: lower in Trincomalee (2.5%) and Ampara (3.1%), moderate in Jaffna (4.0%), and highest in Batticaloa (6.1%). Batticaloa is the only one with the unemployment rate above the national level.

TABLE 2-5: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

District	Total %
Sri Lanka	4.7
Jaffna	4.0
Trincomalee	2.5
Batticaloa	6.1
Ampara	3.1

Source: Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, Annual Report 2023.

Sectoral employment structure (share, %)

Compared with the national structure (Agriculture 26.1 | Industry 25.5 | Services 48.4), Jaffna is more service-oriented (58.6%) with smaller agriculture (21.6%); Trincomalee (Agriculture 32.3 | Industry 21.5 | Services

46.1), Batticaloa (Agriculture 30.7 |Industry 23.6 | Services 45.7), and Ampara (Agriculture 31.6 | Industry 22.2 | Services 46.2) retain larger agricultural bases alongside service activity.

TABLE 2-6: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG ECONOMIC SECTORS

District	Agriculture (%)	Industry (%)	Services (%)
Sri Lanka	26.1	25.5	48.4
Jaffna	21.6	19.8	58.6
Trincomalee	32.3	21.5	46.1
Batticaloa	30.7	23.6	45.7
Ampara	31.6	22.2	46.2

Source: Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, Annual Report 2023.

Overall, Sri Lanka's employment structure is steadily services-oriented, but the project districts split between a services hub (Jaffna) and agri-services mixes (Eastern districts); unemployment is mostly low, and female participation lags everywhere.

Socio-Economic Status of Households

Household Income and Expenditure

Nationally, mean monthly household income is LKR 76,414 and expenditure is LKR 63,130, leaving a notional surplus of LKR 13,284; food absorbs 35.1% of total spending (LKR 22,130), with non-food at 64.9%. All four project districts record lower mean incomes than the national reference: Jaffna LKR 55,380, Trincomalee LKR 46,341, Batticaloa LKR 44,686, and Ampara LKR 60,474. Expenditure-to-income ratios signal how tight monthly budgets are: Trincomalee 96.8%, Batticaloa 92.6%, Ampara 87.5%, Jaffna 76.2% (national 82.6%). Food shares of expenditure are markedly higher than the national 35.1%—Batticaloa 55.3%, Trincomalee 50.9%, Jaffna 49.8%, Ampara 47.8%—indicating limited buffers against price or income shocks. Notional monthly "surpluses" (income–expenditure) are modest—Trincomalee LKR 1,463, Batticaloa LKR 3,312, Ampara LKR 7,549, Jaffna LKR 13,167—and can easily be eroded by temporary or seasonal income dips. All four districts have lower nominal incomes than the national mean. Their food shares of spending are much higher than the national. It signals a weaker purchasing power and thinner buffers against shocks.

TABLE 2-7: HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

District	Mean monthly household income (LKR)	Mean monthly household expenditure (LKR)	Food & drink	Non-food
Sri Lanka	76,414	63,130	22,130	41,000
Jaffna	55,380	42,213	21,006	21,207
Trincomalee	46,341	44,878	22,840	22,038

Batticaloa	44,686	41,374	22,888	18,486
Ampara	60,474	52,925	25,318	27,607

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey – Final Report 2019.

Ethnic composition

Nationally, Sinhalese are the majority (74.1%), with Sri Lankan Tamils (12.3%), Sri Lankan Moors (10.5%), and Other (3.1%). The project footprint is far more mixed: aggregated across Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara (total 2,618,201 people), the composition is 52.8% Sri Lankan Tamil, 30.4% Sri Lankan Moor, 16.3% Sinhalese, and 0.5% Other. District patterns vary sharply: Jaffna is overwhelmingly Sri Lankan Tamil (≈99.1%); Trincomalee is tri-ethnic with a Moor plurality (44.8%), significant Sri Lankan Tamil (30.1%) and Sinhalese (24.7%); Batticaloa has a Tamil majority (70.9%) with a large Moor minority (27.9%); Ampara shows a Moor plurality (46.3%) with sizeable Sinhalese (36.3%) and Tamil (16.9%) shares.

TABLE 2-8: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNIC GROUPS (COUNTS; % IN PARENTHESES)

Area	Total	Sinhalese	SL Tamil	SL Moor	Other (Burgher/Indian Tamil, etc.)
Sri Lanka*	21,781,800	16,140,314 (74.1)	2,679,161 (12.3)	2,287,089 (10.5)	675,236 (3.1)
Jaffna**	630,119	343 (0.05)	624,756 (99.1)	5,002 (0.8)*	18
Trincomalee**	499,475	123,098 (24.65)	147,218 (30.13)	223,786 (44.8)	5,373 (0.43)
Batticaloa**	662,516	4,337 (0.65)	469,562 (70.88)	184,775 (27.89)	3,842 (0.58)
Ampara**	826,091	299,419 (36.25)	139,970 (16.94)	382,422 (46.29)	4,280 (0.51)

*Sources: *Census of Population & Housing 2024; ***Provincial statistics (2024).*

Literacy Level / Educational Attainment

Sri Lanka continues to record strong national education outcomes, with the latest indicators showing a literacy rate of 97.3% for the population aged 10 years and above (Central Bank, 2023) and a very low share of individuals with no schooling (≈2.0%). Labour Force Survey 2023 data further indicate that about 34–36% of the working-age population have completed GCE (O/L), 27–29% have completed GCE (A/L), and approximately 8–10% have obtained a degree or higher qualification, reflecting a steady upward trend in secondary and tertiary educational attainment nationally. At the district level, Jaffna shows the lowest no-schooling (1.6%), higher secondary (44.2%), and the highest Degree+ (3.5%) among the four. Trincomalee

and Ampara (same pattern) have higher primary (29.8%) and lower Degree+ (1.9%) than the national average; Batticaloa has the highest no-schooling (7.1%), highest primary (35.6%), and lowest secondary+ (≈57.2%).

TABLE 2-9: POPULATION (5+ YEARS) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (% OF POPULATION)

Area	No schooling	Primary	Secondary	GCE (OL)	GCE (AL)	Degree+
Jaffna	1.6	25.6	44.2	15.4	9.8	3.5
Trincomalee	4.9	29.8	39.7	13.7	10.0	1.9
Batticaloa	7.1	35.6	34.0	12.9	8.0	2.3
Ampara	4.9	29.8	39.7	13.7	10.0	1.9

Sources: Provincial statistics (2024).

Housing Characteristics

Nationally, housing is dominated by single-storey dwellings (84.9%), with only 15.1% being more than one storey. Structural quality is generally high, with 97.9% of households living in units constructed with durable wall materials and 98.4% with durable roofing. The average household size is 3.5 persons. Across the selected project districts, housing conditions are largely consistent with or slightly better than national averages. Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara all report very high use of durable wall and roof materials (94.5%–98.9%), reflecting improvements in reconstruction, investment in permanent housing, and reduced reliance on temporary structures. Jaffna and Trincomalee stand out for having the highest proportion of single-storey dwellings (94–95%), a pattern associated with concentrated settlement and limited plot availability. Batticaloa shows the lowest share of durable wall construction (94.6%). Household sizes across the four districts remain within a narrow band (3.4–3.7 persons), with Jaffna slightly higher (3.7), reflecting extended family living arrangements.

TABLE 2-10: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Area	Occupied Housing Units	Single-Storeyed (%)	>1 Storey (%)	Durable Walls (%)	Durable Roof (%)	Avg. Household Size
Sri Lanka	6,030,541	84.94	15.06	97.89	98.37	3.5
Jaffna	156,797	93.93	6.07	97.57	98.91	3.7
Trincomalee	119,351	95.16	4.84	97.56	97.88	3.6
Batticaloa	167,150	92.55	7.45	94.55	96.50	3.4
Ampara	202,861	91.42	8.58	97.92	98.15	3.5

Source: Census of Population & Housing 2024 – Basic Housing Information (Listing Stage).

Access to Public Utilities-Lighting access

Sri Lanka has achieved near-universal electrification, with 97.97% of households nationally relying on electricity from the national grid. Kerosene use has almost disappeared (1.56%), marking a major transition away from traditional lighting fuels. Solar lighting—both grid-connected and stand-alone—accounts for only 0.23% nationally, playing a marginal supplementary role. Generator use is extremely low (0.02%), while the "Other" category (biogas and miscellaneous sources) contributes around 0.22%. Across the project districts, all four report electrification rates above 94%, reinforcing high reliability of formal electricity access. Jaffna shows 97.53% electricity use, with slightly elevated kerosene reliance (2.17%) compared to the national average. Batticaloa and Ampara have electricity shares of 94.48% and 96.83%, respectively, with small solar and generator use. Trincomalee records 96.54% electricity use, with the highest solar share among the selected districts (0.11%), though still insignificant in absolute terms.

TABLE 2-11: % DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRINCIPAL TYPE OF LIGHTING

Area	Electricity (%)	Kerosene Lamp (%)	Solar (%)	Generator (%)	Other (%)
Sri Lanka	97.97	1.56	0.23	0.02	0.22
Jaffna	97.53	2.17	0.16	0.00	0.14
Trincomalee	96.54	2.95	0.11	0.02	0.40
Batticaloa	94.48	5.23	0.05	0.02	0.16
Ampara	96.83	2.68	0.15	0.02	0.32

Source: Census of Population & Housing 2024.

Source of drinking water

Sri Lanka's drinking water profile in 2024 is dominated by piped/treatment-based sources and groundwater, with only a small reliance on surface water or purchased alternatives. Nationally, groundwater sources account for around 36.6% (protected/semi/unprotected wells + tube wells), while piped and treated systems account for 49.5% of all households. Purchased or treated alternatives (RO plants and bottled water) make up about 8.5%. Across the project districts, Jaffna stands out: groundwater dependence is exceptionally high (~82%), especially tube wells and protected wells, due to limited piped-water coverage and aquifer-based supply. Jaffna also records the highest reliance on RO-filter water (13.4%). Batticaloa shows a distinct pattern with high dependence on unprotected wells and springs (~66%), signaling water quality vulnerabilities. Trincomalee and Ampara have a more balanced profile, with 38–40% piped water and moderate use of groundwater (15–20%).

Table 2-12: Households by source of drinking water (%)

Area	Groundwater	Piped / Treated Water	Surface / Rainwater	Purchased / RO
Sri Lanka	36.6%	49.5%	1.1%	8.5%

Jaffna	~82.6%	10.7%	2.5%	22.9% (RO-heavy)
Trincomalee	~14.7%	~43.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Batticaloa	~38.5%	~2.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Ampara	~15.0%	~38.4%	0.2%	0.1%

Source: Census of Population & Housing 2024.

Cooking fuel

Sri Lanka's cooking-energy mix in 2024 remains dominated by firewood (55.4%), although LPG gas (42.4%) has become the main modern alternative, especially in urban and semi-urban districts. Electricity use for cooking is negligible nationally (0.3%), and kerosene has nearly disappeared (0.5%). Across project districts, Jaffna and Trincomalee show similar patterns, with firewood around 49–55% and gas around 42–48%, reflecting transitional energy use. Batticaloa shows a more balanced distribution between firewood (42.8%) and gas (54.5%). Ampara remains the most biomass-dependent, with 60% of households using firewood and only 30.3% using gas, suggesting a lower LPG penetration. The "Other" category—including sawdust/paddy husk, biogas, "other," and "not relevant"—remains very low across all districts except in Ampara (around 9.5%).

Table 2-13: % distribution of households (occupied housing units) by type of cooking fuel

Area	**Firewood (%)**	**Kerosene (%)**	**Gas (%)**	**Electricity (%)**	**Other (%)**
Sri Lanka	55.4	0.5	42.4	0.3	1.4
Jaffna	54.7	1.0	42.3	0.1	1.9
Trincomalee	48.9	1.2	47.9	0.2	1.8
Batticaloa	42.8	1.2	54.5	0.3	1.2
Ampara	60.0	0.3	30.3	0.0	9.4

Source: Census of Population & Housing 2024.

Across the project footprint, household access patterns differ from national averages in ways that reflect local environmental and infrastructural constraints. Drinking water remains more groundwater-dependent, with Jaffna showing exceptionally high reliance on protected and tube wells, and Batticaloa depending heavily on unprotected wells and springs, indicating persistent quality vulnerabilities. Trincomalee and Ampara present a more balanced profile, with around 38–40% of households connected to the National Water Supply, making Ampara comparatively the best served by piped systems among the four districts. Lighting access, however, is nearly universal across all districts, with 94–98% of households connected to the national grid and only marginal kerosene or solar use—far better than earlier patterns and now effectively aligned with national electrification levels. Cooking practices continue to be dominated by firewood,

particularly in Ampara (60%) and Jaffna (55%), while Trincomalee shows a transitional mix of biomass and LPG. Batticaloa stands out for having the highest uptake of LPG (54.5%), making it the cleanest-energy district in the project area and indicating faster adoption of modern cooking fuels compared to its neighbours.

NATIONAL TRENDS ON GENDER AND VULNERABILITY

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2019, Sri Lanka ranked 72 among 187 countries in human development index (HDI). The country has an HDI of 0.780, with a rank of 86 for its Gender Inequality Index (GII). GII measures gender inequality in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment (political participation and education), and labor market participation.[1] The sex ratio is in favor of women both at the national level and in district levels.

Workforce Participation of Women: The data from ILO modelled estimate shows that while percentage of women working in the agricultural sector is more (29.2%), women are lagging in the industry and service sector by a margin of 2.2% and 2.9%, respectively.[2]

Political Participation: Despite significant efforts towards gender equality, women are underrepresented in political and public decision-making in Sri Lanka. The percentage of women in Parliament since the 1930s has never exceeded 6%. In the 2024 parliamentary election, a record 21 women were elected to the 225-member parliament — raising women's share to roughly 9.3% (21/225) — the highest in Sri Lanka's history but still well below global averages. Women were even less represented at the municipality and local government level, comprising only 2% of elected officials between 2008-2012. [3] However, women's representation increased to 29.1% in 2018 after establishing a 25% quota for women in local authorities. [4] However, official public data on the exact proportion of women elected at the nationwide local government level elections of May 2025 is not available yet.

Access to Health Services: Universal access to free health services has resulted in a decline in mortality rates, especially among women. Female feticide and infanticide have not been reported. Sri Lanka also has a low prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases (0.1%). Utilization of health services such as antenatal and postnatal care and immunization, and institutional births are near universal, but the rising cost of drugs in an unregulated market creates hardships for the poor.[5]

Access to Education: Sri Lanka maintains high and equitable access to general education, supported by long-standing policies such as free schooling, free textbooks and uniforms, subsidised transport, and school meal programmes. According to the Annual School Census 2023 (MoE, published 2024), government schools enrol 3.88 million students, with girls accounting for 50.5%, demonstrating gender parity across primary and secondary education. Enrollment remains almost universal at Primary (Grades 1–5), and at the A-Level cycle, girls constitute 56.8%, reflecting stronger female retention into upper grades.

Gender parity continues beyond school, though with subject-specific gaps. In undergraduate education (2021), women represent 64.1% of university enrolments, with very high participation in Allied Health

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[1] http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf

[2] http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/country/sri-lanka

[3] https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/sri-lanka

[4] https://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country_profiles/Sri_Lanka.pdf

[5] https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/172710/sri-lanka-country-gender-assessment-update.pdf

Sciences (80.8%), Education (87.5%), Agriculture (72.6%), and Indigenous Medicine (79.8%). Men, however, dominate Engineering (72.5%) and technology-oriented fields, indicating persistent gender underrepresentation in STEM. (Source: DCS – Undergraduate Enrollment by Academic Programme and Sex, 2021)

At the postgraduate level (2021), women also form the majority (53.7%), particularly in Education (74.1%), Indigenous Medicine (75.3%), and Veterinary Science (66.0%). Male dominance persists in Engineering (74.4%) and Architecture/Quantity Surveying (71.7%), suggesting widening gender gaps in advanced technical qualifications. (Source: DCS – Postgraduate Enrollment by Academic Programme and Sex, 2021)

Participation in TVET shows mixed progress: women comprise 31.9% at NVQ Level 3, rising to 50.6% at NVQ Level 4, but remain underrepresented at higher technical levels (NVQ 5–6: 35.0% and 42.9%), pointing to barriers in accessing higher-value technical occupations. (Source: DCS – Students Outputs of Vocational & Technical Training Institutions by NVQ Level and Sex, 2021)

Overall, while girls and women demonstrate strong participation and retention throughout the education system, gender disparities persist in STEM, engineering, and higher-level vocational pathways, shaping long-term economic inclusion and vulnerability.

Prevalence of Gender Based Violence: Despite amendments to the Penal Code and the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, the incidence of GBV continues to be high as per studies conducted by relevant service entities and NGOs (WHO, 2018). According to Sri Lanka's first dedicated national survey on violence against women—the Women's Wellbeing Survey (WWS) 2019)—one in five (20.4%) ever-partnered women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives, while 6% experienced such violence in the past 12 months, indicating a continuing risk environment. Lifetime physical partner violence affects 17.4% of women, compared with 7.2% who experienced physical violence from non-partners since age 15, showing that violence is overwhelmingly perpetrated by intimate partners.

When considering all forms of GBV—including physical, sexual, emotional, and controlling behaviours—the WWS reports that 24.9% of women have experienced some form of partner or non-partner physical/sexual violence in their lifetime. Controlling behaviours are the most widespread form of partner violence, affecting 19.1% of women in their lifetime and 9.9% in the past year. These patterns align with global WHO findings but highlight the specific risks faced by women within intimate relationships in Sri Lanka.

The survey also underscores the deep health and psychosocial impacts of GBV. Among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, 36% reported suicidal ideation and 15% had attempted suicide, compared with 7% and 1% respectively among women with no history of partner violence. This reflects a strong association between GBV, mental health distress, and broader vulnerability.

As per the Demographic and Health Survey (2016), in the project districts; IPV prevalence is well above the national rate in Batticaloa (49.6%) and Jaffna (38.9%), yet help-seeking is lowest there (7.3% and 11.1%, respectively), indicating high stigma and/or weak service access. Trincomalee (29.4%) sits above the national prevalence but with help-seeking (26.3%) closer to the national benchmark, while Ampara (27.0%) shows elevated prevalence and low help-seeking (12.1%).

TABLE 2-14: IPV PREVALENCE AND HELP-SEEKING

Area	women had experienced intimate partner violence (%)	sought help (%)
Sri Lanka	17	28
Jaffna	38.9	11.1
Trincomalee	29.4	26.3

Batticaloa	49.6	7.3
Ambara	27	12.1

Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2016 report

While the legal age of marriage in the country is 18 years, 2% of females below the age of 15 and 12% of females under 18 years of age are living in cohabitation.[6] This impedes many girls from fulfilling their aspirations and is also a cause for gender inequality and gender-based violence. Prevalence on inter-state and cross-border trafficking have also been reported in US State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report 2017, which states that trafficking for sex and exploitative forms of labor exists, especially in cases where women travel out of the country to work as domestic helps or in garment factories.[7]

2.3.Site-specific socio-economic baselines

Preliminary assessments provide an overview of socio-economic conditions at the project's main intervention sites.

2.3.1. Jaffna Fort Revival:

Administrative & Settlement Context

The 17th-century Jaffna Fort sits at the heart of Jaffna, surrounding neighborhoods—including the central business district (CBD) house dense residential and commercial zones, heritage structures, markets, schools and temples. Decades of neglect, lack of maintenance and unplanned urbanization have resulted in dilapidated public spaces, narrow roads and undersized drainage networks. A diverse mix of small traders, street vendors, public servants and students depend on the area for livelihoods and services. The Fort precinct includes an inner moat, main fort platform, and a broad outer moat corridor that interfaces with AB16 (north), AB21 (south), and Pannai Circular Road (west). The socio-economic significance differs greatly between the inner and outer moat. The Jaffna Fort intervention area lies within the J/81 Fort GN Division of the Jaffna DS Division. It is a socially significant and economically vulnerable GN, consisting of compact residential clusters, heritage structures, lagoon-edge uses, and dense institutional activities. Residential settlements are limited and located mainly across AB21 Road, but the GN hosts a very high concentration of public infrastructure and daily transient populations.

TABLE 2-15: ADMINISTRATIVE & DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Indicator	**Value**
GN Division	J/81 Fort GN
Total Population	1,933 persons
Male Population	943
Female Population	990
Families	592

[6] http://www.iccwtnispcanarc.org/upload/pdf/2501970655EMERGING%20CONCERNS%20AND%20CASE%20STUDIES%20ON%20CHILD%20MARRIAGE%20IN%20SRI%20ANKA%20%20.pdf

[7] https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/271339.pdf

Residential Clusters	~2 pockets

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Households in the Fort GN depend on mixed livelihoods combining lagoon fishing, wage labour in nearby commercial streets, and small informal services. Women supplement household incomes through home-based micro-enterprises such as sewing, food preparation and batik work. Daily wage uncertainty, limited assets, and absence of formal employment opportunities increase economic vulnerability.

2.3.1.1. Inner Moat Zone

The inner moat and fort interior are used exclusively for tourism visitation. There are no economic activities, no vendors, no community uses, and no settlements. Tourist visitation is high, with an estimated 200,000 visitors annually.

TABLE 2-16: INNER MOAT

Indicator	Value	Notes
Tourism visitation	~200,000/year	Main formal activity
Livelihood activities	0	Commercial activities prohibited
Vendors	0	All vendors remain outside moat boundary

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

2.3.1.2. Outer Moat Zone — Livelihoods, Informal Vending & Spatial Uses

Unlike the inner moat, the outer moat area supports multiple informal livelihood activities and community use patterns. The largest single cluster of informal vendors operates at the Fort entrance vehicle parking area, while a second group operates near the learner-driver training and heavy-vehicle parking zone along AB16. These activities are not licensed but provide essential incomes for vulnerable individuals.

TABLE 2-17: INFORMAL VENDORS AT OUTER MOAT AREA

Type of Vendor	Quantity	Operator Profile	Notes
Ice cream carts	3	All elderly operators	At the vehicle park. Rely entirely on daily sales to tourists.
Fruit/sherbet/Food cart	1	Elder operator	
Lottery cart	1	Local operator	
Closed movable cart	1	Operated by disabled woman	
Fruit/sherbet/Food cart	4	02 elderly, 1WHH, 1 ex-combatant operators	On the northern outer moat edge, adjacent to the driving-school practice zone and heavy-vehicle
Lottery cart	1	Elder operator	

Closed during the enumeration (all temporary)	4		parking area. They rely on road passengers, bus stand, buses, and driving learners.

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

2.3.1.3. Other Spatial Uses in Outer Moat

In addition to vending, the outer moat area accommodates several informal but long-standing uses:

TABLE 2-18: SPATIAL USE SUMMARY – OUTER MOAT

Use Type	Extent / Quantity	Notes
Driving-school practice ground	~10,000 m^2	High daily usage
Heavy-vehicle parking	~30,000 m^2	Buses & lorries
Informal vehicle park	~1,750 m^2	Hosts first vendor cluster
Institutional frontage (Other side of the surrounding roads)	Multiple agencies	Generates foot traffic (Police Station, Library, Cultural Centre, DFAR Office, Post Office)

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

2.3.1.4. Lagoon Park Stretch Along AB21 Road

South of the Fort Precinct, the Lagoon Park area forms a linear coastal strip between AB21 Road and the Jaffna Lagoon. Although the park land itself is free of residential occupation, houses and three shops lie immediately across AB21, forming the settlement interface. Community activities and institutional functions exist on the lagoon-side strip.

Settlement Interface & Adjacent Land Use

The lagoon park edge is directly opposite a small residential cluster containing ~25 houses and 3 local shops. These residents use the lagoon-side for recreation, walking, and accessing community facilities.

Community & Institutional Assets within Lagoon Park Stretch

The lagoon park strip currently hosts several community and institutional uses:

- Meenakshi Youth Club playground
- Meenakshi Community Centre / Pre-school (≈13 children)
- Catholic statue
- Informal fishers' boat landing areas
- Prison Department vehicle park, canteen & visitor shelter

The community has expressed demand for improved facilities such as a new pre-school building, a fishers' resting hall, and a formalized landing site.

TABLE 2-19: COMMUNITY & INSTITUTIONAL ASSETS – LAGOON PARK

Asset	Quantity / Details	Notes
Community Centre	1	Currently function as a pre-school as well
Pre-school children	~13	Vulnerable user group
Youth playground	1	Active use
Catholic statue	1	Cultural feature
Prison Dept. use	Parking + canteen + visitors' hut	Daily staff + public presence

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Fisheries Activity along Lagoon Park

The lagoon section supports 74 fishers who use 30–35 non-mechanized boats, mainly for shrimp trapping. Boats are kept in the water during the dry season but pulled ashore in monsoon periods. The absence of a dedicated landing site forces fishers to drag boats at multiple points, causing seasonal congestion and physical strain.

TABLE 2-20: LAGOON FISHERIES PROFILE – LAGOON PARK SEGMENT

Indicator	Quantity	Notes
Active lagoon fishers	74	Depend on this stretch
Boats	30–35	Non-mechanized
Main method	Shrimp cages	75–100 m offshore
Landing practice	Scattered (unorganized)	Causes shore disturbance
Seasonal effect	Monsoon (Oct–Dec)	Boats pulled ashore

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

3.8.2. Gurunagar Fishery Town Area

Administrative & Settlement Context

Gurunagar is one of the most densely populated and economically active coastal fishing settlements in Jaffna District. The intervention footprint includes the Gurunagar Coastal Road (B198) and the main fishing jetty, spanning Reclamation West (J/69) and Reclamation East (J/68) GN Divisions. Settlements are compact, with houses tightly abutting the road due to severe land scarcity and long-established fishery-based livelihoods. The area experiences continuous movement of fishers, labourers, buyers, and service providers, creating a dynamic but highly congested socio-economic environment.

TABLE 2-21:ADMINISTRATIVE & DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Indicator	Value	Notes
GN Divisions	J/68 & J/69	Reclamation East & West
Combined Population	~7,900 persons	High-density GN cluster

Land Area	3.6 km^2 (combined)	Extremely limited buildable land
Settlement Pattern	Highly compact roadside housing	Houses directly abutting B198

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Livelihoods & Dependency on Fisheries

Fisheries form the backbone of socio-economic life. Five GN divisions (J/68–J/72) collectively operate in the Gurunagar fishery, with over 7,000 fishers participating in near-shore, offshore, stake-net and trawler activities. These livelihoods show pronounced seasonality, with peak operations from May to December. Women's direct participation in fishing is absent, and their role remains largely confined to limited dry-fish processing and fish retailing.

TABLE 2-22:FISHERIES LIVELIHOOD PROFILE

Livelihood Category	Quantity	Notes
Total active fishers	≈7,000	Across 5 GN divisions
One-day boats	376	Lagoon & nearshore
OFRP boats	340	Motorized fibre-reinforced vessels
Shrimp trawling boats	35 OFRP + 8 non-mechanized	60 trawl fishers
Stake-net fishers	~450	Mixed fleet: 120 traditional + 40 mechanized
Dry-fish producers	24 members (3 women)	Traditional methods
Fish market retailers	~12 retailers (≈50% women)	Local distribution

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Spatial Dynamics & Roadside Settlement Context

The Gurunagar Coastal Road (B198) runs along the lagoon's edge for approximately 1.8 km. The carriageway is narrow (2.8–3.4 m), causing severe congestion. Houses sit directly on the edge of the road, leaving no buffer for pedestrian or construction activities. People sit, rest, repair nets, or conduct domestic chores along the road edge, making the corridor a living social space. On the lagoon side, the shoreline is heavily used for boat parking, maintenance, and daily fishery operations, creating competition for space between mobility, landing, and social use.

TABLE 2-23: SPATIAL & SETTLEMENT FEATURES ALONG B198

Feature	Quantity / Description	Notes
Road Length	~1.8 km	Single narrow corridor
Carriageway Width	2.8–3.4 m	Below prescribed standards
Residential Houses	~75 units (LHS first 150m)	Directly abutting road
Household boutiques	3–5	Small-scale shops
Boat parking areas	Continuous along lagoon	Socially organized, not formal
Churches	2	Catholic (Boundary wall and a strip of land falls within the road RoW)

Religious statue	1	Lagoon-side (within the RoW)
Fishers' rest huts	3	Daily operational use (within the RoW)

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Fishing Operations, Jetty Use and Congestion

The Gurunagar jetty (approx. 150 m longer single lane pier) acts as the central operational point for unloading, refueling, net washing, and repair. It is shared by all fishing groups, producing intense congestion. Boats frequently queue for landing space. Parking within the Jaffna lagoon occurs close to the fishermen's homes, following social norms rather than formal zoning. Congestion at landing points contributes to delays in unloading and increases post-harvest losses.

TABLE 2-24: JETTY USE & OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Aspect	Quantity / Detail	Notes
Jetty length (Single lane pier)	~150 m	Shared by all fleets
Shared by	All GN fishery groups	No exclusive berthing
Boat parking	Unregulated	Organized informally by community
Net handling areas	Scattered bays	Limited infrastructure
Daily vessel flow	Very high during season	Peak May–Dec
Congestion issues	Severe	Delays, safety risks

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Fish Market & Value Chain Dynamics

The Gurunagar Fish Market is the central auction and retail hub for the entire fishery. Wholesale buyers handle prawns, crabs, cuttlefish and reef fish meant for both local distribution and external markets. Retailing is conducted by around 12 vendors, roughly half of them are women. Traditional practices dominate, including manual unloading and open-environment handling, which result in poor hygiene, worker safety risks and compromised product quality.

TABLE 2-25: MARKET VOLUMES & VALUE CHAIN PROFILE

Product	Daily Quantity	Notes
Prawns	~5,000 kg/day	Supply to wholesale market
Cuttlefish	~2,000 kg/day	
Crab	~2,000 kg/day	
Retail vendors	~12 (≈6 women)	Within the fish market
Wholesale buyers	Male-dominated	Handle high-value products
Dry-fish output	~100,000 kg (low-grade species)	Traditional drying

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Gender & Social Vulnerability

Although women play meaningful supporting roles in retail and dry-fish processing, core fishing operations remain fully male-dominated. A small number of women (3 of 24 members) participate in dry fish processing, but they lack access to improved technologies such as solar dryers. Women in households along B198 experience multiple vulnerabilities due to road-edge living, exposure to construction risks, limited mobility space, and poor sanitation in the market area.

TABLE 2-26: GENDER & VULNERABILITY

Group	Observed Numbers / Conditions	Notes
Women in direct fishing	0	No participation
Women in dry-fish society	3 of 24	Very limited involvement
Women retail vendors	~6	At fish market
Roadside households	~75	High exposure to dust/noise
Households with minimal front space	Almost all (around 75)	No buffer from road
Vulnerability drivers	Land scarcity, congestion, hygiene issues	Affect women & children disproportionately

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Social Risks & Community Mobility Patterns

The narrow corridor, dense settlement, and heavy fishery-related movement create several social risks including pedestrian safety, dust and noise, night-time lighting gaps, and risk to children who use the roadside as living/play areas. There is strong daily commuting by fishers, buyers, students, and labourers, causing constant foot and vehicle interactions.

TABLE 2-27: DAILY MOBILITY & RISK INDICATORS

Risk Factor / Mobility Element	Observation	Notes
Pedestrian movement	Very high	No sidewalks
Vehicle–pedestrian conflict	Frequent	Narrow road
Children using road edge	Common	High safety risk
Noise & dust	High	Due to fishing traffic
Construction sensitivity	Very high	Houses at road edge
Emergency access	Constrained	Congestion during peak landing hours

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

3.8.3. Cod Bay Fishery Harbour

Cod Bay Fishery Harbour in Trincomalee District is a secure, access-controlled fisheries facility under the Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation (CFHC). The harbour functions as a closed production environment with no residential settlements or informal occupations within or adjacent to its boundaries. All land is state-owned, and all activities occur within a formalized institutional structure. This creates a socio-economic

setting dominated by organized fisheries value chains, seasonal vessel movement, and mixed institutional operations.

Administrative Setting & Institutional Context

The harbour hosts several state and semi-state entities including CFHC operational staff, the Ocean University training centre, naval security units (Operates within a separately fenced premise), and the CFHC-linked OceanPick cage-farming enterprise. These institutions create a year-round working population with varying degrees of gender participation, though women remain underrepresented in physically intensive harbour operations.

TABLE 2-28: ADMINISTRATIVE & INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE

Indicator	Details	Notes
Harbour Ownership	CFHC	Fully fenced, secured
Residential settlements	0	None inside/adjacent
CFHC staff	~75	Includes admin + operations
Female staff in CFHC	12	Mostly administrative roles
Ocean University	1 centre	Fisheries/maritime training
Naval detachment	Present	Security & surveillance
OceanPick cage-farming enterprise staff	~120 workers	~10 women; aquaculture operations
Private ice plant	1 facility	Operated under CFHC lease

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Physical Layout & Harbour Functionality

The harbour contains two main piers and extensive land/water areas, though only a portion is actively used for fisheries operations. Vessel movements, unloading, fueling, ice loading, and value-chain activities occur along designated piers. However, fish handling remains entirely manual, causing efficiency constraints and occupational risks. Some areas near the Trincomalee–Batticaloa Road remain undeveloped and free of economic activity.

TABLE 2-29: PHYSICAL & FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Aspect	Details	Notes
Water area	~15 hectares	Enclosed harbour basin
Land area	~30 hectares	Only part in active use
Main pier	150 m	Targeted for extension
Secondary pier	100 m	Targeted for extension
OceanPick pier (new)	15 m	Under construction
Fuel storage tanks	100,000 L + smaller unit	Proposal to consolidate to 200,000 L

Ice plant capacity	~1,000 blocks/day	Water source issues; low quality

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Seasonal Fishing Activity & Harbour Population

Fishing operations are heavily seasonal. During the peak period (October–mid-April), the harbour handles large numbers of multi-day vessels including migrant fishers from other districts. Daily harbour populations fluctuate significantly based on vessel arrivals, buyer demand, ice availability, and fuel needs. Off-season activity drops sharply, with minimal vessel arrivals and reduced economic movement.

TABLE 2-30: SEASONAL VESSEL ACTIVITY & HARBOUR USAGE

Aspect	Peak Season (Oct–Apr)	Off Season	Notes
Average daily vessel arrivals	Up to ~30 multi-day boats/day	~5 boats/day	Driven by migratory patterns
Crew per boat	~6	~6	Standard multi-day crew size
Daily harbour population	500–700 persons	Much lower	Includes crews, buyers, suppliers
Ice demand	High	Moderate to low	Linked to tuna fishing cycles
Buyer presence	8–10 buyers	Fewer	3 women buyers included

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Fish Handling & Value Chain Characteristics

The harbour primarily serves multi-day vessels targeting tuna and associated offshore species. Fish are unloaded manually and sold directly to buyers without auctioning—typical of longline operations. Limited mechanization results in slower turnaround times and increased exposure of fish to environmental contaminants. The proposed hygienic fish-handling facility is expected to greatly improve quality and reduce occupational risks.

TABLE 2-31: VALUE CHAIN & FISH HANDLING DETAILS

Aspect	Details	Notes
Auction system	None	Direct boat-to-buyer
Main species	Tuna & by-catch	Offshore longline catch
Buyers operating	8–10	~3 women
Handling method	Fully manual	Hazardous & inefficient
Cold chain	Ice block loading	Limited by ice quality
Occupational risks	High	Lifting, heat, contamination

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Gender Dimensions & Labour Profile

Women represent a small share of the working population within the harbour. They are mainly employed in administrative roles, fish buying, record keeping, and support services. Physically demanding activities such as unloading, fuel handling and net management remain entirely male-dominated. The proposed

infrastructure improvements—such as safer fuel dispensing and a hygienic fish-handling facility—may create more conducive environments for expanding women's participation.

TABLE 2-32: GENDER-DISAGGREGATED LABOUR PROFILE

Category	Details	Notes
CFHC female staff	12	Admin & office roles
OceanPick cage aquaculture enterprise women staffs	~10	Aquaculture support
Women buyers	~3	Handle by-catch
Women in unloading/physical work	0	No participation

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Cultural Features & Community Linkages

Although isolated from residential communities, the harbour contains several Neem trees that hold ritual significance for fishers, who tie threads and cloths before going to sea. These trees represent cultural continuity between the harbour's modern infrastructure and traditional seafaring practices. Fishers have requested that these trees be preserved during construction and harbour upgrades.

