

**SRI LANKA REGIONAL EMPOWERMENT THROUGH VIBRANT,
INCLUSIVE, AND VIABLE ECONOMIES
(P511605)**

Environmental and Social Management Framework

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Volume 1

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Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for the Sri Lanka's Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, Inclusive and Viable Economies (REVIVE) Project. The project is part of a Series of Projects (SOP) and SOP 1 will support a coordinated set of interventions within selected clusters in the Northern and Eastern province supporting local livelihood development and support through investments in the fisheries and tourism sector. The five prioritized clusters for physical investment at appraisal stage are: (i) Jaffna Fort and City Center Area, (ii) Guru Nagar coastal fisheries town, (iii) Cod Bay fisheries harbor, (iv) Passikudah tourist town, and (v) Arugam Bay. In addition to selected clusters under SOP1, selected investments will receive support for preparatory technical assessments to enhance their readiness for future implementation.

The project's interventions encompass heritage restoration and conservation, harbour upgrades/rehabilitation works, rehabilitation of marine infrastructure (jetty/peir/quay walls) within fishing communities and enhancement of tourism infrastructure, connectivity and ancillary facilities

The Project Development Objective is to improve access to enabling infrastructure in project supported clusters in Northern and Eastern Provinces to enhance regional economic development.

The project area includes low-lying coastal plains, lagoons, mangroves, coral reefs and estuarine wetlands, many of which suffer from poor drainage, pollution and coastal erosion. Communities depend heavily on artisanal fisheries, tourism and informal trade, yet infrastructure is often congested and poorly serviced; women and youth participate in post-harvest processing and vending but have limited access to safe workspaces. The provinces are ethnically diverse and still recovering from conflict, leaving displaced households, ex-combatants and women-headed households among the vulnerable groups. At many sites, waste management, sanitation, water supply and heritage preservation are inadequate, heightening environmental and social sensitivities.

The key environmental risks observed are construction activities near sensitive coastal habitats that might lead to sedimentation, habitat loss, pollution and increased flooding/erosion; potential lagoon reclamation/dredging activities impacting natural habitats, marine ecosystems and eco system services. Continuation of the current waste management practices aggravating pollution of land, sea and marine environments further degrading ecosystems.

Some of the social risks identified are access restrictions to boat landing sites, markets, temples, tourist facilities and other communal infrastructure impacting daily incomes. Labour influx may strain local services and increase risks of gender-based violence and SEA/SH. Informal vendors, small fishers and women-headed households are particularly vulnerable to displacement and income loss.

Technical assistance work, including a regional development plan and studies, may also result in downstream, cumulative and indirect environmental and social impacts that are generally associated with economical development such as the consumption of natural resources, land clearance and waste and pollution generation.

The ESMF sets out procedures for environmental and social screening, risk categorization and preparation of site-specific instruments—such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Construction ESMPs (CESMPs), Cultural Heritage Plans, Biodiversity Management Plans and Traffic Management Plans. The ESMF draws on Sri Lankan laws and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework and clarifies the responsibilities of the Urban Development Authority (UDA), the central Project Management Unit (PMU), provincial Implementation Units (PIUs), partner agencies and contractors. A parallel Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Labour Management Procedures (LMP) address displacement and labour issues, while a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensure continued dialogue and accountability.

Acronyms

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
CFHC	Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Corporation
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CHS	Community Health and Safety
CESMP	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC&CRMD	Coast Conservation & Coastal Resource Management Department
DFAR	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DS	Divisional Secretariat
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Division
GN	Grama Niladhari (village-level administrative officer)
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety (guidelines)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESRC	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard (ESS1–ESS10)
ESCoP	Environmental and Social Code of Practice
ESSO	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer
ESU	Environmental and Social Unit
FFPA/FFPO	Fauna and Flora Protection Act / Ordinance
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GSMB	Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
HDI	Human Development Index
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
HRCSL	Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
IBRD/IDA	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LFP	Labour Force Participation
LKR	Sri Lankan Rupee

LMP	Labour Management Procedures
LSAP	Livelihood Support Action Plan
MC/UC/PS	Municipal Council / Urban Council / Pradeshiya Sabha
MEPA	Marine Environment Protection Authority
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MIS	Management Information System
MoTH&UD	Ministry of Tourism and Urban Development (Implementation Agency)
MPCLG	Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government
NARA	National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
NBRO	National Building Research Organisation
NCDM	National Council for Disaster Management
NEA	National Environmental Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIRP	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
NWSDB	National Water Supply & Drainage Board
OFRP	Outboard Fibre-Reinforced Plastic (small fishing vessel)
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP/BP	Operational Policy / Bank Procedure
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIA	Project Implementation Area
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDA	Road Development Authority
REVIVE	Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, Inclusive and Viable Economies
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
ROW	Right of Way
RTI	Right to Information
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SOP	Series of Projects
SLTDA	Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority
SLLRDC	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation
SSS	Social Screening Study (if used)
SSC	Secondary Steering Committee
TVEC	Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission
UDA	Urban Development Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHH	Women-Headed Household
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank

1 Chapter 1: Introduction

Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, inclusive and Viable Economies (REVIVE) is the first in a Series Of Projects (SOP) aimed at unlocking the economic potential of Sri Lanka's lagging regions. Recognizing the scale and complexity of regional transformation, the SOP is structured as a two-phase series spanning 8 years, allowing for: (i) progressive integration and strengthening of economic sectors and value chains, (ii) expansion of investments with private sector mobilization and (iii) replication of the approach with institutional capacity building. SOP1 will deploy site-specific, value-chain-informed interventions aimed at removing binding bottlenecks and crowding in private investment, while also supporting institutional strengthening and the preparation of investment-ready subprojects for subsequent phases.

SOP1 will support a coordinated set of interventions within the selected clusters to unlock the potential of the productive sector in which they are anchored (tourism, fisheries, and allied industries). The five prioritized clusters for physical investment at appraisal stage are: (i) Jaffna Fort and City Center Area, (ii) Guru Nagar coastal fisheries town, (iii) Cod Bay fisheries harbor, (iv) Passikudah tourist town, and (v) Arugam Bay. In addition to selected clusters under SOP1, selected investments will receive support for preparatory technical assessments to enhance their readiness for future implementation.

1.1 Economic Geography

Urbanization in Sri Lanka remains low compared to other Asian countries, with only about 18 percent of the population living in urban areas, limiting agglomeration benefits and economic diversification.

1.2 Sectoral and Institutional Context

Agriculture and fisheries are currently the backbone of the local economy in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, sustaining around 30 percent of the workforce of two provinces¹ and serving as the primary source of livelihoods for around 65 percent of their population². Due to the lack of adequate onshore infrastructure including cold storage and hygienic fish handling facilities—post-harvest losses are substantial, with up to 30% of the fish catch. Value addition in fish and other marine products is limited due to lack of processing facilities. Poor last-mile and rural-urban connectivity restrict market access. These challenges are lowering producers' incomes and private sector interest in investing in these provinces, thereby limiting local economic development and employment opportunities.

Tourism, a critical growth sector nationally, remains underexploited in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. With both the provinces accounting for more than 60% of the coastline, tourism is emerging as a promising sector.

Gaps in connectivity, basic infrastructure, and productive infrastructure are key challenges for advancing economic growth and attracting private sector investments. Limited air, rail and road connectivity lead to long travel times from Colombo and reduced competitiveness. Inadequate water supply is a major bottleneck, hindering industrial growth and limiting tourism potential: only 19 percent of households have access to safely managed water supply in the Northern Province, significantly lower than the national average of 60 percent, and in the Eastern Province, water provision is intermittent due to limited supply. Jaffna and key tourist destinations³ suffer from poor waste segregation, open dumping and unsafe solid waste disposal, and untreated effluent affecting the town's tourism appeal, causing ground water contamination, and health risks for residents. In addition, infrastructure provision in the

¹ Department of Census and Statistics. Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, Annual Report-2023

² Integrated Rapid Development Plans, prepared by two provincial governments.

³ During the peak season, daily waste generation reaches 18–22 metric tons, while only 10 metric tons are collected. The collected waste is neither segregated nor processed and is currently dumped in an open site, threatening environmental sustainability and long-term tourism development.

past has been through sectoral investments, without systematically connecting these investments to sustainable economic growth and employment opportunities.

1.3 Environmental and Social Vulnerability

Sri Lanka faces multiple climate-related risks including flooding, cyclones, wildfires, tsunamis, and extreme heat, which are projected to cause annual GDP losses of up to 1.2% by 2050. These hazards disproportionately affect the poorest populations, especially those in agriculture and coastal regions, potentially increasing poverty rates by up to 1.8 percentage points⁴. Coastal areas in Northern and Eastern Provinces have higher population densities and economic activity due to fishing, trade, and tourism, while inland regions remain sparsely populated and agriculture focused. Increased urbanization of coastal hubs like Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Kalmunai increase exposure to climate risks, highlighting the urgent need for resilient infrastructure. Flood-prone zones overlap with urban centers, disrupting infrastructure and key economic activities. Extreme heat affects communities in the northern province, where rising temperatures are expected to drive declines in living standards, with incomes projected to fall by up to 10% by 2050⁵.

1.4 Project Development Objective and Project Components

The development objective is to improve access to enabling infrastructure in project supported clusters in Northern and Eastern Provinces to enhance regional economic development.

1.5 Theory of Change and PDO Indicators

Theory of Change and PDO Indicators:

SOP1 will enhance access to climate-resilient infrastructure, unlock economic opportunities and create jobs, and lay the foundation for private sector engagement. Key activities include: regional development planning and institutional strengthening, investment in infrastructure, and support to local enterprises. PDO indicators include:

- (i) People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number, disaggregated by women and youth) (Corporate Results Indicator)
- (ii) People with more and better jobs (Number, disaggregated by women and youth) (Corporate Results Indicator)
- (iii) Enterprises strengthened through project interventions (Number)

1.6 Project Beneficiaries

19. The total estimated number of beneficiaries is 717,800 people, including beneficiaries from tourism and fisheries clusters. In the three tourism clusters –Jaffna, Pasikudah and Arugam Bay- the project will benefit over 240,700 residents and more than 471,500 annual tourists (both domestic and international),⁶ by providing access to improved urban and essential infrastructure services such as waste management and water supply, and by enhancing tourism experiences. In the two fisheries clusters- Guru Nagar and Cod Bay- 10,466 fishers⁷ and 9,632 fisheries households will gain from upgraded onshore infrastructure and value chain support. The private sector will also benefit from increased economic opportunities driven by the growth of tourism and fisheries with public-private partnerships and value chain development. Additionally, new and improved job opportunities are anticipated, offering residents and workers income-generating and skills development prospects within

⁴ World Bank. 2025 (forthcoming). Sri Lanka Country Climate and Development Report.

⁵ World Bank (2021) Sri Lanka Climate Risk Country Profile

⁶ Residents Population: Jaffna MC: 170,000, Passikudah DS: 23,484 and Arugam Bay (Pattuvil and Lahugala DS): 47,224. The data of Jaffna MC Residents is based on MC government information provided during interviews with local authorities. For the population of Passikudah and Arugam Bay, spatial data from GHSL at DS level was used to estimate the number of residents. Estimated number of tourists annually: Jaffna Fort: 232,500 (SLTDA Official report data, 2024), Passikudah: 120,000 and Arugam Bay: 119,000 (government estimates provided in interviews with local and provincial authorities and initial survey estimates from Arugam Bay).

⁷ Guru Nagar: 4,866 and Codbay 5,600 fisherman in 2025.

the tourism and fisheries value chains. Government staff from national, provincial, and local institutions—including the Ministry of Transport Highway and Urban Development (MoTHUD), Urban Development Authority (UDA), provincial and local authorities—will gain from enhanced technical capacity and improved coordination mechanisms for sustainable cluster management.

1.7 Project Components

Project interventions will comprise a set of inter-linked components and activities, aimed at:

- (i) improving regional economic planning and strengthening institutional capacity for sustained development;
- (ii) financing catalytic public infrastructure investments to attract private investments in selected clusters; and
- (iii) supporting local enterprises in the selected clusters through business development and skills enhancement to strengthen the value chains and stimulate private sector.

Component 1: Improving Regional Economic Planning and Strengthening Institutional Capacity (US\$5 million)

The component aims to finance technical assistance, consultancy services, goods, and equipment to strengthen regional planning capacity and guide long-term economic development in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The component will enhance the institutional capacity of national and provincial entities to manage integrated, climate-resilient, and private-sector-responsive development.

The component will support the development and implementation of a strategic Regional Economic Development Plan (RDP). The RDP will identify policies, priority actions, and institutional requirements for effective integrated regional economic planning, and for the development of the region and its key economic corridors.

The component will finance preparatory studies and transaction advisory to support the preparation of priority investments that will enhance the region's connectivity and competitiveness, positioning them for successful implementation in future. It will include, *inter alia* (i) feasibility and potential transaction advisory for air connectivity, noting air connectivity is a binding constraint for both exports and tourism; (ii) Scoping studies, including options analysis and E&S screening, for Kokilai-Pulmodai connectivity, linking the Northern Province to the Eastern Province; (iii) sustainability and feasibility assessment for outer islands and other fragile ecosystems with tourism potential in Northern province, which can unlock tourism potential in a sustainable way.

Component 2: Catalyzing Investments and Promoting Private Participation (US\$90 million)

The component will finance infrastructure investments in priority clusters, with the aim of activating the private sector and promoting economic growth. It will support: (i) integrated packages of infrastructure, service delivery, and site improvements in the clusters; and (iii) local economic development, targeting firms and businesses in the clusters, to stimulate private sector and job creation.

Sub-component 2.1 Climate-resilient Infrastructure and Site Improvements (US\$82 million)

This component will finance consultancy services, feasibility studies, detailed designs, civil works, management and supervision of works, goods and equipment for integrated package of area-based investments in climate-resilient infrastructure, site improvements, and service delivery across priority clusters to strengthen key economic activities and stimulate job creation. It will also promote private sector participation in the selected clusters. Key activities include:

Key activities include:

- (i) Tourism and cultural heritage enhancement: Upgrading cultural and touristic sites in selected clusters through façade restoration, adaptive reuse of spaces and buildings, improved pedestrian pathways, shaded seating, parking rehabilitation, streetscaping, waterfront and beachfront parks, access roads, lighting, green spaces, night markets, and tourist amenities such as information centers, bike lanes, and vendor areas.
- (ii) Fisheries infrastructure upgrading: Improving onshore facilities, including hygienic landing, handling, and sorting areas, auction halls, markets and food stalls, waste management systems, access roads, and lighting within existing harbor footprint to enhance economic productivity.
- (iii) Urban regeneration and service delivery improvements: Upgrading enabling urban infrastructure including roads, drainage, water supply systems, and solid waste management—to improve connectivity, resilience, and the reliability of services for residents, firms, and visitors.

Sub-component 2.2 Support for local enterprises and investment promotion (US\$8 million)

This component will be implemented by the Northern and Eastern Provincial Councils (PCs) in collaboration with local governments. It will finance technical assistance, consulting and non-consulting services, small works, goods, and equipment to strengthen local economic development at the cluster level. Key activities will include the following:

- i) Support for local enterprises and investment promotion will strengthen the capacity of enterprises operating within priority clusters and enable greater private participation. Activities will include: (i) market positioning and destination-level planning to promote site-specific investments, including O&M strategies and activation of visitor sites; (ii) market-informed capacity building and skills training for tourism enterprises, fisheries workers, firms, and cooperatives; and (iii) identification and provision of tailored business development support—including tourism product development, branding, adoption of digital solutions, and logistics/equipment support to improve market access.
- ii) Support for destination development will include institutional capacity to operationalize tourism circuits at the provincial and local level, with considerations for carrying capacity, climate adaptation, and disaster-risk mitigation. Areas of support will also include developing niche tourism products—such as community-based tourism, gastronomy, agribusiness, handicrafts etc.

This sub-component will also provide business development support for MSMEs and local entrepreneurs, with a particular focus on women-led enterprises. Areas of support will include: (i) strengthening business skills through structured training and mentorship—delivered through incubators and facilitated, where relevant, through IFC's Entrepreneurship Fund; (ii) fostering product development and innovation by linking market demand with local craftsmanship and delivering market-informed capacity building; (iii) supporting businesses to expand into new markets and diversify products; and (iv) establishing a public-private dialogue platform to facilitate regular engagement between government and local businesses, and developing replicable models for private sector participation. Dedicated skills-development programs will be provided for women entrepreneurs.

Component 3: Project management (US\$5 million)

The project management component will be implemented by Ministry of Transport Highways and Urban Development (MoTHUD) and will provide institutional and technical support to the Project Management Unit (PMU) and two provincial Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) for day-to-day administration, monitoring and coordination of project activities, with an aim to ensure effective project management, fiduciary oversight (financial management, procurement and audits), E&S compliance, results monitoring and progress reporting. The component will finance Project staff salaries, hiring

consultants, and operating costs for the PMU and provincial PIAs. . It will also support the capacity building of the project implementing agencies, through training on fiduciary, safeguards, and project management aspects. In addition, it will fund beneficiary perception surveys and impact evaluations (baseline, midline, and endline) to establish a baseline and track the Project's impact. Furthermore, the component will allocate resources for preparatory activities to scale the project to additional regions or for follow-on engagements, as needed.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million). This zero-cost component (no initial funding allocation) enables rapid reallocation of funds from balances of other project components for emergency response and recovery in case of catastrophic events.

1.8 Objectives of the Environmental and Social Management Framework

Projects and Programs financed with World Bank resources must comply with World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Therefore, project activities eligible for funding under this project are expected to be implemented in line with ESSs of the World Bank's, ESF, in addition to conformity with environmental and social legislation of the GoSL.

This document, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is focused on the activities financed under the Sri Lanka Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, Inclusive, and Viable Economies Project (P511605) and any associated facilities.

A Project ESMF was developed during Project preparation to outline the principles, policies and procedures that the GoSL will employ with respect to E&S risk management during Project implementation. Project typologies are well understood and five PIAs have been identified where physical works will be supported. Whilst there is a short list of activities for each PIA, concept design is in progress and detailed design work is expected to be completed in early implementation. The ESMF provides guidance on the overall E&S due diligence policies, procedures and frameworks that need to be followed during project implementation to ensure necessary E&S mitigation and management measures are undertaken. It is an overarching document that contains measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing project risks and impacts, including on its capacity to manage E&S risks and impacts. The ESMF includes procedures for screening project activities, assigning roles and responsibilities, defining mitigation measures, and ensuring public consultation and grievance redress mechanisms are developed are adopted throughout the project lifecycle. It also includes baseline information on the area in which PIA activities are expected to be located, including any potential E&S values and sensitive receptors; and on the potential impacts that may occur and mitigation measures that might be expected to be used.

All activities financed under the project will follow the procedures outlined in the ESMF and physical works can only be undertaken once the activity's E&S instruments are prepared and disclosed as specified by the ESMF screening procedures.

The purpose of the ESMF is to guide the implementing agencies on the environmental and social screening processes and subsequent assessments during implementation, including developing activity-specific (mitigation and management) plans in accordance with the country policies and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

This ESMF is supported by the following stand-alone instruments: Labour Management Procedures (LMP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and other specific plans that have been or will be prepared for the Project. This ESMF will allow the GoSL to clarify, to the extent possible and based on existing information, the approach that should be taken at the activity level, in accordance with the WB ESF.

The objectives of this Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Framework (ESMF) are:

- a. To carry out preliminary assessment of environmental and social impacts of the project investments and outline generic mitigation measures.
- b. To establish clear procedures and methodologies for environmental and social impact screening, assessment, approval, and implementation of subprojects to be financed under the Project.
- c. To specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to subprojects.
- d. To determine training, capacity building and technical assistance needed to successfully implement the provisions of the ESMF.
- e. To outline resource requirements to ensure effective implementation of the ESMF.

1.9 ESMF Preparation Approach

The ESMF has been prepared in accordance with applicable World Bank ESF, national regulations of Sri Lanka and is based primarily on literature reviews, data gathering and analysis from previous studies as well as stakeholder feedback.

➤ **Documentary Review and Primary Data Collection:** The following documents were reviewed for analysing the fisheries sector, relevant policies framework, institutional aspects and associated environmental and social issues:

- Sri Lanka Regional Empowerment through Vibrant, Inclusive, and Viable Economies Projects' Project Appraisal Document, Project Concept notes to gain deeper understanding of the objectives and activities.
- The national policies and legislations relevant to project activities such as fisheries, tourism, water environment, lands, regional / county development, and other related project areas
- Strategic Action Plans of key sectors
- The World Bank ESF and other applicable national sector-specific safeguards documents.
- Environmental and Social Management Framework documents prepared for similar development projects in the region.

➤ **Data Analysis and Outcome:** The data and information generated using the above methodologies were used for preparation of this ESMF. Data analysis, desktop review and site visits were used to identify the following:

- Environmental and social aspects likely to be impacted by the project activities.
- Potential environmental and social impacts of proposed activities with special emphasis on project activities and other activities involving infrastructure construction, natural resource management or activities in or near critical natural habitats.
- Mitigation measures, frameworks to be adopted for potential impacts.
- Reporting and monitoring framework for the ESMF implementation such as structures / tools for environmental reporting, and ESMF monitoring indicators.
- Grievance handling mechanism to address concerns by project beneficiaries, environmental complaints, and related social conflicts.

1.10 Implementation of ESMF

This ESMF shall be used as a guiding document and shall be followed during the entire project cycle

starting with project screening followed by site assessment, design considerations, impact assessment, mitigation measures selection, regulatory compliance, capacity building, project construction and sustainable operation. Institutional arrangement shall ensure that ESMF is integrated into planning of each proposed project/subproject/activity.

1.11 The ESMF as a Living Document

ESMF shall be maintained as a dynamic document and shall be updated based on the following considerations from time to time:

- Any aspects not envisaged at the project preparation stage and thus not covered in ESMF. Such aspects shall be assessed, and appropriate measures shall be included in the ESMF.
- Unexpected situations and/or changes in the project or sub-component design.
- Change in policies, new regulations, change of safeguard policies of funding agencies, international treaties.
- Experience gained from implementation of ESMF and need for improvement in the ESMF.
- Changes in the Government setup and institutional framework requiring appropriate alignment in ESMF.
- Any change and modification in ESMF shall be shared with World Bank and agreed upon by both parties and then communicated to targeted beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

2 Chapter 2: Environmental and Social Legislation, regulatory and Institutional Framework

This chapter seeks to present a review of relevant legal, institutional, and administrative framework relevant to the project. International laws and conventions that bear relevance to the implementation of the project have also been highlighted. It also presents the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that apply to the project and highlights how national systems will align with them.

2.1 National Legislations and Policies Relevant to Environmental Aspects:

Name of relevant Act/Policies/Rules	Objectives	Relevance to Subproject Intervention
National Environmental Act (1980)	Provides a legal and institutional structure for the protection, management, and enhancement of the environment in Sri Lanka. The Central Environmental Authority established under the legislation coordinate, implement and reinforce environmental policies and standards across different sectors and agencies. The legislation regulates industrial and development activities through the Initial Environment Examination (IEE)/ Environmental Impacts Assessments (EIA) and licensing systems Environmental Protection Licenses (EPL)	The proposed project anticipates civil works and infrastructure development. Upon project/location identification the legislation and its procedures will be applicable to ensure protection, management of the environment to limit any irreversible environmental impacts, risks and degradation.
The North Western Provincial Environmental Statute No. 12 of 1990	The main objectives are to protect, manage, and enhance the environment and regulate its quality within the province. It established the North Western Provincial Council (PE-NWP) and NWP.	Applicable for interventions in the North-Western Province of the country.

	It specifies two lists of project types (a) where EIA/IEE is mandatory and (b) where the EA can be requested if the PAA decides so. The process is similar to that of the NEA and will be headed by one of the two listed PAAs; (a) Provincial Environmental Authority or (b) Provincial Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture.	
The Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management Act No.49 of 2011 (Amendment)	The objective of the legislation is to conserve, protect, and enhance the coastal environment — including beaches, dunes, estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, coral reefs, and other coastal ecosystems. It also regulates and control development activities through permits and licenses. The legislation also allows to conduct IEE/EIA before approving any development within the coastal zone⁸. The law is enacted through the Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department	The project proposes investments in the coastal zone to directly impact and empower the livelihoods of the fisheries communities and the tourism industry. Any infrastructure development will require the necessary approvals, permits and studies as per the legislation prior to development (civil works) to ensure coastal ecosystem sustainability.
The Fauna & Flora Protection Ordinance Act No. 49 of 1993 & its amendments	The objective is to conserve and protect Sri Lanka's wildlife and plant species, establish and manage protected areas such as national parks, nature reserves, sanctuaries and strict natural reserves. The Department of Wildlife Conservation was established to carry out the duties and responsibilities as per the legislation.	Applicable for any interventions that will be implemented near protected areas/ wildlife reserves. Activities in close proximity to these specific sites will require clearances from the relevant authorities. No activities can be conducted in buffer zones of protected areas designated under the FPPA. No resources can be extracted, for project purposes, from within or adjacent to designated areas under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance Act.
Forest Ordinance including Amendments	The main objective is to conserve and protect forests and forest resources. Forest Department is the administering authority of the legislation. The Conservator General of Forests is the principal officer responsible for enforcing the Ordinance. The Act empowers Forest Department to declare and manage different categories of forests (reserved forests, conservation forests and village forests). It prevents forest destruction and encroachment promoting reforestation and forest management.	Applicable for any interventions near locations declared by the Forest Department. Activities that are carried out in close proximity to areas under forest department protection/ conservation will require clearances from the Forest Department. No activities can be conducted in buffer zones of protected areas designated under the Forest Ordinance. No resources can be extracted, for project purposes, from within or adjacent to designated areas under the Forest Ordinance.

⁸ Coastal zone means that area line within a limit of Three Hundred Meters landwards of Mean High Water line and the limit of Two Kilometers seawards of Mean low water line. In the case of Rivers, streams, Lagoons or any other body of water connected to the sea either permanently or periodically, the landward boundary shall extend to a limit of two kilometers measured perpendicular to the straight base line drawn between the natural entrance points thereof and shall include the waters of such rivers, streams and lagoons or any other body of water so connected to the sea, and shall also include the area line within a further extended limit of one hundred meters inland from the zero mean sea level along the periphery.

The flood Protection Ordinance Act No.22 of 1995	The main objective is to prevent and mitigate floods. It provides legal authority for constructing and maintaining flood protection works (such as embankments, levees, drainage systems, and flood gates). The law is administered primarily through the Department of Irrigation under the Ministry of Irrigation.	All development activities will identify flood risks and impacts during project screening and propose design changes, or applicable alternatives to ensure development doesn't not aggravate existing flood risks or onset any potential floods.
The Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation Act No. 15 of 1968	The Act provides the formation of the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation (SLLRDC). The 2006 amendment to the Act incorporated section 2A- prohibiting filling or developing and reclaiming land; section 2B- declaring areas as low lying marshy or swampy and section 20C- stipulating that pollution of a canal is an offence. Section 28 added a new definition- "retention areas". The gazette regulations also declared several areas as wetlands.	Any declared wetland as per the SLLRDC for protection need to be maintained as it is. Any works on these areas or near them will need concurrence from them as per the Act.
The Mines and Mineral Act No.33 of 1992	The main objective is to regulate the exploration of mining of mineral in Sri Lanka. Geological Survey and Mines Bureau is the administering authority is the The Act introduces a comprehensive licensing system for: Prospecting Licences (PL): For mineral exploration. Mining Licences (ML): For extraction of minerals. Trading Licences (TL): For buying, selling, and exporting minerals. Transport Licences: For movement of minerals within the country.	No person can engage in mining or mineral trading without a valid license issued by the GSMB. Earth and quarry material needed for development activities will require the contractors to obtain the necessary approvals/licenses/permits from GSMB. Any material procured from the open market will also have to ensure that the third-party vendors/sources/traders possess and operate with valid licenses.
UDA Act No 41 of 1988 and its amendments	The Act established the Urban Development Authority (UDA) to promote and regulate integrated urban development. UDA coordinates and implements development projects, and providing facilitates land use planning and regulation.	As the project implementing authority, it is the duty of UDA to ensure that the development activities undertaken follow the Act. Further, UDA is responsible to coordinate, facilitate any concurrences/recommendations required by the national regulating authorities at all stages of sub project interventions.
Provincial Council Act No 42 of 1987	The act promotes regional autonomy and devolves administration and legislative powers to the provincial level. The Act outlines the Chief Secretary's role as the chief executive officer of the province, responsible for its administration, planning, and financing.	As the project implementation units (PIUs) will be headed by the Chief Secretary it is the responsibility of the relevant Provincial Council to ensure that all project interventions/activities follow the necessary national legislations and facilitate any that are unaccounted for.
Local Authorities Acts	The Municipal Council (MC) Act No. 19 of 1987 & Urban Council (UC) Act No. 18	Applicable to project interventions which require the concurrence of local authorities.

	of 1987 and the Pradeshiya Sabha Act No.15 of 1987 provide provisions for the establishment of MCs,Ucs and Pradeshiya Sabhas. The legislations form a legal framework for local governance and administration at municipal, urban, and rural levels. Local Authorities have a mandate regionally to implement project activities, collect taxes and fees, and maintenance of environmental and public health standards.	
The Antiquities Ordinance and its amendments	The main objective is to identify, preserve and protect antiquities. It has the authority to conserve and maintain ancient monuments and sites, declare protected monuments and archaeological reserves; regulate excavation and exploration; prevent illegal export and trade of antiquities; establish state ownership of national heritage amongst its responsibilities.	Project activities/interventions selected in declared archaeological reserves, protected monuments or of cultural significance will require continuous engagement/consultation with the Department of Archaeology to ensure the activities are carried out as per the ordinance.
Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005	The main objective is establishing a legal and institutional framework for disaster management in Sri Lanka. It established the national institutions for disaster management: National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) and the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) as central coordinating bodies.	Any activity falling under a disaster risk area should consult with the relevant authority and seek the necessary clearances and recommendations prior to the implementation of a civil works/ project implementation.
Prevention of Mosquito Breeding Act No. 11 of 2007	The objective of the Act is promote public health by preventing and control mosquito breeding and minimize mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue, malaria, chikungunya and zika.	The legislation is applicable for project interventions/activities. All civil works and other activity implemented should ensure that the sites/locations do not promote mosquito breeding or any other disease that impedes community health and safety.
Coconut Development Act 46 of 1971 amended by Coconut Development Law, No 24 of 1975 – Section 63 Regulations stipulated in the Gazette Notification No 331 of August 18, 1978 of Palmyra Development Board	While primarily under the Coconut Development framework, these regulations focus on the development and regulation of the Palmyra industry.	Any activity that is in close proximity to a designated Palmyra land or in a Palmyra land will require the necessary clearances as per the regulations. With the declaration of the Northern Coconut Triangle (Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar in September 2025 it is recommended to ensure that areas selected for development don't restrict any of the declared sites for palmyra development industry (especially coconuts)
Felling of Trees Control Act No.9 of 1951 as amended through Act No. 30 of 1953	The legislation regulates and controls the felling of tress in both private and public lands. It promotes the protection of forests, tree cover and ecological functions for ling term sustainability. fell	Any activity/project intervention that requires felling of specified trees.
Soil Conservation Act, No. 25 of 1951 and Amended No. 24 of 199	The objective is to prevent soil erosion (surface runoff, landslides, and loss of fertile topsoil) and land degradation and to promote soil conservation practices.	The law will be applicable to any project intervention/activity that is in specified areas (landslide/erosion) or overall, in all project activities.

2.2 National Legislations and Policies Relevant to Social Aspects

Name of Relevant Act / Policy	Objectives	Relevance to REVIVE Subproject Interventions
Land Acquisition Act (LAA) No. 9 of 1950 and Amendments	Provides the legal basis for acquiring private lands for public purposes. Establishes the procedure for notices, inquiries, valuation, and compensation.	Most REVIVE interventions are on state land; private acquisition will be rare. Where unavoidable, the LAA procedure will be followed, ensuring that compensation and assistance meet ESS5 and RPF standards before displacement.
Land Acquisition (Payment of Compensation) Regulations 2008 & 2013	Introduces the principle of replacement cost, provides for compensation for injurious affection, severance, and disturbances, and expands entitlements to non-titleholders.	These regulations guide valuation and compensation for all losses. For REVIVE, replacement-cost compensation will apply to any land or asset affected by subprojects, consistent with the RPF.
National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) 2001	Ensures that people affected by development projects are treated fairly, compensated at replacement cost, and assisted to restore livelihoods.	NIRP will serve as the national anchor for managing any land and livelihood impacts under REVIVE. Even for temporary business disruptions, assistance and livelihood restoration support will be provided as per NIRP and ESS5.
Crown Lands Ordinance No. 8 of 1947 and State Lands Act No. 13 of 1949	Regulates the management and disposition of State lands and foreshore areas.	Most REVIVE sites lie on state or municipal land. PMU and PIUs will verify boundaries with the Land Commissioner and Survey Department and secure lawful occupancy rights or leases prior to works.
State Lands (Recovery of Possession) Act No. 7 of 1979	Provides procedures to recover state lands from unauthorized occupants.	Where informal users occupy state reservations (e.g., vendors, small fish processors), the Act may be used for repossession. The project will apply RPF provisions for assistance prior to relocation, ensuring no forced evictions.
Land Development Ordinance No. 19 of 1935	Regulates state land alienation through permits and grants, including procedures for cancellation of rights.	The Act will guide coordination with the Land Commissioner for any affected permit lands. Project assistance will supplement statutory procedures for affected permit holders.
Prescription Ordinance No. 22 of 1971	Governs acquisition of ownership through long-term possession; rights do not accrue against the State.	Clarifies that long-term occupants of State reservations are not legal owners but may receive livelihood assistance under the RPF and ESS5.
Temple and Devalagam (Compensation) Ordinance No. 28 of 1944	Provides for compensation to temples or religious trusts for acquired land.	Relevant if subprojects affect temple property (e.g., Arugam Bay). The PMU will consult custodians and ensure compensation and mitigation per this Ordinance.
Urban Development Authority Law No. 41 of 1978 and Amendments	Establishes the UDA for integrated planning, development, and land use regulation in designated Urban Development Areas.	As the project implementing agency, UDA ensures compliance with urban planning and resettlement laws, coordinating permits and approvals for subprojects.