TABLE 2-33: CULTURAL & TRADITIONAL ASPECTS

Cultural Element	Details	Notes
Sacred neem trees	Located near pier	Used for ritual worship
Fisher rituals	Tying threads/cloth	Pre-departure blessing
Community settlements nearby	None within harbour	Harbour is isolated from villages

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Social Risk & Vulnerability Context

Because the harbour functions as a controlled-access production area with no adjacent settlements, direct social risks such as displacement, resettlement, livelihood interruption, or community disturbances are minimal. The main social risks relate to worker safety, manual handling practices, ice quality, congestion during peak season, and gender underrepresentation in certain labour roles.

TABLE 2-34: SOCIAL RISKS

Risk Category	Observation	Notes
Displacement risk	None	No residents within premises
Livelihood interruption	Minimal	Harbour-dependent workers remain active
Occupational safety	High risk	Manual unloading; heat exposure
Gender inequality	Present	Low female participation
Peak-season congestion	High	500–700 people/day
Ice quality issues	Significant	Affects fish quality & income

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

3.8.4. **Passikudah, Batticaloa**

The Pasikuda tourism area is a highly dynamic coastal landscape where tourism, fisheries, micro-businesses, and public services coexist within a rapidly transforming environment. Located within Kalkuda and Kannakuda communities, the area supports both traditional marine livelihoods and rising tourism-based employment. Land ownership, governance, and facility management involve multiple agencies including SLTDA, the Pradeshiya Sabha (PS), and private hotel operators. Seasonal visitor flows and mixed land use shape the socio-economic environment significantly.

Administrative Context & Settlement Overview

The Pasikuda tourism belt is characterized by a combination of SLTDA-owned coastal land, PS-managed facilities, and adjacent village settlements dependent on fisheries and tourism-linked income. Settlement density increases toward Kalkuda inland areas, whereas the SLTDA zone contains only tourism operations, regulated vendors, and public facilities — but no residential households inside the footprint.

TABLE 2-35: : ADMINISTRATIVE & SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Indicator	Details	Notes
Main Communities	Kalkuda & Kannakuda	Adjacent to tourism zone
Land Ownership (within zone)	SLTDA	No residential encumbrances
Vendor Units (In vehicle park)	18	Regulated; with annual permits
Hotels (major establishments)	Several high-end hotels	Large workforce absorption
Residential settlements inside SLTDA land	0	Only temporary vendor units

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Fisheries-Based Livelihoods in Kalkuda and Kannakuda

Fishing remains a major livelihood for surrounding communities. Fishers operate mechanized and non-mechanized boats and use cast nets, diving, and beach landing practices. Seasonal fluctuations force many fishers to seek supplementary income from tourism during low-catch periods.

TABLE 2-36: FISHERIES LIVELIHOOD PROFILE (KALKUDA& KANNAKUDA)

Fishing Activity	Quantity	Notes
Fishing families	~700	Primary source of livelihood
Mechanized boats	~80	Offshore fishing
Non-mechanized boats	~40	Nearshore/lagoon
Cast-net fishers	~50	Daily operations
Divers (conch, sea cucumber, lobster)	~40	High-value products
Landing points	2	Kannakuda & Kalkuda

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Tourism Economy & Employment Dynamics

Tourism is a growing employer in Pasikuda, absorbing local youth and women into unskilled and semi-skilled roles. A major hotel in the area employs around 180 workers, including 25 women, with the majority of unskilled positions filled by residents of nearby communities. Tourism provides seasonal employment that directly supplements fisheries-based incomes.

TABLE 2-37: TOURISM EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

Category	Quantity	Notes
Major hotel workforce	~180	Includes 25 women
Female employees	25	Mostly service roles
Travel season	April–October	Visitor peaks in July–August
Boat safari operators	6 licensed boats	2 operators per boat
Safari trip rates	LKR 3,500–6,000	Seasonal variation

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Vendor Activities, Market Operations & Livelihood Significance

The PS-managed vendor strip adjacent to the vehicle park accommodates 18 vendors who pay annual rent and operate out of simple temporary structures constructed using tin sheets and wooden panels. Products include toys, snacks, beverages, garments, handicrafts, and souvenirs. Women, including women-headed households, represent a notable proportion of vendors who rely on day sales without access to storage, lighting, or security.

TABLE 2-38: VENDOR PROFILE & MICRO-BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS

Indicator	Quantity	Notes
Total vendors	18	PS-issued annual permits
Women vendors	5	Includes 3 WHH
Stall size	~10 ft × 10 ft	Built by vendors
Rent	LKR 2,200/year	Collected by PS
Operating hours	~8 a.m. to 7 p.m.	No electricity use
Main products	Toys, snacks, drinks, garments, handicrafts	Sourced from Batticaloa/Colombo

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Tourism Services: Boat Rides & Safety Infrastructure

Six licensed boat operators provide lagoon safaris and snorkeling tours. Safety is managed by a Life-Saving Police Unit with only one active life-saving point, which is insufficient for the length of the beach. Officers

report inadequate facilities, lack of equipment, and limited personnel. The tourism police post with 4 police officers is located in the SLTDA land next to the vehicle parking area. The life-saving guards use the accommodation facility (an open hall) within the tourism police post. No female officers among the life-saving guards and police officers.

TABLE 2-39: BOAT TOURISM & LIFE-SAVING SERVICES

Service	Quantity / Details	Notes
Licensed tourist boats	6	Two operators each
Daily trips (in season)	Up to 3 per boat	Weather-dependent
Life-saving points	1	Needs at least 3 more
Life-saving personnel + Tourism police	7+4 all male officers	Limited coverage
Rescue boat	1	Insufficient for beach length

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Vehicle Park, Public Facilities & Operational Constraints

The main vehicle park and associated toilet complex are essential for day visitors. The PS-operated toilet complex includes 24 units but is in poor condition due to lack of water supply from SLTDA, leading to dependency on bowser water purchases. High operational costs affect affordability of services for visitors.

TABLE 2-40: VEHICLE PARK & SANITATION FACILITY PROFILE

Facility	Quantity / Details	Notes
Vehicle park daily use (off-season)	~25 vehicles	Increases seasonally
Peak-season vehicle use	Up to ~200 vehicles/day	High weekend load
Toilet units	12 male + 12 female	Poor condition
Water supply	10 bowsers/week	LKR 3,500 per bowser
Staff employed	6 (4 women; 2 men)	All local; 4 WHH

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Risk Environment: Wildlife, Infrastructure Gaps & Mobility

The tourism zone faces recurring risks from stray dogs, roaming cattle, and a crocodile population in the pond near the vehicle park. Lack of shade, seating, fencing, and well-defined visitor areas reduces visitor comfort and safety. Three-wheel operators have parking (no structures; just in the road side) at the entrance of the hotel zone.

TABLE 2-41: SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL RISK INDICATORS

Risk Factor	Observation	Notes
Stray dogs	High presence	Occasional bites reported
Cattle roaming	Frequent	Disturb tourists

Crocodile presence	50–60	In pond near vehicle park
Three-wheel restrictions	Access limited	Cannot enter hotel zone
Lack of shade/seating	Significant	Affects visitor experience

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

SLTDA Land, Encumbrance-Free Areas & Planned Interventions

SLTDA-owned plots identified for development—visitor centre, relocated police station, night market, improved vehicle park—are free of informal settlements or permanent structures. Only the regulated vendor units occupy part of the footprint and will be reorganized into formal kiosks under the project. No land acquisition or resettlement impacts are anticipated.

TABLE 2-42: LAND USE & ENCUMBRANCE STATUS

Element	Status	Notes
SLTDA development lands	Free of encumbrances	Suitable for upgrades
Informal structures	None	Only regulated vendors
Surrounding lands	Coconut estates	No social impacts
Road network	Adequate RoW	No relocation required

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Industrial Setting: Valaichchenai Paper Mill Influence

The historic Valaichchenai Paper Mill continues to operate at reduced capacity, employing ~160 workers, including ~25 women. Although not located directly in the project footprint, its wastewater system, worker mobility, and informal tourism interest influence the broader socio-economic landscape.

TABLE 2-43: PAPER MILL WORKFORCE PROFILE

Indicator	Value	Notes
Total employees	~160	Reduced operations
Female workers	~25	Mostly in processing
Visitor interest	High	Informal tours are common
Wastewater discharge	Into internal wetland	Environmental concern

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Livelihoods in Nasivantivu Lagoon Island

Nasivantivu Island supports a fishing population of ~350, of which ~180 depend on lagoon fishing year-round. The calm lagoon and mangrove habitat support small-scale fisheries and emerging tourism interest (catamaran rides).

TABLE 2-44: NASIVANTIVU LAGOON LIVELIHOODS

Indicator	Quantity	Notes
Total fishers	~350	Island population
Lagoon-dependent fishers	~180	Year-round
Boat type	Non-mechanized	Target small fish & mud crab
Tourism activity	1 private operator	Catamaran safari

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Indigenous peoples:

Within the Eastern Province, small groups historically identified as *Mudu Veddhas* have been reported in areas such as Nasivanthivu, and Peththalai—locations (Koralaipattu DS Divisions), that fall within the broader influence area of the Passikudah tourism and river-safari interventions. These groups were traditionally dependent on lagoon and near-shore fishing. However, due to prolonged civil conflict, displacement, and subsequent social integration, these communities have been significantly mainstreamed into surrounding populations. Presently, they do not maintain distinct collective attachment, cultural institutions, or separate identity markers that meet the definitional thresholds of ESS7 para. 8–9. Consultations with local authorities indicate that the groups are now socio-culturally integrated with nearby fishing and coastal communities, and no separate, identifiable Indigenous Peoples community can be delineated within the project areas.

3.8.5. **Arugam Bay–Pottuvil, Ampara**

The Arugam Bay–Pottuvil tourism corridor links the Pottuvil town centre with the globally known Arugam Bay beach and surf zone. The socio-economic environment is characterized by strong tourism flows, coastal fisheries, small-scale trade, mobile vending, public transport services, religious and community institutions, and a mix of PS-, DS-, and Irrigation Department-managed lands. Seasonal tourism influences employment and income opportunities, while fisheries and small businesses provide livelihood security to local households.

The project involves several nodes:

1. Beachfront Tourism Centre (existing vehicle park site)
2. Pottuvil Bus Stand
3. Road improvement and beautification stretch (0+500–2+800 km)
4. Crocodile Park (Kunchanodai Aru)
5. Al-Huda Crocodile Viewpoint & Access Road
6. Peanut Farm Surf Beach

3.8.5.1. Beachfront Tourism Centre Area

The existing PS-managed vehicle park sits on an 80-perch coastal plot and currently generates significant revenue for the PS through annual leasing. It functions as the main tourism entry node, receiving vehicle flows that vary strongly with season. Several micro-enterprises operate at or adjacent to the site, including small fruit-juice stalls, snack vendors, temporary mobile sellers and workers engaged in ticketing, sanitation and general maintenance. Behind the vehicle park, the beachfront area accommodates fishery huts built under DS-issued permits and acts as a major multi-village boat parking zone.

TABLE 2-45: EXISTING TOURISM CENTRE –SUMMARY PROFILE

Indicator	Quantity / Value	Notes
Land extent	~80 perches	PS-owned
Annual PS revenue	≈ LKR 4.5 million	Vehicle park tender
Off-season vehicle arrivals	15–20 per day	Lower visitor flow
Peak-season arrivals	40–50 per day	Strong tourist influx
Active micro-operators	Several	Juice, snacks, etc.
Fishery huts	4 active (≈35 permits issued)	Used by multi-village fishers
Boats parked on beach	~200–250	Cross-village use

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

The beachfront behind the vehicle park is a multi-user zone shared by tourists, fishers, beach businesses, and PS service providers. Fishers from multiple villages park boats here because other landing points are either unsafe or unsuitable due to rocks and wave conditions. Proposed relocation of boats to Kudakalli is contingent on improved access, electricity, water supply and safe boat-landing infrastructure.

TABLE 2-46: FISHERIES PROFILE – ARUGAM BAY COASTAL CLUSTER

Indicator	Quantity / Value	Notes
Total landing villages using site	Multiple (estimate 6–8)	Including Pottuvil & suburbs
Boats parked	~200–250	High-density beach use
Fishery huts	4 stand-alone units	Built under DS permits
Key livelihood drivers	Fishing & tourism	Seasonal fluctuations

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

Socio-Economic Setting of Proposed Relocation Land (for vehicle park)

A 5.5-acre land parcel opposite the NWSDB office is proposed for relocating the vehicle park. The land is currently managed by the local mosque under a Land Development Permit and is mostly vacant except for five commercial units that will continue operating under the proposed layout. No resettlement, displacement or livelihood interruption is expected.

TABLE 2-47: PROPOSED VEHICLE PARK RELOCATION SITE – KEY ATTRIBUTES

Feature	Quantity / Status	Notes
Total land extent	~5.5 acres	Managed by mosque
Existing commercial units	5	Garage, timber depot, restaurants
Settlement presence	None	No households
Land acquisition need	Not anticipated	Voluntary transfer under discussion

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

3.8.5.2. Pottuvil Bus Stand & Public Mobility

The Pottuvil Bus Stand is a major transport hub serving both local residents and tourists. With 20 Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB) and 13 private bus services operating daily, the bus stand accommodates significant foot traffic from 4 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Limited space causes buses to queue along road shoulders, leading to congestion. The adjacent public toilet is heavily used, while one elderly cobbler operates informally along the building wall.

TABLE 2-48: BUS STAND – SUMMARY PROFILE

Indicator	Quantity / Value	Notes
SLTB buses/day	~20	Regular scheduling
Private buses/day	~13	Local routes
Daily passengers	250–300	High early-morning load
Public toilet usage	High	Paid-use system
Informal businesses	1 elderly cobbler	Along wall

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

3.8.5.3. Road Improvement Corridor (0+500–2+800 km)

The road stretch forms a critical socio-economic spine linking the Pottuvil town centre with hotels, surf shops, guesthouses and tourism businesses. Socio-economic conditions vary considerably by chainage:

- **0+500–1+000 km:** Four-lane upgraded section with covered drains; ~50 shops extend temporary structures into RoW; 10 informal fruit–vegetable vendors (mostly women).
- **1+000–1+500 km:** Drains complete; sidewalks absent; no significant structures to relocate.
- **1+500–2+000 km:** RHS drains upcoming; minor structures including nursery shed extensions, small restaurants, and 3 women-run fruit stalls.
- **2+000–2+800 km:** Minimal roadside encumbrances; begins hotel cluster concentration.

Beyond the bridge toward Arugam Bay, the road functions as a major tourism artery with approximately 50 accommodation units — ranging from guesthouses to surf camps — situated near the beautification zone. These facilities rely heavily on road access, pedestrian movement, and scenic value.

TABLE 2-49: ACCOMMODATION & SERVICE NODES

Indicator	Quantity	Notes
Accommodation units	~50	Guesthouses, resorts, surf camps
Surf schools	Multiple small-scale	Peak Apr–Oct
Tourism service providers	Numerous	Bikes, surfboards, cafés

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

3.8.5.4. Crocodile Park (Kunchanodai Aru)

The crocodile habitat lies within the river, an Irrigation Department reservation, with no settlements, structures or encumbrances. Beyond the river bank, the paddy lands (around 250 acres) cultivated by ~110 farmers linked to the local Farmer Organization. Visitors frequently stop informally to observe crocodiles, though there is no structured viewing area.

3.8.5.5. Al-Huda Crocodile Viewpoint & Access Road

The Al-Huda site consists of an abandoned children's park used informally as a crocodile viewing point. The planned access road crosses an abandoned private plot (voluntary donation anticipated). Settlement density is low, and existing RoW is sufficient for improvements.

TABLE 2-50: AL-HUDA ACCESS ROAD

Indicator	Value	Notes
Existing settlement impact	None	Adequate RoW
Abandoned park	1	Used as viewing point
Private plots along road	30–40	No encroachment
Land donation need	Small 20 m strip	Expected voluntary

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

3.8.5.6. Peanut Farm Surf Beach

Peanut Farm is a remote but popular surf location used by both local and international visitors. The site contains 3–4 temporary surf camps built from natural materials, a PS-run toilet block, and a lifeguard tower. Activity levels were low at the time of field visit due to off-season timing.

TABLE 2-51: PEANUT FARM –PROFILE

Indicator	Quantity	Notes
Surf camps	3–4	Temporary, natural materials
Public toilet block	1	PS-run
Lifeguard tower	1	Limited staffing

Nearby settlements	0	Closest is Air Force camp

Source: Environmental and Social Screening – November 2025

3. POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

3.1 Social benefits and opportunities

The REVIVE Project is expected to generate substantial site-specific social benefits and livelihood opportunities across the selected clusters in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. These benefits derive directly from the existing baseline conditions—characterized by high dependency on fisheries, tourism-linked informality, youth unemployment, gendered livelihood barriers, and limited quality public spaces—and from the targeted interventions under the project.

1. Strengthening Coastal Livelihoods and Local Value Chains

Across the Gurunagar Fishery Town, Cod Bay Harbour, and associated coastal access roads, REVIVE's infrastructure upgrades—including modernized landing sites, auction platforms, drainage and waste systems, vessel-repair spaces, and regulated berthing—address specific constraints identified in the baselines: overcrowded landing points, unsafe working surfaces, high post-harvest losses (10–15%), and lack of hygienic storage and processing areas. These improvements will increase fisher safety, reduce losses, enable predictable market functions, and improve earnings for approximately 1,800 fisher families in Gurunagar and 500–700 seasonal fishers in Cod Bay. The proposed regulated spaces for net-mending, gear storage, and women-led fish processing further create gender-inclusive livelihood niches, currently absent in both locations.

2. Enhancing Tourism-Based Employment and Local Enterprise Growth

REVIVE's public-space and tourism improvements in Passikudah, Arugam Bay, and Jaffna Fort–Lagoon Park directly respond to the documented issues of inadequate visitor facilities, unmanaged vendor clusters, traffic congestion, and poor-quality recreational areas. Upgraded beach access corridors, vehicle parks, pedestrian pathways, kiosks, kiosks for 18 existing vendors (Passikudah), night-market spaces, wayfinding, and sanitation blocks will improve visitor circulation and safety while formalizing informal vendors into regulated economic spaces. These investments will create stable income opportunities for food vendors, surf-related microbusinesses, tour guides, and women-led enterprises, which presently operate in low-quality, unregulated environments. Enhanced nighttime and family-friendly spaces in Jaffna Fort Lagoon Park will expand the domestic tourism economy and lengthen visitor stay.

3. Improving Mobility, Connectivity, and Urban Safety

In Passikudah and Arugam Bay, the proposed road and pedestrian upgrades—including sidewalks, traffic calming, and designated bicycle lanes—address baseline safety gaps, especially for schoolchildren and cyclists who continue to heavily rely on bicycles for daily mobility, as confirmed across project GN divisions. These interventions will reduce pedestrian–vehicle conflict, enhance access to markets, schools, and beaches, and improve overall community safety, especially during peak tourist seasons.

4. Community Well-being, Public Space Equity, and Social Cohesion

Rehabilitation of the Jaffna Fort outer moat, lagoon promenade, and cultural precinct transforms currently underutilized or degraded public spaces into inclusive urban environments supporting recreation, cultural activities, and community interaction. Improved lighting, seating, play areas, and accessibility features increase the safety and usability of the area for women, children, elderly persons, and differently-abled groups. These upgrades strengthen social cohesion in an area with historically limited safe public spaces and high youth idleness.

5. Gender-Responsive and Youth-Oriented Gains

Across all sites, interventions create new paid roles (construction labour, maintenance, operations, safety support), as well as permanent opportunities linked to vending, tourism services, fish processing, boat repairs, handicrafts, and hospitality. Structured, transparent allocation of kiosks and market spaces reduces the vulnerability of women vendors and widowed female household heads—particularly relevant in Gurunagar and Jaffna Fort, where female labour force participation remains low and home-based livelihoods dominate. Youth in Passikudah and Arugam Bay will benefit from enhanced surf tourism and micro-entrepreneurship niches.

6. Improved Environmental Health and Reduced Local Hazards

Upgraded drainage, solid-waste management, wastewater handling, and climate-resilient structures across coastal sites reduce exposure to flooding, waterlogging, and unhygienic conditions—key baseline challenges in Cod Bay and Gurunagar. These improvements enhance long-term community health, occupational safety, and environmental resilience.

3.2 Potential Adverse Social Impacts

While the overall social and economic benefits of REVIVE are expected to be substantial, several potential adverse social impacts have been identified across the different subprojects:

- **Temporary access restrictions and business disruption:** Upgrading works—such as road improvements, pedestrian corridors, pier extensions, and market/jetty enhancements—may temporarily limit access to homes, shops, fishery activity zones, tourism establishments and public facilities. Mobile vendors and roadside businesses may experience short-term reductions in customers and footfall. Fishers may face temporary delays in berthing, unloading or accessing support services when works occur near jetties or landing areas. Such disruptions, while temporary, may disproportionately affect small-scale operators and vulnerable groups, requiring targeted assistance and compensation.
- **Minor land re-possession and loss of informal or auxiliary structures:** Most project interventions are located on state-owned lands, existing rights-of-way or government-managed coastal strips. As a result, only small strips of public land currently occupied by temporary structures—such as vendor stalls, roadside extensions, or minor encroachments—may need to be cleared. Some religious symbols, small structures or auxiliary projections may require removal or shifting. Although no major private land acquisition is anticipated, any repossession of public land or removal of informal structures will be managed in accordance with the RPF to ensure fair and transparent treatment.
- **Livelihood impacts for fishers, vendors and informal service providers:** Construction activities around tourism nodes, road corridors, fish markets, jetties and beach access points may temporarily reduce income opportunities for vendors, small traders, transport workers, and fishery-related labourers. In fishery zones, phased works will be required to maintain berthing, landing and circulation, especially in congested coastal settings where fishing, processing and transport occur simultaneously. Special attention is required to ensure that fishers, boat owners, crew members, processors and informal service providers are not economically worse off during construction and early operation phases.
- **Safety hazards and nuisance during construction:** The presence of heavy machinery, increased construction traffic, open trenches, barge operations and material stockpiles may increase safety risks for residents, workers, visitors, women, children and elderly persons. Dust, noise, vibration and restricted circulation may particularly affect dense coastal settlements, busy tourism zones and

active fishery environments. Clear site demarcation, traffic management, protective barriers and advance public information will be essential to safeguard community health and safety.

- **Potential social tensions and grievances**: Changes in the allocation of space—such as reorganized vending zones, modified landing areas, reduced temporary berthing spaces or new circulation arrangements—may cause tensions among user groups if not handled transparently. Perceptions of unequal treatment among vendors, fishers, tourism operators, religious groups or youth may also give rise to grievances. This risk underscores the need for strong stakeholder engagement, context-sensitive communication and equitable planning processes throughout implementation.
- **Gender-based violence (GBV) and SEA/SH risks**: The engagement of external workers, increased mobility, and heightened interaction between workers and local communities may introduce low-to-moderate risks of GBV/SEA/SH, particularly around tourism areas, markets, public spaces and road corridors. Women vendors, women-headed households, girls and female tourists may be particularly vulnerable. Additional risks during economic or physical displacement may arise for women from low-income families, female vendors, and women-headed households (WHH), particularly during negotiations for compensation or in determining who will be displaced. These situations can increase vulnerability to SEA/SH. To address this, the project will incorporate an analysis of these risks into the socio-economic assessments within ARAPs/RAPs for affected areas and implement targeted recommendations to reduce SEA/SH risks. Mitigation measures will be integrated into resettlement planning and stakeholder engagement processes to ensure that vulnerable groups are protected throughout implementation. The project will implement a SEA/SH Prevention Action Plan aligned with World Bank standards, including Codes of Conduct, training, confidential reporting and survivor-centred referral mechanisms.

Phase-1 REVIVE subprojects—covering heritage sites, fishery facilities, tourism amenities, and road mobility upgrades—are generally small-scale, confined to state land, and designed to avoid major displacement. However, temporary livelihood disruptions, removal of informal structures, and changes to public land use are expected in some locations. In line with the RPF, the PMU will apply NIRP principles and prepare the required safeguard instrument (Resettlement Action Plan, Abbreviated RAP, Livelihood Restoration Plan or other relevant plan) whenever physical or economic displacement—temporary or permanent—is identified through detailed screening.

3.3. Potential Impacts on land, structures and livelihoods within Priority Investment Areas

3.3.1 Jaffna Fort (Tourism & Heritage Node)

The proposed interventions at the Jaffna Fort—including redevelopment of the Outer Moat public realm, enhancement of pedestrian and heritage areas, and improvements to the Lagoon Park frontage—will modify long-established informal uses of state land and temporarily disrupt access to certain community and livelihood functions. While the project avoids private land acquisition and does not affect any residential structures, the reorganization of public spaces will result in permanent displacement of informal vendors and auxiliary users in the Outer Moat zone, and temporary livelihood and access impacts around the Lagoon Park, Pannai Walkway and Fort-edge road sections. These impacts require careful phasing, targeted support to affected persons, and appropriate mitigation consistent with the RPF.

Potential permanent impacts: Permanent impacts arise primarily from the redevelopment of the Outer Moat area, where all informal economic users will be fully displaced as the land is converted into a landscaped public realm and formalized vehicle-parking space. These impacts include complete loss of

livelihood locations for informal vendors and the permanent removal of long-standing auxiliary uses of state land. Although no private land or residential structures are affected, several vulnerable persons will experience full loss of their operating spaces. These impacts will require structured livelihood restoration support and transitional assistance.

- **Encroachers / squatters operating on state land (Permanent loss of commercial structures & space)** ≈15 informal mobile vendors (fruits/snacks/ice-cream vans/lottery/small carts) lose their vending locations permanently. Group includes elderly persons, WHH, and one disabled WHH, requiring enhanced assistance.
- **Loss of access to non-agricultural state land (Permanent cessation of auxiliary uses) :** Driving-school practice areas (≈3–5 schools; ~150–200 learners/day) permanently removed; Heavy-vehicle parking zone (≈25–30 buses/lorries) fully cleared; activity must relocate.
- **Employees and wage labourers working in affected businesses:** Workers assisting ≈4 mobile vendors (ice-cream vans, fruit carts) lose daily earning opportunities permanently.

Potential temporary impacts: Temporary impacts will occur mainly during construction within the Lagoon Park, Pannai Walkway and Fort-edge sections, where short-term access restrictions, livelihood disturbances and interruptions to community use of public spaces are expected. These impacts relate to temporary movement limitations, short-term disturbance of informal fishery practices, and reduced access to community facilities and public circulation routes. All impacts are reversible and can be mitigated through careful phasing, communication and temporary access arrangements.

- **Temporary loss of access to fishing grounds or landing sites:** Lagoon-side fishers (~74 fishers; ~30–35 boats) face short-term disruption to boat landing point, haul-out routes, net-drying areas
- **Temporary restriction of access to utilities / public services:** Community facilities experience intermittent access disturbances to pre-school, playground, community centre, and prison visitor hut and temporary canteen in the lagoon park area.
- **Temporary disturbance to ongoing businesses (vendors / shop owners):** ~20 walkway vendors along Pannai Walkway may experience reduced footfall and temporary operating restrictions; 3 small shops along AB21 may experience short-term customer access impacts during construction.

3.3.2 Gurunagar (Coastal Road, Pier & Fishery Facilities Node)

The proposed road widening, pier (jetty) upgrading, fish market circulation improvements, and dry-fish platform enhancement at Gurunagar occur in one of the most densely occupied fisheries settlements in Jaffna. While the project does not require the acquisition of private residential land or removal of any houses, the narrow coastal corridor and heavy reliance on roadside space for fishing-related functions will result in both permanent and temporary social impacts. Permanent impacts relate primarily to loss of small strips of church boundary lands, full removal of one religious statue, and partial permanent loss of encroaching fisher-hut structures. Temporary impacts are more extensive and arise from restricted access to houses, shops, religious properties, jetty berthing areas, the fish market, and the dry-fish platform during construction. These impacts fall with heightened sensitivity for low-income fishing households, elderly persons, women vendors, and women-headed households (WHH).

Potential Permanent Impacts: Permanent impacts in Gurunagar are limited in number but highly sensitive because they involve religious assets and long-established informal uses of state land. No houses, shops, or private commercial structures face permanent demolition.

- **Loss of Community/Public Structures & Cultural Assets (Permanent):** One Catholic religious statue located fully within the proposed RoW will face full and permanent loss.. Two Catholic churches will lose an approx. 1.5–2.5 m strip of boundary land (partial permanent impact); Three fisher rest huts (partially encroaching structures) will experience partial permanent loss of sections extending into the RoW.
- **Permanent Loss of Access to Non-Agricultural State Land:** The three fisher rest huts noted above will permanently lose the portion situated within the RoW (remaining structure may continue to function with adjustments).

Potential Temporary Impacts: Temporary impacts are significant and widespread, driven by the constrained physical environment, high-density fishing activities, and reliance on daily-income livelihoods. These impacts are reversible and can be managed through construction phasing, temporary access routes, traffic management, and proactive engagement with multiple fishery groups.

- **Temporary Disturbances to Ongoing Businesses (Shops, Vendors):** 3–5 small household shops along the coastal road experience temporary access restrictions and reduced customer flow; Approx. 12 vendors inside the fish market experience temporary disruption due to circulation restructuring during improvements.
- **Temporary Livelihood Impacts for Self-Employed Fishery Workers:** ≈375 boat crews/day experience temporary losses/delays due to jetty widening and reduced berthing length; 24 dry-fish processors experience disturbance and risk of increased spoilage from access delays; Operators of 3 partially affected fisher huts lose short-term working/resting space.
- **Temporary Loss of Access to Fishing Grounds / Landing Sites:** Approx. 919 boats using roadside anchorage and Pier face temporary constraints in haul-out, berthing, and maneuvering; Approx. 275–280 active boats/day face unloading and fuel-access delays during pier works; Indirect effects : Indirect income loss to buyers, loaders, carriers, and auction processes during the construction time due to the delayed berthing.
- **Temporary Access Restrictions to Utilities / Public and Community Services:** 75 households experience temporary difficulty accessing their front doors due to narrow corridors, trenches, and machinery. Access disruptions to the two churches and the three fisher huts during drainage and sidewalk works. Fish market wash/cleaning points temporarily restricted. Dry-fish platform access paths temporarily modified or narrowed.
- **Effects on Vulnerable Groups -** Low-income fishing families face intensified economic stress during access restrictions. Elderly persons living along the road section face increased hazard exposure due to trenching and machinery. WHH along the road corridor and 6 women vendors + 3 women processors experience greater livelihood vulnerability.

3.3.3 Cod Bay Fishery Harbour

The proposed interventions at Cod Bay Fishery Harbour—extension of the 150 m and 100 m piers, development of a hygienic fish-handling facility, mechanized loading/unloading systems, and consolidation of fuel storage infrastructure—take place entirely within a secure, access-controlled fisheries service environment operated by the Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation (CFHC). As confirmed through field assessment, the harbour contains no residents, no vendors, no private properties, no encroachers, and no

informal livelihood structures. Therefore, *no permanent land acquisition, structural loss, or resettlement risks arise under ESS5*.

However, because the harbour accommodates approximately 500–700 daily users in peak season, including multi-day vessel crews, buyers (including women), handlers, ice suppliers, and CFHC/Ocean Pink employees, temporary livelihood and access impacts will occur during construction. These relate to phased reductions in berthing space, circulation congestion, temporary interruption of fuel supply, and CHS/OHS risks. All impacts are temporary, reversible, and confined within harbour boundaries.

Potential Permanent Loss of Land, Structures and Livelihood Impacts: No permanent physical or economic displacement is expected in Cod Bay. All project activities occur within fenced, state-owned harbour land and in unused water areas.

Potential Temporary Loss of Land, Structure and Livelihood Impacts: All impacts are temporary, arising only during construction phases, particularly where works interface with the existing piers, handling zones, and fuel storage area.

- **Temporary Livelihood Effects on Self-Employed Workers -** ≈100–150 unloading/loading workers/day experience slower handling cycles. Crew from ≈60–70 vessel movements/day face delayed landing, re-supply, and departure. ~8–10 local fish buyers (≈3 women) face temporary access delays during congested circulation.
- **Temporary Restriction of Access to Utilities -** Temporary narrowing of pier-edge capacity affects: ≈60–70 vessel movements/day. Temporary interruption of fuel dispensing, causing queuing delays for ~30–35 boats/day. Segmented closures cause narrow movement lanes for 500–700 harbour users/day during peak months.
- **Impacts on Vulnerable Groups -** Women buyers (~3) face higher CHS risk due to crowding during transitions. Elderly crew/workers (≈10–20%) more exposed to slips and vessel-movement hazards. Low-income crew members may face temporary income stress due to delays.

3.3.4 Pasikuda (Tourism Development Zone)

The proposed interventions at Pasikuda—including development of a new Beachfront Tourism Centre at the current vehicle-park site, relocation of 18 regulated vendor stalls to two SLTDA-managed plots, construction of enhanced public conveniences near the Kannakuda fish-landing area (without affecting landing operations), upgrading the life-saving police unit, mobility improvements along internal tourism roads, and visitor-facility enhancements at Nasivantivu and the Valaichchenai Paper Factory—are located entirely on SLTDA state land. No private land acquisition, residential displacement, or loss of fishery landing space will occur.Permanent impacts relate primarily to the loss of existing vending structures at the current vehicle park and relocation of livelihood activities to newly developed kiosks. Temporary impacts arise from construction-stage access interruptions, movement restrictions around tourism roads, temporary relocation of police post.

Potential Permanent Loss of Land, Structures & Livelihood Impacts: Permanent impacts in Pasikuda arise only within SLTDA tourism land and relate to the removal of existing vendor stalls at the current vehicle-park site for construction of the Beachfront Tourism Centre. No households, community structures, fishery huts, or private businesses are permanently affected.

- **Loss of Commercial Properties & Structures (on state land) -** 18 regulated vendors operating from self-built 10×10 ft stalls on SLTDA land. Includes ~5 women vendors, of whom 3 are female-headed households (WHH). All stalls will be fully removed; vendors will be permanently relocated to new kiosks in the night-market area
- **Employees and Wage Labourers in Affected Businesses -** Approx. 5–7 auxiliary workers assisting the 18 vendors will face permanent change in work location, not loss of employment.
- **Loss of Community/Public Properties & Structures -** Existing Police Post will be shifted into the new Tourism Centre.

Potential Temporary Impacts: Temporary impacts arise from relocation, phased civil works, road improvements, and internal tourism roads, and the police post area.

- **Temporary Disturbance to Ongoing Businesses -** 18 regulated vendors may experience temporary income loss during the transition to new kiosks. 3 WHH vendors are particularly sensitive to interruption. Mobility/road works along internal tourism roads may temporarily reduce footfall to small stalls and informal micro-businesses in the vicinity.
- **Temporary Effects on Livelihood Activities -** Lagoon Safari Operators: 6 licensed boats (≈12 operators) may face minor delays during pedestrian/roadway improvements. Washroom operator: Temporary access limitations during road/utility adjustments.
- **Temporary Restriction of Access to Public Facilities** Short-term access restrictions expected at: Tourism roads (sidewalk construction, signage installation) & Police post facilities (temporary relocation during upgrade)
- **Temporary Restriction of Access to Utilities-** Minor, temporary disruptions possible for: PS washroom complex, visitor movement networks & Police post/traffic flows
- **Impacts on Vulnerable Groups**
    - Low-income vendor households (all 18, 4 of them are WHH) → sensitive to income fluctuations
    - Vendors/workers (4–5) → limited mobility increases vulnerability during relocation
    - Women workers in PS washroom (≈4 WHH) → sensitive to disruption in facility operations
- **Unanticipated Impacts**
    - Possible temporary congestion-related stress during peak months
    - Potential emergence of informal stalls during construction
    - Conflicts over vendor stall allocation in new market area
    - Visitor safety concerns due to overlapping construction fronts

3.3.5 Arugam Bay – Pottuvil

The Arugam Bay–Pottuvil interventions—including establishment of the Beachfront Tourism Centre, development of a new vehicle park on mosque-managed land, redevelopment of the Pottuvil Bus Stand, upgrading of ~2.3 km of the Arugam Bay–Pottuvil Road corridor, improvements to crocodile-viewing areas, and public-facility upgrades at Peanut Farm—occur within a mixed tourism, transport, and service environment that contains no residential occupation within the project footprints. While no permanent land acquisition, no loss of houses, and no removal of fishery huts is required, the works interface with multiple livelihood groups (vendors, commuters, road-side micro-operators, and one vulnerable cobbler), creating temporary livelihood and access impacts.

Potential Permanent Impacts: Permanent impacts in Arugam Bay are minimal and relate only to land-use conversion and administrative actions. No houses, no fishery huts, and no commercial structures are permanently lost, and no fishers lose landing or working space. Loss of Commercial Properties & Structures:

- **Business owners/operators on private land:** ≈50 shop extensions (2–3 ft into RoW) will be removed permanently.
- **Encroachers/squatters on state land**: ≈10 mobile fruit/vegetable vendors (mostly women; including ≈3 WHH) face temporary full livelihood disturbance.

Potential Temporary Impacts: Temporary impacts are the primary resettlement-related effects in Arugam Bay. These arise from construction activities at the bus stand, along road corridors, and near the Tourism Centre. They affect vendors, shopfronts, commuters, and the elderly cobbler.

- **Temporary Disturbances to Ongoing Businesses (Vendors, Shops) -** 4 shops near bus stand face temporary customer-flow restrictions.
- **Temporary Effects on Self-Employed Livelihoods -** 1 elderly cobbler at the Pottuvil Bus Stand → temporary full livelihood loss during reconstruction.
- **Temporary Restriction of Access to Utilities -** Commuters, passengers, shop users in the bus stand: Temporary unavailability of bus-stand toilets/utilities during reconstruction. (The busses will be parked at the SLTB bus depot and will provide a shuttle service to the current bus stand area).

Temporary Restrictions to Public Properties, Services & Utilities

- **Road users, commuters, tourists -** Temporary closures/diversions along 0.5–1.0 km section during sidewalk/drain work. Temporary access changes for 250–300 commuters/day at bus stand.
- **Impacts on Vulnerable Groups -** Low-income vendors (several among the ≈10 mobile vendors). Elderly cobbler (complete temporary livelihood loss). ≈3 WHH among roadside vendors (temporary income disturbance).
- **Unanticipated Impacts**
  - Possible grievances due to miscommunication during temporary relocation of bus operations.
  - Possible short-term conflicts over temporary vendor placements during construction.

TABLE 0-1: POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON LAND, STRUCTURES AND LIVELIHOODS

Category of impact	Affected groups	Jaffna Fort	Gurunagar	Cod Bay	Pasikuda	Arugambay
<u>Permanent</u> Loss of land, structures and livelihood impacts						
Loss of Commercial properties and structures	Business owners / operators as tenants on private land	None	None	None	None	None
Loss of Commercial properties and structures	Businesses operators / tenants on government permit land	None	None	None	None	None
Loss of Commercial properties and structures	Encroachers/squatters operating on state land	**≈15 vendors permanently displaced**	None	None	None	**≈10 vendors disturbed**
Loss of Commercial properties and structures	Employees and wage labourers in affected businesses	**≈4 vendor assistants permanently affected**	None	None	None	None
Loss of non-agricultural land	Fishermen/boat owners/crew users of permit/state land	None	**Partial permanent loss of 3 huts**	None	None	None
Loss of Residential structures	Land owners/tenants	None	None	None	None	None
Loss of Residential structures	Non-title users	None	None	None	None	None
Loss of Community/public structures	Community assets	**1 religious statue fully lost; 2 churches partial**	None	None	None	None

		boundary loss				
Loss of crops/trees	Persons owning crops/trees	None	None	None	None	None
<u>Temporary</u> Livelihood Impacts and loss of access to						
Temporary disturbances to businesses	Business owners/landlords/tenants/vendors	≈20 walkway vendors + 3 shops temporarily affected	3–5 shops + 12 market vendors	None	≈50 shops + 10 vendors	≈50 shops + 10 vendors
Temporary disruptions to livelihoods	Self-employed persons	≈20 walkway vendors	375 crew + 24 dry-fish processors	100–150 workers	10 vendors; 1 cobbler	1 cobbler
Temporary loss of access to fishing grounds	Fishers/boat owners/crew	74 fishers, 30–35 boats temporarily impacted	919 boats affected	60–70 vessel movements affected	None	None
Temporary access restriction – farming	Farmers	None	None	None	None	None
Temporary restriction of access to utilities	Households/businesses/institutions	Preschool, playground, community centre affected	75 houses; fish market; dry-fish platform	Temporary fuel access delays	Bus stand utilities temporarily closed	Bus stand utilities temporarily closed
Temporary access restriction to public properties	Roads/parks/footpaths	Lagoon Park, Pannai walkway	Coastal road; jetty	Pier and circulation lanes	Road corridor; beach access	Road corridor; viewpoint access
Effects on vulnerable groups	WHH, elderly, disabled	Elderly + WHH + disabled WHH	Low-income fishers; elderly; WHH	Women buyers; elderly workers	WHH vendors; elderly	WHH vendors; elderly

Unanticipated impacts	General population	Possible grievances	Possible tensions at jetty	Possible berthing conflicts	Vendor–space conflict	Vendor–space conflict

4. LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This chapter examines the laws and policies that relate to the recovery of possession of state lands, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. It will also review the legal and regulatory framework that governs the construction, operation, and maintenance of public infrastructure facilities as well as the protection and sustenance of places that are of environmental, social, and cultural significance. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is also discussed, as are the gaps between national laws and policies and the ESF, along with proposals to overcome or mitigate these gaps.

4.1 National legal framework relating to land acquisition and resettlement

For REVIVE, most Phase-1 investments are located on state-owned land (e.g., municipal reservations, harbour precincts and urban rights-of-way), so the LAA procedure is expected to be invoked only in exceptional cases. Should any private land be required—for example, to widen a lane or install a drainage outfall beyond existing easements—the Project will follow the LAA procedure and, consistent with ESS5.

In Sri Lanka, there are several laws and policies governing land acquisition for public purposes, the recovery of state lands, rights of acquisitive prescription, the declaration of reservations, compensation for property losses and compensation for improvements. The principal legislative enactments comprise of:

4.1.1 Land Acquisition Act No. 9 of 1950

The acquisition of land for public purposes is guided by the provisions and procedures outlined in the Land Acquisition Act No. 9 of 1950 (LAA) and its subsequent amendments. The Act provides framework for land acquisition and guarantees that no one can be deprived of land except under the provisions of the LAA, and it entitles Affected Persons (APs) to a hearing before acquisition. The Act is based on the principle of eminent domain and lays down the general procedure for the acquisition of private land for 'public purpose' (e.g., development projects). The acquisition of land for public purposes is a time-consuming process and can take a minimum of 72 weeks for its completion. The procedures involved in acquiring land for public purposes and the minimum time for the tasks are set out in **Annex 1.** The Act discourages unnecessary acquisition and lands that have been acquired for one purpose cannot be used for a different purpose and lands that remain unused must be returned to the original owners. The major causes of delay in land acquisition arise from disputes over land titles, disagreements over property valuation and the compensation procedure and attendant legal proceedings.

There is also a provision under Section 38(a) of the LAA to acquire lands under an urgency clause. Specifically, the Section 38 (a) proviso allows taking over the immediate possession of any land on grounds of 'urgency', if the Minister of Lands is of the opinion that the land is 'urgently 'needed for development projects and cannot wait until the compensation inquiry is over. In such a situation, the Minister of Land may issue an order under Section 38 (a) proviso after Notices under section 2 or 4 are published. The acquiring officer will thereafter request the Chief Valuer to prepare a Condition

Report of the property, as at the date of taking over, to facilitate assessment of compensation to be paid once Notice under Section 7 is published. Application of Section 38 (a) proviso avoids several provisions prescribed under the general procedure for land acquisition. This provision bypasses the issue of Section 4- Notice (Intention of Acquisition), which allows the landowner or any other interested parties to raise their objections to the acquisition of a particular land. Furthermore, Section 38 (a) proviso allows the acquiring officer to take over the immediate possession of the land and vesting it on the institution which has requested the acquisition of such land, before the compensation is paid to the affected parties. The enforcement of Section 38(a), however is discouraged as it contravenes the basic principles of the Bank's ESF.

One of the inadequacies of the LAA is that the onus to prove ownership or interest in, to demonstrate clear title to, and to gather all the information and submit a claim for compensation for the land to be acquired, rests with the affected persons. The people being displaced are often unaware of their rights or the time frames that must be observed under the LAA, or they are aware, but are ill equipped to deal with the required procedures and lack experience in dealing with government officials and providing the necessary documentation.

Under the LAA, the Ministry of Land is responsible for land acquisition, which is carried out by acquiring officers who are appointed by the Minister of Lands, and gazette for the information of the public. All Divisional Secretaries are the ex-officio Acquiring Officers, whereas the Valuation Department is responsible for the valuation. The law only provides for compensation to affected persons who are in possession of valid titles, and have their titles registered in the respective Land Registries. It does not recognize the rights of the non-title holders such as squatters, who do not possess legal title to the lands they live in or make a living from. There is no provision to mitigate the impacts on non-titleholders under the LAA.

The LAA provides for compensation for lands and other fixed assets built and grown on them (structures, trees and orchards and crops). It also covers loss of income for people who can provide documentary proof of their losses, up to a maximum of their average net profit for the three years immediately preceding publication of the Section 07 Notice under the LAA. As described in the ensuing section, the Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008 has introduced provision to compensate for loss of income and other impacts based on furnishing other evidence in lieu of the documentary proof of payment of income tax. However, the 2008 Regulations do not cover people that cannot produce any documentary evidence of loss of income.

4.1.2 Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008

The LAA provides for the payment of compensation based on 'market value' defined as the 'amount which the land might be expected to have realized if sold by a willing seller in the open market as a separate entity'. This 'separate entity principle' resulted in hardships particularly when a small part of a larger land was acquired since such small areas of land fetched a minimum value in the open market. The Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and the Parliament under Section 63 (2) (f) of LAA 1950 and published in the Government Gazette of 07thApril 2009 (Gazette notification No.1596/12 of 7.4.2009) gave the legal status to these Regulations. It also bound all development projects by the consolidated land acquisition and resettlement/rehabilitation processes outlined in the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of

2001(see below for description of this policy). The Regulations redefine the valuation approach for determining market value and states that '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'. The Regulations also provides additional compensation beyond 'market value' and incorporates compensation for injurious affection and severance (equivalent to the full cost of damage based on the market value of land acquired) and disturbances (in terms of Section 3.11 and based on the principle of 'value to owner' of the property affected as per the written claims submitted by the AP). The regulations also provide for payment of compensation to non-titleholders.

The 2008 Regulations incorporate the concept of replacement cost in the valuation of land and other assets. The regulations require compensation for land to be paid at market rates, along with the cost of reconstruction for houses and other structures, without considering depreciation of the buildings. The Regulations also include provision to compensate for loss of business income, as well as relocation assistance and other benefits. Further, the 2008 Regulations provides for affected persons to be entitled for a hearing before their land is acquired. However, the level of compensation can only be determined by the Valuation Department. The 2008 Regulations are shown in **Annex 2**.

4.1.3 Land Acquisition (Payment of Compensation) Regulations of 2013

The Land Acquisition (Payment of Compensation) Regulations of 2013 apply only for development projects which are designated as 'specified project' by the Ministry of Lands and ratified by the Cabinet of Ministers and the Parliament of Sri Lanka. The Regulations provides for a comprehensive compensation package following land acquisition. The specified projects qualify to establish Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committees (LARC) in the Divisional Secretary Divisions where the persons affected by land acquisition can make their representations. Affected parties also have the opportunity to appear before the LARC proceedings and those dissatisfied with LARC decisions on compensation may appeal to the Super LARC established at the national level.

The LARC system provides a mechanism for the parties affected by land acquisition to appeal for a higher compensation if they were dissatisfied with the statutory compensation paid to them under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1950. The LAA of 1950 provides only a limited appeal process for aggrieved parties through the Land Acquisition Review Board (LARB) which is hardly accessible to many affected parties (APs) particularly the poor and vulnerable due to cost and time. Instead, the LARC established at divisional secretariat level and chaired by the Divisional Secretary is easily accessible to APs where he/she will be given an opportunity to make their representations during LARC proceedings. Participation in LARC proceedings has a minimum cost to the APs and he/she can present their grievances and needs before the LARC. The LARC is constituted by the Divisional Secretary or Assistant Divisional Secretary of the relevant Divisional Secretary's Division, the Surveyor General or his nominee, the Chief Valuer or his nominee and an officer not below the rank of the Assistant Secretary nominated by the Minister to whom the subject of the respective Specified Project has been assigned. LARC offers an ex-gratia package of compensation which among others include compensation for land, encroached state land, buildings, and structures, rent controlled premises under the Rent Act, loss of business and livelihoods, allowances for vulnerable families, loss of wages and employment, ex-gratia payments for handing over possession of property before the deadline, payments for relocation and self-relocation etc.

APs who are dissatisfied with the decisions of LARC can appeal to the Super LARC established at national level and constituted by LAR 2013. The Super LARC consists of the following members appointed by the Minister:

- The Secretary of the Ministry of the Minister to whom the respective subject of the Specified Project is assigned or his representative.
- The Secretary of the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Land and Land Development is assigned or his/her representative.
- The Secretary of the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Finance is assigned or his/her representative.
- The Chief Valuer or his representative.
- The Survey General or his representative.
- The Chairman or Chief Executive Officer of the respective Specified Project or are presentative nominated by him/her

This regulation is not applicable for the REVIVE since it is not a "Specified" project.

4.1.4 National Environment Act No. 47 of 1980

The National Environment Act No. 47 of 1980, as amended in 1988, also refers to involuntary resettlement. The Minister has by Gazette notifications 772/22 published on 24 June 1993 and No859/14 of 23.02.1995, determined the types of projects for which an EIA is required under Part IV (c) of the Act. The prescribed project schedule requiring EIA includes item 12, which refers to "involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families, other than resettlement resulting from emergency situations". The Minister by order published in the Gazette has specified the projects and undertakings in respect of which approval should be obtained from the Project Approving Agency (PAAs). The project proponent is required to prepare an IEE or EIA according to CEA guidelines.

REVIVE's Phase-1 activities—Upgrading of harbour facilities in Cod Bay, public realm improvements at Jaffna Fort, and tourist amenities in Passikudah and Arugam Bay—are expected to fall below EIA thresholds but will still require environmental screening and approval by the relevant Project Approving Agency (often the CEA, or CCD). If any subproject involves a prescribed activity (e.g., a new solid waste facility or major harbour dredging), the PMU will prepare the appropriate EIA/IEE report and integrate findings into the resettlement planning.

4.2 National Laws relating to Recovery of State and Other Public Land

Most REVIVE investments will take place on land owned by the central government or local authorities. Several statutes govern the management and recovery of such lands:

4.2.1 Crown Lands Ordinance No.8 of 1947

The ordinance makes provision for the grant and disposition of Crown lands in the country; for the management and control of such lands and the foreshore; for the regulation of the use of the water of lakes and public streams; and for other matters incidental to or connected with the matters aforesaid. Section 74 (1) of the ordinance refers to the right of the owner of any land on the bank of a public lake or public stream to use the water in that lake or stream for any purpose on that land. And

if the right acquired under any law relating to the acquisition of rights by virtue of user, is extinguished by the operation of Section 72 of this ordinance, the ordinance states that such owner will be entitled for a claim of compensation from the Crown for the actual loss suffered by him as a result of the extinction of such right.

In REVIVE's context, the UDA and local authorities (Eg: Municipal council) will work with the Land Commissioner General's Department to confirm land ownership and boundaries before finalizing designs. Where unused state reservations are needed for project activities (eg: pedestrian pathways) the project will secure transfers or long-term leases. If a user-acquired right is extinguished under s.72, the project will coordinate with land authorities to process compensation for actual loss per the Ordinance, while also applying RPF/ESS5 replacement-cost entitlements and documenting all steps in subproject files.

4.2.2 State Lands Act No. 13 of 1949

This Act provides for the grant and disposition of state lands in Sri Lanka- for the management and control of such lands and the foreshore; for the regulation of the use of the water of lakes and public streams; and for other matters incidental to or connected with the aforesaid matters. The Act comprises of 14 parts. Importantly, Section 51 stipulates that title to state reservations cannot be acquired by possession or usage. Section 53 exempts the state from any liability to pay compensation for improvements effected on reservations. It states that no person shall be entitled to any compensation from the state in respect of any improvements effected at any time after the commencement of this Ordinance on any State land reservation; nor shall any claim for any such compensation be entertained by any court. Section 54 provides for summary eviction of offenders in unlawful possession of state land reservations.

Further, Section 103 of the State Lands Act provides that no person can, by possession or the use of land, acquire any prescriptive title against the Crown if such land is (a) after the commencement of the ordinance declared to be the property of the Crown under the Land Settlement Ordinance, or (b) is acquired by the Crown under the LAA after such date, or (c) after such date resumed by the Crown under the Land Redemption Ordinance and has at any time prior to or after the declaration, acquisition or redemption, been delimited with boundary markers by or under the authority of the Surveyor General.

Many REVIVE works lie on state land/reservations (e.g., drainage corridors, foreshore, road and canal reservations). The PMU/PIUs will use this Act to (i) verify vesting and reservation boundaries with the Land Commissioner General/Survey Department, (ii) secure the lawful basis to occupy state land for works (permits/approvals), and (iii) manage any encroachments consistent with the law. While the Act constrains State compensation, the project—under ESS5 and the RPF—will still provide replacement-cost assistance for affected non-land assets and livelihood support (e.g., via LSAPs) to informal users where impacts arise, avoiding forced evictions, sequencing assistance before civil works, and documenting due diligence and agreements in subproject files.

4.2.3 State Lands (Recovery of Possession) Act No. 7 of 1979

The provisions for the recovery of possession of State lands from persons in unauthorized possession or occupation thereof are contained in the State Lands (Recovery of Possession) Act No.

7of 1979. Furthermore, Section 10 stipulates that no appeal is maintainable against an order of eviction by a Magistrate. Section 13 provides for reasonable compensation for damages sustained by reason of the affected person having been compelled to deliver up possession of such land.

Note: Under the provisions of this Act, persons with unauthorized occupation of land could be removed, the project will pay assistance and compensation based on the guidelines of this RPF before these affected persons are relocated from such locations.

For REVIVE, this statute may be applied to reposes state land occupied by informal vendors or fish processors. In such cases the project will follow the Act's procedures but will also provide relocation assistance and livelihood support, consistent with the RPF and ESS5, before repossessing the land.

4.2.4 Land Development Ordinance No. 19 of 1935

This ordinance deals with the systematic development and alienation of Crown Land of Ceylon and comprises of 12 chapters. Specifically, Chapter 7 of the Land Development Ordinance (LDO) sets out the procedure for cancellation of a right to state land given on permit or grant due to noncompliance of the conditions of permit. Section 106 gives notice to the permit holder where there has been a breach of the condition of permit. If a person fails to appear before the inquiring officer, provision is made under Section 109 to cancel the permit. Section 110 lays down the procedure where the permit holder appears and shows cause for the failure to develop the land as per provision of the permit given to him. Section 112 prescribes the order of Government Agent to be served on the permit holder and to be posted on land. Section 113 provides for an appeal to the Land Commissioner against the order of the Government Agent.

The procedure for eviction of a person occupying state land that has been given on a grant is spelt out in Chapter 9 of the LDO. Section 168 of the LDO stipulates the offences regarding state land. It says that if any person clears or prepares any state land for cultivation or erects any building or structure on any state land, fells any trees standing on such land or otherwise encroaches on such land without the permission of the Government Agent, they will be guilty of an offence and subject to fine and imprisonment. Thus, under the laws of Sri Lanka, the rights of a 'mala fide possessor' are not recognized and no compensation can be paid for the improvements.

Although the LDO may not be directly invoked in REVIVE, it underscores that any assistance to permit holders or encroachers must come from the project, not the state. The PMU will therefore identify any LDO permits along the drainage or harbour sites and will coordinate with the Land Commissioner to adjust or cancel permits with due notice, while the project provides resettlement assistance as needed.

4.2.5 Prescription Ordinance No. 22 of 1971

This is an Ordinance that confers rights on people who have had unencumbered possession of private lands for over 10 years. Section 15 of the Prescription Ordinance states that nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of the Crown (State). Thus, prescription does not run against the State. Prescription Ordinance No 22 of 1971 made express provision with respect to how a person may acquire the ownership of a block of land through the peaceable and uninterrupted possession of it for a period of ten years. Section 3 of the Ordinance provides as follows: "Proof of the

undisturbed and uninterrupted possession by a defendant in any action, or by those under whom he claims, of lands or immovable property, by a title adverse to or independent of that of the claimant or plaintiff for ten years previous to the bringing of such action, shall entitle the defendant to a decree in his favor with costs."

The practical implication for REVIVE is that long-term occupants of government reservations (e.g., vendors along an access road) cannot claim legal ownership but may still be eligible for livelihood assistance under the RPF.

4.2.6 Temple and Devalagam (Compensation) Ordinance, No.28 of 1944

This Act deals with lands donated to the temples and Devala (Places of religious significance) by rulers under a deed of dedication or 'Sannasa' (Order) for the maintenance of such institutions. The rights of the custodian of temples and Devala for the receipt of compensation in the event of land acquisition for public purposes are spelt out in this Act in addition to the other provisions. The compensation for the acquired land belonging to temples and devales will be received by the public trustee and will be deposited in the joint names of himself and the trustee and the chief incumbent of the temple in a bank account approved by the Minister. The public trustee in consultation with the trustee or the chief incumbent of the temple will authorize the funds to be utilized for promoting the aims and objectives of the temple.

REVIVE does not anticipate acquiring such land; however, any works near temples (e.g., Arugam Bay) will require consultation with custodians, and any impacts on temple property will be compensated and managed in accordance with this Ordinance and the RPF.

4.3 National Policies On Resettlement

Phase-1 REVIVE subprojects (Heritage restoration, harbour improvements, tourism facilities) are small-scale and confined to existing urban footprints, so they are unlikely to trigger resettlement of more than a few households. Nonetheless, the project will apply NIRP principles to any subproject that causes physical or economic displacement, including temporary access disruptions to shops and vendors during construction. The RPF therefore requires preparation of the appropriate instrument (Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Abbreviated RAP, Livelihood Restoration Plan or other action plan) based on the screening and magnitude of impacts, rather than relying solely on the LAA.

4.3.1 National Involuntary Resettlement Policy 2001

The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP 2001) set out in **Annex 3,** was approved by Cabinet to address the shortcomings of the LAA and is designed to treat affected people in a fairer and more equitable manner. It calls for a protective framework for people displaced by development projects, to ensure that their rights are respected and that they are not impoverished or do not suffer unduly as a result of public or private project implementation. Under the NIRP, displaced people are assured of a living standard comparable to that at the time of displacement. The main principles or features of NIRP include the minimization and mitigation of negative impacts. This means steps must be taken to avoid involuntary resettlement by reviewing alternatives to the project. NIRP guarantees that affected persons are adequately compensated in a timely manner. Compensation is based on full replacement value, including transaction costs, and is calculated to include loss of land, and

loss of structures and other assets, and income. Compensation is not limited to persons that have documentary evidence of their rights to land. The policy provides for the authorities to re-establish the livelihoods and income of affected persons and to include them in the design and implementation of the relocation and resettlement process.

The policy provides guidelines for resettlement plans of varying levels of detail, depending on the numbers of people being displaced. The plans must be published and made available to the public. A comprehensive Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for any project requiring the displacement of 20 or more families. If the number of families affected is less than 20, a RP with less detail can be prepared. The NIRP provides for affected persons to be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites and to be stakeholders in the development and implementation of the resettlement plan.

The Policy is intended to guarantee that: (i) project affected persons are adequately compensated, relocated, and rehabilitated; (ii) delays in project implementation and cost overruns are reduced; and(iii) better community relations are restored. It aims at ensuring that people affected by development projects are treated in a fair and equitable manner and are not impoverished in the process. The Policy also enables a framework for project planning and implementation that is comparable with international best practices in involuntary resettlement. The responsibility for reviewing and approving the resettlement plans is vested with the Ministry of Lands.

The main principles of NIRP are as follows.

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided as much as possible by reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected persons should be assisted to reestablish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout.
- 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; and 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.
- Participatory measures should be designed and implemented to assist those economically and socially affected to be integrated into the host communities.
- Common property resources and community and public services should be provided to affected persons.
- Resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected persons.
- Affected persons who do not have title deeds to land should receive fair and just treatment.
- Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their living standards.
- Project Executing Agencies should bear the full costs of compensation and resettlement.

NIRP will be the national anchor for all land- and livelihood-related impacts under REVIVE. Although Phase 1 expects minimal acquisition, any subproject that causes physical or economic displacement—including temporary access restrictions—will be planned and implemented in line with NIRP. Practically, this means: avoid/minimise displacement, provide compensation at

replacement cost before displacement, restore livelihoods, extend special assistance to vulnerable groups, ensure meaningful consultation/disclosure, and operate an accessible GRM. Instruments will be proportionate (RAP/ARAP, LSAP, where relevant) and requirements embedded in designs, the entitlement matrix and bidding/contracts. Where domestic law (e.g., LAA/State Lands) falls short of NIRP, the RPF sets gap-bridging measures consistent with ESS5 so no affected person is worse off.

4.3.2 National Policy for the Payment of Compensation, 2008

In November 2008, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a national policy to establish a uniform system of compensation payment, which at that time was carried out under different Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committees or LARC systems. It superseded all other ad hoc and special compensation packages that existed on the date of the Cabinet approval of the policy. However, projects that had already introduced such schemes, and that had published Section 2 under the LAA before 1st September 2008, could continue with the existing packages.

4.4 National Regulatory Framework related to Public Infrastructure and Services

4.4.1 Urban Development Authority Law No. 41 of 1978

The Urban Development Authority Law No. 41 of 1978 establishes the Urban Development Authority (UDA) to promote integrated planning and implementation of economic, social, and physical development in areas designated by the minister as urban development areas. The law also covers matters connected or incidental to such development, ensuring a holistic approach to urban planning.

The UDA is vested with a broad range of powers and functions. It is responsible for carrying out integrated planning and physical development within and among designated areas, following any directions issued by the Minister. The Authority is empowered to implement development programs, activities, and services that align with integrated planning objectives. It undertakes the execution of development projects and schemes approved by the Government and is tasked with formulating and implementing urban land use policies. The UDA also develops environmental standards and prepares schemes for environmental improvements, carries out building, engineering, and other operations related to infrastructure development, and manages the acquisition, holding, or disposal of movable and immovable property. Additionally, the Authority formulates and executes housing schemes, clears and develops slum and shanty areas, and regulates, coordinates, or prohibits development schemes or activities by government agencies or other entities within its jurisdiction. It may also charge rents or fees for buildings or services it provides.

Part 5 of the UDA Law outlines provisions for the acquisition of immoveable property. Section 15 specifies that if the Minister certifies land vested in a local authority is required by the UDA, the Minister may vest such land with the UDA through an Order published in the Gazette. When land is declared a development area and deemed necessary for a public purpose, it may be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA). Private lands required for development areas are compensated at market value, as stipulated in Section 16(2).

For REVIVE, the PMU is housed in the UDA, so this law is the project's core planning and implementation anchor in designated Urban Development Areas (e.g., the Jaffna Fort precinct, drainage corridors, markets/kiosk zones, harbourside public land where designated). the UDA Law

gives REVIVE the statutory tools to plan, permit, coordinate and (if strictly necessary) secure land for subprojects—while the RPF ensures that any resulting impacts are managed to World Bank ESS5 standards.

4.4.2. Urban Development Projects (Special Provisions) Act No. 2 of 1980

This Act provides the legal framework for declaring lands urgently required for urban development projects and addresses related matters. The President is authorized to declare land as necessary for urgent urban development by publishing an Order in the Gazette (Section 2). Section 3 limits the legal remedies available to parties aggrieved by such acquisitions, restricting options such as injunctions, enjoining orders, or stay orders that might otherwise halt the acquisition process.

Under Section 7, the Government can take possession of land designated under Section 2, utilizing the provisions of the State Lands (Recovery of Possession) Act No. 7 of 1979, without waiting for formal acquisition under the LAA. This enables the UDA to quickly take possession of private land needed for urban development projects, effectively denying affected persons the legal right to restrain the acquisition procedure.

The REVIVE commits not to use these expedited/summary-possession provisions. Instead, any land need will follow the Land Acquisition Act due process with replacement-cost compensation before displacement, or documented voluntary land donation, plus LSAP support for temporary livelihood impacts—all consistent with ESS5 and the project RPF.

4.4.3. Road Development Authority Act No. 73 of 1981

The Road Development Authority (RDA) was established by Road Development Authority ActNo.73 of 1981. The main objectives for setting up RDA are to: formulate national policies for highway sector in achieving national development goals; provide high mobility among townships, efficient connectivity among economic centers and improve accessibility for rural areas; maintain the road network in excellent standards to contribute to sustainable development; provide Intelligent Transport System (ITS) for efficient traffic management; invest on capacity enhancement of road sector to ensure high level service and user friendly roads; and invest in research and development for enhancement of the road sector, including enhancing road safety measures for road users.

4.4.4. Thoroughfare Act No. 40 of 2008

The salient feature of the Thoroughfare Act is that it empowers the Road Development Authority (RDA) to establish a Road Network Development Advisory Council and District Road Development Coordinating Committees. The RDA can prevent unauthorized constructions within the road reservations, construct new roads, divert roads, acquire lands vested in a local authority and make special grants under the Crown land Ordinance. The authority has the power to alienate lands, temporarily close a road, public road or national highway, erect fences and declare building limits alongside a road. The Minister can also designate a user fee for national highways, purchase lands for resettlement sites, and authorize a survey to enter lands for the purpose of surveying and to mark the acquisition boundaries. This helps to expedite the process of design and preparation of resettlement plans. Prior to this Act, surveyors could enter private land only after the issuance of a Section 02 Notice under LAA. Previously, the land required for development purposes by State organizations were acquired through the Acquisition Officers appointed by the Ministry of Lands. The power to purchase land by RDA has accelerated the procedures of resettlement, and officers can

also pay compensation for the damages caused to properties. Overall, this Act has the potential to facilitate the construction of new roads and the improvement to existing roads giving additional mechanisms for acquisition of land, payment of compensation and resettlement.

Where REVIVE works interface with road reservations or carriageways, the Act provides the legal basis—through RDA/local road authorities—for permits, temporary road closures/diversions, building-line controls, and authorized surveys/setting-out. The project will use these provisions to coordinate traffic management, safety signage, and work phasing so businesses and residents retain access. If land is strictly required along a road corridor, REVIVE will not use any expedited possession mechanisms to bypass due process; instead, it will proceed under the Land Acquisition Act or negotiated (willing-buyer/willing-seller) purchase and apply the RPF/ESS5.

4.4.5. Municipal Councils Ordinance No. 29 of 1947

This Ordinance was meant to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipal Councils. It came into operation on August 15, 1947 and comprises sixteen parts. The Ordinance empowers the Municipal Councils to regulate, control and administration of all matters related to the public health, public utility services, public thoroughfares, and generally with the protection and promotion of the comfort, convenience and welfare of the people and the amenities of the Municipality. The movable properties vested with MCs include waste land, stone, gravel and cabook quarries, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tanks and other waterworks, public parks, gardens and open spaces, public markets, graveyards, and state land with or without buildings. The Ordinance also requires that any development within the boundary of a Municipal Council would require concurrence making it necessary for the project to also seek concurrence from the Municipality for construction activities.

Where REVIVE subprojects fall within municipal limits (e.g., works around Jaffna city), the Ordinance provides the basis for securing Municipal Council concurrence for construction activities, including building/works permits, road openings/temporary closures, utility connections, and public-health and solid-waste clearances for sites, markets and kiosks. The project will coordinate with the MC to use or temporarily occupy municipal property (parks, markets, drains/roads) and to comply with by-laws on working hours, noise/dust, signage, and reinstatement standards. The MC will also help manage and allocate new kiosks/market bays, with priority to existing affected traders. If informal uses on municipal land must be removed, REVIVE will apply the RPF/ESS5—no compensation for land itself, but replacement-cost compensation for affected structures/equipment, LSAP support for temporary income loss, and documented, transparent processes before works proceed.

4.5 Policies and Acts for Cultural Heritage and Coastal Areas

4.5.1. Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 (amended 1957, 1998)

This Ordinance protects ancient monuments, archaeological reserves and culturally significant structures. No person may excavate, construct or alter buildings within a protected area without a permit from the Department of Archaeology. Sections 12-16 set out penalties for damaging antiquities, and Section 43 requires that chance finds be reported to the authorities.

The revival of the Jaffna Fort and its drainage surrounds fall directly under this Ordinance. Designs must be reviewed and approved by the Department of Archaeology, and construction contracts will include chance-find procedures and training for workers. Where new drainage cuts cross areas of potential archaeological value, the project will avoid them or adopt alternative methods (e.g., pipe

jacking) to minimize disturbance.

4.5.2. Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Act (CCCRMA) No. 57 of 1981 (as amended by Act 64 of 1988 and Act 49 of 2011)

The CCCRMA establishes the coastal zone (usually 300 m landward from the mean high-water line) and requires any development within this zone to obtain a permit from the Coast Conservation Department (CCD). Sections 14-16 empower the CCD to review designs, impose conditions and enforce coastal erosion and resource management measures.

REVIVE subprojects in Gurunagar, Cod Bay, Passikudah and Arugam Bay are within the coastal zone. For harbour improvements, pier extensions, Road widening, beach beautification and solid waste management facilities, the PMU will secure CC&CRMA permits and ensure that construction methods adhere to the approved mitigation measures (e.g., silt curtains, restricted blasting). The permit process also requires consultation with coastal communities and fishing cooperatives, which aligns with the SEP and ESS10.

4.6. Sector-Specific Laws

4.6.1 Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act No. 2 of 1996 and Sri Lanka Ports Authority Act No. 51 of 1979

These statutes regulate fishing harbours, landing sites and fishery resources. The Fisheries Act requires landing site operators to register and abide by sanitary standards, while the Ports Authority Act governs the construction and management of ports, harbours and associated facilities.

For Cod Bay harbour improvements, permits and design approvals from the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Sri Lanka Ports Authority will be obtained. For Gurunagar, which is a jetty/landing site and not under Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR) asset control, primary approvals will be sought from the asset owner (e.g., DS/local authority) and coastal/environmental regulators. Nevertheless, REVIVE will work with DFAR to apply Fisheries Act–based sanitary, safety and landing-site protocols, and ensure fisher licensing/operations are not disrupted. In both locations, the RPF/ESS5 will guide assistance for fishers, boat owners and processors affected temporarily during construction (e.g., phased access, alternative berths, etc.).

4.6.2. National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) Act No. 2 of 1974

The NWSDB is responsible for water supply and sewerage systems. Any connection to public water mains or wastewater infrastructure requires its approval. For REVIVE interventions such as integrated water supply schemes in Passikudah and Arugam Bay, the project will secure NWSDB clearances and ensure that pipeline alignments do not require private land acquisition. If roadside vendors lose access to water sources during construction, temporary supplies will be arranged.

4.6.3. Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992 and Explosives Act No. 113 of 1979

This Act regulates the extraction of minerals, including river sand and quarry materials, while the Explosives Act controls the use of blasting materials. Road improvement and harbour works may require excavation of soil, rock or coral. The contractor will obtain permits for any quarrying or blasting, and the project will verify that supply chains do not involve illegal sand mining.

4.6.4. Marine Pollution Prevention Act No. 35 of 2008

This Act prohibits discharge of pollutants into Sri Lanka's territorial waters and provides the framework for oil spill response. It is relevant for harbour improvements in Cod Bay and fishery operations in Gurunagar. Contractors will be required to have spill contingency plans and to train workers in handling fuel and waste to prevent marine pollution.

4.6.5. Public Health Ordinance No. 15 of 1897 and Solid Waste Regulations

The Public Health Ordinance empowers local authorities to regulate sanitation, waste disposal and control of vectors. New markets, fish landing sites and tourism centres under REVIVE will be designed with water supply, sanitation and solid waste facilities that meet public health standards. Temporary disruptions of waste collection during construction will be mitigated through community agreements and the RPF's communication strategy.

4.7 World Bank's Environmental and Social Policies

4.7.1. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework

The new World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), approved in 2016, and effective since October 2018, sets out standards intended to benefit the environment and the citizens of the borrowing countries by: (a) supporting borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assisting borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhancing non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and (d) ensuring sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

There are ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), which specify the standards that the Borrower and the project will have to meet through the project lifecycle. The ten environmental and social standards are:

- ESS-1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- ESS-2: Labor and Working Conditions
- ESS-3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
- ESS-4: Community Health and Safety
- ESS-5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- ESS-7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
- ESS-8: Cultural Heritage

- ESS-9: Financial Intermediaries
- ESS-10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Under the proposed project, ESS-1, ESS-2, ESS-3, ESS-4, ESS-5, ESS-6, ESS-7, ESS-8 and ESS-10 will be applicable. Section below discusses the relevance of ESS-5, in particular; and briefly describes the relevant ESSs that need to be considered in conjunction with ESS-5 for devising this RPF.

TABLE 4-1:WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS (ESS) RELEVANT TO THE REVIVE PROJECT.