Municipal Council Ordinance No. 29 of 1947 and Local Authorities Acts (1987)	Empowers local authorities to manage public health, markets, and public spaces within their jurisdictions.	For subprojects in urban areas (e.g., Jaffna Fort, Gurunagar), local authority concurrence will be required for civil works, vendor relocation, and sanitation management.
Public Health Ordinance No. 15 of 1897 (as amended)	Public health and sanitation regulation, disease control, abatement of nuisances.	Supports ESS4 for community health/safety, camp sanitation, food hygiene in markets.
Sri Lanka Women's Charter (1993)	State policy on women's rights and empowerment; establishes National Committee on Women.	Guides women's participation in fisheries/tourism value chains and GBV prevention (ESS2/ESS4/ESS10).
Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No. 34 of 2005	Provides protection orders and legal remedies for domestic violence.	Informs SEA/SH-sensitive worker/community protocols; supports GRM referral pathways (ESS2/ESS4).
National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2023)	Commits to equal opportunity, GBV prevention, and women's economic participation.	Framework for targets on local female employment, safe facilities, and stall/berth access (ESS2/ESS10).
Penal Code (Amendments) – Sexual Harassment/Exploitation	Criminalizes sexual harassment/exploitation in public/workplaces.	Backstops enforcement of Codes of Conduct and disciplinary measures (ESS2/ESS4).
Wages Board Ordinance No. 27 of 1941	Sets minimum wages and conditions via Wages Boards for industries.	Ensures fair wages/working hours for contractors/operators (ESS2).
Shop and Office Employees Act No. 19 of 1954	Regulates hours, leave, overtime and conditions for shop/office employees.	Covers admin/operations staff at project facilities (ESS2).
Factories Ordinance No. 45 of 1942 (as amended)	Lays down occupational safety and health requirements in workplaces.	Core OSH framework for construction sites and maintenance yards (ESS2).
Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 19 of 1934 (as amended)	Compensation for injury/illness/death of workers.	Mandatory worker compensation/insurance for construction and O&M (ESS2).
Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act No. 47 of 1956 (as amended)	Regulates work conditions for women/young persons; prohibits child labour.	Age verification; protections for young workers; aligns with ESS2.
Industrial Disputes Act No. 43 of 1950; Trade Unions Ordinance No. 14 of 1935	Mechanisms for industrial dispute resolution and recognition of unions.	Supports freedom of association and dispute resolution for workers (ESS2).
Termination of Employment of Workmen (Special Provisions) Act No. 45 of 1971	Regulates termination; requires approvals/compensation where applicable.	Ensures fair processes in workforce changes by contractors/operators (ESS2).
Employees' Provident Fund Act No. 15 of 1958; Employees' Trust Fund Act No. 46 of 1980	Retirement savings/social security schemes for employees.	Requires EPF/ETF contributions for eligible project workers (ESS2).
Divineguma (Samurdhi) Act No. 1 of 2013	Establishes national poverty alleviation, grants, microfinance and livelihood support.	Coordinates livelihood restoration and support to vulnerable groups affected by temporary disruption (ESS5/ESS10).
Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act No. 28 of 1996	Protects rights and provides services for persons with disabilities.	Guides inclusive access design and equitable allocation of stalls/berths (ESS1/ESS10).
National Policy on Senior Citizens (2006)	Principles and programmatic support for elderly welfare and inclusion.	Promotes age-friendly access and services in public spaces and transport (ESS1/ESS10).
Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 (as amended by Act No. 24 of 1998)	Protection and regulation of ancient monuments; permits; DoA supervision.	Governs Jaffna Fort and similar sites; mandates chance-find procedures and heritage-compatible works (ESS8).

Cultural Property Act No. 73 of 1988; Central Cultural Fund Act No. 57 of 1980	Protection/management and funding for cultural property and heritage projects.	Enables collaboration on heritage conservation and cultural tourism (ESS8).
Right to Information (RTI) Act No. 12 of 2016	Ensures public access to information and proactive disclosure obligations for public bodies.	Underpins ESS10 for disclosure of plans/schedules/budgets and GRM performance; supports transparency in stall/berth allocation.

2.3 Relevant Government Agencies

Implementation of the REVIVE Project requires close coordination among national, provincial, and local agencies that hold statutory mandates for urban development, land administration, labour regulation, community welfare, gender equality, cultural heritage management, and public health. The following institutions are directly or indirectly relevant to the project's social safeguards framework. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established under the Urban Development Authority (UDA), while the Provincial Implementation Units (PIUs) will be located under the Provincial Councils of the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

2.3.1 Central-Level Agencies

Agency	Mandate and Key Responsibilities Relevant to REVIVE
Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUD&H)	Provides overall policy oversight and supervision of the Urban Development Authority (UDA); ensures that all development interventions conform with national planning and resettlement policies.
Urban Development Authority (UDA)	Implementing agency for most REVIVE subprojects; responsible for planning, land use clearance, and ensuring compliance with environmental and social safeguard requirements through the PMU.
Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment	National focal point for gender equality, GBV prevention, and protection of women and vulnerable groups; collaborates with PMU on SEA/SH awareness, referral mechanisms, and gender mainstreaming.
Department of Labour	Administers and enforces labour legislation, occupational health and safety, and worker welfare under relevant labour laws; monitors compliance with ESS2 and national labour standards by contractors.
Department of Social Services (DSS)	Provides welfare support for persons with disabilities, elderly, and vulnerable households; potential partner for livelihood restoration and social inclusion programs.
Divineguma (Samurdhi) Development Department	Implements poverty alleviation and livelihood assistance programs; collaborates in targeting vulnerable households and livelihood restoration activities in project areas.
Department of Archaeology (DoA)	Custodian of heritage assets; responsible for approving, supervising, and monitoring works at archaeological sites such as Jaffna Fort; ensures compliance with the Antiquities Ordinance.
Central Cultural Fund (CCF)	Manages heritage-conservation projects and provides technical/financial support for the preservation of cultural property in coordination with the DoA.
Ministry of Justice	Oversees legal frameworks for human rights and GBV redress; ensures coordination with justice-sector institutions in SEA/SH response mechanisms.
Ministry of Fisheries	Provides policy oversight for fisheries infrastructure and livelihoods; coordinates fisher societies for harbour subprojects (e.g., Gurunagar, Cod Bay).
Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA)	Regulates and licenses tourism development; grants approvals for tourism-related interventions such as Passikudah and Arugam Bay; ensures sustainable and inclusive tourism development.

Ministry of Health / Medical Officers of Health (MOH)	Implements the Public Health Ordinance, ensuring community health and sanitation standards; monitors occupational hygiene during construction and operation stages.
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2.3.2 Provincial and Local-Level Agencies

Agency	Mandate and Key Responsibilities
Provincial Councils/ Chief Secretariats / Provincial Ministries	Coordinate land administration, local infrastructure, and social development functions at provincial level; host the PIUs responsible for site-level ESMF and RPF implementation. Support PIUs in coordinating with divisional and local authorities for project planning, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring.
District and Divisional Secretariats (DSs)	Verify land ownership and tenure, manage compensation and resettlement, chair Grievance Redress Committees, and coordinate community consultations.
Municipal / Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas	Manage public health, sanitation, waste disposal, and maintenance of public spaces; support vendor relocation and site-level monitoring.
Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions	Assist with community mobilisation, household verification, and public information dissemination; frontline for GRM operations.
Fisheries Cooperatives, Tourism and Women's Societies, and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs)	Represent local interests, assist with consultation, livelihood planning, and social monitoring to ensure inclusiveness and accountability.

2.4 World Bank ESF

The World Bank's ESF sets out the Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards that are designed to support Borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

The ESF comprises of (1) Vision for Sustainable Development, which sets out the Bank's aspirations regarding environmental and social sustainability; (2) The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing, which sets out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Bank; and (3) The Environmental and Social Standards, together with their Annexes, which set out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Borrower and projects.

The Environmental and Social Standards relevant to this Project

Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)	Relevance
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	X

Environmental and Social Standard	Summary Description	Relevance to the Project
ESS 1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	ESS1 applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. It sets out the Borrower's responsibilities for assessing, managing, and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)	ESS1 shall be the overarching guidance and framework that will identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle.
ESS 2 – Labor and Working Conditions	ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. ESS2 applies to project workers including fulltime, part-time, temporary, seasonal, and migrant workers.	This standard shall be relevant during the civil works and will provide guidance on managing OHS risks and impacts and safe worker environments.
ESS 3 – Resource and Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management	ESS3 sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention (project related emissions, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, pesticide use) and management throughout the project life-cycle consistent with Good International Industry Practice by promoting sustainable use of resources and avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The Project is expected to have direct, indirect, downstream and cumulative impacts relating to this standard such as the generation of waste and pollution (e.g., sewage discharge) and the consumption of natural resources including construction materials, energy and water.	The project investment clusters are across, semi-urban, urban and natural habitats. This standard shall ensure that all activities minimizes and mitigates adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety	ESS4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and	The standard shall ensure that civil works do not have any downstream impacts or direct

	impacts. ESS4 addresses the community health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable.	impacts on community health and safety.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	This standard recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement, which includes, eligibility classifications, compensation resettlement rehabilitation and displacement community engagement and grievance redress mechanism.	The project does not anticipate any private land acquisition. However voluntary land donation and repossession of state land is foreseen. Hence this standard will provide the guidance to the above. In addition there will be some access restrictions and loss of livelihood of formal and informal vendors.
ESS 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. The standard recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, ecosystems and the biodiversity they support. Risks and impacts on biodiversity could have adverse effect on eco system services. Whilst works will generally be completed in modified habitat, the Project is expected to have direct, indirect, downstream and cumulative impacts relating to this standard such as through land clearance and in water works in areas that may have hydraulic connectivity to marine protected areas and critical habitat.	The project investment clusters are in modified habitats, natural habitats. In broader project areas there are some identified critical habitats as well. The standard shall ensure that the project foot print assesses all risks and impact related to biodiversity, ecosystem services and other cumulative impacts.
ESS 7- Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically	This ESS recognizes that Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional	ESS7 may become relevant if IP communities are identified in project locations, however,

Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Local Communities have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and often are disadvantaged by traditional models of development. In many instances, they are among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population without equitable access to project benefits, or benefits are not devised or delivered in a form that is culturally appropriate.	within the initial selected 5 clusters, no IP communities have been identified
ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage	ESS8 recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people’s cultural identity and practice.	Jaffna fort cluster focuses on conservation and restoration of Jaffna fort and its surroundings. This standard shall ensure that the necessary due diligence is carried out to ensure sustainability of the activities.
ESS 10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	This ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is prepared to meet the requirements of this standard.	The project has diversified investment activities (tourism, fisheries, road development, infrastructure). The project has a wide range of stakeholders (government, community, fishermen, informal and formal vendors, tourists, business owners etc.). The standard shall ensure consultations are carried out in a transparent, inclusive and gender sensitive manner.

2.5 World Bank Group’s EHS Guidelines

The World Bank Group’s Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. These industry sector EHS guidelines are designed to be used together with the General EHS Guidelines document, which provides guidance to users on common EHS issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable costs. Application of the EHS Guidelines to existing facilities may involve the establishment of site-specific targets, with an appropriate timetable for achieving them. The applicability of the EHS Guidelines should be tailored to

the hazards and risks established for each project on the basis of the results of an environmental assessment in which site-specific variables, such as host country context, assimilative capacity of the defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence and foresight that would be reasonably expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally. The circumstances that skilled and experienced professionals may find when evaluating the range of pollution prevention and control techniques available to a project may include, but are not limited to, varying levels of environmental degradation and environmental assimilative capacity as well as varying levels of financial and technical feasibility. Environment, and other project factors, are considered. The applicability of specific technical recommendations should be based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced persons. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in these EHS Guidelines are appropriate, in view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed as part of the site-specific environmental assessment. This justification should demonstrate that the choice for any alternate performance levels is protective of human health and the environment. The World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines contain information on cross-cutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to construction and can be downloaded via the following link.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

2.6 OP 4.03 - Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities

For IBRD/IDA-financed Investment Project Financing (IPF), the ESF is the default framework. All project components are assessed against the ten ESSs. However, given that some of the proposed activities under the Project will involve public private partnerships (PPPs), OP 4.03 Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities is triggered. The Policy sets forth the circumstances under which the WB Performance Standards may be applied in place of the ESF, the roles and responsibilities of the Private Entity implementing the project, and of the Bank in supporting environmental and social sustainability aspects of the project.

The aim of this policy is to facilitate Bank financing⁹ for private sector led economic development projects by applying environmental and social policy standards that are better suited to the private sector, while enhancing greater policy coherence and cooperation across the World Bank Group.

When to Use IFC PS: The Bank may apply IFC PS (via OP/BP 4.03) to PPP components if:

- The component is designed, constructed, operated, and/or owned by a private entity.
- The private entity has the capacity and commitment to implement the IFC PS.
- The PPP structure is such that the private partner is responsible for E&S management and compliance.
- There is a need for policy coherence with other World Bank Group entities (e.g., IFC or MIGA co-financing).

E&S clauses must be included in PPP contracts based on the initial E&S assessment.

The eight IFC Performance Standards have been adopted by the Bank as the World Bank Performance Standards for Projects Supported by the Private Sector (“WB Performance Standards”) for application

⁹ In this OP, unless the context requires otherwise, the term: (a) “Bank” means IBRD and IDA (whether acting in its own capacity or as administrator of trust funds funded by other donors); (b) “WB Group Entity” means IFC or MIGA (or both); and (c) “financing” means any loan, credit, or grant made, or any guarantee issued, by the Bank from its resources or from trust funds funded by other donors and administered by the Bank, or a combination of these.

to Bank support for projects (or components thereof) that are designed, owned, constructed and/or operated by a Private Entity (as defined below), in lieu of the World Bank’s safeguard policies (“WB Safeguard Policies”)/ World Bank ESF

The eight World Bank Performance Standards include:

- Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions
- Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security
- Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples
- Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

This OP sets forth the circumstances under which the WB Performance Standards may be applied, the roles and responsibilities of the Private Entity implementing the project

Hybrid PPPs: For PPPs with both public and private sector components, the ESF applies to the whole project unless the private sector component meets the criteria for IFC PS.

3 Chapter 3: Project Area Environmental and Social Baseline Conditions

3.1 Social Baseline Conditions

3.1.1 Sectoral and Thematic Contexts

This chapter analyses the key sectoral and thematic baseline conditions across the REVIVE Project’s operational provinces – the Northern (Jaffna District) and Eastern Provinces. The analysis draws primarily from the Northern Province Statistical Information 2024 and the Eastern Province Statistical Information 2023. It interprets each sector in relation to the REVIVE Project’s intended social, economic, and livelihood enhancement objectives, identifying how the existing baseline conditions create both opportunities and constraints for equitable benefit distribution, social inclusion, and risk mitigation

3.1.2 Roads and Transport

Transport connectivity is a fundamental enabler of inclusive economic growth within the REVIVE Project’s operational provinces. In both Jaffna (Northern Province) and the Eastern Province, road networks define the extent to which fishery, tourism, and community markets are accessible. The Northern Province, represented by Jaffna District, possesses a relatively dense and well-paved network of about 1,250 km of total roads including 150 km of A-class and 230 km of B-class segments. The district hosts roughly 360 registered buses and more than 48,000 motorcycles. Eastern Province, by contrast, has a larger cumulative network exceeding 9,900 km, dominated by rural corridors linking coastal and inland towns. Bus depots in Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, and Point Pedro facilitate regional mobility, while those in Kalmunai, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee support long-distance passenger transport. Vehicle ownership is notably higher in Jaffna, indicating better urban mobility, whereas the Eastern districts exhibit greater spatial coverage crucial for fisheries logistics and tourism movement.

Indicator	Northern Province / Jaffna (2024)	Eastern Province (2023)
Total Road Length	≈1,250 km	≈9,900 km

A & B Class Roads	≈380 km (A:150, B:230)	≈1,200 km
Road Density	High urban density	Ampara – 187; Batticaloa – 232; Trincomalee – 183 persons/km ²
SLTB Depots	3 (Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Point Pedro)	Kalmunai, Batticaloa, Trincomalee
Main Corridors	Urban–Coastal connectors	Colombo–Batticaloa; Trincomalee–Pulmudai; Ampara–Akkaraipattu

Source: Statistical Information 2023, Eastern Province, Statistical Information 2024, Northern Province

Despite the increasing motorization in urban centres, bicycle usage remains a dominant and affordable transport mode in both provinces, particularly within peri-urban and rural communities. In Jaffna, cycling continues to serve as the main means of travel for schoolchildren, women vendors, and public servants, while in Eastern coastal towns, fish vendors and youth commonly rely on bicycles for daily mobility. The expansion and upgrading of the road network under REVIVE should therefore incorporate non-motorized transport considerations—such as dedicated cycling lanes, traffic-calming measures, and safe school access routes—to ensure equitable and inclusive transport planning.

Overall, Jaffna’s compact yet motorized road system provides superior access to urban markets and services, while the Eastern Province’s extensive network serves dispersed rural and coastal settlements. REVIVE’s proposed road and streetscape improvements will bridge these differences—enhancing mobility for fishery, tourism, and small enterprise activities, and promoting equitable access to markets and employment.

3.1.3 Fisheries and Coastal Livelihoods

Fisheries are central to the coastal economies of both provinces. Jaffna’s fishery base comprises approximately 14,000 active families organized into 46 cooperatives with 11,500 active members. The district’s 15 landing sites—Kurunagar, Colombuthurai, Navanthurai, Mathagal, and Point Pedro among them—produced about 28,000 metric tons of fish in 2023. Women play a major role in post-harvest processing and small-scale trade. In the Eastern Province, fishing supports over 40,000 families across Ampara, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee, contributing nearly 30 percent of the national marine catch (≈75,000 metric tons in 2023). Major harbours such as Cod Bay, Oluvil, Valachchenai, and Kuchchaveli anchor the regional fishery economy. Women’s participation is significant at 35–40 percent of coastal fish workers.

Indicator	Northern Province / Jaffna (2024)	Eastern Province (2023)
Fishing Families	≈14,000	≈40,300 (Ampara 16,000; Batticaloa 12,500; Trincomalee 11,800)
Fishery Cooperatives	46 (≈11,500 members)	≈130 societies
Landing/Anchorage Sites	15	Cod Bay, Oluvil, Valachchenai, Kuchchaveli
Fish Production	≈28,000 t (marine 26,000; inland 2,000)	≈75,000 t (marine and inland combined)
Women in Post-harvest	Predominant in drying and trading	≈35–40% of coastal fish workers

Source: Statistical Information 2023, Eastern Province, Statistical Information 2024, Northern Province

Collectively, the Northern and Eastern Provinces host Sri Lanka’s largest artisanal fishing populations. Jaffna’s smaller harbours face post-harvest constraints, while the East benefits from larger and deeper facilities. REVIVE’s harbour and market modernization initiatives will improve safety, reduce losses, and enhance gender-inclusive value-chain participation across both regions.

3.1.4 Tourism and Cultural Heritage

Tourism development in the Northern and Eastern Provinces represents a major growth driver under the REVIVE program. Jaffna's tourism is grounded in cultural and religious heritage—sites such as Jaffna Fort, Nallur Kovil, Casuarina Beach, and Delft Island attract approximately 210,000 domestic and 18,000 foreign visitors annually. Eastern Province destinations—Passikudah, Arugam Bay, Nilaveli, and Koneswaram—draw significantly higher volumes, with 650,000 domestic and 55,000 foreign tourists in 2023. While Jaffna hosts around 92 accommodation facilities (1,150 rooms), the East accommodates over 210 units with 3,200 rooms, reflecting stronger tourism investment. Employment generation potential is substantial in both areas, estimated at 1,500 and 3,500 jobs respectively.

Indicator	Northern Province / Jaffna (2024)	Eastern Province (2023)
Domestic Visitors	≈210,000	≈650,000
Foreign Visitors	≈18,000	≈55,000
Accommodation Units	≈92 (≈1,150 rooms)	≈210 (≈3,200 rooms)
Tourism Employment	≈1,500 persons	≈3,500 persons
Key Attractions	Jaffna Fort, Nallur, Casuarina, Nagadeepa, Delft	Passikudah, Arugam Bay, Koneswaram, Nilaveli, Batticaloa Fort

Source: Statistical Information 2023, Eastern Province, Statistical Information 2024, Northern Province

Tourism in Jaffna is characterized by its cultural authenticity and emerging hospitality sector, while the Eastern Province features mature beach tourism economies. Together they form a complementary northern–eastern tourism corridor. REVIVE's investments in urban beautification, heritage conservation, and community enterprise support will strengthen these linkages, promoting sustainable and inclusive tourism-led growth.

3.1.5 Youth, Employment, and Sports

Youth inclusion is a cornerstone of REVIVE's social development objectives, as both Northern and Eastern provinces experience significant challenges related to youth unemployment, skill mismatch, and limited access to productive opportunities. In Jaffna, approximately 19 percent of the population falls within the 15–29 age group (around 122,000 persons). The district supports 284 youth clubs and 47 sports associations, alongside nine TVEC-accredited vocational training centres. The youth unemployment rate stands at 17.8 percent—considerably higher among females at 23 percent. The Eastern Province has a larger youth population of about 365,000, with 860 youth clubs, 126 sports associations, and 34 vocational centres. Its average youth unemployment rate is similar (around 18 percent), but female unemployment ranges from 21 to 26 percent, indicating structural labour market inequalities. Vocational participation in ICT and tourism-related trades remains below 15 percent of the youth cohort, underscoring the need for targeted interventions.

Indicator	Northern Province / Jaffna (2024)	Eastern Province (2023)
Youth Population (15–29 years)	≈122,000 (≈19% of population)	≈365,000 (≈18.4% of population)
Youth Clubs	284 registered	≈860 registered
Sports Associations	47 active	≈126
Vocational Training Centres	9 (TVEC-accredited)	≈34
Youth Unemployment	17.8%	≈18%
Female Youth Unemployment	23%	21–26% (district range)

Source: Statistical Information 2023, Eastern Province, Statistical Information 2024, Northern Province

High youth unemployment in both regions reflects structural labour market barriers and limited private-sector absorption. REVIVE’s targeted livelihood and skills development initiatives aim to promote inclusive youth participation through short-term training, entrepreneurship support, and gender-sensitive employment linkages within fisheries, tourism, and construction value chains.

3.1.6 Cultural and Religious Sites

Cultural and religious institutions are central to the social fabric of both provinces, shaping collective identity and inter-community relations. Jaffna District alone hosts around 820 Hindu temples, 46 mosques, 58 churches, and 12 Buddhist shrines, reflecting its pluralistic traditions. The Eastern Province features even greater diversity, with about 2,200 Hindu temples, 1,000 Buddhist shrines, 700 mosques, and 500 churches across Ampara, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee. These sites support vibrant cultural festivals such as the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Festival, Koneswaram Feast, and St. Mary’s Church celebrations that stimulate seasonal commerce and tourism. Such heritage assets are vital to fostering peacebuilding and cultural coexistence.

Type of Religious Site	Northern Province / Jaffna (2024)	Eastern Province (2023)
Hindu Temples	≈820	≈2,200
Buddhist Shrines	≈12	≈1,000
Mosques	≈46	≈700
Churches	≈58	≈500

Source: Statistical Information 2023, Eastern Province, Statistical Information 2024, Northern Province

The density and diversity of religious sites underscore the importance of culturally sensitive planning within REVIVE’s interventions. By integrating heritage conservation and inclusive urban design principles, the project can strengthen inter-community harmony, cultural tourism, and social cohesion across both provinces.

3.1.7 Demography

The REVIVE Project operates within Sri Lanka’s Northern and Eastern Provinces, covering four districts—Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara. Together, these districts account for approximately 12 percent of Sri Lanka’s population and over a quarter of its land area. The population structure is characterized by a rural base, low to moderate population density, and high dependence on natural-resource-based livelihoods. Population recovery and settlement restructuring in these regions have been ongoing since the end of the conflict, with many communities rebuilding around fisheries, agriculture, and small trade.

District	Total Population (2024)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Jaffna	630,119	48.6	51.4
Trincomalee	499,475	49.4	50.6
Batticaloa	662,516	48.9	51.1
Ampara	826,091	49.5	50.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Enumeration Stage 2024; Provincial Statistical Handbooks 2024.

The population across all four districts shows a modest but consistent female majority, a reflection of both demographic transition and the lingering effects of outmigration and conflict-related male mortality. These gender patterns carry implications for employment, and gender-based safeguards under the project.

The ethnic composition is highly diverse—Jaffna is almost entirely Sri Lankan Tamil, while Trincomalee and Ampara display multi-ethnic mixes of Tamils, Moors, and Sinhalese. Batticaloa is predominantly Tamil with a significant Moor minority. Such diversity underscores the importance of inclusive community engagement and culturally sensitive communication within project activities, particularly in urban revitalization and livelihood support initiatives.

Area	Total	Sinhalese	SL Tamil	SL Moor	Other (Burgher/Indian Tamil, etc.)
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: <i>Provincial statistics (2024)</i> .					

3.2 Economy

Sri Lanka's economy is gradually shifting from an agricultural to a service-oriented base, yet the Northern and Eastern Provinces continue to rely heavily on primary sectors. The REVIVE project area exhibits lower household income levels compared to national averages, reflecting historical marginalization and limited industrial diversification. Economic activity is concentrated in fisheries, agriculture, micro-trade, and emerging tourism, especially around coastal belts such as Passikudah and Arugam Bay.

District	Mean Income (LKR)	Mean Expenditure (LKR)	Food Share (%)	Notional Surplus (LKR)
Jaffna	55,380	42,213	49.8	13,167
Trincomalee	46,341	44,878	50.9	1,463
Batticaloa	44,686	41,374	55.3	3,312
Ampara	60,474	52,925	47.8	7,549

Source: *Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2019, Department of Census and Statistics*.

Across the four project districts, mean household incomes are 20–40 percent below the national level of LKR 76,414, while the share of expenditure devoted to food—50 to 55 percent—far exceeds the national average of 35 percent. This suggests narrow income buffers and heightened vulnerability to price shocks, especially among small-scale fishers and daily wage earners.

District	Mean monthly household income (LKR)	Mean monthly household expenditure (LKR)	Food & drink	Non-food
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*.

The economic structure further reflects this duality: Jaffna’s economy is service-oriented (≈59% services), whereas the Eastern districts retain strong agricultural bases. Such patterns have implications for project livelihood planning—REVIVE’s support for fisheries infrastructure and sustainable tourism could help stabilize household incomes and diversify employment.

District	Agriculture (%)	Industry (%)	Services (%)
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.

3.3 Human Development

Sri Lanka performs well on human development indicators, ranking 72 globally with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.780 (UNDP, 2019). However, within the Northern and Eastern Provinces, access to quality education, healthcare, and housing services remains uneven, often reflecting the legacies of conflict and geographic isolation.

Education attainment is highest in Jaffna, where only 1.6% report no schooling and 3.5% have degree-level education, compared to a national average of 2.7%. Batticaloa and Ampara show higher shares in primary schooling and lower tertiary levels, reflecting economic reliance on labour-intensive sectors. High literacy levels and widespread school enrolment across all project areas provide a strong base for REVIVE’s skill and entrepreneurship programs, particularly those targeting youth and women in fisheries and tourism supply chains.

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).

3.4 Labour Force Participation

The labour force in Sri Lanka totals about 8.5 million (2023), with participation rates of 65.5% for males and 34.5% for females. The REVIVE project districts exhibit even lower female participation, indicative of structural barriers such as social norms, limited mobility, and scarcity of formal-sector jobs.

District	Male (%)	Female (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Jaffna	71.9	28.1	4.0
Trincomalee	74.8	25.2	2.5
Batticaloa	71.3	28.7	6.1

Ampara	77.9	22.1	3.1
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Source: Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, Annual Report 2023

Unemployment rates range between 2.5% and 6.1%, with youth unemployment notably higher, particularly among young women. REVIVE’s community infrastructure, tourism, and fisheries subprojects could create short- to medium-term employment opportunities if local hiring is prioritized. Skill training and contractor obligations for gender-inclusive recruitment will therefore be essential for equitable benefits.

3.5 Housing and Access to Public Utilities

Housing ownership is relatively high in all project districts but varies by urbanization. Jaffna, being more urbanized, records lower ownership and higher rent-free occupancy. Access to electricity and safe drinking water remains below national averages, especially in Batticaloa and Jaffna, which rely heavily on groundwater sources.

District	Owner-occupied (%)	Electricity Access (%)	Firewood Use (%)
Jaffna	70.9	73.2	91.0
Trincomalee	86.0	75.4	81.8
Batticaloa	88.4	68.5	73.2
Ampara	90.5	83.2	78.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2012.

Energy poverty is visible in the heavy reliance on kerosene and firewood—raising health and environmental concerns. The project’s infrastructure components must therefore ensure energy-efficient designs, safe cooking facilities in community markets, and inclusion of water and sanitation access in urban improvement works. Anyhow, it is also worth to note that the pertaining data sets are too old and there is significant improvement in the energy usage, owing to the post war rehabilitation and development. Sri Lanka has achieved near-universal electricity access, with an electrification rate of approximately 100% as of 2023^[4].

3.5.1 Source of drinking water

The project districts lean much more on groundwater—especially Jaffna and Batticaloa. Jaffna relies on protected wells with added tube wells and a large “Other” category, while tap within premises is only small proportion. Batticaloa is similar to that of Jaffna. Trincomalee is more balanced (protected wells 50.2%, tap 32.7%) but still groundwater-tilted; Ampara shows the highest tap access (40.2%) among the four, yet nearly half still use wells (protected 44.6%, unprotected 5.5%—the highest unprotected share in the footprint). Rural water project connections are much lower in all four districts (~0.9–3.4%) than the national 9.5%.

Area	Protected well	Unprotected well	Tap (within premises)	Rural water project	River/Tank/Stream/Spring	Tube well	Other
Jaffna	68.6	0.6	3.4	0.9	0.0	11.2	15.3

Trincomalee	50.2	3.9	32.7	3.0	0.3	1.4	8.5
Batticaloa	78.3	1.4	6.8	0.9	1.5	9.6	1.5
Ampara	44.6	5.5	40.2	3.4	0.7	1.3	4.3

Source: Census of Population & Housing 2012.

3.6 Status of Women

Women's social and economic participation is central to achieving the inclusive development objectives of the REVIVE Project. Although Sri Lanka has reached medium-high human-development status, persistent gender disparities in labour participation, decision-making, and access to productive resources continue to affect women's economic empowerment, particularly in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The following sub-sections outline the demographic, social, and economic status of women in the project influence areas.

Sri Lanka's recent human-development trajectory shows medium-high achievement but with persistent gender gaps. The national Human Development Index (HDI) for 2022 is 0.780 (rank 78th), per UNDP figures reproduced in the Northern Province Statistical Information (2024) compendium. While national gender inequality indices vary by source and year, low women's representation in decision-making remains a consistent constraint^[2] (see Political Participation, below).

3.6.1 Demography and Women-Headed Households

Post-conflict population dynamics have left a high proportion of women-headed households (WHH) in both Northern and Eastern provinces, reflecting war widowhood, abandonment, male migration, and disability. These households face greater economic insecurity and care burdens, often lacking regular income sources or access to social safety nets. For the REVIVE Project, these groups represent a core vulnerability segment, and they need an accessible grievance and outreach mechanisms.

Indicator	Northern Province	Eastern Province
Total Women-Headed Households	76,358 (2023)	82,204 (2022)
WHH – War Widows	5,268	6,661
WHH – Natural Widows	33,186	55,338
WHH – Abandoned Women	4,099	12,507
WHH – Others (disabled/missing/single)	5,318	7,698

Source: Statistical Information 2023, Eastern Province, Statistical Information 2024, Northern Province

3.6.2 Education and Health

Gender parity in access to basic education has been achieved nationally, and both provinces maintain high literacy levels. The Northern Province reports literacy above 94%, with Jaffna District achieving 95.4%, while the Eastern Province averages around 89%. Female secondary school completion rates are also high. However, maternal health records note persistent anemia among pregnant women (29.3% in the Northern Province) and continuing needs for reproductive health outreach in remote DS divisions. REVIVE's collaboration with MOH offices and community midwives can support improved awareness and access to women's health and nutrition services.

Indicator	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Sri Lanka
Female Literacy Rate	≈94–95%	≈88–90%	91.7%

O/L Pass Rate (Female)	72.5%	67%	70%
A/L Pass Rate (Female)	63.1%	59%	61%
Pregnant Women with Anemia	29.3%	—	—
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 births)	—	—	29 (national)

Source: Statistical Information 2023, Eastern Province, Statistical Information 2024, Northern Province

3.6.3 Economic Participation and Employment

Women's labour-force participation (LFP) remains markedly lower than that of men across Sri Lanka, and particularly in the Eastern Province, where female LFP averages below 35%. The Northern Province exhibits slightly higher participation in informal services and self-employment but continues to reflect gendered occupational segregation. High female unemployment (up to 11.7% in Eastern districts) and over-representation in unpaid family work highlight the need for skills training, enterprise promotion, and inclusive contracting under the REVIVE Project's fisheries, tourism, and infrastructure components.

Indicator	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Sri Lanka
Female Unemployment Rate	—	11.7% (2021)	7.6% (2021)
Male Unemployment Rate	—	1.9% (2021)	3.3% (2021)
Female Labour Force Participation (20+ years)	—	—	34.7% (2021)
Female Employment in Agriculture	n/a	17.2%	29.2%
Female Employment in Services	n/a	61.6%	47.9%

Source: Statistical Information 2023, Eastern Province, Statistical Information 2024, Northern Province, World Bank Gender Data Portal 2021

3.6.4 Political Participation and Leadership

Women's representation in formal decision-making remains low nationally and locally. Despite a 25% quota introduced for local authorities in 2017 (Local Authorities Election (Amendment) Act No.16 of 2017), effective participation is constrained by political-party gatekeeping and limited representation in technical committees. In the Northern and Eastern provinces, women's engagement in fisheries societies, tourism development committees, and local cooperative bodies remains limited. Under REVIVE, community participation structures and local coordination committees should ensure women's representation and leadership roles in decision-making.

3.6.5 Gender-Based Violence and Protection Risks

Despite progressive legislation, gender-based violence (GBV) remains prevalent, especially in conflict-affected districts. The Demographic and Health Survey (2016) indicates that nearly 39% of ever-married women in Jaffna and 50% in Batticaloa experienced intimate partner violence in the previous year—well above the national average of 17%. Help-seeking behaviour is low, reflecting stigma and limited trust in formal services. REVIVE's social risk management plan incorporates a gender-responsive grievance redress mechanism and will strengthen referral pathways and community awareness to prevent GBV in project areas.

District	IPV Prevalence (%)	Help-Seeking (%)
Jaffna	38.9	11.1
Trincomalee	29.4	26.3
Batticaloa	49.6	7.3
Ampara	27.0	12.1

Source: Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2016, Department of Census and Statistics.

3.6.6 Vulnerable Groups

The REVIVE Project operates in regions with diverse and intersecting vulnerabilities, where poverty, gender inequality, age, disability, and conflict legacies combine to limit inclusion and access to opportunities. Understanding these groups is essential for developing socially inclusive interventions, ensuring equitable benefit sharing, and mitigating risks of marginalization. This section summarizes the key vulnerable groups present in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and their relevance to the project’s design and implementation.

3.6.7 Women-Headed Households and War Widows

Women-headed households (WHH) form one of the largest vulnerable groups across Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. Many have emerged as a result of war widowhood, separation, abandonment, or migration. These families face multiple deprivations—limited land ownership, poor access to credit, and care burdens that constrain economic participation.

Indicator	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Sri Lanka
Total Women-Headed Households	76,358 (2023)	82,204 (2022)	1.2 million (23% of HHs)
WHH – War Widows	5,268	6,661	—
WHH – Natural Widows	33,186	55,338	—
WHH – Abandoned Women	4,099	12,507	—
WHH – Others (disabled/missing/single)	5,318	7,698	—

Source: Northern Province Statistical Information 2024; Eastern Province Statistical Information 2023; DCS Household Survey 2021.

3.6.8 People with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities remain one of the least included groups in social and economic development programs. Across Sri Lanka, labour-force participation among persons with difficulties is only 29.1%, compared to 54.2% for the general population. Barriers include inaccessible infrastructure, limited education and vocational training opportunities, and employer discrimination. For REVIVE, disability inclusion measures—such as universal access standards in public spaces, reserved employment in construction contracts, and targeted livelihood support—are vital for ensuring equity.

Indicator	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Sri Lanka
Labour Force Participation (Persons with Disabilities)	n/a	n/a	29.1%
Labour Force Participation (Without Difficulties)	n/a	n/a	54.2%
Monthly Disability Allowance	LKR 5,000	LKR 5,000	LKR 5,000
Beneficiaries of Disability Allowance	—	—	72,000 persons
Disability Centres / Institutions	—	—	153 centres (~3,000 residents)

Source: National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities 2024; Department of Census and Statistics; Eastern Province Statistical Information 2023.

3.6.9 Children and Youth at Risk

Children and youth remain socially vulnerable due to exposure to violence, weak institutional protection, and high unemployment. Over 12,000 cases of child cruelty were reported in 2015, and an estimated 14,500 children live in long-term state institutions. Youth unemployment stands at 18–23%, rising to 37.5% for young women.

Indicator	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Sri Lanka
Child Abuse Cases Reported (2015)	—	—	12,000+
Children in State Institutions	—	—	≈14,500
Youth Unemployment Rate	17.8%	18–23%	23.3%
Female Youth Unemployment	23%	21–26%	37.5%
Male Youth Unemployment	15%	17–19%	17.5%

Source: Northern Province Statistical Information 2024; Eastern Province Statistical Information 2023; Department of Probation and Child Care Services 2016; World Bank Gender Data Portal 2021.

3.6.10 Elderly and Chronically Ill Persons

Sri Lanka’s ageing population and rising chronic disease burden create additional social vulnerabilities. One in six Sri Lankans is now above 60 years of age, with only 40–50% receiving social protection benefits. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) and cancer incidences have also risen sharply, with more than 23,000 new cancer cases recorded in 2018. REVIVE’s community-based activities—particularly in accessible infrastructure, and water/waste management—will indirectly benefit elderly and chronically ill individuals.

Indicator	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Sri Lanka
Population Over 60 Years	—	—	≈16% (2021)
Beneficiaries – Elderly Allowance	—	—	416,764
Monthly Allowance to Elders	LKR 2,000	LKR 2,000	LKR 2,000
Registered Elder-Care Centres	—	—	330 centres
New Cancer Patients (2018)	—	—	23,530
Beneficiaries – CKD Allowance	—	—	25,320

Source: National Secretariat for Elders 2024; World Health Organization; Department of Census and Statistics 2021.

3.6.11 Minority and Indigenous Communities

Small ethnic and indigenous communities, such as the Veddhas (Adivasi), continue to experience livelihood and cultural vulnerability. Historical displacement from forest areas has reduced access to traditional livelihoods, land, and natural resources. Their communities exhibit low education attainment and high poverty levels. For REVIVE, there are no indigenous communities in the project area. REVIVE’s participatory planning approach ensures that minority groups are consulted and integrated into livelihood, tourism, and environmental activities without cultural disruption.

Indicator	Northern Province	Eastern Province	Sri Lanka
Recognized Indigenous Communities	—	—	Veddha (Adivasi)
Main Livelihoods	—	—	Forest-based gathering, crafts, agriculture
Socioeconomic Vulnerability	High (post-resettlement)	Moderate	High nationally

Education Attainment	Low	Low	Below national average
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Source: Department of Indigenous Affairs 2022; Ministry of Social Empowerment 2023.

3.6.12 Social Protection Mechanisms and Inclusion

Sri Lanka's extensive social-protection network provides vital support to poor and vulnerable groups, though coverage and coordination gaps persist. The following table summarizes major national cash-transfer schemes relevant to the project regions.

Program	Description / Monthly Benefit	Beneficiaries
Samurdhi Cash Allowance	LKR 420–3,500 per month; includes microfinance and livelihood support	1.8 million families
Financial Assistance to Elders	LKR 2,000 per month to persons above 70 years	416,764 beneficiaries
Disability Allowance	LKR 5,000 per month to persons with disabilities	72,000 beneficiaries
CKD Allowance	LKR 5,000 per month to persons with chronic kidney disease	25,320 beneficiaries
Waiting Lists (all programs)	High administrative backlog	≈600,000 applicants

Source: Department of Samurdhi Development 2024; National Secretariat for Elders; National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities; Department of Social Services 2023.

3.7 Site-Specific Socio-Economic Contexts

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

3.7.1 Jaffna Fort and Lagoon Park Area

The Jaffna Fort and Lagoon Park intervention areas are located within the J/81 Fort GN Division of the Jaffna DS Division. The socio-economic setting reflects a combination of heritage tourism, informal livelihood activities, lagoon-based fisheries, and community-level institutions. The Fort Precinct consists of the inner moat and outer moat, while the Lagoon Park stretch forms a linear coastal belt along AB21 Road facing the Jaffna Lagoon. Although both areas fall within the same GN division, their functions and socio-economic characteristics differ considerably.

3.7.1.1 Fort Precinct (Inner and Outer Moat Areas)

The Fort Precinct includes the inner moat, which is exclusively used for tourism visitation, and the outer moat area, which accommodates multiple informal and institutional uses. The inner moat does not host any livelihood activities, while the outer moat supports informal vending, driving-school practice sessions, and heavy-vehicle parking. The area is bordered by several key public institutions that generate continuous foot traffic.

Table 1: Physical and Spatial Features – Fort Precinct

Attribute	Details
Administrative Location	J/81 Fort GN Division, Jaffna DS Division
Inner Moat Area	Tourism access only; no livelihood activities
Outer Moat Area	Used for vending, vehicle parking, driving-school practice
Adjacent Land Uses	Police Station, Public Library, Cultural Centre, Bus Stand, DFAR, Telecom, Prison facilities
Access Roads	AB16 (north), AB21 (south), AB19/Pannai Circular Road (west)

Residential Interface	No residential units within moat; settlements lie across AB21 in Lagoon Park stretch
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Informal vending is concentrated at two points within the outer moat: (i) the Fort entrance vehicle park area, and (ii) the AB16 roadside near the driving-school and heavy-vehicle parking zone. These vendors represent socially vulnerable groups including elderly operators, a disabled woman, an ex-combatant, and women-headed households. The outer moat also accommodates a large informal space used for learner-driver training and parking of private buses and lorries.

Table 2: Socio-Economic and Livelihood Activities – Fort Precinct

Location/Zone	Activity/Use	Details / Beneficiaries
Fort Entrance (Outer Moat)	Informal vending	3 elderly-run ice-cream carts, 1 fruit cart, 1 lottery cart, 1 closed cart operated by a disabled woman
AB16 Roadside (Outer Moat)	Mobile vendors	9 vendors including 3 elderly, 1 ex-combatant, 1 WHH operator; mixed food and snack items
Outer Moat	Driving-school practice area	Approximately 10,000 m ² used daily for learner-driver sessions
Outer Moat	Heavy vehicle parking	Approximately 30,000 m ² occupied by private buses and lorries

The Fort Precinct is used by a diverse set of stakeholders. Informal vendors and fishers represent the primary livelihood groups, while public institutions and tourists form significant user groups. Vulnerabilities are concentrated among elderly vendors, women-headed households, the disabled operator, and the ex-combatant vendor. These groups rely heavily on daily informal income.

Table 3: Stakeholder Groups and Vulnerabilities – Fort Precinct

Group/Type	Description/Role	Vulnerabilities/Needs
Informal Vendors	Operate snack, ice-cream, fruit, and lottery carts in outer moat areas	Elderly operators, WHH, disabled vendor, ex-combatant; insecure livelihoods
Driving-School Users	Learner drivers using open space	Require space continuity during works
Heavy-Vehicle Operators	Bus and lorry drivers using moat-side parking	Potential disruptions during construction
Tourists	Visitors entering the Fort	Require safe access and clear circulation

3.7.1.2 Lagoon Park Stretch (AB21 Road to Jaffna Lagoon)

The Lagoon Park stretch lies along AB21 Road between the road and the lagoon. The park land itself is free of residential occupation; however, approximately 25 houses and 3 small shops face the park from the opposite side of the road. The area accommodates community-level facilities and institutional uses including a youth playground, community centre and pre-school, a Catholic statue, and vehicle parking and a canteen used by the Prison Department.

Table 4: Physical and Spatial Features – Lagoon Park Stretch

Attribute	Details
Residential Interface	~25 houses and 3 shops located directly across AB21
Community Facilities	Meenakshi Youth Club playground; Community centre/pre-school
Religious Features	Catholic statue
Institutional Use	Prison Dept. vehicle parking, canteen, visitor shelter
Park Condition	Open coastal strip, partially unused

The lagoon edge is actively used by small-scale fishers from the GN Division. Fishing operations involve non-mechanized boats and shrimp cage traps placed offshore. In the absence of a designated

landing site, boats are pulled ashore at multiple informal points along the park stretch. During monsoon periods, landing becomes more dispersed due to lagoon conditions.

Table 5: Lagoon Fisheries Profile – Lagoon Park Stretch

Aspect	Details	Notes
Active Fishers	74 fishers	Depend on lagoon section for income
Boats	30–35 non-mechanized craft	Pulled ashore during monsoon
Fishing Method	Shrimp traps/cages placed 75–100 m offshore	Seasonal peak in dry period
Landing Practice	Scattered informal landing points	Creates congestion during monsoon

Stakeholder groups along the Lagoon Park stretch include fishers, residents living across AB21, users of community facilities, and institutional actors such as the Prison Department. The area also receives visitors who use the park for recreation. Vulnerabilities relate to dependence on informal landing practices, limited community infrastructure, and the presence of vulnerable groups such as pre-school children.

Table 6: Stakeholder Groups and Vulnerabilities – Lagoon Park Stretch

Group/Type	Description/Role	Vulnerabilities/Needs
Lagoon Fishers	Use lagoon edge for daily fishing	Need organized landing and resting areas
Residents	Households opposite park	Require safe pedestrian access
Community Facilities	Youth Playground, community centre (also act as pre-school-13 children)	Need a Pre-school building, fisher hall, landing site in the area.
Prison Department	Parking, canteen, visitor support	Requires coordination during works
Park Visitors	Recreational users	Need basic amenities and safety

3.7.2 Gurunagar Fishery Town Area

The Gurunagar coastal belt and jetty area lie within the Reclamation East (J/68) and Reclamation West (J/69) GN Divisions of the Jaffna DS Division. The area is one of the most densely populated and economically active fishing settlements in the district, characterized by compact housing, limited land availability, and a strong dependency on lagoon- and offshore-based fisheries. The socio-economic environment is shaped by continuous daily movement, high fishing intensity, informal market activities, and value-chain linkages extending across multiple GN divisions.

3.7.2.1 Physical and Spatial Setting

The settlement pattern in Gurunagar is extremely compact, with houses constructed at the edge of the road alignment. The coastal road is narrow, and the lagoon edge is continuously occupied by boats, repair areas, and fishery-related activities. Multiple public institutions and service facilities are located along the first 150 metres of the coastal road. The jetty functions as a shared landing space for several fishing societies, contributing to congestion and operational pressure.

Table 7: Physical and Spatial Features – Gurunagar

Attribute	Details
GN Divisions	Reclamation East (J/68) and Reclamation West (J/69)
Combined Population	Approximately 7,900 persons
Road Alignment	1.8 km Gurunagar Coastal Road (B198)
Jetty Length	Approximately 150 metres

Settlement Pattern	Compact roadside housing; severe land scarcity
Key Facilities	Fish market, churches, rest huts, Customs Dept., Timber Corp., Forest Dept., fuel station

3.7.2.2 Livelihoods and Fisheries Activities

Fishing is the primary livelihood activity in Gurunagar, engaging fishers from five GN divisions. Operations include offshore fishing using one-day boats and OFRP vessels, stake-net fisheries, shrimp trawling in shallow lagoon waters, and dry-fish processing. Women participate mainly in dry-fish processing and small-scale retail but are not involved in direct fishing activities. The jetty and surrounding landing areas experience high congestion during peak fishing months.

Table 8: Socio-Economic and Livelihood Activities – Gurunagar

Activity/Group	Details	Seasonality/Needs
Fishing	7,000 fishers; 376 one-day boats; 340 OFRP vessels; 450 stake-net fishers	Peak operations May–Dec; 3 operation days/week
Shrimp Trawling	60 fishers; 35 OFRP boats; 8 non-mechanized boats	Conducted in shallow lagoon waters
Dry-Fish Processing	24 processors including 3 women; approx. 100,000 kg processed	Traditional methods; need for improved technology
Retail and Market Activities	12 retail vendors (6 women); 27 society members	Daily market; heavy congestion
Boat Parking	Unregulated but socially organized along lagoon edge	Requires spatial rationalization

3.7.2.3 Roadside Living, Mobility Patterns and Social Risks

The coastal road is a critical socio-economic corridor, but its narrow width and high user load create significant safety and mobility risks. Houses directly abut the road with no setback, forcing residents—especially children, women, and elderly persons—to use the road edges for daily activities. The movement of boats, trucks, fish buyers, and workers further increases congestion, dust, and noise. Any construction work in this corridor must adopt careful sequencing to avoid restricting community mobility and access.

Table 9: Mobility and Social Risk Indicators – Gurunagar

Risk Factor	Observations
Pedestrian Movement	Very high; no sidewalks; daily mixed movement of residents and fishery workers
Vehicle–Pedestrian Conflict	Frequent due to narrow road width
Exposure to Dust/Noise	Continuous during fishing operations
Children at Risk	Children play and spend time at road edge
Construction Sensitivity	Extremely high due to proximity of houses

3.7.2.4 Gender Dimensions and Vulnerability Profile

Gurunagar displays gendered livelihood patterns, with women participating in retail fish sales, dry-fish processing, and small-scale household enterprises. Women have limited access to improved processing facilities, mobility space, and market infrastructure. Residents living along the roadside face heightened exposure to safety risks, poor sanitation, and construction-related disturbances.

Table 10: Gender and Vulnerability Characteristics – Gurunagar

Group/Type	Description	Vulnerabilities/Needs
Women in Fisheries Value Chain	Retail, dry-fish processing (3 of 24 members)	Need safer workspaces; lack technology
Female Retail Vendors	Approx. 6 women at market	Limited space; sanitation issues

Roadside Households	Houses directly abutting road	High dust/noise exposure; safety risks
Children	Use roadside as play space	At risk due to vehicle movement

3.7.3 Cod Bay Fishery Harbour

The Cod Bay Fishery Harbour is located in the Trincomalee District and operates as a secure, access-controlled fisheries facility under the Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation (CFHC). The harbour functions as a specialized fisheries production environment with no surrounding residential settlements or informal livelihood activities. All operational, administrative, training and support functions take place within a fenced and regulated premises. The socio-economic setting is characterized by seasonal vessel activity, multi-agency institutional presence, manual fish-handling processes and limited participation of women in fisheries-related labour.

3.7.3.1 Physical and Spatial Setting

The harbour consists of a substantial enclosed water area and an extensive land extent, part of which remains underutilized. Two main piers form the operational core of the harbour, supported by fuel storage facilities, an ice plant, offices and training facilities. Institutional functions are carried out by CFHC, the Ocean University and the Sri Lanka Navy. Access to the harbour is restricted, with entry granted only to authorized personnel, workers, fishers and buyers.

Table 11: Physical and Spatial Features – Cod Bay Harbour

Attribute	Details
Water Area	Approximately 15 hectares
Land Area	Approximately 30 hectares; partially undeveloped
Main Piers	150 m pier and 100 m pier (both scheduled for extension)
Access Control	Fully fenced; regulated entry through security checkpoint
Key Institutions	CFHC, Ocean University Centre, Sri Lanka Navy detachment
Ice Plant	Private operator; nominal capacity ~1,000 ice blocks/day
Fuel Infrastructure	100,000 L tank and secondary storage unit (planned consolidation to 200,000 L)

3.7.3.2 Fishing Operations, Harbour Employment and Value Chain Activities

Fishing activity at Cod Bay is highly seasonal, influenced by migratory offshore fisheries in the Bay of Bengal. Peak operations occur between October and mid-April, attracting multi-day vessels from both local and migrant fleets. The harbour hosts a mixed labour force consisting of CFHC staff, aquaculture workers from Ocean Pink (DFAR), ice plant employees and vessel crews. Fish handling within the harbour is entirely manual, resulting in slow turnaround times and increased exposure of workers to occupational hazards. Women are present in administrative and support roles, and a small number participate in fish-buying and processing activities.

Table 12: Socio-Economic and Livelihood Activities – Cod Bay Harbour

Activity/Group	Details	Seasonality/Needs
Fishing Vessels	Up to 30 multi-day vessels/day in peak season; ~5/day off-season	Peak: Oct–Apr linked to migratory tuna fisheries
Vessel Crew	Approx. 6 crew per multi-day vessel	Large seasonal workforce
Harbour Workforce (CFHC)	Around 75 staff including 12 women	Operations, maintenance and administration
Ocean Pink (DFAR)	Approx. 120 workers including ~10 women	Sea bass cage-culture operations

Ice Plant	Privately operated; ~1,000 blocks/day capacity (quality concerns)	High demand in peak season
Fish Buyers	8–10 buyers including approx. 3 women	Direct boat-to-buyer transactions; no auction system

3.7.3.3 Seasonal Harbour Population and Activity Levels

Harbour population fluctuates sharply across the year. During peak fishing months, a substantial number of workers, buyers, suppliers and vessel crews gather within the premises, resulting in congestion around piers and handling areas. Activity reduces significantly during the off-season, with limited vessel arrivals and reduced labour presence.

Table 13: Seasonal Activity and Harbour Population Indicators

Indicator	Observation
Peak-season vessel arrivals	Up to ~30 vessels/day
Off-season vessel arrivals	Approximately 5 vessels/day
Peak-season population	Estimated 500–700 persons/day including crews and buyers
Fish-handling method	Entirely manual with limited mechanization
Cold-chain gaps	Ice quality concerns leading to external sourcing

3.7.3.4 Gender Roles and Vulnerability Considerations

Women represent a small proportion of the harbour workforce and participate mainly in administrative roles, processing tasks, and fish buying. No women are employed in physical unloading or heavy-duty operations. Occupational risks are highest among vessel crews and workers engaged in manual handling of fish and ice. The harbour does not have direct interface with residential communities, and therefore risks related to displacement or livelihood disruption are negligible.

Table 14: Gender and Vulnerability Characteristics – Cod Bay Harbour

Group/Type	Description	Vulnerabilities/Needs
Women (Harbour Staff)	Around 12 women in administrative roles	Limited participation in core operations
Women (Ocean Pink)	Approximately 10 women in support roles	Need for safer workspaces
Women Fish Buyers	Around 3 women handling by-catch purchases	Exposure to manual handling risks
Fishery Workers	Crew and labourers involved in unloading and processing	High occupational risks
Local Communities	None within harbour vicinity	Minimal risk of external socio-economic impacts

3.7.3.5 Cultural and Traditional Features

Although the harbour is physically separated from surrounding settlements, a set of neem trees located near the pier area holds cultural significance for multi-day vessel crews. Fishers undertake ritual offerings before departing to sea, indicating a continued linkage between traditional practices and modern harbour operations. These elements should be preserved during construction works.

Table 15: Cultural Features – Cod Bay Harbour

Element	Description
Sacred Neem Trees	Located near pier; used for ritual worship by fishers before departures
Cultural Practices	Tying threads/cloth as traditional blessings

3.7.4 Passikudah Tourism Zone

The Passikudah tourism zone, situated within the Kalkuda and Kannakuda GN Divisions of the Batticaloa District, is a dynamic coastal landscape integrating established marine livelihoods, formal tourism enterprises, regulated micro-businesses and public service facilities. The socio-economic environment is shaped by seasonal visitor flows, mixed land uses and the presence of essential amenities managed by the Pradeshiya Sabha and the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA). The area presents a combination of tourism-driven opportunities and livelihood vulnerabilities, particularly among women and low-income households engaged in small-scale enterprises.

3.7.4.1 Physical and Spatial Setting

The tourism zone consists of SLTDA-owned coastal land, public and support facilities managed by the Pradeshiya Sabha, beach access points, vendor stalls, the main vehicle park and structurally important features such as the police outpost, Life-Saving Unit, and washroom complex. While the internal SLTDA area does not host residential settlements, adjacent communities rely on the zone for employment, vending and ancillary tourism-related activities.

Table 16: Physical and Spatial Features – Pasikudah

Attribute	Details
Administrative Location	Kalkuda & Kannakuda GN Divisions, Batticaloa District
Land Ownership	SLTDA (main tourism zone); PS-managed public facilities
Vendor Strip	18 regulated vendor units
Tourism Facilities	Hotels, visitor services, boat safari operations
Public Amenities	Vehicle park, washroom complex (24 units), Life-Saving Unit
Industrial Context	Nearby Valaichchenai Paper Mill influencing mobility and employment

3.7.4.2 Livelihoods and Economic Activities

Economic activities in the Pasikudah area reflect a blend of traditional fisheries and tourism-based employment. Marine and lagoon fishing remain important for surrounding settlements, supplemented by seasonal tourism-related income. The tourism sector generates direct employment in hotels and visitor services, while regulated vendor activities provide a significant source of revenue and livelihood support for local households. Lagoon safaris and recreational activities are operated by licensed boat operators, further integrating local communities into the visitor economy.

Table 17 : Socio-Economic and Livelihood Activities – Pasikudah

Activity/Group	Details	Seasonality / Notes
Marine & Lagoon Fishing	700 fishing families; 80 mechanized boats; 40 non-mechanized boats; 50 cast-net fishers; 40 divers	Year-round activity with low-catch periods (May–July, Nov–Jan)
Tourism Sector Employment	Hotel workforce ~180 persons (25 women); visitor services	Peak Apr–Oct; majority of unskilled roles filled by local residents
Vendor Stalls	18 regulated units; products include toys, snacks, clothes, beverages	5 women vendors including 3 WHH; stalls operate 8 a.m.–7 p.m.
Lagoon Safaris	6 licensed boats with 2 operators each; 3 trips/day in season	Short trip: Rs. 3,500; long trip: Rs. 6,000
Washroom Facility Operations	6 staff (4 women and WHH); 24 toilet units	Water provided through 10 bowsers/week due to discontinued pipe supply
Life-Saving Unit	7 male officers; 1 active life-saving point; 1 rescue boat	Requires expansion to ensure adequate coverage

3.7.4.3 Visitor Safety, Environmental Conditions and Service Gaps

Safety and environmental management challenges are present within the tourism zone. Limited life-saving coverage, stray dogs, roaming cattle, and the presence of crocodiles in the pond near the vehicle park pose recurrent risks to visitors and operators. The pedestrian environment lacks shading, seating, and demarcated resting areas, limiting visitor experience during peak seasons.

Table 18: Safety and Environmental Risk Indicators

Risk Factor	Observations
Stray Dogs	High presence; occasional bite incidents reported
Crocodile Presence	50–60 crocodiles in nearby pond; indirect risk to visitors
Cattle Roaming	Frequent movement in visitor areas
Life-Saving Coverage	Insufficient; only one operational point
Visitor Amenities	Lack of shaded areas, seating and waste management

3.7.4.4 Stakeholders and Vulnerability Considerations

Stakeholders in the Passikudah tourism area include fishers, vendors, hotel workers, life-saving staff, tourists, surrounding residents and industrial workers. Several vulnerable groups rely on regulated vendor operations and public facility management, particularly women-headed households and unskilled workers. Seasonal fluctuations in tourism create income variability, increasing dependence on secondary livelihood options such as fishing, vending or dry-fish production.

Table 19: Stakeholder Groups and Vulnerabilities – Pasikudah

Group/Type	Description	Vulnerabilities / Needs
Fishers	Marine and lagoon fishing communities	Seasonal income, need for safe landing and storage
Vendors	18 regulated stalls; 5 women vendors	Low-income households; WHH; informal structures
Hotel Workers	Approx. 180 employees	Training gaps, limited skilled workers
Washroom Staff	Local women including WHH	High operating costs due to bowser water
Life-Saving Personnel	Beach safety and rescue duties	Inadequate facilities and coverage
Tourists	Domestic and foreign visitors	Expect improved safety, amenities and organization

3.7.4.5 Indigenous people:

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.

3.7.5 Arugam Bay – Pottuvil Tourism Corridor

The Arugam Bay–Pottuvil tourism corridor in the Ampara District is a highly active coastal zone characterized by significant tourism flows, fisheries-based livelihoods, roadside commercial activities,

and scattered community and institutional assets. The project footprint covers several discrete nodes including the beachfront tourism centre at Arugam Bay, the Pottuvil Bus Stand, the road improvement stretches from 0+500 to 2+800 km, the Crocodile Park at Kunchanodai Aru, the Al-Huda crocodile viewpoint, and the Peanut Farm surf beach. These locations collectively form a socio-economic landscape that is dynamic, seasonal and highly dependent on tourism and marine-based income.

3.7.5.1 Physical and Spatial Setting

The corridor spans a mix of Pottuvil town areas and coastal tourism zones. The beachfront tourism centre sits on Pradeshiya Sabha land and functions as the main arrival and parking area for visitors. The road corridor connects the town with approximately 50 accommodation establishments, surf shops and visitor services. The Crocodile Park and Al-Huda locations sit within Irrigation Department land and abandoned public spaces, while Peanut Farm is a remote recreational beach used by both tourists and local operators.

Table 20: Physical and Spatial Features – Arugam Bay–Pottuvil Corridor

Attribute	Details
Administrative Location	Pottuvil DS Division, Ampara District
Beachfront Tourism Centre	PS-managed 80-perch land at Arugam Bay
Road Corridor	0+500–2+800 km section connecting town to surf zone
Crocodile Park (Kunchanodai Aru)	Located on Irrigation Dept. land; no settlements
Al-Huda Viewpoint	Abandoned children’s park; low settlement density
Peanut Farm Surf Beach	Remote recreational node with temporary surf camps

3.7.5.2 Livelihoods and Economic Activities

Livelihoods in the corridor are a combination of tourism, fisheries, vendor activities, transport services and supporting commercial functions. The beachfront tourism centre accommodates micro-businesses and receives vehicle flows from both domestic and foreign visitors. The beach area behind the centre is used extensively for fishing boat anchorage by fishers from several surrounding villages. Boat relocation activities to Kudakalli have been initiated through the construction of a new boat yard. Retail activities, guesthouses, surf schools and roadside vendors rely heavily on the road corridor and seasonal tourism.

Table 21: Socio-Economic and Livelihood Activities – Arugam Bay–Pottuvil

Node/Group	Details	Seasonality / Notes
Beachfront Tourism Centre	Tendered vehicle park generating approx. LKR 4.5 million/year; several small vendors	Peak Apr–Oct; strong weekend activity
Fishing Activities	200–250 boats anchored at beach; 4 huts for multi-village fishers; DS has issued ~35 permits	Seasonal fluctuations in catch and landing conditions
Tourism Establishments	Approx. 50 accommodation units including surf camps, lodges and hotels	High tourist load Apr–Oct; international surf tourism
Roadside Vendors (0+500–1+000 km)	Approx. 50 shop extensions; 10 small-scale vendors (8 women, 3 WHH)	High pedestrian flow during peak season
Fruit and Snack Stalls (1+500–2+000 km)	Approx. 3 women-operated stalls; 2 small restaurants	Consistent year-round use
Boat Safaris / Recreation	Informal operators and surf schools at various nodes	Tourist activity concentrated Apr–Oct
Peanut Farm	3–4 temporary surf camps; PS-run toilet; lifeguard point	Lower activity off-season (Nov–Feb)

3.7.5.3 Public Services, Transport and Infrastructure Conditions

The Pottuvil Bus Stand is a critical transport node linking local residents, students, workers and tourists. Capacity constraints result in buses queueing along road shoulders. The public toilet facility experiences heavy use and is operated by PS staff, including vulnerable workers. Road safety concerns are present along the improvement stretch due to shop extensions, roadside vending and narrow shoulders.

Table 22: Public Services and Transport – Pottuvil and Corridor

Service / Feature	Details
SLTB Bus Operations	Approx. 20 buses/day
Private Bus Operations	Approx. 13 buses/day
Daily Passenger Load	Estimated 250–300 users
Public Toilet Facility	High usage; small fee-based; staffed by PS workers
Vendor Presence at Bus Stand	One elderly cobbler operating informally

3.7.5.4 Crocodile Habitat and Viewing Points

The Kunchanodai Aru Crocodile Park area lies entirely on Irrigation Department land and does not have any settlements or encumbrances. The site attracts visitors informally, and structured viewing platforms are currently absent. Paddy lands across the river are cultivated by approximately 110 farmers who rely on irrigation from the waterway. The Al-Huda viewpoint consists of an abandoned children's park and adjacent access road with low-density settlement on private land.

Table 23: Crocodile Habitat and Surroundings – Arugam Bay Corridor

Attribute	Details
Crocodile Population	Estimated 50–60 crocodiles in pond and river sections
Paddy Land Extent	Approx. 250 acres cultivated
Farmer Organization	Approx. 110 farmers
Al-Huda Park	Abandoned children's play area; used as viewing point
Access Road	Limited encumbrances; ~30–40 private plots along stretch

3.7.5.5 Stakeholder Groups and Vulnerability Considerations

The corridor accommodates a diverse mix of stakeholders including fishers, vendors, tourism operators, transport workers, community members, surf schools, and seasonal labour. Vulnerabilities are concentrated among roadside vendors, women-headed households, elderly informal workers, and PS staff managing public facilities. Seasonal fluctuations in visitor numbers create unstable income patterns for those dependent on tourism.

Table 24: Stakeholder Groups and Vulnerabilities – Arugam Bay–Pottuvil

Group/Type	Description	Vulnerabilities / Needs
Fishers	Multi-village users of Arugam Bay beach	Seasonal dependence; need secure landing
Vendors	Roadside stalls and beach vendors	Low incomes; WHH presence; exposure to displacement risks
Bus Stand Users	Passengers, staff and vendors	Congested space; sanitation concerns
Surf Schools / Operators	Tourism-based businesses	Seasonal income; infrastructure needs
PS Facility Staff	Workers at toilet block and public spaces	Low-income households; limited protections

Tourists	Domestic and international visitors	Require safety, organized visitor space and amenities
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^[1] <https://www.macrotrends.net/global-metrics/countries/lka/sri-lanka/electricity-access-statistics>. Accessed on 2nd November 2025

^[2] <https://www.statistics.gov.lk/Resource/en/GenderStatistics/WomenEmpowerment/Membersofparliamentbyyearandsex.pdf?>

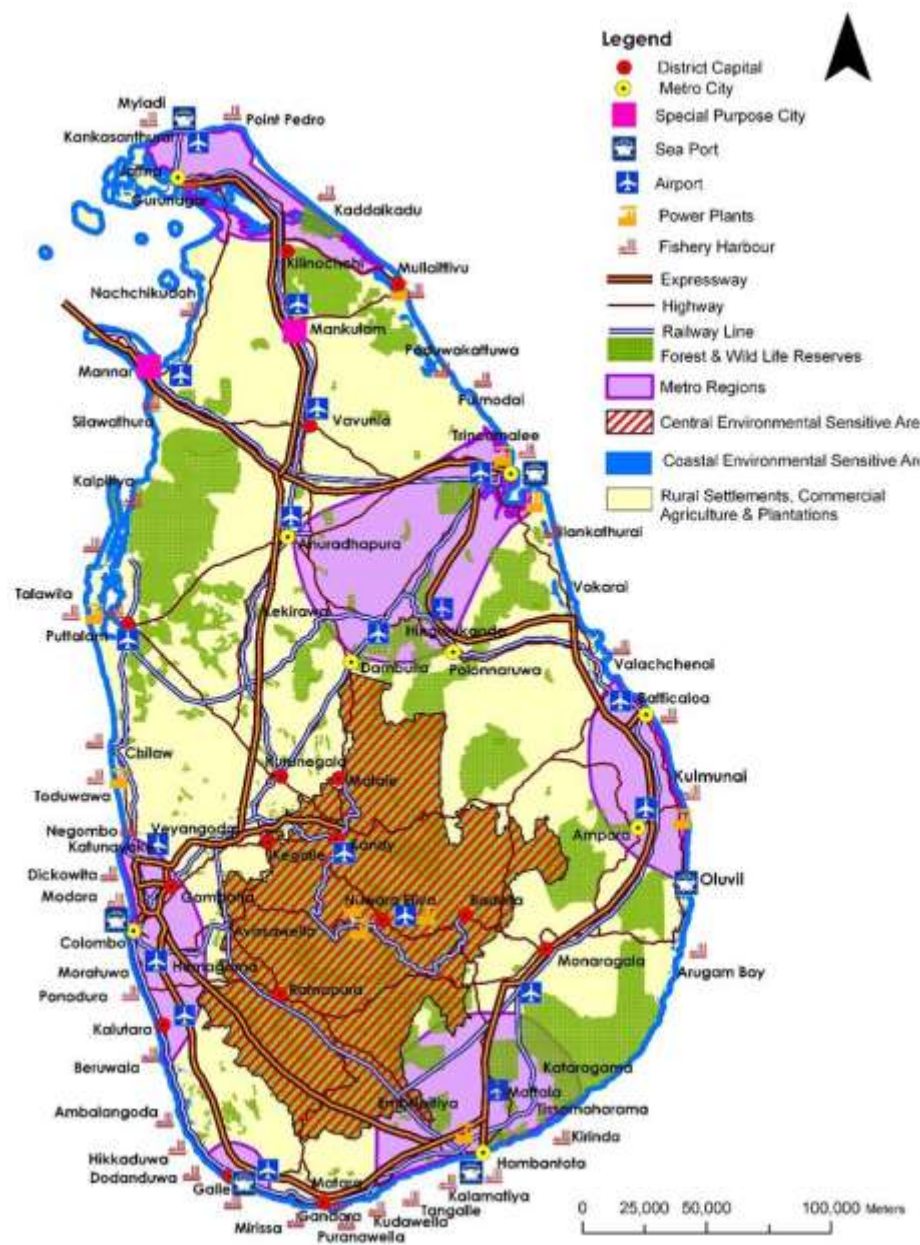
3.8 Environmental Baseline Conditions

3.8.1 Bio- Physical Environment

Sri Lanka is a tropical island in the Indian subcontinent. It covers an area of about 65,610 km² and lies between 6° and 10°N latitude and 80° and 81°E longitude. A central mountainous massif with an altitude of more than 2500 m and a vast plain surrounding it describes the topography of the island.