ESS policies and standards	Objectives	Key requirements	Applicability to the REVIVE project
ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Identify and manage E&S risks throughout project lifecycle	Conduct screening, prepare Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) or Management Plans (ESMPs), and monitor implementation	REVIVE will undertake E&S screening for subprojects, prepare ESIAs/ESMPs where needed, and monitor compliance
ESS2 – Labour and Working Conditions	Promote fair, safe and healthy working conditions	Develop a Labour Management Procedure (LMP); ensure non-discrimination; prohibit child and forced labour; provide a worker grievance mechanism	REVIVE will prepare an LMP covering contractors and workers, prohibit child/forced labour, and establish worker grievance channels
ESS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Encourage efficient use of resources and control pollution	Manage waste and hazardous materials; reduce emissions and pollution; promote energy and resource efficiency	Drainage and harbour works under REVIVE will integrate pollution prevention measures and resource-efficient practices
ESS4 – Community Health and Safety	Protect communities from project-related risks	Identify community risks (e.g. traffic, construction hazards); develop road safety and emergency response plans; address SEA/SH risks	REVIVE will prepare Traffic and Road Safety Plans, emergency response plans, and SEA/SH risk mitigation measures
ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Ensure fair compensation and livelihood restoration	Compensate at replacement cost; assist all affected people (including informal users); implement resettlement plans and	The RPF for REVIVE includes procedures for RAPs, LRPs and business disruption assistance to restore livelihoods

		voluntary donation protocols	
ESS6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Protect natural habitats and biodiversity	Screen for biodiversity impacts; avoid or mitigate damage to natural habitats; promote sustainable resource use	REVIVE coastal works (e.g., harbour upgrades) will undergo biodiversity screening and include mitigation measures
ESS7 – Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Respect Indigenous Peoples' rights, culture and livelihoods	Screen for Indigenous groups; ensure participation; prepare Indigenous Peoples Plans; obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) if required	REVIVE will screen for ESS7 applicability and, if communities are identified, prepare IPPs and seek FPIC
ESS8 – Cultural Heritage	Safeguard tangible and intangible cultural heritage	Identify and avoid impacts on cultural heritage; apply chance-find procedures; consult with authorities	Jaffna Fort and related sites are covered; REVIVE will integrate conservation measures and obtain archaeological approvals
ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Ensure continuous, inclusive engagement with stakeholders	Develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan; disclose information; establish a grievance redress mechanism	REVIVE's SEP details consultations, communications tools, and grievance processes, including SEA/SH referral pathways

4.7.2. Comparison between Country Systems and World Bank E&S management Requirements (ESS-5)

Sri Lanka has an elaborate legal system to manage land acquisition for development purposes. However, where property and livelihoods of non-title holders are concerned, the legal provisions are less elaborate, but policy guidelines have been established to address the gaps. Sri Lanka also has a detailed system for valuation of properties, both in specialized and non-specialized categories involving different methods. The NIRP and the Land Acquisition Regulations of 2008 seek to address gaps bringing the process closer to the Bank's ESS-5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land-Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. For example, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) provides for compensation for land, structures, and crops, and does not address resettlement issues, including impacts on non-titleholders. NIRP provides for addressing resettlement and rehabilitation issues including payment of compensation at replacement cost irrespective of the legal status of the affected party. A key weakness of NIRP is that it is a statement of policy rather than a code of legal provisions guiding and regulating the resettlement process.

The LAA also does not provide clear guidelines directing the project executing agencies (EAs) to address key resettlement planning and implementation issues such as (a) exploring alternative project options to avoid or minimize impacts on people; (b) compensating the non-titled persons

who will be affected by a project but are currently using and dependent on land; (c) consulting affected persons and resettlement hosts on resettlement options; (d) providing for successful social and economic integration of the affected persons into the host communities, and (e) rehabilitating affected persons along with income restoration measures. In the circumstances, this void in the legal framework, will be filled by the involuntary resettlement policies of the GOSL reflected in the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) of 2001 and the World Bank ESF. All entitlements and compensation for persons affected by land acquisitions and non-land economic displacements will be guided by those two policies and based on the principle of replacement cost for all losses caused to the APs.

To address these gaps, the RPF provides an entitlement matrix and specific guidelines for dealing with involuntary resettlement related issues and mitigation of associated risks in compliance with the Bank's ESF. Table 11 presents a comparative analysis of the safeguards provisions in GOSL's legal and policy framework and the World Bank requirements, and a set of measures to address the policy compliances.

TABLE 4-2: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA AND WORLD BANK'S ESS-5

	World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard – 5	**Legal Framework and Safeguard Policies of GOSL**	**Degree of compliance or gaps and measures to address gaps**
1.	Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives	LAA provides for the screening of projects at the stage where a request for acquisition is initially received by the Minister of Land as well as consequent to the initial investigation. NIRP provides for reviewing alternatives to the project as well as alternatives within the project.	Complied.
2.	Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost.	LAA provides for the payment of compensation at 'market value'. LAR 2008 redefines the valuation approach to determine the market value and prescribes that the market value of a 'separate entity' should be proportionate to the value of the mainland. It also incorporates compensation for injurious affection and severance (equivalent to the full cost of damage based on the market value of land acquired) and disturbances based on the principle of 'value to owner' of the property affected as per the written claims submitted by the AP. NIRP mandates compensation for loss of land, structures, other assets, and income based on full replacement cost which should be paid promptly.	The project will comply with NIRP, LAR 2008 and the entitlement matrix in the RPF includes these provisions to ensure compensation at full replacement cost.

	World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard – 5	Legal Framework and Safeguard Policies of GOSL	Degree of compliance or gaps and measures to address gaps
3.	Assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher	There are no legal provisions apart from the payment of cash compensation for acquired properties. NIRP recommends that where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected persons should be assisted to re-establish themselves and improve their quality of life.	Cash compensation and livelihood grants and R&R assistance for APs and special assistance for poor and vulnerable groups are included in the Entitlement Matrix of the RPF. Similar provisions will be included in the Resettlement Action Plans together with required funds included in the resettlement budget. The project will implement a robust livelihood restoration plan to support livelihood restoration.
4.	Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.	NIRP prescribes replacement land as an option for compensation in the case of loss of land, and in the absence of replacement land cash compensation for all affected persons. Furthermore, NIRP recommends that vulnerable groups be identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their living standards.	
5.	Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.	No provisions under LAA. NIRP advocates that resettlement should be planned as a development activity for the affected persons	Complied with.
6.	Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	There are no legal provisions that necessarily require the affected parties be empowered and provided an opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. NIRP provides for the full involvement of the APs in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest opportunity.	*Partially complied*. The Project will initiate a comprehensive process of consultation with APs and others during resettlement plan preparation and implementation, to inform them of their entitlements and resettlement options, to ensure their participation in resettlement planning and to address the needs of vulnerable groups.

	World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard – 5	Legal Framework and Safeguard Policies of GOSL	Degree of compliance or gaps and measures to address gaps
7.	Affected persons include (i)those who have formal legal rights to land and assets; (ii) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and (iii) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying or using.	LAA consider only titleholders and tenants protected under the Rent Act 1972 for compensation. Non-titleholders will receive only the development value of the land. NIRP prescribes that affected persons who do not have title-deeds to land should receive fair and just treatment.	The project will comply with NIRP and provide compensation and other resettlement assistance irrespective of the title they hold.
8.	Borrower to prepare a resettlement plan	NIRP mandates the preparation of a resettlement plan to streamline resettlement where 20 or more families are affected.	Complied with.

4.7.3 Guiding Principles for Land Acquisition and Resettlement under the Project

Based on the above analysis, the following resettlement/land acquisition and impact mitigation principles derived from national regulations on land acquisition, World Bank's ESF and NIRP, will be adopted:

1) Screen the potential sub-projects under the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks (**Annex XX** for Sample Social Screening Checklist). Accordingly, the scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts will include:
    - Exploring alternative alignments or locations which have less impacts.
    - Ensuring that appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements; and
    - Modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to ensure that involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. All persons to be potentially displaced will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options. Further, measures will be included

in the safeguard instruments prepared for each sub-project to ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women, female headed households and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Further, measures for supporting the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population will also be included in the E&S instruments prepared.

3) Develop plans and activities to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through the following measures: (i) where possible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) replacement of assets, with access to assets of equal or higher value; (iii) compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional livelihood restoration strategies for project affected persons and families. All the compensation (to be provided in lump-sum), resettlement entitlements, allowances, and other forms of assistance will be paid/provided prior to site possession, hand over for civil works, physical or economic displacement and prior to the start of any civil works.

4) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

5) Identify and mitigate vulnerability, in terms of socio-economic characteristics of the affected persons or households through targeted inclusion, capacity building and income assistance interventions. Women will be given equal access to resources and services and provided with opportunities that would empower them to equally participate and be equally represented in the development process.

6) Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land-based assets.

7) Prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (or an abbreviated resettlement action plan A-RAP) elaborating on the entitlements of the affected persons, the income restoration strategy, institutional arrangement, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

8) Disclose the RAP/A-RAP, including documentation of the consultation process in an accessible place and form and language understandable to the affected person and other stakeholders. Disclose the final plan and its updates to the affected person and other stakeholders in a similar manner.

9) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of the affected persons, and whether the objectives of the RAP/A-RAP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of the implementation of the action plans.

10) Conceive and implement the RAP/A-RAP as part of the project intervention and include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits.

4.7.4. Procedures for Voluntary Land Donation

Phase-1 REVIVE investments are being designed to remain within state land and existing rights-of-way; no compulsory acquisition is anticipated. Any need for very small additional strips (for example, corner easing, footpath continuity, frontage setbacks or minor public-amenity space) will only become clear at detailed design/implementation. Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) may be considered case-by-case under the RPF's strict conditions:

(i) The donor has clear title and free choice (no coercion)
(ii) Impacts are minor—no physical relocation or loss of primary income
(iii) Design alternatives to avoid taking private land have been assessed and found infeasible
(iv) The donor may opt for compensation instead of donation, and
(v) The donation is documented through a tri-lingual, witnessed agreement with GRM access and disclosure.

If these conditions are not fully met, REVIVE will not accept VLD and will redesign or proceed under LAA/ESS5 procedures.

For any voluntarily land donation, the following key steps need to be followed:

1) Disseminate the important project information to the community
2) Conduct transect walk, surveys of the affected households identified during transect walk including consultation with the affected households to explain the land donation procedure
3) Execute an agreement between the donor and the recipient as per the format provided in **Annex xx**. The agreement will be signed in presence of the Divisional Secretary, and the Divisional Secretary's signature will be placed as a third party.
4) Ensure that commencement of civil works in the donated land starts only after the agreement is signed. Re-surveying, modifying the deed and registration will be done within a reasonable time, the cost of which will be borne by the project.
5) Maintain records of all consultations and agreements reached. This includes (a) written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use; and (b) the agreement signed by each donor involved, establishing informed consent and confirming that there is no disputed ownership and that there are no claims by renters, users, squatters, or encroachers. The documentation will be made available for review in any grievance that may arise.
6) Ensure no coercion to elicit land donation and the external monitoring agency will be responsible to verify and ensure that there is no forced donation.

Further, a due diligence process must be conducted. The Project staff will be responsible for ensuring that the conditions stipulated for voluntary land donations are fulfilled. The concerned staff

will visit sub-project site, consult land donor, and other local stakeholders to verify that the donation is marginal and that it was not coerced. To ensure transparency regarding voluntary land donations, an independent third-party review needs to be conducted as well. The due diligence process must assess to ensure that:

(a) Potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them

(b) Potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation

(c) Donated land is free of occupancy or use by people other than the donor i.e., land to be obtained through voluntary donation is free of squatters, tenants, sharecroppers or any other dependents, and conflicting interests.

(d) Amount of land being donated is minor i.e., the land size will be less than 10% of total land owned by individual owner, and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels

(e) No household relocation is involved

(f) The remaining assets of the household that donates the land is economically viable to ensure their livelihood and shelter

(g) Donor is expected to benefit directly from the project

(h) For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land.

(i) Where land is donated by the owner, other users, and occupiers of the land beyond the legal owner who will be physically or economically displaced as a result of the donation, should equally be consulted and the impacts on them should be addressed in accordance with this ESS.

(j) No compensation will be paid for the land, and the owner will give up all claims on the land and the title will be transferred to the recipient through the notary public or a registered deed or any other procedure prescribed by law.

(k) A consent letter from the landowner will be obtained granting permission for the use of the land for project activities, and a legal contract will be instituted which would include details of the land being donated; formal consent of the landowner/interested parties, and the witnesses as per **Annex XX**

5. RESETTLEMENT PLANNING: PREPARATION, REVIEW AND APROVALS OF RAPS

This chapter provides strategies and principles for: identifying project-affected persons, families, communities; assessing potential social impacts of the interventions under the project; and providing measures for avoiding, minimizing, and managing any adverse impacts, while carrying out various activities throughout the project life cycle.

5.1 Key Steps in Resettlement Planning

The key steps in resettlement planning are: social screening, social impact assessment, inventory and valuation, determining eligibility and entitlements, consultation and disclosure of findings, preparation of resettlement instruments (abbreviated or full resettlement action plan), consultation and finalization of the RAPs, development of resettlement sites, disclosure of the final RAP (which analyses and describes the impacts, entitlements, implementation agencies and schedule, list of eligible APs, Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs), initiation of the land acquisition process; disbursement of compensation and the R&R entitlements, relocation planning and plan implementation, resolution of grievances if any, site clearance, site handover to contractor for civil works; post resettlement support measures, monitoring and evaluation). The process starts with assessment and categorization of impacts discussed below.

5.1.1 Screening for involuntary resettlement

For each REVIVE subproject, the PMU (UDA)—with the Provincial PIUs—will carry out an initial social screening to determine the magnitude of resettlement-related risks and impacts. The screening form in Annex 4 will be completed for every Phase 1 intervention, drawing on site visits, desk review and stakeholder inputs. Preliminary preparation indicates that most works will remain within state land and existing footprints, so large-scale resettlement is not anticipated; however, screening will verify any minor repossession of state land, removal of boundary walls, and temporary access restrictions affecting traders, vendors and fishers. The process will classify risk and confirm the proportionate instrument (RAP/ARAP/LSAP/Etc), and will also identify any proposed Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) so that due-diligence steps in Section 5 are applied.

5.1.2 Social Impact Assessment

If the Social Screening indicates that the intervention is likely to lead to risks and impacts associated with 'involuntary resettlement,' the project will carry out a Social Impact Assessment including 100% census survey of affected households of the project component/sub component involving involuntary resettlement (Sample Questionnaire for Census Survey is included in **Annex 5**). The PMU can do this with their own staff or through outsourced Consultants depending on the expertise needed, nature, type, urgency, and scale of the assignment. For large works, external consultants may be hired (**Annex 6** includes a Sample ToR for conducting SIA and resettlement planning). The SIA will provide information on the losses and damages incurred by individuals or households, and communities, impacts on women and vulnerable communities, etc.

Following finalization of the construction designs, the detail measurement survey (DMS) of the affected land and/or non-land assets and census survey of the affected households will be carried out to record the actual impacts and prepare the inventory of losses. The information will also include a profile of the affected households including demographic and socio-economic details

such as landownership, usage and productivity and income, scope, and nature of involuntary resettlement impacts, including impacts on vulnerable persons/groups. The census and socio-economic surveys will also involve systematic consultation, disclosure, orientation, and coordination with the Divisional Secretaries, Planning Directors, Grama Niladharis, Community Based Organizations, Non-Governmental Agencies, and community members.

Additional information, if relevant, will be gathered through primary and secondary stakeholder consultations (Focus Group Discussions – formal or informal) with the affected people, and vulnerable community groups, community leaders, registered civil societies, NGOs, and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). A variety of methods such as *participatory rural appraisal* will be used to identify the key stakeholders and consult closely with them to understand their priorities, expectations and views about the sub-project and the impacts of resettlement. The representatives from the different groups and sectors that are likely to be impacted, including local authorities and local civil and religious leaders, fishers, businesspersons and householders, will be included in the consultations. The consultants will also facilitate the engagement of women and young people from the different groups and sectors that are to be potentially affected. Similarly, vulnerable groups (for example, the very poor, those without formal title, ethnic or religious minorities, households headed by women, the elderly, chronically sick and the disabled) who might require special assistance during relocation and resettlement process will be identified and consulted. Overall, the discussions during consultations will focus on the positive and negative impacts; measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce or mitigate negative impacts.

A replacement cost assessment (or asset valuation) will also be carried out, which will form the basis for determining the compensation for the affected land and assets. Further, the PMU with support from the consultants, if relevant, will ensure that prior to conducting the census, notices and leaflets announcing the cut-off date are posted in villages and circulated among potentially affected persons in the area where the census is to be carried out. This will be done to inform the public and to facilitate data gathering though their participation in the census and socio-economic survey. The cut-off date for the entitlement/s will be the starting date of the census for the RAP. The census will be based on preliminary engineering/technical designs of the project. The census data will be updated once the final and detailed engineering designs are completed.

5.1.3 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

If there's any economically or physically displaced persons in selected project component/sub component identified through initial screening, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be prepared either through the PMU or by an outsourced Consultant. The RAPs prepared by an outsourced Consultant, will be reviewed by the PMU, and will be submitted to the Bank for further review and clearance. The main text of the RAP will be concise and specific to the sub-project (component/sub component). Additional/supplementary documentation and discussion can be attached as annexes to the main report. An outline for a RAP is presented in **Annex 7**.

5.2 Information Dissemination relating to Resettlement Planning

The PMU (with a consultant/consultant firm hired for preparing the RAP, if required) will provide all relevant information about the project, implementation procedures, time frames, and the resettlement planning process and as well as the people/units that can be contacted by any aggrieved parties if they have questions, concerns, or complaints about the project.

The PMU/PIUs will also establish information centers in strategic locations of the sub-project area, easily accessible to the public. Officers from the PMU/PIUs will be assigned to these information centers to attend to the inquiries from the public, and to receive any grievances and complaints (see Chapter 8 for more details). These information centers would also serve to establish relations of trust between the consultants, the PMU, the local authorities, and the affected people. Information about the sub-project and people's rights and entitlements will be disseminated through information flyers printed in Sinhala, Tamil, and English. The information flyer will contain the following basic information:

- Brief description of the project and sub-projects.
- Anticipated project impacts.
- Basic compensation policy and rights and entitlements of affected persons.
- Implementation procedures and time frame; and
- Contact details (office, office days, telephone, email, and social media sites) for additional information.

The RAP will be translated into Sinhala and Tamil for local disclosure. A Public Information Booklet (PIB) including following information extracted from the RAP will also be developed as a tool to disseminate information about the project, and would cover:

- Brief description of the project and subproject
- Types of impacts expected
- Basic compensation policy, entitlements, and special provisions (including provisions for livelihood restoration, and assistance to vulnerable groups)
- Procedures for measurement/valuation of losses
- Grievance redress procedures (including who to contact in case of queries or complaints) and,
- Implementation schedule and budget.

5.3 Analysis/ Screening of Alternatives to Avoid/Minimize Impacts

One of the key principles with respect to resettlement in any development project is to avoid or minimize land acquisition and the number of people to be resettled. This can be achieved by modifications to the designs and techniques used for the sub-projects. Therefore, the team conducting the census survey will consult the design team regarding possible design alternatives and methods for construction and have a clear understanding of the interventions and their impacts (both temporary and longer-term). The social survey team, design team and the PMU/PIUs will maintain close coordination to identify opportunities to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts.

5.4 Review of RAPS, Clearance and Disclosure

The draft RAPs will be reviewed and approved by PMU. The draft RAPs will form part of the land acquisition request proposal to be submitted to the Land Ministry. Further, the National Environment Act (NEA) specifies that all prescribed projects involving resettlement must obtain approval in terms of Part 4 'C' of the NEA from the Central Environment Authority. In this regard, the PMU will be responsible for ensuring that the prescribed project obtains approval following the procedure described in Part IVC of the NEA (Amendment) No. 56 of 1988. The draft RAPs will also be submitted to the World Bank for review, prior to granting clearance for the RAP. The approved RAPs by both the GOSL and the Bank together with their translations in Sinhala and Tamil will be posted on the PMU

(the UDA) websites. The Bank will also disclose the RAPs in its own website. Any changes to the approved RAPs would have to follow the same clearance/ approval procedures and disclosure.

6. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES, ASSET VALUATION, COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENTS

By using the principle of mitigation hierarchy, the project will analyze alternatives to avoid or minimize the acquisition of private land and the need for physical and/or economic displacement. This chapter outlines possible approaches and measures to avoid or at least reduce the need for land acquisition and land donation. It also discusses the principles and practices applied for the valuation of the land and properties that are required for the project, and it presents possible resettlement measures that could be applied. It sets out an Entitlement Matrix (EM) that considers the types of impacts that will occur and the parties that would be affected.

6.1 CUT-OFF DATE, ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND UNIT OF ENTITLEMENTS

6.1.1 Unit of Entitlement

For the purposes of this RPF, the unit of entitlement can be an individual, household, family, or a community. However, even in the cases where the household is the unit of entitlement, for R&R benefits, in case of providing compensation for the loss of land and structure, the titleholder-who maybe an individual, a household, or a group of individuals, become the unit of entitlement. If more than one person has legal or customary rights to a property or resource recognized under law, the compensation will be shared by all of them.

6.1.2 Cut-off Date

All eligible PAPs will be informed about the project and the RAP process, and a cut-off date will be established as part of determining PAP's eligibility. Under this Project, the cut-off date for is either the start date of the census survey of the affected population (applicable for non-titleholders) or the date of Section 2 notification under the Land Acquisition Act No. 9 of 1950 (applicable for titleholders in case of LA). The cut-off date will be publicly announced and there will be continuous public dissemination of information on the area delineated to prevent further population influx. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to claim compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Likewise, fixed assets such as built structures or planted trees after the cut-off date will not be covered and compensated.

6.1.3 Eligibility Criteria

Any person or household, or community that suffers loss of access to land, shelter, structures, business, income, sources of livelihood because of the project impacts will be eligible for receiving compensation and/or R&R assistance to offset such loss and enable restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation. The eligibility will be determined based on impact survey carried out while preparing the RAP and approved by the PMU. In the case of titleholders, title deeds or other legal documents admissible and recognized under law will also be used as valid ownership documents.

While land and asset valuation for any acquisition will be carried out strictly under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) by the Valuation Department and administered through the Divisional Secretary, many project impacts anticipated under REVIVE do not fall within the legal definition or processes of land acquisition. These include impacts arising from the repossession of state lands, evacuation of informal occupants, disturbance to economic activities, and temporary livelihood losses during construction. Such non-LAA impacts require a separate mechanism for assessment and compensation. Accordingly, the Project will establish an Entitlement Assessment Committee (EAC) to address these categories of loss in line with national regulations and ESS5.

6.1.4 Entitlement Assessment Committee (EAC)

The Entitlement Assessment Committee (EAC) is the Government-approved mechanism responsible for evaluating and determining compensation for all losses that are *not* connected to land acquisition. This includes impacts arising from state-land repossession, removal of informal vendors and non-titleholders, temporary access restrictions, and disturbance to livelihoods, all of which fall outside the statutory compensation processes of the Land Acquisition Act.

To ensure legal validity, the EAC must be **constituted through a Cabinet-approved resolution**. For REVIVE, the Ministry of Transport, Highways and Urban Development will submit the request for Cabinet approval to establish an EAC applicable across all Priority Investment Areas. This approval empowers the EAC to determine compensation for non-LAA impacts.

The EAC's mandate covers all impacts that do not arise from compulsory land acquisition, including:

a) Impacts arising from state land repossession

- eviction of informal occupants
- clearance of unauthorized structures
- removal of temporary shelters, shacks, kiosks

b) Evacuation and relocation of informal livelihood activities

- street vendors in Jaffna Fort outer moat, Pasikudah, Arugam Bay
- pier-side vendors and handlers in Gurunagar
- lagoon-side economic users
- small-scale shop extensions built on state land

c) Temporary livelihood losses and access restrictions

- restricted fishing access (Gurunagar, Cod Bay, Lagoon Park)
- temporary closure of market/jetty areas
- reduced business days or foot traffic

d) Additional vulnerability-linked support

For:

- women-headed households (WHH)
- elderly, disabled operators

- low-income fishing households
- informal workers without safety nets

Composition

The EAC will include:

- Divisional Secretary – Chairperson
- Representative, Valuation Department
- Representative, Ministry of Lands / Survey Department
- PMU/PIU representative
- Local Authority representative
- Social Safeguard Specialist (non-voting advisory role)

6.2 An Outline of Alternative Measures for Land Acquisition

To avoid or minimize land acquisition, voluntary land donation (VLD), or economic displacement—including temporary disruption of services and livelihoods, the design team will consider design alternatives and phasing suited to the project's settings. Options may include micro-siting within existing state land, compact cross-sections, least-fill coastal solutions (e.g., cantilever/retaining structures), temporary alternate berths/market bays, off-peak work windows, and staged construction to maintain access. To the extent possible, the team will quantify costs and benefits of each alternative, including the estimated costs of any associated mitigating measures. The social survey team, design team, UDA/PMU, Provincial PIUs, and relevant authorities will maintain close coordination to identify and adopt opportunities to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts in each subproject.

To ensure continuity of livelihood activities, the project will adopt micro-phasing as a core operational approach for sequencing construction works. Micro-phasing is designed to maintain access, reduce downtime, and protect the livelihoods of fishers, vendors, and other site users. The following subsection outlines the specific strategy, processes, and principles that will guide micro-phasing under REVIVE.

6.2.1 Micro-phasing Implementation Strategy for Minimizing Livelihood Disruption

In line with the mitigation hierarchy under ESS5, the REVIVE Project will priorities the avoidance and minimization of temporary livelihood disruptions during construction. Micro-phasing will serve as a key strategy to maintain continuity of economic activities—particularly in fisheries-dependent locations—by sequencing works in a manner that preserves access, reduces downtime, and supports affected households.

Objective

Micro-phasing is an approach that divides large construction activities into smaller, carefully planned, and often sequential work packages or stages. This method enables project teams to manage construction in a way that minimizes disruption to local communities and livelihoods. By

sequencing works, maintaining essential access to key facilities, and providing targeted support to those affected, micro-phasing prioritizes both development objectives and the well-being of local stakeholders, promoting social sustainability and fostering greater community acceptance of projects.

For the REVIVE interventions, micro-phasing will be used to avoid and minimize loss or restriction of access to fishing berths, landing sites, auction yards, and beachfront boat-parking at locations such as Gurunagar, Cod Bay, Lagoon Park, and Arugam Bay. The strategy aims to minimize disruption to fishers' livelihoods and maintain essential access to these facilities during construction or rehabilitation works, through careful sequencing and stakeholder engagement.

Process Steps

1. Planning and Preparation: A comprehensive mapping of all critical access points, berths, and circulation routes at project sites will be conducted to minimize disruption. This process includes assessing peak usage times, essential livelihood activities, and the specific needs of different stakeholder groups, such as women, informal fishers, and vulnerable households. These insights will guide the development of a phased construction schedule that prioritizes sequencing to minimize interference with daily activities.

2. Maintaining Minimum Operational Capacity: Throughout the construction period, a minimum number of berths and access routes will remain open and functional to support ongoing fishing activities. Where necessary, temporary relocation or re-routing of activities will be arranged, accompanied by clear signage and effective communication to ensure all users are informed and able to adapt.

3. Stakeholder Engagement and Agreement: Regular consultations with fisheries societies, cooperatives, and local authorities will be held to reach consensus on the order and timing of works. Plans and timelines will be shared transparently, and mechanisms for feedback and grievance redress will be established to address concerns and incorporate stakeholder input.

4. Restoration of Full Access: Upon completion of works, all facilities and access points will be reopened immediately. Any temporary structures or routes introduced during construction will be restored to their original or improved state, ensuring that normal operations can resume without delay.

5. Livelihood Support and Mitigation: Livelihood Support Action Plans (LSAP) will be implemented to compensate for any temporary income loss resulting from restricted access. During periods of disruption, alternative income-generating activities, conditional cash transfers, or other social protection measures will be provided to support affected households.

Principles for Success

Inclusivity will be ensured by consulting and involving all affected groups in planning and decision-making. Transparency will be maintained through clear and regular communication of plans, timelines, and expected impacts. Flexibility will be prioritized by adjusting sequencing and plans in response to unforeseen challenges or stakeholder feedback. Continuous monitoring of access, usage, and livelihood impacts will enable rapid response to emerging issues.

Implementation and Monitoring

Dedicated staff or teams will oversee micro-phasing implementation and stakeholder engagement. Progress against the micro-phasing plan and LSAP will be tracked and reported regularly to stakeholders and project management. Lessons learned will be documented and used to adapt the strategy for future phases or projects.

By following these steps, the project will ensure that infrastructure upgrades are carried out in a socially responsible manner, balancing development needs with the protection of local livelihoods and community well-being.

The micro-phasing approach provides an essential first layer of protection by avoiding or minimizing temporary livelihood disruptions during construction. However, despite careful sequencing, some residual impacts may remain—such as reduced income during specific phases of work, temporary relocation needs, or interruptions to ancillary livelihood activities.

To address these unavoidable impacts in a fair and consistent manner, the project will implement targeted livelihood restoration and support measures.

6.3 Parameters of Asset Valuation

The Land Acquisition Regulations (LAR) 2008 ratified by the Parliament of Sri Lanka on 17thMarch 2009 as regulations under the LAA gave effect to the national policy for the payment of compensation. [Regulations imposed by the Minister of Land and Land Development under Section63(2) (f) of the Land Acquisition Act No: 9 of 1950, approved by the Parliament of Sri Lanka on 17thMarch 2009 and published in the Extraordinary Gazette No: 1596/12 dated 07.04.2009].

The key features of LAR 2008 are the following:

a) **Compensation for land:** 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. In the application of this principle, the valuation process will take into account the physical condition of the land, its extent, the highest and the best use of the main land, the legally permissible market value, and any encumbrances.
b) **Compensation for buildings:** Where at the date of intention 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, should be paid as an additional compensation. However, buildings/structures which are fully or partially completed and appeared to have been abandoned will be excluded from compensation based on reinstatement value/re-construction cost.
c) **Compensation for developments on encroached state land**: With the concurrence of the Divisional Secretary in writing, reinstatement value for developments/improvements carried out by the encroacher may be paid.
d) **Compensation for developments on encroached private land**: Where the owner has not contested the encumbrances in a Court of Law, the person carried out the improvements will qualify to receive the value upon adequate proof of those improvements made by such person.

e) **Compensation for tenants:** 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 will be ascertained in proportion having regard to the provisions of Rent (Amendment) Act No. 26 of 2002. In this regard, the assessment of compensation will calculate the unencumbered freehold interest and the statutory entitlement of the landlord and the tenant under Rent Amendment Act No.26 of 2002 and apportion the unencumbered value between the tenant and the landlord.

f) **Compensation for Injurious affection and severance:** Injurious affection can cause from when only a part of the land is acquired or no land is acquired at all [McCarthy Rules]. However, the LAA does not make provisions for the latter. Severance can cause when the land is severed by the acquisition. In such situations, the claimant is entitled to receive compensation not only for the part of the land that was acquired but also for severance and other injury which may cause to the remaining land formerly held with it. The LAA prescribes that 20% of the market value determined for the acquired land should be paid as compensation for injurious affection and severance [Sec. 46(1) (i) and (ii)]. Meanwhile, the LAR 2008 stipulate that 'damages caused by severance and injurious affection should be allowed fully'.

g) **Compensation for disturbances and Other Expenses:** According to LAR 2008, compensation for the acquired land, severance and injurious affection resulting from land acquisition will be determined by the 'market value' of the affected properties. However, the same regulations prescribe a different methodology for calculating compensation for 'disturbance' caused by land acquisition. Accordingly, compensation should be determined considering the 'value to the owner' of the property affected as per the written claims submitted by the affected persons. Compensation for disturbance could be paid under the following sub-heading:

Regulation No.	**Provisions for compensation**
3.1	Expenses incurred for appearing for Section 9 inquiry
3.2	Expenses for finding alternative accommodation
3.3	Cost incurred in change of residence – shifting
3.4	Cost of advertising
3.5	Re-fixing 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	All other expenses to the owner resulting from the acquisition
3.10	Double payments

3.11	Any other additional expenses for disturbance or compensation not considered under any other subsection 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 is displaced, additional 10% payment based on market value.

The LAR 2008 under 'Disturbance' makes the necessary provisions for compensating every possible cost incurred by the affected persons in compulsory acquisition of their properties. Section 3.11 of the Regulations within the framework of the 'value to owner' encompasses a range of disturbances and provides space for including those that have not been identified up to now.

Despite these positive elements of LAR 2008, concerns have been raised as to whether the valuation procedure for payment of compensation stipulated under LAR 2008 would meet the 'replacement cost' of all losses caused to the affected persons, and secondly, whether all potential losses caused to different categories of affected persons are covered under the regulations. For example, compensation for encroachers and squatters is restricted only to the 'development value' (for improvements carried out) of the land that they occupied. They would not be entitled to receive any compensation for the land. Whether such compensation for development value is sufficient to reestablish the living conditions of those non-titleholders (without compensation for land) is a concern that has been discussed widely. These concerns have triggered some development projects to offer free alternate housing for displaced non-titleholder households. Also, the regulations are not explicit on the compensation for transaction costs of land, specific compensation for vulnerable persons/households and compensation for loss of crops and trees affected by land acquisitions. On the other hand, the regulations are weighted towards compensation for registered businesses and place less emphasis on informal small-scale unregistered businesses operated by tenants, mobile vendors, and squatters.

Moreover, the main thrust of the LAR 2008 is to provide compensation for persons affected/displaced by land acquisitions. It does not provide any valuation procedure nor cover compensation for non-land acquisition based economic displacements. Persons who conduct their business operations as tenants, mobile vendors or squatters on state land would be affected and lose their livelihood activities by the recovery of state land for development projects. It is only during a thorough assessment of the impacts of development projects (irrespective of whether they involve land acquisitions or non-land acquisitions), and the identification of real and potential losses and costs to different categories of affected persons, that the relevance and applicability of LAR 2008 can be determined.

A project, which is complex and diverse in terms of the categories of affected persons as well as their assets, may not totally benefit from the valuation procedures and compensation payments provided in the 2008 LAR. Therefore, the project will address any gaps identified in the Regulations in terms of replacement cost or its coverage through the provisions in the entitlement matrix of the RPF and thereafter in the RAPs, which would include both additional cash compensation and non-cash resettlement assistance.

6.4 Restoration and Improvement of Livelihoods and Incomes

The projects planned under REVIVE may have an impact on the livelihoods and sources of income of people living in the project area. The impacts could be due to; i) the acquisition of land on which people depend for their livelihoods; ii) land donation which may affect other users and occupiers of the land beyond the legal owner, ii) imposition of restrictions on access or use of land that people use for their livelihoods; and iii) displacement of people from their homes and businesses, leading to relocation and resettlement. Other projects that required resettlement have experienced the following issues in relation to developing livelihood and income improvement programs:

- Inadequacy or unavailability of replacement land or land suitable for agricultural activities to replace areas of farmland affected in rural areas.
- Inadequate compensation that fails to cover the full loss of economic assets, particularly the livelihood assets of non-titleholders.
- Lack of the necessary skills that would allow affected people to engage in alternative types of employment.
- Unwillingness of affected people to replace or diversify their traditional livelihood activities to include more of the non-agricultural/off-farm activities introduced under the income restoration programs.
- Poor design of the livelihood restoration programs, inadequate consultations, and lack of participation of the affected persons in the process of planning and implementation of livelihood restoration programs.
- Inadequate budget allocation for livelihood and income restoration programs.
- Delays in starting the income restoration programs and establishing adequate implementation and monitoring mechanisms for the programs.

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and ESS-5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement highlights the following principles:

- Assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- If the impacts include physical relocation, support for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihoods and standards of living.
- If displaced person does not prefer land or it is demonstrated that replacement land or resources are unavailable, provide options for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to cash compensation for land and other assets.
- For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access apply, measures should be implemented to either allow continued

access to affected resources or to provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility.

- Affected persons eligible for compensation would include (i) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); (ii) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and (iii) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) incorporates the following principles for livelihood restoration.

- Avoid, minimize, and mitigate negative impacts of involuntary resettlement by facilitating the reestablishment of the affected people on a productive and self-sustaining basis. 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.
- Ensure that no impoverishment of people shall result as a consequence of compulsory land acquisition by the State for development purposes.
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, affected persons should be assisted to reestablish themselves and improve their quality of life.
- 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.
- Gender equality and equity should be ensured and adhered to throughout
- Affected persons who do not have title deeds to land should receive fair and just treatment.
- Vulnerable groups should be identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their living standards.