3.8.2 Geographic and Topographic Characteristics

Sri Lanka's topography can be divided into three main elevation zones, Central highlands, Intermediate Zone and Lowlands. The central highlands occupy the central part of the island where the elevation ranges from 300m to over 2500m above sea level. The Intermediate zone which surrounds the Central Highlands where the elevation varied from 300-900m above sea level. The Lowlands (coastal plains) cover the northern, eastern and southern parts of the country and is generally below 300m above sea level.



Central Environment Authority- Sensitive Areas

Source: <https://nsdi.gov.lk/thematic-maps>

3.8.3 Terrestrial Water Resources

There are 103 natural river basins with catchments ranging from 9 to 10,448 sq.km. Seventeen river basins have catchment areas of over 1000 sq. km.

There are six types of aquifers: the shallow karstic aquifer of the Jaffna Peninsula, deep confined aquifers, coastal sand aquifers, alluvial aquifers, the shallow regolith aquifer of the Hard Rock Region and the southwestern lateritic (cabook) aquifer. Sri Lanka's largest aquifer extends over 200 km in the northwestern and northern coastal areas.

Groundwater resources are widely used for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes, and small-scale irrigation. About 80 percent of rural domestic water supply needs are met by groundwater from dug wells, ube wells or bore holes. The demand for groundwater in Sri Lanka is steadily increasing, especially for urban and rural water supplies, irrigated agriculture, industries, aquaculture, small and

medium enterprises and urban housing schemes. The rapid expansion of these projects is exerting much pressure on available groundwater resources.

3.8.4 Marine and Coastal Resources

Sri Lanka has a coastline of about 1340 Km encompassing diverse ecosystems such as beaches, lagoons, mangroves, estuaries, coral reefs and sand dunes, sea grass beds. Sri Lanka and the southern tip of India stand on the same continental shelf and are separated by a shallow sea, the Palk Strait, which is barely 30 m deep. However, the shelf ends more abruptly in the south and east of Sri Lanka, averaging 22.5 km in width and rarely extending beyond 40 km.

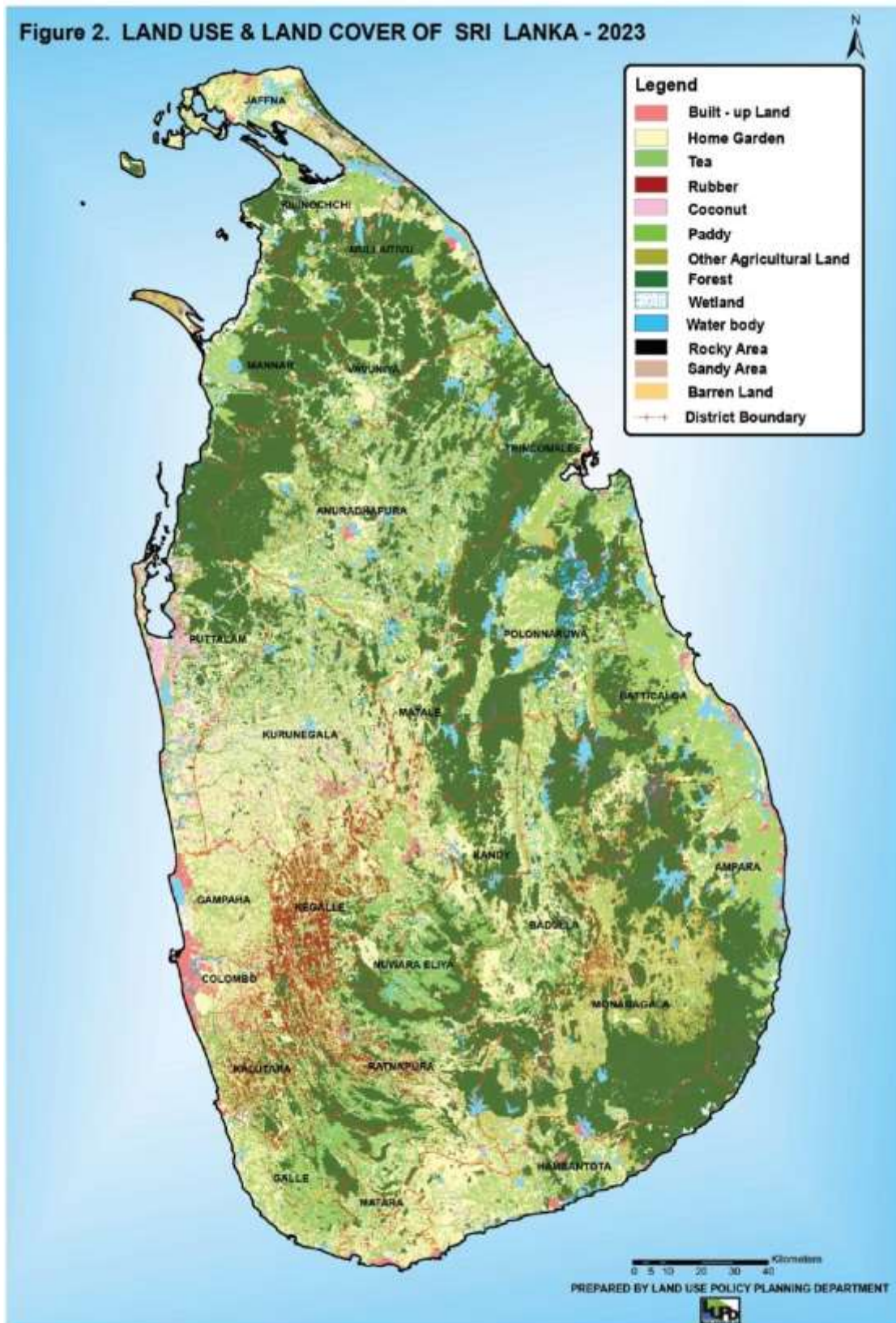
3.8.5 Climate

The climatic pattern of Sri Lanka is determined by the generation of monsoonal wind patterns in the surrounding oceans. Four basic seasons based on rainfall exist. These are, the South - West monsoonal period during May to September; an inter-monsoonal period during October– November; the North-East monsoonal period from December to February; and another inter monsoonal period lasting from March to April.

Table 25: Major Land Use Categories¹⁰

Land Use Type	Extent (ha)	Percentage	
Built-up Areas associated with Non Agricultural Lands	159,179	2.42	Built up areas, residential areas
Agricultural Lands	3,264,905	49.75	Plantation crops (Tea, rubber, coconut, sugarcane, cashew, Palmyrah, oilpalm) Croplands (Paddy, Field crops) Home garden, Export crops, fruit crops, other cultivations, farm and associated lands
Abandoned Agricultural Land	50,933	0.78	Abandoned tea, rubber, paddy and other agricultural lands
Forest Land	1,995,226	30.43	Dense forest, Open forest, Forest plantations
Scrub land/grass land	467,975	7.13	
Wet land	75,041	1.14	Forested wetlands (mangrove, Swamp, Villu), Non-Forested Wetland (Marsh)
Water bodies	400,364	6.10	
Rocky Areas	85556	1.30	
Sandy Areas	19621	0.30	
Bare lands	42400	0.65	
Total	6,561,200		

¹⁰ Major Land Use and Land Cover of Sri Lanka 2023, https://luppd.gov.lk/images/land_use_data_2023.jpg



Source: https://luppd.gov.lk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=33&Itemid=168&lang=en

3.8.6 Biodiversity

Sri Lanka's biodiversity is significantly important both in a regional and global scale. Sri Lanka has the highest species density (number of species present per 10,000sq. km) for flowering plants, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals in the Asian region. Biodiversity is also high among marine species such as corals, echinoderms, molluscs and pelagic fishes. The country has a high number of species on the IUCN Red List with specific figures varying by animal and plant group updated through different assessments.

The global recognition of Sri Lanka's unique biodiversity is demonstrated by the fact that in a land area less than 65,250 km², the country has four forests recognized as Natural World Heritage Sites because of their exceptional biodiversity value due to high endemism, and four Biosphere Reserves (with Core Zones recognized as making significant contribution to national and global biodiversity) within the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves. Sri Lanka also has six Ramsar wetlands (namely: Bundala National Park, Annaiwilundawa Tanks Sanctuary, Maduganga, Vankalai Sanctuary, Kumana Wetland Cluster and the Wilpattu Ramsar Wetland Cluster) indicating global importance of the island's wetlands. The Bundala Ramsar site harbours a large number of migrant waterbirds, and four marine turtle species come ashore to its beaches. Thus, biodiversity loss in Sri Lanka will contribute significantly to the loss and degradation of the earth's ecosystem services that underlie human well-being in addition to the national impacts of biodiversity loss.

3.8.7 Protected Areas

Currently, approximately 30.75% ¹¹of Sri Lanka's land area (terrestrial and inland water and 0.3% of Marine protected areas is under formal protection, managed primarily by the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) and the Forest Department (FD), Marine Environment Protection Authority. Additionally, several areas are recognized internationally under the UNESCO World Heritage, Ramsar, and Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programs.

Table 26: Institutional Frameworks for Protected Areas

Institution	Legal Basis	Main Responsibilities
Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC)	<i>Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO), 1937 (amended 2009)</i>	Management of National Parks, Nature Reserves, Sanctuaries, Jungle Corridors, Strict reserves for research and Strict Natural Reserves.
Forest Department (FD)	<i>Forest Ordinance, 1907 (amended 2009)</i>	Management of Conservation Forests, Reserved Forests, Village Forests, , and National Heritage Wilderness Areas.
Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department (CCD)	<i>Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Act (1981)</i>	Management of coastal and marine protected areas. Hikkaduwa Marine National Park, Pigeon Island National Park, Bar Reef Marine Sanctuary. Rekawa and Kalametiya, Vankalai Sanctuary.
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR)	<i>Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act (1996)</i>	Management of marine reserves and fisheries conservation zones.
Marine Environment Protection Authority	<i>Marine Pollution Prevention Act No. 59 of 1981</i>	Control and management of marine pollution in territorial water and coastal zones.

¹¹ Protected Planet:

<https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/LKA#:~:text=Terrestrial%20and%20inland%20waters%20protected,0%25%20With%20management%20effectiveness%20evaluations>

Table 27: Internationally Recognized Protected Areas

Designation	Site	International Recognition
UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Natural)	- Sinharaja Forest Reserve - Cintruments,nds of Sri Lanka (Horton Plains, Knuckles, Peak Wilderness), Minneriya National Park	Recognized for outstanding universal value and biodiversity
Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance	Bundala, Anawilundawa, Madu Ganga, Vankalai, Kokkilai, Kumana	Key sites for migratory birds and wetland biodiversity
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves	Hurulu, Sinharaja, Kanneliya–Dediyagala–Nakiyadeniya (KDN), Bundala	Model sites for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

3.8.8 Natural Hazards and Climate change

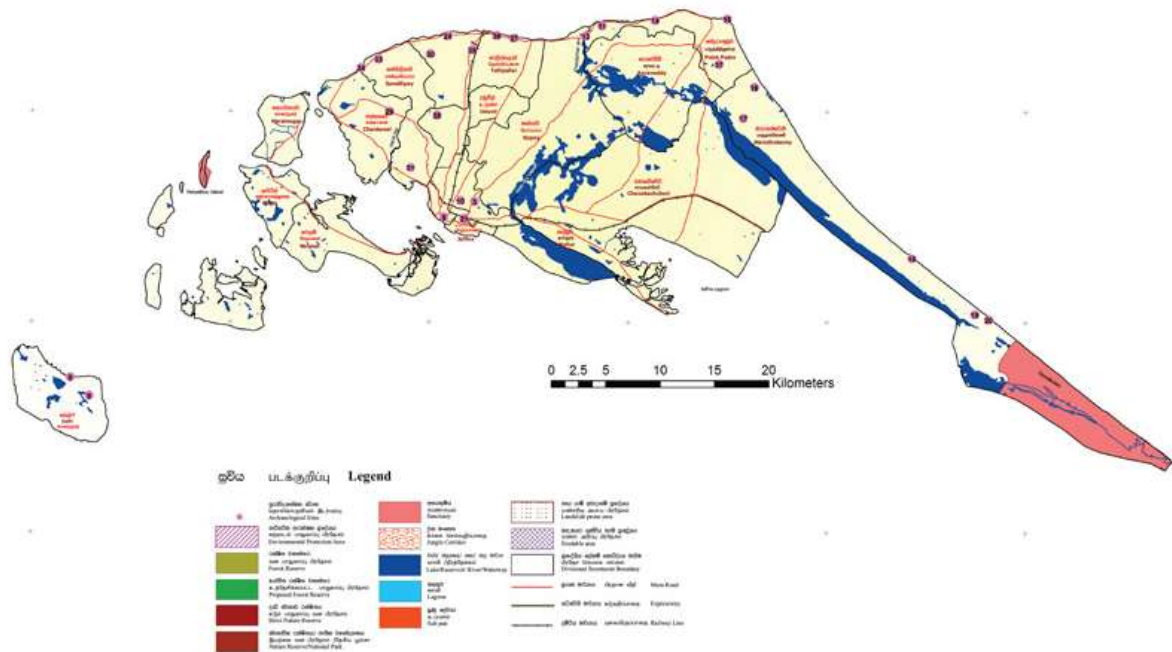
Due to its geographic position, monsoonal climate and complex topography the country experiences a wide range of natural hazards. Although the country does not lie within major seismic or volcanic zones, it is highly vulnerable to hydro-meteorological hazards such as floods, droughts, landslides, cyclones, and coastal hazards. Floods are the most frequent natural disaster followed by droughts and landslides. In recent times the country is also witnessing a high risk of coastal erosion, storm surges and tsunamis. The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami was the most devastating natural disaster the country experienced in modern history.

In recent decades, the impacts of climate change—including temperature rise, irregular rainfall, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events—have intensified these natural hazards, threatening ecosystems, livelihoods, and infrastructure.

3.8.9 Ecosystems of the Northern Province

The Northern Province of Sri Lanka comprises of five districts Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya occupying about 8900 Km² of land area with an extensive coastline of around 400km. Given in its presence in the Dry Zone, the province mainly consists of dry monsoon forests, scrubland and thorn forests and palmyrah-dominated landscapes.

The province is home to many significant coastal and marine ecosystems. Sandy beaches and sand dunes serve as turtle nestling sites (the most common species Green and Olive Ridley turtles).



Source: <https://nsdi.gov.lk/thematic-maps>

3.8.9.1 Sand dunes

The main sand dune area in Sri Lanka's Northern Province is the Manalkadu sand dunes which is spread from Katkivalam to Aliyawalai (approximately 46 km in length) in Jaffna Peninsula, located near the village of Manalkadu in the Kilinochchi District.

3.8.9.2 Mangroves

Of the total mangrove areas available islandwide, more than 40% is located in the Northern districts of Jaffna (2505 ha), Killinochchi (1885ha), Mannar (1351 ha) and Mullaitivu (1041 ha)¹². The largest undisturbed mangrove forests in Northern province are found in Jaffna Peninsula. It covers a shoreline of 403 km and comprises 17 lagoons that cover nearly 804 km². Mangrove ecosystems in Jaffna are distributed in small, uneven patches and comprises of mangrove patches of about 25.05km² (2,505 ha) covering areas of Thondamanaru, Chundikulam and Jaffna lagoon.

3.8.9.3 Lagoons and Estuarine Ecosystems

The Northern Province of Sri Lanka features several lagoons and estuaries, including the large Jaffna lagoon system, Thondamanaru lagoon, Upparu lagoon, and Valukiaru lagoon. The area is rich in biodiversity, particularly in its extensive mangrove forests and the ecosystems of these coastal wetlands. The lagoons support fisheries, shrimp farming and salt production and are home to a rich diversity of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and migratory birds.

3.8.9.4 Coral reef Ecosystems

Extensive fringing coral reefs are present along the northern coast of the peninsula and around the adjacent islands

3.8.9.5 Sea grass beds

Seagrass beds are prevalent in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka, particularly along the coasts of the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay, which contain some of Sri Lanka's most important seagrass

¹² Protect Nature Sri Lanka Volume 3 (2024), <https://sci.pdn.ac.lk/docs/Protect-Nature/ZAUP-Magazine-Protect-Nature-SriLanka-vol03.pdf>.

habitats. Major sites of sea grass beds are in Gulf of Mannar and Jaffna Lagoon. These sites are feeding grounds for Dugongs (critically endangered marine mammal).

3.8.9.6 Salt marshes

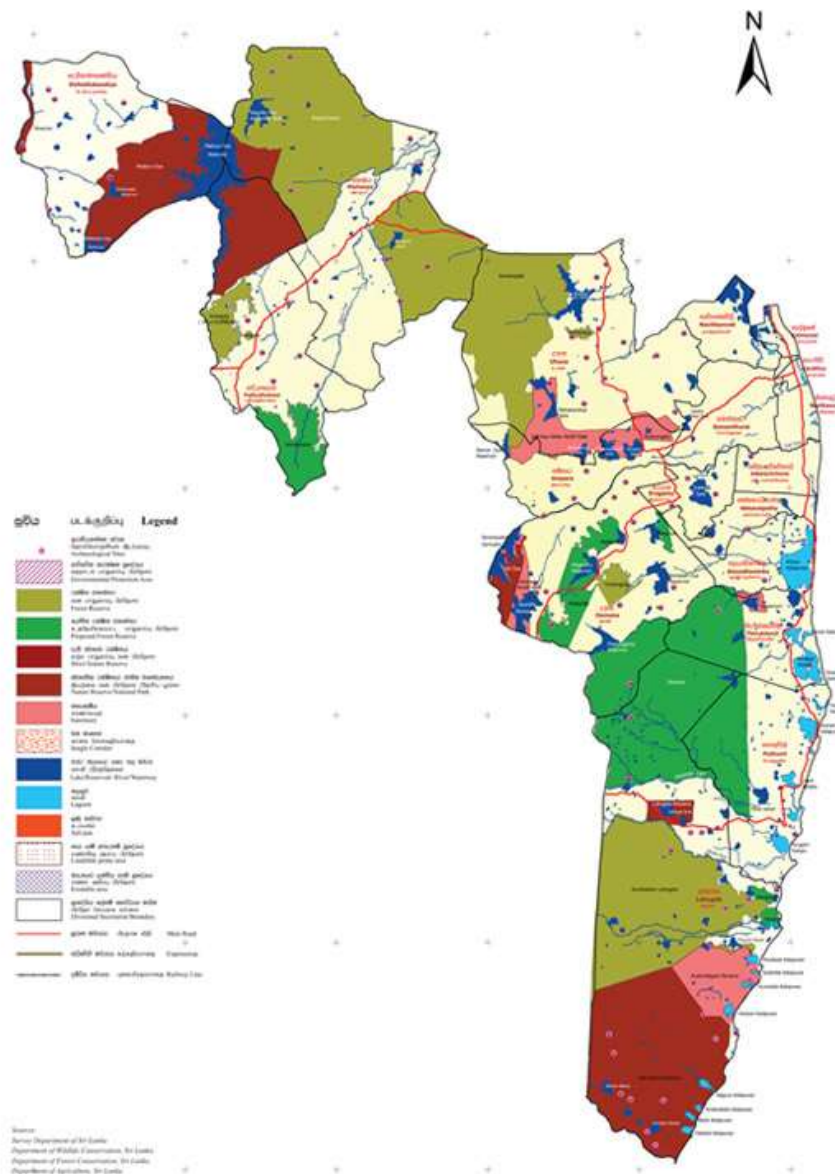
Salt marshes are unique coastal wetland ecosystems providing numerous ecosystem services. They serve as storm water storage and nutrient traps in the coastal systems. Salt marshes in Mannar-Pooneryn, Jaffna landscape in Sri Lanka serve as important wintering sites for migratory birds.

3.8.10 Eco systems of the Eastern Province:

Eastern province of Sri Lanka consists of three districts- Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara. The province has a coastline of approximately 294 Km in its northeastern sector and a further 89Km in its eastern sector, totalling around 383Km. The province has a dry zone climate receiving both north east and inter monsoonal rains.

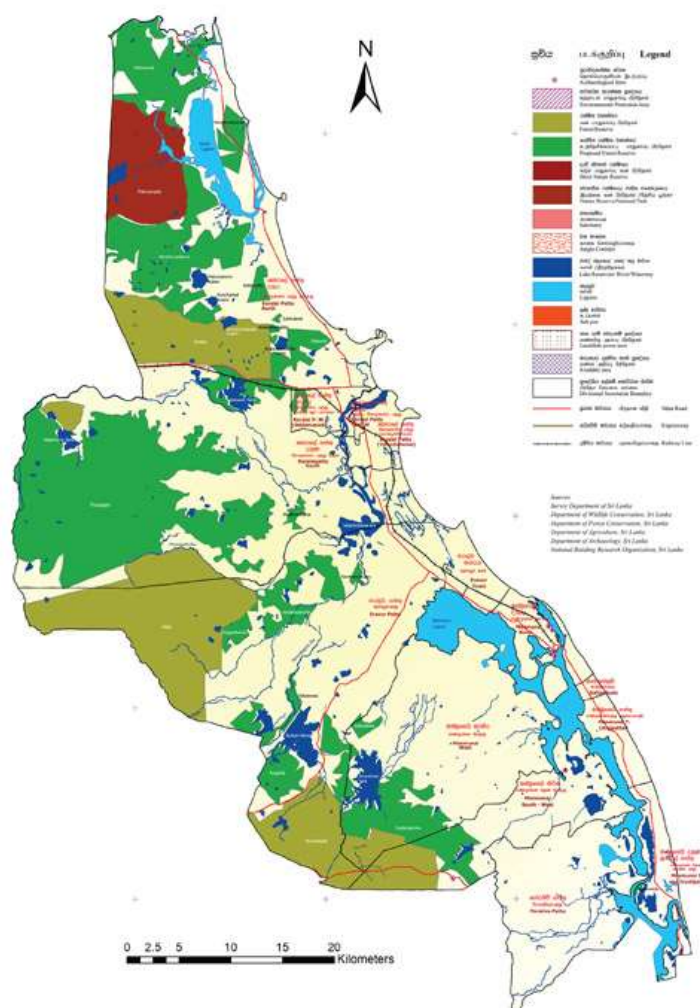
The province mainly has a mix of dry mixed evergreen forests, scrublands and grasslands and has a few important forest reserves/ national parks; Kumana National Park (partly in Ampara), Gal Oya National Park, Maduru Oya, Verugal–Kokkilai forest complex.

Environmental Sensitive Areas- Ampara District



<https://nsdi.gov.lk/thematic-maps>

Environmental Sensitive Areas- Batticaloa District



Source: <https://nsdi.gov.lk/thematic-maps>

3.8.10.1 Beaches and Sand dunes

The beaches in the Pottuvil and Arugam Bay area are identified as important sites for sea turtles to come ashore and lay their eggs. The most notable sand dune in the Eastern Province is around Pottuvil partly covering the Mudu Mahaviyehara archaeological site.

3.8.10.2 Mangroves

Eastern province shares 28% of the mangrove cover of the country¹³. Pottuvil and Panama are two of the major lagoons in the Ampara district which supports from well-grown mangrove eco systems. The Batticaloa district in Sri Lanka has significant mangrove ecosystems, particularly around the Batticaloa Lagoon.

3.8.10.3 Lagoons and estuaries

The Eastern Province of Sri Lanka features numerous estuaries and lagoons, including the Batticaloa lagoon, which is one of the largest, and several other significant sites like the Pottuvil, Urani and Panama

¹³ Species composition, abundance and diversity of mangroves in selected sites in Amprara District in the east coast of Sri Lanka M.G. Manoj Prasanna, K.B. Ranawana² and K.M.G. Gehan Jayasuriya³ Ceylon Journal of Science 48(2) 2019: 169-175. <https://cjs.sljol.info/articles/7621/files/submission/proof/7621-1-26923-1-10-20190607.pdf>

lagoons. These are vital wetland systems where rivers meet the sea, characterized by fluctuating salinity and rich biodiversity, serving as important natural and economic assets.

The Eastern province also has some significant estuaries namely: Heda Oya, Gal Oya and Maduru Oya estuary.

3.8.10.4 Coral reefs

The Eastern Province (Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara districts) harbors some of Sri Lanka's most significant coral reef ecosystems, located primarily along the Trincomalee–Pasikudah–Arugam Bay coastal belt. Trincomalee – Pigeon Island Coral Reef, Coral Reefs in Dutch Bay, Salli, and Kumpurupiddi, Coral Patches off Koddigar Bay; Batticaloa District- Pasikudah and Kalkudah Reefs, Vakara and Kayankerni Reefs; Ampara District- Arugam Bay – Peanut Farm – Crocodile Rock Area, Pottuvil Point and Komari Reef Patches

These reefs are mainly fringing and patch reefs, developed in shallow nearshore waters with clear, warm tropical seas. They are vital for coastal biodiversity, fisheries, and tourism, yet remain highly vulnerable to climate change and human impacts.

3.8.10.5 Sea grass beds

Seagrass beds in the Eastern Province are mostly found around Trincomalee.

3.8.11 Baseline environmental conditions of each PIA

Project Investment Area	Baseline conditions
Jaffna Fort and Lagoon park area	Jaffna Fort is located in a coastal-urban interface located on the southern edge of Jaffna City directly overlooking the Jaffna Lagoon. The fort is a pentagonal Dutch-era coastal fort originally built by the Portuguese in 1618 and expanded in 1658 by the Dutch. The fort is surrounded by a water filled moat and outer ramparts built and expanded at different eras of the colonial period. As per the archaeological research the fort was a significant site in global maritime trade pre-colonial period. The main rainfall season is from October- January (North-East monsoon, with an average annual rainfall of 1300mm. The area is a very low-lying coastal plain sloping towards the Jaffna lagoon. The outer moat area consists of grasslands and large trees (approx. 30) and a Hindu temple. During the rainy season flash flooding and ponding is observed near the entrance and some areas in the outer moat area. The moat area experiences restricted water inflow during the dry season impacting the fish habitats. The inner moat area has many trees, some very large. The area is also known to be inhabited by snakes/reptiles due to overgrown grass and low maintenance. The inner moat consists of the remains of a church, warehouse, queens palace, wells, weapon's room and other fort structures. The fort is visited by approximately 200,000 visitors annually. The lagoon adjacent to the lagoon park is a shallow, brackish waterbody. At present shrimp farming and sea cucumber farming are observed in the lagoon. The lagoon park area has a few community infrastructure (hospital waste

	management centre, pre-school, landing site, prison and the road leads to the health village/ district hospital. During intense rainfall flash flooding, ponding and rapid runoff is observed in the surrounding areas due to drainage blocks. Solid waste management is very poor in the area and the lagoon is polluted with plastic waste and direct dumping of waste.
Gurunagar Fishery Town Area	Gurunagar is a fishery settlement located in the Jaffna Peninsula's southern coastal belt south of the Jaffna lagoon and west of the Jaffna town centre. It is a very, busy congested area home to more than 7000 fishers. The fishermen mainly engage in coastal fisheries activities (including shrimp farming, sea cucumber farming) The main rainfall season is the North-East monsoon (October-January) and the average rainfall experienced is 1300 mm/year. The area is predominantly a low lying coastal land. The flooding and inundation susceptibility is high due to poor drainage, low elevation and tidal influence. The lagoon is a brackish water ecosystem. Due to the highly dense population, landing sites, and disorganized fisheries activities the area is a pollution hotspot with polluted drainage outfalls, irregular solid waste dumping and disorganized solid waste/grey water and sewerage management. The coast is heavily modified but the wider lagoon is a critical habitat for birds, supports fish, prawns, crabs, molluscs, seagrass beds and mangroves, and is used for ecosystem services such as shrimp farming and fishing. It is not a protected area. The existing mooring at the end of the jetty (pier) is claimed to be from the Dutch period (need verification from the DoA).
Cod Bay Fishery Harbour	Codbay fishery harbour lies on the Northeast coastline of Sri Lanka within the wider Trincomalee Bay (one of the deepest and most sheltered natural harbours in the world). The harbour features quay walls, a jetty (50m) and slip ways. On observation, water quality in the existing harbour facilities is contaminated with fish offal, plastics, food waste), fuel leakages, chemicals etc. Disorganized harbour activities contribute to the water pollution. Both land and harbor areas are heavily modified however, the harbor links to the Trincomalee marine ecosystem which includes critical, is in part a protected area, and is part of a broader ecosystem of mangrove areas and other natural marine ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reefs, lagoons etc.
Arugambay tourist cluster	Arugambay is a famous coastal tourism and surfing destination located on the southeast coast of Sri Lanka within the Pottuvil DS division (Ampara District). The area has a dry zone climate, with and average rainfall between 900-1200mm/year dominated by the Northeast monsoon (October-January). Pottuvil DS division consists of 257 Ha of wetlands, 1306 Ha of lagoon area and and 14716 Ha of forest lands in comparison to 160 Ha of Built-up Areas associated with Non-Agricultural Lands.

	The area consists of extensive beaches, rocky areas and long curving bays, mangroves and wildlife corridors. The area is susceptible to coastal erosion, monsoonal flooding and storm surges. Solid waste management is very poor and consists of waste dumping, coastal pollution and littering observed. The lagoons are natural habitats for crocodiles and other species. The seasonal wetlands serve as sites for migratory bird habitats. Pottuvil is also a known elephant roaming area and elephants can be sighted in lagoons, paddy fields etc. Panama beach located approximately 4km south of Arugambay is a known sand dune area and turtle hatching habitat.
Pasikudah tourism cluster	Pasikudah is a designated tourism development zone extending an area of 160Ha. Pasikudah is located on the east coast of Sri Lanka within the KoralaiPattu North DS Division of Batticaloa District. The area is known for shallow calm beaches, coral reef patched, lagoons, estuarine wetlands. The area belongs to the dry zone and experiences rainfall of 1200-1500 mm/year. The main rainy season is the North- East Monsoon (October-January). The area has a moderate risk of cyclone exposure. In the recent years the area has become more susceptible to flooding and inundation impacts. Coastal erosion, coral reef bleaching are observed on the shores. These could be due to increased pollution observed in the area. Pollution from improper solid waste management, littering and contamination of coastal waters.

4 Chapter 4: Generic Assessment of Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation measures

4.1 Potential Environmental and Social Benefits, Risks and Mitigation Measures

The project will finance five priority investment areas in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The selected clusters are 1. Jaffna City cluster, 2. Guru Nagar Cluster, 3. Cod Bay cluster, 4. Pasikudah cluster and 5. Arugambay cluster. At present, although a broader view of the activities and proposals are known the exact interventions/activities that will be supported by the project are unknown.

4.1.1 Environmental and Social Benefits

The REVIVE Project aims to stimulate inclusive and climate-resilient economic growth in selected coastal and urban centres of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, where communities have long faced post-conflict recovery challenges, underinvestment, and livelihood vulnerability. Through targeted infrastructure, institutional, and community development interventions, the project seeks to enhance productivity, access, and social cohesion while strengthening local governance systems and gender-responsive participation.

Fisheries-based Livelihoods and Coastal Economy Enhancement

Subprojects at Gurunagar Fishery Town (Jaffna) and Cod Bay Fishery Harbour (Trincomalee) will modernize fisheries infrastructure, strengthen value chains, and create safer, more hygienic working conditions.

- **Gurunagar Fishery Town Development** introduces upgraded landing facilities, fish auction areas, and improved drainage and waste management, benefiting approximately 1,800 fisher families and over 7,000 active fishers who depend on daily landings. Enhanced berthing and circulation capacity will reduce post-harvest losses, improve product quality, and increase opportunities for women processors, vendors, and service operators.
- **Cod Bay Fishery Harbour Upgrade** will provide modern auction floors, vessel-repair areas, ice and cold-storage facilities, and regulated waste discharge systems, increasing market efficiency and fisher safety. Strengthened working conditions will support women engaged in ancillary roles (e.g., auction support, office operations), while training and co-management initiatives through local cooperatives will enhance institutional accountability and transparency.

Together, these interventions are expected to improve household income security, reduce occupational hazards, strengthen cooperatives, and promote environmentally responsible fishing practices.

Sustainable Tourism and Urban Livelihood Development

The Project will improve the tourism and town level interventions at Pasikudah (Batticaloa) and Arugambay (Ampara). Both these strategic coastal tourism destinations have unique offerings of ecological and recreational value to both local and foreign tourists. Pasikudah is known to have one of the longest stretches of shallow reef coastline in the world and is popular for its calm shallow beach famous for water sports such as snorkeling, diving, windsurfing, diving etc. for coastal and resort amenities. Arugambay beach about 150Km south of pasikudah is a world-famous destination for surfing.

Tourism and town-level interventions at Pasikudah (Batticaloa) and Arugam Bay (Ampara) will diversify local economies, improve access and sanitation, and create opportunities for small businesses—particularly women vendors, youth operators, service providers, and seasonal workers.

- **Pasikudah Tourism Enhancement** will rehabilitate beach-front public spaces, introduce structured market and vending areas (benefiting 18 regulated vendors including WHH and elderly operators), improve access roads and drainage, enhance visitor facilities such as lighting, landscaping, and signage, develop existing tourist attractions (sunset viewpoints, lagoon safari development) and amenities (sanitation facilities, recycling and solid waste management, storm water drainage). These improvements will expand tourism's local multiplier effect—supporting food vendors, guides, lagoon-safari operators, craftspeople, and transport providers—while improving waste and safety management for residents and visitors.
- **Arugam Bay Town Beautification and Mobility Improvements** will upgrade roads, pedestrian areas, and public amenities, including the bus-stand redevelopment and market enhancements. The investments will improve and enhance existing tourism attractions (crocodile park development, beach access, vehicle parking) reducing foot and vehicular traffic, livelihood development (improving existing boat landing sites) shall support local fisher communities, activities for accessibility and connectivity (road connectivity for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists) shall provide safer and accessible routes for user groups, main bus stand improvement (resting area, ticketing centre, sanitation facilities) shall improve inter city connectivity between Arugambay and other popular tourist destinations (Ella, Pasikudah,

Trincomalee) and amenities (solid waste management, landfill development) shall benefit all communities and tourists improving the public health within the area. The activities will benefit 10 informal fruit/vegetable vendors, the elderly cobbler, 50+ roadside businesses, and 200–250 boat-using fishers, boosting both resident quality of life and visitor experience while reducing congestion and accident risk.

Collectively, these tourism-based interventions will help transition informal and seasonal tourism activities into more stable, regulated income streams, strengthen local councils' capacity for maintenance, and encourage equitable benefit distribution among diverse ethnic, gender, and occupational groups.

Heritage Conservation and Cultural-Urban Revitalization

Jaffna Fort is a nationally significant heritage site with deep historical and cultural value dating back to the pre-colonial era. Jaffna Fort and Lagoon Park Revitalization subproject integrates cultural heritage preservation with sustainable community use of public space. The proposed investments will take place in the outer moat area, moat area, inner moat area and the lagoon park. Restoration of the Fort's outer walls, moat area, and access roads—carried out under Department of Archaeology (DoA) supervision—will create safer, well-managed cultural environments while protecting built heritage.

The interventions in the inner moat area anticipate conserving and restoring the existing heritage sites (queen's palace, church building, weapon's rooms) as sites of commercial use/ conservation enhancing cultural value and identity. Improved pedestrian networks, waste and sanitation systems, and organized vending zones will stimulate heritage-linked tourism and revive local crafts and service industries.

By connecting the Fort with the adjacent Lagoon Park, the project will provide inclusive leisure and recreation spaces for residents, schools, and visitors, including preschool children and youth-club users. The initiative is expected to increase women's and youth participation in tourism and heritage-related micro-enterprises—especially mobile vendors, snack sellers, and local guide services—while strengthening local pride and intercultural understanding.

Cross-cutting Benefits Across All Components

Across all components, the project embeds inclusive governance, gender equity, and community participation principles.

- Fisheries societies, women's societies, youth groups, vendor associations, and tourism associations will be formally engaged in planning, monitoring, and management, enhancing their voice in local decision-making.
- Upgraded facilities will promote public health and sanitation, reduce waterborne disease risks and improve occupational safety.
- Transparent grievance mechanisms and participatory monitoring will improve trust between citizens and institutions.
- Skills training, youth internships, and short-term employment during construction will strengthen local labour markets, especially for women, low-income youth, and daily-earning vendor households.

The combined effect of these interventions will be sustainable livelihood diversification, enhanced gender-inclusive employment, improved public services, and strengthened social cohesion in regions that have historically experienced conflict and economic marginalization.

By promoting balanced growth between fisheries, tourism, and cultural sectors, REVIVE will contribute to long-term social stability, community empowerment, and institutional accountability—laying the foundation for resilient and equitable regional development.

4.2 Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

4.2.1 ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Social Risks and Impacts

ESS1 is relevant to all the five selected clusters. The standard will be applicable throughout the project cycle and ensure that all the proposed activities within each cluster are screened/scoped for environmental risks, cumulative impacts and the necessary management plans address mitigation measures, compensatory mechanisms depending on the selected activity in line with the mitigation hierarchy.

Across the fisheries clusters (Gurunagar and Cod Bay) the anticipated environmental and social risks are localized degradation of coastal water quality (suspended sediments, accidental spills), habitat disturbance along the shore, discharge of construction waste into lagoon/harbour and relocation of the fuel storage and station, temporary disruption of fish landing operations, auction floor circulation, and vending space. Without adequate phasing, these interruptions could impact daily income and fish-handling efficiency. One of the key risks proposed is the reclamation of the lagoon in Gurunagar (5mx 800m) for road widening activities and the reclamation of an existing water body (approximately 1 acre land with a moderate density of mangrove areas) for the extension of the existing market facilities. These activities can contribute to the loss of natural habitats (mangroves, sea grass beds, intertidal mudflats, shellfish beds), increase the level and frequency of flooding, inundation and erosion, accelerate shoreline erosion elsewhere.

At present the lagoon supports shrimp and sea cucumber farming. Reclamation can directly impact the fish and crustacean populations as it may impact breeding, feeding and shelter areas. During the construction phase, temporary noise, vibration, air quality impacts are anticipated. Both locations Gurunagar and Codbay harbour are busy localities of fisheries operations with the presence of many fishing boats along the shoreline and the existing anchoring points. There are 7000 fisher families dependent on the Gurunagar fishing activities. Therefore, the OHS and CHS risk during the construction phase is high. During the operation phase the risks anticipated are continuance of existing waste management practices and conveyance of untreated polluted runoff to the lagoon/ harbour and the unlikely possibility of increasing the fishing efforts through better infrastructure contributing to overfishing pressurizing fish stocks. At present existing lagoon reclamation (carried out by the community) is observed, reclamation for road widening risks continuance of lagoon reclamation overall contributing to a decrease in the fish habitats, increase of flooding, coastal erosion and other hydrological impacts.

Both Pasikudah and Arugambay clusters propose interventions for the development of tourism through the enhancement of connectivity (bus stand rehabilitation, road rehabilitations, pedestrian sidewalks), improvement of existing tourism/recreational areas (crocodile viewpoints, sun set/sun rise viewpoints, lagoon boat rides), infrastructure for fishers (sanitation, landing sites, resting areas) and amenities (solid waste management and infrastructure development). For each identified sub project an assessment of the risks and impacts shall be conducted. The risks identified are the degradation of natural habitats (pristine beach areas, coastal areas, coral reef systems), coastal erosion, shoreline modifications etc. due to proposed activities in addition to construction phase risks of dust, noise, vibration, obstructed access, congestion and short-term downturns for micro-enterprises during construction etc. Selected locations of Arugambay and Pasikudah are known location of turtle nesting areas there are risks of habitat destruction if the interventions proposed overlap with these locations. The improvement of existing

crocodile habitats as crocodile viewpoints risks interference of natural habitats of the species and also risks public, community and visitor safety.

Jaffna fort is national heritage monument. The risks identified are the risks and impacts of restoration and conservation activities. Within the inner moat, moat and outer moat area for each of the proposed a detailed screening assessment and a heritage impact assessment shall be carried out to identify the risks of noise, vibration, aesthetics, structural authenticity of the restoration activities. Restricted water inflow is observed in the moat area during the dry season impacting the fish habitats of the moat.

The lagoon park lies within the urban-coastal core of Jaffna city. Seasonal ponding, flash flooding is observed during the North-East monsoon along the low points near the lagoon edge (depth 15-20 cm lasting a few hours). Some of the risks identified in the development of the lagoon park area are construction waste disposal, air pollution, noise, vibration impacts. Loss of access to the existing landing site and other recreational areas. Traffic and safety risks for the public, communities and tourists (local and foreign).

Labor influx will increase in SEA/SH risks from the project which will be assessed and mitigation measures implemented as detailed under ESS4.

Cumulatively, all sites share risks of increased waste, sanitation demand, and informal activity resurgence during operation, testing the local authorities' O&M capacity.

At the operational stage, increased economic and visitor activity may strain local sanitation systems, create crowding, and accelerate re-encroachment if not properly managed.

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation strategies under ESS1 emphasize proactive screening, participatory design, and strong coordination with local institutions. Before construction, detailed environmental and social screening and stakeholder mapping will identify vulnerable groups and schedule-sensitive activities such as school hours, temple events, and fish landing times. Designs will maintain access to community facilities through safe pedestrian routes and traffic detours. During construction, contractors will implement Construction Traffic and Access Management Plans (CTAMPs), apply dust and noise suppression, and maintain signage and safety barriers. Temporary vending areas will be provided to minimize livelihood disruptions. Frequent consultations and real-time grievance handling will help maintain community trust. At the operational stage, local management committees—comprising representatives of fishers, vendors, hoteliers, and local authorities—will oversee waste, sanitation, and user regulation systems to sustain social benefits.

For both Gurunagar and Codbay harbour a detailed study needs to be conducted on the overall cumulative impacts and the downstream impacts anticipated through reclamation activities. At both locations alternative scenarios need to be considered along with site specific assessments of sediment testing, dredging management plans, biodiversity assessments, hydrological impact assessments along with the management measures for stormwater drainage and solid waste management. For fisheries-based sites, phased jetty works and berth management will retain essential operations and ensure temporary access routes. During the operation phase awareness of proper solid waste management will be carried out and the Local Authority/Harbour Management will be provided with clear roles and responsibilities to ensure proper organized solid waste management. To ensure improved infrastructure

facilities do not contribute to overfishing creating pressure on fish stocks the project implementing agency shall coordinate with the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources to understand the existing regulations on fishing practices (traditional, coastal and deep sea) and aid in promoting sustainable fishing practices and creating awareness on the impacts of overfishing.

For Pasikuda and Arugambay on finalizing the selected interventions detailed screening assessments shall be carried out to determine the need of other site specific studies such as hydrological impacts assessment, biodiversity impact assessment/species specific biodiversity assessments, erosion and sediment control risks. Based on the findings site specific hydrological impact management plans, biodiversity management plans/ species specific biodiversity management plans (crocodiles, elephants, turtles) shall be prepared for the entire project cycle and implemented and closely monitored.

Tourism and town improvement components will coordinate construction schedules with SLTDA, hotel associations, and local councils to minimize disruptions

At Jaffna Fort, strict adherence to Department of Archaeology (DoA) guidelines will ensure cultural protection while managing temporary vendor relocations. For the anticipated restoration and conservation activities for Jaffna fort and the lagoon park an assessment of the risks and impacts will be carried out once the specific investments are finalized. These assessments shall include a heritage impact assessment and will in detail explore the proposed conservation and restoration activities, the existing drainage/ storm water management issues and present the appropriate mitigation measures (erosion and sediment control) in addition to the site-specific heritage management plan.

Throughout implementation, the Project Management Unit (PMU) under UDA and Provincial Implementation Units (PIUs) under Northern and Eastern Provincial Councils will monitor ESS1 compliance and integrate adaptive measures through the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

In proportion to the potential risks and impacts at each site, the project will prepare and implement the required Environmental and Social instruments under ESS1, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), Environmental and Social Audits, Hazard and Risk Assessments, and the development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and any other instruments deemed necessary. These instruments will guide the processes for avoiding, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating adverse social impacts throughout the project lifecycle.

For all the five clusters, during the construction phase a detailed traffic management plan with a work zone traffic management plan will be implemented. Frequent monitoring of air, noise and water quality shall be carried out. To mitigate vibration impacts a pre-condition survey will be carried out and the impacts will be monitored on a regular basis.

Table 28: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS1

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures
Inadequate screening/scoping of risks and impacts	Use the project specific screening forms and deduce the risk category according to the WB ESRC guideline.
Restricted access to fish landing sites, markets, temples, and tourist facilities during construction.	Prepare site-specific CTAMPs and micro-phased work schedules; maintain safe alternate access routes and clear public signage.

Temporary income loss for fishers, vendors, and small businesses due to limited access or relocation.	Provide temporary vending areas and coordinate construction timing with local associations; offer livelihood restoration support where needed.
Dust, noise, and traffic congestion affecting nearby residents, schools, and temples.	Apply dust suppression, enforce speed limits, restrict noisy operations to daytime, and maintain safety barriers and communication with communities.
Cumulative impacts/ downstream impacts of coastal flooding, erosion or other hydrological impacts	Assess the cumulative hydrological impacts of each intervention under each cluster and prepare site specific hydrological management plans
Impacts on coastal ecosystems and ecosystem services	Assess the impacts of reclamation, piling, dredging, berthing, new marine shore infrastructure and propose mitigation/management measures and prepare site specific management plans for where applicable.
Cumulative pressure on sanitation, waste, and public spaces during operation.	Form and capacitate local management committees; implement waste segregation, sanitation maintenance, and enforcement of user rules.
Inadequate stakeholder communication and grievance redress.	Maintain regular stakeholder meetings; keep GRM functional and accessible at GN and DS levels with transparent feedback tracking.

4.2.2 ESS2 – Labour and Working Conditions

Risks and Impacts:

ESS2 applies to all workers engaged in the REVIVE Project, including direct workers employed by contractors, community workers, and primary supply workers. Given the range of project interventions—from marine infrastructure to tourism and heritage conservation—labour-related risks are diverse and context specific. Pre-construction risks include poor planning of labour recruitment and inadequate assessment of workforce needs, which may lead to ad hoc hiring or excessive reliance on migrant labour. During construction, the presence of mixed-gender and external workers can create tension with host communities if not properly managed. Across all sites, key risks relate to inadequate employment terms, occupational safety lapses, poor accommodation, and potential sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment (SEA/SH). At the operational stage, risks may persist in maintenance and facility management, such as non-compliance with labour laws, unfair wages, or insufficient occupational health and safety (OHS) oversight.

Additional labour-related risks include the potential use of child labour and forced labour within subcontracting chains if not properly supervised, as well as risks of discrimination in recruitment, job placements, wages, benefits, and provision of worker facilities. Unequal access to employment opportunities and discriminatory practices towards women, migrant workers, or vulnerable groups may arise without strong oversight and transparent labour management procedures.

The fisheries-based interventions at Gurunagar and Cod Bay involve high-risk activities such as marine works, use of heavy equipment—where falls, slips, and machinery accidents are common hazards. The tourism and urban projects at Pasikudah and Arugam Bay will employ a large number of short-term unskilled workers from nearby communities and other districts, increasing risks of cultural friction and SEA/SH incidents. The heritage works at Jaffna Fort demand skilled conservation labour, where confined spaces, vibration control, and archaeological sensitivities create safety and coordination challenges. If not managed well, worker–community interactions, poor camp hygiene, and inadequate grievance systems could damage local relations and the project’s reputation.

Mitigation Measures:

The project will implement a comprehensive Labour Management Procedures (LMP) consistent with ESS2 and national labour legislation. This framework will guide transparent recruitment, equal pay for

equal work, and written contracts specifying employment terms and conditions. All contractors will develop site-specific Labour Management Plans outlining workforce structure, OHS protocols, accommodation standards, and Codes of Conduct. Regular labour inspections will be undertaken by the Project Management Unit (PMU) under the UDA and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) with the support of the Department of Labour. Workers will receive induction and periodic refresher training on safety, rights, and grievance procedures. A dedicated Worker Grievance Redress Mechanism (W-GRM) will ensure confidential reporting and timely resolution of complaints.

OHS measures will include provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), first aid stations, emergency drills, and supervision of high-risk activities such as marine works, excavation, and handling of heavy machinery. Contractors will ensure that all worker accommodations comply with ILO and WB standards—providing clean water, sanitation, ventilation, and waste management facilities. To mitigate SEA/SH risks, all contractors and subcontractors will enforce mandatory Codes of Conduct, provide awareness sessions for workers and surrounding communities, and maintain referral links with the Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment for survivor support. Local hiring will be prioritized to reduce labour influx, and gender-sensitive recruitment will promote women’s participation in non-hazardous roles.

Table 29: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS2

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures
Inadequate labour contracts, unequal pay, or delayed wages.	Implement the LMP; ensure written contracts and equal pay. At high-turnover sites such as Pasikudah and Arugam Bay—where short-term unskilled workers are expected—contractors must disclose wage rates in Tamil/Sinhala and maintain daily attendance/pay records. At fisheries sites (Gurunagar, Cod Bay), contractors must ensure no informal daily hiring without documentation.
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) hazards including falls, drowning, and machinery accidents.	Provide PPE, toolbox talks, and emergency response plans. At Gurunagar and Cod Bay, enforce additional controls for marine works, vessel maneuvering areas, slippery auction floors, and fuel-handling zones. At Jaffna Fort, apply confined-space, vibration-control, archaeological-heritage safety protocols. At Arugam Bay, manage pedestrian–machinery interface risks along narrow tourism roads.
Poor worker accommodation, hygiene, and welfare.	Ensure IFC/ILO-aligned camp standards. Where local accommodation is used (e.g., rented units in Pasikudah/Arugam Bay), contractors must ensure adequate sanitation, drinking water, ventilation, mosquito control, and waste management. For fisheries sites with wet-floor work areas (Cod Bay), provide changing rooms, drying areas, and safe resting spaces.
SEA/SH and poor worker–community conduct.	Enforce Codes of Conduct.
Labour influx and limited local participation.	Prioritize local hiring; coordinate with DS/GN offices. At Arugam Bay and Pasikudah—where demand for casual labour is high—contractors should cap external worker numbers, verify IDs, and register all non-local workers. At Gurunagar and Cod Bay, promote hiring from fishing families during off-season periods to reduce influx and strengthen community acceptance. Conduct induction on cultural norms in heritage and religiously sensitive areas (Jaffna Fort).

4.2.3 ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The physical works financed in the five clusters will have associated construction risks and impacts relating to the consumption on finite natural resources from building materials, water and energy as well as the generation of waste, dust and noise and potential for minor hydrocarbon spills.

In addition to the common construction risks and impacts Gurunagar Fisheries Town and Cod Bay Harbour clusters may involve dredging activities (can result in increased turbidity and sedimentation and the release of contaminants) and piling (can result in noise and vibration pollution and increased turbidity).

Gurunagar Fisheries Town PIA works may also include small areas of land reclamation to allow for access road widening that could impact water quality and change coastal processes, leading to coastal erosion and/or accretion. Likewise, jetty extension and/or construction at both Gurunagar Fisheries Town and Cod Bay Harbour PIAs could also impact water quality and change coastal processes. As such, a coastal process study will be completed for each PIA to inform both design work and the ESIA's.

Operational risks and impacts relate to the generation of solid waste, sewage waste and greywater. Both the Guru Nagar and Cod Bay clusters may also generate fish/blood waste and involve the storage of hydrocarbons.

Regional development planning has associated downstream, cumulative risks and impacts associated with economic development such as increased construction, discharges (e.g., sewage), waste generation, consumption of materials, energy and water etc.

Preparatory Studies & Transaction Advisory Support including air connectivity feasibility, Kokilai-Pulmodai connectivity study, sustainability & feasibility assessment for outer-islands and other fragile ecosystems with tourism potential have downstream risks and impacts associated with implementation of the TA outputs such as increased construction, land clearance, discharges, waste generation, consumption of materials, energy and water etc.

Other TA such as support for local enterprises, capacity building has smaller scale downstream risks and impacts associated with small business development such as the generation of waste and consumption of power and water.

Mitigation measures:

General construction impacts: where demolition works are expected, the Project will test for asbestos containing materials and lead based paint prior to commencing those works and manage the waste in accordance with the EHS Guidelines. These common risks and impacts associated with construction activities and civil works are well understood and will be managed in accordance with mitigation measures identified in the ESMP, EHS Guidelines and good international industry practices. Climate resilience and energy/water efficiency measures will also be integrated into design to reduce both construction and operational phase consumption and protect assets from climate impacts.

Fisheries clusters: the Project will test sediments prior to the commencement of dredging and develop a dredging management plan accordingly. Noise and vibration mitigation measures will be outlined in the ESMP and may include design measures, engineering controls, work planning and communications. The Gurunagar Fisheries Town works will be near to sensitive receptors (communities) meaning they

will require stricter controls with respect to noise and vibration whereas the Cod Bay Harbour is fenced with no residents within or adjacent to the site.

Operational phase: Operational ESMPs will be developed prior to commissioning of relevant facilities and include mitigation measures that comply with EHS Guidelines and good international industry practices. The Project will finance waste management improvements (e.g., segregation, trucks etc.) for the Passikudah and Arugam Bay PIAs. It should be noted that the Project will not finance any large physical investments such as a landfill.

RDPs: Landscape level E&S assessments will be integrated into the RDP package, such as a strategic environmental and social assessment, to ensure the downstream, indirect and cumulative risks and impacts associated with RDP implementation are understood and mitigated. ES HEIS will support the PMU in scoping these activities/assessments, considering mapping of sensitive receptors such as critical habitat, indigenous peoples, and cultural heritage and identify identifying 'go' and 'no-go zones' for sustainable economic development.

Other TA, including preparatory studies: the ESCP requires all TA to be completed in accordance with the ESSs and consequently it will be aligned with the WBG EHS Guideline measures for pollution control and resource consumption.

During the construction phase regular and frequent monitoring of air, water, noise will be carried out. Prior to the implementation of construction activity pre-condition surveys will be carried out and the vibration impacts will be monitored regularly. The risk management plans shall describe procedures of management and compensation for vibration impacts.

The management plans prepared for each cluster shall specify the procedures to be carried out for construction waste management (construction waste management plans, CWMPs) along with the authorization levels. For any hazardous waste, contaminants separate hazardous management plans/procedures shall be prepared and implemented with close monitoring and regulation. For debris/construction waste containing asbestos, specific disposal procedures shall be laid down in the management plans.

A heritage management plan shall be prepared for the Jaffna Fort and lagoon park development cluster addressing mitigation measures for any anticipated vibration impacts on the Jaffna fort in addition to other anticipated risks and impacts. Some of these include specifying vibration limits and regular monitoring and specify work methodology and carry out testing to reduce adverse impacts.

In all five clusters all investments shall assess the existing waste management (drainage, storm water management, solid waste disposal) practices and propose measures and management methodologies to ensure circular waste management. For specific proposed investments Gurunagar jetty(pier) development, Cod bay harbour or other sub project activities, i.e. vehicle park area development; beach access development; boat landing facilities; bus stand development; tourist attraction developments (crocodile park, sunrise/ sunset view viewpoints) in Arugmbay and sub project activities (night market development, vehicle car park development) etc. shall prepare sub project specific solid waste management plans (SWMPs) in coordination with the LAs, CEA, MEPA during the operation phase.

Table 30: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS3

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures
Downstream pollution (e.g., waste generation and sewage discharge etc.) and consumption of natural resources (building materials, energy and water) from the implementation of the RDP and preparatory studies	Landscape level E&S assessments will be integrated into the RDP package, such as a strategic environmental and social assessment, to ensure the downstream, indirect and cumulative risks and impacts associated with RDP implementation are understood and mitigated. Landscape level E&S assessments will inform preparatory studies. E&S screening or assessment will be integrated into each TA package Outer-Islands tourism studies will include development of a sustainable tourism strategy.
Increased turbidity, changed coastal processes, release of contaminants trapped in sediment from piling, dredging or land reclamation.	Completion of an ESIA including baseline biodiversity assessment, coastal process study, sediment sampling and dredging management plan (if dredging required). Mitigation measures to be integrated in design works, focusing on the mitigation hierarchy where design avoids dredging contaminated materials or negatively impacting coastal processes where feasible.
Noise from construction works and piling impacts communities.	ESMPs will include mitigation measures such as restricted work hours and use of appropriate equipment,
Air pollution (dust, emissions)	Address mitigation measures in the ESMPs ,i.e. water spraying, dust control measures, regular monitoring and testing.
Hazardous waste management	Sample for asbestos containing materials and lead paint prior to commencing works. Prepare guidelines for disposal of asbestos containing materials and other identified hazardous waste streams as applicable. Follow specific guidelines according to the identified hazardous waste.
Solid waste management	Address construction waste, waste generated from labour camps in the ESMP. Identify inadequacies of waste disposal in the selected project sites and prepare plans to address sustainable waste management/ circular waste management.
Operational risks and impacts such as the generation of waste, discharges such as sewage, and the storage and management of hazardous materials and chemicals such as hydrocarbons.	Preparation and implementation of operational ESMPs prior to commissioning.

4.2.4 ESS4 – Community Health and Safety

Risks and Impacts:

ESS4 is applicable across all phases of the REVIVE Project and addresses risks that may affect the health, safety, and well-being of communities living, working, or travelling around project sites. These risks are most prominent during construction, where heavy-vehicle movement, excavation, and material stockpiling may increase accident risks, while dust, noise, and waste mismanagement can adversely affect public health. The proximity of schools, religious institutions, densely populated residential stretches, and tourism clusters to many project locations—such as Gurunagar, Cod Bay, Jaffna Fort/Lagoon Park, Pasikudah, and Arugam Bay—makes robust safety planning essential.

Improper transportation or disposal of construction waste, including dumping in unauthorized, waterlogged, or environmentally sensitive areas, may also pose major CHS risks if contractor practices are weak or poorly supervised. During operation, increased visitor flows (Pasikudah, Arugam Bay), high-volume fish handling (Gurunagar, Cod Bay), and intensified public use of parks and heritage areas (Jaffna Fort & Lagoon Park) may result in crowding, waste accumulation, sanitation problems, and accidental injuries unless O&M systems remain reliable.

Jaffna Fort & Lagoon Park:

The coexistence of preschool activities, a youth-playground, daily pedestrian movement, and prison-vehicle, hospital travel along the narrow 750-m Lagoon Park corridor increases the likelihood of pedestrian–vehicle conflict during materials transport in addition to other common construction impacts of dust, noise, vibration. In the Fort heritage area, confined workspaces, uneven terrain, and structurally fragile walls heighten risks of slips, collapses, or visitor accidents during peak tourism periods. Without tailored controls, these factors may result in injuries, service disruption, and erosion of community trust.

Gurunagar:

Gurunagar is a CHS-critical site due to its extremely narrow 2.8–3.4 m carriageway, 75+ houses opening directly to the road, continuous boat anchorage at the lagoon edge, and high presence of elderly residents, women, and children in public spaces. Vibration, dust, and heavy-vehicle movement may disproportionately affect vulnerable groups unless contractor logistics are carefully managed. Other anticipated risks are contamination of nursery habitats and fish population, restricted/loss of access to residences, boats and berthing areas, increased activity of heavy machinery, construction debris disposal and management and impacts to ecosystem services such as coastal protection and fishing.

There may be operational risks relating to the health and safety of the users and neighboring communities such as from exposure to hazardous waste streams (e.g., waste hydrocarbons, antifoul, fish waste etc.) and the risks and impacts associated with docking, unloading and moving goods and materials around the harbour area.

Cod Bay (Trincomalee):

Codbay harbour development activities also anticipate risks of dust, noise, water pollution, contamination of nursery habitats and fish population, access limitations to fishers for boats, anchoring areas, risks and impacts of heavy machinery operation in an existing operational harbour facility.

Peak-time truck access to the harbour, vessel–vehicle interface zones, and the presence of slippery/uneven surfaces around fish-handling areas necessitate strict traffic and worksite safety management. Poor drainage and water stagnation could heighten vector risks if not maintained throughout construction.

The intervention also proposes to relocate the existing fuel storage facility and station increasing the risk of fire and explosions. There may be operational risks relating to the health and safety of the users and neighboring communities such as from exposure to hazardous waste streams (e.g., waste hydrocarbons, antifoul, fish waste etc.)

Pasikudah:

High daily tourist turnover, the presence of stray dogs, and crocodile activity in the pond near the vehicle park increase the importance of fencing, access control, and safe circulation planning. Works must avoid disrupting resort operations, pedestrian routes, and vendor zones.

Arugam Bay:

With more than 50 tourism establishments and 10 informal vendors located immediately adjacent to the ROW, any movement of machinery or temporary closure increases the risk of pedestrian accidents and livelihood disruption. Night-time traffic and tourist movement heighten these risks further.

For the proposed interventions in Pasikudah and Arugambay the risks anticipated under ESS4 remain dust, noise, water pollution and access limitations to beaches, tourist attractions and other community gathering areas during the construction phase. Further any development undertaken to upgrade the existing landfill/solid waste management facilities also increase the risk of elephant conflict as both these locations are elephant roaming areas.

SEA/SH risks are present across multiple project sites due to labor influx, worker–community interactions, and proximity to sensitive areas. Specific risks include:

- **Jaffna Fort:** Potential harassment of women vendors, female visitors, and girls at the preschool and park.
- **Guru Nagar Harbor (Jaffna):** Harassment risks in constrained spaces due to close proximity of works and worker presence.
- **Cod Bay Harbor:** Risks in busy transactional environments with intensive worker–public interactions, especially during early morning or late-night operations when supervision may be reduced.
- **Pasikudah Tourism Zone:** Elevated SEA/SH risks due to overlap of workers with nightlife.
- **Arugam Bay:** GBV/SEA/SH risks linked to labor influx and tourism context, with potential overlap with nightlife, increasing harassment risks for local women and girls.

Mitigation Measures:

Each subproject will prepare and implement a Community Health and Safety Management Plan (CHSMP) as part of the ESMP. Pre-construction hazard mapping will identify sensitive receptors (schools, preschools, religious institutions, hospitals, fish-landing sites, tourism clusters), and risk zones will be demarcated accordingly.

Regular water spraying, dust mesh covers shall be used where appropriate. The construction activities will limit noise impacts according to the national regulations and monitor regularly. The traffic management plans and work zone traffic management plans shall incorporate sub project specific mitigation measures for each sub project under the cluster addressing access limitation, heavy machinery operations, parking, transportation etc. A fire safety management plan shall be developed for the relocation of the fuel storage and station. This plan shall be updated to address the procedures to be followed during the operations (spill management, staff training, emergency preparedness) phase as well.

Safety mitigation measures will be integrated into design works and operational ESMPs will be developed and implemented prior to commissioning.

During construction, contractors will:

- Install fencing, signage, lighting, and physical barriers.
- Deploy marshals at conflict points, especially along the Gurunagar corridor, Lagoon Park, and tourism belts.
- Schedule deliveries during off-peak hours and outside school/preschool hours.
- Apply dust suppression and vibration controls in dense residential stretches.
- Maintain drainage to prevent vector breeding, especially near Pasikudah crocodile pond and wet zones of Cod Bay.
- Enforce Codes of Conduct and promote worker–community respectful behavior.
- Operate confidential SEA/SH-sensitive GRM channels with trained focal points.

Contractors will coordinate closely with police, MOHs, PS/DS, DoA, CFHC, SLTDA, and local committees for road safety, environmental hygiene, sanitation, and timely public awareness.

During operation, harbour management committees, market operators, and tourism boards will be responsible for:

- Periodic safety inspection and maintenance.
- Waste disposal and sanitation upkeep.
- Crowd control during peak fish-landing or tourist seasons.
- Maintaining emergency responsiveness (first aid, signage, evacuation routes).
- Ensuring heritage-site safety in coordination with the DoA.

Community awareness will be strengthened through GN/DS displays, social media advisories, and school-level safety programs.

SEA/SH Risk and Mitigation measures

The REVIVE Project spans multiple districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces—regions characterized by persistent socio-economic vulnerabilities, war-related demographic shifts, and high proportions of female-headed households. Project areas such as Gurunagar Fishery Town, Cod Bay Harbour, Passikudah tourism area, Arugam Bay tourism corridor, and the Jaffna Fort enclave are dynamic, public-facing environments with significant daily footfall from workers, vendors, fishers, tourists, transport operators, and youth. Many of these locations exhibit a combination of poverty, informal economic activity, limited institutional presence, and varying levels of social protection. Previous conflict, displacement, and migration have further contributed to weakened community safety nets and an elevated presence of female, widow-headed, and vulnerable households. Tourism-oriented subprojects in particular involve ongoing interaction between tourists, operators, service providers, and project staff, while fisheries-related locations experience seasonal population surges of 500–700 workers. The combined effect of labour mobility, mixed-gender spaces, and socio-economic precarity contributes to a context where SEA/SH risks require proactive and structured management.

Application of the World Bank SEA/SH Risk Rating Tools (Major Civil Works; Social Protection and Jobs) classifies the SEA/SH risk for REVIVE as Substantial. Key drivers include:

- Likely influx of non-local contractors, skilled workers, and seasonal labour for civil works in tourism, fisheries, and public-space improvements
- Presence of vulnerable groups in project areas—such as women-headed households, young women in hospitality and retail sectors, female fish processors, and migrant labourers
- High interface between project actors (consultants, contractors, trainers, facilitators) and local communities during capacity development, business support services, and onsite supervision activities
- Tourism-based interventions that increase interactions with visitors and private-sector operators
- Uneven awareness and limited institutional exposure of local agencies and implementing partners to robust SEA/SH protocols.

The combination of these factors elevates the likelihood of SEA, SH, exploitation, inappropriate conduct, or transactional coercion, especially in project locations with dense public activity or where temporary construction camps may be set up. Without structured prevention mechanisms, the risk of under-reporting, stigma, and survivors' limited access to specialized services would further compound harm.