The project will comply with the policy principles of both the ESF and the NIRP and will design a comprehensive livelihood and income restoration program based on the identification of diverse needs of the persons whose livelihoods will be affected. In this regard, the project will conduct adequate consultations with the affected persons, and other stakeholder agencies, and will ensure their proactive participation in the design, planning and implementation of the livelihood restoration programs. A comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts on livelihoods and incomes will be carried out as part of the resettlement survey conducted for each sub-project. The assessment will identify the livelihood/income related losses as well as the strategies and interventions required for the restoration and improvement of affected livelihoods and incomes. The information gathered during the assessment will also provide a baseline standard or benchmark data for subsequent monitoring exercises. The livelihood and income improvement program will also include specific measures or components for the most vulnerable households, such as female-headed households, families that include members with chronic illness or disability, and households living below the poverty line. The PMU/PIUs will closely monitor the situation of the resettled families and businesses owners/operators continuously until the project completion to ensure they are able to recover their livelihoods.

The PMU will either hire external consultants/NGO or include a livelihood restoration expert to help develop and implement the program, which should be based on achieving the following targets:

1. **Cash-based assistance**. This type of assistance is primarily a short-term strategy. Depending on context, it could take different forms. For example, people who are displaced could be given a cash grant to help restore their livelihood and income sources.
2. **Land-based assistance**. This is a medium to long term strategy. It would involve the provision of replacement land or assistance to purchase new land and/or provision of access to alternative grazing lands, forest, or water resources. A program of this nature would also have to include compensation payments or direct support to prepare the new land for agriculture, and to provide inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and help with marketing.
3. **Non-land-based assistance**: This would include the provision of technical and vocational training programs, access to facilities for micro-credit and business development assistance, if required.

The following principles will be followed in developing income and livelihood restoration program.

- Design, plan and implement the income and livelihood restoration and improvement plans prior to displacement
- Consider both short-and long-term strategies for effective income restoration and improvement
- Consult project-affected groups including women, and assess their needs prior to planning any income restoration strategy
- Develop multiple options and diverse interventions with different time frames for income restoration and improvement.
- Develop special measures for displaced persons who are most disadvantaged in terms of income generation and employment, e.g., very poor families, families headed by women or elderly persons, etc.
- Assess the adaptive and absorptive capacity of the people affected by the project, especially their interest and willingness to engage in new income generating activities, and to consider the availability of raw materials and other inputs and the markets for such ventures.
- Complement skills training programs with the other kinds of support required for livelihood and income restoration, such as access to credit or cash grants, equipment, access to market information and linkages.
- Ensure that adequate resources are allocated - financial, material, and human –for the effective and efficient implementation of the income restoration and improvement plan.
- Design, plan and establish a comprehensive monitoring system that measures the processes, outputs and outcomes of the income restoration programs.
- Continue the program after the civil works have been completed, since income restoration and improvement strategy will require support over a longer period.

6.4.1 Livelihood Restoration Strategy

The REVIVE Project sites host diverse livelihood groups such as fishers, fish handlers, vendors, tourism-service providers, informal micro-businesses, self-employed workers, and daily-wage labourers. Baseline assessments show high dependency on location-specific economic activities: fish landing, processing, auctioning, tourism vending, seasonal tourism services, and informal roadside trade. The potential impacts identified include temporary or permanent loss of vending or working spaces, disruptions to fish landing and auction operations, reduced customer accessibility during construction, temporary loss of income for daily-wage workers, the need for reorganization of informal structures, and the removal of temporary extensions along access roads.

1. Key Principles for Livelihood Restoration

The livelihood restoration process under the REVIVE Project is guided by the following core principles: The project is committed to ensuring that no affected person experiences a deterioration in income or livelihood security as a result of project activities. All affected persons—whether formal or informal—will receive equitable, transparent, and non-discriminatory support irrespective of gender, age, vulnerability, or legal status. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, elderly informal workers, disabled persons, and households heavily dependent on single livelihood sources to ensure that restoration measures are tailored and inclusive. Livelihood planning will be informed by meaningful consultations with affected communities, ensuring free and informed participation in decision-making. Livelihood interventions and transitional support will be implemented prior to any disruption of economic activities, so that affected persons can maintain continuity wherever possible. All restoration options will promote sustainable, viable, and market-responsive livelihoods that align with the evolving opportunities in tourism, fisheries, and local enterprise development.

2. Guidelines for Livelihood Restoration Implementation

Livelihood restoration will follow a clear, streamlined process that begins with the identification and verification of affected persons through socio-economic surveys, followed by assessment of livelihood losses against pre-project income benchmarks. Site-specific Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) will be prepared wherever economic displacement occurs, specifying the types of impacts, required support measures, and the sequence of implementation (A sample template for the LRP is given in Annex 12). Assistance—including transitional allowances, temporary relocation where feasible, required evacuation, skills development, and enterprise support—will be agreed with affected persons through meaningful consultations and communicated well in advance to ensure that all support systems are in place before any livelihood interruption occurs.

Implementation will be coordinated by the PMU Social Development Unit with operational support from PIUs, Divisional Secretariats, Local Authorities, and sector institutions such as Fisheries Societies and Tourism Associations. Each LRP will define roles, timelines, and monitoring arrangements to ensure consistent delivery of support across sites. Business continuity will be safeguarded through phased construction and maintained access, while transitional financial support will help households avoid income gaps. Income recovery will be monitored for 12–24

months, and a strengthened GRM will provide timely resolution of livelihood-related concerns, ensuring that restoration objectives are achieved.

3. Goal and Objectives

Goal: To protect, restore, and strengthen the livelihoods of all affected persons across project sites, ensuring income continuity, social stability, and improved economic resilience, while also enabling vulnerable groups to participate meaningfully in the evolving economic opportunities created by the project.

Objectives

1. Ensure that affected persons do not experience long-term income loss due to project activities, including vendors, fishers, informal workers, employees, and tourism-dependent micro-enterprises.
2. Prioritize support for vulnerable groups, including women vendors, elderly informal workers, daily-wage fish handlers, women-headed households, disabled persons, and households with a high dependency on single income streams.
3. Facilitate economic transition and access to improved or alternative livelihood opportunities, especially those emerging from tourism, fisheries modernization, public space upgrades, and enhanced value-chain linkages.
4. Strengthen institutional and community capacities by linking affected persons with business development services, skills training, microfinance, and market networks.
5. Ensure transparent, participatory, and adaptive livelihood restoration planning, including monitoring to assess livelihood recovery and make corrective adjustments.

4. Strategic Directions for Livelihood Restoration

The Livelihood Restoration Strategy adopts four complementary strategic directions that are tailored to the diverse livelihood contexts across the REVIVE Project sites. These strategies address both temporary and permanent livelihood impacts and provide structured pathways to help affected persons maintain, recover, or transition toward improved economic opportunities.

A. Phasing-Out (Voluntary or Necessitated Exit from Current Livelihoods)

Phasing-out applies in situations where continuing the existing livelihood is either not feasible or not advisable due to regulatory restrictions, safety considerations, vulnerability, or the absence of relocation options. Under the REVIVE Project, this is particularly relevant at Jaffna Fort, where informal vendors operating along the outer moat cannot be relocated within the heritage-protected area and therefore must fully evacuate the site. It may also apply to elderly or highly vulnerable vendors at Passikudah or Arugam Bay who opt not to resume vending after construction. Support under this strategy will include transitional cash assistance, livelihood counselling, preparation of individualized transition plans, facilitation of entry into alternative livelihood activities, linkage to national social protection programs, and skills development for home-based or wage-based economic activities. The goal is to ensure a dignified and secure transition that avoids welfare deterioration.

B. Relocation (Temporary or Permanent)

Relocation is used when livelihoods can continue at a new site—temporarily during civil works, or permanently within improved infrastructure layouts. This strategy will apply to Passikudah (vendor reorganization in the redesigned park), Arugam Bay (roadside vendors affected by sidewalk widening), Gurunagar (fish-handling operations disrupted during jetty-road works), and Cod Bay (reorganization of auction, cleaning, and processing spaces). Support will include identification of appropriate temporary or permanent locations with local authorities, provision of standardized kiosks or workspaces with utilities, transport and logistical support during the move, compensation for temporary income losses, and structured communication with affected persons (minimum 30–90 days' notice). This strategy aims to minimize economic disruption while enabling vendors and workers to continue earning during project implementation.

C. Re-employment (Skills Development, Job Matching, and Wage Restoration)

Re-employment measures target individuals whose jobs or daily-wage opportunities are interrupted by construction activities. This applies especially to jetty workers, fish handlers, auction assistants in Gurunagar and Cod Bay, staff of small food units temporarily displaced in tourism zones, and youth working in seasonal tourism enterprises in Arugam Bay and Passikudah. Interventions include job matching through Fisheries Societies, Tourism Associations, and private-sector operators, along with skills upgrading in tourism services, hospitality, fish-handling standards, boating, food safety, and enterprise skills. Professional certifications (e.g., HACCP-based hygiene training, lifesaving training, tour guiding) will help affected workers secure equal or higher-paying employment. This strategy helps safeguard wage continuity and enables workers to benefit from the modernized economic environment emerging through project improvements.

D. Transformation (Upgrading, Diversification, and Market Linkages)

Transformation is the most significant long-term strategy across all REVIVE sites, recognizing that upgraded tourism and fisheries infrastructure will alter economic opportunities. This strategy supports affected persons—especially women entrepreneurs, youth, fish processors, vendors, and service providers—to enhance product quality, diversify income sources, and establish linkages to more stable and profitable markets. Support includes business development services, improved food-safety and fish-handling standards, digital marketing skills, microfinance or grant-based enterprise upgrades, and promotion of value-added products (e.g., packaged seafood, handicrafts, homestays, tours).

TABLE 6-1: STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND SUPPORT MEASURES FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Strategic Direction	Purpose & When Applied	Applicable REVIVE Sites / Groups	Key Support Measures
A. Phasing-Out	For individuals who cannot or should not continue the same livelihood due to restrictions, vulnerability, or infeasibility of relocation.	• Jaffna Fort informal vendors (full evacuation required) • Elderly/vulnerable vendors at Passikudah or Arugam Bay	• Transitional cash assistance • Counselling and transition planning • Support to shift to alternative livelihoods • Linkage to social protection (Samurdhi, elderly assistance)

			• Skills for home-based or wage employment
B. Relocation	Supports temporary or permanent movement of livelihoods to maintain business continuity during works.	• Passikudah vendors • Arugam Bay roadside vendors • Gurunagar fish-handling workers • Cod Bay auction/processing groups	• Identification of temporary/permanent sites • Standardized kiosks/shelters with utilities • Transport and logistical support • Compensation for income interruption • Clear advance notice (30–90 days)
C. Re-Employment	Ensures income continuity for workers whose daily-wage or employment opportunities are disrupted.	• Jetty labourers and fish handlers at Gurunagar and Cod Bay • Employees of kiosks/food units in tourism zones • Youth working in seasonal tourism (Passikudah & Arugam Bay)	• Job matching and placement • Skills development (tourism, hospitality, fish-handling, boating) • Certification programs (HACCP, lifesaving, guiding) • Ensuring equal or higher wages in new jobs
D. Transformation	Enables long-term upgrading and diversification of livelihoods to match modernized tourism and fisheries economies.	• Women entrepreneurs, micro-businesses (Passikudah, Arugam Bay) • Fishers and post-harvest workers (Gurunagar, Cod Bay) • Youth service providers (all sites)	• Business development and digital skills • Quality upgrades (hygiene, packaging, fish-handling) • Access to grants/microfinance • Value-addition opportunities (crafts, seafood, homestays) • Market linkages to hotels, tour operators, and formal markets

6.5 Compensation at Replacement Cost

Sri Lanka has an advanced system for valuation of properties, and there are state and registered private valuation officers. But the replacement cost for acquired assets will be determined by the Valuation Department. While the LAA permits assessment of damages to land and structures at the market rate, the LAR 2008 provides detailed guidelines for determining compensation at replacement cost which is close to the World Bank guidelines. More specifically, the 'replacement cost' which should be sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary trans action costs associated with

asset replacement. [8] This includes compensation of statutory and non-statutory payments and ex gratia payments including current market value without depreciation, any other injurious affectation, severances, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, disturbances cost, and any other applicable payments.

6.4.3 Acquisition of Non-Viable Remainder Plots

It is possible that after acquisition of the land parcel required for the project, the remainder plot is severed and become non- viable for any productive use. In such situations, the claimant is entitled to receive compensation not only for the part of the land that was acquired but also for severance and other injury which may cause to the remaining land formerly held with it. The LAA prescribes that 20% of the market value determined for the acquired land should be paid as compensation for injurious affection and severance [Sec. 46(1) (i) and (ii)]. Meanwhile, the LAR - 2008 stipulate that 'damages caused by severance and injurious affection should be allowed fully'.

6.4.4 Improvements of Land with Limited User Rights

For some development works, land may not be required to be acquired. In such situations, an agreement will be reached after a process of consultation between the landowner and the Project to allow for development of the land while keeping possession of land ownership intact but limiting the user rights. In such cases, the project team, after consultation with the owner, would reach an agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to use the land parcel only for the purpose specified in the agreement.

6.4.5 Compensation for Structures

If only part of the structure is acquired, the floor area to be considered for payment will be calculated up to the structural support points. If after acquiring the affected portion, the remainder portion becomes structurally unsustainable, compensation will be paid as per the LAA for the entire structure. For damages of the government property, no cash compensation will be paid but the Project will take on the responsibility for rebuilding and restoring damaged structures.

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[8] Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be suf ficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons . To ensure compen sation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

6.4.6 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Benefits for the Non-title Holders

Non-title residential squatter or encroached households residing in the sub project areas prior to the cut-off date and verified to be in the displaced category during social impact survey, will be provided with assistance as per the LAA 1950 and LAR 2008. Commercial non-title holders on State lands will receive compensation for their affected structures at replacement value and rehabilitation assistance to continue their livelihood. The non-titleholders, however, shall not receive any compensation for land.

6.4 Entitlements for Affected Parties

The entitlements, compensation, and eligibility, including preparation of the Entitlement Matrix (EM), is based on the provisions in the LAA of 1950, LAR of 2008, together with the principles of the NIRP and the relevant World Bank's ESS-5. The EM considers the unit of loss to determine the unit of entitlement. The RPF provides additional guidelines for integrating social inclusion, accountability and gender considerations in planning and implementing resettlement activities depending on the rights of APs.

6.4.1 Entitlement matrix

Based on the key land acquisition, and resettlement impacts of the project, the following Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been developed as shown in "Table 6-2: Entitlement Matrix for the Project" to address the different types of land acquisition and resettlement impacts that are expected in the project. The EM is based on the practices and entitlements that have been applied in other projects that are already in execution and implemented by the UDA, as well as other ongoing and recently completed projects in Sri Lanka. The EM is mainly applicable to the affected residential (if any), common properties , fisheries communities and micro, small and medium scale businesses including mobile vendors. This Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared based on past similar projects; however, it needs to be further tailored, with compensation amounts adjusted to current market rates. The EM will be reviewed and updated once the Project Management Unit (PMU) is established.

TABLE 6-2: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR THE PROJECT

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
A. Livelihood Impacts					
A1.	Temporary Loss of Access to Fishing Berths, Landing Sites, Auction Spaces, and Boat-Parking Areas	Registered and unregistered fishers, crew members, beach seine groups, fish vendors using landing sites.	Guaranteed access through micro-phasing of works; no full closure without alternatives. If temporary access restrictions lead to income loss, Livelihood Restoration Grant (A7) will apply. Temporary relocation of fish-drying or gear-repair areas with transport assistance. Priority access to improved facilities created under the project.	To offset temporary loss of income and ensure continuity of fishing activities essential to household subsistence.	UDA, CV, DS, Harbour/Coastal Asset Custodians.
A2.	Temporary or Permanent Impacts on Boat Owners	Loss or restriction of boat berthing/parking and operational access	Owners of FRP boats, canoes, multi-day boats, beach-launched craft • Temporary relocation space for berthing/parking. • Transport assistance to shift boats/engines (F1.1). • Cash assistance for verifiable income loss during periods when vessels cannot be operated (A7). • Priority berths after redevelopment.	Boat immobilization directly affects incomes; temporary restrictions require income restoration assistance.	UDA, CV, DS, Harbor/Coastal Asset Custodians.
A3	Temporary loss of wage income due to employer displacement or restricted operations	Employees, helpers, casual laborers, unloaders, auction workers, and assistants engaged with shops/fisheries units	• Cash assistance for temporary loss of wages (A7 per individual). • Priority access to short-term labor opportunities created by the project. • Eligibility for special vulnerable assistance where applicable (H1.1).	To offset loss of daily/weekly wage earnings of informal and low-income workers dependent on affected enterprises.	UDA, CV, DS
A4	Loss of space used for driver training	Registered driving schools and informal learner groups using outer moat areas	• Allocation of an alternative designated training area through consultation with DS/Police/LA. • Transport assistance to move training equipment/signage (F1.1). • Temporary income loss assistance where disruption is demonstrated (A7). • Priority access to regularized location after project completion (if allocated).	Driving schools depend on consistent training grounds; loss of space causes income disruption that must be mitigated.	UDA, CV, DS, Local Authority
A5	Temporary removal of informal vendors awaiting	Mobile sellers, informal vendors,	• Guaranteed temporary business space (aligned with G3.3).	Temporary displacement should not impose income loss; vendors must	UDA, DS, CV, Tourism Node

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
	new kiosks	temporary kiosks, snack sellers, handicraft vendors	• Transport and labor assistance to shift structures. • Additional compensation for income loss during relocation (based on census income; G3.3). • Priority and automatic eligibility for allocation of newly constructed kiosks. • Special assistance for vulnerable vendors (H1.1).	benefit from improved long-term facilities.	Implementing Agencies
A6	Physical impacts on religious statues/shrines	Priests, custodians, and the worshipping community	• Relocation to a mutually agreed site through consultations with religious custodians and authorities. • Reconstruction of shrine/statue at equal or better quality (aligned with I1). • Transport assistance for movable items (F1.1). • Support for rituals/ceremonies required for relocation (case-by-case). • Restoration of safe access for devotees.	To preserve cultural continuity, avoid disruption of religious practices, and maintain community cohesion.	UDA, CV, DS, Local Authority; Relevant Religious Institutions
A7	Temporary loss of livelihoods and incomes	Those who are self-employed and are temporarily affected	A cash assistance of Rs. 15,000 per person would be paid as livelihood restoration grant, with written concurrence of Divisional Secretary. If requested by the affected person, UDA will assist in obtaining professional assistance and advice, to invest funds or to set up a business at a commercially viable location.	Additional payment to offset any income losses not directly paid for and to provide support while business re- establishing or as start-up investment for new business if AP must change livelihood.	UDA, DS, CV.
A8	Temporary loss of livelihoods and incomes	Non titled owners of small shops	Alternate business premises provided by the project in consultation with the affected persons for him/her to conduct the business during project's construction work. Transport and labor assistance to shift the structures to an alternate land. In case of any income losses due to the relocation, additional compensation will be paid for the relocation period to offset such losses based on the incomes reported during the census survey, and subject to the certification by the respective Grama Niladaris.	Assistance to avoid any loss of income for the AP. The project will ensure and reach agreement with the respective custodians of the asset under improvement (eg: The DoA in the case of fort in Jaffna) to provide suitable permanent locations outside the project area or prioritize allocating kiosks developed under the project for their business operations after the completion of the construction works	UDA
B. Residential Land and Structures					

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
B1	Loss of residential land and structure	Owner with title deed or registration certificate	***Partial loss of land and structure*** All payments for land and structure in material and/ or cash at full replacement cost (provisions under LAA and Regulations 2008), **WITHOUT deduction** for depreciation or salvageable materials to repair or rebuild the structure to original or better condition **when remaining land area is sufficient to rebuild upon the structure.** Payment of item F1.1, Materials transport allowance and item G2 of Transition settlement allowance. Payment of item H2.2 of Additional allowances ***Complete loss of land and structure*** For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: Payment for land and structure in material and/ or cash at full replacement cost (provisions under LAA and Regulations 2008), **WITHOUT deduction** for depreciation or salvageable materials. Payment of item F1.1, Materials transport allowance and item G2 of Transition settlement allowance. Payment of item H2.2 of Additional allowances. If requested by the project to vacate the affected area before the date specified in the Section 38(a) order, an allowance for temporary accommodation will be provided	Payment for lost assets, assistance to reorganize on existing land or relocate to an alternate land and support for transition period.	UDA, CV, DS,
B2	Loss of rental accommodation	Tenant, user with lease	***Partial loss of rental accommodation*** If there is partial loss of rental accommodation, AP has the option to stay with the owner's agreement OR. If AP chooses to move out, cash assistance for 3 months rental allowance as mentioned below: • Maximum rental of Rs. 10,000/= per month for properties situated in Municipal council areas	Cash payment for rental allowance or cash value of remaining lease, assistance for finding alternate rental accommodation and support during transition period.	UDA, CV, DS.

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
			• Maximum rental of Rs. 7,500/= per month for properties situated in Urban council areas • Maximum rental of Rs. 5,000/= per month for properties situated in Pradeshiya Sabha areas Payment of item H2.2 of Additional allowances ***Complete loss of rental accommodation*** If there is complete loss of rental accommodation, cash assistance to cover rental arrangements for maximum period of 6 months of equivalent standard as mentioned below: • Maximum rental of Rs. 10,000/= per month for properties situated in Municipal council areas • Maximum rental of Rs. 7,500/= per month for properties situated in Urban council areas • Maximum rental of Rs. 5,000/= per month for properties situated in Pradeshiya Sabha areas Assistance in finding new affordable rental accommodation AND Payment of item H2.2 of Additional allowances.		
B3	Loss of residential structure	Non-titled user, non-permitted user, or squatter	***Partial or complete loss of structure*** No payment for land. In case of squatters on state lands, the AP would be paid the reinstatement value (regulations 2008) with the written concurrence of the Divisional Secretary. In case of squatters on private land, the person who carried out the improvements will qualify to receive the value upon adequate proof of the improvements which has been made on the land by such person. Payment of item F1.1, Materials transport allowance and item G2 of Transition settlement allowance. Payment of item H2.2 of Additional allowances.	Payment for lost assets, assistance to reorganize on land and support for transition period for non-titled users or encroachers on government or private land.	UDA, CV, DS.

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
C. Commercial Land and Structures					
C1	Loss of commercial land and structure	Owner/s of business land and structure/s	***Partial loss of land and structure*** All payments for land and structure in material and/ or cash at full replacement cost (provisions under LAA and Regulations 2008), **WITHOUT deduction** for depreciation or salvageable materials to repair or rebuild the structure to original or better condition **when remaining land area is sufficient to rebuild upon the structure.** Payment for any associated loss of income while commercial structure is being rebuilt will be based on the following guidelines of Regulations 2008. (i) Payment for formal businesses will be based on the accounts and tax returns pertaining to preceding three (3) years. (ii) A payment for increased overhead expenses would be recommended by CV as per the circumstances. Payment of item F1.1, Materials transport allowance and item G2 of Transition settlement allowance. The Livelihood Restoration Allowance (A7) and Special allowance (H2.2) ***Complete loss of land and structure*** For structures not having sufficient land to rebuild upon will be entitled to the following: 1. Payment for land and structure in material and/ or cash at full replacement cost (provisions under LAA and Regulations 2008), **WITHOUT deduction** for depreciation or salvageable materials. 2. For income losses cash payment not exceeding three times the average annual net profits from business, as shown by the books of accounts, for three calendar years immediately preceding acquisition or livelihood restoration grant, whichever is higher,	Project shall give reasonable time for owner/s or operator/s to continue their business operation while rebuilding their structures. Owner/s will rebuild their structure as soon as payment is released and clear the area in the agreed timeframe. Transition assistance and income restoration.	UDA, CV, DS.

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
			3. For businesses which do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher, 4. Payment of item F1.1, Materials transport allowance and item G2 of Transition settlement allowance. The Livelihood Restoration Allowance (A7) and Special allowance (H2.2)		
C2	Loss of commercial Structure	Owner of registered/ non-registered business who operates as a tenant	***Partial loss of commercial structure*** If there is partial loss of commercial structure, AP has the option to stay with the owner's agreement OR. If AP chooses to move out, cash assistance for 3 months rental allowance as mentioned below: • Maximum rental of Rs. 10,000/= per month for properties situated in Municipal council areas • Maximum rental of Rs. 7,500/= per month for properties situated in Urban council areas • Maximum rental of Rs. 5,000/= per month for properties situated in Pradeshiya Sabha areas The Livelihood Restoration Allowance (A7) and Special allowance (H2.2) ***Complete loss of rental accommodation*** If there is complete loss of commercial structure, cash assistance to cover rental arrangements for maximum period of 6 months of equivalent standard as mentioned below: • Maximum rental of Rs. 10,000/= per month for properties situated in Municipal council areas • Maximum rental of Rs. 7,500/= per month for properties situated in Urban council areas • Maximum rental of Rs. 5,000/= per month for properties situated in Pradeshiya Sabha areas	Cash payment for rental allowance or cash value of remaining lease, assistance for finding alternate commercial space and support for income losses and during transition period.	UDA, CV, DS

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
			Assistance in finding new affordable commercial space AND Payment of item H2.2 of Additional allowances UDA will assist in recovering advance payments made by the tenant to the owner if there is a complete loss of commercial space. ***Following will also be applicable irrespective of the nature of impact*** 1. For income losses cash payment not exceeding three times the average annual net profits from business, as shown by the books of accounts, for three calendar years immediately preceding acquisition or livelihood restoration grant, whichever is higher, 2. For businesses which do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher.		
C3	Loss of commercial Structure	Owner of Registered/ non-registered business operating as an encroacher/ squatter on private/ government land and structure	***Partial or complete loss of structure*** No payment for land. In case of squatters on state lands, the AP would be paid the reinstatement value with the written concurrence of the Divisional Secretary. In case of squatters on private land, the person who carried out the improvements will qualify to receive the value upon adequate proof of the improvements which has been made on the land by such person. Payment for any associated loss of income while commercial structure is being rebuilt will be based on the following guidelines of Regulations 2008. (i) Payment for formal businesses will be based on the accounts and tax returns pertaining to preceding three (3) years. (ii) For businesses who do not maintain books of accounts cash payment equivalent to 6 months income OR Livelihood assistance grant, whichever is the higher.	Payment for lost assets, transition assistance and income restoration for owner/s of Registered/non-registered businesses and squatters.	UDA, CV, DS

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
			(iii) A payment for increased overhead expenses would be recommended by CV as per the circumstances. Payment of item F1.1, Materials transport allowance and item G2 of Transition settlement allowance. Livelihood restoration grant items A7 where required. Payment of item H2.1 (if required) AND H2.2 of Additional allowances.		
D. Other Private Properties or Secondary Structures					
D1	Partial or complete loss of other property or secondary structure (i.e., well, parapet wall, shed, outdoor latrine, warehouse, storage facility, cold storage facility, animal pen etc.)	Owners of structures (regardless of the ownership of land)	Cash payment for affected structure at replacement cost. Or repair the structure to original or better condition by Project.	Payment for loss and relocation if required.	UDA, CV, DS.
E. Trees with Timber Value and Standing Crops					
E1	Loss of crops and trees with timber value	Person who cultivates crops and/or owns trees (regardless of the ownership of land)	An advance notice to harvest crop shall be displayed at GN office and informed to AP by GN in advance. However, where harvesting is not possible a net value of trees and standing crops based on market prices.	Payment for trees (crop and timber) calculated on market value based on land productivity, type, age, and productive value of affected trees.	UDA, CV, DS, GN and State Timber Corporation (where applicable)
F. Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation Assistance					
F1. Materials Transport Allowance					
F1.1	Relocation of housing or business	Households or business owners who will be relocated (regardless of the ownership of land)	Cash assistance (relocation allowance) would be paid to household on following basis for transportation to new location or site based on floor area of the house in occupation before relocation. • Rs. 10,000 for houses where floor area is less than 1000 sq. ft • Rs. 15,000 for houses where floor area is between 1000-2000 sq.ft.	Payment for disturbance and to assist in relocation	UDA, CV, DS.

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
			• Rs. 25,000 for houses where floor area is more than 2000 sq.ft. If there are subfamilies, above payment should be divided proportionately. For other properties, maximum amount of Rs. 25,000 would be paid depending on the nature of occupation.		
G. Transition Settlement Allowance					
G1	Cost of re-fixing of Fixtures and fittings	For owner/s or operator/s of businesses that will be permanently displaced	A maximum allowance of Rs. 5,000 will be paid for a household. In case of a business premises or any other construction of specified nature the amount will be based on actual computations. Steps will be taken to avoid any double counting.	To assist the business entity to reestablish at new location without delay and to start their activities. To avoid any adverse impact on income of the business.	UDA, CV, DS.
H. 1 Special Assistance for Vulnerable Households/APs					
H1.1	Effects on vulnerable APs	Households having vulnerable APs (Low-income families (attached to Samurdhi or other poverty alleviation schemes) Elderly APs, female-headed households, and disabled)	A special grant of Rs 15,000 per household to improve living standards of vulnerable APs and households.	Assistance, over and above payment for lost assets, to reduce impacts of resettlement which can disproportionately affect the already vulnerable and to ensure that the project does not simply re-establish levels of vulnerability or marginalization.	UDA, CV, DS.
H2 Additional Allowances					
H2.1	Cost of advertising	For owner/s or operator/s of business or Institution	Applicable for businesses or institutions that will be permanently displaced from present location. An allowance for advertising the new premises, printing of notice boards would be paid as follows.	Assistance to advertise the new location of the business/ institute and to secure the existing client base, thereby to avoid any significant	UDA, CV, DS.

	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Justification for Payment	Responsibility
			Registered business/ institute Rs. 15,000 Unregistered business/ institute Rs. 2,500	impact on income and client base of the business/ institute.	
H2.2	Expenses incurred during acquisition process	All APs who appear for section 9 inquiry	An allowance not exceeding Rs. 10,000 would be paid to each AP who appears for section 9 inquiry.	Assist all APs who appear for section 9 inquiry to offset the expenses they must bear in obtaining claim/ valuation reports, title reports and traveling expenses etc.	UDA, CV, DS.
I. Community Assets					
I1	Loss of small-scale community buildings and other structures.	Divisional Secretary division, urban ward, local community, or local authority owning or benefiting from community property. Chief priest of the religious place.	Restoration in existing location of affected community buildings, structures, infrastructure, and common property resources to original or better conditions. Or relocate at alternative location identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities. Or cash payment at full replacement cost, and restoration of access to community resources.	Full restoration of buildings, structures, or other community resources by contractor (costs to be borne by the project) or payment for such if agreement for local authority, community to undertake the restoration works.	UDA, CV, DS, Local Authority.
I2	Loss of local infrastructure such as local roads, playgrounds, footpaths, bridges, irrigation, water points or communal hand pumps etc.	Divisional Secretary division, urban ward, local community, or local authority owning or benefiting from community property.	Restoration in existing location of affected community buildings, structures, infrastructure, and common property resources to original or better condition. Or relocation in alternative location identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities. Or cash payment at full replacement cost; And restoration of access to community resources.	Full restoration of infrastructure or other community resources by contractor (costs to be borne by project) or payment for such if agreement for local authority or community to undertake the restoration works.	UDA, CV, DS, Local Authority.
J. Unanticipated Adverse Impacts					
J1	Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.			

UDA: Urban Development Authority (act as the PMU); DS: Divisional Secretary; CV: Chief Valuer; GN: Grama Niladari;

7. SITE SELECTION, PREPARATION AND RELOCATION

7.1 Identification and Preparation of Relocation Sites

In case of land acquisition, land for land compensation is one possible option to compensate for the loss of land, houses, and even small businesses. It may be an appropriate option where small settlements must be moved, due to significant impacts on businesses and housing. The land to be provided to the affected persons should be of similar quality and extent of the land acquired for the project. In cases of land donation, no household relocation is involved.

The PMU/PIUs will be responsible for identifying the alternative areas that could be developed as resettlement sites. The following measures will be considered in selecting and developing an area as a resettlement site.

- Criteria for site selection will be developed and discussed in detail with the affected people, their representatives, local officials, and other relevant persons. Affected people will be consulted upon regarding different relocation options.
- A feasibility study will be carried out to assess the potential of each proposed resettlement site to ensure that it is suitable for the type of resettlement proposed (agricultural settlement, residential and business, apartment blocks, etc.) and has the infrastructure and other facilities that are needed as well as connectivity with markets and other towns.
- Wherever possible, the selected sites will be close to the affected areas, to allow people to continue in their current employment and schools, to retain existing clients and networks in the case of businesses, and to remain close to their friends, families, and community. It is preferred if the relocation sites could be found within a radius of 1-1.5 km from the present habitats of the affected communities.

The resettlement sites that will be developed for residential purposes will have the necessary infrastructure in place before any families move. The facilities would include road access, potable water, sewerage, storm-drainage, electricity, schools, health care facilities and market buildings. As far as possible, these facilities will also be extended to the host community, as means of encouraging social harmony and integration of the people being resettled with them.

7.2 Physical Relocation and Transitional Assistance

Physical relocation may involve resettlement on the remaining area of an affected property, moving to a new plot selected by the affected household (self-relocation) or relocation to a plot in a resettlement site or housing unit developed by the project. The project will ensure that full compensation and other resettlement benefits and assistance are paid/granted to the displaced persons/households prior to their displacement. The payment of compensation will be made under Section 17 (award) of the LAA, and the Acquiring Officer will determine the date on which the compensation will be awarded in accordance with Section 38(a) of the LAA.

Where it is necessary for affected persons to vacate the affected area before the date specified in the Section 38(a) order, an allowance for temporary accommodation will be provided as set out in item B1 of the Entitlement Matrix. The affected persons who are relocated will also be provided with additional allowances such as for transport of their household goods and materials, vulnerability allowances etc. as stipulated in the 2008 Regulations and as set out in the Entitlement Matrix.

7.3 Relocation of Businesses

The relocation of businesses will follow the same procedures as set out above in Section 7.1. However, some businesses may be entitled to additional allowances such as for transport of goods and materials, restoration of utility services, re-fixing of fixtures and fittings, advertising etc. as well as allowances to be paid to the employees as specified in the Entitlement Matrix. Where possible, the project will encourage the owners or operators of affected industries and businesses to relocate to nearby areas.

7.4 Relocation of Infrastructures and public utilities

The relocation of infrastructure facilities and public utility services will be undertaken by the agencies responsible for them (e.g., National Water Supply and Drainage Board in the case of water distribution lines). The PMU will obtain the cost estimates required for relocating/shifting the affected facilities from these agencies, and then secure the necessary funds for moving or reconstructing the affected facilities. The funds will then be transferred to the respective agencies so that they can carry out the work. The PMU/PIUs will monitor the progress of the reconstruction and will coordinate close with the relevant agencies to ensure that the works are completed as quickly as possible. A time frame will be agreed with the relevant service providing agencies, and the same will be communicated to the public prior to the relocation of those utility services to avoid/minimize any inconveniences caused to them.

7.5 Relocation of Cultural Heritage Sites and Sites of Cultural and/pr Religious Significance

It is yet to be determined if there are any major cultural heritage sites that would need to be relocated due to the project interventions. The project will consult the design teams to avoid any impacts on any such social and religious sites. If unavoidable, measures that are required to be implemented for their relocation will be discussed and closely coordinated with the religious authorities and the communities that worship or use these sites. The project will also make available adequate funds required for their relocation such as for acquiring alternative land/sites, their construction, and ceremonies to be performed during relocation etc. If additional civil works must be undertaken to protect the sites, the project will consider alternate design options to avoid such structures/sites.

7.6 Tenure and Transfer of Titles

The transfer of tenure or titles to the households that have opted to move to resettlement sites or to any housing units provided by the Project is an important part of the resettlement process. The PMU/PIUs will coordinate with the Divisional Secretaries in which the resettlement sites are developed, or with the UDA, in the case of housing units, to provide the resettled households with certificates of ownership. This activity will take place in parallel to the activities related to payment of compensation.

8. CONSULTATIONS, GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM, INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

8.1 Consultations

Public consultation and community participation will be fundamental in ensuring the Project's acceptability and establishing a constructive relationship between the community and the Project. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)'s Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, recognizes "the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice" (World Bank, 2017: 97).