To address identified risks, the project will implement a layered SEA/SH risk-management system applicable across all components and stages of implementation. The ESMF and ESMPs will incorporate mandatory SEA/SH prevention, reporting, and response measures, including:

- Recruitment of a dedicated Gender/GBV Specialist within the PMU to oversee SEA/SH risk management and strengthen institutional capacity.
- Mapping of qualified GBV/SEA/SH service providers and establishment of referral pathways that ensure confidentiality, survivor-centred response, and rapid access to psychosocial, health, legal, and protection services.
- Integration of SEA/SH-sensitive requirements into bidding documents, contractor obligations, supervision contracts, and Codes of Conduct (CoC) for all project workers and project-associated personnel
- Mandatory SEA/SH induction and periodic refresher training for contractors, PMU/PIU staff, trainers, community facilitators, and partner agencies;
- Prioritization of local labour recruitment and restrictions on worker–community interactions, especially at night
- Establishment of safe physical spaces in training centres, tourism-linked facilities, and community hubs;
- SEA/SH-sensitive grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) with confidential intake channels, survivor-friendly procedures, and non-retaliation guarantees
- Vetting of all staff, facilitators, and trainers engaged in community-facing activities.

A stand-alone GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan will operationalize these measures and will be included as a binding commitment in the ESCP. All SEA/SH allegations will be handled confidentially and referred only to qualified service providers in accordance with survivor-centred protocols.

Table 31: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS4

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures
Traffic and pedestrian hazards near construction, fishery, and tourism nodes.	Implement site-specific traffic management plans. Deploy marshals in Gurunagar (2.8–3.4 m corridor), Jaffna Lagoon Park, and Arugam Bay tourism strip. Coordinate vessel–vehicle interface at Cod Bay. Schedule material deliveries outside school/preschool hours at Lagoon Park. Enforce speed limits, install signage, and establish safe detours.
Health issues from dust, noise, vibration, and stagnant water near sensitive receptors.	Apply dust suppression and vibration control near 75+ houses in Gurunagar, preschool/youth playground in Lagoon Park, and tourism clusters in Pasikudah/Arugam Bay. Maintain drainage, especially near Pasikudah crocodile pond and Cod Bay lagoon edge. Coordinate with MOH to monitor air quality, sanitation, and vector-control needs. Carry out pre-condition surveys
Contamination of fishing habitats through construction activity	Assess the level of risks prior to the construction activity and prepare management plans to address construction waste disposal, sediment contamination, nursery habitat destruction
Public safety and crowding risks during construction and operation.	Install fencing, barriers, lighting, and controlled access at Jaffna Fort, Lagoon Park, and fish-landing points. Deploy crowd marshals in high-footfall areas (Pasikudah vehicle park, Arugam Bay beachfront). Maintain uninterrupted circulation at Gurunagar and Cod Bay auction areas through

	phased work sequencing. Prepare crowd-management plans for festive and peak tourism periods.
SEA/SH risks and poor worker–community conduct.	Enforce Codes of Conduct for all workers. Conduct SEA/SH and respectful behavior awareness sessions. Establish confidential, survivor-centred W-GRM mechanisms with trained female focal points. Given the presence of women vendors (Pasikudah, Arugam Bay), women fish processors (Gurunagar), and women working in PS facilities, ensure regular sensitization. Coordinate with Ministry of Women & Child Affairs for survivor referral pathways. In addition, carryout community awareness building around SEA/SH risks and zero tolerance and developing an accountability framework for the SEA/SH risk mitigation measures
Solid waste and sanitation challenges at markets, harbours, and tourism sites.	Provide waste segregation, regular cleaning, and designated collection systems in Gurunagar auction area, Cod Bay handling zone, Pasikudah vendor belt/toilet complex, and Arugam Bay bus stand/beachfront. During construction, place temporary bins and remove debris daily. Assign clear O&M roles to PS, SLTDA, CFHC, Fisheries societies, or market committees.
Low community awareness and weak institutional coordination.	Conduct CHS briefings for fishers, vendors, tourism operators, preschool staff, and residents. Use GN/DS notice boards and social media for updates. Strengthen coordination between UDA, DS, PS, MOH, DoA, Fisheries Dept., CFHC, SLTDA, and Police. Conduct joint safety drills at Pasikudah vehicle park, Gurunagar jetty, and Jaffna Fort.
Operational risks and impacts to the health and safety of the users and neighboring communities such as exposure to hazardous waste streams and fatalities and injuries from docking, unloading and moving goods and materials around the harbour area.	Mitigation measures to be integrated into design (e.g., site layout, compliance with EHS Guidelines, fire safety etc.). Operation phase ESMPs to be developed and implemented prior to commissioning.

4.2.5 ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project has prepared a **Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF)**, which provides a detailed account of impacts related to ESS5, including procedures to avoid, minimize, and compensate for these impacts. Please refer to the RPF for more information.

Risks and Impacts:

Large-scale private land acquisition is not anticipated under the REVIVE Project as all subprojects are currently designed on State or public land. However, the site-specific social baselines show that State land and public spaces are heavily used by vendors, fishers, learners, and other daily-earning groups. As a result, **localized, short- to medium-term land use restrictions and economic displacement are likely, and, in some situations,**. These impacts vary by component and are summarized below.

- **Temporary Physical displacement and relocation (small-scale):**
 - Around 3 ice cream vans, 1 fruit cart, 1 lottery kiosk, 1 movable stall and about 15 mobile vendors operate around the Jaffna Fort outer moat and AB16/Pannai Circular Road corridor.
 - Approximately 18 regulated vendor stalls are located along the western edge of the Pasikudah vehicle park, operating on SLTDA land under PS permits.
 - At Arugam Bay, 10 informal fruit and vegetable vendors (mostly women, including several WHH) operate near the bus stand, and a single elderly cobbler works informally along the wall.

These units fall within, or immediately adjacent to, proposed work zones and may require short-term relocation or re-siting of stalls/parking areas.
- **Temporary disturbances affecting functional access to fishing areas, berths, and landing spaces:**
 - At Jaffna Fort/Lagoon Park, around 74 lagoon fishers and 30–35 non-mechanized boats currently use the lagoon edge and informal landing points.
 - In Gurunagar, more than 7,000 fishers across five GN divisions depend on the Coastal Road and jetty for landing, berthing and auctioning, using a mixed fleet of one-day boats, OFRPs, trawlers and stake-net units.
 - At Arugam Bay, around 200–250 boats from different villages use the beachfront zone as a parking/anchorage area, and four DS-permitted fishery huts are present. Jetty extension, pier works, beautification and circulation changes can temporarily reduce or reorganize these access arrangements.
- **Temporary impacts on livelihoods and employment (economic displacement-Temporary):**
 - Daily-earning vendor groups at Jaffna Fort (around 15), Pasikudah (around 18) and Arugam Bay (around 10-15); women dry-fish processors (03 in Gurunagar), women retail vendors in fish markets (around 6), and women workers in Cod Bay (around 25-30)/Pasikudah service facilities (e.g. PS toilet unit; around 4) may lose income when access routes, vending bays or landing/auction flows are disrupted.
 - These impacts are expected to be temporary and reversible, but significant for households already characterized by low income, high dependency ratios and limited savings.
- **Short-term restrictions on access to community sites and common resources, as well as disturbances to communal activities such as:**
 - Preschool and youth facilities at Lagoon Park (Meenakshi Community Centre and playground),
 - Bus stand operations and toilets at Arugam Bay,
 - Market/auction circulation at Gurunagar and Cod Bay,
 - Access to public toilets and life-saving posts at Pasikudah. While physical assets remain on State land, service interruptions may directly affect service users and operators (e.g. the elderly widow who manages the Pasikudah toilets).
 - Churches and religious statues at Gurunagar and Jaffna Fort;
 - Public open spaces such as the Pannai Walkway, Lagoon Park strip, Pasikudah beachfront and Crocodile viewing sites;
 - Bus stands, market edges and informal social spaces along the Arugam Bay corridor.
- **Impacts on vulnerable groups:**

The baseline identifies women-headed households, elderly vendors, a disabled woman, an ex-combatant vendor, women fruit-sellers from other districts, and low-income fishers as being particularly exposed to income shocks and loss of operating space. Without careful screening

and communication, they may be unintentionally excluded from assistance, or misunderstand their eligibility, resulting in grievances and delays.

Given this profile and the absence of private land acquisition, ESS5 impacts are expected to be concentrated in temporary economic displacement and access restrictions on State land, with temporary displacement limited to a small number of informal or semi-formal vendor units. Depending on the magnitude and duration of impacts in each site, the project will require site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), Abbreviated RAPs (A-RAPs) or Livelihood Support Action Plans (LSAPs) to be prepared prior to commencement of civil works.

Mitigation Measures

There may be minor permanent or temporary physical displacement and livelihood impacts under the phase 1 of the REVIVE. Based on the findings from the preliminary screening for phase 1 of the project, approximately 43 vendors may be temporarily displaced and around 550 (around 50 in Gurunagar, around 500 in Cod bay) fishing boats may experience temporary disruption to their fishing activities. As a result, the project will be required to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (A-RAP) and a Livelihood Support Action Plan (LSAP).

As per the procedures documented in the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), following ESS5, all land- and livelihood-related impacts will be managed in the following way:

- **Site-specific RAP** – prepared if, in any component, impacts evolve to:
 - involve significant physical displacement of informal residents or long-term users, and/or
 - affect a larger number of households (≥ 200 persons) or cause severe loss of income/asset base.
- **Abbreviated RAP (A-RAP)** – prepared where:
 - a small number of vendors, huts or structures (e.g. outer moat vendors (15), Pasikudah kiosks (18), Arugam Bay vendor cluster(10-15) require temporary or permanent relocation, and
 - fewer than 200 persons are affected, with largely minor, localized physical or economic displacement.
- **Livelihood Support Action Plan (LSAP)** – used when:
 - impacts are primarily temporary economic losses without any physical displacement (e.g. phasing of Gurunagar (50 boats)/Cod Bay (around 500 boats) jetty works, short-term loss of vending days (around 53 vendors), or temporary closure of the Pasikudah vehicle park area (around 18 vendors and around 4 workers of the vehicle operators), and restoration can be achieved through transitional income support, temporary sites and rapid return-to-site.

In all cases, the RPF prescribes a clear sequence:

1. Site-specific social risk and impact screening;
2. Socioeconomic census and asset inventory of all affected vendors, fishers and service operators;
3. Confirmation of land and tenure status with DS/UDA/SLTDA/CFHC/PS;
4. Consultation and disclosure on designs, phasing and entitlements;
5. Application of the Entitlement Matrix (including support to non-titleholders);
6. Payment of assistance/compensation prior to displacement or loss of access; and
7. Post-relocation and livelihood monitoring.

Where short-term use of State or private land is needed (e.g. storage, safety cordons, laydown areas), the Procedure for Temporary Restriction of Land Use (The lands will be leased) will be applied, complying with ESS5). If any voluntary adjustments on community or institutional land (e.g. small

strips for access roads) are required, the Voluntary Land Donation Process will be used with documented, informed, and free-of-coercion consent.

Recovery of State Land Occupied by Non-Titleholders

Based on the preliminary Environmental and Social (E&S) screening, recovery of stakeholder land from non-title holders will not be necessary. Only temporary displacement or shifting may occur during the civil works. However, if recovery of possession of State land currently occupied/used by non-titleholders becomes necessary (e.g. unregularized stalls, structures or long-standing informal uses on State reservations):

1. Identify and document all users and assets through a full census and asset inventory;
2. Follow the State Lands (Recovery of Possession) Act due process for issuing notices and offering alternatives;
3. Provide compensation for development value (structures, improvements, standing crops) in line with the RPF Entitlement Matrix;
4. Provide Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance, including transitional allowances, livelihood restoration support, and transport assistance, even where national law does not mandate such benefits;
5. Prepare a RAP or A-RAP proportional to the scale of impacts;
6. Ensure that no household, vendor, or hut is displaced before agreed assistance is fully delivered.

Table 32: Site-Specific Application

Site	Affected Groups/Assets	Key Measures/Notes	Type of Instrument (LSAP/A-RAP)
Jaffna Fort & Lagoon Park	- Outer moat vendors (~15 units) - Lagoon fishers (74 persons, 30–35 boats) - Preschool/youth-club access	- Works phased (roster) to maintain access to Fort, lagoon landing points, and preschool - Vendors provided temporary locations and clear return-to-site provisions	LSAP/A-RAP
Gurunagar	- Minimum berths (around 50 boats) and auction circulation - 3–5 household-level boutiques - Informal road edge uses	- Maintain minimum berths and auction circulation - Short-term reorganization of landing and boat-parking - Address impacts on boutiques and informal uses	LSAP/A-RAP
Cod Bay	- Operators of around 500 fishing boats, buyers (around 10), harbour workers (around 200-225), no settlements	- Temporary loss of access to berths/handling areas during pier/fuel relocation - Supportive measures focus on work phasing and operational continuity	LSAP
Pasikudah	- 18 regulated vendor stalls and workers (incl. 3 WHH) - PS-contracted toilet unit (6 workers, incl. elderly widow) - Lagoon-safari operators	- Address impacts if access points are temporarily closed - Support for vendor stalls, toilet unit workers, and lagoon-safari operators	A-RAP/LSAP
Arugam Bay	- 10 informal fruit/vegetable vendors - Elderly cobbler at bus stand	- Address temporary re-arrangement of vendors, cobbler, fishery huts, and boat anchorage	A-RAP/LSAP

	- 4 fishery huts - 200–250 boat anchorage		
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A project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will operate at GN/DS and site levels, with fast-tracking of ESS5-related cases and public disclosure of resolutions. The PMU/PIUs will maintain a public log of all land/livelihood complaints and how they were addressed, and will review RAP/A-RAP/LSAP implementation during supervision missions.

Table 33: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS5

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures (RPF-linked)
Temporary physical displacement of informal/regulated vendors and small structures within work zones (Fort outer moat, Pasikudah vehicle park, Arugam Bay bus stand frontage).	Conduct census and asset inventory; issue advance notices and cut-off dates; provide temporary vending areas with basic services; prepare A-RAP where relocation is required; ensure full assistance before displacement and clear return/resettlement arrangements.
Temporary disturbances affecting access to fishing berths, landing sites, auction yards, and beachfront boat-parking (Gurunagar, Cod Bay, Lagoon Park, Arugam Bay).	Prepare micro-phasing ^[1] and access plans; maintain minimum berths and circulation; agree sequencing with fisheries societies; restore full access immediately post-works; implement LSAP to support any temporary income loss.
Temporary loss of income for fishers, processors, vendors, toilet operators, and transporters.	Provide transitional income support and livelihood restoration per Entitlement Matrix; prioritize affected persons for contractor jobs and project-linked livelihood schemes; document measures in LSAP/A-RAP.
Incomplete consultation/documentation leading to grievances and delays, especially among vulnerable groups (WHH, elderly, disabled, ex-combatants).	Disclose RPF, RAP/A-RAP/LSAP summaries and site plans; hold GN/DS and site-level meetings in Tamil/Sinhala; ensure special outreach to vulnerable groups; operate GRM with time-bound resolution and public tracking.
Disturbance to access and functioning of community infrastructure/utilities and social spaces (preschool access, bus stand facilities, footpaths, lighting, drainage, Pannai Walkway).	Phase works; provide safe alternative routes; maintain minimum service levels; restore affected utilities and social spaces; certify reinstatement with local authorities and user groups before demobilization.

4.2.6 ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is relevant due to the potential for direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on biodiversity and habitats. The project will promote climate-smart agriculture, sustainable fisheries, and eco-tourism, which, while beneficial, requires careful planning to ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management outcomes. IUCN Red List and national assessments have identified vulnerable, endangered, and critically endangered species within the two province and, as such must be considered during design works and E&S screening.

Jaffna Fort, Passikudah Tourism Zone and Arugam Bay Town PIAs generally involve small scale works in previously disturbed/ heavily modified areas. Preliminary E&S screening noted that there are crocodile habitats and turtle nesting areas within the Arrugam Bay and Passikudah PIAs and that there is a wetland area within the Arugam Bay PIA.

For the Guru Nagar Harbour PIA, the existing coastal and harbour area is modified habitat however, whilst the wider Jaffna Lagoon area is not classified as a protected area, it includes areas of critical habitat for birds, supports fish, prawns, crabs, molluscs, seagrass beds and mangroves, and is used for ecosystem services such as shrimp farming and fishing. Risks and impacts relevant to ESS6 include: 1) Piling: the noise from piling can temporarily disturb fish and marine mammals. Piling can also disturb sediments leading to a reduction in light (impacting seagrass and algae) and releasing contaminants trapped in the sediments. 2) Works may include some dredging. Dredging can also result in increased turbidity and the release of contaminants previously trapped in sediments. 3) land reclamation to widen a 1.4 km road could lead to increased turbidity and changes to coastal processes. 4) Extension of 'in-water' infrastructure such as jetties could also change coastal processes and hydrodynamics. Changed coastal processes can lead to increased erosion and accretion, changing the morphology of the coast, impacting both habitat and ecosystem services such as fishing and coastal protection.

The Cod Bay Harbour area is also heavily modified habitat but is connected to the Trincomalee marine ecosystem which includes critical habitat and is, in part, a protected area. Works do not directly impact protected areas but sediment control and management of coastal processes will be important to protect the broader area. The likelihood of significant risks from these works is somewhat mitigated by works occurring within a low energy harbor basin. Risks and impacts relevant to ESS6 include: 1) Extension of pier, jetty and slipway may require small volumes of dredging which could result in increased turbidity and the release of contaminants previously trapped in sediments, in water works increasing turbidity, and piling resulting in noise, vibration, increased turbidity and the release of contaminants previously trapped in sediments. 2) land-side small scale constructions and upgrades will be completed on previously disturbed land and are unlikely to impact biodiversity.

Operational risks and impacts relate to the generation of solid waste, sewage waste and greywater that may be discharged to the marine environment. Both the Guru Nagar and Cod Bay PIAs may also generate fish/blood waste and involve the storage of hydrocarbons.

Regional development planning has associated downstream, cumulative risks and impacts associated with economic development such as increased construction, discharges (e.g., sewage), waste generation, and land clearance. Landscape level E&S assessments will be integrated into the RDP package, such as a strategic environmental and social assessment, to ensure the downstream, indirect and cumulative risks and impacts associated with RDP implementation are understood and mitigated. ES HEIS will support the PMU in scoping these activities/assessments, considering mapping of sensitive receptors such as critical habitat and identifying 'go' and 'no-go zones' for sustainable economic development.

Preparatory Studies & Transaction Advisory Support including air connectivity feasibility, Kokilai-Pulmodai connectivity study, sustainability & feasibility assessment for outer-islands and other fragile ecosystems with tourism potential have downstream risks and impacts associated with implementation of the TA outputs such as increased construction, land clearance, discharges, waste generation and well as indirect impacts through increased tourism and industry resulting in increased pressure on biodiversity and living natural resources.

Other TA such as support for local enterprises, capacity building is not expected to have material impacts to biodiversity however, will be checked through E&S screening prior to the drafting of TOR.

Mitigation measures:

Jaffna Fort, Passikudah and Arugam Bay tourism clusters: E&S screening will be finalized once the activities are better defined. The intention is to follow the mitigation hierarchy to avoid natural and critical habitat areas if possible. If this is not possible then mitigation measures will be included in ESMPs or biodiversity management plans as defined by the E&S screening process. For all activities in Passikudah and Arugam Bay assessment of risks and impacts shall consider the cumulative impacts and the impacts on ecosystem services on the proposed sites. Any high-risk activity which anticipates the degradation of natural habitats/critical habitats or having long term cumulative impacts on the habitats or ecosystem services will not be supported and for other interventions with manageable impacts, as per the need specific biodiversity management plans/procedures in the management plan shall be prepared. For interventions proposing the development of crocodile viewpoints pre assessments shall be carried out to determine the level risk and a detailed crocodile management plan (construction phase safety, visitor safety, habitat protection, signage) shall be prepared addressing all identified risks and impacts for the entire project cycle including the operations phase in consultation with DWC. For activities that might support the existing landfill/ solid waste management locations which are known elephant roaming areas, consultations with sector specialists (elephant management) and DWC shall be carried out to prepare, plan the most effective and sustainable solid waste management procedures.

Gurunagar Harbour: preliminary E&S screening recommends that these risks and impacts are managed through an completion of an ESIA including baseline biodiversity assessment, coastal process study, sediment sampling and dredging management plan (if dredging is required). The design and baseline study will determine whether a biodiversity management plan is required.

Cod Bay Harbour: preliminary E&S screening recommends that these risks and impacts are managed through an ESIA including coastal process study, sediment sampling and dredging management plan (if dredging required). The design & baseline study will determine whether a biodiversity management plan is required.

Operational risks and impacts: operational ESMPs will be developed prior to commissioning of relevant facilities and include mitigation measures that comply with EHS Guidelines and good international industry practices. The Project will finance waste management improvements (e.g., segregation, trucks etc.) for the Passikudah and Arugam Bay PIAs to reduce the issue of litter entering both marine and riverine environments.

Technical assistance: the ESCP requires all TA to be completed in accordance with the ESSs and consequently it will be aligned with the WBG EHS Guideline measures and good international industry practices to protect biodiversity, ecosystem services and ensure the sustainable management of living natural resources.

Table 34: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS6

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures
Habitat degradation, including impacts to ecosystem services, from piling, dredging and land reclamation (including from increased turbidity, release of contaminated sediments and changed coastal processes).	ESIA including baseline biodiversity assessment, coastal process study, sediment sampling and dredging management plan (if dredging required). Design & baseline study will determine whether a biodiversity management plan is required.
Operational risks and impacts from i) harbour activities (e.g., waste and other contaminant discharges such as	Integration of mitigation measures into design works in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy and EHS Guidelines.

hydrocarbons, antifoul etc.; and ii) tourism activities (e.g., waste generations, sewages, greywater run-off etc.)	
Downstream risks and impacts associated with economic development from RDP implementation such as increased construction, land clearance, discharges, waste generation, consumption of materials, energy and water etc. Risks and impacts likely to be cumulative, critical habitat & protected areas present in both provinces.	Landscape level E&S assessments will be integrated into the RDP package, such as a strategic environmental and social assessment, to ensure the downstream, indirect and cumulative risks and impacts associated with RDP implementation are understood and mitigated. ES HEIS will support the PMU in scoping these activities/assessments, considering mapping of sensitive receptors such as critical habitat, indigenous peoples, and cultural heritage and identify ‘go’ and ‘no-go zones’ for sustainable economic development.
Downstream risks and impacts associated with preparatory studies & transaction advisory support such as construction, land clearance, discharges, waste generation, consumption of materials, energy and water etc.	Landscape level E&S assessments will inform studies under this sub-component. E&S screening or assessment will be integrated into each TA package. Outer-Islands tourism studies will include development of a sustainable tourism strategy. TA TOR will require compliance with the Bank’s ESSs.

4.2.7 ESS7 – Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Risks and Impacts:

ESS7 applies to Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (IPs) as defined in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Standard, focusing on distinct social and cultural groups that: (i) self-identify as members of a unique indigenous community; (ii) maintain collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, natural resources, or territories; (iii) have customary cultural, economic, or social institutions separate from dominant society; and (iv) speak unique or distinct languages or dialects.

For the project, ESS7 has been considered relevant as a precautionary measure, the reason being that, although no Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities were identified through the E&S screening of the five selected priority investment areas, there are historical references to small groups known as Mudu Veddhas in the Eastern Province—particularly in Nasivanthivu and Peththalai (Koralaipattu DS Divisions)—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.

Given this context, the likelihood of project-related adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples—as defined by ESS7—is assessed as low. However, if during detailed screening or field verification any distinct IP community presence is identified, ESS7 requirements will apply, including meaningful consultation, culturally appropriate engagement processes, and where relevant, the need for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). This safeguard ensures that any such group would receive tailored mitigation and benefit-sharing measures.

Mitigation Measures:

Screening under ESS7 will be conducted for all subprojects during early design stages, using the definitions and criteria in ESS7. If any community that meets ESS7 characteristics is confirmed, the project will prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). Engagement will be culturally appropriate and undertaken in the preferred language and setting of the community.

The baseline also identifies lagoon-dependent communities at Fort GN, Kalkuda, Kannakuda, and Nasivantivu; while these groups are fully integrated and do not meet ESS7 criteria, their reliance on traditional fishing practices requires culturally sensitive engagement and livelihood continuity during construction.

In the current context—where historically referenced communities are fully integrated—the project will nevertheless continue to ensure inclusive participation of all socio-economically vulnerable households in coastal and fishing communities. Measures will include bilingual consultations, gender-segregated discussions where appropriate, participatory mapping, and ensuring that livelihood support, stall/berth allocation, and tourism benefits are delivered transparently and without discrimination. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), RPF, and ESMPs will guide this approach. Grievance redress mechanisms will remain accessible to all groups, with attention to ensuring participation of any households with historical ties to traditional fishing practices.

Table 35: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS7

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures
Possibility of unidentified Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (as per ESS7 paras. 8–9) within project influence areas.	Conduct ESS7 screening during detailed design; verify presence/absence of any distinct IP community using ESS7 criteria. If identified, prepare an IPP and apply FPIC requirements where relevant.
Limited participation of vulnerable households or traditionally marginalized groups within fishing and coastal communities.	Conduct bilingual (Tamil/Sinhala) consultations using culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive approaches; hold small-group or household-level discussions where required.
Unequal access to project benefits among socio-economically vulnerable groups (e.g., allocation of stalls, berths, livelihood support).	Apply transparent, publicly disclosed selection criteria; ensure oversight committees include gender-balanced and diverse community representation.
Potential loss or under-recognition of traditional fishing knowledge and customary practices.	Document and integrate community knowledge into subproject design and O&M; engage elders, long-standing fishing households, and women processors in consultations.
Weak grievance redress uptake by vulnerable community members.	Maintain an accessible multilingual GRM; track grievances and participation data disaggregated by gender and vulnerability status; conduct proactive outreach to ensure awareness.

4.2.8 ESS8: Cultural Heritage

ESS8 is relevant to the any activity that will directly impact tangible or intangible cultural heritage. As per the existing proposed activities ESS8 is applicable to the interventions anticipated for Jaffna Fort, Gurunagar and Pasikudah.

There is a direct impact on cultural heritage with the proposed activities of conservation and restoration at Jaffna Fort. The activities proposed anticipate the development of the inner moat, moat and outer moat area. In the inner moat area, the investments shall conserve and restore the queens palace, church building, weapon's rooms and develop the warehouse into a commercial facility. At the outset the interventions do not foresee any excavation activities. In the outer moat area, development shall pursue in beautification of the location promoting connectivity, street lighting and promoting Jaffna fort as a community gathering, culturally valued public space.

In Gurunagar, as per the community the existing mooring is from the colonial period (Dutch).

In Pasikudah the proposed landing site development in Kalkuda beach is home to ruins of a jetty and pier of the colonial period (Dutch).

Mitigation measures:

To manage and mitigate any anticipated risks and impacts a heritage management plan (HMP) will be developed for the interventions for Jaffna fort in consultation with the Department of Archaeology (DoA), and sector specialists. The HMP shall address management and mitigation measures for all risks and impacts anticipated during the project cycle, specifically chance find procedures, vibration thresholds, material compatibility, construction methodology, supervision by conservation specialists, DoA.

For the proposed interventions at Gurunagar and Pasikudah once the interventions are finalized consultations with DoA shall be carried out to verify the conservation/preservation status of the monuments/ruins and recommendations will be sought and followed.

The Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for all five clusters shall specify procedures on chance finds.

Table 36: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS8

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures
Project works damage or destroy either tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	Carry out pre-project surveys, consult with DoA, cultural mapping. Develop and implement a cultural heritage management plan as identified during E&S screening. Specify chance find procedures in the ESMP, carry out awareness on the procedures amongst all workers and relevant personnel.

4.2.9 ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Risks and Impacts:

ESS10 is central to the REVIVE Project as effective stakeholder engagement underpins the success of all interventions. Given the project's geographic spread and multi-sectoral nature, weak or inconsistent engagement can undermine transparency, delay implementation, and erode community trust. Limited awareness of project activities, timing, or benefits may lead to confusion or resistance, while inconsistent grievance redress or poor feedback loops can discourage participation. There is also a risk that women, vendors, and minority groups may be excluded from consultations if meetings are not accessible, bilingual, or scheduled at convenient times. Weak stakeholder engagement can also lead to poor participation of project-affected persons, vulnerable groups, and other interested parties, resulting in reduced ownership of project activities, lack of community support, and lost opportunities to integrate stakeholder feedback into project design, planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Vulnerable groups identified across sites include elderly vendors, WHH vendors, disabled persons, ex-combatants (Jaffna Fort), women fruit vendors (Arugam Bay), preschool-using households (Lagoon

Park), lagoon-safari operators (Pasikudah), and seasonal migrant fishers (Cod Bay). Failure to engage with these groups in a timely and tailored manner may undermine micro-phasing effectiveness and fuel grievances.

Site-specific risks vary across components. In Gurunagar and Cod Bay, multiple fisher societies and vendor groups may result in overlapping interests and miscommunication over access or construction phasing. In Pasikudah and Arugam Bay, engagement challenges stem from a transient tourism workforce, diverse vendor communities, and coordination among hotel operators and local councils. Stakeholder fatigue may occur if engagement is not aligned with business hours and seasonal tourism cycles, risking reduced participation and weaker support for project measures. At Jaffna Fort, effective communication between the Department of Archaeology (DoA), local vendors, and visitors is critical to avoid misinformation about access restrictions and heritage-site regulations. Across all sites, limited coordination between the UDA, Divisional Secretariats (DS), and Provincial Implementation Units (PIUs) could weaken the flow of information and slow grievance resolution.

Mitigation Measures:

Stakeholder engagement will follow the structured approach set out in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The SEP defines engagement principles, stakeholder categories, consultation methods, disclosure mechanisms, and grievance procedures. At each project site, the PIU—supported by the DS and GN officers—will maintain continuous communication with fisher associations, vendor organizations, tourism and hotel associations, and women’s societies. Consultations will be conducted in both Tamil and Sinhala, ensuring that vulnerable and minority groups are adequately represented. Information on project timelines, safety measures, and mitigation activities will be disclosed through GN offices, DS notice boards, local radio, and social media channels.

A multi-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will operate at site, divisional, and PMU levels. The GRM will maintain confidential registers, defined resolution timelines, and escalation procedures for unresolved grievances. Please mention that the GRM will be adapted to address incidents relating to SEA/SH. Quarterly summaries of received and resolved grievances will be published at DS offices and online platforms. Special outreach measures—such as home visits, mobile GRM kiosks, and women facilitators—will ensure accessibility for vulnerable groups. To sustain engagement quality, the PMU will track consultation attendance, document feedback, and report annually on stakeholder satisfaction and key concerns. Regular coordination meetings among the UDA, DS, PIUs, and line agencies (Fisheries, Tourism, DoA, Local Authorities) will strengthen institutional communication and prevent overlaps.

Table 39: Summary of Key Risks and Mitigation Measures under ESS10

Key Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures
Limited awareness, inadequate consultation, or misinformation among communities.	Conduct regular bilingual consultations tailored to each site: fisher societies in Gurunagar and Cod Bay; vendor groups in Jaffna Fort, Pasikudah, and Arugam Bay; preschool and youth groups in Lagoon Park; hotel/tourism operators in Pasikudah and Arugam Bay. Use DS/GN offices, mosque/church notice boards, local radio, and social media for continuous updates. Share consultation results publicly.
Weak or delayed grievance handling	Operate the multi-tier GRM at site–DS–PMU levels with defined timelines and escalation to PIUs and line agencies (Fisheries, Tourism, DoA, LA). Ensure grievance

and inconsistent follow-up.	kiosks at Jaffna Fort, Pasikudah, and Arugam Bay where footfall is high. Disclose quarterly resolution summaries.
Exclusion of women, vendors, or minority groups from engagement activities.	Conduct targeted outreach to WHH vendors, women fruit-sellers (Arugam Bay), women toilet attendants (Pasikudah), women processors and retailers (Gurunagar), and elderly/disabled vendors at Fort. Use women facilitators, home visits, off-peak scheduling, and gender-sensitive consultation spaces.
Poor coordination between implementing agencies and overlapping stakeholder mandates.	Hold monthly coordination meetings among UDA, DS, PIUs, CFHC, SLTDA, DoA, Fisheries, PS/UCSCs, and GN officers. Maintain shared communication logs and a unified engagement calendar to avoid duplication, especially in Gurunagar (multiple fisher societies) and Pasikudah/Arugam Bay (tourism–local authority overlap).
Stakeholder fatigue and low participation due to poor feedback.	Disclose how stakeholder inputs influenced design (e.g., micro-phasing in Gurunagar, kiosk layouts in Pasikudah, access routing in Jaffna Fort). Use short, frequent updates aligned with business hours/peak seasons to avoid burdening vendors and tourism actors. Maintain transparent two-way communication through the SEP.

5 Chapter 5: Procedures for Environmental and Social Management during project Implementation

The E&S risk screening process will be used to screen all project activities for risks and then identify the E&S risk management tool(s) that need to be prepared and/or followed. The purpose of the screening is to: (i) determine whether activities are likely to have potential negative E&S risks and impacts; (ii) identify appropriate mitigation measures for activities with adverse risks or impacts; (iii) incorporate mitigation measures into the implementation of the activity; (iv) review and approve the management plan(s); and (v) monitor application of management plan(s) for those activities requiring E&S due diligence.

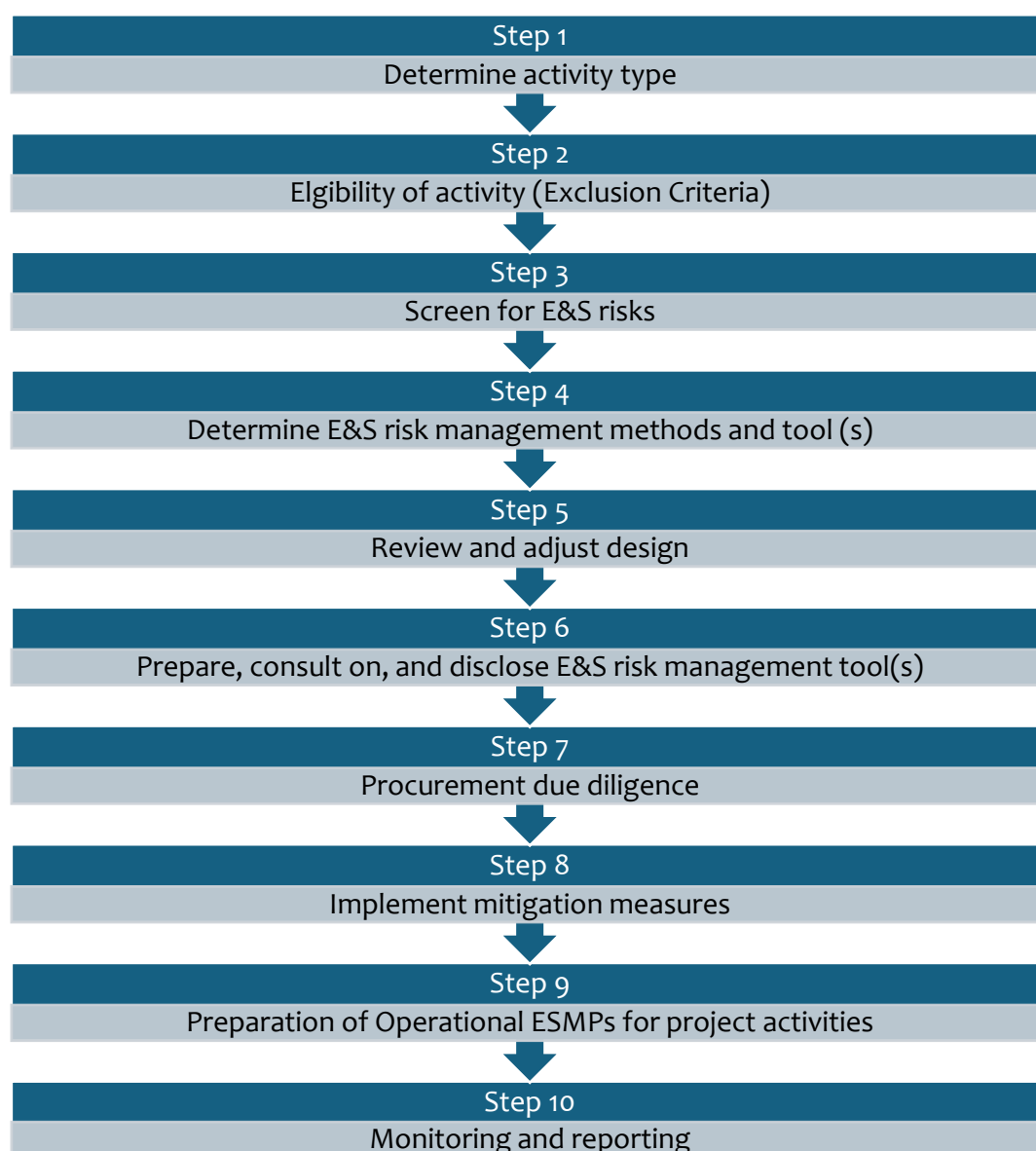
The Project typologies identified as requiring E&S screening and management during implementation of the Project include: TA activities; institutional capacity building, infrastructure installation/upgrades; and procurement of goods and services.

Preliminary E&S Screening has been completed for the five PIAs and included in Volume 3. The PMU E&S Specialists will update the E&S screening forms and prepare E&S screening reports for World Bank clearance, based on concept design during early Project implementation.

5.1 Screening and Management of Project Activities

The following flow chart provides the steps that will be undertaken to assess the Project activities. The screening process will follow the key steps shown in Figure 6:

Figure 1 – Key Activity E&S Screening and Management Steps



Step 1 – Determine Activity Type

The first step of screening is to determine what type of activity is being proposed and determine the immediate next step. To determine the project activity category, refer to Table 40 – Activity Screening Process. This will determine whether a screening forms needs to be completed and/or which project E&S risk management plan(s) must be developed and/or followed.

Table 40: Activity Screening Process.

#	Typology	Requirement
1	TA activity	Follow Project SEP and LMP. Complete in accordance with the ESSs. The TORs must comply with ESSs and be cleared by the World Bank prior to commencing procurement. The IA will then ensure that outputs are completed in accordance with the TOR.

2	RDPs	Include landscape level assessments such as a SESA in the TOR to understand and manage the downstream and cumulative risks and impacts of implementing the RDPs.
3	Training or Capacity Building	Follow the Project SEP, ensure Project GM is in place and align training with ESSs.
4	New or upgraded infrastructure	Use the E&S screening form to determine whether an ESIA or ESMP is required. An ESMP may be used when the activity's risks and impacts are well understood, moderate, site-specific, reversible, and readily managed through mitigation measures. For more complex, cumulative or geographically dispersed risks, a ESIA will be required.
5	Operation of facilities	Include operational phase risks and impacts in the ESIA. Develop and implement an operational ESMP prior to the commencement of operations.
6	PPP facilitation	Complete a preliminary E&S assessment commensurate with the activities associated with the PPP (refer to Row 5). The preliminary assessment will recommend conditions for inclusion on the PPP agreement to ensure Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) comply with the ESSs or PS (refer to Chapter 2.6 on OP4.03 application).

Step 2- Eligibility of activity

Once the activity is finalized, screen the activity through the exclusion criteria to determine if the activity qualifies with regards to the exclusion criteria. Activities that fall under the exclusion criteria won't be funded by the Project.

Step 3- Screen for E&S Risks

The next step is to complete the activity screening form(s), as determined in Step 1 (if required). The form(s) will determine what activity E&S risk management tool(s) are required to be developed and/or followed (if any). WB will review activity screening report and provide 'no objection'.

If no additional forms needs completing, go directly to step 3.

Step 4 – Determine E&S Risk Management Methods and Tool(s)

The third step is to determine what specific E&S risk management methods that are required and/or any tool(s) that are required or apply (if any) under WB and Sri Lanka E&S risk management requirements. The project activity screening process will assist in determining the E&S risk management tool(s) that need to be prepared and/or followed. Further depending on the project intervention in addition to standardized E&S instruments (ESMP) specialized technical studies may be required, e.g. CHMP, BMP, hydrological impact assessments.

Step 5: Review and Adjust Design

If required, the screening outcomes will be discussed with the project team and design personnel to identify ways to reduce or avoid any adverse impacts. Any adjustments to the design, categorization or E&S risk management tool(s) can be refined following this process. Integrate E&S clauses into ToRs. TORs submitted to WB for review and 'no objection'.

Step 6: Prepare, Consult on, and Disclose E&S Risk Management Tool(s)

If required, the next step is to prepare the relevant E&S risk management tool(s), both for Sri Lankan and the WB processes. This process may include site visits and data gathering, consultation, and public disclosure of the documents in accordance with the Project SEP. WB will review E&S plans and assessments and provide 'no objection'.

Step 7 – Procurement Due Diligence

Determine if procurement is required for the activity. If yes, then environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) provisions (including mitigation measures determined in the activity's E&S assessment) will be incorporated into bidding documents, in accordance with the WB Procurement Framework.

Step 8: Implement Mitigation Measures

The implementation of the E&S risk management tool(s) and conditions of any environmental approvals will need to be implemented, monitored, and enforced. Training of implementing staff may be needed to ensure that conditions of the E&S risk management tool(s) are met. For contractors, monitoring and supervision will be needed to ensure that conditions of the E&S risk management tool(s) are met. TA outputs will be screened by the PMU E&S Specialists and submitted to the WB for review and 'no objection'.

Step 9: Preparation of Operational ESMPs

To ensure sustainability of the activity/project operational ESMPs shall be prepared. The operational ESMPs shall specify aspects, including but not limited to, such as waste management, resource management, emissions control, occupational health and safety, emergency preparedness and response and any other selected criteria.

Step 10: Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring is required to gather information to determine the effectiveness of implemented mitigation and management measures and to ensure compliance with the approved E&S risk management tool(s). Monitoring methods must provide assurance that E&S risk management tool(s) measures are undertaken effectively.

quarterly reports will need to be prepared and provided to the WB. The semi-annual E&S monitoring reports to the Bank will include: (i) the status of the ESCP and implementation of mitigation measures; (ii) the findings of monitoring programs; (iii) stakeholder engagement activities; (iv) grievances log; and (v) any incidents/accidents with adverse impacts and the actions taken to address it and prevent reoccurrence.

5.2 Process of Environmental and Social Management

1. Environmental and Social Screening of Identified Sub projects/activities (civil works, physical works, and technical assistance) and risk rating classification..
2. Submit the Environmental and Social Screening Report to the World Bank for review and clearance.
3. Prepare the Environmental and social assessment as determined by the environmental and social screening (e.g., Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Environmental and Social Management Plans, Codes of Environmental and Social Good Practice)..
4. Obtain the required clearances/concurrences/recommendations (in compliance with the national legislation and world bank guidelines).
5. Inclusion of Environmental and Social specifications and Environmental and Social Management Plans in bid documents.
6. Environmental and Social Method Statements and ESHS Performance Clauses.
7. Compliance Monitoring and Reporting

Environmental and Social Screening

Environmental and Social screening is considered a useful tool in identifying E&S issues in large investment programs consisting of many sub-projects. The main objective of E&S screening of sub-projects will be to (i) determine the anticipated environmental/social impacts, risks and opportunities

of the sub-projects, (ii) determine if the anticipated impacts and public concern warrant further environmental/social analysis, and if so to recommend the appropriate type and extent of assessments needed. Environmental and social screening reports will be carried out through baseline data collection, literature review, stakeholder consultations (community consultations, focus group discussions) and in field surveys, data analysis and interpretation, impact identification, and completion of the screening form; and iii) risk classification and recommending the appropriate further assessments/analysis. The screening assessment will provide a risk classification for each of the proposed interventions according to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework which will determine the further assessments/ due diligence procedures to be carried out.

Identified E&S assessments for each PIA following initial screening

*please note the implementation of the studies shall depend on the final project activities and the specific scale. The timelines have not been specified as the project activities are not yet finalized.

PIA	Identified Assessments
Jaffna Fort Revival	• Cultural Heritage Management Plan, • Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), • Contractor ESMP including: OHS Plan; Waste & Spoil management Plan; Erosion & Sediment Control; Traffic & Access Plan; Community Health & Safety Plan; Stakeholder Engagement Plan & GRM; Chance-Find Procedure. • Livelihood support assistance plan (LSAP) for informal vendors if needed. • An ARAP for learner drivers and Heavy vehicle parking.
Gurunagar Fishery Town Development (Coastal Road + Jetty)	• Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) • Hydrology and Drainage Assessment for road and shoreline drainage outfall • Waste management procedures (Water, solid waste, sewerage, drainage, canal outfalls, fish offal, dilapidated fishing gear including fish nets and boats). • Marine and Lagoon Biodiversity Assessment to provide baseline data for dredging, jetty construction and land reclamation for road widening. • Coastal processes study to understand potential changes to coastal processes from jetty construction. • Sampling of sediment that may be dredged to identify contaminants • Contractor ESMP including: Dredging management plan • Traffic Management Plan covering construction traffic and community safety along narrow roads • Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) with a functional, accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism • Labor Management Procedures, including worker Codes of Conduct and SEA/SH Action Plan. • Community Health and Safety Plan, including water-safety measures around the lagoon and jetty. • Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plan for all contractors.

	• Utility Relocation and Protection Plan. • Emergency Response Plan (including accidents, fire, and spill response). • Applicable heritage management procedure for the mooring on the jetty and chance finds procedure for any unexpected cultural or archaeological items
Tourism Infrastructure & Public Space Enhancement-Arugambay	• Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) – compulsory for all sub-locations (bus stand, road corridor, beachfront facility, mosque land, Crocodile Park, Peanut Farm). • Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) – by contractor, including traffic management, dust/noise control, waste disposal, OHS, and worker management. • Livelihood Impact Mitigation Plan (LIMP) – for temporary impacts on informal vendors and shop extensions in first road section. • A-RAP cum LSP will be prepared to manage informal vendor relocation and access to lagoon fishers to landing site. • GBV/SEAH Mitigation Actions – contractor and PS-level measures due to tourism context. • Biodiversity Precautionary Measures Note – for works near Crocodile Park riverbank (no invasive activities, protective barriers, timing controls). • Solid waste management plan for the proposed development activity with proper HEC management. • Waste Management Plan – for construction + operational tourism waste in beachfront and Peanut Farm. • Accessibility and Universal Design Checklist – for bus stand, beachfront entry, and public spaces.
Passikudah Tourism Development	• ESIA including assessment of cumulative impacts to biodiversity may be required depending on final ES screening results (i.e., whether investments may have cumulative impacts on reefs, turtle hatching, crocodile habitat etc.) though this is thought unlikely based on the proposed scale of investments. • Environmental and Social Management Plans including: Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (ESC), Waste Management Plan, Spoil Management Plan, Traffic & Pedestrian Management Plan (TMP), Public Safety Management Plan, Occupational Health & Safety Plan (OHS), Community Health & Safety Plan (CHS), Emergency Response Plan, GBV/SEAH Action Plan, Chance Find Procedure • Livelihood Impact Management Plan for vendors, fishers and any others if any temporary restriction on livelihood activities are occurred. • Wastewater Management Note confirming WWTP capacity and connection points; identify pre-treatment needs if required. • Vendor Transition & Continuity Plan (for the 18 formally registered vendors paying rent to PS; ensures uninterrupted livelihoods and kiosk allocation). • Fisher Coordination Protocol for sequencing work near Kalkuda/Kannakuda landing sites.

	- Updated SEP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) reflecting ongoing engagement needs.
Cod Bay Fishery Harbour Development	- Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) and environmental and social management plan (ESMP), ESIA will include an assessment of cumulative impacts, coastal process, sampling of potentially dredged materials. - Stakeholder Engagement Plan – Required to manage multi-user harbour environment. - Biodiversity assessment – Recommended to confirm proximity to seagrass, mangroves, and coral features and understand potential cumulative impacts. - Wastewater and drainage assessment – Required to design hygienic handling systems and effluent pre-treatment. - LSP will be prepared to manage temporary restriction of access to piers jetties and unloading areas - A preliminary study to determine improved infrastructure induced changes on fishing activities and determination of cumulative impacts. In accordance with the findings of the above assessments a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan need to be developed for the entire project cycle including Operations and Maintenance. - Contractor ESMP including at least: Dredging management plan, Occupational Health & Safety Plan – Required for complex marine works and harbour operations, Traffic and berthing management plan – Required due to peak-season congestion, Cultural heritage protection note – Required to safeguard sacred neem trees. - Emergency Response & Spill Management Plan – Required for 200,000 L fuel facility.

Table 41: Sample E&S Risk Allocation Matrix for PPP Projects

E&S Risk Category	Description / Examples	Typical Responsibility	Rationale / Notes
1. Environmental Assessment & Permitting	ESIA preparation, environmental permits, stakeholder consultations	Public (pre-bid) Private (update post-award)	The public side typically commissions the ESIA before tender; the private partner must update and implement it once sites and designs are finalized.
2. Land Acquisition & Resettlement (ESS5)	Land acquisition, resettlement planning, compensation payments	Public (lead) Private (support, avoid additional displacement)	Government has legal authority to acquire land and pay compensation; private partner assists with implementation but should not bear legacy risks.
3. Biodiversity & Critical Habitat (ESS6)	Impacts on sensitive ecosystems, protected areas, endangered species	Private (implement mitigation) Public (approve & monitor)	Private partner designs mitigation/offset measures under public supervision. Public ensures permits and conservation alignment.
4. Construction-phase Impacts (ESS1/ESS3)	Dust, noise, waste management, erosion, spill prevention	Private	Contractor's duty to apply ESMP and comply with laws and World Bank standards. Penalties for non-compliance written into PPP contract.

5. Labor and Working Conditions (ESS2)	Worker rights, OHS, child/forced labor, grievance mechanisms	Private	Private partner must implement Labor Management Procedures (LMP). Public monitors compliance.
6. Community Health and Safety (ESS4)	Traffic safety, public access, emergency response, COVID/epidemic risks	Private (operational) Public (policy support, oversight)	Private partner responsible for mitigation during works; public ensures broader coordination with police, hospitals, etc.
7. Cultural Heritage (ESS8)	Chance finds, archaeological sites	Shared: Private (implement chance find procedures) Public (cultural authority review)	Procedures in ESMP; immediate reporting to relevant ministry required.
8. Stakeholder Engagement & Grievance Redress (ESS10)	Consultation, information disclosure, grievance handling	Joint	Both parties maintain a shared GRM; government covers public disclosure, private partner manages site-level issues.
9. Climate and Disaster Risk	Flooding, sea-level rise, extreme weather	Shared: Design resilience – Private Policy integration – Public	Climate-resilient design required from the private partner; government ensures alignment with national adaptation plans.
10. Cumulative / Regional Impacts	Indirect impacts from linked projects (roads, quarries)	Public (lead) Private (cooperate)	Broader regional or cumulative effects are beyond the PPP scope but must be coordinated.
11. Indigenous Peoples / Vulnerable Groups (ESS7)	Impacts on indigenous or marginalized communities	Public (lead) Private (implement mitigation)	Public ensures compliance with national and WB requirements for FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent).
12. Monitoring, Reporting & Auditing	E&S performance monitoring, third-party audits, disclosure	Private (reporting) Public (oversight)	The private partner submits periodic E&S reports; the public side and World Bank conduct reviews and spot audits.

Risk Classification Criteria

Following the screening assessment each sub project/intervention/activity will be assigned a risk category (High, Substantial, Moderate, or Low) pursuant to World Bank's Environment and Social Policy, Section A, Paragraph 2014. As per the directive a sub project is classified as High, Substantial, Moderate or Low considering the nature, scale, location, sensitivity, type of infrastructure and other potential ES risks and impacts. The overall Project classification is 'Substantial' and as such, any activities that are 'High' risk will be excluded from both financing and associated facilities. The risk classification criteria depending on the project description is provided in Annex xx.

Based on the screening recommendation, preparation of E&S documents as required will be carried out including the development of mitigation measures to be incorporated into bidding and contract documents. The E&S documents may include, as appropriate but not limited to, full Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), sub-project specific Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs), sub-project specific Labor Management Procedure (LMPs), Environment and Social Codes of Practice (ESCoPs) including health and workers issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse sexual harassment (SEA/SH) and community health risks. Depending on risks and impacts the ESMPs may be accompanied by site specific Cultural

¹⁴ Bank Directive/Procedure, Environmental and Social Directive/Procedure for Investment Project Financing, last revised on October 26, 2023.

Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs), Bio-diversity Management Plans (BMPs), management plans for human- elephant conflict, chance find procedures, traffic management plans or any other sub project specific due diligence document. These plans/E&S documents will clearly identify measures to avoid, mitigate and minimize potential negative impacts during project implementation and operation and identify opportunities for social and environmental enhancement.

If the screening assessment findings confirm that anticipated impacts do not require a stand-alone ESIA and that an ESCoP or an ESMP would suffice to mitigate the likely impacts, the screening exercise would be completed as follows:

- For Low Risk projects- preparation and inclusion of a site -specific ESCoP depending on the project risk.
- For Moderate risk projects- preparation and inclusion of a site specific ESMP adopting the template provided in the Annex

Environmental Assessments and Initial Environmental Examinations/Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

IEEs and ESIA are effective tools for evaluating the environmental risks and opportunities of project proposals and improving the quality of outcomes. Ideally the ESIA/IEE should be carried out at the end of the preliminary design phase so that the impacts of each planned activity can be evaluated, and alternatives can be worked out for activities that have major impacts.

Once the environmental and social screening is conducted for the subproject, the following steps need to be taken.

- For sub-projects that require ESIA (EIA as referred to in National Law) \ IEE as per NEA the Terms of Reference issued by the Central Environment Authority will be reviewed by the World Bank's Task Team and World Bank ESF requirements as per the ESMF, will be included in the same TOR to align the processes and ensure there is no replication of instruments.
- For projects that do not require ESIA\IEE as per NEA but warrant ESIA as per the World Bank's ESF and ESS1, the MTHUDA/UDA's ESF team in collaboration with the World Bank, will produce a Terms of Reference which will be reviewed and cleared by the project task team prior to commencement of the study.
- For projects that lead to physical and/or economic displacement, the procedure for resettlement planning, as outlined in the Resettlement Policy Framework prepared for REVIVE, will be adopted. All activities relating to land acquisition and resettlement, including voluntary donation and or payment of compensation, will be completed prior to commencement of civil works.

Environmental Social Management Plans

Environment and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Mitigation and management measures is the most important outcome of the EA process, as it investigates ways to avoid, mitigate and minimise negative impacts from the specific subprojects. Where significant impacts are identified, discussions should be held with the project team to discuss the possibility of "designing out" through changes in project interventions, location, or operation. For measures that are unavoidable, the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should address the anticipated impacts. The ESMP should also have a Monitoring Plan for key environment and social attributes which shall be checked on site. The ESMP should be included in the Bid Document with

appropriate Environmental Protection clauses in the technical specification for effective implementation of the ESMP during project implementation.

Concurrence and Clearance

E&S documents clearance and information disclosure

a. *WB clearance*: Before the commencement of the bidding process, E&S documents will be submitted to the WB for review, clearance, and public disclosure.

- i. The WB will conduct prior review for all screening reports, standalone ESMPs and CESGPs/ESCoPs.
- ii. The WB will conduct prior review for all ESIA TORs and thereafter all ESIA/ESMPs.

b. *Government approval*: The WB requires that ESIA as required by the GoSL legislation of National Environmental Act (NEA) No.47 of 1980 will be approved by CEA. The ESIA approval conditions from the CEA will be provided to the WB for information.

When working in specific project locations, i.e. near protected areas, coastal zones, environmentally sensitive area environmental clearances are sought by the relevant national regulatory authorities i.e. CCD, DWC, FD.

Only cleared E&S instruments can be included in bidding documents and other procurement documents. No work can commence on project sites without due clearance of the respective E&S instruments.

Inclusion of Environmental and Social Specifications and Environmental and Social Management Plan in bid documents

It is important to ensure the environmental and social specifications and ESMP are included in the bid documents prior to commencement of the bidding process. It will be necessary to include a provisional sum for the ESMP as part of the Bill of Quantities for those mitigations measure that are not part of the engineering costing. The environmental and social specifications should also include penalty clauses for non-compliance, specifically for complex and large contracts. The procurement staff of the relevant implementing agency and PMU together with senior environmental specialist(s) and senior social specialist(s) will be responsible for this step.

5.3 Exclusion List/criteria

The following categories of interventions will not be financed by the project.

Coastal Landscapes:

- Activities that irreversibly damage **sensitive coastal ecosystems** (e.g. mangroves, sand dunes, coral reefs, seagrass beds or other coastal ecosystems).
- Activities that significantly and irreversibly change shorelines and permanently alter coastal hydrodynamics and sediment transport through large-scale filling (filling of lowlands, wetlands, lagoons, paddy fields and marshes).
- Activities that permanently **obstruct or restrict access** to traditional fishing grounds, landing sites used by fishing or local communities

Pollution prevention, community health and safety:

- Activities that promote or increase the **risk** of natural disasters such as **landslides, floods, droughts, coastal erosion, or wildfires**.

- Procurement of **Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)** refrigerants or equipment that uses ODS substances.
- Purchase, use, production or procurement of banned or restricted pesticides, insecticides, herbicides or other dangerous chemicals (including those banned under national law or WHO Category 1A and 1B).
- Use, production or trade in asbestos containing materials.
- Activities involving hazardous waste generation, storage, or disposal that cannot be adequately mitigated when considering country context and available management and disposal options.

Biodiversity and Sustainability

- Activities that lead to the exposure, degradation or promote significant adverse conversion of **natural habitats, critical habitats** (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, marine protected areas, conservation forests, bio diversity hotspots, coastal ecosystems, riparian corridors) **habitats of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species or restricted-range species**, as listed in the IUCN Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches, or habitats that support globally or nationally significant concentration of migratory or congregatory species, areas of high bio-diversity value or highly threatened or unique eco systems.
- Activities that aggravate **human elephant conflict** or encroach on **elephant corridors, migration routes, or feeding areas** widely known, declared or identified by the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC).
- Construction of **new infrastructure** (including roads) within any **designated protected areas (PAs)** or directly adjacent (in buffer zones) as per the National Regulations of Sri Lanka.
- Activities that promote increased marine fish catch (in the absence if stock data and/or a fishery management plan) and the **unsustainable utilization of fishing activities, encroach on fish breeding, nursery or spawning areas**.
- Activities that could lead to the introduction of alien/ **invasion or spread of weeds** and feral animals or introduce alien, or non-native, species of flora and fauna threatening the existing biodiversity and natural eco systems.

Cultural Heritage

- Activities that degrade, or promote the significant conversion (excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding, other changes in the physical environment except restoration and conservation) of **cultural heritage within legally protected area, legally defined buffer zone or a recognized cultural heritage site** (locally, nationally, regionally declared sites, world heritage sites, UNESCO heritage sites).
- Activities that **misrepresent, disrespect, commercialize or degrade intangible cultural heritage**
- Construction, infrastructure development or promote activities that degrade, or promote the significant conversion of **natural features of cultural significance** (E.g. include sacred hills, mountains, landscapes, streams, rivers, waterfalls, caves and rocks; sacred trees or plants, groves and forests; carvings or paintings on exposed rock faces or in caves; and paleontological deposits of early human, animal or fossilized remains.)

Other Ineligible Activities

- Activities that are **illegal** under the national laws and legislations **of Sri Lanka or international conventions** (e.g., CITES, Basel Convention).
- Activities that require **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** but cannot secure it.
- Activities likely to exacerbate conflict, social exclusion, or discrimination within or among communities.
- Exclude activities on land with **disputed ownership** or tenure rights.

- Activities that may **cause or lead to forced labor or child abuse, child labor exploitation or human trafficking, including prostitution** or subprojects that employ or engage children, over the minimum age of 14 and under the age of 18, in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development
- Activities that finance the production or trade of alcoholic beverages (with possible exceptions for beer and wine) and tobacco.
- Activities that finance gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises

5.4 SEA/SH Risk Management Procedures

The REVIVE Project's GBV/SEAH Action Plan provides a structured framework to guide the implementation of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEA/SH) risk mitigation throughout the project cycle. In line with the World Bank ESF and national protocols, the Plan outlines the procedures, institutional arrangements, and operational safeguards required to ensure that project activities—particularly construction, fisheries and tourism infrastructure development, beneficiary engagement, and skills-development interventions—are implemented in a manner that prevents and appropriately responds to SEA/SH risks. The Plan adopts a survivor-centred approach and sets out the minimum standards for confidentiality, non-discrimination, safety, and ethical management of SEA/SH issues across all implementing agencies, contractors, consultants, and project partners.

The Action Plan identifies the main contextual risk factors relevant to project implementation, including high prevalence of female-headed households in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, labour influx associated with civil works, increased interaction between project workers and communities, and elevated exposure in high-traffic locations such as tourism nodes, harbour areas, and public-space developments. It also recognizes challenges linked to stigma, limited reporting, and uneven availability of quality GBV support services across districts. These contextual considerations guide the application of tailored mitigation measures and determine the level of supervision, training, and monitoring required at each intervention site.

Prevention measures under the Plan include mandatory Codes of Conduct for all project workers; SEA/SH-sensitive specifications integrated into bidding documents, contracts, and supervision arrangements; and ongoing awareness and capacity-building programs for PMU/PIU staff, contractors, community facilitators, and trainers. Procedures include compulsory SEA/SH induction for all personnel prior to mobilization, periodic refresher training, restrictions on worker–community interaction, and the establishment of safe and gender-responsive facilities where applicable. Contractors are required to designate SEA/SH focal points, maintain compliance oversight, and ensure that labour management practices reflect the project's SEA/SH standards. Community outreach activities are expected to include messages on SEA/SH prevention, available complaint channels, and survivor safety.

The Plan also outlines a clear set of reporting and response procedures to be followed during implementation. These include confidential, survivor-friendly intake mechanisms within the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), options for anonymous reporting, and immediate referral of SEA/SH cases to qualified GBV service providers mapped by the project. No survivor is required to submit evidence to access support services, and all information is handled with strict confidentiality. Accountability procedures include time-bound reporting requirements for contractors, sanctions for breaches of Codes of Conduct, incident documentation protocols that safeguard confidentiality, and project-level monitoring indicators to track compliance. The commitments within the GBV/SEAH Action Plan are reflected in the ESCP and will be enforced throughout implementation to ensure consistent application of SEA/SH risk management measures.

6 Chapter 6: Monitoring and Reporting

ESMF implementation, supervision, monitoring, and reporting is an integral part of Project and sub-project implementation, and specific E&S staff will be assigned to be responsible for ESF due diligence activities. Monitoring will assess whether the environmental and social objectives of the project have been achieved. It helps understand if the mitigation and management measures are adequate or if further mitigation measures are needed and compliance. Each safeguard instrument prepared will require a monitoring program to be included for the respective activities. Responsibilities need to be defined in terms of individuals, groups, organizations that will carry out the monitoring activities as well as to whom they report amongst others. In some instances, there may be a need to train people to carry out these responsibilities, and to provide them with equipment and supplies.

PMU shall submit a monitoring plan for each activity supported under the Project with the following information; responsibilities of the monitoring personnel, implementation schedule (timing, frequency, duration), data to be collected, cost estimates, monitoring methodologies. The responsible monitoring parties should collect data on baseline conditions, assess compliance with the mitigation/management measures provided in the safeguards instruments, determination of non-compliances, developing and recommending alternative mitigation measures or plans to replace unsatisfactory ones and identifying and explaining trends in environment improvement or degradation. The WB E&S specialists will supervise and monitor the implementation of E&S activities as part of the WB implementation support mission.

Table 42: Monitoring Indicators

ESS Standard	Suggested Indicators
ESS1	Screening of all subprojects; Adherence to exclusion criteria; Risk categories assigned; Preparation and disclosure of ESMPs, ESIAs, IEEs and other sub project specific impacts assessments and management plans; Required approval/clearances from WB and national authorities; Supervision of mitigation measures (contractor's ESMP)
ESS2	Workers contracts and records; OHS compliance; Worker GRM functionality; All workers sign Codes of Conduct addressing SEA/SH; Regular SEA/SH awareness sessions for workers/supervisors (attendance & frequency tracked);
ESS3	Integration of energy-saving and water saving and other resource efficient measures in the design; Baseline monitoring of air, water, noise and other relevant parameters; Regular monitoring of air, water, noise parameters; Construction/hazardous waste managed per approved Waste Management Plans; Documentation of hazardous material storage, transport, disposal (including asbestos, lead containing paint)
ESS4	Traffic management plan implemented; Preparation and implementation of work zone safety traffic management plan where applicable; Incident and accident recording through an accident log book Preparation and implementation of emergency response plans (drills conducted); Community awareness sessions on SEA/SH prevention/reporting
ESS5	Completion of compensation procedures prior to displacement (as per the RAP); LSAPs implemented for economically displaced persons; Provision of temporary vending areas/access routes for vendors/fishers; Land-related grievances resolved via project GRM within agreed timelines;
ESS6	Preparation and implementation of site-specific bio diversity plans; compliance monitoring;

	Measures applied for turtles/crocodiles/elephants; monitoring of effectiveness & incidents;
ESS7	All subprojects screened for IP presence against ESS7 criteria; documentation retained; Consultations conducted in culturally appropriate formats/languages; participation records; IPP prepared/implemented where required; actions, budgets, and outcomes tracked.
ESS8	HIAs completed for Jaffna Fort/other sensitive sites before works; approvals obtained; Chance-find protocols applied during excavation/construction; incidents logged; actions taken; Restoration supervised by Dept. of Archaeology/heritage specialists; compliance recorded.
ESS10	SEP implemented; documented consultations; updates tracked over lifecycle; Consultations with vulnerable groups (WHH, elderly, disabled, fishers, vendors); disaggregated participation. Project information disclosed in accessible formats/languages at GN/DS levels; locations & frequency. GRM operational and accessible; Stakeholder organizations engaged; Training programs conducted for stakeholders/staff;

6.1.1 Monitoring Supervision and Monitoring Reporting

Supervision and Monitoring of the overall application of the ESMF and the effectiveness of mitigation/management measures as per sub-project specific ESIAs/ESMPs will be done as follows:

(a) **Daily Monitoring by the Contractors:** Contractors in charge of civil works under the relevant components will be directly responsible for implementing and monitoring the agreed E&S management regime, as specified in the ESMPs, ECOPs or other relevant E&S documents. They shall, through appointed E&S officers, OHS officers or nominated focal points (depending on the size, nature, magnitude of the investment) oversee E&S management on a daily basis during construction/business start-up phase.

(b) **Regular Monitoring by the PMU:** The environmental and social specialists in the PMU and the relevant E&S officials in the PIUs will carry out regular monitoring monthly through site supervision and engagement with contractors/business developers. If deemed necessary during project implementation, the PMU may get the assistance of consultants to perform construction monitoring (Supervision Consultants) oversight, examine possible areas of environmental and social concern, compliance with the proposed management and mitigation plans and assess trends in environmental and social quality around sub-project sites.

A checklist for monitoring has been attached in **Annex xx**

6.1.2 Reporting

- (a) The contractors will share E&S monitoring reports with the PMU on a monthly basis.
- (b) Based on the monthly reports and site supervision, the PMU will include overall E&S management observations in the Quarterly Progress Reports.
- (c) The PMU will prepare and submit concise and comprehensive E&S monitoring reports to the World Bank on a quarterly basis.

6.1.3 Environmental & Social Audit

An independent E&S audit should be conducted at mid-term of the project to review the efficiency and effectiveness of the E&S management regime for the project and recommend mid-course correction if necessary. An external environmental and social consultant should be hired by the project in accordance with the World Bank's procedures for procurement.