It is essential to provide accurate information about the Project to stakeholders (including people affected by the Project) from the planning stage onwards, to prevent misunderstanding and misinformation, and to build trust between the different stakeholders and the Project team. A well-planned comprehensive consultation program will help the project team to engage in more effective and focused discussions with the stakeholders, to share ideas about planning and implementation, to benefit from local knowledge and to take more informed decisions. Consultations will also help obtaining stakeholder cooperation and support and community engagement throughout the project cycle, providing both primary and secondary stakeholders with opportunities to meaningfully contribute to the development process. This chapter outlines the consultations that were conducted during preparation of the RPF as well as the accompanying ESMF, SEP and the LMP for the project. It also offers guidelines to help the PMU/PIUs to engage with stakeholders during project planning and implementation.

8.1.1 Consultations during preparation of the E&S Instruments

Preliminary consultations were carried out with different stakeholders during the screening process. They included community members living at the vicinity of the sub project, project affected parties, fishers, venders, government officers such as Grama Niladaries and Women Development Officers of the respective Divisional Secretariats. The objectives of these consultations were to understand and discuss the existing socio-economic and environmental context in the project area, identify the initial response of the communities to the sub projects and share information about the proposed project with stakeholders.

The outcomes of stakeholder engagements for consultations and information disclosure are summarized in Annex 11.

These above consultations helped the UDA gain insights into the conceptual designs and the feasibility of the project. Moreover, the consultations were useful to identify the project related risks and impacts at an early stage of the project design and pointed to the need for minimizing adverse impacts at a few locations.

The Draft RPF will be disclosed on the project website within 2 weeks of receiving clearance from the WB for public comments.

8.1.2 Consultations with Affected Persons

The PMU/PIUs will be responsible for managing and conducting the process of consultation with the affected parties throughout the Project cycle. The LAA requires mandatory notifications, including the display of the Section 2- Notice, calling for enquiries into ownership under the Section 7- Notification, and regarding the award and payment of compensation under Section 17. However, these notifications are limited to the land acquisition process.

The Gurunagar coastal road widening, jetty/landing-site improvements, Pottuvil bus road beautification, and tourism facilities—where small strips of land may be needed, the PMU/PIUs will disseminate information about the project and the voluntary land donation (VLD) concept early. The project screening/toolkit (under PMU guidance) will outline a participatory appraisal approach—such as site walks/market walk-throughs/jetty walk-throughs—to inform subproject selection and prioritization. Extensive consultations with any potentially affected households, traders, and fishers identified during these walks will be undertaken to build consensus and support for either acquisition (if unavoidable) or VLD (only if all requirements in the RPF are met and with the Bank's concurrence[9]). Persons not directly affected—including the wider public and non-landowners who may be directly or indirectly impacted (e.g., vendors, boat crews, tourism operators)—will also be informed about the project and its implications.

Specifically, the PMU will organize different types of consultation sessions, organize public meetings, hold focus group discussions, transect walks, carry out household surveys, and engage in direct one-to-one consultations with the people that will be directly affected by the Project. Further detailed consultations will be held with the people living in the Project areas to discuss the inventory and verification of their losses and their assets that are affected.

8.1.3 Process for Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations

As mentioned above, in principle, consultations are aimed at obtaining stakeholder co-operation and community engagement throughout the Project cycle, providing both primary and secondary stakeholders with opportunities to meaningfully contribute to the development process. Under the project, these processes would be undertaken during project identification, project planning, and implementation. A potential model for stakeholder consultation and participation for sub-projects under the project is discussed below.

Project planning: Information on each stage of the Project will be disclosed to the affected communities to inform them and ascertain their potential roles and responsibilities. At the planning stage, the participants would be engaged in an interactive process that allows the affected communities, Project design team and planners to identify the most appropriate alternatives and options for finalizing the detailed designs. In rural areas, PRA approach such as transect walk will be used in the initial phase. An analysis of the project affected persons, and extensive consultation with the affected people are mandatory for preparation of the RAP.

[9] Voluntary land donation is subject to prior Bank approval, provided the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached.

Project implementation: The PMU/PIUs will interact closely with the affected communities during Project implementation phase. Much of the discussion will focus on the issues relating to relocation, loss of livelihood, vulnerabilities, assistance to minimize the impacts on livelihoods, and on the resources that may be affected during implementation of the Project. The PMU will also co-ordinate closely with the relevant line agencies responsible for land acquisition, recovery, and improvement of livelihoods and income generations.

Table 8-1: Consultation related activities for various stages in project cycle indicates the key activities relating to consultations that will be undertaken during Project identification, planning, design, and implementation. The exact timing of these activities will be determined by factors that include progress of the general and detailed designs for each intervention, the prioritization of the project activities, and the staffing and resources available to the PMU/PIUs.

TABLE 8-1: CONSULTATION RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR VARIOUS STAGES IN PROJECT CYCLE

Project Stage	Consultation related activities
Project Identification	• Identify the project stakeholders (project affected parties and other interested parties) • Engage stakeholders in the consultation process • Organize information material and plan the modes of dissemination. • Organize and document transect walks, and public consultations undertaken, and • Identify the need for preparation of Resettlement Plans
Project planning and Design	• Convene and record meetings with potential displaced persons and potential host population • Consult with affected people about relocation alternatives and income restoration options • Involve APs in assessing project impacts • Obtain inputs from potentially affected persons, hosts, CBOs on selection and development of resettlement sites • Establish Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) and their associated procedures, with representatives of the affected people • Involve potentially affected persons in the review of the Resettlement Plan
Implementation	• Facilitate participation of the affected persons in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan • Involve CBOs and other suitable institutions in resettlement efforts • Obtain support from CBOs and the private sector in livelihood and income restoration efforts • Involve affected people in decision-making committees. • Ensure that GRC procedure is functional; and • Involve affected people in monitoring and evaluation.

The PMU/PIUs will keep records including photographs and videos of transect walk, public consultations, noting dates, locations, participants, salient issues raised, and responses to such issues. The procedures for consultation and communication, as well as the dissemination of information, will be formalized by the PMU.

The project has prepared a standalone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which provide a practical, structured approach to stakeholder engagement that is proactive, inclusive, and continuous throughout the project lifecycle.

8.2 Information Disclosure

Information about each phase of the Project will be provided to the public through flyers and public notices put up at strategic locations, such as Divisional Secretariat offices, Grama Niladhari offices, and at the site offices established in the field before the land acquisition and resettlement activities have started. The Project will also provide up-to-date information on the Project website, through social media and through on local radio and TV stations.

A Public Information Booklet (PIB) will be delivered to each household in the immediately affected area. It will include relevant information on the Project and will explain the entitlements and rights of the affected people, including the compensation and rehabilitation measures, and provide information on persons to be contacted in case of additional information is required. The PIB will be published in local languages of Sinhalese and Tamil.

The PIB will include the following information:

- Brief description of the Project
- Potential impacts that can be expected during the Project
- Resettlement options, compensation policy and entitlements
- An outline of the livelihood restoration measures
- Relocation and resettlement process
- Procedures for consultations and stakeholder engagement including affected persons and host communities
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Project implementation schedule
- Location of the site offices and names, telephone numbers, and emails of the persons to be contacted for further information.

The ESMF, RPF and other safeguards documents such as SEP, LMP, etc. will be disclosed on the GOSL's website and on the World Bank's external website, after their clearance by the government and the Bank. During Project implementation, sub-project specific E&S instruments and plans will be disclosed after review and clearance by the World Bank. These documents and plans to be implemented, will be publicly disclosed in-country as well as on the World Bank's external website.

At the sub-project level, the PMU/PIUs will work with the local government authorities to ensure adequate information is available to the public. All the social and environmental management documentation will be made accessible to the public in local languages through the websites and the offices of the PMU/PIUs, the relevant local authorities, as well as the World Bank's external website.

The RAPs developed for sub projects with involuntary resettlement, will be made available to all interested parties including the affected persons. The RAPs will be drafted in English but will be translated into Sinhala and/or Tamil. The RAPs can be accessed through the official website of the UDA. Additionally, copies of the RAPs will be kept at the respective Divisional Secretariats for public reference. Meanwhile, individual files will be maintained for each AP shall have his/ her own file which will contain information on the progress of land acquisition process (including valuation and payment of compensation), compensation and other resettlement assistance received, and relocation/resettlement and livelihood restoration process. These files will be treated as confidential

and will only be made available to the respective affected party. They will not be disclosed with the rest of the RAP.

As part of the overall results monitoring framework, the Project will also track the number of communication and citizen engagement programmes implemented, the number of participants involved in consultation activities during Project implementation, and the resolution of grievances/complaints filed. Those will also include gender disaggregated data.

8.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to resolve the environmental and social issues caused by the project implementation through a process of mutual understanding and consensus with the relevant parties at the level of the project. This is in addition to the formal legal channels for resolving unsatisfied appeals from the public. The aggrieved parties can leave the GRM at any time and resort to legal action if they are dissatisfied with the grievance redress process and its outcomes. The establishment of the project based GRM will be guided by the principles of its accessibility to aggrieved parties, and transparency and efficiency in the delivery of resolutions for the grievances and complaints. For this purpose, the project has established a two-tiered GRC and outlined multiple uptake channels (emails, telephone hotlines, SMS, personal delivery/walk-in, etc.) for filing complaints. The GRM will function throughout the life cycle of the project implementation. The PMU will ensure adequate female representation and participation in the composition of the different Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs).

8.3.1 Composition of Grievance Redressing Committee (GRC) – Grama Niladari (GN) Level

A Grievance Redress Committee will be established at the GN level, chaired by the Grama Niladari of the area. The remaining members of the Committee are:

1) Representative from the local PIU - Secretary
2) Representative of Supervision Consultant (as appropriate)- Member
3) Representative of Contractor (if required)- Member
4) A community member/religious leader in the area- Member
5) Woman representative from the local community- Member

The GRC will convene its meeting on a periodic basis. The committee will also consult the relevant technical experts and carry out site visits, when required. GRC will reach a settlement through consensus among its membership. The GRC will conclude its proceedings within a period of two weeks since the submission of the grievance. If an agreement or resolution is reached, the key points of the agreement/resolution will be summarized, documented, and signed by both, the affected person and the GRC.

Grievances that cannot be resolved at this Level, or else if the affected persons were dissatisfied with the resolution, the grievance will be submitted/escalated to GRC-Divisional Secretariat Level.

8.3.2 Composition of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) – Division Secretariat Level

Level 2 of the GRM is at the Divisional Secretariat level. This Committee is expected to address complaints and disputes that cannot be resolved by the site level committee. In addition to the permanent membership of the divisional level GRC, a representative of the relevant local authority in whom the subproject asset is vested and who is responsible for its maintenance will be invited by the Secretary to the GRC to participate in the grievance resolution process. The local authorities are the Provincial Road Development Authority or the Pradeshiya Sabha or the Urban Council. The Committee will review decisions coming from the GN level committee within 15 working days and will communicate its decision to the claimants and the GN level committee within five working days for follow-up actions. The Committee will comprise the following members:

1) Divisional Secretary of the area - Chairman
2) Representative of PIU- Secretary
3) Grama Niladari of the relevant GND from where the grievance/s originated- Member
4) Representative of the Supervision Consultant- Member
5) Representative of the Contractor- Member
6) Representative of a Social Organization (NGO/CBO) of the area- Member
7) A community member/religious leader- Member
8) Woman representative from the local community- Member

8.3.3 Multiple uptake channels for GRM

The GRM will be set up with multiple channels to submit complaints, including electronic messages, telephone hotlines, SMS, personal delivery/walk-in, and social media accounts; the timely resolution at the lowest possible level; a system for receiving, sorting, verifying, and tracking complaints; public disclosure of salient features of the GRM and ease of access for complainants; public disclosure of complaints/grievance redress arrangements (see accompanying Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for detailed information on GRM).

8.3.4 Awareness-Raising, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the GRM

Information about the grievance handling mechanism will be distributed to all beneficiaries and project affected people through regular information channels used by the project including initiating meetings at the start of the project, public consultations held, public meetings during project implementation, brochures/pamphlets in local languages, posting on notice boards and online. The social and environmental team of the project will play a lead role in awareness building and information sharing on the GRM.

The GRM will also be included as part of the project's monitoring system, either tracked through the MIS system or spot checks to be undertaken during regular supervision visits. The PMU/PIUs will be responsible for regular reporting of the GRM status including those grievances received, resolved, and pending. It will (i) ensure accurate entry of GRM data into the data base; (ii) produce monthly/quarterly reports of GRM results including any suggestions and questions, close the grievances resolved and (iii) review the status of complaints to track which are not yet resolved and suggest any needed remedial action. **(See Stakeholder Engagement Plan for detailed information on GRM)**.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, MONITORING, BUDGET

9.1 Institutional Arrangement

9.1.1 Organizational Structure

The Ministry of Transport, Highways and Urban Development of Sri Lanka (MoTH&UD) will be the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project. The Secretary to the ministry will be responsible for decisions on overall approvals and operational policies of the project. UDA will be the Implementing Agency (IA) of the project. Implementation is managed through a central Project Management Unit (PMU) housed within the Urban Development Authority (UDA), supported by Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between the MOUDC&H and each Chief Secretary formalize the PMU–PIU relationship and delineate responsibilities.

The PMU will be headed by a Project Director who will be assisted by a team of engineers and administrative staff. The PMU will also have an Environment and Social Unit (ESU) comprising a Senior Social Development Specialist (SSDS), a Senior Environmental Specialist, an Occupational Health and Safety Specialist. ESU shall ensure that all project activities and interventions are complied with the ESF of the World Bank and the national local legal and regulatory framework. Each PIU includes a Safeguards Unit, ideally comprising Social Development Specialist (SDS), and an Environmental Specialist, responsible for resettlement planning and implementation. The PIU level Safeguard Unit will report to the Senior Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMU.

As the sub project infrastructure to be improved under the project are under the purview of different provincial and local authorities, UDA will enter memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with the provincial/local authorities to rehabilitate/improve and transfer the completed sub project infrastructure to the relevant authorities.

The voluntary land donation, land acquisition and resettlement activities will be supported by a MIS, which will contain a large database on the affected lands, houses, households, and businesses, starting from the information generated by the socio-economic census and surveys carried out at the start of each phase of the Project till disbursement of entitlements to claimants (or agreements signed by each donor involved). This information will be securely stored and managed in a systematic manner, allowing lists and consolidated reports on the progress of land donation, acquisition and resettlement to be generated as and when required. The MIS will also be used to manage information on the GRM.

To ensure effective coordination and strategic guidance, the Project will be overseen by a National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC will comprise the Chief Secretaries of the two recipient provinces; Secretaries from the Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Housing (MOUDC&H) and the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Governments (MPCLG); representatives from other relevant ministries; and the Director Generals of the National Planning Department (NPD) and the External Resources Department (ERD). The NSC will review overall implementation progress, address policy-level challenges, provide guidance for strategic decisions, and ensure coordination and alignment between national and provincial stakeholders. It will also facilitate timely allocation of project funds. The NSC will convene quarterly and will be co-chaired by the Secretaries of MOUDC&H and MPCLG.

A Provincial Coordinating Committee (PCC) will be established in each province to ensure effective technical coordination for timely implementation at the provincial level. Each PCC will include provincial representatives of central agencies—such as the Urban Development Authority (UDA), Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA), Department of Archaeology, Road Development Authority (RDA), and National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB)—as well as the relevant Government Agents (GAs), Divisional Secretaries, and Local Authority Secretaries. The PCC will facilitate coordination of project activities within the province, monitor implementation progress, resolve operational challenges, and ensure timely transfer of funds to the respective provincial treasuries. The PCC will be chaired by the respective Chief Secretary and will meet monthly.

Project Partner Agencies (PPAs) will assist the PMU in implementing activities under the project components. PPAs may include the Road Development Authority, DFAR, SLTDA, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coast Conservation Department; Department of Archaeology; Central Cultural Fund; and relevant local authorities, among others. Additional agencies will be identified as PPAs as needed. PPAs will provide inputs to designs, cost estimates, and bidding documents; facilitate required clearances and concurrences; support the PMU in preparing implementation action plans; supervise implementation and report on progress and quality; help ensure environmental and social compliance; commit to future operation and maintenance of delivered infrastructure; and support the PMU in collecting data for monitoring and evaluation.

TABLE 9-1: RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY ENTITIES AFFILIATED TO THE PROJECT

Agencies	*Key Responsibilities*
Ministry of Urban Development, Construction & Housing (MOUDC&H)	• Serve as the executing agency and ensure compliance with Sri Lankan legislation and World Bank ESF (ESS1–10). • Sign Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with provincial Chief Secretaries to delegate implementation to the UDA/PMU and PIUs. • Approve resettlement budgets and safeguard instruments (RAPs/ARAPs, LSAPs, ESMPs) and secure counterpart funds. Take active role in the National Steering Committee (NSC
Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) at PMU and PIUs	• Overall responsible for coordinating with other concerned agencies and facilitating the entire social safeguard process including land donation and LAR&R. • Ensure environmental and social due diligence is carried out for each sub-project as soon as conceptual technical design and scope have been defined, as outlined in the safeguard instruments. • Closely co-ordinate the preparation of Environmental/Social Assessments /Management Plans for sub-projects, as necessary (depending on screening outcome). Ensure consistency of safeguard documents with national regulations and World Bank policy requirements as defined in this RPF and ESMF. Review draft and final safeguard instruments for quality and ensure that the relevant line ministry or agency obtain necessary clearances as per the safeguard instruments. • Ensure that applicable measures in the ESMPs and RAPs are included in the design, and their conditions on compliance are included in the bidding documents.

	• Ensure signing of MoUs for land donation, delivery of entitlements (compensation, R&R assistance) as per the entitlement matrix are completed prior to the commencement of civil works for the Project. • Develop, organize, and deliver safeguard training programs and workshops for the PIUs staffs, contractors, field supervision staff and other implementing agency officials as needed, on safeguard requirements and their management • Ensure that surveys and adequate public consultations (using PRA approach) are conducted during the planning process, management, and monitoring of social impacts of sub-projects. • Ensure GRCs are formed and public complaints relating to nuisance and inconvenience caused by sub-project implementation are addressed with corrective action and adequately documented • Prepare terms of references for independent third-party review of LARR and land donation process. • Review and comment on audit reports, take necessary actions to address audit issues raised and obtain comments from World Bank.
Contractors	• Ensure outcomes/suggestions from community consultation/transect walk are integrated into the preliminary design • Ensure the proposed sub project foot prints are encumbrance free. Construction work can only begin once LARR and land donation process are completed. • Respond to all grievances within the stipulated time. Record all grievances received and resolved during the construction phase. • Assist in livelihood restoration, by complying with provisions made in the contract for temporary or longer-term employment of local workers, particularly women.
Divisional Secretariat	• Assist in conducting consultations with the relevant communities. • Lead the grievance resolution process at the divisional secretariat level. • Provide any existing socio-economic information, geographical maps, and other related information to project team prior to the field data/information collection activities. • Assist with the land acquisition process as the ex-officio acquiring officer. Nominate a CBO/NGO from the project area to form a part of the "Entitlement Assessment Committee" to determine compensation for non-land economic displacements.
Valuation Department	• Preparation of condition reports of the properties to be acquired and preparation of valuation reports. • Nominate a representative from the Department in the "Entitlement Assessment Committee" to determine compensation for non-land economic displacements.
National Steering Committee (NSC)	• Provide strategic direction, resolve policy bottlenecks, and ensure alignment across national/provincial stakeholders. • Review overall progress and key risks; issue decisions/clearances needed to keep implementation on track. • Enable timely budgeting/fund allocation and oversee compliance with project covenants.

Provincial Coordinating Committees (PCCs)	• Coordinate line agencies, DS/LA offices, and PIUs to sequence works, permits, and site access at provincial level. • Track implementation and troubleshoot operational issues (utilities, traffic, temporary facilities, stakeholder engagement). • Facilitate timely fund transfers and documentation for payments and reporting.
Project Partner Agencies (DFAR, RDA, SLTDA, DoA, Coast Conservation,Etc)	• Provide technical inputs (designs, estimates, bidding docs) and secure statutory clearances/concurrences. • Supervise works and report on quality/progress; ensure E&S compliance and data provision for M&E. • Commit to O&M of delivered assets • Participate in consultations with fisher associations, tour operators and heritage users; help resolve user conflicts (e.g. Gurunagar vs. Kytes fishers).

9.1.2 Implementation schedule for LA and Resettlement, Land Donation Process

The key activities related to the land acquisition (including land donation), resettlement, and compensation will be scheduled in the correct sequence, which needs to be completed prior to the commencement of civil works for the Project.

Table 9-2: Key tasks and responsibilities in INVOLUNTARY LAND ACQUISTION and resettlement presents a schedule for the key activities relating to land acquisition (including land donation), resettlement, payment of compensation, other social impact mitigation strategies, and monitoring.

TABLE 9-2: KEY TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN INVOLUNTARY LAND ACQUISTION AND RESETTLEMENT

Task	Responsibility	Estimated time period
Recruitment of relevant staff and initial training	PMU and PIUs	1 month
Conduct Census & SES and input of data and analysis. Disseminate project information to the community. Organize consultations involving community and affected persons	ESU, & Social Experts at the PIU	3 months
Preparation of RAP and submission to Ministry of Land for approval	National/ International consultants (if required) with ESU's assistance	1-2 months
Land Acquisition – Process or Voluntary Land Donation Process [signing of agreements with land donors and recipient]	Land Ministry, Divisional Secretaries, Valuation Department, Survey Department; with assistance from local consultants and ESU (PMU)	Minimum of 72 weeks
Payment of Compensation	Divisional Secretaries with assistance from the ESU (PMU)	6 months

Task	Responsibility	Estimated time period
Relocate houses, shops, businesses	Consultants and ESU (PMU)	6 months
Developing resettlement sites	As necessary, may be sub-contracted to consultants or NGOs. With ESU (PMU) with assistance from DS	6 months
Obtain vacant possession of lands that have been acquired through land acquisition or voluntary land donation.	PMU with assistance from DS and Ministry of Lands	6 months
Issue notice for commencement of civil works	PMU	After completion of land acquisition procedures and/or signing of agreements between land donors and recipient.
Income Restoration	Sub-contractors/ ESU (PMU) /PIUs	Minimum of 24 months (and until the construction work is over)
Management Information System	MIS team in the PMU with the PIUs safeguard team	Until completion of all land acquisition (including land donation process) and resettlement programs
Grievance Redressal	PMU, GRCs [Divisional Secretariat and Grama Niladari level]	From start of land acquisition (including land donation process) and resettlement until completion of all resettlement programs
Internal Monitoring	MIS and social team in the PMU and PIUs	From screening stage to completion of all land acquisition (including land donation process) and resettlement programs
External Monitoring	Independent consultants contracted by PMU	From land acquisition (including land donation process) until 1-2 years after completion of construction activities.

9.1.3 Capacity enhancement mechanisms

The PMU, PIUs and related stakeholders will require some additional training and capacity enhancement particularly in relation to social safeguards management in land acquisition including resettlement and post-resettlement phases. Similarly, trainings will be imparted on the process for voluntary land donation as per the requirements of the RPF and ESS 5.

9.2 Monitoring System

9.2.1 Monitoring System

The Project will have the overall responsibility for monitoring the project processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts over the lifespan of the project. The project will be monitored both internally

and externally. The PMU will establish the necessary institutional arrangements required for monitoring of the implementation of the RPF and resettlement plan.

9.2.2 Internal Monitoring

The PMU will design a monitoring framework which will include the key areas for monitoring, methodologies and relevant indicators and plans for disclosure of monitoring results well in advance of the project implementation. The monitoring system will also focus on engaging all the relevant stakeholders in the monitoring processes and adopt participatory processes such as holding periodic review meetings and discussions. They include both project partners and APs. The methodologies would include review of documents produced by the PMU, contractors, individual/group meetings with APs and other stakeholders and surveys and studies. The PMU will also maintain a database of all the relevant information such as preliminary screening of all APs, census data, profiles of affected persons and information related to their resettlement.

The safeguard teams of PMU and PIUs will undertake regular field visits to project sites, maintain a dialogue with APs and ensure that consultations are conducted regularly and effectively. The monitoring process will also focus on (i) the progress of the implementation of the resettlement plan; (ii) the level of compliance of project implementation with safeguards plans and measures provided in the legal agreements including payment of compensation and other resettlement assistance and mitigation of construction related impacts; (iii) implementation and effectiveness of the livelihood restoration plan; (iv) disclosure of monitoring results to APs and other stakeholders; (v) the level of consultations conducted with APs and other stakeholders; (vi) progress on voluntary land donation process for small parcels of land and (v) follow up of and resolution of APs' grievances.

The ESU's safeguard team together with MIS officer will systematically document the monitoring results and quarterly reports will be produced. The PMU will submit quarterly reports to the World Bank on progress of the safeguard implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions adopted. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval.

9.2.3 External Monitoring

In parallel to internal monitoring, the Project will appoint an Independent External Monitoring Agency to review and evaluate the social safeguards management and its compliance with the safeguard standards of the World Bank and the government. Independent evaluations will be done twice a year until the completion of the civil works of the project, land donation process and resettlement activities spelled out in the RAPs are completed. The External Monitor will focus on the following:

- Reviewing and monitoring of the overall implementation progress and performance of the RAPs developed for different phases including timely payment of compensation, grievance redress and mitigating adverse impacts arising from construction work.
- Reviewing and evaluating whether the implementation of land donation process is in accordance with Bank's ESS-5 and RPF, and recommend corrective actions to improve implementation, as required.
- Determining the level of compliance of the implementation of RAPs with the Bank' ESS-5 and the GOSL as defined in the RPF, and to recommend corrective actions to improve implementation, as required.
- Providing regular reports to the PMU with copies to the Bank on overall management of resettlement implementation progress and performance.

- Assessing the overall adequacy and the effectiveness of the safeguard measures adopted to restore and improve the livelihoods, living standards and overall wellbeing of the affected persons, households and communities and provide recommendations on additional measures required.

9.2.4 Indicators for Monitoring

The indicators for safeguards monitoring, as presented in Table 16, will broadly include the following.

TABLE 9-3: MONITORING INDICATORS

Level of Monitoring	Area of Monitoring	Monitoring Indicators
Process	Resettlement planning	• Update of AP census after final engineering design • RAP updating • Disclosure of RAP to APs and other stakeholders • Receive WB clearance for updated RAP
	Land donation	• Screening and survey for identification and verification of land for donation • Signed agreement/MoUs between donors and recipient
	Land acquisitions	• Land acquisition process for private lands commenced with the clearance of the RAP by WB • Receiving clearance from relevant government agencies for state land to be obtained
	Entitlements	• Entitlement matrix (EM) included in the RAP approved by GOSL and required funds allocated
	Consultations & disclosure	• Continuous consultations are conducted with APs and other stakeholders • Disclosure of updated RAP, entitlements, compensation payment procedures & project implementation timeframes
	Grievance Resolution	• Grievance Redress Mechanism established and functional • Level of awareness among APs and other stakeholders on GRM, its location, reporting procedures, timeframe for grievance resolution
	Livelihood Restoration	• A comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) developed based on a comprehensive assessment of APs' needs • An NGO/consulting firm is engaged to implement the LRP
	Impact Mitigation	• Environment Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared and included in contractors' work agreement
	Institutional arrangements	• Institutional arrangements for RAP implementation and monitoring are established
Outputs	Compensation payments	• Compensation for private land acquired paid prior to taking over the land • Compensation for APs' relocation cost paid prior to displacement • Compensation for income losses paid prior to displacement • Special allowances for vulnerable APs provided prior to displacement • Other R&R assistance to APs provided prior to displacement

Level of Monitoring	Area of Monitoring	Monitoring Indicators
	Livelihood Restoration	• Implementation of LRP commenced prior to displacement of APs • APs are assisted in the process of shifting to their new business premises • APs are provided access to credit facilities and other business development support services • Unemployed youth among APs receive technical and vocational skills development training • APs who lose their employment are assisted to find alternate employment
	Relocation	• Displaced households who opted for relocate in resettlement sites/housing units (provided by the project) are resettled • Displaced households are provided titles/certificates to their land/housing units • Displaced households who opted for self-relocation have settled in places of their choice • APs are assisted in the process of shifting to their new residential dwellings • All vulnerable persons/households are provided with special assistance during relocation/resettlement process • Relations with host communities established • Affected religious, cultural community resources are either relocated or restored to better conditions
	Mitigation of construction related impacts	• Social and environmental safeguards officers are appointed by the contractor • Labor influx for project construction work effectively managed • Implementation of ESMP is regularly monitored by PMU • Unforeseen impacts are effectively addressed
Outcomes	Resettlement program	• Number of households relocated at alternative sites/housing units (provided by the project) re-establish their living conditions including livelihoods • Number of households opted for self-relocation re-establish their living conditions including livelihoods • Number of businesses relocated at alternative sites reestablish their business operations • Infrastructure and utility services are in operation in the resettlement sites/housing units • Social and economic support systems are in operation to assist the displaced vulnerable persons/households
Impacts	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration	• Women and Unemployed youth engaged in productive employment and economic activities • Incidence of poverty among project affected households reduced • Overall wellbeing of the project affected households in the project impact area improved. • Improved connectivity and access to markets, service centers etc. • Reduced cost of transportation • Reduced travel time for transporting agricultural produce • Improved community infrastructure • Travel convenience

9.2.5 The Management Information System (MIS)

Internal monitoring will be a responsibility of the PMU/PIUs. An MIS will be established within the PMU to facilitate record keeping, analyzing, and generating required information. It will include specific systems to track the execution of the voluntary land donation process, land acquisition and resettlement activities in accordance with the priorities set out in the RPF and the relevant RAPs. It will track the progress of preparation and implementation of the RAPs, especially land acquisition and payment of compensation, and the resettlement programs, including self-relocation and relocation in resettlement sites and housing units. It will cover all the steps in the process of land acquisition, in accordance with the relevant sections of the LAA. Regarding the resettlement program, it will follow the status of the individuals and households due to be resettled, starting from determination of eligibility for benefits, through to disbursement of entitlements, day-to-day relocation support, etc. Moreover, the ESU through its own MIS unit, will keep the records and disclose the required information as per the ESU's regular monitoring process.

9.3 Budget and Financing

The preparation of the resettlement budget will be guided by the parameters set in the entitlement matrix which provides for payment of compensation at replacement cost for the following losses.

- Full or partial loss of residential and commercial land
- Full or partial loss of residential and commercial structures
- Full or partial loss of secondary/auxiliary structures
- Loss of rental accommodation and incomes
- Full or partial loss of livelihoods and incomes
- Loss of trees and crops
- Loss of access to common property resources
- Loss of community, religious and cultural sites, and monuments
- Others, if relevant

Compensation for land will be paid only for titleholders. However, compensation for development costs or any other improvements in the land, will be paid irrespective of the ownership status of the affected persons. The budget will also make provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable and severely affected APs and particularly for their resettlement and livelihood restoration. Furthermore, provisions will be made to cover the costs of hiring the services of an NGO or a consultancy firm to implement the livelihood restoration plan and an external monitoring team, conducting consultations, updating the resettlement plan, grievance redress and monitoring, and overall safeguards management. A contingency provision of the total resettlement budget will be set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred during RAP implementation. Budget calculations will be supported by data collected through the census of APs and a rapid market survey of land prices and building rents. The budget will be updated with information from the valuation reports for each asset affected by a given project intervention.

Table XX: A Template for the Budget Preparation

Activity	No. Units (affected)	Unit Cost (LKR)	Total Cost (LKR)	Notes

Annex I: Process of Acquiring Land for Public Purposes

SN	Process description	Process (including any required document or applicable section in the Land Acquisition Act)
1	The respective line Ministry identifies the land to be acquired and forwards an acquisition proposal together with the acquisition application to the Secretary, Ministry of Lands	Acquisition Application (Forms 1, 2, 3 and 4)
2	The Ministry of Lands will then grant authority to a representative from the relevant line Ministry or agency to enter the land to be acquired with the decision of the line Minister that the particular land is needed for a public purpose.	Section 2 Direction
3	The Divisional Secretary publishes a notice in the surrounding area that the particular land has been identified for acquisition for a public purpose.	Section 2 notice
4	The Superintendent of Surveys traces the land to be acquired.	Advance tracing
5	Objections are invited from the landowners and the Minister of Lands to decide whether an investigation is required.	Section 4 Direction
6	The Divisional Secretary publishes a notice inviting objections to the acquisition.	Section 4 Notice
7	Following completion of investigations on objections, recommendations are forwarded to the respective line Ministry.	Objection Inquiry
8	Following satisfactory completion of investigations, the Minister of Lands will make a declaration that the identified land is to be acquired.	Section 5 Declaration
9	The Divisional Secretary or Government Printer will publish a notice in the Gazette stating that the Minister of Land has decided that the land is to be acquired.	Section 5 Notice
10	The Superintendent of Survey will draw up a final plan of the identified land.	Final plan
11	The Divisional Secretary or Government Printer will publish a notice in the Gazette inviting investigations to the title of the land.	Section 7 Gazette Notice
12	The Divisional Secretary will conduct the investigating of title.	Section 9- Inquiry into Title
13	The Divisional Secretary will publish the notice of investigation into title in the surrounding area.	Section 15 Notice
14	The Divisional Secretary will determine the title upon completion of title investigations.	Section 10- Decision on Title

15	The Valuation Department will conduct a valuation of the identified land.	Valuation
16	Once a value has been determined, the Divisional Secretary will decide on the compensation to be awarded.	Awarding compensation for acquisition
17	The Divisional Secretary will allocate financial provisions from the Ministry of Lands or the relevant institution or line Ministry to make payments to the landowner.	Payment of compensation.
18	The Ministry of Lands will take possession of the land on behalf of the Government.	Section 38 Order
19	The Divisional Secretary will then hand over the land to the line Ministry or applicant institution.	Taking undisturbed possession
20	The Divisional Secretary or Registrar General will issue a vesting certificate to the line Ministry or institution concerned, after payment of compensation to the landowner.	Section 44 Vesting Certificate/Registration of State Ownership

Annex 2: Land Acquisition Regulations 2008

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The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
EXTRAORDINARY

අංක 1596/12 - 2009 අප්‍රේල් 07 වැනි අඟහරුවාදා - 2009.04.07
No.1596/12 - TUESDAY, APRIL 07, 2009

(Published by Authority)

PART I : SECTION (I) — GENERAL

Government Notifications

LAND ACQUISITION ACT, No. 09 OF 1950

REGULATIONS imposed by the Minister of Land and Land Development under Section 63(2)(f) of the Land Acquisition Act, No. 09 of 1950 and approved by the Parliament of Sri Lanka on 17th March, 2009.

These regulations are effective for the acquisition where intention of acquisition is published under Land Acquisition Act, on or after 17.03.2009.

JAYALATH R. W. DISSANAYAKE,
Secretary
Ministry of Land and Land Development

Colombo,
06th April, 2009.

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.

(I) 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.

1A

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.

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 change 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.

04-548

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Annex 3: National Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2001

Review and Approval Process
Discussed and approved by Working Groups on November 2nd, 2000
Discussed and approved by Steering Committee on December 4th, 2000
Distributed to Stakeholders December 2000
Stakeholders written comments incorporated at National Workshop
Discussed and finalized NIRP at Second National Workshop January 26th-28th 2001
Distributed NIRP to National Workshop Participants and Steering Committee on February 1st, 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 must 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 has been impoverishment of affected people due to landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, relatively higher mortality and morbidity, food insecurity, lack of access to common property and public services, and disruption of the existing social organization. International, regional, and national experience with resettlement has generated considerable knowledge on the planning and implementation of involuntary resettlement and this experience if used effectively can ensure that adverse impacts on affected people are fully addressed in terms of established policy objectives.

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

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

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

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

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 because 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 reestablish 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 (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 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

Function	Responsibility
Overall Policy Implementation	MLD
Preparation (Planning)	Project Proponent (can be contracted to consultants, Universities, NGOs)
Review of Resettlement Plans	Project Approving Agency (PAA) and CEA
Approval of RAPs	PAA and CEA
Implementation	(PEA), Divisional Administration, Provincial Administration, 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 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 – re-establishing 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 – re-establishing 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 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 re-establish 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, considering 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.

Annex 4: Sample of Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

General Project / PIA Information

Field	Description
Priority Investment Area (PIA)	
PIA -- Province, Districts and DS divisions	
PIA Objectives, and main components /interventions	
Project Beneficiaries [Communities/households/groups targeted with their estimated numbers]	
Project Timeframe [Construction/operation timeframe if known]	

General Component Information

Name of Component/intervention screened:	
Project Location [GN Division, DS Division with coordinates if available]	
Intervention location and Impact Zones [Define Area of Direct Impact, Indirect Impact, Area of Influence]	
Project Activities [List all main physical works and supporting/associated facilities; indicate whether temporary (construction) or permanent (operation); provide approximate scale such as length, area, or number where possible]	
Associated facilities (if any)	
Project Implementing Agency	
Project Partner Agencies (collaborators)	

Screening Checklist

Guiding Question (with Notes)	Yes/No/? – Briefly describe (with details)	Potential Significant Risk? (H/S/M/L) – Why
1. Sub-Project Setting & Context		
1.1 Is the site in/near a densely populated area? Note: Indicate approximate population density, type of settlement (urban/rural/coastal), and proximity to project footprint.		
1.2 Are there existing environmental issues (flooding, erosion, waste dumping, poor drainage)? Note: Describe type, frequency, and severity.		
1.3 Are there existing socio-economic issues (land disputes, resettlements, overcrowding, livelihood conflicts)? Note: Indicate type of issue and groups involved.		
1.4 What is the status of poverty in the project area? Note: Incidence of poverty, No./percentage of poor households, poverty characteristics		
1.5 Does the project overlap with or require coordination with other developments (roads, harbors, utilities, tourism)? Note: Mention specific projects/agencies requiring coordination.		
2. Labor & Working Conditions		
2.1 Will the project employ a large workforce? Note: Provide estimated workforce size and whether predominantly local or external.		
2.2 Will migrant workers be engaged? Note: Estimate numbers, origin, and accommodation needs; flag risks of influx including sexual abuse/sexual harassment and GBV risks.		
2.3 Will the project have adequate facilities to meet the needs of the workforce? Note: water resources, sanitation facilities, waste disposal, land/space for worker accommodation.		
2.4 Will there be risks of deploying child labor, forced labor and human trafficking for project's construction work?		
2.6 Are occupational health & safety risks significant (i.e., will project works or operations include high hazard activities)? Note: List expected hazards (marine works, heights, heavy machinery, traffic, electricity, trenching, chemicals confined spaces, hot works etc.).		
2.7 Are there operational health and safety risks such as fire safety, working with chemicals etc.?		
3. Resource Efficiency & Pollution		

Guiding Question (with Notes)	Yes/No/? – Briefly describe (with details)	Potential Significant Risk? (H/S/M/L) – Why
3.1 Will construction generate solid waste? Note: Type (debris, dredge spoils, packaging), approximate volumes, and disposal arrangements.		
3.2 Will operation generate additional waste (organic/fish/tourism-related)? Note: Indicate type and estimated quantities.		
3.3 Is wastewater likely to be discharged and to where? Note: Describe source/type and expected load/contaminants (during construction and operations)		
3.4 Will project increase demand for water, sanitation, or energy (during construction and operations)? Note: Estimate additional demand and sources.		
3.5 Will other materials be required (e.g., aggregates, chemicals, fertilizers etc.) either during construction or operations? Please specify what.		
4. Community Health & Safety		
4.1 Are houses located close to the project footprint? Note: Provide approximate number and distance (m) from works.		
4.2 Are shops/businesses located near project works? Note: Number, type, permanent/temporary structures.		
4.3 Are informal vendors/stalls located near project areas? Note: Approximate numbers, whether scattered, clustered, or continuous line.		
4.4 Will project works restrict access for residents/business premises? Note: Describe type/duration of restriction.		
4.5 Will project works restrict access for vendors, fishers, or tourists? Note: Describe who will be affected and scale.		
4.6 Will community be exposed to dust, noise, vibration, or traffic risks? Note: Indicate likely sources, intensity, and duration.		
4.7 Will harbor/pier/fort/tourism works disrupt fishing boats, visitors, or religious users? Note: Describe type and scale of disruption.		
4.7 Are there other socially sensitive sites such as schools, hospitals, service institutions, and religious and cultural institutions within or near to the impact area ? include the approximate distances.		
5. Land Acquisition & Resettlement		
5.1 Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the implementing agency? If not in possession, mention which agency is in possession.		

Guiding Question (with Notes)	Yes/No/? – Briefly describe (with details)	Potential Significant Risk? (H/S/M/L) – Why
5.2 Will the project require acquisition of private land? Note: Provide estimated area (m^2/ha) and land use (residential/commercial/agricultural).		
5.3 Will the project require re-possession of state land? Note: Provide estimated area (m^2/ha) and land use (residential/commercial/agricultural).		
5.4 Will households be affected due to either acquisition of private land or re-possession of state land? Note: Indicate approximate number and type of housing (permanent/temporary) and the degree of impacts (full/partial loss of houses and other assets, livelihoods and incomes, access). Present data separately for land acquisition of private land and re-possession of state land.		
5.5 Will shops/businesses be affected due to either acquisition of private land or re-possession of public land? Note: Number, type (formal/informal), and degree of livelihood impact (full/partial). Present data separately for land acquisitions and re-possession of state land.		
5.6 Will informal vendors be affected (markets, piers, beaches, roadsides)? Note: Approximate number, distribution, and type of vending, and the consequences (permanent/temporary relocations)		
5.7 Will land acquisition or re-possession result in involuntary resettlement? Note: Approximate number of households and businesses to be resettled. Present data separately for land acquisitions and re-possession of state land.		
5.8 Will land acquisitions or re-possession of land impact on religious, cultural and community properties or facilities? Note: Describe the type of property or facility (temples, churches, mosques, religious shrines, hospitals, schools, service centers) to be affected and the degree of impacts. Present data separately for land acquisitions and re-possession of state land.		
5.9 Will land acquisitions or re-possession of land impose restrictions on existing land use patterns? Note: access to water sources, forest resources, recreational sites, grazing grounds for animals, bathing sites, slash and burn agriculture (*chena* cultivations) etc. Present data separately for land acquisitions and re-possession of state land.		
5.10 Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the identified work site / Right of way?		

Guiding Question (with Notes)	Yes/No/? – Briefly describe (with details)	Potential Significant Risk? (H/S/M/L) – Why
5.11 Will there be temporary displacement during construction? Note: Specify type (houses/shops/vendors), estimated duration, and numbers.		
5.12 Will there be any willingness on the part of landowners to voluntarily donate their land for the project?		
6. Biodiversity & Natural Resources		
6.1Will works impact critical or natural habitats?		
6.2 Is the project near sensitive ecosystems (mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass, wetlands, lagoons, elephant corridors etc.)? Note: Indicate distance to nearest habitat and condition.		
6.3 Could dredging, piling, or road works affect fish breeding grounds or habitats? Note: Describe location, type of habitat, and scale of potential impact.		
6.4 Is there potential impact on coastal/marine ecosystems or protected areas? Note: Provide details on type of ecosystem and legal status.		
6.5 Will works be completed in modified habitats?		
6.6 Could works result in increased pressure on fish stocks? E.g., an increased number of boats fishing commercially.		
6.7 Could works impact coastal erosion processes. I.e., could works result in increased coastal erosion or accretion?		
6.8 Will works impact ecosystem services, for example removing vegetation that is acting as erosion protection or impacting areas where community members fish?		
7. Gender and Vulnerable Groups		
7.1 Are vulnerable groups (poor, women, women headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly, indigenous) dependent on the project area for their livelihoods and incomes? Note: Describe which groups, numbers if known, and type of dependence.		
7.2 Based on project design, will the project have any impact on existing living conditions of the vulnerable groups? Explain either positive or negative impacts.		
7.3 Are there any significant gender-related challenges in the project area ? including access to essential services, employment opportunities, labor force participation, gender-based violence, youth unemployment, and social issues such as alcoholism? Please provide any available statistics to illustrate the scope and scale of these issues.		

Guiding Question (with Notes)	Yes/No/? – Briefly describe (with details)	Potential Significant Risk? (H/S/M/L) – Why
7.4 Will the project design exacerbate these existing gender issues? Explain .		
7.5 Will project design provide universal accessibility for persons with disabilities and elderly? Note: Describe facilities such as ramps, signage, toilets, handrails planned.		
8. Cultural Heritage		
8.1 Are there religious/archaeological/heritage sites within or near the site? Note: Specify type (shrine, temple, monument) and distance.		
8.2 Is there potential for chance finds during excavation? Note: E.g., artifacts, ruins, skeletal remains, probability based on site history.		
8.3 Is the project within or adjacent to a protected heritage site? Note: Provide name of site and type of legal protection.		
9. Stakeholder Engagement		
9.1 Who are key stakeholders? Note: (i) Affected persons, (ii) other interested parties, and (iii) vulnerable persons/groups, Classify and list all stakeholders. and not their needs/requirements and interest.		
9.2 Have consultations been conducted with affected groups including vulnerable persons/groups? Note: Record dates, groups consulted, key issues raised.		
9.3 Is a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in place or planned? Note: Describe access points, focal persons, or intended GRM design.		
10. Risk Classification		
10.1 Overall Environmental Risk: High/Substantial/Moderate/Low Note: Provide justification based on identified impacts.		
10.2 Overall Social Risk: High/Substantial/Moderate/Low Note: Provide justification based on identified impacts.		
12. ES Assessments		
12.1 List the required ES assessments based on this screening form		

Annex 5: Sample Survey Questionnaires [Questionnaire to be adapted to Sub Project Context]

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

S. No:

A. GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. GPS Point: 1.1 *x* coordinate: _____ 1.2 *y* coordinate: _____1.3 Photo No: _____

2. Chainage at Location _____ 3. Roadside ☐ ☐

4. Type of location of affected land (based on UDA classification)

1. Urban ☐ 2. Semi Urban ☐ 3. Rural ☐

5. District_____ 6. Divisional Secretariat Division _____

7. G.N. Division and Code Number _____ 8. Village/Town_____

9. Name of household head _____

10. National Identity Card No. of HH ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

11. Postal Address of the AP _____

12. Name of the Respondent_____

13. Relation of the respondent to the household head (*Use codes)* _____

14. Ethnicity

1. Sinhalese		2. Tamil		3. Moor		4. Other _____	

B. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

15. Characteristics of AP household *(to be filled in for all AP households)*

S. No.	Name of HH member	Relation to HH Head or Chief Occupant *	Age	Sex*	Marital Status*	Any disabilities*	Education *	Occupation*	
								Primary	Secondary
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

** (Use codes)*

16. Income of AP household *(to be filled in for all AP households)*

S. No.	Name of HH member (Income earners only)	Relation to HH Head or Chief Occupant *	Occupation*			
			Primary	Income	Secondary	Income
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

11						
	Total Income (Primary+ Secondary)					

** (Use codes)*

17. How many nuclear/sub families are living in the AP's house/s? ☐

C. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO THE AP

18. Potential impacts on the AP due to land acquisition for the road development project

(*Multiple responses are allowed*)

Description of Impact	Tempo-rary	Perma-nent
a. Loss of land (commercial/residential/agricultural/others) (owners, tenants, sharecropper, non-title user or squatter on private or state land) Answer *Section E*	☐	☐
b. Loss of structure (house, shop, shop-house, building, secondary structures) *Answer Section F.*	☐	☐
c. Loss of rental accommodation (tenant, user with lease) *Answer Section F*	☐	☐
d. Loss of business/livelihood/income *Answer Section D.*	☐	☐
e Loss of crops, plants or trees (person who cultivates crops and/or own trees regardless of if the land is owned or not) *Answer Section F*	☐	☐
f. Relocation of AP and his/her household *Answer Section G.*	☐	☐

D. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON APS LOSING BUSINESS/ LIVELIHOOD/INCOME

19. (For the primary livelihood holder/business owner only)

Affected livelihood activities *(collect trade/business/livelihood details of the business owner/primary livelihood holder))*

General Type	Affected Occupation/ Livelihood	Indicate if Primary or Secondary	Monthly Income Derived from the Affected Livelihood	Extent of Income Loss

** (Use codes). Note: For seasonal livelihood activities, compute annual income and divide by 12 months.*

20. (For affected commercial/trading/service livelihood activities only), please provide details on the following:

Year Commenced	Status of Registration (encircle)	Place of Registration
	1=registered 2=not registered	

21. Do you employ or hire workers to help you in the affected livelihood/business?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

22. If yes, please provide information on the workers/staff by filling in the table below:

No	Posi-tion*	Name of Worker/Staff/Labourer	Age	Sex*	Any Disability*	Education*	Other Occupation (if any)	Monthly Income/ Allowances *	Extent of Income Loss to Each AP*
1.									

2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									

** (Use codes)*

23. What opportunities and livelihood assistance do you expect from this project/subproject for your household or workers to help restore your/their livelihood (multiple responses allowed)?

1. employment from the construction/civil works ☐

2. skills training (specify kind of training) ☐

_____

3. micro-finance/soft loan (specify business) ☐

_____

4. others (specify) ☐

_____

E. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON APS LOSING OWNERSHIP OR ACCESS TO LAND:

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

Land holding status *	Land Use *	**Number of Years Occupied/ Used**	Area (Perch)		Value per Perch (in Rs)
			Total	Affected	

** (Use codes). If the respondent does not know the value, write DK.*

25. If tenant, squatter, or lessee, please provide the following information on the owner of the land:

a. full name: _____

b. address: _____

c. phone number: _____

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

Trading/business activities:	1. yes	☐	2. no, but has alternative land to continue business activity	☐	3. no, and has no alternative land	☐
Agricultural activities:	1. yes	☐	2. no, but has alternative land to continue agricultural activity	☐	3. no, and has no alternative land	☐
Residential life:	1. yes	☐	2. no, but has alternative land to reside	☐	3. no, and has no alternative land	☐

Note: In the case of land used for multiple purposes (i.e., residential and commercial), answer all appropriate uses.

27. (For APs with alternative land to relocate and continue with their activities)

In which District is your alternative land situated: _____

28. (For APs with no sufficient remaining land or alternative land to continue)

Will you need assistance from government in finding an alternative land?

1. Yes ☐
2. No ☐

29. (For titleholder APs whose land will be affected)

How would you like to be compensated for your land?

1. cash compensation ☐
2. land for land ☐
3. Others (specify) ☐

_____

F. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON APS LOSING STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS

30. Major crops and trees planted in the affected land

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

*Note: Write **'idle'** if the affected agricultural land is not productive. * (Use codes)*

31. Primary and secondary structures within the affected land

Type of Structure *	Number	Area (square feet)		Degree of Impact *	Value (Rupees)
		Total Area	Affected Area		

** (Use codes)*

32. Additional information on the primary structure(s) (house, shop, building) affected by the project

Type of Structure*	Materials*	No. of Storeys	No. of Rooms	Has Electricity?	Has telephone facility?	Has piped born water?	Year built

** (Use codes)*

33. (supplemental information for APs who own the affected structure)

a. Did you obtain any credit to build this/these structure/s?

1. Yes ☐
2. No ☐

b. If yes, specify source(s) of credit for building the structure

1. Bank ☐
2. NGO ☐
3. Cooperative Society ☐
4. Money lender ☐
5. Relatives/Friends ☐
6. Others (specify) _____ ☐

34. (supplemental information for renters of the affected structure)

a. monthly rent: _____rupees.

b. number of years AP has been renting the affected structure: _____

c. until when does the AP intend to rent the structure:

1. less than 6 months ☐
2. 6 to 12 months ☐
3. more than 1 year ☐
4. indefinitely ☐

d. Does the AP know of an alternative place to rent?

1. Yes ☐
2. No ☐

e. If no, will he/she need assistance in finding another place to rent?

1. Yes ☐
2. No ☐

G. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON APS WHO NEED TO RELOCATE

35. In case you need to relocate as a result of the project, which of the two options do you prefer?

1. self-relocate to another site
2. relocate in a site to be identified and provided by government
3. undecided/don't know

H. SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

S. No. of family member (Refer Q. 16)	Name of Organization	Type of Membership*

** (Use codes)*

I. AP'S AWARENESS OF LAWS/POLICIES/PACKAGES ON LAND ACQUISITION

37. Are you aware of the following (multiple responses allowed)?

1. Land Acquisition Act (LAA)
2. National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP)
3. UDA ex-gratia package for people affected by UDA projects
4. Others (specify……)

J. PERCEIVED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT/SUBPROJECT

38. What are the problems that you/your family might have to face as a result of the implementation of the project? (Choose 3 numbers in priority order)

Social Impact/s*	Economic Impact/s*

** (Use codes)*

39. What are the advantages that you/your family would get as a result of the implementation construction of the sub project? (Choose 3 numbers according to priority)

Social Advantages*	Economic Advantages*

** (Use codes)*

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

_____

40. Enumerator's Comments :

a. Overall Assessment of the Severity of Impact on the AP (encircle number):

1 = severely affected: will be physically displaced from housing

2 = severely affected: will lose 10% or more of their productive (income-generating) assets

3 = partially affected:

b. Assessment of AP household's vulnerability status (encircle number):

1 = vulnerable, woman-headed family with no other means of support

2 = vulnerable, elderly household head with no other means of support

3 = vulnerable, marginal or poor household / without secure land tenure

4 = vulnerable, handicapped/disabled

5 = vulnerable, ethnic minority/IP

6 = not vulnerable

c. Other comments _____

_____

Sketch of Affected Land and Structures

(Note: include all permanent, semi-permanent and temporary structures. Orientation should be from the road and include adjacent landmarks):

Socio-economic Survey

QUESTIONNAIRE

A. General Information:

1.Sub Porject ID: …… 2. Chainage/location/Side:…… 3. GPS: …….

4. Type of the location:

Urban		Semi Urban		Rural	

5. Divisional Secretariat Division: ……

6. District:…… 7. G.N. Division and Code Number: ……

8. Village/town: …….

9. Name of household head:……..

10. Respondent's Name: …….

11. Relation to the household:……

12. Address of household: .....

……

13. Religion:

Buddhism		Christianity		Hinduism		Islam		Other	

B. Land and asset ownership:

14. Total land holdings and patterns of use (including those outside the road corridor and in other locations):

Owner's name	**Total area in perches**	**Type of land***	**Cultivable (perch)**	**Non-cultivable (perches)**	**Crop/s cultivated**	**Production****	**Number of structure/s**

Use numerical Code*:

1. Homestead	2. Agricultural	3. Horticultural	4. Bare land	5. Neglected land	6. Other

Use numerical Code:**

Kg. /Number of trees/ plants/ bushes/ nuts

15. Information on all structure(s) that belongs to the head of household (including those outside the road corridor and in other locations)

Type of Structure*	Materials*	No. of Storeys	No. of Rooms	Has Electricity?	Has telephone facility?	Has piped born water?	Year built

** (Use codes)*

16. Other Asset owned:

Asset	**Quantity**	**Asset**	**Quantity**	**Asset**	**Quantity**
Livestock		Motorcycle		Washing machine	
Agricultural equipment		Video/DVD player		Radio	
Tractor		Rice cooker		TV	
Three-Wheeler		Gas cooker		Trade and Business (equipment/ material available in the shop)	
Lorry		Oven		Other 1 (Specify)…….	
Bus		Refrigerator			
Car/van		Air conditioner		Other 2 (Specify) ……	
Boat		Blender/grinder			
Bicycle		Water pump			

C. Family Income and expenditure Patterns:

17. Family members who generate income:

Member's name	**Income source**	**Monthly income**

Note: In case of seasonal workers, compute the annual income and divide by 12 months.

18. Information on Family Expenditure (Monthly):

Item of Expenditure	Amount in Rs
Food	
Clothing	
Water	
Firewood/Gas/Electricity	
Dwelling house and other accommodation	
Fuel for vehicles/Boats/Agricultural Equipment	
Medical/health	
Education	
Equipment/inputs (household utensils)	
Communication/Transportation	
Debt payment/Interest*	
Social obligations	
Religious functions	
Smoking/alcohol/chewing betel	
Maintenance cost of household structures and equipment's	
Entertainment	
Charges for society membership scheme and insurance policies	
Other (specify) …….	
Total	

* Monthly loan installment including the interest taken for purchasing assets

19. Information on Family Income (Monthly):

Source of Income	Amount in Rs.
Agriculture	
Livestock	
Wage	
Salary/Allowance/Pension	
Remittance (Foreign/Samurdhi/donations)	
Rent (land/buildings and other properties)	
Trade/Business	
Non-Farm products (household products)	

Fishing	
Renting heavy vehicles (Bus/lorry/trucks/tractor)	
Renting light vehicles 1 (Van/car/land master)	
Renting light vehicles 2 (Boat/3 Wheeler)	
Interest (money lending/bank deposits)	
Trees/Gardening	
Other (specify) …….	
Total	

D. Indebtedness:

20. Please indicate your borrowings during last one year:

S. No	Source	Name of institution/person	Amount taken (Rs.)	Amount returned (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
Total					

E. Health Status:

21. What illnesses did you or other members of your household experienced during the last 12 months?

_____

22. Types of medical service do you or other members of your household used:

Type	**General**	**Children**	**Maternal**
	Service taken by*	**Service taken by***	**Service taken by***

F. Labor Migration:

23. Are there members of your household who work in locations outside the District?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

If 'Yes', please fill in the following:

Name	Type of Work	Location of Work	Frequency	Monthly income (Rs)

code: type of work

1. Agricultural Labor	2. Non-Agricultural Labor	3. Trade & Business	4. Others (Specify) ……

code: location of work

1. in the same Province	2. in another province (specify)	3. in another country (specify)	4. sea based

code: frequency of Migration

1. Once a year	2. Twice a year	3. Recurring annually
4. Recurring once in three years	5. According to necessity	

G. Women Status (Discuss questions 24-26 with the housewife and other female members of the household):

24. Do you think that the women in your area have sufficient opportunities to participate in <u>decision making</u> at the…

a. household level?

1. plenty ☐ 2. enough ☐ 3. limited ☐ 4. none ☐

b. community level?

1. plenty ☐ 2. enough ☐ 3. limited ☐ 4. none ☐

25. (For women-respondents who answered limited or no opportunities to participate in decision making)

What are the possible reasons why there are limited or no opportunity for women to participate in decision making?

Reasons

(Use Codes)

26. What can be done to improve women's benefit from the assistance to be provided for affected persons under the project?

_____

Comments of the enumerator ……
……..

Enumerator's Name and signature: Date:

Name and signature of the Supervisor: Date:

CODE GUIDE

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Survey/Census

A. General Information:

LARS/Census Item 13. Relation to the household head (use codes in item 15)

B. Background Information on the Affected Household

LARS/Census Item 15. Characteristics of AP household

Relationship to household head (HH)	**Education**	**Occupation**
1. Wife/Husband 6. Brother	1. Illiterate	1. Farming own land 15. Police, homeguard,
2. Son 7. Sister	2. Can place signature	2. Agricultural labour security services
3. Daughter 8. Daughter in Law	3. Waiting for schooling (0-5 yrs.)	3. Non-agriculture labour (skilled) 16. Housewife
4. Father 9. Son in Law	4. Class I-V	4. Non-agriculture labour (unskilled) 17. Retired person
5. Mother 10. Other (specify)	5. Class VI-G.C.E. (O/L)	5. Fishing 18. Student
	6. G.C.E. (O/L) Pass	6. Weaving/garments 19. Child (0-5 age)
Marital Status	7. G.C.E. (A/L) Pass	7. Animal Husbandry 20. Unemployed
1. Married 5. Separated	8. Undergraduate/Graduate	8. Commercial Activities 21. Other (specify)
2. Unmarried 6. Minor (below 18)	9. Postgraduate	9. Vendor (**Specify**)
3. Widow/Widower	10. Other (specify)	10. Government Services/ Executive
4. Divorced		11. Government Services/ other grades
Disability	**Sex**	12. Private Sector/ Executive
1. not disabled	1. Male	13. Private Sector/ other grades
2. has major disability	2. Female	14. Armed forces
3. has minor disability		

D. Supplemental Information on APs Losing Business/Livelihood/Income

LARS/Census Item 18. Commercial/Business/Livelihood Activities

General Type of Business/Livelihood	**Affected Occupation**		**Income (Rs.) Per Month**
1.Agricultural enterprise	1. Farming	13. Vehicle yard (selling)	1. < 5000
2. Non-agricultural enterprise	2. Horticulture	14. Hardware shop	2. 5001-7500
	3. Livestock raising	15. Hotel/restaurant/bar	3. 7501 – 10000
Sex	4. Fishing/fish processing	16. Tea shop	4. 10001 – 15000
1. Male	5. Weaving	17. Fuel centre	5. 15001 – 25000
2. Female	6. Animal Husbandry	18. Vegetable shop	6. 25000 – 50000

	7. Retail shop (essential items)	19. Fruit shop	7. 50001 – 100000
Disability	8. Wholesale shop (essential items	20. Fish stall	8. 100001 - 200000
1.No Disability	9. Small shop (services)	21. Small shop (services)	9. > 200001
2.Has Major Disability	10. Large shop (services	22. small-medium scale factory (less than 100 workers)	
3.Has Minor Disability	11. Variety store	23. Large scale factory (100 or more workers)	
	12. Garage/tyre shop/service centre	24. Others (specify)	**Extent of Income Loss**
			1. Permanent
			2. Temporary

LARS/Census Item 21. Information on Workers of Affected Businesses/Livelihood

Position in the Affected Business/Livelihood Enterprise	**Education**	**Other Occupation**	**Salary/Allowances (Rs.) Per Month**
1. Managerial/supervisory position	1. Illiterate	1. Farming own land	1. < 5000
2. labour and allied services (clerks,	2. Can place signature	2. Agricultural labour	2. 5001-7500
cashiers, office aides, bookkeepers,	3. Waiting for schooling	3. Non-agriculture labour (skilled)	3. 7501 – 10000
sales employees, etc)	4. Class I-V	4. Non-agriculture labour (unskilled)	4. 10001 – 15000
3. non-agricultural skilled labourer	5. Class VI-G.C.E. (O/L)	5. Fishing	5. 15001 – 25000
(masons, carpenters, machine	6. G.C.E. (O/L) Pass	6. Weaving / garment	6. 25000 – 50000
operators, technicians)	7. G.C.E. (A/L) Pass	7. Animal Husbandry	7. 50001 – 100000
4. unskilled labourer	8. Undergraduate/ Graduate	8. Commercial Activities	8. 100001 - 200000
5. agricultural labourer (including	9. Postgraduate	9. Vendor (Specify)	9. > 200001
Workers in poultry farms/piggery)	10. Other (specify)	10. Government Services/ Executive	
		11. Government Services/ other grades	**Extent of Income Loss**
Sex		12. Private Sector/ Executive	1. No impact
1. Male		13. Private Sector/ other grades	2. Permanent loss
2. Female		14. Armed forces	3. Temporary loss
		15. Police / Security Services	
Disability		16. Others (specify)	
1.No Disability			
2.Has Major Disability			
3.Has Minor Disability			

* Note: For seasonal workers, compute the annual income and divide by 12 months.

E. Supplemental Information on APs Losing Ownership or Access to Land

LARS/Census Item 23. Land holding status

Land Ownership Status		**Land Use**
1. sole deed/titleholder	5. owner, but has leased the property to another person	1. trade/business

2. claims ownership but without title	6. lessee/renter	2. residential
3. shares ownership with another person	7. tenant	3. driveways/private road
4. owner, but has mortgaged the property	8. squatter	4. agricultural (productive or idle)
		5. stateland/ROW

F. Supplemental Information on APs Losing Structures and Improvements:

LARS/Census Item 29. Crops

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

LARS/Census Items 30 and 31. Type of Structure

1. house	4. parapet wall/fence/gate
2. shop/store	5. others (specify)
3. combined house-shop	

LARS/Census Item 30. Degree of impact on the structure

1. Partially affected
2. Fully affected (or remaining structure no longer structurally viable) but can be rebuilt within the same plot
3. Fully affected (or remaining structure no longer structurally viable) and needs to be relocated elsewhere

LARS/Census Item 31. Materials of the affected structure

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

H. SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

LAR/Census Item 35. Type of membership in local/community organizations

1. Office bearer	3. general member
2. active member (paid membership and attend meetings)	4. other (specify)

J. PERCEIVED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT/SUBPROJECT

LAR/Census Item 37. Problems that the AP might have to face as a result of the implementation of the project?

Social	Economic
1. Loss of relatives and neighbours	1. Loss of Income
2. Loss of friends	2. Increasing cost of living
3. Loss of access to religious place/s	3. Parting from business premises & workplaces
4. Affects children's education	4. Limitation of social infrastructure
5. No sufficient remaining land to resettle	5. Temporary disruption on transportation
6. Increase in air & noise pollution	6. Temporary disruption on tourism
7. Temporary disturbance on family life	7. Loss of goodwill
8. Other (specify)	8. Other (specify)

LAR/Census Item 38. Perceived Advantages that the AP would get as a result of the construction of the road

Social Advantages	Economic Advantages
1. Improve of Road Security	1. Generate additional Income
2. Improve the quality of Environmental conditions	2. Reduce cost of living
3. High demand for lands	3. Develop business premises & workplaces
4. Increase the land value	4. Develop social infrastructure
5. Improve tourism	5. Develop transportation facilities
6. Other (specify)	6. Other (specify)

Socio-Economic Survey

SES Item 14. ***Total*** land holdings and patterns of use (including those outside the road corridor and in other locations):

1. Homestead	2. Agricultural	3. Horticultural	4. Bare land	5. Neglected land	6. Other

Kg. /Number of trees/ plants/ bushes/ nuts

SES Item 15. Information on ***all structure(s)*** that belong to the head of household (including those outside the road corridor and in other locations)

Type of structure

1. Residential house	2. Rented house	3. Trade/business	4. Residential and Trade

5. Stores	6. Shed	7. Abandoned/not in use	8. Other (specify) ……

Materials:

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

D. Indebtedness:

SES Item 20. Source of borrowings during last one year:

1. Bank	4. Societies
2. Private money lender	5. Others (specify)
3. relatives/friends	

E. Health Status:

SES Item 22. Types of medical service used:

1. western	2. ayurvedic	3. other (specify)

Health service provider:

1. Government Hospital/Clinic	2. Experienced person	3. Traditional Doctor	4. Private Doctor
5. Pharmacy	6. Own	7. NGO Health Clinic	8. Other (specify) ……..

F. Labor Migration:

SES Item 23. type of work, location of work and frequency of migration

code: type of work:

1. Agricultural Labor	2. Non-Agricultural Labor	3. Trade & Business	4. Others (Specify) ……

code: location of work:

1. in the same Province	2. in another province (specify)	3. in another country (specify)	4. sea based

code: frequency of Migration:

1. Once a year	2. Twice a year	3. annually
4. Recurring once in three years	5. According to necessity	

G. Women Status (For the housewife or other female members of the household):

SES Item 25: reasons for the limited opportunities of women to participate in decision making in the household or community

1. women have too much work at home/not enough time	4. some policies/rules in the community or government discourage women to participate
2. women have been raised to leave the decision making to men	5. others (specify)
3. women lack capacity or skills	

Questionnaire for Affected Common Properties, Government Offices and Utilities

Serial No.

1. Sub project: _____ 2. Location: _____

3. Divisional Secretary Area: _____ 4. District: _____

5. Village/Town: _____

6. Name of Respondent: _____

7. Address of the Association/Office Responsible/Managing the Affected Asset:

_____

_____

8. Position of the Respondent in the Association: _____

9. Name of the Head of Association (if not the respondent): _____

10. Phone No: _____

11. Information on the Affected Asset

12a. Community Asset

Type of Community Asset (encircle)	Name (if any)	Area Affected (in sqm)	Degree of Impact
1 = school 2 = clinic/hospital 3 = water points or communal water system 4 = temple/shrine/sacred trees 5 = community signboard 6 = public market			1 – slightly affected (no shifting needed. Only minor repairs needed. Can still operate at same level prior to land acquisition) 2 – severely affected but can be shifted within the remaining portion of the plot. 3 – severely affected and needs to be shifted to another location

7 = public graveyard/cemetery 8 = terminal for public vehicles 9 = others (specify)_____			

12b. Utilities/bus stops

Affected Utilities (encircle)	Number	Degree of Impact (encircle)
1 = Power distribution poles 2 = Power transmission towers 3 = Telephone lines 4 = Water distribution lines 5 = irrigation canal 6 = bus stops 7 = others (specify) _____		1 – slightly affected (no shifting needed. Only minor repairs needed. No disruption of service anticipated. Can still operate at same level prior to land acquisition) 2 – severely affected and needs to be shifted to another location. Indicate duration of service interruption during shifting: _____ days

13. Compensation preferred by the AP association/community/agency

1. Cash Payment (specify estimated replacement amount) _____	
2. Land for land	
3. Others (specify_____)	

14. Problems noted in the shifting/replacement of the affected properties, if any.

_____

_____

Comments of the Enumerator: _____

_____

Enumerator's Name: _____

Date Accomplished: _____

Name of the Supervisor: _____

Annex 6: Terms of Reference for Carrying out the SIA and Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan

1. **Description of Project Background**

2. **Project Location and Activities**

3. **Objective of the assignment**

The areas of intervention towards achieving the project development objectives of the project have been identified, and the basic framework, the Resettlement Policy Framework, comprising principles, procedures, and guidelines to identify and assess the potential social impacts and risks, prepare mitigation plans as part of sub-project preparation, institutional arrangements, and processes to be followed for the project, have been prepared. In this context, the Government of Sri Lanka intends to hire well qualified professional consultants to carry out social safeguards measures including: (a) Social Screening and Impact Assessment for the Project; (b) Preparation of Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) for addressing non-land related social issues and adverse impacts, and (d) If needed as per the RPF prepared under the Project, a Resettlement Action Plan or the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP/A-RAP).

The Social Assessment will help to understand key social issues, identify risks and impacts on populations, institutional and legal settings in which social safeguard measures will be planned and implemented. Based on the Social Assessment and technical design of the sub-project intervention, a Social Screening Report (SSR) will be prepared. The SSR will help determine the need for a detailed Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and other due diligence studies like the tracer survey, social audit, asset valuation as provided for in the RPF prepared under the Project, and prepare SIMP and RAP/A-RAP, if deemed necessary. The study will be within the context of the GOSL's previous experience in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement management, various policies, and institutions in place, and meeting the safeguard requirements of the World Bank.

4. **Specific Objectives**

- To carry out as a part of the Social Assessment a rapid review of social issues involved and prepare a broad-based social assessment of the project (focusing on components and likely activities), highlighting potential positive and negative impacts of the project. To review policy and acts/ regulations of GOSL and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) to identify applicable provisions in the proposed project and suggest ways to fill any gap between the GOSL and World Bank requirements.
- To understand roles and responsibilities and assess capacity of the implementing institutions involved in the Project to manage social development issues including safeguards, offer guidelines for capacity development to address any gaps.
- To carry out social screening for the sub-project activities to see if there could be any adverse social impacts, and, if confirmed, carry out social impact assessment and other due diligence studies (tracer survey, social audit, asset valuation, due diligence report)

- To develop a Social Impact Management Plan (SMP) for the sub-project implementation, and if required a RAP/A-RAP (fulfilling requirements of the ESMF and the RPF and integrating participation and social accountability guidelines).

5. Tasks

The scope of services comprises, without being limited to, the following:

Task - 1: Social Assessment. This will include the following:

Situation Assessment: A rapid analysis of the developmental, socio-cultural, and political economic context based on information available from the government, stakeholder consultations, primary and secondary sources, and media reports relevant to the project. This analysis will briefly describe the context for the project, including the historical context (e.g., post conflict/peace dividends) for the growth of the country/region/locality, overall institutional environment, political economic aspects, and any conflict risks.

Analysis of Key Social Impacts, Risks and Opportunities: This section will discuss the socioeconomic and cultural profile of the people likely to benefit/be adversely affected, their interests and levels of influence on project outcomes; positive/negative impacts on the poor/ vulnerable groups; role of civil society, opportunities to engage with them for better outcomes; any conflict risks that may affect implementation; impacts due to labor influx, including risks of gender based violence, child labor, etc. Analysis of key social risks will include likelihood of involuntary resettlement, issues of gender equality, social inclusion, labor issues, camp management and workers' code of conduct, and social accountability. A Stakeholder Analysis will be conducted through consultations to identify and assess the role and influence various stakeholders including the impacted people.

Analysis of Legislative and Regulative Frameworks. The consultant will describe the policy context with special attention to legislations on social dimensions relevant to the Project. The consultant will also review the World Bank safeguard provisions that need to be complied with and will suggest measures to fill any gaps between the Bank and government policies.

Review of Experience in Social Management. The consultant will review the country experience in LA & R&R; vulnerable community development and social accountability in key participating institutions that will be responsible for the implementation of the project.

Institutional and Capacity Assessment. The consultant will review the existing institutional mechanisms and capacity of the involved institutions for social management including the existence of units/ focal points for addressing land acquisition, resettlement and other social dimensions, their powers, functions, and effectiveness.

Analysis of Social Inclusion and Social Accountability. The Consultant will make an analysis of prevalent social accountability policies and practices promoting demand for —good governance' (DFGG) involving downward accountability and explore opportunities for strengthening DFGG/social accountability through participation of community groups, impacted people, other stakeholders, civil society organizations (CSO) in planning, implementing, and monitoring the project and the municipalities' responsiveness and efficiency in meeting people's needs.