7 Chapter 7: Institutional Arrangements for Environmental and Social Management

7.1 Project Implementation Arrangements

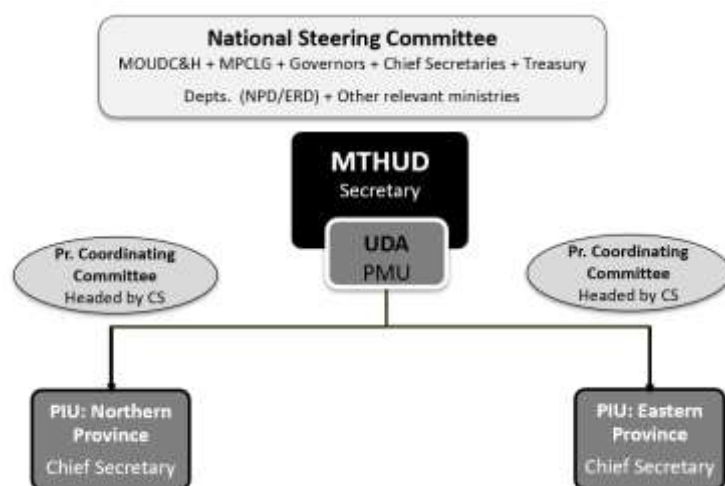


Figure 2: Implementation Arrangements

7.2 Overall Project Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Transport, Highways and Urban Development of Sri Lanka (MoTH&UD) will serve as the Executing Agency (EA) for the REVIVE Project, providing overall policy direction, strategic oversight, and ensuring compliance with national regulations and World Bank ESF requirements. The Urban Development Authority (UDA) functions as the Implementing Agency (IA) and hosts the central Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for coordination, fiduciary management, and environmental and social (E&S) compliance across all project components. Provincial-level implementation is carried out through Project Implementation Units (PIUs) established within the Northern and Eastern Provincial Councils. MoUs between MoTH&UD and the Chief Secretaries of the two provinces formalize the PMU–PIU implementation relationship, defining financial flows, responsibilities, and accountability for E&S compliance.

The project also works closely with Project Partner Agencies (PPAs) such as the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA), Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (DFAR), Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management Department (CC&CRMD), Department of Archaeology (DoA), Central Cultural Fund (CCF), Road Development Authority (RDA), and local authorities (Municipal Councils, Urban Councils, Pradeshiya Sabhas).

7.3 Environmental and Social Institutional Structure

7.3.1 Project Management Unit (PMU)

The PMU is headed by a Project Director and supported by engineering, procurement, finance, and administrative staff. The PMU houses an Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) responsible for the implementation of the ESMF, RPF, SEP, LMP, and all subproject-specific E&S instruments.

Core ESU Staffing at PMU

- Senior Environmental Specialist (SES)
- Senior Social Specialist (SSS)
- Supporting Environmental Officers (EOs)
- Supporting Social Officers (SOs)

Key Responsibilities of the PMU ESU

- Lead environmental and social due diligence (screening, scoping, categorization).
- Coordinate preparation, review, clearance, and disclosure of ESIA, ESMPs, ARAPs/RAPs, CESMPs, SEA/SH Action Plans, and LMP tools.
- Ensure contractor ESHS requirements are included in bidding documents and contracts.
- Provide technical guidance to PIUs, supervision consultants, and contractors on E&S compliance.
- Oversee GRM implementation (environmental + social + worker grievances + SEA/SH confidential protocol).
- Coordinate stakeholder engagement and ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups.
- Monitor ESMP implementation, conduct field checks, and supervise environmental and social performance.
- Manage project-level reporting to MoTH&UD and the World Bank.
- Facilitate internal and external audits on E&S compliance.
- Coordinate capacity-building activities at PMU, PIUs, and contractor level.

7.3.2 Project Implementation Units (PIUs)

PIUs located in the Northern Province (NP) and Eastern Province (EP) manage day-to-day implementation of components within provincial boundaries.

Each PIU includes a dedicated Safeguard Unit with the following staffing:

Core ESU Staffing at Each PIU

- Environmental Specialist (ES)
- Health and Safety (H&S) Specialist
- Social Specialist (SS)
- Environmental Officer(s) for subproject clusters
- Social Officer(s) for subproject clusters

Key Responsibilities of PIU Safeguard Units

- Conduct site-level environmental and social screening and support preparation of E&S instruments.
- Supervise contractors and site-level ESHS performance.
- Ensure GRM accessibility at GN and DS levels; maintain grievance logs.
- Coordinate with local authorities, DS offices, fisheries societies, tourism associations, CBOs, and community stakeholders.
- Verify baseline data, conduct public consultations, and document community engagement.
- Ensure timely implementation of mitigation measures during construction.
- Monitor labour conditions, worker GRM, and Code of Conduct compliance.
- Submit monthly E&S performance reports to the PMU.

7.3.3 Supervision Consultants (SCs)

Supervision Consultants (SCs) play a critical role in ensuring that environmental, social, and health and safety obligations are systematically implemented at the site level. They serve as the technical interface between the PIUs and contractors, providing independent oversight, verification, and quality assurance

of E&S performance. Their mandate includes monitoring compliance with ESMPs and contractual ESHS provisions, guiding contractors to adopt corrective measures, and ensuring that all safeguards requirements are integrated into day-to-day construction supervision.

SC Team Composition

- Resident Engineer / Team Leader
- Environmental Specialist (ESC)
- Social Specialist (SSC)
- Health & Safety Specialist (H&S)

Roles and Responsibilities

- Provide day-to-day oversight of contractor compliance with ESMP/CESMP/H&S plans.
- Verify permits, licenses, and statutory clearances (CEA, CC&CRMD, DoA, LA approvals).
- Conduct routine site inspections and prepare E&S monitoring reports.
- Guide contractors on corrective actions and verify closure.
- Support PIUs in documentation and reporting of incidents/accidents.

7.3.4 Contractors and Subcontractors

Contractors are directly responsible for implementing environmental, social, and health and safety mitigation measures on the ground. Their performance is central to ensuring compliance with the ESMF, ESMPs, and contractual ESHS obligations. Contractors must deploy qualified safeguard personnel, maintain the required documentation systems, ensure worker welfare, and engage proactively with local communities. Their responsibilities extend from pre-construction planning to post-construction site restoration.

Mandatory Contractor Appointments

- Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO)
- Health and Safety Officer (HSO)
- Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

Contractor Responsibilities

- Implement CESMPs, waste management plans, traffic management plans, OHS plans, labour influx management plans, and emergency response plans.
- Implement the SEA/SH Code of Conduct and worker GRM.
- Ensure compliance with local regulatory requirements (CEA, CC&CRMD, LA by-laws).
- Maintain ESHS logs and report incidents within 24 hours.
- Facilitate site-specific stakeholder engagement activities.

7.3.5 Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

Grievance Redress Committees function as the operational units of the project GRM, ensuring that concerns raised by stakeholders—ranging from environmental impacts to social, labour, SEA/SH, and community safety issues—are handled promptly and fairly. These committees strengthen local-level accountability and ensure transparency in the resolution process. GRC operations are supported technically by PIU/PMU E&S staff, who provide documentation and follow-up support.

Structure and Functions

- Operate at two tiers: GN-level and DS-level, depending on complexity.
- Handle environmental, social, labour, SEA/SH, and community health & safety grievances.
- Ensure timely resolution, documentation, and communication of decisions.
- PMU maintains oversight and ensures quality control of responses.

7.3.6 National Steering Committee (NSC)

The NSC provides the highest level of strategic oversight for the project. It ensures that the REVIVE Project aligns with national priorities, resolves policy bottlenecks, facilitates inter-ministerial coordination, and guarantees readiness of institutional and financial resources. The NSC plays a key role in ensuring that environmental and social commitments are integrated into overall project governance.

Membership

- Secretaries of MoTH&UD and MPCLG (Co-Chairs)
- Chief Secretaries (NP & EP)
- Director Generals of NPD and ERD
- Heads of UDA, SLTDA, DFAR, CC&CRMD, DoA, CCF
- Representatives of relevant ministries

Functions

- Provide strategic guidance and resolve policy-level constraints.
- Review project progress, risks, and alignment with national development priorities.
- Ensure timely fund allocation and inter-agency coordination

7.3.7 Provincial Coordinating Committees (PCCs)

The PCCs serve as the provincial-level coordination and troubleshooting bodies, bringing together key agencies responsible for local implementation. They ensure smooth site access, inter-agency collaboration, sequencing of works, and timely resolution of operational constraints. PCCs are critical for decentralized oversight of environmental and social compliance.

Membership

- Chief Secretary (Chair)
- Representatives from UDA, SLTDA, DFAR, CC&CRMD, RDA, DoA, Local Authorities
- Divisional Secretaries of relevant DS divisions

Functions

- Coordinate provincial-level implementation and site access.
- Resolve operational issues affecting timelines.
- Ensure smooth coordination with local authorities and statutory agencies.

7.3.8 Project Partner Agencies (PPAs)

Project Partner Agencies provide specialized technical inputs, sectoral clearances, and operational support to ensure E&S compliance across fisheries, tourism, coastal management, heritage conservation, roads, water supply, and local governance. Their involvement strengthens sector-specific safeguards, supports accurate design processes, and ensures long-term sustainability of completed assets.

Key Agencies

SLTDA, DFAR, CC&CRMD, DoA, CCF, RDA, NWSDB, and Local Authorities.

Roles and Responsibilities

- Provide technical inputs, clearances, and site-level approvals.
- Participate in design reviews and stakeholder consultations.
- Commit to O&M of completed assets.
- Support E&S monitoring and ensure regulatory compliance.

7.3.9 The World Bank

The World Bank acts as the financing and oversight partner for the REVIVE Project, with a primary role of ensuring that the operation complies with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the agreed Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). While the Bank is not an implementing agency, it provides implementation support, technical guidance, and quality assurance for environmental and social risk management throughout the project cycle.

Key Functions of the World Bank

- Review and clear core E&S instruments (ESMF, RPF, SEP, LMP, and subproject-specific ESMPs, RAP/ARAPs, SEA/SH Action Plans) and provide detailed technical feedback.
- Undertake implementation support and supervision missions, including field visits, to review overall E&S performance, incident management, and functioning of the GRM.
- Provide technical guidance, capacity-building, and “good practice” examples on topics such as ESMP implementation, labour and working conditions, community health and safety, cultural heritage, and SEA/SH risk management.
- Review periodic E&S monitoring reports (from PMU/PIUs, supervision consultants) and agree with Government on corrective or preventive actions where needed.
- Support the Government in strengthening systems for environmental and social monitoring, reporting, and disclosure.
- Maintain the Grievance Redress Service (GRS) and the Inspection Panel as independent avenues for project-affected people to raise concerns about non-compliance with the Bank’s ESF.

7.3.10 Management Information System (MIS) for E&S

The MIS is the project’s central information system for tracking environmental and social performance. It consolidates safeguard data from PMU, PIUs, contractors, and consultants to support decision-making, reporting, and compliance monitoring. The MIS enhances transparency and allows real-time tracking of risks, grievances, incidents, and mitigation measures.

MIS Tracks

- Screening outcomes and safeguard categorization
- ESMP and RAP/ARAP implementation
- GRM cases (environmental + social + SEA/SH + labour)
- Incident/accident logs
- Consultation records
- Monitoring findings and field verification

The MIS will support quarterly reporting to MoTH&UD and the World Bank.

Table 42: Key Roles and Responsibilities (Environmental and Social Management)

Entity	Key Roles & Responsibilities (Environmental & Social Management)
Ministry of Transport, Highways and Urban Development (MoTH&UD) – Executing Agency (EA)	• Provide overall policy guidance and strategic oversight. • Ensure compliance with GoSL laws and World Bank ESF. • Approve E&S instruments (ESMF, RPF, RAP/ARAPs, ESMPs, SEP, LMP). • Facilitate budget allocations for E&S implementation. • Chair/co-chair National Steering Committee (NSC).

Urban Development Authority (UDA) – Implementing Agency (IA)	• Host the PMU and ensure operational coordination. • Lead implementation of all E&S requirements across components. • Manage procurement, contracting, technical supervision, and compliance oversight. • Enter MoUs with Provincial Councils and Local Authorities.
Project Management Unit (PMU)	• Overall coordination of ESMF implementation. • Maintain Environmental & Social Unit (ESU). • Review and clear screening reports, ESMPs, CESMPs, RAP/ARAPs, SEA/SH protocols. • Monitor PIU and contractor E&S performance. • Oversee project-wide GRM and MIS. • Consolidate quarterly E&S reports to MoTH&UD and the World Bank. • Manage external audits, field verification, incident reporting.
Senior Environmental Specialist (SES) – PMU	• Lead environmental due diligence, ESMP quality review & monitoring. • Guide PIUs, SCs, and contractors on environmental compliance. • Coordinate permits/approvals (CEA, CC&CRMD, DoA). • Supervise environmental officers and ensure E&S documentation quality.
Senior Social Specialist (SSS) – PMU	• Lead social risk management including land, livelihoods, labour, GBV/SEA-SH, stakeholder engagement. • Review RAP/ARAPs, LMP tools, SEP plans. • Ensure functioning of GRM (social + SEA/SH + worker grievances). • Oversee social officers and guide PIU-level engagement.
Environmental Officers & Social Officers – PMU	• Support screening, field verification, consultations, and monitoring. • Assist in preparing E&S documentation. • Track GRM, incident reports, and monitoring data for MIS.
Project Implementation Units (PIUs) – Northern & Eastern Provinces	• Oversee day-to-day environmental and social compliance in each province. • Conduct site screening, consultations, and baseline verification. • Supervise contractor ESHS performance. • Manage GRM at GN/DS level; maintain grievance logs. • Coordinate with local authorities, fisheries societies, tourism groups.
Environmental Specialist – PIU	• Lead environmental reviews at site level. • Monitor waste, pollution, biodiversity, coastal impacts, resource use. • Ensure CESMP implementation and corrective actions.
Health & Safety Specialist – PIU	• Ensure worker and community health and safety measures. • Monitor OHS plans, emergency readiness, traffic safety. • Verify labour influx and code-of-conduct compliance.
Social Specialist – PIU	• Lead stakeholder engagement, inclusion of vulnerable groups. • Monitor land-related issues, livelihoods, GRC operations. • Support SEA/SH-sensitive grievance handling.
Environmental & Social Officers – PIU (per component)	• Conduct daily site checks and monitoring. • Work directly with contractors and communities. • Assist in consultations, GRM, and reporting.
Supervision Consultants (SCs)	• Provide independent oversight of contractor performance. • Include Environmental Specialist, Social Specialist & H&S expert. • Conduct inspections, verify compliance, issue corrective directions. • Submit monthly E&S compliance monitoring reports to PIUs/PMU.

Contractors & Subcontractors	• Prepare and implement CESMPs, waste plans, OHS plans, traffic plans. • Appoint ESSO, HSO, CLO. • Ensure worker GRM + SEA/SH Code of Conduct. • Maintain logs for incidents, near-misses, grievances. • Conduct toolbox meetings, safety inductions, and awareness sessions.
Local Authorities (MC/UC/PS)	• Issue local permits/approvals. • Coordinate on drainage, utilities, waste, traffic management. • Participate in DS-level GRC when relevant. • Participate in handover and O&M planning.
Project Partner Agencies (PPAs) – SLTDA, DFAR, CC&CRMD, DoA, CCF, RDA, NWSDB	• Provide technical inputs for design and safeguards. • Facilitate statutory clearances (coastal, heritage, fisheries, roads). • Participate in consultations and problem-solving. • Commit to long-term O&M of completed assets.
National Steering Committee (NSC)	• Review overall project progress and risks. • Resolve policy-level constraints and inter-agency issues. • Ensure coordination between central and provincial stakeholders.
Provincial Coordinating Committees (PCCs)	• Coordinate provincial-level implementation and sequencing of works. • Resolve operational bottlenecks (utilities, access, local disputes). • Facilitate provincial treasury fund flows.
Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) – GN & DS Levels	• Facilitate timely resolution of environmental, social, labour, SEA/SH, and community health & safety grievances. • Document decisions and maintain grievance registers. • Escalate unresolved cases appropriately.
World Bank	• Provide implementation support on ESF. • Review and clear E&S instruments. • Conduct missions and compliance reviews. • Provide guidance on good practices and incident response.

7.4 Capacity Development

Effective implementation of the ESMF and its associated instruments requires a comprehensive and continuous program of capacity enhancement across all institutional levels involved in the REVIVE Project. As the PMU, PIUs, partner agencies, and other implementation entities have had limited institutional exposure to structured environmental and social safeguard management, and they to taking on emerging safeguard responsibilities of the Project, a strong and well-planned capacity-building program is essential to strengthen their operational readiness. Capacity-building efforts will support PMU and PIU teams, supervision consultants, contractors, project partner agencies, local authorities, and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members. Training will focus on strengthening technical knowledge, improving on-site practice, and ensuring that all stakeholders understand and effectively apply the World Bank ESF requirements, national laws, and project-specific safeguard procedures.

7.4.1 Training Delivery

Capacity-building activities will be coordinated and led by the PMU Environmental and Social Unit (ESU). Training will be delivered through:

- PMU Senior Environmental Specialist and Senior Social Specialist (primary trainers)

- External resource persons (when specialized expertise is required—e.g., SEA/SH, coastal management, OHS, biodiversity)
- World Bank specialists, during implementation support missions or dedicated capacity-building sessions
- Supervision Consultants, for contractor-level and field-level training
- Sector agencies, such as CC&CRMD, DoA, CEA, DFAR, and SLTDA, to provide technical regulatory guidance

7.4.2 Target Groups for Training

Capacity building will be delivered to the following stakeholder groups, tailored to their roles and responsibilities:

- PMU staff, including E&S officers, procurement, engineering, and MIS personnel
- PIU staff (Environmental Specialist, Social Specialist, H&S Specialist, E&S Officers)
- Supervision Consultants (SCs) – REs, ESCs, SSCs, H&S engineers
- Contractor teams, including ESSO, HSO, site engineers, supervisors, and Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)
- Local Authorities (MC/UC/PS), Divisional Secretariats, and technical officers
- Project Partner Agencies (SLTDA, DFAR, CC&CRMD, DoA, CCF, RDA)
- Grama Niladhari (GNs), Divisional Secretaries, and staff supporting grievance management
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members at GN and DS levels
- Community representatives, including fisheries societies, tourism associations, women's groups, and vulnerable populations (awareness-focused sessions)

7.4.3 Training Themes and Modules

Training programs will be structured into modules that reflect the major ESMF obligations and recurring field needs. The table below summarizes the Capacity-Building and Training Requirements of the Project

Table 43: Sample capacity building programme

Training Module / Theme	Target Groups	Delivered By	Frequency
1. Introduction to World Bank ESF (ESS1–10) & GoSL Regulations	PMU staff, PIUs, SCs, PPAs, Local Authorities	PMU SES & SSS; World Bank Specialists	At project start + annually
2. ESMF Application & Screening Procedures	PMU & PIU E&S staff, SCs	PMU SES & SSS	Induction + semi-annual
3. Preparation & Implementation of ESMPs/CESMPs	PIUs, SCs, Contractors	PMU ESU; External Environmental Experts	At project start + annually
4. Environmental Monitoring (water, air, noise, waste, biodiversity, coastal impacts)	PIU Environmental Specialists, SC ESCs, Contractor ESSOs	PMU SES; Specialist Agencies (CEA, CC&CRMD)	Quarterly + before high-risk activities
5. Social Impact Management (livelihoods, land access, community engagement)	PIU Social Specialists, SC SSCs, Local Authorities	PMU SSS; DFAR/SLTDA/DoA as relevant	Semi-annual

6. Labour Management & Worker Welfare (LMP, worker GRM, Code of Conduct)	Contractors, SCs, PIUs	PMU SSS; External Labour Specialist	At contractor mobilization + Semi-annual
7. SEA/SH Prevention & Survivor-Centred Response	PMU, PIUs, SCs, Contractors, GRCs	External GBV/SEA-SH Specialist; WB GBV Specialist	Induction + semi-annual
8. Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) & Community Health & Safety (CHS)	Contractors, SCs, PIUs; Local Authorities	PIU H&S Specialist; External OHS Specialist	Monthly toolbox + quarterly
9. Emergency Preparedness & Response Planning	Contractors, SCs, PIUs, Local Authorities	PMU ESU; District/Provincial Disaster Management Units	Bi-annual + before high-risk works
10. GRM Operation, Documentation & MIS Use	GN- and DS-level GRCs, PMU/PIU E&S staff, Contractors' CLOs	PMU SSS; PMU MIS Specialist	Induction + Semi-annual
11. SEA/SH-Sensitive Grievance Handling (confidential protocols)	GRCs, PIU Social Staff, Contractor CLOs	External SEA/SH Specialist	Induction + Semi-annual
12. Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation Techniques & Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups	PIUs, SCs, Contractors, Local Authorities	PMU SSS; Gender & Inclusion Specialist	Induction + Semi-annual
13. Heritage & Tourism-Sensitive Site Management (Jaffna Fort, tourism nodes)	PIUs, Contractors, SCs, DoA, CCF, SLTDA	DoA/CCF/SLTDA Specialists	As needed prior to works
14. Coastal Zone Compliance (erosion, dredging, intake/outfall, marine impacts)	PIUs, Contractors, SCs	CC&CRMD, NARA; PMU SES	Prior to coastal works + annual
15. Waste, Pollution, and Hazardous Material Handling	Contractors, PIUs, SCs	PMU SES; CEA Specialists	Induction + Semi-annual
16. Incident & Accident Reporting, Corrective Action Procedures	Contractors, SCs, PIUs	PMU ESU; External ESHS Specialist	Induction + Semi-annual
17. Reporting, Documentation & Record-Keeping Requirements	PMU, PIUs, SCs, Contractors	PMU MIS Officer; SES & SSS	Induction + Semi-annual

7.4.4 Documentation and Evaluation

- Training attendance, materials, and outcomes will be recorded in the MIS.
- Post-training evaluations will measure knowledge improvements.
- Findings will inform future training needs and improvements.

7.5 Budget for ESMF Implementation

Activity	Quantity	Unit Rate in US\$	Total in US\$
Environmental and Social Staff			
Senior Environmental Specialist and Senior Social Specialist			
Environmental Officers and Social Officers			
Capacity Building (short term and long term)			
ESMF and ESF: to cover management, instrument preparation and monitoring during project implementation and reporting- (including refresher)-			
Preparation of E&S Instruments			
Environmental and Social Screening of subprojects by PMU Team, including travel			
Recruitment of consultants to prepare stand-alone ESIA's ESMPs, CESGPs and other requisite safeguards instruments- if required			
Preparation of ESMPs/CESMPs			
Module-wise training			
Training on Labour Management & Worker Welfare (LMP, worker GRM, Code of Conduct)			
SEA/SH Prevention & Survivor-Centred Response			
Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) & Community Health & Safety (CHS) and Incident & Accident Reporting, Corrective Action Procedures			
Subject- specific training: Heritage & Tourism-Sensitive Site Management (Jaffna Fort, tourism nodes), Coastal Zone Compliance (erosion, dredging, intake/outfall, marine impacts), Waste, Pollution, and Hazardous Material Handling			
Training for Trainers for PMU/Ministry Staff			
Environmental and Social Monitoring			
Environmental and social monitoring that includes sampling and laboratory testing as outlined in ESMPs, ESIA's or CESGPs.			
Reporting, Documentation & Record-Keeping Requirements			
Environmental and social screening and compliance monitoring by project staff (will be part of transport and operational budget of the overall Project)			
Costs associated with mitigation measures identified in respective safeguards instruments			
Contingencies (10% of total)			
TOTAL ESTIMATED FOR PROJECT PHASE			

8 Chapter 8: Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress Mechanism

8.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is central to the REVIVE Project's environmental and social risk management approach and is fully aligned with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10). A detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared and disclosed at appraisal to guide the identification of stakeholders, consultation processes, information disclosure, grievance management, and participatory monitoring throughout the project lifecycle. The SEP is a living document and will be updated as necessary during implementation.

Consultations Conducted During Project Preparation

The project undertook extensive stakeholder consultations across the Northern and Eastern Provinces during preparation, ensuring broad representation and early integration of local perspectives.

- The first mission (March 25–April 9) conducted sixteen consultations and fourteen site visits, engaging over 35 government stakeholders and more than 30 community groups, including women's organizations, youth groups, CSOs, NGOs, and CBOs.
- The second mission (May 20–June 10) included an additional 10 consultations with Chief Secretaries, District Secretaries, local authorities, and departmental heads.
- A ministerial-level meeting in Jaffna (June 28) reaffirmed high-level government support and policy alignment.

Key themes from these consultations—such as infrastructure priorities, fisheries and tourism needs, livelihood concerns, vulnerability considerations, and mitigation of construction impacts—were integrated into project design and are documented in the SEP and ESMF. These discussions also informed the selection of Priority Investment Areas (PIAs), inclusive planning approaches, and the development of risk mitigation measures.

Stakeholder Identification and Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

The stakeholder analysis identified:

- Project-Affected Parties (PAPs): urban residents, traders, street vendors, fishing households, boat owners, market vendors, tourism operators, and communities adjacent to construction sites.
- Other Interested Parties (OIPs): national and provincial government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, private-sector actors, academic institutions, and media.
- Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups (DVGs): women-headed households, youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, small-scale fisherfolk, informal vendors, and any Indigenous or minority communities.

The SEP outlines measures to ensure inclusive participation, such as:

- women-only consultations and female facilitators,
- accessible venues and culturally appropriate timing,
- translation and interpretation in Sinhala, Tamil, and sign language,
- simplified IEC materials and audio formats for low-literacy groups,
- transportation and childcare support when required.

Multi-Tier Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

The SEP sets out a structured, three-tier engagement framework to ensure consultation and participation from national to community levels:

1. National Level: policy dialogues, thematic workshops, expert consultations, digital disclosure.

2. Provincial Level: inter-agency coordination, sector meetings, technical working groups, and multi-stakeholder provincial dialogues.
3. Local Level: community meetings, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, home visits, transect walks, vendor mapping, and site-specific consultations.

Special provisions will be made for heritage, coastal, tourism, and fisheries-related sites, ensuring engagement of professional communities (e.g., heritage specialists for Jaffna Fort, marine ecology groups for Arugam Bay and Pasikudah).

Institutional Mechanisms for Ongoing Engagement

To enhance social accountability, the project will establish a Multi-Stakeholder Platform connecting central ministries, provincial departments, district administrations, local authorities, CSOs, diaspora groups, and the private sector. This platform will support planning, implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management under Components 2 and 3.

Structured consultations will also accompany the preparation of investment packages, conceptual designs, and ESMPs. Feedback loops will ensure that stakeholder inputs are documented and incorporated into subproject design. The SEP requires that conceptual designs of community infrastructure be developed through participatory planning with residents, women, youth, the elderly, traders, fishers, tourism operators, and vulnerable groups.

8.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The REVIVE Project will operationalize a unified, project-wide Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address all environmental and social concerns arising across its subprojects. This GRM provides the primary platform for stakeholders to raise issues related to construction impacts, environmental management, community health and safety, labour conditions, land-use concerns, and any other project-related disruptions. The GRM ensures consistent standards, multiple accessible channels, transparent resolution timelines, gender-sensitive handling (including SEA/SH protocols), and alignment with both national legislation and World Bank ESF requirements. Together, these mechanisms ensure that all affected parties have clear, reliable pathways to seek timely redress throughout the project lifecycle.

The GRM functions as a project-level, administrative, non-judicial mechanism accessible to all stakeholders, including individuals, communities, workers, vendors, visitors, fishers, and other affected or interested parties. It does not restrict access to formal judicial remedies under Sri Lankan law, including the Fundamental Rights jurisdiction, the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL), or other statutory bodies. Complainants may exit the GRM at any time.

The GRM is guided by the principles of:

- **Accessibility** (multiple uptake channels, language options, cost-free)
- **Inclusivity** (responsive to vulnerable groups, gender-sensitive, SEA/SH-sensitive)
- **Transparency & Predictability** (clear timelines and reporting)
- **Confidentiality**, particularly for labour grievances and SEA/SH cases
- **Fairness and Impartiality**
- **Timely resolution** at the lowest level possible

The GRM operates throughout the project lifecycle and is applicable to all subprojects, contractors, and supervision teams.

8.2.1 Tier 1: Grama Niladhari (GN)–Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The GN-level GRC serves as the **first point of reference** for complaints related to:

- Environmental issues (dust, noise, access disruption, waste disposal, marine impacts, safety risks)
- Social issues (temporary access restrictions, informal vendor issues, labour influx, nuisance)
- Construction impacts

- Community health and safety
- Minor land-use/asset-related concerns (non-acquisition impacts)

Composition

1. **Grama Niladhari of the area** – Chair
2. **PIU Social/Environmental Officer** – Secretary
3. **Representative of the Supervision Consultant** – Member
4. **Contractor's ESHS Officer** – Member
5. **Community representative / religious leader** – Member
6. **Woman representative from the local community** – Member

Technical experts (environmental engineers, fisheries officers, coastal engineers, etc.) may be invited as needed.

Functions & Timelines

- Acknowledge grievance within 3 days.
- Investigate through site visits/consultations.
- Provide a resolution within 14 days of receipt.
- Document decisions and agreements, signed by both parties.

If unresolved, or if the complainant is dissatisfied, the case is escalated to Tier 2 – Divisional Secretariat Level GRC.

8.2.2 Tier 2: Divisional Secretariat (DS)–Level Grievance Redress Committee

This level adjudicates grievances that:

- could not be resolved at the GN level
- involve multiple stakeholders across GN boundaries
- require coordination with local authorities, sector agencies, or higher technical expertise
- relate to land, fisheries, tourism infrastructure, or complex environmental issues

Composition

1. **Divisional Secretary** – Chair
2. **PIU Representative (Social/Environmental Specialist)** – Secretary
3. **Relevant Grama Niladhari** – Member
4. **Representative of CFHC** (as relevant)
5. **Representative of the SLTDA** (as relevant)
6. **Supervision Consultant Representative** – Member
7. **Contractor Representative** – Member
8. **Representative of a recognized local NGO/CBO** – Member
9. **Community leader / religious leader** – Member
10. **Woman representative from the community** – Member
11. **Representative of relevant Local Authority** (Pradeshiya Sabha, UC, or Provincial Road Development Authority) – *Invited as needed*

Timelines

- Review case within 15 working days.
- Issue decision within 5 working days after the review.

Where required, consultations with sector agencies (CC&CRMD, , CEA, UDA, NARA, DSD fisheries units, etc.) will be arranged.

If unresolved, the case may be referred to:

- the PMU-Level E&S Team,
- line ministries or regulatory authorities, or
- formal legal mechanisms (courts, HRCSL).

8.2.3 Special Channel for Workers – Project Worker GRM (ESS2)

All project workers (contractor, subcontractor, supervision consultant, PIU) access a separate, confidential Worker GRM for labour issues:

- Wages, overtime, working conditions
- Occupational health and safety (OHS)
- Discrimination or GBV/SEA/SH
- Code of Conduct violations

Contractors must:

- maintain a worker GRM log,
- report monthly to the PIU,
- ensure anonymity when required.

8.3 SEA/SH-Specific Confidential Reporting Protocol:

The REVIVE Project will maintain a dedicated, survivor-centred protocol for reporting and responding to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH). All SEA/SH complaints may be submitted confidentially through any GRM channel and will be handled exclusively by trained, designated SEA/SH focal points at PIU/PMU level, bypassing regular GRC structures to ensure privacy and safety. No personal information will be disclosed without the survivor's consent. Cases will be managed in accordance with World Bank Good Practice Note on SEA/SH, ensuring immediate referral to qualified service providers for medical, psychosocial, legal, and protection support. Contractors are required to enforce Codes of Conduct, provide worker training, and report SEA/SH incidents within 24 hours while adhering to survivor-centred principles—confidentiality, safety, dignity, and non-discrimination. The GRM will not investigate SEA/SH allegations internally but will facilitate safe reporting, documentation, and referral to appropriate authorities and services.

8.3.1 Uptake Channels for Submitting Grievances

To ensure accessibility, the project will maintain **multiple submission channels**, including:

- Dedicated project hotline (Mobile phone number: PIU, GN office, contractor ESHS officers)
- WhatsApp/SMS numbers
- Project email (with automated acknowledgement)
- Written submission boxes at GN, DS offices, and work sites
- Walk-in to PIU, GN office, contractor ESHS officers
- Online submission portal (if developed under SEP)
- Through local authorities, fisheries societies, women's societies, tourism associations

SEA/SH-related grievances will be handled confidentially, with referral to appropriate service providers as per the SEA/SH Response Protocol.

All complaints will be logged in the GRM database with a unique ID.

8.3.2 SEA/SH-Specific Confidential Reporting Protocol:

The REVIVE Project will maintain a dedicated, survivor-centred protocol for reporting and responding to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH). All SEA/SH complaints may be submitted confidentially through any GRM channel and will be handled exclusively by trained, designated SEA/SH focal points at PIU/PMU level, bypassing regular GRC structures to ensure privacy and safety. No personal information will be disclosed without the survivor's consent. Cases will be managed in accordance with World Bank Good Practice Note on SEA/SH, ensuring immediate referral to qualified service providers for medical, psychosocial, legal, and protection support. Contractors are required to enforce Codes of Conduct, provide worker training, and report SEA/SH incidents within 24 hours while adhering to survivor-centred principles—confidentiality, safety, dignity, and non-

discrimination. The GRM will not investigate SEA/SH allegations internally but will facilitate safe reporting, documentation, and referral to appropriate authorities and services.

8.3.3 Awareness-Raising and Communication

The GRM will be widely publicized through:

- information boards displayed at work sites
- brochures and leaflets in Tamil/Sinhala
- GN-level public meetings, start-of-work consultations
- SEP activities, community outreach, and fisher/tourism associations
- website updates and public notices

Contractors will brief workers and nearby communities during site induction.

8.3.4 Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation of the GRM

The PMU and PIUs will maintain a centralized GRM Management System, integrated with project M&E. Responsibilities include:

- maintaining the grievance database
- ensuring timely entry, tracking, and closure
- classifying grievances by type (environmental, social, labour, SEA/SH, land, safety)
- producing monthly PIU reports and quarterly PMU reports
- flagging overdue or high-risk grievances
- identifying recurring issues and recommending corrective actions
- reporting GRM performance in semi-annual reports to the World Bank

Spot checks and field verifications will be conducted during supervision missions.

8.3.5 Escalation and External Remedies

If not resolved through Tier 1 and Tier 2 mechanisms, complainants may access:

- Project Director – PMU
- World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS)
- Judicial remedies (Magistrate Court, District Court, Court of Appeal)

Information on these options will be communicated to stakeholders.

9 Volume 2 - Annexes:

1. Exclusion List
2. Environmental and Social Screening Forms
3. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Outline
4. Environmental and Social Management Plan Outline
5. Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCOP) outline
6. Cultural Heritage and Physical Cultural Resources
7. Guidance Note on Identifying Human Elephant Conflict Issues and Recommended Actions
8. Standard Procedure for Assessing the Requirement of Tree Removals
9. Occupational and Health Safety
10. Environmental and Social Risk Management Clauses