Task - 2 Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP).

Building on the findings and recommendations of the Social Assessment, the SIMP will include (a) findings from the social screening, socio-economic survey, stakeholder consultations, impact categories, types of losses, etc.; (b) plans and mitigation measures for addressing non-land related risks; (c) measures for strengthening social inclusion and accountability; (d) specific plans and actions relating to consultations, information disclosure and grievance redressal; (e) measures for addressing impacts due to labor influx such as child labor, gender based violence, conflicts with host communities, etc.; (f) planning, implementation and monitoring arrangements to address social development issues and risks; (g) budget and timeline for implementation of activities in the SIMP with clear identification of tasks for the contractor, supervision consultant, project implementing partners, Developers and the relevant line Ministry/Agency.

Task -3 Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Planning

The Consultant will as per the ESMF and the RPF undertake a full census of all persons/households affected by the sub-project, including other relevant due diligence studies (e.g., tracer survey, social audit, asset valuation, etc.). Based on the findings of these reports, prepare RAP/A-RAP, as required. The RAP/A-RAP will include, at the least:

- Principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation.
- Findings from the social screening, socio-economic survey, stakeholder consultations, impact categories, types of losses.
- Estimation of impact categories and affected population, and guidelines for recording additional impacts
- Entitlements Matrix for provisioning compensation and rehabilitation assistance for losses to assist the affected people in various categories to re-establish their living conditions including shelter and livelihoods meeting the World Bank's ESF and country legal requirements.
- Principles and criteria relating to cut-off date for compensation; define criteria and authority for determining eligibility for different impacted categories of people to receive LA and R&R benefits; valuing the affected land and assets,
- Guidelines for site selection, site preparation and relocation of displaced households; legal arrangements for regularizing tenure.
- Guidelines for post-resettlement support including housing, infrastructure and social services to the relocated people and capacity enabling them to re-establish and sustain their living conditions.
- Institutional arrangements including organizational procedures for delivery of the entitlements, including responsibilities of the government and other stakeholders including NGOs in the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works; and organizational responsibilities for planning, implementing, and monitoring RAPs; sequencing activities with a flow chart outlining planning and implementation process.
- Procedures for consultation, information disclosure and grievance redress mechanism.
- Process for approving, implementing, and monitoring resettlement plans, with specific timeline and budget

6. Deliverables

The deliverables will include the following:

- Inception Report, including a work plan presenting the methodology for Social Assessment and SIA for Stage 1 activities as per the TOR.
- Social Impact Assessment Report, along with a comprehensive consultation report as Annex describing all consultations held for this assignment, explaining methodology and types, key data on type of meeting, stakeholder groups met, number of participants, date, location, photographs etc.; key issues discussed, and responses from the project.
- If relevant, other due diligence reports from the tracer survey, social audit and asset valuation.
- Social Impact Mitigation Plan that is approved by the PMU and/or line Ministry/Agency.
- Resettlement Action Plan or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP/ARAP) that is approved by the concerned line Ministry/Agency.

7. Methodology

The methodologies to be followed by the consultant in this assignment include review of relevant documents & secondary information, interactions and consultations with stakeholders, and field visits and community interactions. Consultant will develop detailed methodology and work plan in the inception report, which will be discussed and agreed with the client. The Consultant should pay special attention to the safeguard policies and practices adopted by GOSL for externally funded projects.

8. Duration of the service

The time required for this assignment is envisaged to be 4 months.

9. Qualification of Expert

The consultant/s should include a team leader and Social Development experts with experience in resettlement, community development, gender studies, and social inclusion/accountability, with higher degree in Social Sciences. In particular:

Team Leader: a senior specialist, with at least ten years of experience in Social Development, He/ she should have delivered Social Assessment, SMF, RAP earlier for external donor funded projects. Experience in rural resettlement, community development will be considered an added qualification. He/she should also have proven ability to command a team and ensure targets and deadlines are met and to ensure quality of outputs meet client expectation and demonstrated proficiency in writing and speaking in English. He/she is expected to have experience with the application of good-governance tools such like citizen/community score cards, participative monitoring and evaluation, grievance redress and complaint handling, conflict mediation, information, education, communication, etc.

Social Development Specialist, with at least 5 years' experience in the field, working with poor urban communities, organizing surveys, and managing interaction with communities and civil society. Prior experience with the application of good-governance tools such like citizen/community score cards, participative monitoring and evaluation, grievance redress and complaint handling, conflict mediation, information, education, and communication is a plus.

Social Development Analyst, with relevant degree in social science and demonstrated proficiency in analytical skills and writing and speaking in English

The Consultant should explain in advance, in the inception report, the team it will mobilize to deliver the above tasks, especially the Task-3, which will require census survey.

10. Estimated input of professional time

The total estimated level of effort for this assignment is estimated to be 26 staff weeks (excluding the time of surveyors).

Position	SA	SIMP	SIA&RO for Phase I
Team Leader	4 weeks	6 weeks	2 weeks
Social Development Specialist	2 weeks	2 weeks	2 weeks
Social Development Analyst	4 weeks	2 weeks	2 weeks

11. Other Information

The consultants are advised to refer to the following World Bank ESF and relevant ESS in addition to any other resources that they may deem fit: Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (ESS-1), Labor and Working Conditions (ESS-2), Community Health and Safety (ESS-4), Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS-5) and Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS-10). Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook: the consultant may refer to www.worldbank.org/socialanalysissourcebook.

Annex 7: Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan

The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

1. Description of the project

General description of the project and identification of the project area.

2. Potential impacts

Identification of:

a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement.
b) the zone of impact of such component or activities.
c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and
d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

3. Objectives

The main objectives of the resettlement program and the Resettlement Action Plan.

4. Socioeconomic studies

The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including:

a) the results of a census survey covering
   - current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance.
   - standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population, incidence of poverty and key gender issues.
   - the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic.
   - information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
   - provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.
b) Other studies describing the following
   - land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based

usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area.

- the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project.
- public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

5. Legal framework

The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering

a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment.
b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project.
c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation.
d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities.
e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and
f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land--including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage

6. Institutional Framework

The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering

a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation.
b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

7. Eligibility

Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

8. Valuation of and compensation for losses

The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

9. Resettlement measures

A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy. In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons and prepared in consultation with them.

10. Site selection, site preparation, and relocation

Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering

a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources.
b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites.
c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

11. Housing, infrastructure, and social services

Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

12. Environmental protection and management

A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

13. Community participation

Strategy for involving resettlers and host communities, that includes:

a) a description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities.
b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan.
c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented, and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual’s families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

14. Integration with host populations

Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including

a) consultations with host communities and local governments.
b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers.
c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and
d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

15. Grievance procedures

Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should consider the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

16. Organizational responsibilities

The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

17. Implementation schedule

An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

18. Costs and budget

Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.[6]

19. Monitoring and evaluation

Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the relevant Ministry/government agency, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation

Annex 8: Outline of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

An abbreviated plan will cover the following minimum elements:

(a) Project Description

Identify Project location and its features.

(b) Census Survey of Displaced Persons and Valuation of Assets

Potential displacement due to proposed sub-project, assets lost and people from homes or livelihood, and methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost.

(c) Legal and Regulatory Framework

Describe key national acquisition, compensation, policies and donor policies, entitlements. Explain how national legislation and regulations on land acquisition, NIRP and WB's ESF will be achieved.

(d) Eligibility, Description of Compensation and other Resettlement Assistance to be provided

Describe the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures and other assistances that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives.

(e) Consultations with affected persons

Discuss the consultation and participation process in the light of national laws, NIRP and WB's ESF requirements, including on issues about acceptable alternatives.

(f) Institutional Responsibility for Implementation and Procedures for Grievance Redress

Identify main tasks and responsibilities in planning, negotiating, consulting, approving, coordinating, implementing, grievance redress, financing, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement and rehabilitation.

(g) Arrangements for Monitoring and Implementation, and

Specify the arrangements for M&E.

(h) Timetable and Budget

An Implementation schedule will be prepared including all resettlement activities from preparation to implementation

Annex 9: Sample Application Form for Grievance Redress Mechanism

(To be made available in Sinhala, Tamil, and English)

Date:

Place of Registration:

Mode of Communication (e.g., note/letter, email, verbal/telephone):

Name _____

Gender _____

Age _____

Home Address _____

Phone/Email _____

Individual/authority to whom complaint was submitted:

Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question:

Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:

If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here: ☐

Nature of Resolution Sought:

How would you like your concerns/issues to be resolved?

Contact details for update/feedback

How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)
Reviewed by (Name/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)
Action Taken:
Whether Action Taken Disclosed [ ] Yes [ ]No
Means of Disclosure

ANNEX 10: Draft Agreement for Voluntary Land Donations

AGREEMENT

Obtaining the land to support the improvement / rehabilitation / construction of the …… (**subproject name**) under **REVIVE**.

This agreement is made and entered into on this ……. day of …… Two Thousand …… at …… in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

BY AND BETWEEN

Ministry of Transport, Highways, and Urban Development (MoTH&UD) acting through the **Urban Development Authority (UDA) / Project Management Unit (PMU)** and the **relevant Local Authority / Asset-owning Agency** (please specify and delete inappropriate words), and the **Divisional Secretary, ……**, which term of expression shall, where the context so admits, include their successors and permitted assigns of the one part,

AND

…… (name of owner of the land) of …… (address), which term of expression shall, where the context so admits, include his/her/their successors and permitted assigns, of the other part.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the **Authorized Officer** of MOTH&UD/UDA/PMU (and, where relevant, the Chairman/Head of the Local Authority/Asset-owning Agency) and the **Divisional Secretary(……)**
AND **…… (owner)** have mutually agreed as follows:

01. Considering the social and economic benefits of the above-mentioned **REVIVE subproject**, I/We …… the owner(s) of the land called …… (more fully described in the Schedule hereto) **donate** the said land to the **[receiving entity: MOTH&UD/UDA/Local Authority – specify one]**. I/We understand that the receiving entity may grant possession of the site (including this plot) in writing to the **PMU/PIU/contractor** solely to enable execution of the subproject works.

02. The land is being given of my/our **own free will** as an **entirely voluntary donation**, **without any form of coercion or undue influence**. I/We have been informed that I/We have the **right to refuse** donation and may instead seek options available under the Project's **Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**. I/We have been informed of the **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**.

03. I/We …… hereby assure that I/We relinquish all claim and title to the donated land and that the land is **free of all encumbrances**, liens, claims, and disputes to the best of my/our knowledge.

04. I/We …… agree to remove/demolish the following **secondary structure(s)** …… recognized as necessary to implement the subproject, **with any support/assistance**

applicable under the RPF (if eligible) and on the condition that works will proceed in accordance with approved designs and statutory clearances.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

Details of the land: .....
Size/extent of the land: .....
Details of any structures/trees/crops: .....

Boundaries
To North: .....
To South: .....
To East: .....
To West: .....

Hereby we grant and acknowledge the acceptance of the land more fully described in the Schedule hereto on ..... (date).

.....
Signature of Owner/Donor (Affected Party)
Name: ..... NIC: .....
Witnesses (02): 1) ..... 2) .....

Acknowledgement by Receiving Entity

1. **Authorized Officer**, MOTH&UD/UDA/PMU or **[relevant Local Authority/Asset-owning Agency – specify]**
   Name: ..... Designation: ..... Signature: .....
2. **Divisional Secretary, ...**
   Name: ..... Signature: .....

(Delete/complete inapplicable options; attach copy of title/permit, plan/sketch, NIC copies, and brief note confirming voluntariness and GRM disclosure. Use Sinhala/Tamil/English versions as required.)

ANNEX 11: Stakeholder consultations during Social and Environment screening

Annex: Consultation outcomes

Jaffna Fort Revival

Consulted with: UDA, JMC, DoA, DS office, community representatives of Fort, fisheries society representatives of fort, vendors in the outer moat area

Stakeholder / Location	Baseline + Consultation/Field Issues	Key Takeaway / Implication for the Project
Outer Moat – Mobile Vendors (Entrance Vehicle Park)	6 vending units (ice-cream vans, fruit cart, lottery stall, closed stall). Mostly elderly + WHH + one disabled woman; entirely within footprint; depend on tourist flow; lack shade, sanitation, storage; vulnerable to income loss during works.	Ensure clear relocation strategy, priorities vulnerable vendors; provide properly serviced vending spaces.
Outer Moat – AB16 / Pannai Circular Road Vendors	~9 temporary vendors (fruits, snacks, clothes, lottery); elderly, WHH, ex-combatant included; informal; high dependence on daily traffic; fully within footprint.	Provide organized replacement spaces and transitional livelihood support.
Outer Moat – Driving School Area & Heavy Vehicle Parking	Driving practice area (~10,000 m^2) + heavy vehicle parking (~30,000 m^2). Used daily by instructors/drivers; inside footprint; loss of space affects training income and local traffic movement.	Provide alternative space and micro-phasing to avoid complete disruption.
Lagoon Edge – Fishers' Landing & Haul-Out Area	~74 small-scale lagoon fishers with 30–35 boats. Landing space informal and congested; risk of haul-out disruption; fishers stated strong need for improved landing structure to prevent ad-hoc and unsafe landings.	Maintain access at all times; incorporate improved, designated landing points and simple fisheries facilities.
Lagoon Park – Community Facilities	Pre-school (13 children), community centre, playground, Catholic statue. Community expressed need for a *new, better-designed pre-school*; current facilities cramped and at risk during construction; parents concerned about child safety and male youth misbehavior in secluded park corners.	Integrate new pre-school into design; enforce safety and visibility in park layout; avoid secluded/hidden zones that enable youth misconduct.
Lagoon Park – Fisher Rest Area (Proposed)	Fishers requested a formal resting shelter. Currently rest informally under trees or near landing site; lack of shade and seating; want designated rest place integrated logically with landing point.	Include a fisher rest shelter with shade, water point and seating in park concept.

Lagoon Park – Prevention of Anti-Social Behavior	Community reported occasional misbehavior by teenagers/youth at night or in secluded corners, making families wary of using the area.	Landscape design must ensure open visibility, lighting and natural surveillance; avoid hidden pockets.
Lagoon Park – Local Commercial Units / Kiosks	Community members expressed interest in selling local products (snacks, ornaments, craft items) in new commercial units; they requested priority allocation.	Design commercial kiosks with priority for local residents and vulnerable households; transparent allocation procedure needed.
Lagoon Park – Prison Visitor Facilities	Visitor waiting hut, canteen and vehicle park. Used by detainees' families; vulnerable users rely on shade and safe waiting area.	Maintain shaded waiting and safe footpaths; coordinate with prison authorities.
Inner Moat – Tourist Circulation Zone	~200,000 visitors annually; adjacent vendors/transport depend on this movement. Tourists must maintain safe access even if inner moat is not construction area.	Provide temporary circulation routes to avoid indirect livelihood impacts.
AB21 Residential Cluster (Opposite Fort)	~25 houses & 3 shops; low-income households. Not in footprint but concerned about dust, noise, traffic risk.	Strengthen traffic management, dust control, safe walkways.
Pannai Walkway Vendors (Adjacent)	~20 vendors; rely on tourist footfall. Concerned that construction will reduce visitor movement temporarily.	Provide alternate footpaths and advance communication of phasing.
Cross-Cutting Vulnerable Groups	Elderly vendors, WHHs, disabled woman vendor, ex-combatant, and low-income fishers. High sensitivity to income disruption and access loss.	Provide special assistance, clear information, and priority access to restored livelihood spaces.

Gurunagar Coastal Road & Fishery Town

Consulted with: RDA, DFAR, DS office (DS/GN), Representatives of fisheries societies (3 societies) in the Gurunagar area, dry fish producer society in Gurunagar, Whole sale buyers in Gurunagar market, Middle men in Gurunagar fish market

Stakeholder / Location	**Baseline + Consultation/Field Issues**	**Key Takeaway / Implication for the Project**

Fishers' Society – Jetty & Fisheries Operations	Jetty serves a large mixed fleet (376 one-day boats; 340 OFRP; 35 trawlers; 8 non-mech; 120 traditional crafts). Fish landing, sorting, loading and unloading occur continuously; pier is narrow (150 m single lane) and congested; fishers strongly emphasized their support to organize the fishery activities to avoid livelihood losses during the construction period. They requested frequent, simple haul-out bays along the road for repairs and emergencies. Jetty is managed by the Fishermen's Society (DFAR confirmation). Daily anchorage, maintenance, fuel mixing, unloading; informal landing stretches used at multiple points; fishers stressed that any raised embankment or rigid edge will hinder haul-out or sliding boats; prefer stepped/sloped access and multiple bays. Fishers resting halls: Used daily for net-mending, shade, storing small gear; partially inside RoW; fishers request relocation within same vicinity because huts are essential rest spaces with no alternative shade along the stretch.	Ensure continuous operational access to jetty; incorporate haul-out bays into road design; avoid narrowing any lagoon-edge turning space; micro-phasing essential. Maintain flexible lagoon access; integrate stepped/soft edges into design; provide haul-out pockets at regular intervals. Reconstruct huts nearby; integrate shaded resting zones in final design.
Middlemen / Wholesale Buyers (Fish Market)	~27 middlemen + ~12 retail vendors; provide information on catch volumes, daily turnover, and peak hours; report that even minor access interruptions reduce freshness and prices; early morning mobility is critical. Poor sanitation and drainage worsen fish handling conditions.	Maintain early-morning traffic flow; coordinate construction hours; integrate sanitation/drainage solutions near market and landing spaces.
RDA – Road Requirements & Design Expectations	RDA requires: 8.5 m total width for single-lane (with shoulders) and 10 m for double-lane. Need designated vehicle-parking/lay-by bays. RDA states road expansion can be done toward lagoon by reclaiming land, as land is not currently used for formal structures.	Road design must respect required widths; include lay-by/parking; explore lagoon-side reclamation carefully while safeguarding fisheries access and environmental norms.
GN – Land Tenure & Settlement History	GN confirmed the entire Gurunagar settlement was historically lagoon; reclaimed and settled under a Government housing/resettlement program in the 1980s. Houses hold permits, not deeds; no surveyed freehold titles. High density, narrow plots, close-to-road construction.	Any structural impacts require sensitive handling due to permit-based tenure; avoid triggering unnecessary displacement; tenure regularization may arise as a community expectation.

DS – Land Ownership at Jetty Area	DS confirmed jetty and adjoining lagoon-edge lands belong to the State (DS jurisdiction) and cannot be owned privately.	Engage DS early for any land adjustments; ensure that fisheries operations remain protected under public land-use arrangements.
Roadside shops operator	Dense settlement; houses built on edge of carriageway; expressed strong concerns about vibrations, partial loss of steps/platforms, and construction dust. Land scarcity severe.	Minimizing boundary-level impacts is key; maintain safe temporary access; tailored support for vulnerable households.
Gurunagar Fish Market (Retail + Wholesale)	High-volume trade; women are ~50% of retail vendors. Market environment unhygienic with drainage issues; access required for buyers and wholesale agents.	Maintain unhindered mobility; improve hygiene and drainage; consider market-edge enhancements.
Community Concerns – Sanitation & Waste	Sanitation and waste management (solid + sewage) are critical issues due to overcrowding and lagoon-edge disposal. Flooding and blocked drains affect households and fish drying.	Integrate improved drainage, solid waste points, and sanitation facilities into design; coordinate with CMC/PS.
Institutional Lands (Customs, Security Forces, Forest Dept, Fuel Station)	Adjacent to the road but not in footprint; institutions noted parking and vehicle movement challenges during peak hours.	Provide coordinated phasing + traffic management.
Dry-Fish Processing Group (24 members, 3 women)	Outside footprint; uses ~100,000 kg raw fish annually; dust from roadworks and disturbance to access could disrupt drying cycles.	Dust suppression measures; informed scheduling; optional support to extend platforms.

Cod Bay Fishery Harbour

Consulted with: The harbour Master, Manager-OceanPick, Boat operators, Harbour development society representatives)

Consulted Stakeholder	**Baseline + Issues (Derived Through KII)**	**Key Takeaway / Implication for the Project**
Harbour Master – CFHC (Primary KII Source)	The Harbour Master provided all core operational data: harbour population fluctuates 500–700 persons/day during seasonal peaks; two piers (150 m & 100 m)	Continuous berthing and unloading must be protected; construction must be phased to maintain operational flow; no land acquisition or

	serve 20–25 berths simultaneously; boat operations follow a sequential cycle of arrival → berthing → unloading (1.5–3 hrs) → idling → reloading → departure; internal circulation must remain open at all times. He confirmed no residents or vendors inside the harbour. Crucially, the Harbour Master stated that construction activities — including pier rehabilitation and proposed pier expansion — can be micro-phased and sequenced in a way that does not disrupt fishery activities. He stressed that the success of construction depends on phased scheduling aligned with vessel arrival patterns, especially during high-movement periods (60–70 vessel movements/day).	displacement, but very high operational sensitivity. Construction and pier expansion must follow a phased, step-by-step approach, keeping at least one operational berthing/unloading face active at all times. Sequencing must be coordinated with CFHC to avoid disruption to the fishery supply chain and vessel turnaround cycles.
Harbour Development Society (Verification + Operational Nuances)	Verified CFHC's data on fleet size, unloading cycles, buyer movement patterns, and congestion periods. Highlighted financial losses when unloading is delayed, and stressed that temporary berthing arrangements must be ensured if any pier sections are upgraded.	Engage society continuously during sequencing; incorporate temporary berths/alternative circulation paths into construction plan.
OceanPick Officers (Aquaculture + Cold Chain KII)	Shared details on aquaculture operations, dependence on ice quality, and the risk of spoilage if ice delivery or internal vehicle movement is obstructed. Noted problems during peak hours when internal pathways become congested and dusty.	Maintain uninterrupted access for supply vehicles; ensure dust control; protect cold chain links and processing reliability.
Ice Plant Operator (Ice Production + Water Source KII)	Provided information on ice production (~1,000 blocks/day), water sources, peak demand timings, and the need for direct, unobstructed movement from the ice plant to boats. Emphasized that any interruption causes delayed trips and higher operating costs.	Secure ice-plant to pier movement routes at all times; plan alternative pathways when construction blocks existing ones.
Boat Operators (Cultural + User-Based KII)	Provided details on sacred neem trees used for rituals; requested strict preservation. Also described personal experiences of slippery pier surfaces, poor lighting,	Preserve neem trees; include non-slip surfacing, improved lighting, and clear walkways in design; ensure safe circulation during construction.

	congestion, and crowding risks during unloading.	

Consultation Outcomes-Pasikuda:

Consulted with: SLTDA, PS, UDA, MoPLG, CCD, Life saving police officer, Tourism boat operator, Fisher from Kannakuda area, vendors in the Vehicle park, Fisher from Nasivantivu, Manger and the workers of Valaichenai Paper factory, PS chenkaladi, operator of the vehicle park and the bathing unit in Pasikuda, three wheel operator, Manager of a hotel in Pasikuda, a residential dwelling near the tourism area)

Stakeholder Group	Baseline + Key Issues (Combined)	Key Takeaway / Implication for the Project
Fishers – Kalkuda & Kannakuda	~700 families; 80 mechanized + 40 non-mechanized boats; 50 cast-net fishers; ~40 divers; 2 landing points. Landing sites lack toilets, water, electricity (open defecation); utilities located within 100 m but not extended; 4 vaadis on SLTDA land; interest in diving/snorkeling/boat tours and BBQ for tourists; limited hotel supply links.	Improve basic facilities at landing points; ensure uninterrupted access; consider impacts on vaadis; integrate fishers into tourism diversification initiatives.
Vendors – Vehicle Park Area	18 temporary shops (10×10 ft); rent Rs. 2,200/yr; 5 women vendors incl. 3 WHH; 80% from Kalkuda. Shops unsafe, no electricity, pests, limited operating hours; request larger permanent kiosks; demand shade, seating; stray dogs/cattle disturbing business; support night market concept.	Provide improved, permanent vending spaces; transitional support required; prioritize existing vendors (especially WHH); integrate night-market functions in design.
Life-Saving Unit (Police)	7 officers; only 1 active life-saving point; 1 rescue boat; poor accommodation. Requires 3 additional stations; some beach stretches closed due to safety gaps.	Integrate adequate life-saving/safety infrastructure; maintain operational continuity during civil works.
Tourism Boat Operators	6 licensed boats; 2 crew each; 3 trips/day; peak Apr–Oct; off-season Nov–Jan. Call for improved jetty and visitor briefing space.	Protect operational access during construction; improve passenger-handling and jetty facilities.
Vehicle Park & Washroom Operator (WHH)	Elderly WHH manages facility; 25–200 vehicles/day; 24 washrooms; bowser supply due to water disconnection; access floods up to 1 ft. Unsafe walk	Upgrade drainage and access path; restore piped water; ensure service

	path; major maintenance needs; high operational burden on WHH.	continuity; consider support for vulnerable operator.
Paper Mill (Valaichchenai)	160 workers (25 women); historic facility; dilapidated structures; wastewater discharged to wetland; unused 3,000 m^3/day treatment plant. OHS hazards; informal tourist visits; strong heritage-tourism potential.	Opportunities for heritage tourism linkage; need for safety improvements if included in tourist circuits.
Nasivantivu Island Fishers	350 fishers; 180 fully lagoon-dependent; mangrove-fringed calm waters ideal for tourism. High interest in lagoon eco-tourism; lack access to capital; need to maintain navigation routes.	Protect lagoon access; support eco-tourism ventures (credit, training); avoid disruption to boat routes.
Three-Wheel Operators	Regulated stand; only 3 vehicles allowed; cannot enter hotel zone. Need better signage and predictable circulation.	Maintain current stand; integrate local transport into tourism flow planning.
Nearby Coconut Estate Residents	Resident caretakers; no negative impacts reported; occasional positive tourist interactions.	Minimal impact expected; maintain routine engagement.
SLTDA – Assistant Director	SLTDA land encumbrance-free; 18 vendors formally recognized; crocodile pond; sewerage plant functional; water augmentation ongoing. Stray dogs biting tourists; police point must be relocated; land available for visitor centre, night market, improved vehicle park.	Confirm and utilize available SLTDA land; integrate dog-management; upgrade and relocate facilities in coordination with SLTDA.
Hotel Management	125 rooms; 180 staff including 25 women; local youth interest rising but shortage of skilled workers. Low female participation in skilled roles; no active hotel school.	Link project with tourism skills training; priorities local women/youth in livelihood development activities.

Arugam Bay / Pottuvil

Consulted with: PS, UDA, RDA, CCD, MEPA, DS office, Mosque committee, Hotel business operators, FO (Crocodile Park area), SLTB time keeper, vendors along the road, employee of the vehicle park operator, fisher behind the vehicle park.

Consulted Stakeholder / Location	**Baseline + Issues (Derived from Consultation / Field KII)**	**Key Takeaway / Implication for the Project**

PS Vehicle Park Operator + Mobile Sellers (Beachfront Tourism Centre)	Parking area handles 15–20 vehicles/day (off-season) and 40–50 (peak); run under PS competitive tender. Operator employs 2 youth. One *juice stall* integrated into the operation; several mobile bicycle/motorbike sellers also operate informally.	Relocation plan must protect operator income and mobile vendors.
DS office & Local Fishers – Beach Anchorage Zone (Behind Parking Area)	Area hosts 4 built huts and has permits for up to 35 huts; 200–250 beach-anchored boats use the shoreline. Fishers emphasized that anchorage and launching should not be restricted and relocation of parking should improve—not obstruct—boat movement. The fishers acknowledge about the local authority's proposal to relocated the landing site to the Kudakalli area. they stated that the access, drinking water and electricity to be made available in the alternate area.	Ensure vehicle park relocation avoids interference with anchorage. Provide clear pedestrian–vehicular separation and maintain boat launching paths.
Mosque Committee / PS – New Vehicle Park Site (Opp. NWSDB)	Land is mosque-managed permit land; PS negotiating lease via DS. Existing 5 commercial units (garage, timber unit, 3 restaurants) adjacent. Committee conceptually accepted the PS's request.	Design to avoid impacting existing businesses; maintain mosque access; engage mosque committee in layout decisions.
SLTB & Private Bus Operators – Pottuvil Bus Stand	Bus stand handles 20 SLTB + 13 private buses/day with 250–300 passengers/day. There is one elderly cobbler operating informally under an umbrella. Operators raised concerns about space limitations, flooding near toilet block, and need for safe passenger circulation. Temporary relocation to SLTB depot (≈2 km away) is feasible but operators want clear scheduling.	Ensure smooth temporary relocation; maintain earnings of small informal workers (cobbler). Improve drainage, circulation, and passenger safety in redesign.
Roadside Traders – Corridor 0.5–1.0 km (Main Cluster)	Around 50 permanent shops have extensions built over drains (2–3 ft). 10 fruit/veg vendors (mostly women; 3 WHH) operate informally. Women reported the pressure from the RDA to vacate the area. they stated that they pay the tax to the PS for the business operation. The vendors are from Monaragala district.	Extensions may need temporary removal; provide phased work, safe walking space, and vendor-friendly temporary areas; Relocation assistance for vendors

Roadside Traders – Corridor 1.5–2.0 km	1 nursery extension, 2 restaurant extensions, and 3 temporary fruit stalls. The RDA already in process to do road widening work with their own funding.	Need to conform the project's obligations.
Tourism Operators – After Bridge to Beach Corridor	~50 hotels, surf shops, and guesthouses. Operators emphasized that any road closure reduces tourist arrivals and affects surf-camp logistics. They requested night-time work where possible and maintaining continuous signage for tourists.	Prioritize tourism-season scheduling; maintain visitor access and wayfinding signage; coordinate with surf schools.
Farmer organization (Kunchanodai Aru)	Natural crocodile habitat; bund adjacent to 250 acres of paddy lands belonging to ~110 farmers (indirect).	No bearing on the paddy cultivation
PS – Alhuda Crocodile Viewpoint Access (VLD Discussions)	Abandoned 1,500 m^2 park; access requires ~20×5 m voluntary land donation; ~30–40 land parcels along access road. Landowners have provided initial consent but want clarity on design and access rights.	Maintain transparent VLD process; ensure no involuntary impact;

Photographs:



FIGURE 1: AN INFORMAL VENDING UNIT - OUTER MOAT AREA



FIGURE 2: CONSULTING- WHH VENDOR ,ORT OUTER MOAT



FIGURE 3: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION-JAFFNA FORT



FIGURE 4: VEHILCE PARK-FORT, JAFFNA



FIGURE 5: A FGD WITH THE FISHERS IN GURUNAGAR AREA



FIGURE 6: DISCUSSION-OCEANPICK, COD BAY



FIGURE 7: A PIER/QUAY WALL IN COD BAY



FIGURE 8: ONE OF THE PROPOSED SITE FOR PIER EXPANSION: COD BAY.



FIGURE 9: FGD WITH THE FISHERS AND VENDORS IN PASIKUDA AREA



FIGURE 10: ROAD IN PASIKUDA SLTDA AREA: ROW IS FREE OF ENCUMBRANCES



FIGURE 11: KANNAKUDA LANDING SITE-PASIKUDA



FIGURE 12: VALAICHENAI PAPER MILL: WOMEN WORKERS



FIGURE 13: NASIVANTIVU (PASIKUDA)-RIVER LAGOON POINT



FIGURE 14: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION-ARUGAMBAY



FIGURE 15: ALHUDA CROCODILE VIEW POINT-ARUGAMBAY



FIGURE 16: VEHICLES PARK-ARUGAMBAY



FIGURE 17: DISCUSSION WITH THE MOSQUE COMMITTEE-ARUGAMBAY



FIGURE 18: INFORMAL VENDORS; ARUGAMBAR ROAD SECTION



FIGURE 19: TEMPORARY EXTENSIONS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE ROW-ARUGAMBAY



FIGURE 20: DISCUSSION WITH HOTEL OPERATORS: ARUGAMBAY

ANNEX 12: Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) Template

Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

Sub Project:.....

1. Introduction

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) template provides the structure and key information requirements for preparing site-specific LRPs under the REVIVE Project. The LRP aims to ensure that any person experiencing economic displacement due to project activities is supported to maintain or restore their income levels and livelihood opportunities. The LRP should be prepared when screening confirms temporary or permanent livelihood impacts such as loss of access to vending areas, disruption of fish-landing/processing activities, temporary loss of business space, or interruption of tourism-related income streams.

This template must be customized for each subproject based on the socio-economic baseline, scale of impact, categories of affected persons, and the strategic directions outlined in the Livelihood Restoration Strategy.

2. Subproject Description and Impact Overview

2.1 Subproject Details

- Subproject name:
- Location (DS, GN, Coordinates):
- Implementing Agency / PIU:
- Nature of works and duration:

2.2 Identified Livelihood Impacts

Summarize impacts from the E&S Screening and field assessments:

- Temporary/ permanent loss of vending space
- Restricted access to fishing, landing, auctioning, or processing areas
- Loss of customer footfalls
- Temporary removal of structures/roadside extensions
- Need for relocation (temporary/permanent)
- Vulnerable groups affected

TABLE 0-1: SUMMARIZE IMPACTS

Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Affected Groups	Notes

3. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Persons

3.1 Categories of Affected Persons

- Vendors (formal/informal)
- Mobile vendors
- Fishers / fish handlers / auction workers
- Tourism service providers
- Daily-wage labourers
- Employees in small kiosks / food stalls
- Women-headed households
- Elderly dependents on informal incomes
- Others (specify)

3.2 Summary of Baseline Characteristics

Include:

- Household size and dependency ratio
- Income sources and ranges
- Average daily/monthly income
- Skills and employment history
- Access to markets and customers
- Existing vulnerabilities (gender, age, disability, poverty, GBV risk, etc.)

(A census list of affected persons must be attached separately.)

4. Eligibility and Entitlement Summary

Based on the RPF entitlement matrix.

TABLE 0-2: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT SUMMARY

Category of Affected Person	Eligibility Criteria	Type of Assistance	Notes

5. Livelihood Restoration Strategy (Site-Specific Application)

For each site, identify which strategic direction(s) apply:

5.1 Phasing-Out

When applicable (e.g., Jaffna Fort informal vendors), describe:

- Who is eligible
- Why phasing-out is required
- Support offered (cash assistance, counselling, transition planning, linkage to social protection)

5.2 Relocation

Describe:

- Temporary/permanent relocation arrangements
- Site selection process
- Kiosk/shelter design (if applicable)
- Income continuity measures

5.3 Re-Employment

Describe:

- Target groups (jetty workers, youth, food stall helpers, etc.)
- Skills training required
- Job matching mechanisms
- Transitional support

5.4 Transformation

Describe:

- Business upgrading opportunities
- Value-addition options
- Access to microfinance / grants
- Marketing and linkages

6. Proposed Interventions and Action Plan

TABLE 0-3: PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS AND ACTION

Intervention Area	Target Group	Description	Responsible Agency	Timeline	Cost
Business relocation	Vendors	Temporary kiosks, relocation logistics	PIU/LA	Q1–Q2	LKR ___
Skills training	Fish handlers	HACCP, handling standards	NAITA/VTA	Q2	LKR ___
…	…	…	…	…	…

Intervention areas may include:

- Business relocation
- Re-employment support
- Business transformation packages
- Value chain strengthening
- Financial access and micro-grants
- Training & competency development
- Counselling (business + psychosocial)
- Start-up mentorship
- Market access facilitation

7. Stakeholder Engagement and Participation

Briefly describe:

- Consultations held with affected persons
- Engagement with fisheries societies, tourism associations, local authorities
- How inputs were incorporated
- Ongoing engagement plan

Attach minutes/photos as annexes if needed.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Summarize:

- Available channels for grievances
- GBV-sensitive reporting options
- Expected timelines for resolution
- Contact points

LRP should reflect how livelihood-related grievances will be tracked and escalated when needed.

9. Implementation Arrangements

Specify:

- Lead agency: PMU/PIU
- Supporting agencies: DS, LA, Fisheries Dept., Tourism Promotion bodies
- Roles and responsibilities
- Coordination mechanisms
- Field-level focal points

Provide a simple organogram.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe:

- Key indicators
- Frequency of monitoring
- Income tracking method (before/after)
- Satisfaction measures
- Vulnerability follow-up

Provide a table:

Indicator Baseline Target Source Frequency

11. Budget

Summarize:

- Costs of each intervention
- Administration costs
- Contingencies
- Total required resources

Provide a simple consolidated table.

12. Annexes

- Annex 1: Census of Affected Persons
- Annex 2: Socio-economic survey forms
- Annex 3: Consultation minutes
- Annex 4: Maps / layout of relocation sites
- Annex 5: Monitoring tools